

JUVENILE RECIDIVISM 2012



The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) defines recidivism as a return to incarceration within three years of the offender's date of release from a state correctional institution.

This study looks at Juvenile offenders released in 2009 and follows the offender for three years from their release date to determine if the offender returned to incarceration in either a Juvenile or Adult Facility.

2012 Juvenile Recidivism Rate: **34.0%**

■ 1,237 Releases ■ 420 Returns (180 as a juvenile, 240 as an adult)

■ 78.2% of juvenile releases had not been incarcerated in an Adult facility within 3 years of their 2009 release from a Juvenile institution

- Of all juveniles released in 2009 36.7% of males returned to IDOC, while only 18.4% of females returned.
- Approximately 42.6% of African American juvenile offenders returned to the Department of Correction, a higher rate than any other major race or ethnicity.
- Nearly 95.5% of juveniles who recidivated were returned to IDOC for the commission of a new crime, compared to 4.5% of returns which were for a technical violation of post-release supervision.
- Juvenile offenders whose offense severity level was classified as 'Serious' were most likely to return to incarceration.
- Juvenile offenders released in 2009 who were identified as a sex offender, returned to IDOC less frequently than the overall rate.
- Only 5.9% of identified juvenile sex offenders released in 2009 returned to IDOC for the commission of a **new** sex offense.

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Recidivism Methodology

The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) defines recidivism as a return to incarceration within three years of the juvenile's date of release from a state correctional institution. This particular study followed all students released from IDOC during calendar year 2009 to determine if they returned to incarceration, in either a juvenile or adult facility, within three years of their respective release date.

Chronological order was followed to determine how to accurately assess each student. To that effect, if a juvenile was returned to a juvenile facility, for purposes of the recidivism rate, he/she was counted as a recidivist to a juvenile facility and not researched any further.

Success Rate Methodology

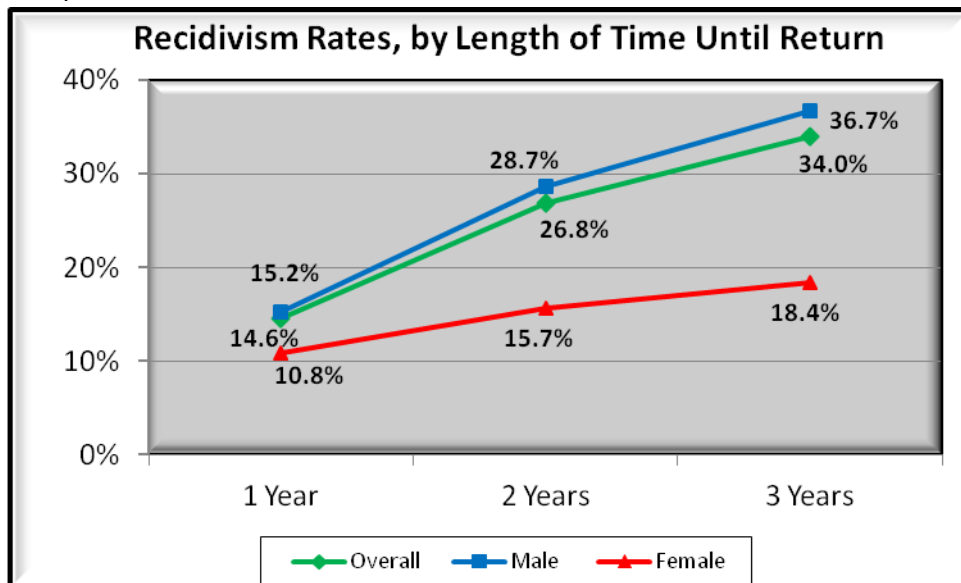
The rate of success for each student is established by determining if each juvenile released in 2009 was subsequently returned to incarceration *in an adult facility only*. Students released from a state correctional facility who remained free of adult incarceration three years after their release, were deemed as successfully re-entering society.

Overall Recidivism Rates

In 2009, the number of students released from the Indiana Department of Correction was 1,237. Of those juveniles released, 34.0% were re-incarcerated with the Indiana Department of Correction within three years of their release date. Table 1 details recidivism rates by the length of time until a student returns to incarceration in either a juvenile or adult facility.

Table 1	2009 Releases		
	OVERALL	MALE	FEMALE
# Released	1,237	1,052	185
Recidivism Rates within 1 year of release	14.6%	15.2%	10.8%
Recidivism Rates within 2 years of release	26.8%	28.7%	15.7%
Recidivism Rates within 3 years of release	34.0%	36.7%	18.4%

