



**California Department of Corrections
and Rehabilitation**

**2010 Juvenile Justice
Outcome Evaluation Report**

**Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice
in Fiscal Year 2004-05**

**Office of Research
August 16, 2010**

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DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

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Dear Juvenile Justice Stakeholders:

The Division of Juvenile Justice is pleased to present the Juvenile Justice Outcome Evaluation Report which provides an analysis of recidivism rates for juveniles released from Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities during Fiscal Year 2004-2005. This data, pertaining to youth released prior to the implementation of Reforms resulting from the *Farrell v. Cate* lawsuit, will serve as a baseline for future comparisons of outcomes before and after the reforms outlined in the Farrell remedial plans.

This report also provides data on an expanded number of recidivism measures, including re-arrest, return to DJJ custody, and commitment to the Division of Adult Institutions, for 12, 24 and 36 month follow-up periods. This will allow DJJ and stakeholders to compare our recidivism rates with other correctional agencies, using similar measures, since each correctional agency defines and reports recidivism differently. Some report only arrests, some report only return to custody, and each agency reports recidivism using different follow-up periods. In future reports, DJJ will also be capturing return to county confinement as an additional recidivism measure.

According to the California Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS), of the approximate 206,201 youth arrested in California, less than 1% were committed to DJJ in 2004. That number includes youth committed for 707(b) (serious violent) and 290 (registerable sex offenses), as well as those committed for non-707(b)/290 offenses. With the enactment of Senate Bill 81 in 2007, youth adjudicated for non 707(b)/290 offenses are no longer eligible, leaving only the highest risk/highest youth committed to DJJ. This report and future reports will include data on the non 707(b)/290 releases, separate from the 707(b)/290 releases, until those youth attrite out of the system.

Through Farrell reforms, DJJ has focused its efforts on eliminating waiting lists, providing youth immediate access to needed programs, implementing evidence-based interventions, and increasing access to educational and other services to assist youth in achieving successful outcomes. This report provides a limited analysis of the population, since many reform components were not implemented at the time these youth were in confinement. Future reports will provide more detail and comparisons of youth by risk level, treatment needs, program completion, and achievements. It is my belief that to improve the services we provide to our youthful offenders and to increase the safety of our communities, we must collaboratively track, analyze and utilize outcome information to make improvements to the juvenile justice system.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bernard", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Bernard E. Warner
Chief Deputy Secretary
Division of Juvenile Justice

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Executive Summary

Introduction

California's juvenile justice system is made up of county and State-level facilities and programs and serves a different population than many other states. As a division of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is responsible for the confinement, rehabilitation, and parole supervision of juvenile registered sex offenders and youth with serious, felony adjudications sentenced to the State level. Prior to 2007, DJJ was responsible for youth with either felony or misdemeanor adjudications. The CDCR 2010 Juvenile Justice Outcome Evaluation Report tracks three-year recidivism rates for juveniles released to parole or directly discharged from DJJ facilities during fiscal year (FY) 2004-05. Because this report includes youth released or discharged prior to 2007, both misdemeanor and felony-adjudicated youth are included in the analysis.

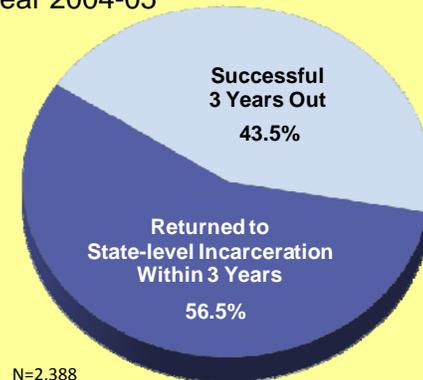
Definition of Recidivism

Although there are numerous ways to define recidivism (e.g., arrests, convictions, or returns to prison), DJJ defines a recidivist as follows:

An individual previously adjudicated and committed to DJJ, released to parole or directly discharged from DJJ and who is subsequently arrested in California or returned/recommitted to DJJ or a CDCR adult institution during a specified follow-up period of time (recidivism period), independent of his/her discharge status.

Figure 1.

Three-year State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates for Youth Released in Fiscal Year 2004-05



Recidivism Measures

This analysis includes four measures of recidivism:

- Arrest
- Return or Recommitment to DJJ
- Return or Commitment to the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI)
- Any State-level Incarceration (DJJ or DAI)

Recidivism Data Sources

The following data sources were used in this report:

- Offender-Based Information Tracking System (OBITS)
- Offender-Based Information System (OBIS)
- California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)

Release Cohort

The recent passage of California Senate Bill (SB) 81 and California Assembly Bill (AB) 191 in 2007 mandates that only

youth with a sex offense requiring their registration as a sex offender (Penal Code section 290), youth with violent and/or serious offenses [Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) 707(b)], and youth committed to DJJ from Adult Court may be committed to DJJ. As youth who do not meet these criteria are now retained in county facilities, the DJJ youth population has diminished in size and become more serious with respect to their offense histories. Because of this, there will be differences between the youth included in the FY 2004-05 release cohort and those who are currently committed to DJJ. This report provides data that compare the FY 2004-05 youth who had 707(b)/290 offenses to those who did not to establish a baseline to identify the effects of reforms in future DJJ recidivism reports.

Key Findings

Overall DJJ Youth Recidivism Rates

- At the end of three years:
 - ✓ Youth released from DJJ in FY 2004-05 had an 81.1 percent arrest rate.
 - ✓ 56.5 percent were returned to State-level incarceration.
 - ✓ 33.8 percent were returned/recommitted to DJJ.
 - ✓ 32.3 percent were returned / committed to DAI.¹
- 73.9 percent of youth who returned to State-level incarceration did so within 18 months.
- Non-707(b)/290 offenders had higher arrest, return/commitment to DAI, and any State-level incarceration rates than 707(b)/290 offenders.

- 707(b)/290 offenders had higher return to DJJ rates than non-707(b) offenders.
- First-released non-707(b)/290 youth had higher return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates than both re-released non-707(b)/290 and 707(b)/290 youth.

DJJ Youth Personal Characteristics

- Females returned to State-level incarceration at a lower rate than males (39.8 and 57.4 percent, respectively).
- African American youth had the highest return to State-level incarceration recidivism rate (63.5 percent), followed by Hispanic (55.1 percent), White (50.7 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islander youth (47.3 percent).
- Youth committed to DJJ at older ages returned to State-level incarceration at a lower rate than youth committed to DJJ at younger ages.
- Return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates decreased as the ages of youth at release increased.

DJJ Youth Offender Characteristics

- Serious/violent youthful offenders returned to State-level incarceration at higher rates than serious/violent sex offenders and all other sex offenders.
- Youth committed to DJJ for a property crime returned to State-level incarceration at higher rates than those committed for drug crimes, crimes against persons, and other crimes.
- Seriousness of commitment offense may not be positively related to recidivism rates. For example, youth committed for rape had a much lower return to State-level incarceration recidivism rate (37.8 percent) than those

¹ The total returning to State-level incarceration is larger than 100 percent because youth may be included in return/recommitment/commitment to DJJ and DAI.

committed for auto theft
(68.8 percent).

Discussion

This report establishes a baseline recidivism rate for youth released from DJJ. The baseline recidivism rate may be used to monitor DJJ youth population over time, investigate the relationship between youth risk to recidivate and recidivism rates, and to evaluate the effectiveness of DJJ programs, policies, and procedures.

Definition of Terms

Assembly Bill (AB) 191

AB 191 – A bill enacted on September 27, 2007 that provides more specific language for Senate Bill 81.

California Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (CA-YASI)

The Division of Juvenile Justice contracted with ORBIS Partners, Inc. to develop and implement the CA-YASI. The CA-YASI is an assessment tool used to classify a youth's strengths and risk factors.

Division of Adult Institutions (DAI)

The DAI is a part of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and is responsible for the State-level supervision and custody of adult, felony offenders.

Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)

The DJJ is a part of the CDCR and is responsible for State-level supervision and custody of youthful offenders.

DJJ Population

This DJJ release cohort is comprised of youth directly committed from the juvenile or adult court. Not included in this release cohort are the housing and contract cases – C cases (County Referrals), D cases (Adult Court diagnostic), E cases (youth under the age of 18 committed to DAI but housed at DJJ for education), G cases (emergency housing from the counties), J cases (overflow cases from Juvenile Hall), M cases [youth under the age of 18 who under the Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) 1731.5(c) are committed to DAI but ordered by adult court to be housed in DJJ], and Z cases (parole caseload from other states).

707(b)/290 Offenders

Youth committed to DJJ with an offense included in W&IC 707(b), or youth required to register as sex offenders under Penal Code (PC) section 290. Youth committed to DJJ from adult court are considered a 707(b) case whether or not their commitment offense is included in W&IC 707(b).

Juvenile Court Commitment

Youth committed to DJJ from the juvenile court. DJJ maintains jurisdiction until age 21 if any commitment offense is not designated by the court to be a W&IC 707(b) offense. If the court deems one of the commitment offenses as falling under the offenses listed in W&IC 707(b), then jurisdiction increases to age 25.

Non-707(b)/290 Offenders

All other DJJ youth who were committed to the DJJ with commitment offenses not falling under W&IC 707(b) or PC section 290.

Superior Court Commitment

Youth committed to DJJ from adult court. DJJ maintains jurisdiction until age 25 from the adult court under W&IC 1731.5(a). Not to be confused with E or M cases, which are also adult court commitments to DJJ but are not included in the release cohort analyzed in this report.

Department of Justice (DOJ) Identifier

DOJ assigns a Criminal Identification and Information number (CII number) to anyone who is arrested or fingerprinted. An initial record of arrest and prosecution (rap sheet) is then created and subsequent arrests are added to it as DOJ receives notification from the courts. A CII number may also be issued if youth are not fingerprinted but DOJ has received a disposition notification from the court.

Offender Type

This report refers to youth as either 707(b)/290 or non-707(b)/290 offender types with three exceptions. Tables 1 and 12 and Figure 14 refer to youth as 707(b), 290, or as 707(b) and 290 offenders.

Parole Violation

When a youth commits a law violation or a technical violation (e.g., absence without leave, domestic violence, positive drug test), he/she can be returned to DJJ or DAI custody by the Juvenile Parole Board. A law violation can be a recommitment by the court for a new offense or a disposition by the Juvenile Parole Board that there was probable cause a law violation was committed.

Registered Sex Offender

Under PC section 290, if a committing court designates someone as a sex offender, he/she must register with local law enforcement as such.

Senate Bill (SB) 81

SB 81 – A bill enacted on September 1, 2007 mandating that only youth with a sex offense requiring their registration as a sex offender (PC 290), youth with violent and/or serious offenses [W&IC 707(b)], and youth committed to DJJ from adult court may be committed to DJJ. Since 2007, youth with new court commitments who do not meet these criteria are retained in county facilities.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2010 Juvenile Justice Outcome Evaluation Report

Youth Released in Fiscal Year 2004-05

1 Introduction

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Office of Research was created in 2005 to assist the CDCR with its efforts to implement evidence-based rehabilitative programs and practices and to establish a system of program evaluation and research. In the past, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) recidivism reports were produced every three years, the last produced in 2004. This report, produced by the Juvenile Justice Research Branch (JRB), represents a departure from this practice as the first annual report on recidivism outcomes for youth released from DJJ. Although this first report focuses on the cohort of youth released during fiscal year (FY) 2004-05, future reports will capture the most current data from the three most recent release cohorts, providing one-, two-, and three-year recidivism rates for each specific release cohort. This report provides a definition of recidivism and recidivism rates as a foundation for data-driven policy and practice. These rates provide insight into which youth are most prone to reoffend and also identify factors related to increased risk of recidivism. Collectively, this information supports CDCR stakeholders in their efforts to establish or modify policies, procedures, and programs that focus on reducing recidivism.

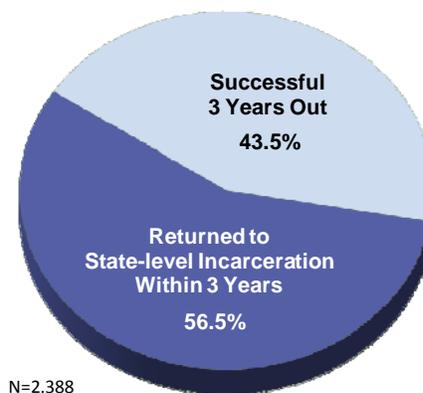
California's juvenile justice system is made up of county and State-level facilities and evidence-based rehabilitative programs. Compared to other states, California's State-level system serves an older population with more serious offenses. As a division of the CDCR, the DJJ is responsible for the confinement, rehabilitation, and parole supervision of youth adjudicated or sentenced to the State level. Prior to 2007, DJJ was responsible for youth with either felony or misdemeanor adjudications. In 2007 the DJJ became responsible for only those youth with felony adjudications under Welfare and Institutions Code (W&I) or Penal Code (PC) section 290; youth with all other misdemeanor adjudications began to be, and are currently, retained at the county level for custody and programming. The CDCR 2010 Juvenile Justice Outcome Evaluation Report tracks three-year recidivism rates for juveniles released to parole or directly discharged (hereafter referred to as released) from DJJ facilities during FY 2004-05. Because this report includes youth released

Of youth released from DJJ during FY 2004-05, 81.1% were rearrested and 56.5% were returned to State-level incarceration within three years.

or discharged prior to 2007, both misdemeanor and felony-adjudicated youth are included in the analysis. Figure 1 shows the three-year, State-level incarceration recidivism rate of youth released in FY 2004-05.

