

JUVENILE RECIDIVISM TRENDS

Data
Coordinators
Conference
Regional
Training
~2012~

COMPONENTS OF RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS

■ Cohort

- Ex. Juveniles adjudicated to probation in FY 2009

■ Recidivism Event

- Ex. Arrest/Referral, Incarceration, Placement

■ Time Frame

- “Tracking” period – usually 1-3 years

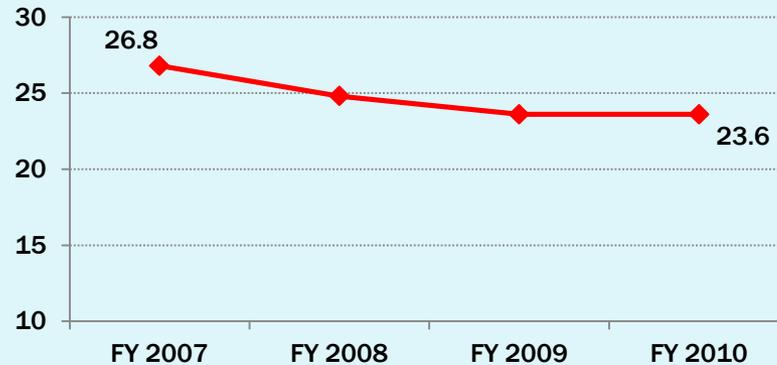
DEFINITION OF A RECIDIVISM RATE

- The proportion of a cohort to have a recidivism event in a defined length of time, converted to a percent.
 - Ex: “Of juveniles adjudicated to probation in FY 2009, 50% were re-arrested in three years.”
- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-------|------------|
| Cohort | Recidivism Rate | Event | Time Frame |
|--------|-----------------|-------|------------|

PROBATION RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS

■ One year re-offense rates

■ Deferred



FY = Disposition Year

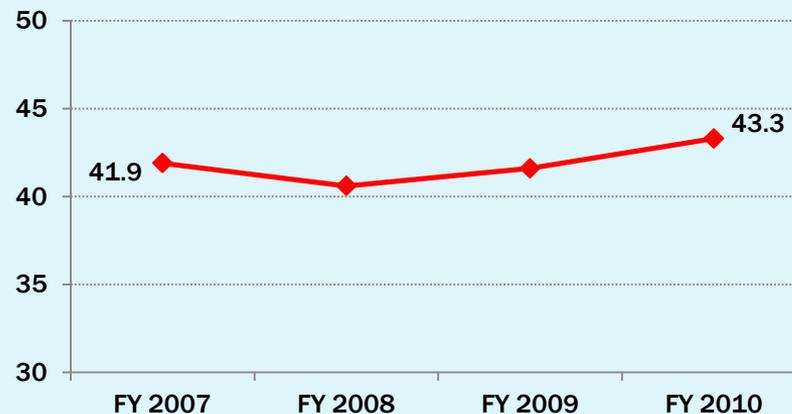
■ Probation



FY = Disposition Year

PROBATION RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS

- One year re-offense rates
 - Secure Placement



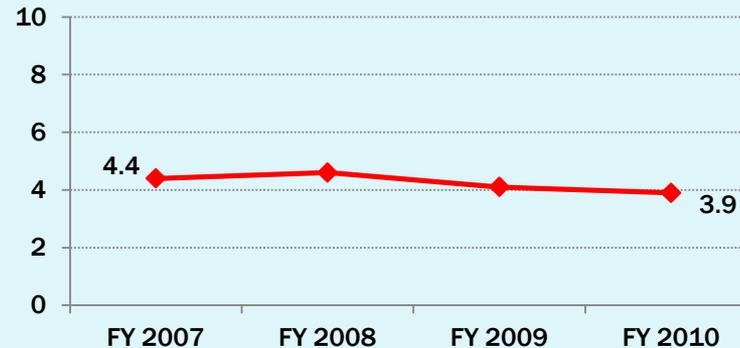
FY = Year of Release

- Probation recidivism rates have remained steady even though juveniles with higher levels of risk and needs are staying in the community.