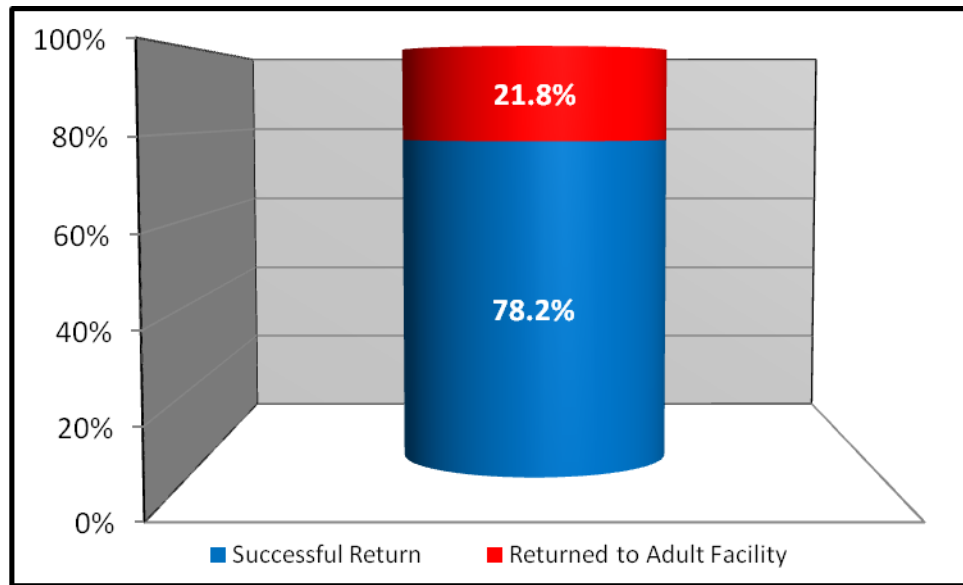
Graph 1



Success Rate

The ultimate goal of any juvenile who has been released from a juvenile correctional setting is for them to remain crime free and not become incarcerated as an adult. The Indiana Department of Correction is obligated to serve all youth incarcerated in the State of Indiana and prepare them to re-enter their communities, in hope that they will become successful law-abiding citizens. Of the 1,237 juveniles released in 2009, 78.2% (967) were successfully re-integrated into their communities and were not incarcerated in an adult correctional facility within three years of their release.

Graph 2

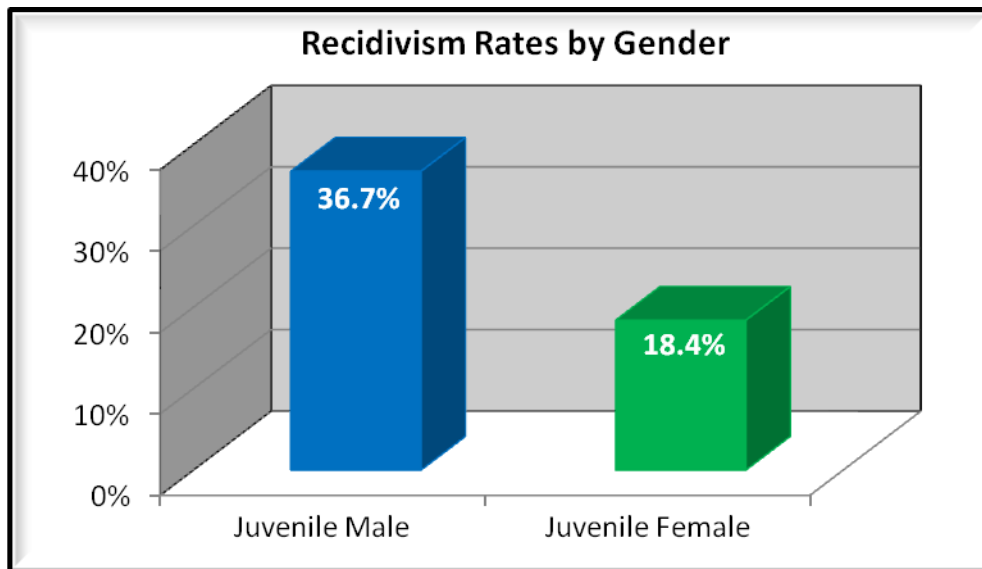


Recidivism Rates by Gender

The figures in Table 2 indicate that recidivism rates for male and female students are considerably different. Of those students released in 2009, males (36.7%) are almost two times more likely to recidivate, compared to females (18.4%). Interestingly, the majority of female students who were re-incarcerated with IDOC returned as a juvenile, while more than half of all juvenile male students who recidivated, returned to IDOC as an adult.

Table 2	OVERALL	MALE	FEMALE
2009 Juvenile Releases	1,237	1,052	185
Returned as a Juvenile	180	156	24
Returned as an Adult	240	230	10
Total # Returned	420	386	34
Recidivism Rate	34.0%	36.7%	18.4%