This analysis is provided for use by CDCR executives and managers, lawmakers, other correctional stakeholders, and California citizens who have an interest in the dynamics of youthful offenders' behaviors and in reducing juvenile recidivism rates.

Figure 1. Three-year, State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates, Youth Released in FY 2004-05.



2 Evaluation Design

2.1 Objectives and Purpose of the Evaluation

The purposes of this evaluation are to report the recidivism rates for DJJ youth and to examine how these rates vary by time (to failure) and person (personal and offender characteristics).

2.2 Definition of Recidivism

The CDCR Office of Research, JRB, working in conjunction with DJJ, developed the following definition for a recidivist:

An individual previously adjudicated of a crime, committed to the CDCR's DJJ, released to parole or directly discharged and who was subsequently arrested in California, returned/recommitted to DJJ, or returned/committed to the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) during a specified follow-up period of time, independent of his/her discharge status on the initial commitment.²

For the purpose of this and future reports, the recidivism rate is calculated using the ratio of the number of youth in the release cohort who were arrested, returned/recommitted to DJJ, and/or returned/committed to DAI during the recidivism period (recidivists) to the total number of parolees or direct discharges in the release cohort, multiplied by one hundred.

$$\text{Recidivism Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Recidivists}}{\text{Release Cohort}} \times 100$$

In this report, the CDCR defines a *recidivist* as a youth released to parole or directly discharged from DJJ during FY 2004-05 and subsequently arrested and/or returned to DJJ or DAI within a three-year, follow-up period.

² In future reports, this definition will be expanded to include adjudications and convictions as separate recidivism measures.

3 Methods

This report contains the recidivism rates from a three-year, follow-up period for all DJJ youth who were released from a DJJ facility between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005 (FY 2004-05). In some instances, youth were recalled to a county-level juvenile program and discharged from DJJ.³ The release cohort includes youth who were released for the first time on their current term as well as those who were re-released after a return to custody. Re-released youth were those released prior to FY 2004-05, who violated parole and returned to DJJ on the same term, and then re-released during FY 2004-05. Youth prosecuted as adults but committed to DJJ (M cases), youth administratively transferred to DJJ from DAI (E cases), and contract cases (e.g., amenability, evaluation, safekeepers) are not included in this report. Appendix A, however, contains the recidivism rates for E and M cases released to the community from DJJ during FY 2004-05.

Figures, charts, and graphs are used to illustrate the recidivism rates for descriptive variables (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, age at release).

3.1 Redesign of the Cohort Methodology

In 2009 the CDCR Office of Research collaborated with DJJ executive staff and managers to redesign the methodology used to identify the DJJ release cohort due to the following limitations of the former methodology:

- The prior methodology consisted of youth released to parole for the first time on a new term. This method failed to include parole violators who were returned to DJJ and re-released to parole.
- Youth less than 17 years of age were excluded from the prior analyses.
- The release cohort was based upon youth released to parole in one calendar year rather than one FY. This method made it difficult to perform cost-effectiveness computations.

To address these issues, CDCR revised the recidivism cohort methodology to include all youth who were released from DJJ regardless of whether it was their first release or a subsequent release following a return on a parole violation. Youth were included in the cohort without regard to age. The release cohort

CDCR revised the methodology used to define the release cohort.

³ In 2004 SB 459 mandated that DJJ provide an annual review to the courts and probation of the programming provided to each DJJ youth and his or her progress. Based on this information, the courts may deem that the county can provide youth with more appropriate programming. If this occurs, then the youth is considered discharged from DJJ.

was aligned with the State FY to facilitate future cost-effectiveness analyses.

3.2 Recidivism Measures

The definition of recidivism developed by DJJ directly informs the measures employed in this evaluation. The initial measures include arrest, return/recommitment (hereafter referred to as returned) to DJJ, and return/commitment to DAI. An additional recidivism measure shows if youth had any type of State-level commitment (i.e., to either DJJ or DAI).⁴ The definitions for these measures are as follows:

Arrest

Youth released from DJJ who law enforcement arrested for a law code violation and reported to the California Department of Justice (DOJ).

DJJ Return

Youth released from DJJ who returned to DJJ for a technical violation (e.g., positive drug test, failure to report to parole agent) or recommitted to DJJ for a law violation (i.e., new penal code violation).

DAI Return/Commitment

Youth released from DJJ who returned or committed to the DAI.

Any State-level Incarceration (Return to DJJ or DAI)

Youth released from DJJ who either returned to DJJ or returned/committed to DAI based on whichever came first in time. This measure reflects the number of youth who returned to State-level incarceration.

DJJ return and *DAI return/commitment* are not mutually-exclusive measures. The same youth may be included in each of these measures. For example, a youth who was returned to DJJ and then returned/committed to DAI may be included in the DJJ return and in the DAI return/commitment categories. In these cases, depending on which return/commitment happened first, youth would be counted once.

Note: The Any State-level Incarceration measure includes unduplicated counts of youth returned to DJJ or DAI.

Recidivism is measured by

- Arrest
- Return to DJJ
- Return or Commitment to DAI
- Any return to a State-level facility

⁴ In future reports, this definition will be expanded to include adjudications and convictions as separate recidivism measures.

3.3 Recidivism Data Sources

The JRB and Adult Research Branch (ARB) of the CDCR Office of Research collaborated to provide, compile, and analyze data for this report. The JRB, Information Systems Unit (ISU) identified the youth that DJJ released during FY 2004-05 using data from the Offender-Based Information Tracking System (OBITS). The ISU also extracted data from OBITS to determine which youth returned to DJJ during the three-year, follow-up period. The CDCR Office of Research, Offender Information Services Branch (OISB) used data from the Offender-Based Information System (OBIS) to determine which youth returned/committed to DAI during the three-year follow-up period. The JRB used the DOJ's California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) to determine which youth were arrested during the three-year, follow-up period.

4 Release Cohort Description

The recent passage of California Senate Bill (SB) 81 and California Assembly Bill (AB) 191 in 2007 mandates that only youth with a sex offense requiring their registration as a sex offender (PC 290), youth with violent and/or serious offenses [W&IC 707(b)], and youth committed to DJJ from adult court may be committed to DJJ. As youth who do not meet these criteria are now retained in county facilities, the DJJ youth population has diminished in size and has become more serious with respect to their offense histories. Because of this, there will be differences between the youth included in the FY 2004-05 release cohort and those who are currently committed to DJJ. This report provides data that compare the FY 2004-05 youth who had 707(b)/290 offenses to those who did not to establish a baseline to identify the effects of reforms in future DJJ recidivism reports.

Table 1 provides a description of the release cohort of 707(b)/290 and non-707(b)/290 DJJ youth who were released from a DJJ facility during FY 2004-05 (N=2,388).

4.1 Personal Characteristics

The 2,388 youth who comprised the FY 2004-05 release cohort were predominantly male (94.8 percent). The largest racial/ethnic group in the release cohort was Hispanic (48.5 percent). African Americans made up 29.9 percent of youth released in FY 2004-05, and Whites represented 15.6 percent of the cohort. Youth identified as Asian/Pacific Islander made up 4.6 percent of the release cohort, while Native Americans represented 1.0 percent. The small number of Native American youth (23) in this cohort makes analysis of this group difficult.

Most youth released were between the ages of 16 and 17 when admitted to DJJ (60.3 percent). Few were younger than 15 (6.4 percent) or older than 18 (1.9 percent) at admission. Ninety-four percent of youth were 18 years or older at their time of release, no longer minors. Only 5.9 percent were younger than 18 years old at release.

Hispanics made up almost half of the youth in the FY 2004-05 release cohort.

Table 1. Description of Youth Released from DJJ in Fiscal Year 2004-05

Characteristics	707(b)/290		Non-707(b)/290		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1,348	100.0	1,040	100.0	2,388	100.0
Gender						
Female	57	4.2	66	6.3	123	5.2
Male	1,291	95.8	974	93.7	2,265	94.8
Race or Ethnic Category						
African American	430	31.9	285	27.4	715	29.9
Native American/Alaska Native	18	1.3	5	0.5	23	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	70	5.2	40	3.8	110	4.6
Hispanic	646	47.9	513	49.3	1,159	48.5
White	179	13.3	194	18.7	373	15.6
Other	5	0.4	3	0.3	8	0.3
Release Type						
First Release	789	58.5	707	68.0	1,496	62.6
Re-Release	559	41.5	333	32.0	892	37.4
Age at First Admission						
12-13	26	1.9	8	0.8	34	1.4
14	76	5.6	44	4.2	120	5.0
15	228	16.9	137	13.2	365	15.3
16	326	24.2	259	24.9	585	24.5
17	465	34.5	391	37.6	856	35.8
18	201	14.9	182	17.5	383	16.0
19-21	26	1.9	19	1.8	45	1.9
Age at Release						
12-16	10	0.7	25	2.4	34	1.4
17	47	3.5	60	5.8	108	4.5
18	111	8.2	202	19.4	313	13.1
19	215	15.9	290	27.9	505	21.1
20	282	20.9	414	39.8	694	29.1
21	183	13.6	44	4.2	229	9.6
22	180	13.4	4	0.4	184	7.7
23	141	10.5	1	0.1	142	5.9
24	161	11.9	0	0.0	159	6.7
25-28	18	1.3	0	0.0	20	0.8
Commitment Offense						
Crimes Against Persons	1,088	80.7	273	26.3	1,361	57.0
Property Crimes	91	6.8	544	52.3	635	26.6
Drug Crimes	10	0.7	92	8.8	102	4.3
Other Crimes	159	11.8	131	12.6	290	12.1
Offender Type						
707(b) only	1,115	82.7	0	0.0	1,115	46.7
290 only	121	9.0	0	0.0	121	5.1
707(b) and 290	96	7.1	0	0.0	96	4.0
Other*	16	1.2	0	0.0	16	0.7

* Youth committed to DJJ by a superior court under W&IC 1731.5(a) who would have been designated as a 707(b) offender if the commitment had resulted from a juvenile court.

4.2 Offender Characteristics

The majority of youth in the FY 2004-05 release cohort were released for the first time (62.6 percent) from DJJ. The remaining youth were released after being returned (37.4 percent). A larger percentage of the re-releases were 707(b)/290 youth at 41.5 percent compared to 32.0 percent of non-707(b)/290 youth. Differences between these groups were also found by most serious commitment offense; 80.7 percent of the 707(b)/290 youth were committed for crimes against persons compared to 26.3 percent of their non-707(b)/290 counterparts.

Table 1 also includes a count of each of the offender types in the 707(b)/290 category. Within the 707(b)/290 category are youth who committed both serious, violent crimes [W&IC 707(b)] and sex crimes requiring their registration as sex offenders (PC 290). As shown in Table 1, 46.7 percent of the youth released in FY 2004-05 were 707(b) offenders, 5.1 percent were 290s and 4.0 percent of the youth released were both 707(b) and 290 cases. The Other category represents youth who committed to DJJ from an adult court.⁵

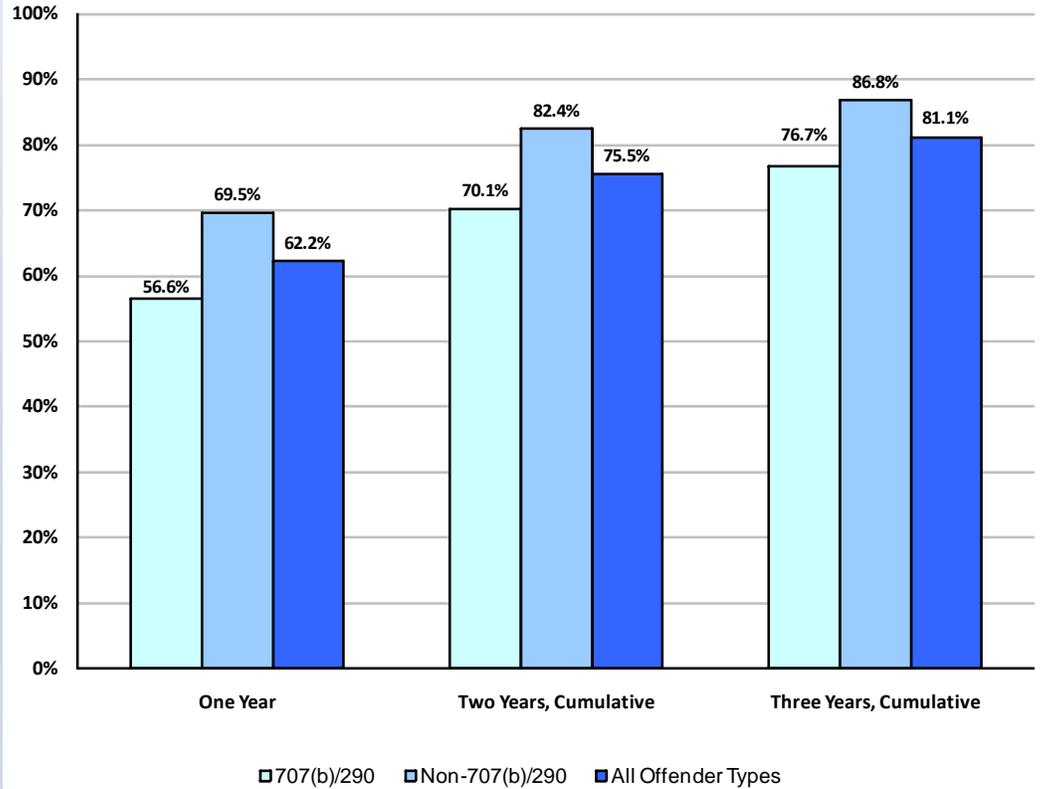
More than half of the youth released during FY 2004-05 were committed for crimes against persons.