PROBATION RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS

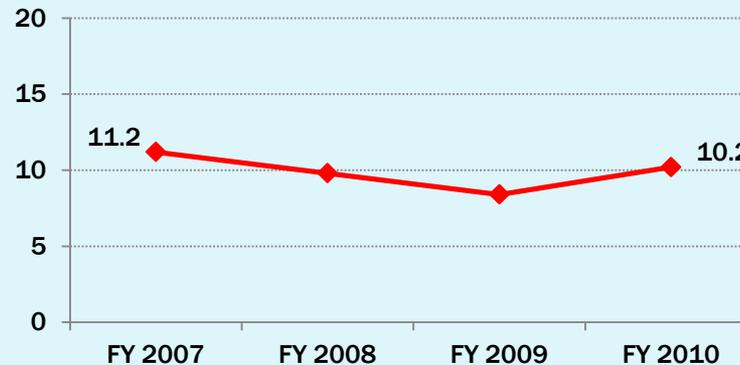
■ One year incarceration rates

■ Probation



FY = Disposition Year

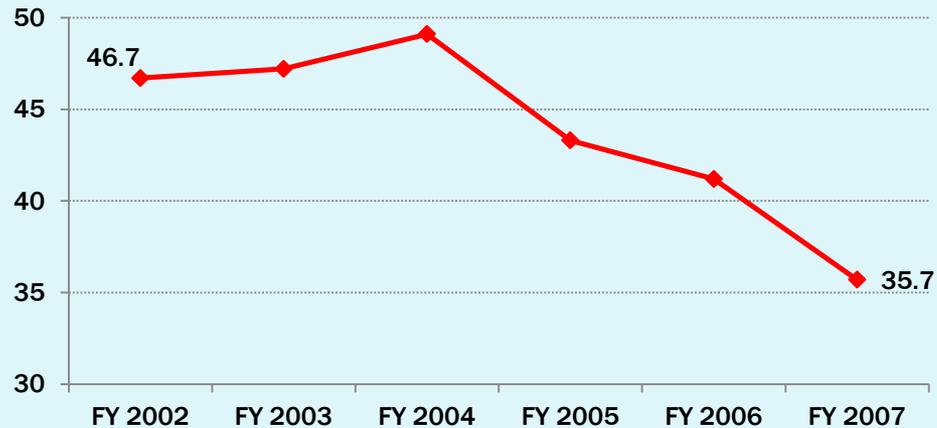
■ Secure Placement



FY = Year of Release

STATE INSTITUTION RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS

- Three year re-incarceration rates
- Juveniles leaving state facilities



FY = Year of Release

HOW RECIDIVISM IS USED

- **THE primary outcome measure for the criminal justice system**
 - **As well as a measure for program/intervention seeking to change non-criminal behavior**

HOW RECIDIVISM IS USED

- **Development of Risk and Needs Assessment**
 - Sample of juveniles were tracked for three years to determine number of subsequent referrals/arrests
 - Analysis conducted to determine which factors (school, substance abuse, peers) were most predictive of re-offense

HOW RECIDIVISM IS USED

- Risk of becoming a “chronic” offender
 - Chronic = 3 or more subsequent offenses in a 3 year period
- Data from the RANA confirm that high risk juveniles have a much higher recidivism rate than low risk juveniles

| 1 year Re-Offense Rate for Juveniles Disposed to Deferred or Probation, FY 2011* | |
|---|------------|
| High Risk | 37% |
| Medium Risk | 27% |
| Low Risk | 12% |