Graph 3



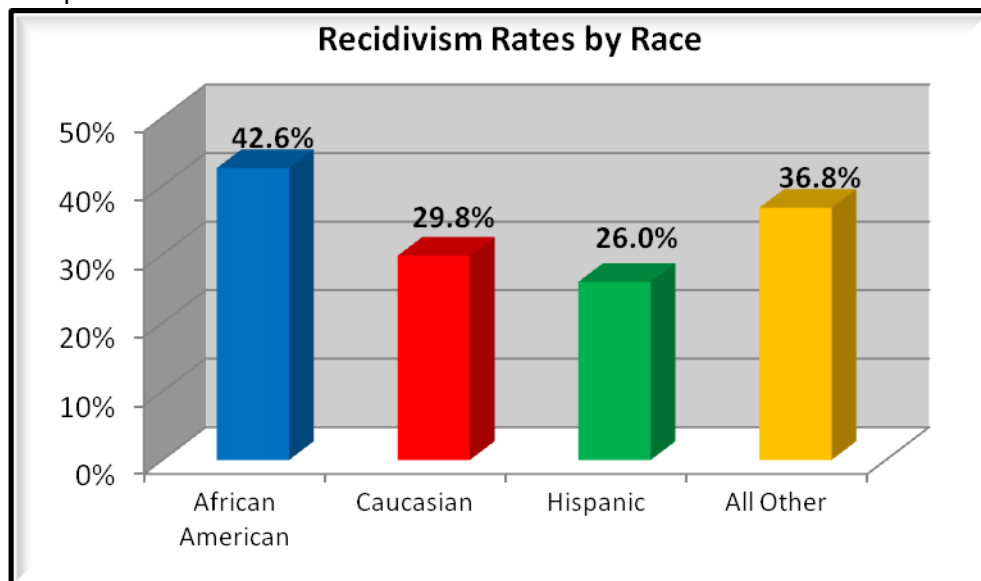
Recidivism Rates by Race

When analyzing the race of each student released, the recidivism rate for African American students was 42.6%, Caucasian juveniles had a rate of 29.8% and Hispanic juveniles returned to incarceration at a rate of 26.0%. As used in Graph 4 below, the ‘All Other’ category includes students who are American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, and students whose race was unidentified at the time of reporting.

Table 3

Race	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
African American	397	169	42.6%
American Indian	2	1	50.0%
Asian/Pacific	1	0	0.0%
Caucasian	687	205	29.8%
Hispanic	96	25	26.0%
Unidentified	54	20	37.0%
Total	1,237	420	34.0%

Graph 4



Recidivism Rates by Type of Release

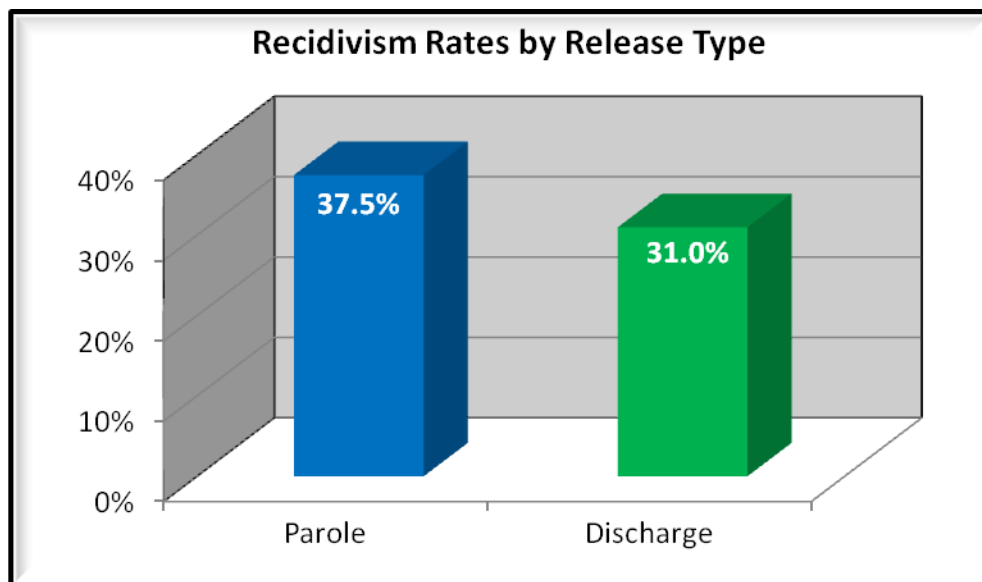
Students who are released to Parole are more likely to recidivate, than those students who are discharged from a juvenile facility. Of the 1,237 students released to Parole in 2009, 37.5% returned to IDOC within three years. Conversely, 31.0% of juvenile students who were discharged from incarceration, returned within three years.

Anecdotally, this difference may be attributed to the likelihood that students on Parole have increased supervision and specific Parole stipulations that must be followed or they risk being re-incarcerated for a Parole violation. To the contrary, those who are discharged have no post-release supervision guidelines, as they have completed the adjudication requirements imposed by their sentencing court.

Table 4

Release Type	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Parole	566	212	37.5%
Discharge	671	208	31.0%
Total	1,237	420	34.0%