⁵ Sixteen youth (0.7 percent) were committed to DJJ by an adult court under W&IC 1731.5(a) and would have been designated as a W&IC 707(b) offender if their commitments had been from a juvenile court. These 16 youth are included in the 707(b)/290 category throughout the analyses.

5 Overall DJJ Youth Recidivism Rates

5.1 Arrest

Figure 2. Rates of Arrest by Offender Type



As shown in Figure 2 and Table 2, youth released from DJJ in FY 2004-05 had an 81.1 percent arrest rate by the end of 3 years. Most arrests (62.2 percent) took place by the end of the first year. Overall, non-707(b)/290 youth had a higher 3-year arrest rate (86.8 percent) than 707(b)/290 youth (76.7 percent).

Table 2. Rates of Arrest by Offender Type

Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
		Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate
707(b)/290	1,348	763	56.6%	945	70.1%	1,034	76.7%
Non-707(b)/290	1,040	723	69.5%	857	82.4%	903	86.8%
All Offender Types	2,388	1,486	62.2%	1,802	75.5%	1,937	81.1%

Youth released from DJJ in FY 2004-05 had an 81.1% arrest rate at the end of 3 years.

Almost two-thirds were arrested within one year of release.

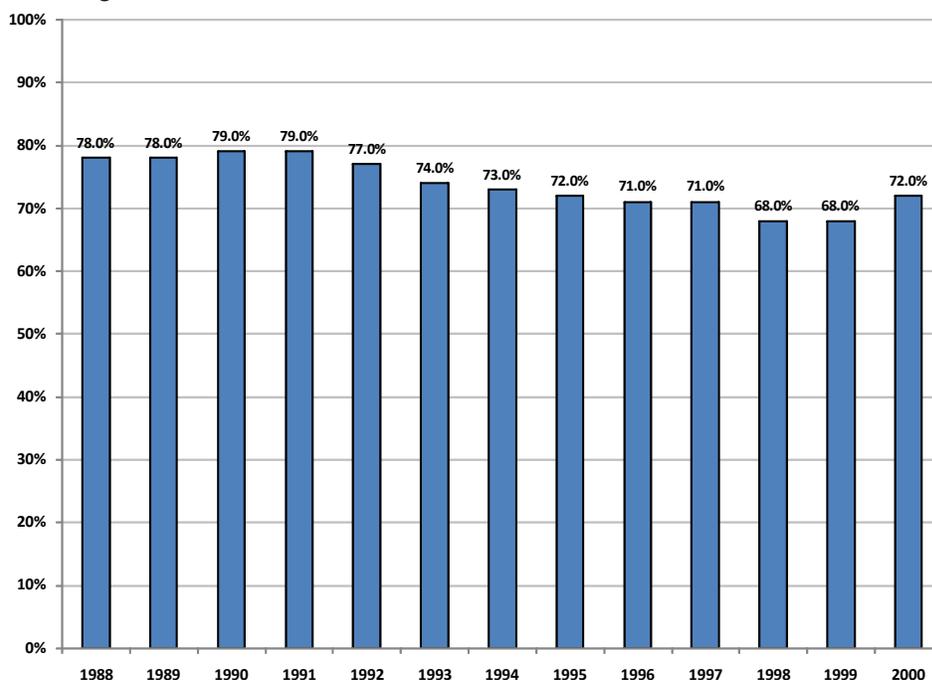
The total, three-year arrest rate for first releases in the FY 2004-05 cohort were compared to total, three-year arrest rates documented in a previous CDCR Office of Research, JRB report entitled, "Re-arrests within 36 Months of First Release: California Division of Juvenile Justice First Releases 1988 to 2000." This past report presented the percent of first releases with any arrests within 36 months by calendar year from 1988 to 2000 (see Appendix B for a table of these results). There are some differences in the methodologies used to identify the study cohorts in the current and previous studies. The previous study focused on first releases within specified calendar years and excluded youth under the age of 17, youth with missing Criminal Identification and Investigation (CII) numbers, youth who died while on parole, and youth who paroled to non-California settings [e.g., youth who were placed in Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) facilities].

Each year, non-707(b)/290 youth had higher arrest rates than 707(b)/290 youth.

Across the 13 years presented in the previous report, the late-1980s/early-1990s showed the highest arrest rate, ranging from 77.0 to 79.0 percent (see Figure 3). This rate dropped steadily in the mid-to-late 1990s (the lowest was 68.0 percent in 1998 and 1999) and then began to increase toward the beginning of the new millennium (rising to 72.0 percent by 2000).

Despite the differences in methodologies, "rough" comparisons of results from the current report to the previous report show that youth released in FY 2004-05 had the highest arrest rate (81.1 percent), which slightly exceeds the rates documented in the late-1980s to early-1990s (77.0 to 79.0 percent).

Figure 3. Rates of Arrest, Calendar Year 1988-2000



By the end of 3 years, approximately 33.8% of youth who were released from DJJ in FY 2004-05 were returned to DJJ.

Overall, youth were almost as likely to be returned for a technical violation as they were for a law violation.

5.2 DJJ Return

Figure 4. Rates of Return to the DJJ by Offender and Violation Type

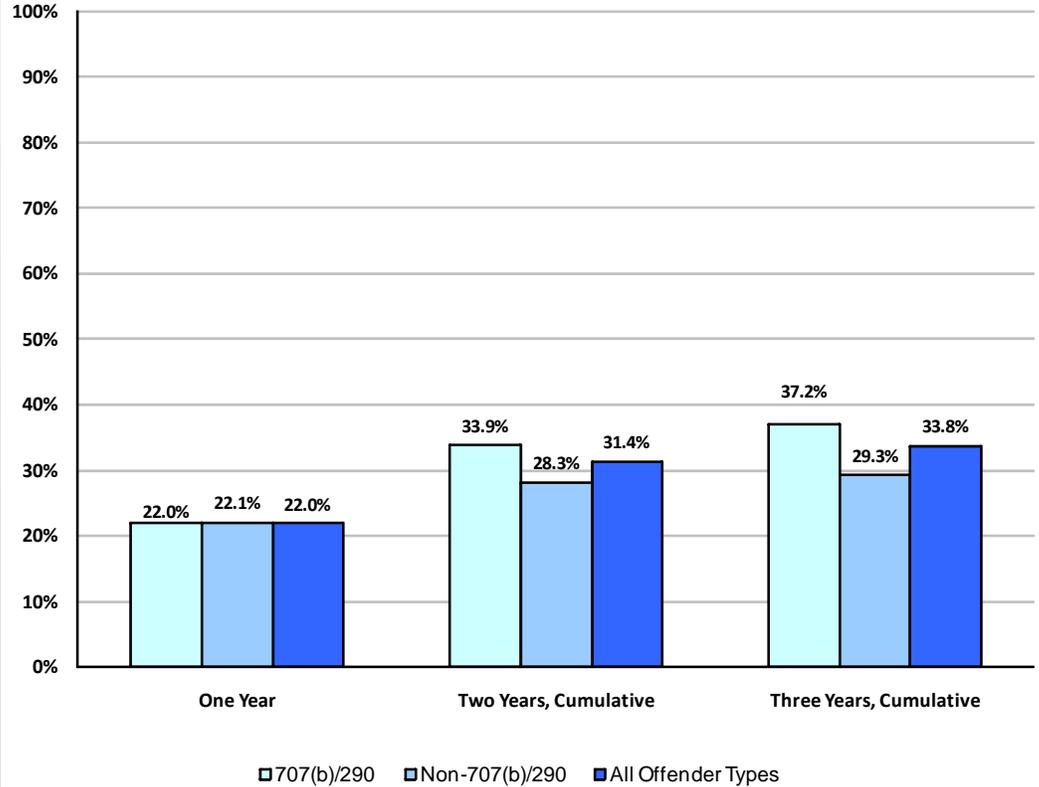


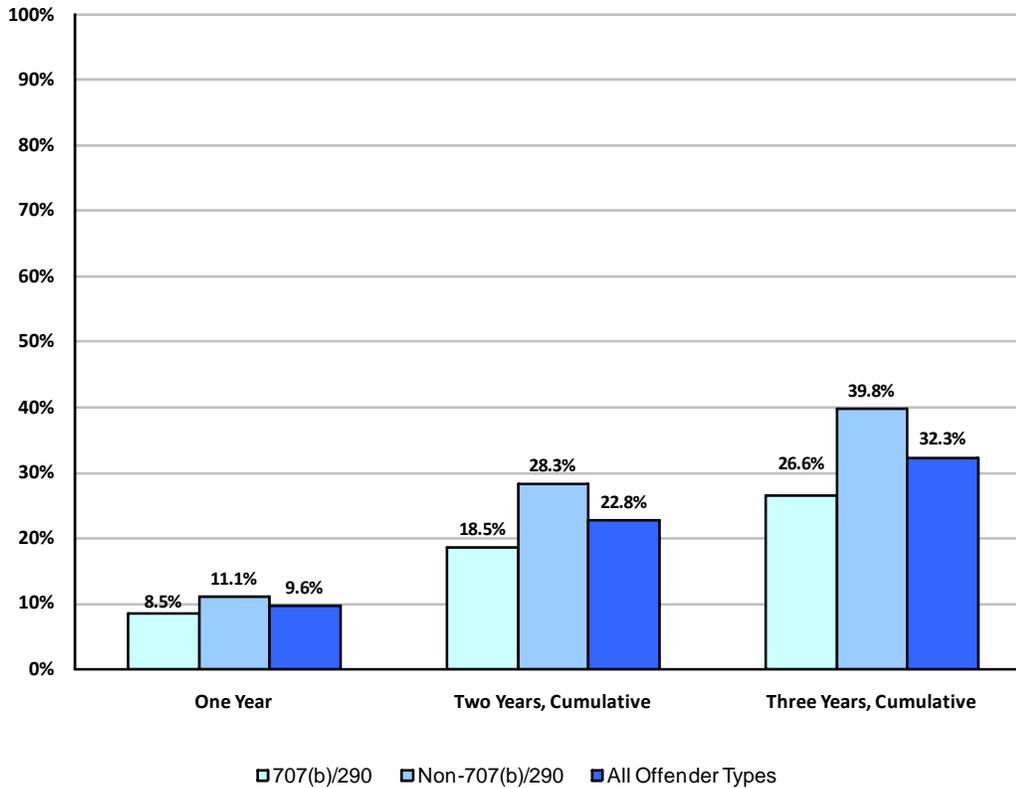
Figure 4 shows that youth released in FY 2004-05 had a 33.8 percent return rate to DJJ for any type of violation by the end of the 3-year, follow-up period. In the first year, there was little difference between the return to DJJ rates for both offender types. In the second and third years, 707(b)/290 youth had slightly higher rates of return to DJJ than non-707(b)/290 youth for technical and law violations (see Table 3). This may be attributed to the shift in population that resulted from the implementation of SB 81 and AB 191 in September 2007; non-707(b)/290 youth were diverted from DJJ to counties.

Table 3. Rates of Return to the DJJ by Offender and Violation Type

Offender Type	Number Released	Violation Type	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
			Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
707(b)/290	1,348	Technical	150	11.1%	229	17.0%	244	18.1%
		Law	146	10.8%	228	16.9%	257	19.1%
		Subtotal	296	22.0%	457	33.9%	501	37.2%
Non-707(b)/290	1,040	Technical	106	10.2%	131	12.6%	136	13.1%
		Law	124	11.9%	163	15.7%	169	16.3%
		Subtotal	230	22.1%	294	28.3%	305	29.3%
All Offender Types	2,388	Technical	256	10.7%	360	15.1%	380	15.9%
		Law	270	11.3%	391	16.4%	426	17.8%
		Total	526	22.0%	751	31.4%	806	33.8%

5.3 DAI Return/Commitment

Figure 5. Rates of Return/Commitment to DAI by Offender Type



32.3% of youth released from DJJ in FY 2004-05 were returned/committed to DAI within 3 years.