*Preliminary finding, does not include DPS data

HOW RECIDIVISM IS USED

■ Program Evaluation

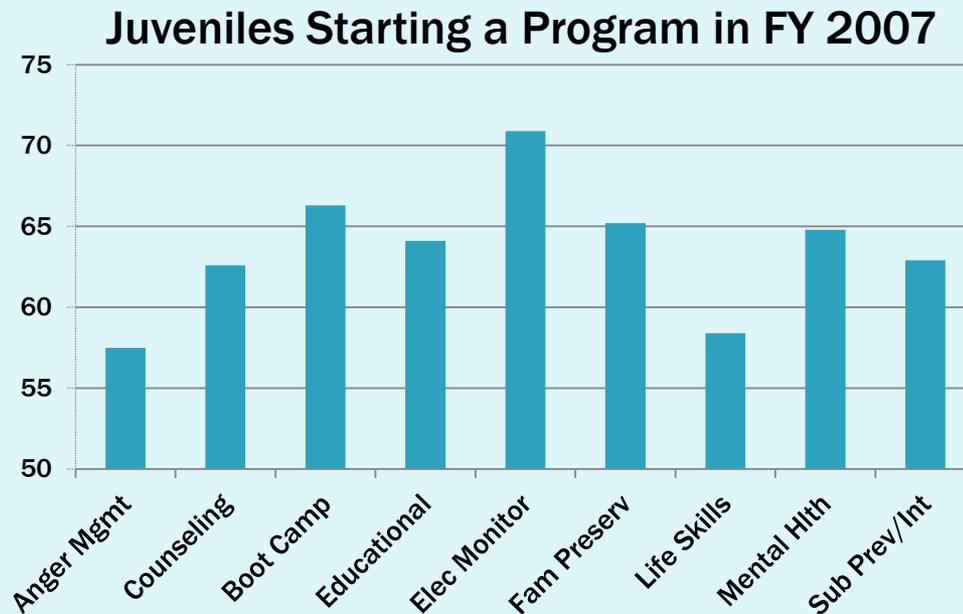
- Evaluation = Effectiveness in achieving program objectives
- Process → development, implementation, and operation of a program
- Outcome → effect of program (i.e., recidivism)
 - Main objective of all juvenile justice programs is to reduce recidivism

RECIDIVISM & PROGRAMS

- If Program A has a 75% recidivism rate and Program B has a 45% recidivism rate, Program B appears to do a better job at preventing subsequent criminal behavior.
- What if Program A serves serious, chronic offenders and Program B is a first offender program?

RECIDIVISM & PROGRAMS

■ Three year Re-Arrest rates by Program Type



- Programs with highest rates → EM and Boot Camp
- Programs with lowest rates → Life Skills and Anger Mgmt

RECIDIVISM & PROGRAMS

- To determine the effect of a program, compare recidivism of juveniles entering a program with that of a control group.

RECIDIVISM & PROGRAMS

- **Juveniles that enter a program recidivate at a lower rate than those that do not enter a program**

Juveniles Disposed to Deferred and Probation, FY 2010

| Program Entry | Deferred One Year Re-Offense | Probation One Year Re-Offense | Total One Year Re-Offense |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Entered a Program | 21.7% | 31.0% | 26.6% |
| Did not Enter a Program | 25.1% | 40.9% | 31.5% |

RECIDIVISM & PROGRAMS

- The effect of programs is more evident when juvenile characteristics are considered

One Year Re-Offense Rate for Juveniles Disposed to Deferred or Probation, FY 2010

| Juvenile Characteristics | Entered a Program | Did not Enter a Program |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 or more prior adjudications | 37.5% | 49.1% |
| Prior violent felony adjudication | 25.4% | 35.9% |
| Prior non-violent felony adjudication | 31.5% | 41.1% |

RECIDIVISM & PROGRAMS

- Should also consider program characteristics →
 - Type of program (restitution, counseling, behavior) or program components
 - Length of program
 - Intensity of program (meets three times a week vs. three times a month)
 - Integrity of program implementation

RECIDIVISM & PROGRAMS

- Research indicates that matching offenders with the appropriate level of supervision and services improves outcomes
 - “Risk Principle”

RECIDIVISM & PROGRAMS

- Programs appear to be more effective for high and medium risk juveniles than for low risk juveniles

One year Re-Offense Rates for Juveniles Disposed to Deferred or Probation, FY 2011*

| Risk Level | Entered a Program | Did not Enter a Program |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| High | 34.4% | 41.8% |
| Medium | 25.8% | 30.2% |
| Low | 12.5% | 12.2% |

*Preliminary finding, does not include DPS data

FUTURE ANALYSIS

- What combination of juvenile and program characteristics work best in terms of improving outcomes?