Graph 5

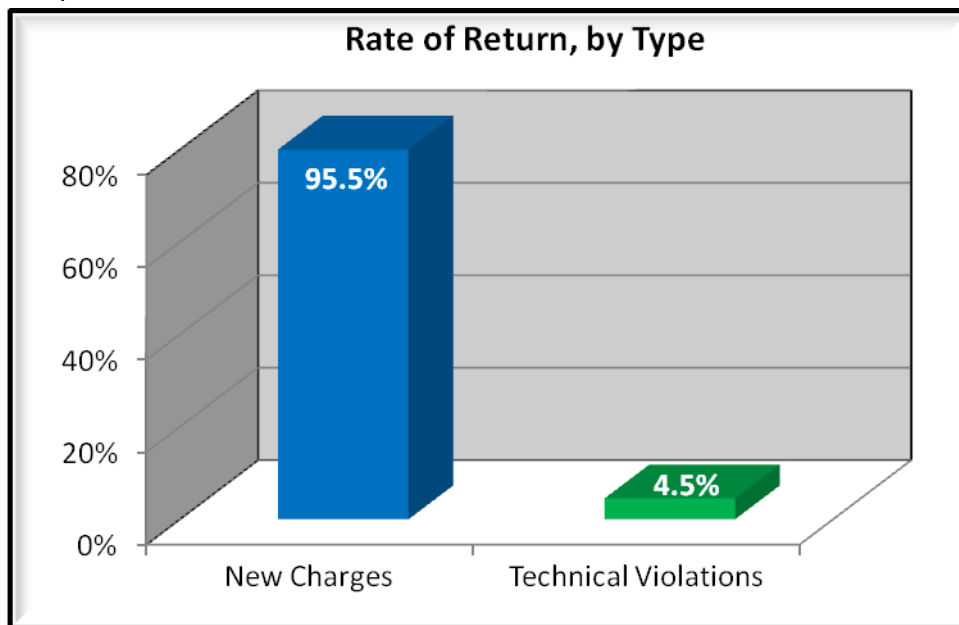


Recidivism Rates by Type of Return

Table 5 details the percentage of students who returned to IDOC by type of return. For the 2009 juvenile release cohort, the proportion of returns for new charges in comparison to technical violation returns is significant. New charges comprised 95.5% of all returns, opposed to 4.5% of returns for technical violations.

Return Type	2009 Releases	
	Number of Recidivists	% of Return
Probation Violation	10	2.4%
New Charge	391	93.1%
Parole Violation - New	10	2.4%
Parole Violation - Tech	9	2.1%
Community Transition Program-Violation	0	0.0%
Total	420	100.0%
New charges	401	95.5%
Technical violations	19	4.5%

Graph 6



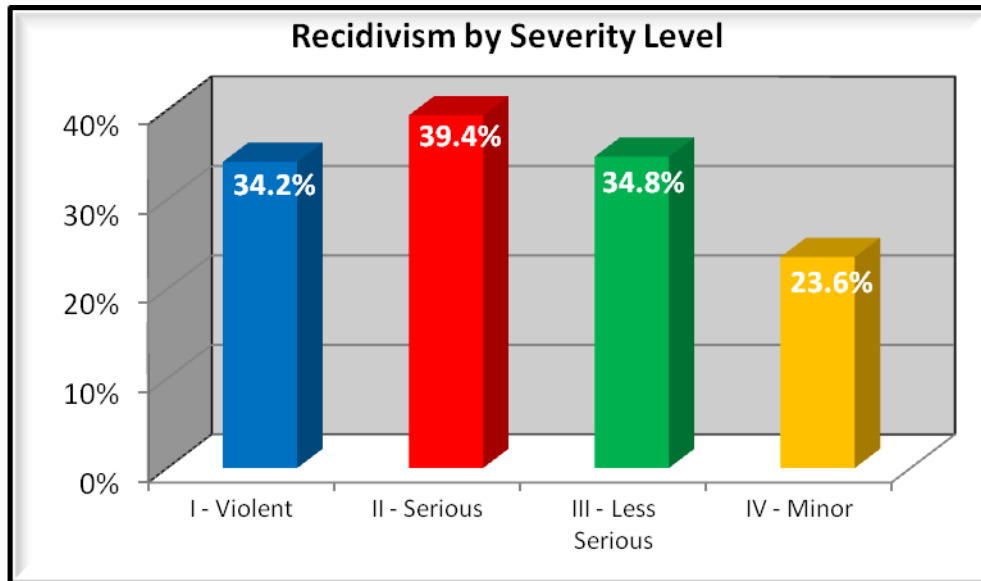
Recidivism Rates by Severity Level*

When comparing students released in 2009 by the severity level of their most serious committing offense, students with a severity level II, “serious” offense, were most likely to return to incarceration.

Table 6

Severity Level	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
I - Violent	260	89	34.2%
II - Serious	104	41	39.4%
III - Less Serious	750	261	34.8%
IV - Minor	123	29	23.6%
Total	1,237	420	34.0%

Graph 7



* Severity Level is determined by the student’s most serious committing offense.