Figure 5 and Table 4 show that 32.3 percent of youth released in FY 2004-05 were returned/committed to DAI within 3 years. The returns/commitments to DAI between the first and second years are lower than the third year because of the time lag between arrest and conviction. In contrast to the results found for return to DJJ, return or commitment to DAI was higher for non-707(b)/290 youth than for 707(b)/290 youth. This may be attributed to DJJ maintaining jurisdiction over 707(b)/290 youth until youth are 25 years old; many of these youth who could have been committed to DAI were likely instead returned to the DJJ.

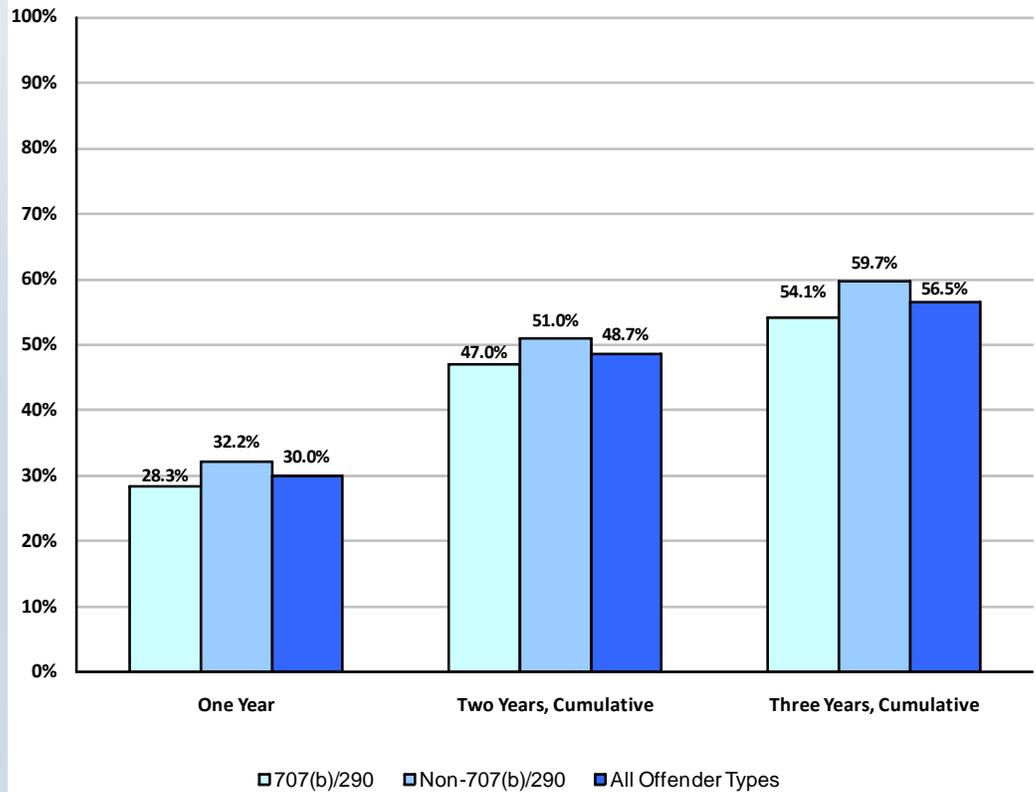
Table 4. Rates of Return/Commitment to DAI by Offender Type

Offender Type	Number Released	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
707(b)/290	1,348	115	8.5%	250	18.5%	358	26.6%
Non-707(b)/290	1,040	115	11.1%	294	28.3%	414	39.8%
All Offender Types	2,388	230	9.6%	544	22.8%	772	32.3%

56.5% of youth released from DJJ in FY 2004-05 were returned to State-level incarceration within 3 years.

5.4 Any State-level Incarceration (Return to DJJ or Return/Commitment to DAI)

Figure 6. Rates of Return to State-level Incarceration by Offender Type



Some youth who returned to DJJ were also returned/committed to DAI during the three-year, follow-up period. To obtain an unduplicated count of these youth, the DJJ Return and DAI Return/Commitment measures were combined, and youth were counted only once. The result of this analysis provides an overall recidivism rate for youth who returned to any State-level incarceration.

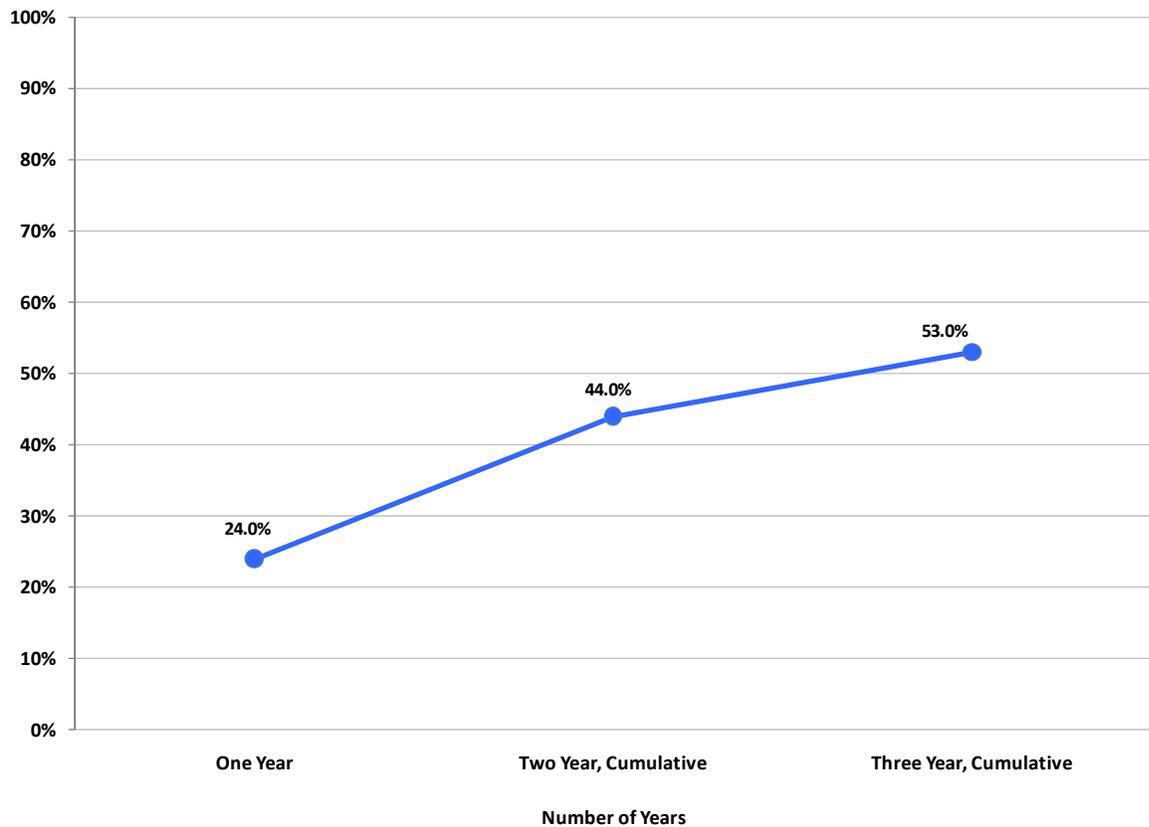
Table 5. Rates of Return to Any State-level Incarceration by Offender Type

	Total Released	One Year		Two Years, Cumulative		Three Years, Cumulative	
		Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
707(b)/290	1,348	382	28.3%	633	47.0%	729	54.1%
Non-707(b)/290	1,040	335	32.2%	530	51.0%	621	59.7%
All Offender Types	2,388	717	30.0%	1,163	48.7%	1,350	56.5%

Figure 6 and Table 5 show that within 3 years, 56.5 percent of youth released from the DJJ in FY 2004-05 returned to State-level incarceration. Most (30.0 percent) returned within one year after their release. The return rate to State-level incarceration each year, and overall, was slightly higher for non-707(b)/290 youth.

The State-level incarceration recidivism rates are slightly higher than those rates presented in an Office of Research, JRB report entitled, "Recidivism of California DJJ Releases," for youth released in calendar year 2000. This report showed 1-, 2-, and 3-year return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates of 24.0, 44.0, and 53.0 percent, respectively (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. Rates of Return to State-level Incarceration for Calendar Year 2000 Release Cohort



Re-released 707(b)/290 youth had higher State-level incarceration recidivism rates than first release 707(b)/290 youth.

6 First Releases vs. Re-Releases

6.1 First Releases vs. Re-Releases

Figure 8. Three-year Return to Any State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates for First Releases and Re-Releases

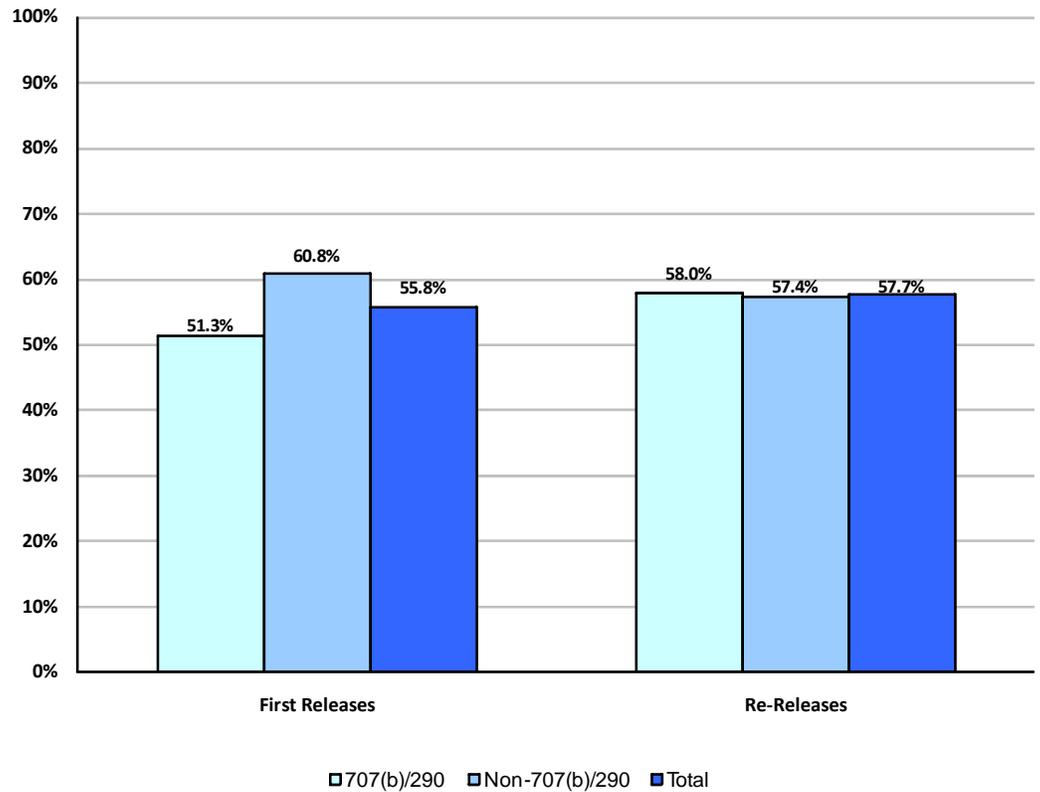


Figure 8 and Table 6 show that the total, three-year return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates for the FY 2004-05 release cohort vary by the type of release for each offender type. At the end of three years, the State-level incarceration rates for first released non-707(b)/290 youth (60.8), re-released 707(b)/290 youth (58.0), and re-released non-707(b)/290 youth (57.4) were slightly higher than the recidivism rate of the total FY 2004-05 release cohort (56.5). However, the recidivism rate for first released 707(b)/290 youth (51.3) was lower than the recidivism rate of the total FY 2004-05 release cohort (56.5).

In addition, the State-level incarceration recidivism rate for 707(b)/290 youth was lower for first releases (51.3) than for re-releases (58.0). The opposite trend is found for non-707(b)/290 youth as first releases (60.8) instead had a higher recidivism rate than re-releases (57.4).

Differences between first and re-releases by offender type were also evident with respect to the type of State-level incarceration to which youth returned. First released 707(b)/290 youth had higher return rates to DJJ (37.4 percent) than return/commitment to DAI (23.1 percent). Re-released non-707(b) youth were returned to DJJ at a much lower rate (17.4 percent) than they were returned/committed to DAI (47.4 percent).

Table 6. Three-Year Recidivism Rates for First Releases and Re-Releases

Type of Release	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
First Releases	707(b)/290	789	568	72.0%	295	37.4%	182	23.1%	405	51.3%
	Non-707(b)/290	707	607	85.9%	247	34.9%	256	36.2%	430	60.8%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	1,496	1,175	78.5%	542	36.2%	438	29.3%	835	55.8%
Re-Releases	707(b)/290	559	466	83.4%	206	36.9%	176	31.5%	324	58.0%
	Non-707(b)/290	333	296	88.9%	58	17.4%	158	47.4%	191	57.4%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	892	762	85.4%	264	29.6%	334	37.4%	515	57.7%
Total	All Offender Types	2,388	1,937	81.1%	806	33.8%	772	32.3%	1,350	56.5%

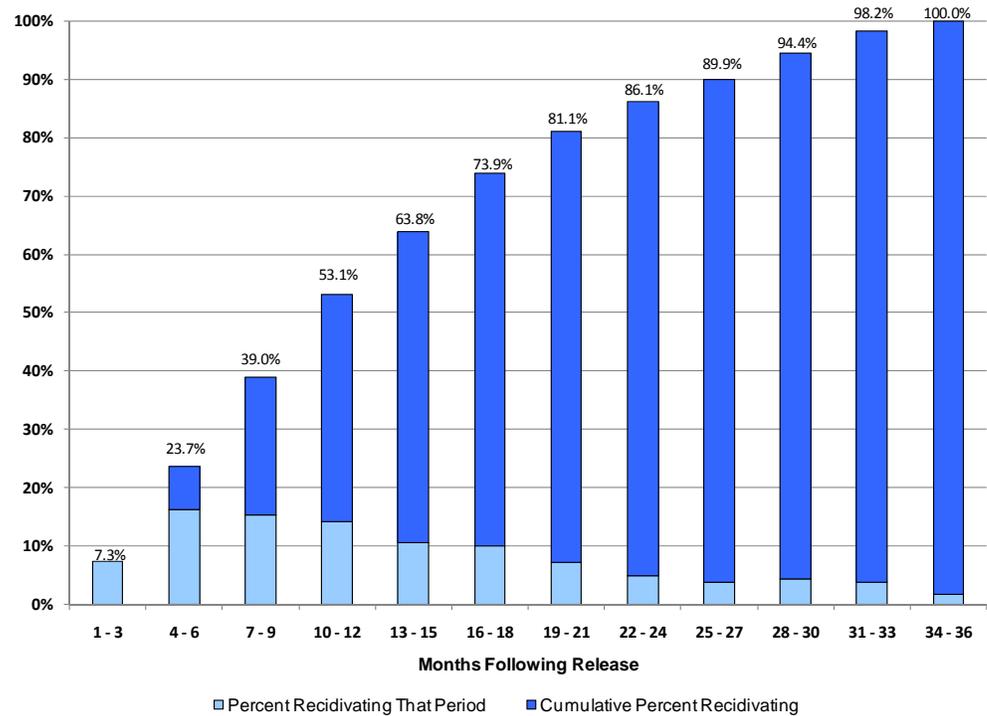
Non-707(b)/290 youth had higher, State-level incarceration recidivism rates when they were first released.

7 Time to Failure

This section is included to examine further the 1,350 youth who returned to State-level incarceration (identified previously in Figure 6 and Table 5) by assessing how long youth were in the community before returning to a DJJ or DAI facility.

7.1 Time to Failure

Figure 9. Three-year Rates of Return by Number of Months Post-Release



Almost 23.7% of youth who returned to State-level incarceration within 3 years did so within the first 6 months.

This rate increased to more than 50% by 1 year and to almost 75% by 18 months.

Figure 9 and Table 7 illustrate the percentage of youth who recidivated within each monthly period following release as well as the cumulative percent of youth who recidivated.

Of the 1,350 youth who returned to State-level incarceration, almost 23.7 percent returned within 6 months. This percent more than doubled by 12 months (to 53.1 percent), and, by 18 months, 73.9 percent of youth who recidivated were reincarcerated in DJJ or DAI. This pattern is evident for both 707(b)/290 and non-707(b)/290 youth.

After 18 months, the number of youth who recidivated within each of the remaining monthly periods over the 3-year, follow-up period decreased because most had already returned to State-level incarceration by then. Since this analysis only examines those

youth identified as recidivists, and, because there were a small number of youth returned within the final few months of the follow-up period, the 34- to 36-month period represents the final, cumulative results (i.e., 100 percent) of the 1,350 identified recidivists.

Table 7. Three-year Rates of Return by Number of Months Post-Release

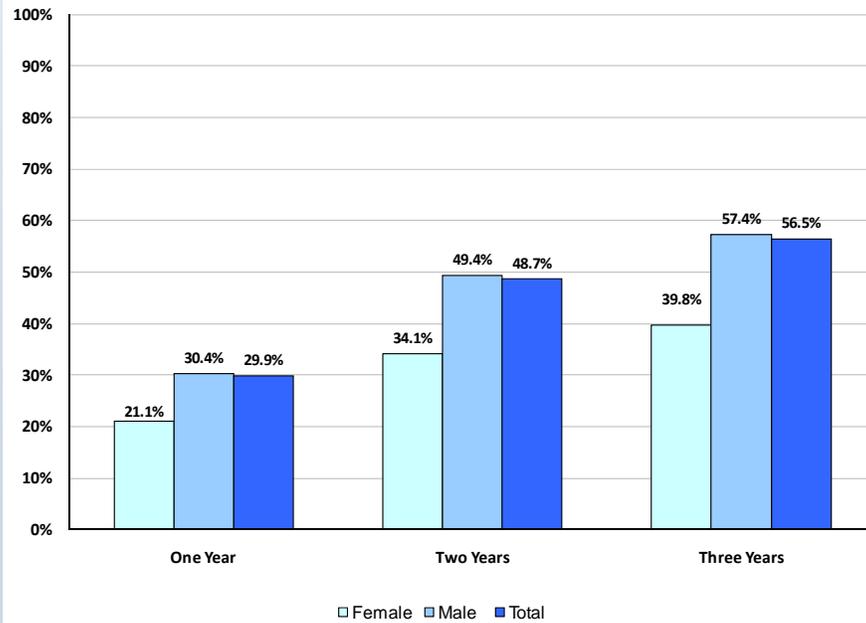
	1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	19 to 21	22 to 24	25 to 27	28 to 30	31 to 33	34 to 36
Percentage of 707(b)/290 Recidivists	8.1%	15.6%	14.1%	14.5%	11.1%	10.3%	7.0%	6.0%	3.0%	4.5%	4.3%	1.4%
Cumulative Percent 707(b)/290	8.1%	23.7%	37.9%	52.4%	63.5%	73.8%	80.8%	86.8%	89.8%	94.4%	98.6%	100.0%
Percentage of non-707(b)/290 Recidivists	6.4%	17.2%	16.6%	13.7%	10.1%	10.0%	7.4%	3.9%	4.7%	4.3%	3.4%	2.3%
Cumulative Percent non707(b)/290	6.4%	23.7%	40.3%	53.9%	64.1%	74.1%	81.5%	85.3%	90.0%	94.4%	97.7%	100.0%
Percentage of Recidivists	7.3%	16.4%	15.3%	14.1%	10.7%	10.1%	7.2%	5.0%	3.8%	4.4%	3.9%	1.8%
Cumulative Percent	7.3%	23.7%	39.0%	53.1%	63.8%	73.9%	81.1%	86.1%	89.9%	94.4%	98.2%	100.0%

8 Recidivism Rates by Demographics

8.1 Gender

Figure 10. Three-year Return to Any State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates by Gender

Females recidivated at a lower rate than males.



Although males outnumber females almost 18 to 1, it is important to compare male to female recidivism rates to determine if differences exist. As shown in Figure 10 and Table 8, males returned to State-level incarceration at higher rates than females.

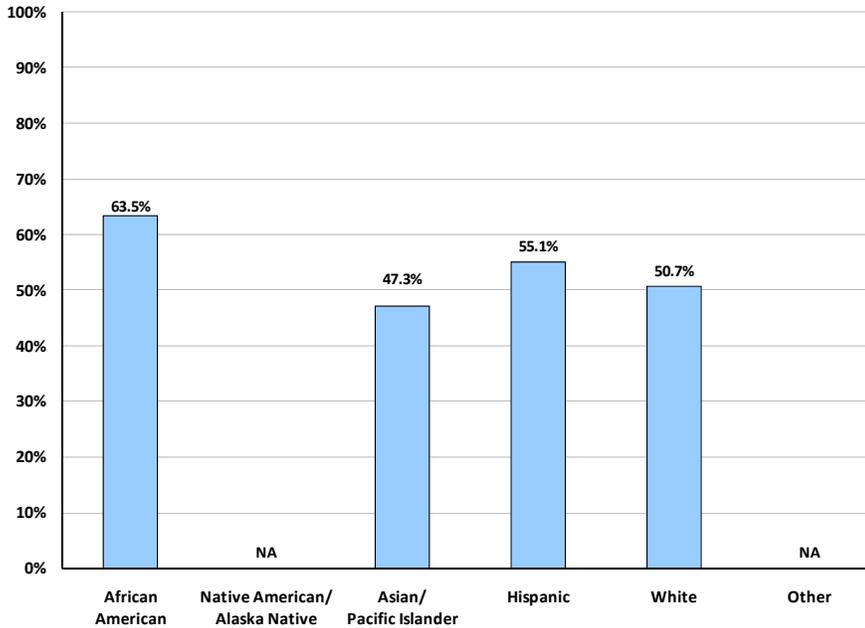
Overall, non-707(b)/290 male offenders had higher, three-year recidivism rates across all measures than their 707(b)/290 counterparts. One exception to this was that 707(b)/290, male offenders had a higher return to DJJ than non-707(b)/290, male offenders at the end of three years. Non-707(b)/290, female offenders had higher, three-year recidivism rates across all measures than 707(b)/290, female offenders.

Table 8. Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Gender

Gender	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Female	707(b)/290	57	33	57.9%	18	31.6%	5	8.8%	20	35.1%
	Non-707(b)/290	66	53	80.3%	22	33.3%	8	12.1%	29	43.9%
	Subtotal	123	86	69.9%	40	32.5%	13	10.6%	49	39.8%
Male	707(b)/290	1,291	1,001	77.5%	483	37.4%	353	27.3%	709	54.9%
	Non-707(b)/290	974	850	87.3%	283	29.1%	406	41.7%	592	60.8%
	Subtotal	2,265	1,851	81.7%	766	33.8%	759	33.5%	1,301	57.4%
Total	All Offender Types	2,388	1,937	81.1%	806	33.8%	772	32.3%	1,350	56.5%

8.2 Race/Ethnicity⁶

Figure 11. Three-year Return to Any State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity



African American youth had the highest return to State-level incarceration rate followed by youth who were Hispanic, White, and Asian/Pacific Islander.

Figure 11 shows that African American youth had the highest return to State-level incarceration rate (63.5 percent). This was followed by Hispanic youth (55.1 percent), White youth (50.7 percent), and Asian/Pacific Islander youth (47.3 percent).

Further examination of race/ethnicity by offender type reveals little (less than 10 percentage points) difference in the State-level incarceration recidivism rates between African American 707(b)/290 and non-707(b)/290 offenders and between Hispanic 707(b)/290 and non-707(b)/290 offenders (see Table 9). Differences were evident between the offender types for Asian/Pacific Islander and White youth, with 707(b)/290 offenders having State-level recidivism rates that were approximately 15 to 20 percentage points lower than non-707(b)/290 offenders.

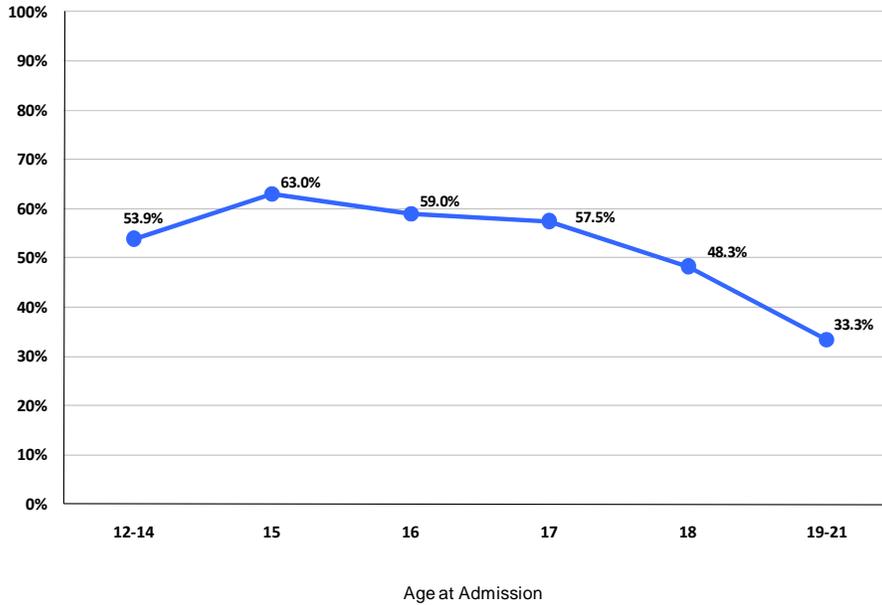
⁶ Recidivism rates were not calculated for categories including fewer than 30 released youth.