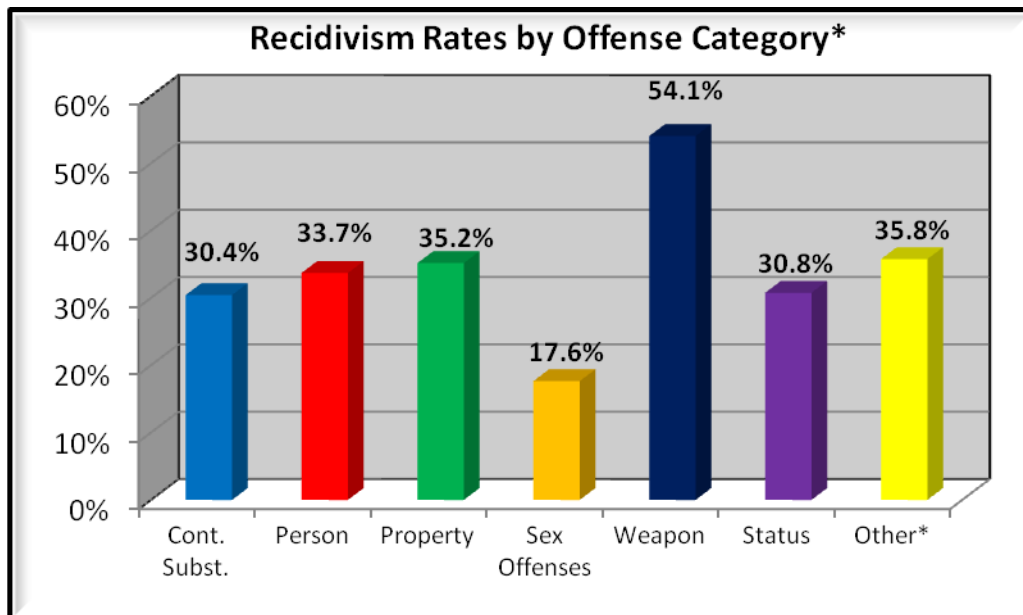
Recidivism Rates by Offense Category*

Approximately 54% of students released in 2009, whose most serious offense was weapons-related were re-incarcerated within three years of their release. Recidivism rates for the remaining categories ranked as follows: other offenses (as defined below Graph 8), property, person, status offenses, controlled substance offenses, and lastly, sex offenses,

Table 7

Offense Category*	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Controlled Substance	92	28	30.4%
Person	255	86	33.7%
Property	523	184	35.2%
Sex Offenses	85	15	17.6%
Weapon	37	20	54.1%
Status	13	4	30.8%
Other**	232	83	35.8%
Total	1,237	420	34.0%

Graph 8



* Offense Category is determined by the student’s most serious committing offense.

** Other - includes offenses such as, but not limited to: Resisting Law Enforcement, Driving Intoxicated/Suspended, Non-Support Child, Conspiracy, Aiding an Offense, Attempt to Commit a Felony, and Missing Data.

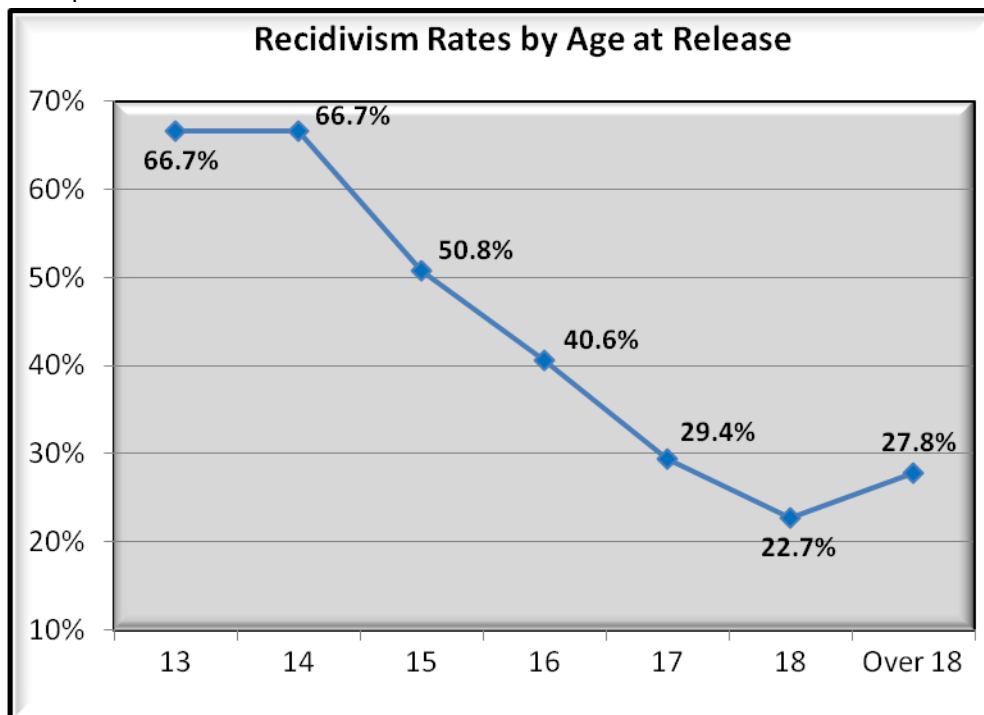
Recidivism Rates by Age at Release

Recidivism rates by the age of each student at the time of their release from IDOC are illustrated in Table 8. It is clearly evident, as highlighted below in Graph 9, that the age of a student and the rate at which they return to incarceration are directly correlated. The younger the student is at the time he/she is released, the more likely they are to return to IDOC. Students 17, 18, or over 18 at the time of their release were found to have recidivism rates that are lower than the IDOC overall juvenile rate for 2012.

Table 8

Release Age	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
13	6	4	66.7%
14	36	24	66.7%
15	126	64	50.8%
16	298	121	40.6%
17	462	136	29.4%
18	291	66	22.7%
Over 18	18	5	27.8%
Total	1,237	420	34.0%
Average Age at Release		17.2 Years	

Graph 9



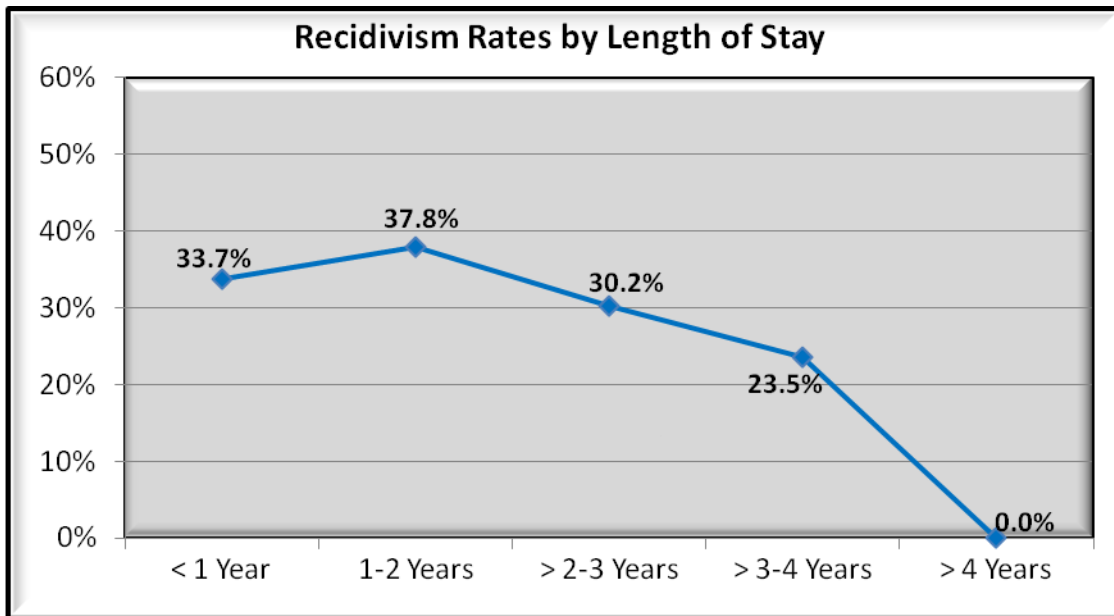
Recidivism Rates by Length of Stay*

Students who were incarcerated between one and two years, had a recidivism rate higher than the 2012 overall juvenile recidivism rate of 34.0%. Conversely, students who were with IDOC for less than one-year, (approximately 75% of all releases), demonstrated return rates lower than the overall recidivism rate.

Table 9

Length of Stay	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
< 1 year	921	310	33.7%
1 - 2 years	230	87	37.8%
> 2 - 3 years	63	19	30.2%
> 3 - 4 years	17	4	23.5%
> 4 years	6	0	0.0%
Total	1,237	420	34.0%
Average Length of Stay		334.0 Days	

Graph 10



* Length of Stay is calculated by taking the difference between a student’s intake date and release date.

Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense*

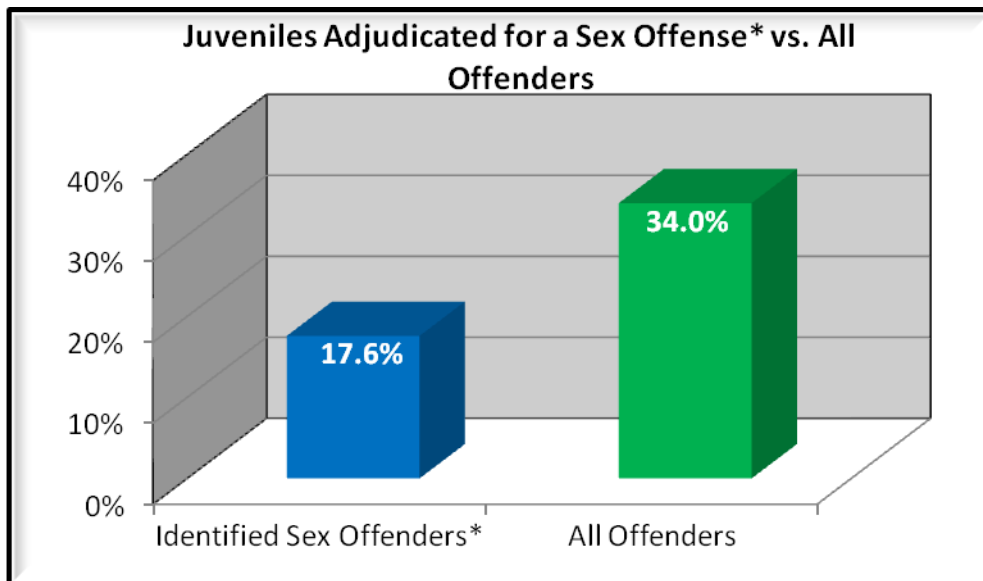
Graph 11 illustrates the disparity of recidivism rates for students identified with at least one sex crime, versus the entire IDOC juvenile population. Those juveniles identified as having been adjudicated for a sex offense have a lower rate of return than the total IDOC juvenile population. Return rates are based upon return for **any** new offense or technical violation.

*Identified students adjudicated for a sex offense were determined to have at least one adjudication for any of the following during the commitment period resulting in their 2009 release: Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification.