Table 9. Three-year Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
African American	707(b)/290	430	370	86.0%	192	44.7%	129	30.0%	269	62.6%
	Non-707(b)/290	285	259	90.9%	94	33.0%	120	42.1%	185	64.9%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	715	629	88.0%	286	40.0%	249	34.8%	454	63.5%
Native American/ Alaska Native	707(b)/290	18	13	NA	7	NA	3	NA	10	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	5	5	NA	4	NA	0	NA	4	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	23	18	NA	11	NA	3	NA	14	NA
Asian/ Pacific Islander	707(b)/290	70	40	57.1%	20	28.6%	14	20.0%	28	40.0%
	Non-707(b)/290	40	33	82.5%	16	40.0%	13	32.5%	24	60.0%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	110	73	66.4%	36	32.7%	27	24.5%	52	47.3%
Hispanic	707(b)/290	646	489	75.7%	228	35.3%	176	27.2%	345	53.4%
	Non-707(b)/290	513	440	85.8%	131	25.5%	210	40.9%	294	57.3%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	1,159	929	80.2%	359	31.0%	386	33.3%	639	55.1%
White	707(b)/290	179	119	66.5%	54	30.2%	36	20.1%	77	43.0%
	Non-707(b)/290	194	163	84.0%	59	30.4%	70	36.1%	112	57.7%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	373	282	75.6%	113	30.3%	106	28.4%	189	50.7%
Other	707(b)/290	5	3	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	3	3	NA	1	NA	1	NA	2	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	8	6	NA	1	NA	1	NA	2	NA
Total	All Offender Types	2,388	1,937	81.1%	806	33.8%	772	32.3%	1,350	56.5%

8.3 Age at Admission

Figure 12. Three-year Return to Any State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates by Age at Admission



In general, youth committed to DJJ at older ages returned to State-level incarceration at lower rates than youth committed to DJJ at younger ages.

The age of jurisdiction in California includes committing youth ages 18 to 21 to juvenile facilities. This practice differs from other states and may not allow for accurate comparisons between DJJ recidivism rates and other states' juvenile recidivism rates. Figure 12 and Table 10 show that the return to State-level incarceration recidivism rate began at 53.9 percent for youth who were first admitted to DJJ between 12 to 14 years of age, peaked for youth who were admitted at age 15 (63.0 percent) and then steadily declined until youth who were first admitted between 19 to 21 years of age recidivated at the lowest rate (33.3 percent). In general, this trend shows that youth committed to DJJ at older ages returned to State-level incarceration at lower rates than youth committed to DJJ at younger ages. For each age group, non-707(b)/290 youth returned to State-level incarceration at a higher rate than 707(b)/290 youth.

For most of the age categories, there were few differences (10 percentage points or less) evident for the remaining recidivism measures for each offender type. However, some larger differences were identified. Youth admitted to DJJ at age 18 had an arrest rate that was almost 20 percentage points higher for non-707(b)/290 youth than for 707(b)/290 youth. Youth admitted to DJJ at 17 years of age had a return to DJJ recidivism rate that was higher for 707(b)/290 youth than for non-707(b)/290 youth

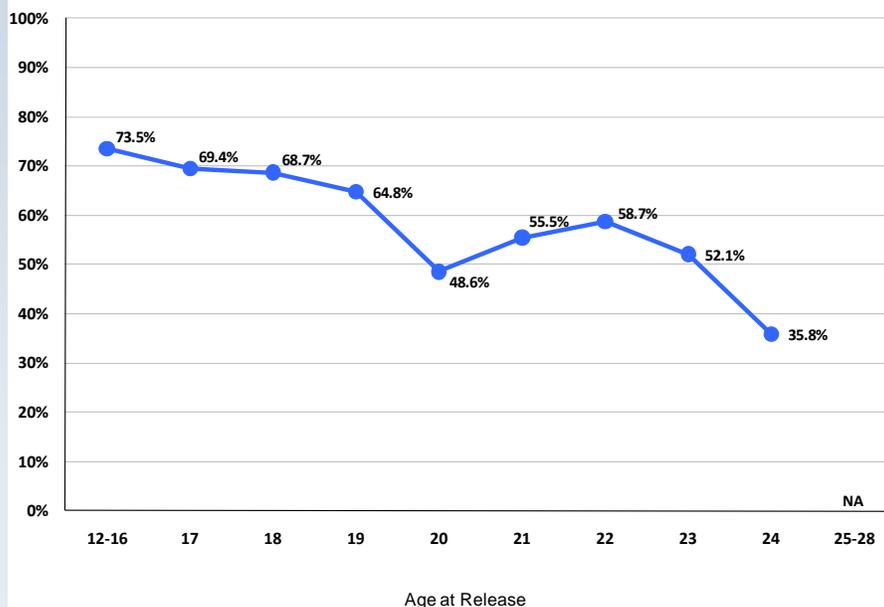
(almost 12 percentage points). Youth admitted to DJJ at 15, 16, 17, or 18 years of age had a return/commitment to DAI recidivism rate that was higher for non-707(b)/290 youth than for 707(b)/290 youth (ranging from approximately 13 to 15 percentage points difference).

Table 10. Three-year Recidivism Rates by Age at Admission

Age at Admission	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
12-14	707(b)/290	102	79	77.5%	33	32.4%	25	24.5%	51	50.0%
	Non-707(b)/290	52	45	86.5%	20	38.5%	16	30.8%	32	61.5%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	154	124	80.5%	53	34.4%	41	26.6%	83	53.9%
15	707(b)/290	228	185	81.1%	92	40.4%	71	31.1%	136	59.6%
	Non-707(b)/290	137	123	89.8%	42	30.7%	62	45.3%	94	68.6%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	365	308	84.4%	134	36.7%	133	36.4%	230	63.0%
16	707(b)/290	326	256	78.5%	108	33.1%	99	30.4%	181	55.5%
	Non-707(b)/290	259	229	88.4%	79	30.5%	111	42.9%	164	63.3%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	585	485	82.9%	187	32.0%	210	35.9%	345	59.0%
17	707(b)/290	465	361	77.6%	192	41.3%	118	25.4%	260	55.9%
	Non-707(b)/290	391	331	84.7%	115	29.4%	158	40.4%	232	59.3%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	856	692	80.8%	307	35.9%	276	32.2%	492	57.5%
18	707(b)/290	201	136	67.7%	74	36.8%	39	19.4%	93	46.3%
	Non-707(b)/290	182	159	87.4%	48	26.4%	61	33.5%	92	50.5%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	383	295	77.0%	122	31.9%	100	26.1%	185	48.3%
19-21	707(b)/290	26	17	65.4%	2	7.7%	6	23.1%	8	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	19	16	84.2%	1	5.3%	6	31.6%	7	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	45	33	73.3%	3	6.7%	12	26.7%	15	33.3%
Total	All Offender Types	2,388	1,937	81.1%	806	33.8%	772	32.3%	1,350	56.5%

8.4 Age at Release

Figure 13. Three-year Return to Any State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates by Age at Release



Overall, return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates decreased as the ages of youth at release increased.

Figure 13 shows the return to State-level incarceration rates for youth by their age at release in FY 2004-05.⁷ The return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates decreased from 73.5 percent for the 12 to 16 age category to 35.8 percent for youth who were 24 years of age at release; return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates decreased as the ages of youth who were released decreased. There was a sharp drop in the return to State-level incarceration recidivism rate for youth who were released at age 20.

For most of the age categories, there were few differences (10 percentage points or less) evident for the remaining recidivism measures for each offender type (see Table 11). However, some differences were identified. Youth released from DJJ at age 20 had an arrest rate that was higher for non-707(b)/290 youth than for 707(b)/290 youth (an approximately 13 percentage point difference). Youth released from DJJ at 19 or 20 years of age had a return to DJJ recidivism rate that was higher for 707(b)/290 youth than for non-707(b)/290 youth (a 14.4 and 27.7 percentage point difference, respectively). Youth released from DJJ at 18, 19, 20, or 21 years of age had a return/commitment to DAI recidivism rate that was higher for non-707(b)/290 youth than for 707(b)/290 youth (ranging from an approximately 15 to 22 percentage point difference).

Note: Beginning at age 21, few non-707(b)/290 youth (only 51) were released from DJJ.

⁷ While DJJ may maintain jurisdiction of youth until age 25, there are some youth over the age of 25 in DJJ. The DJJ may ask a prosecuting attorney to petition the committing court to maintain jurisdiction over a youth awaiting discharge if it determines that the youth presents a physical danger to the public because of the youth's mental or physical deficiency, disorder, or abnormality (see W&IC 1800). If the petition is granted, then DJJ maintains jurisdiction over a youth for up to an additional two years. Each time a youth awaits discharge, the DJJ may ask a prosecuting attorney to petition the court. For this reason there are some youth released past the age of 25.

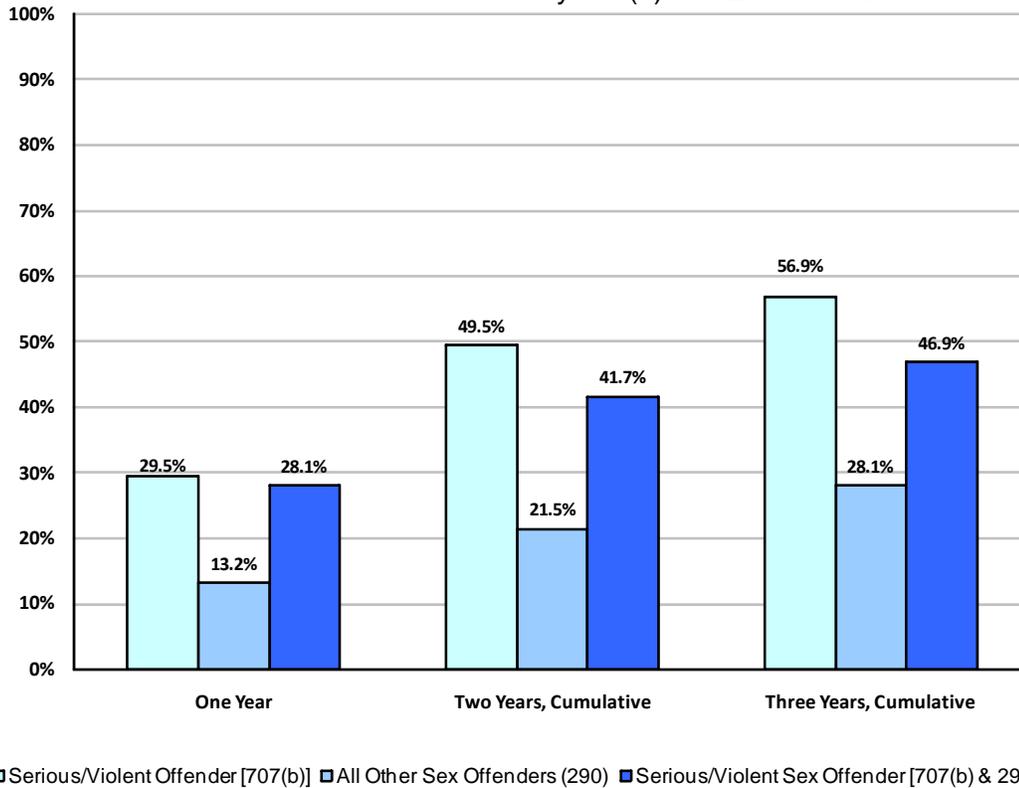
Table 11. Three-year Recidivism Rates by Age at Release

Age at Release	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
12-16	707(b)/290	9	6	NA	4	NA	1	NA	5	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	25	22	NA	19	NA	3	NA	20	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	34	28	82.4%	23	67.6%	4	11.8%	25	73.5%
17	707(b)/290	48	42	87.5%	27	56.3%	12	25.0%	33	68.8%
	Non-707(b)/290	60	53	88.3%	37	61.7%	11	18.3%	42	70.0%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	108	95	88.0%	64	59.3%	23	21.3%	75	69.4%
18	707(b)/290	111	87	78.4%	61	55.0%	18	16.2%	66	59.5%
	Non-707(b)/290	202	176	87.1%	109	54.0%	76	37.6%	149	73.8%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	313	263	84.0%	170	54.3%	94	30.0%	215	68.7%
19	707(b)/290	215	169	78.6%	111	51.6%	50	23.3%	141	65.6%
	Non-707(b)/290	290	256	88.3%	108	37.2%	112	38.6%	186	64.1%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	505	425	84.2%	219	43.4%	162	32.1%	327	64.8%
20	707(b)/290	282	206	73.0%	100	35.5%	68	24.1%	136	48.2%
	Non-707(b)/290	412	355	86.2%	32	7.8%	189	45.9%	201	48.8%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	694	561	80.8%	132	19.0%	257	37.0%	337	48.6%
21	707(b)/290	183	142	77.6%	80	43.7%	46	25.1%	106	57.9%
	Non-707(b)/290	46	37	80.4%	0	0.0%	21	45.7%	21	45.7%
	<i>Subtotal</i>	229	179	78.2%	80	34.9%	67	29.3%	127	55.5%
22	707(b)/290	180	135	75.0%	73	40.6%	57	31.7%	107	59.4%
	Non-707(b)/290	4	3	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	184	138	75.0%	73	39.7%	58	31.5%	108	58.7%
23	707(b)/290	141	115	81.6%	33	23.4%	52	36.9%	73	51.8%
	Non-707(b)/290	1	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	142	116	81.7%	33	23.2%	53	37.3%	74	52.1%
24	707(b)/290	159	118	74.2%	12	7.5%	49	30.8%	57	35.8%
	Non-707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	159	118	74.2%	12	7.5%	49	30.8%	57	35.8%
25-28	707(b)/290	20	14	NA	0	NA	5	NA	5	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	20	14	NA	0	NA	5	NA	5	NA
Total	All Offender Types	2,388	1,937	81.1%	806	33.8%	772	32.3%	1,350	56.5%

9 Offender Characteristics

9.1 707(b) and 290 Offenders

Figure 14. Three-year Return to Any State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates by 707(b) and 290 Offenders



Return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates were higher for serious/violent offenders than serious/violent, sex offenders and sex offenders.