Table 10

Gender	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Female	4	1	25.0%
Male	81	14	17.3%
Total	85	15	17.6%

Graph 11



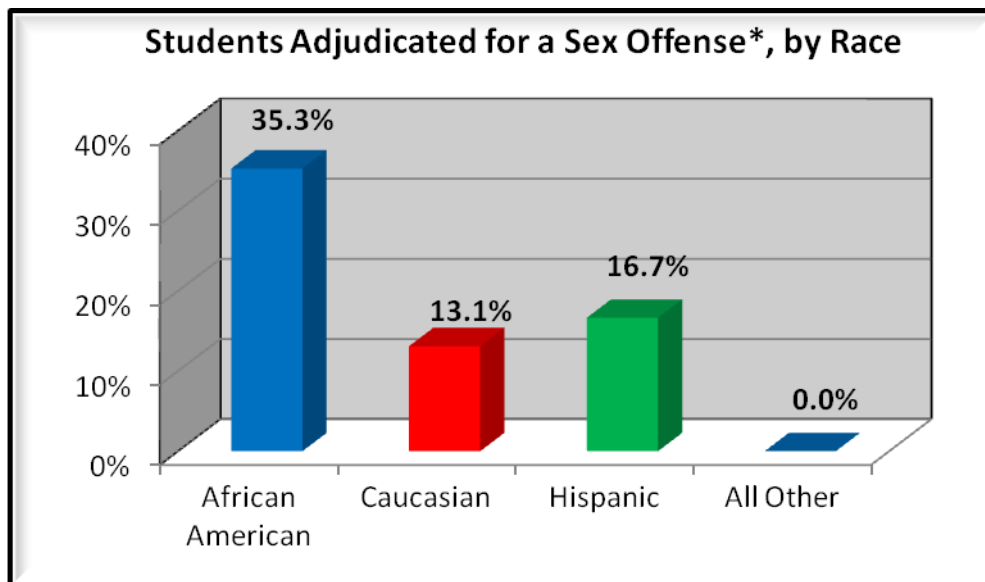
Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by Race

Recidivism rates by the race of identified juvenile sex offenses are detailed in Table 11. 35.3% of African American students adjudicated for a sex offense were re-incarcerated within three years of release, representing the highest rate of return for any race of students adjudicated for a sex offense. In comparison, Caucasian students adjudicated for a sex offense were returned to the institutional custody of IDOC approximately 13.1% of the time.

Table 11

Race	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
African American	17	6	35.3%
Caucasian	61	8	13.1%
Hispanic	6	1	16.7%
Unidentified	1	0	0.0%
Total	85	15	17.6%

Graph 12



* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one adjudication for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2009.

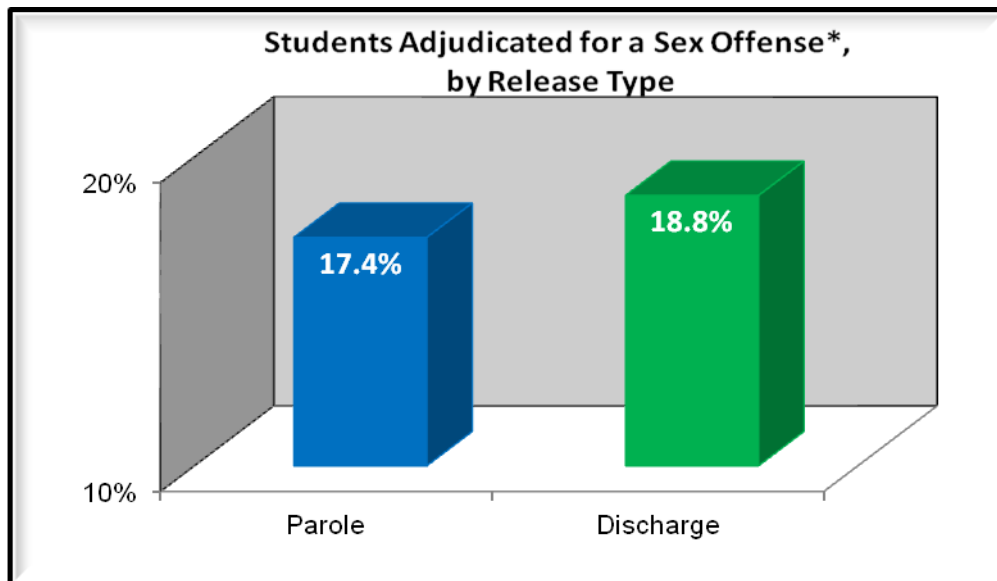
Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by Type of Release

The graph below displays the comparison of recidivism rates for students adjudicated for a sex offense, by type of release. Identified students adjudicated for a sex offense discharged from supervision were found to return to incarceration at a slightly higher rate, 18.8%, than those students adjudicated for a sex offense who were released to parole, 17.4%. This disparity is most likely attributed to the fact that students discharged without aftercare do not have resources to properly transition into society.

Table 12

Release Type	2009 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Parole	69	12	17.4%
Discharge	16	3	18.8%
Total	85	15	17.6%

Graph 13



* Juveniles Adjudicated for a Sex Offense- Students with at least one adjudication for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2009.