Figure 14 and Table 12 show separate, three-year return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates for youth who had only a serious/violent offense [W&IC 707(b)], youth who committed a serious/violent, sex offense, and youth with all other sex offenses (PC 290). Youth with only a serious/violent offense had the highest return to State-level incarceration rate (58.5 percent). Youth with serious/violent, sex offenses returned to State-level incarceration at higher rates (46.9 percent) than youth with all other sex offenses (28.1 percent).

A similar pattern is found for the remaining recidivism measures, however, a greater proportion of recidivating youth who are serious/violent sex offenders were returned to DJJ (29.2 percent), and a greater proportion of youth with all other sex offenses were returned/committed to DAI (18.2 percent). Recidivating youth who were only serious/violent offenders were returned to DJJ at a higher rate than they were returned/committed to DAI (almost 13

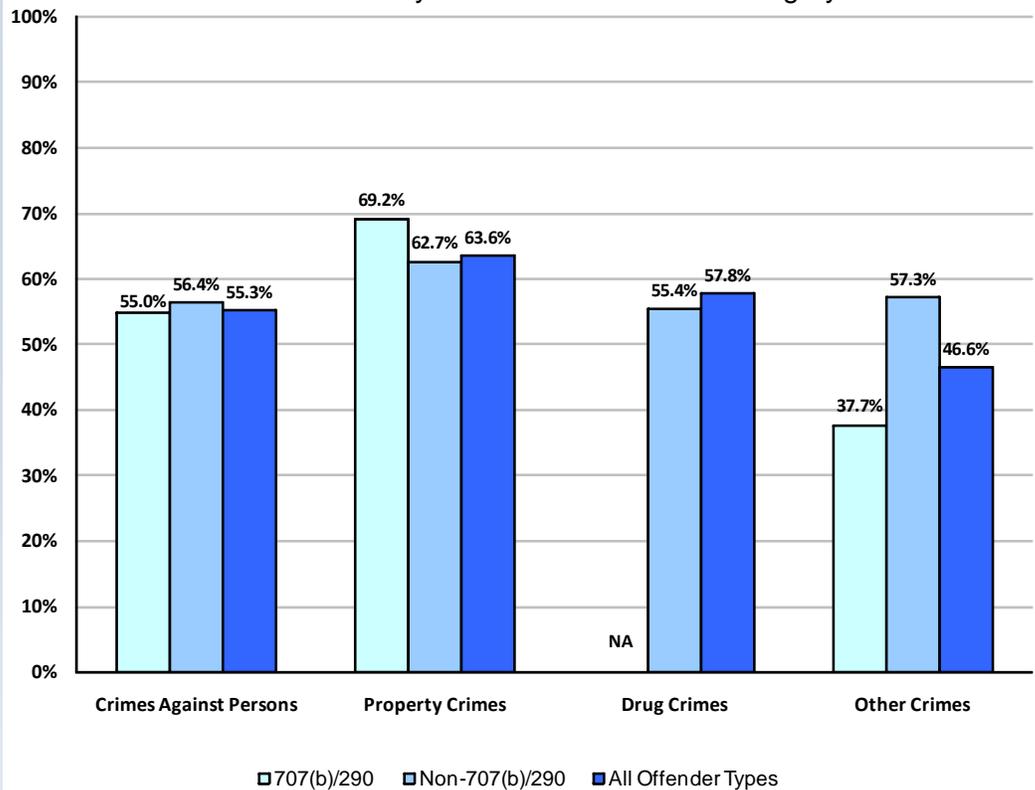
percentage points difference). In addition, youth who were only serious/violent offenders had an arrest rate that was almost 11 to 14 percentage points higher than serious/violent, sex offenders and all other sex offenders, respectively.

Table 12. Three-year Recidivism Rates by 707(b) and 290 Offenders⁸

Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
		Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Serious/Violent (707b)	1,115	878	78.7%	449	40.3%	306	27.4%	634	56.9%
Sex Offender (290)	121	78	64.5%	13	10.7%	22	18.2%	34	28.1%
Serious/Violent Sex Offender (707b & 290)	96	65	67.7%	28	29.2%	22	22.9%	45	46.9%
Other	16	13	NA	11	NA	8	NA	16	NA
Total	1,348	1,034	76.7%	501	37.2%	358	26.6%	729	54.1%

9.2 Commitment Offense Category⁹

Figure 15. Three-year Return to Any State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category



At 63.6%, youth committed to DJJ for property crimes had the highest 3-year, return to State-level incarceration recidivism rate.

⁸ The Other category includes youth committed to DJJ by an adult court under W&IC 1731.5(a) who would have been designated as a 707(b) offender if their commitments had resulted from a juvenile court.

⁹ Recidivism rates were not calculated if less than 30 youth were released.

Figure 15 and Table 13 show that youth committed for property crimes had the highest, overall, 3-year return to State-level incarceration recidivism rate (63.6 percent) followed by drug crimes (57.8 percent), crimes against persons (55.3 percent), and other crimes (46.6 percent). W&IC 707(b)/290 youth committed to DJJ for property crimes had a recidivism rate that was approximately 7 percentage points higher than that of non-707(b)/290 youth committed for property crimes. Conversely, non-707(b)/290 youth committed for other crimes had a recidivism rate that was almost 20 percentage points higher than 707(b)/290 youth committed for other crimes. Small differences were found between the recidivism rates of 707(b)/290 and non-707(b)/290 youth committed to DJJ for crimes against persons.

Despite the commitment offense category, non-707(b)/290 youth generally had higher recidivism rates than 707(b)/290 youth for arrest, return to DJJ, and return/commitment to DAI. The exception was that 707(b)/290 youth had higher return to DJJ rates if they had been committed to DJJ for a crime against persons or a property crime.

Table 13. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offense Category

Commitment Offense	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Crimes Against Persons	707(b)/290	1,088	846	77.8%	420	38.6%	293	26.9%	598	55.0%
	Non-707(b)/290	273	229	83.9%	65	23.8%	110	40.3%	154	56.4%
	Subtotal	1,361	1,075	79.0%	485	35.6%	403	29.6%	752	55.3%
Property Crimes	707(b)/290	91	76	83.5%	46	50.5%	28	30.8%	63	69.2%
	Non-707(b)/290	544	481	88.4%	180	33.1%	219	40.3%	341	62.7%
	Subtotal	635	557	87.7%	226	35.6%	247	38.9%	404	63.6%
Drug Crimes	707(b)/290	10	9	NA	5	NA	4	NA	8	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	92	74	80.4%	26	28.3%	34	37.0%	51	55.4%
	Subtotal	102	83	81.4%	31	30.4%	38	37.3%	59	57.8%
Other Crimes	707(b)/290	159	103	64.8%	30	18.9%	33	20.8%	60	37.7%
	Non-707(b)/290	131	119	90.8%	34	26.0%	51	38.9%	75	57.3%
	Subtotal	290	222	76.6%	64	22.1%	84	29.0%	135	46.6%
Total	All Offender Types	2,388	1,937	81.1%	806	33.8%	772	32.3%	1,350	56.5%

In general, youth who committed less serious crimes had a higher recidivism rate than youth who committed more serious crimes.

9.3 Commitment Offenses

Figure 16. Three-year Return to State-level Incarceration Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offenses

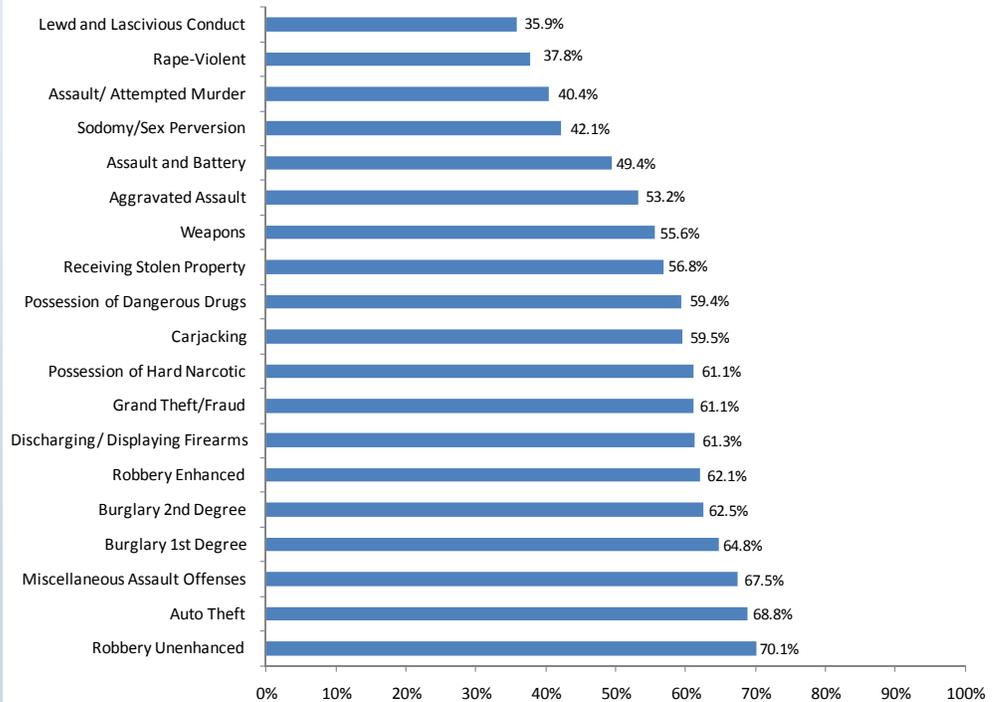


Figure 16 and Table 14 show that the three highest return to State-level incarceration recidivism rates for all youth released from DJJ in FY 2004-05 occurred for youth who were committed to DJJ for robbery (unenhanced), auto theft, and miscellaneous assault offenses (ranging from 67.5 to 70.1 percent). The lowest 3-year recidivism rates for all releases occurred for youth committed to DJJ for lewd and lascivious conduct, rape (violent), and for assault/attempted murder (ranging from 35.9 to 40.4 percent).

These results indicate that the seriousness of the crime may not be positively related to recidivism. For example, approximately 68.8 percent of youth convicted of auto theft recidivate within 3 years, whereas, 37.8 percent of youth convicted of rape (violent) recidivate within 3 years (approximately 30 percentage points less).