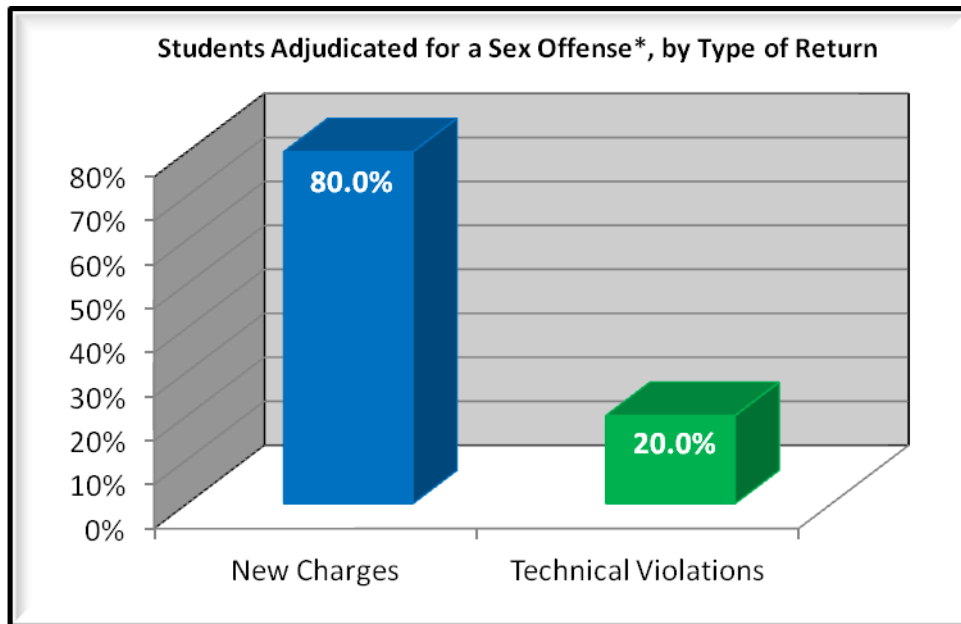
Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by Type of Return

Students adjudicated for a sex offense released in 2009 are re-incarcerated for new charges at a higher rate than those juveniles adjudicated for a sex offense who were returned for a technical violation. However, the difference between these populations is so minimal, due to the small population sizes, that no conclusions can be drawn from this data.

Table 13

Return Type	2009 Releases	
	Number of Recidivists	% of Return
Probation Violation	1	6.7%
New Charge	12	80.0%
Parole Violation - New	0	0.0%
Parole Violation - Tech	2	13.3%
Total	15	100.0%
New Charges	12	80.0%
Technical Violations	3	20.0%

Graph 14



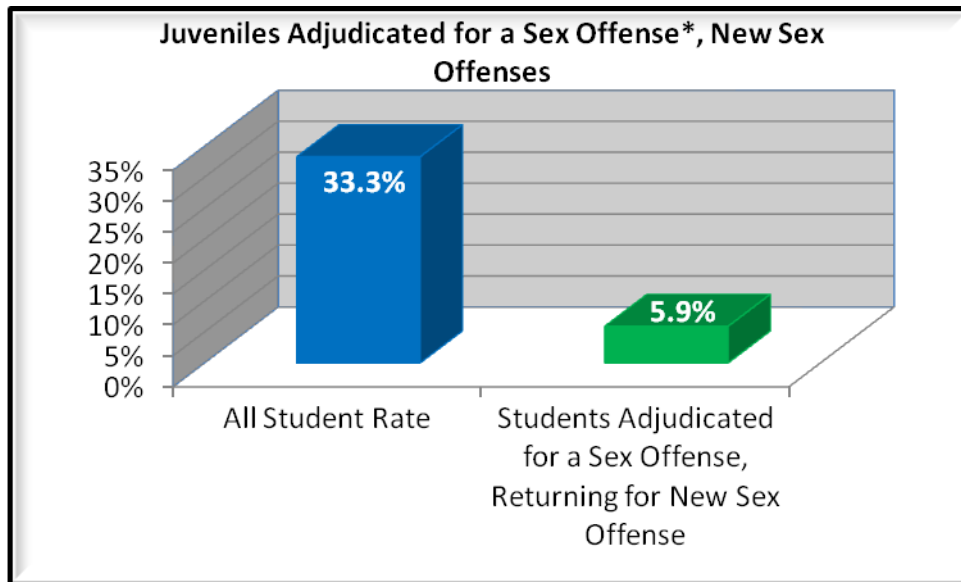
* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one adjudication for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2009.

Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by New Sex Offense

The percentage of students adjudicated for a sex offense that return to incarceration within three years of their release for a **new** identified sex offense is significantly low. Graph 15 shows that 5.9% of all students adjudicated for a sex offense who were released in 2009, returned to the Indiana Department of Correction for the conviction of a new sex offense.

Identified Sex Offender Returns	2009 Releases
Sex Offenders Released	85
Sex Offenders Returned	15
Sex Offenders Returned for New Sex Offense	5
% of Returns	33.3%
Recidivism Rate	5.9%

Graph 15



* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one adjudication for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2009.



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This report may be found at:

<http://www.in.gov/idoc/files/2012JuvRecidivismRpt.pdf>



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