Table 14 Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offenses

Commitment Offense	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Murder 1st	707(b)/290	27	19	NA	4	NA	5	NA	7	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	1	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	Subtotal	28	20	NA	4	NA	6	NA	8	NA
Murder 2nd	707(b)/290	19	5	NA	0	NA	2	NA	2	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Subtotal	19	5	NA	0	NA	2	NA	2	NA
Manslaughter	707(b)/290	19	7	NA	3	NA	2	NA	3	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	4	1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Subtotal	23	8	NA	3	NA	2	NA	3	NA
Vehicular Manslaughter	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	11	6	NA	1	NA	2	NA	3	NA
	Subtotal	11	6	NA	1	NA	2	NA	3	NA
Robbery-Enhanced	707(b)/290	219	183	83.6%	93	42.5%	63	28.8%	135	61.6%
	Non-707(b)/290	5	5	NA	2	NA	3	NA	4	NA
	Subtotal	224	188	83.9%	95	42.4%	66	29.5%	139	62.1%
Robbery-Unenhanced	707(b)/290	161	142	88.2%	92	57.1%	43	26.7%	117	72.7%
	Non-707(b)/290	80	72	90.0%	15	18.8%	45	56.3%	52	65.0%
	Subtotal	241	214	88.8%	107	44.4%	88	36.5%	169	70.1%
Assault/Attempt to Rob	707(b)/290	12	12	NA	7	NA	5	NA	11	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	11	10	NA	3	NA	5	NA	7	NA
	Subtotal	23	22	NA	10	NA	10	NA	18	NA
Carjacking	707(b)/290	60	52	86.7%	27	45.0%	20	33.3%	36	60.0%
	Non-707(b)/290	19	17	NA	4	NA	7	NA	11	NA
	Subtotal	79	69	87.3%	31	39.2%	27	34.2%	47	59.5%
Assault/Attempted Murder	707(b)/290	52	35	67.3%	14	26.9%	11	21.2%	21	40.4%
	Non-707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Subtotal	52	35	67.3%	14	26.9%	11	21.2%	21	40.4%
Aggravated Assault	707(b)/290	419	320	76.4%	150	35.8%	122	29.1%	225	53.7%
	Non-707(b)/290	13	11	NA	3	NA	3	NA	5	NA
	Subtotal	432	331	76.6%	153	35.4%	125	28.9%	230	53.2%
Discharging/Displaying Firearms	707(b)/290	20	16	NA	8	NA	5	NA	12	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	11	11	NA	4	NA	5	NA	7	NA
	Subtotal	31	27	87.1%	12	38.7%	10	32.3%	19	61.3%
Assault and Battery	707(b)/290	13	7	NA	2	NA	1	NA	3	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	70	55	78.6%	22	31.4%	22	31.4%	38	54.3%
	Subtotal	83	62	74.7%	24	28.9%	23	27.7%	41	49.4%
Destructive Devices	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	6	6	NA	1	NA	2	NA	3	NA
	Subtotal	6	6	NA	1	NA	2	NA	3	NA
Domestic Violence	707(b)/290	3	2	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	6	5	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Subtotal	9	7	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Miscellaneous Assault Offenses	707(b)/290	7	5	NA	4	NA	3	NA	5	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	33	28	84.8%	10	30.3%	14	42.4%	22	66.7%
	Subtotal	40	33	82.5%	14	35.0%	17	42.5%	27	67.5%
Burglary 1st	707(b)/290	78	66	84.6%	41	52.6%	23	29.5%	55	70.5%
	Non-707(b)/290	229	205	89.5%	78	34.1%	88	38.4%	144	62.9%
	Subtotal	307	271	88.3%	119	38.8%	111	36.2%	199	64.8%
Burglary 2nd	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	88	76	86.4%	25	28.4%	36	40.9%	55	62.5%
	Subtotal	88	76	86.4%	25	28.4%	36	40.9%	55	62.5%
Attempted Burglary	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	4	3	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	Subtotal	4	3	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Grand Theft/Fraud	707(b)/290	2	1	NA	2	NA	0	NA	2	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	52	44	84.6%	13	25.0%	23	44.2%	31	59.6%
	Subtotal	54	45	83.3%	15	27.8%	23	42.6%	33	61.1%
Petty Theft	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	1	1	NA	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
	Subtotal	1	1	NA	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA

Table 14. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offenses (continued)

Commitment Offense	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Receiving Stolen Property	707(b)/290	1	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	43	36	83.7%	10	23.3%	16	37.2%	24	55.8%
	Subtotal	44	37	84.1%	10	22.7%	17	38.6%	25	56.8%
Auto Theft	707(b)/290	1	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	111	102	91.9%	45	40.5%	51	45.9%	76	68.5%
	Subtotal	112	103	92.0%	45	40.2%	52	46.4%	77	68.8%
Forgery/Checks	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	5	3	NA	2	NA	0	NA	2	NA
	Subtotal	5	3	NA	2	NA	0	NA	2	NA
Rape (Violent)	707(b)/290	45	31	68.9%	12	26.7%	9	20.0%	17	37.8%
	Non-707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Subtotal	45	31	68.9%	12	26.7%	9	20.0%	17	37.8%
Rape (Statutory)	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	4	3	NA	3	NA	1	NA	3	NA
	Subtotal	4	3	NA	3	NA	1	NA	3	NA
Sex Delinquency	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	1	1	NA	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
	Subtotal	1	1	NA	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct	707(b)/290	117	73	62.4%	19	16.2%	25	21.4%	42	35.9%
	Non-707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Subtotal	117	73	62.4%	19	16.2%	25	21.4%	42	35.9%
Sodomy/Sex Perversion	707(b)/290	36	25	69.4%	8	22.2%	7	19.4%	15	41.7%
	Non-707(b)/290	2	2	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	Subtotal	38	27	71.1%	8	21.1%	8	21.1%	16	42.1%
Miscellaneous Sex Offenses	707(b)/290	1	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Subtotal	1	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Possession of Hard Narcotic	707(b)/290	3	3	NA	2	NA	1	NA	2	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	33	29	87.9%	9	27.3%	14	42.4%	20	60.6%
	Subtotal	36	32	88.9%	11	30.6%	15	41.7%	22	61.1%
Sale of Hard Narcotic	707(b)/290	1	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	9	5	NA	1	NA	1	NA	2	NA
	Subtotal	10	5	NA	1	NA	1	NA	2	NA
Possession of Marijuana	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	7	7	NA	1	NA	4	NA	4	NA
	Subtotal	7	7	NA	1	NA	4	NA	4	NA
Sale of Marijuana	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	4	2	NA	2	NA	0	NA	2	NA
	Subtotal	4	2	NA	2	NA	0	NA	2	NA
Possession of Dangerous Drugs	707(b)/290	2	2	NA	1	NA	1	NA	2	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	30	24	80.0%	10	33.3%	11	36.7%	17	56.7%
	Subtotal	32	26	81.3%	11	34.4%	12	37.5%	19	59.4%
Sale of Dangerous Drugs	707(b)/290	4	4	NA	2	NA	2	NA	4	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	9	7	NA	3	NA	4	NA	6	NA
	Subtotal	13	11	NA	5	NA	6	NA	10	NA
Weapons	707(b)/290	3	3	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	96	88	91.7%	18	18.8%	43	44.8%	54	56.3%
	Subtotal	99	91	91.9%	19	19.2%	44	44.4%	55	55.6%
Drunk Driving with Personal Injury	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	2	2	NA	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
	Subtotal	2	2	NA	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
Arson	707(b)/290	9	7	NA	3	NA	3	NA	4	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	11	11	NA	6	NA	4	NA	7	NA
	Subtotal	20	18	NA	9	NA	7	NA	11	NA
Extortion/Kidnapping	707(b)/290	12	10	NA	4	NA	2	NA	4	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	3	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
	Subtotal	15	11	NA	4	NA	3	NA	5	NA
Accessory	707(b)/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	6	6	NA	3	NA	0	NA	3	NA
	Subtotal	6	6	NA	3	NA	0	NA	3	NA
Miscellaneous Felony	707(b)/290	1	1	NA	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	10	10	NA	5	NA	5	NA	8	NA
	Subtotal	11	11	NA	6	NA	5	NA	9	NA

Table 14. Recidivism Rates by Commitment Offenses (continued)

Commitment Offense	Offender Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
			Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
Disturbing the Peace	707(b)/290	2	1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707(b)/290	2	1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	4	2	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Malicious Mischief	707(b)/290	1	1	NA	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
	Non-707b/290	7	6	NA	3	NA	1	NA	4	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	8	7	NA	4	NA	1	NA	5	NA
Traffic	707b/290	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	Non-707b/290	1	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
	<i>Subtotal</i>	1	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Total	All Offender Types	2,388	1,937	81.1%	806	33.8%	772	32.3%	1,350	56.5%

10 Conclusion

California's juvenile justice system is made up of county and State-level facilities and evidence-based rehabilitative programs. Compared to other states, California's State-level system serves an older population with more serious offenses. In support of future analyses, this report establishes baseline recidivism rates for youth released from the DJJ. In keeping with the CDCR Office of Research's goal of developing a comprehensive system of program evaluation, these baseline recidivism rates may be used to monitor DJJ youth population over time, investigate the relationship between youth risk to recidivate and recidivism rates, and to evaluate the effectiveness of DJJ programs, policies, and procedures.

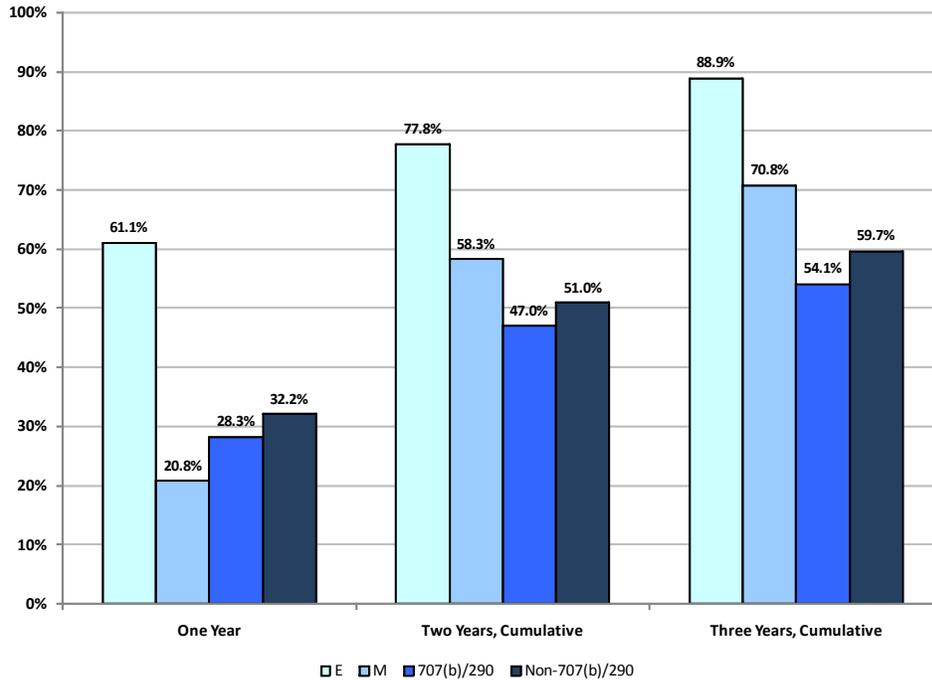
This report provides information about two offender types – 707(b)/290 and non-707(b)/290 offenders. SB 81 and AB 191 legislate that only 707(b)/290 offenders may be committed to the DJJ; non-707(b)/290 youth must be retained at the county level. Future analyses of released cohorts will include more 707(b)/290 offenders than non-707(b)/290 offenders until, eventually, the DJJ's direct commitment population will consist of only those youth with serious and violent offenses listed under W&IC 707(b) or sex offenses that require registration, under PC section 290. Thus, future reports will focus on the recidivism rates of an increasingly homogenous DJJ offender population.

The DJJ has put into place new assessments and programming aimed at rehabilitating its youth population (e.g., DJJ recently implemented a new assessment to assist with classifying youths' strength and risk factors, the California Youth Assessment Screening Instrument). Analyses in future recidivism reports will, among other things, include analyses of youths' risks and strengths related to recidivism rates as well as identify how youths' commitment crimes relate to crimes they commit once they are released.

Appendix A

E and M Cases

Figure – Return to State-level Incarceration Rates for E and M Cases compared to 707(b)/290 and Non-707(b)/290 Youth



The Figure shows that E and M cases have the highest return to State-level incarceration rates when compared to 707(b)/290 youth and non-707(b)/290 youth. The Table shows that youth with E cases have higher arrest, return to DJJ and DAI, and return to State-level incarceration than youth with M cases do. It is possible that youth returned to any type of State-level incarceration are returned for violating technical terms of parole. Data about returns to State-level incarceration for technical versus legal violations were unavailable for this analysis. Future recidivism reports will include this information.

Note: DJJ released a total of 173 youth with E and M cases during FY 2004-05. Thirty-six of these youth were paroled or directly discharged to the community from DJJ facilities. Another 137 youth, after reaching age 18, were administratively transferred directly to DAI custody to serve the remainder of their sentences. Six of these administrative transfers also paroled in FY 2004-05 but from DAI facilities. Thus, the total youth analyzed in this appendix equals 42.

Table – Recidivism Rates for E and M cases

Case Type	Number Released	Arrest		Return/Recommitment to DJJ		Return/Commitment to DAI		Any Commitment	
		Number Arrested	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate	Number Returned	Recidivism Rate
E Cases	18	17	94.4%	2	11.1%	16	88.9%	16	88.9%
M Cases	24	16	66.7%	1	4.2%	17	70.8%	17	70.8%
Total	42	33	78.6%	3	7.1%	33	78.6%	33	78.6%

Appendix B

Re-Arrests within 36 Months of First Release Over Time

Table - Percent of First Releases with Any Arrests within 36 Months by Gender and Year of First Release 1988 to 2000¹⁰

Year of Release	<u>All Releases</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	Cases	Percent Arrested	Cases	Percent Arrested	Cases	Percent Arrested
1988	2,159	78%	2,110	79%	49	57%
1989	2,457	78%	2,404	79%	53	49%
1990	2,422	79%	2,378	80%	44	43%
1991	2,169	79%	2,118	79%	51	63%
1992	2,149	77%	2,086	78%	63	48%
1993	2,157	74%	2,112	74%	45	73%
1994	1,904	73%	1,856	74%	48	58%
1995	1,811	72%	1,758	73%	53	45%
1996	1,946	71%	1,884	71%	62	45%
1997	2,171	71%	2,075	72%	96	53%
1998	1,860	68%	1,772	69%	88	51%
1999	1,773	68%	1,710	69%	63	41%
2000	1,542	72%	1,474	72%	68	56%

¹⁰Excerpted from previous CDCR Office of Research, JRB report entitled, "Re-arrests within 36 Months of First Release: California Division of Juvenile Justice First Releases 1988 to 2000."