



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

# RECIDIVISM REPORT FOR YOUTH RELEASED FROM THE DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN FISCAL YEAR 2014-15

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Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight

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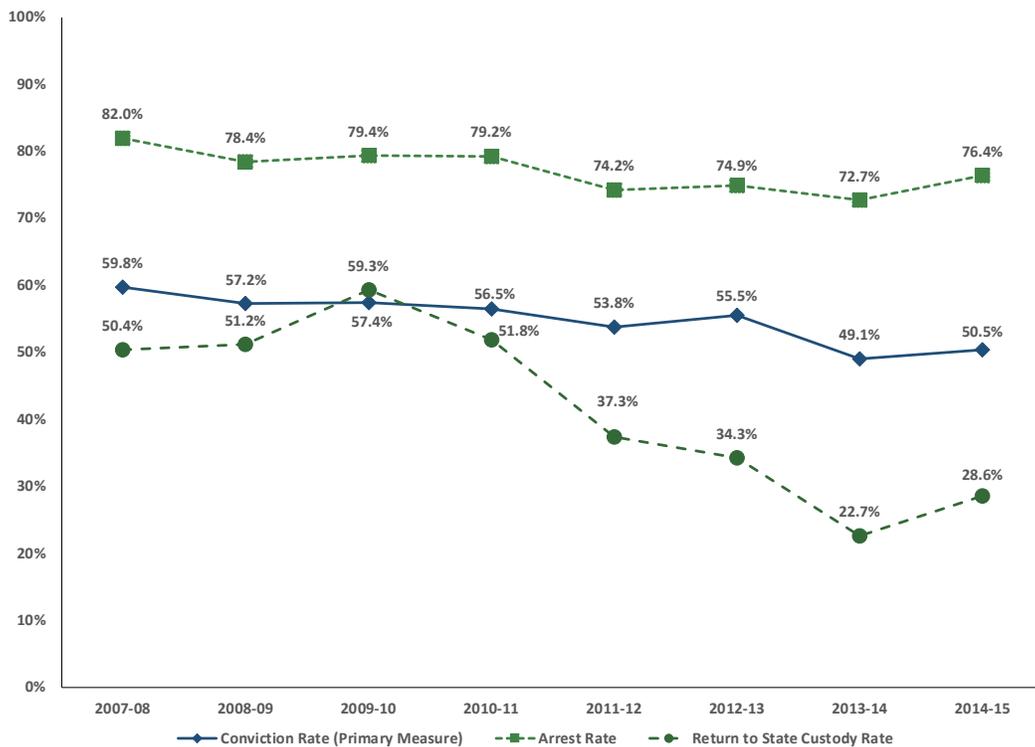
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## Executive Summary

The 2019 Division of Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report examines recidivism outcomes (arrests, convictions, and returns to state custody) for youth released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) during Fiscal Year 2014-15. Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, a total of 220 youth were released from DJJ and recidivism outcomes were measured for three years following the date of their release. In general, the size of each DJJ release cohort has declined since the release of 1,404 youth in Fiscal Year 2007-08. The decrease in the number of youth released from DJJ is largely due to legislation passed in 2007, which required commitment to DJJ only if a youth had committed a sex offense requiring registration as a sex offender, or a violent and/or serious offense, and youth committed from an adult court.<sup>1</sup> In addition to recidivism outcomes, this report provides demographics (e.g. gender, race/ethnicity) and characteristics (e.g. commitment offense category) for the 220 youth that comprise the Fiscal Year 2014-15 DJJ release cohort, as well as historical recidivism outcomes for the Fiscal Year 2007-08 through 2014-15 release cohorts (Appendix A).

Figure A. Three-Year Arrest, Conviction, and Return to State Custody Rates for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2014-15



<sup>1</sup> With the passage of Senate Bill 81 in 2007, only youth whose most recent sustained offense was listed under the Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) 707(b), violent offenses, or an offense listed in Penal Code (PC) 290.008, sex offenses were eligible for commitment to DJJ. The legislation also required that remaining non-707(b) offenders be returned to the county of commitment upon release for community supervision, rather than DJJ parole.

DJJ was in the process of developing and implementing the Integrated Behavioral Treatment Model (IBTM)<sup>2</sup> during the period of release and the follow-up period for the cohort examined in this report. The IBTM may have partially affected some of the youth in the cohort examined in this report. However, IBTM's full effect on outcomes is not anticipated to be evident for several years, and it will be discussed in greater detail for future DJJ release cohorts impacted by its implementation.

## Recidivism Outcomes

The three-year conviction rate is the primary measure of recidivism.<sup>3</sup> As shown in Figure A, the three-year conviction rate for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort was 50.5 percent, which was 1.4 percentage points higher than the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort's rate of 49.1 percent. The three-year arrest and return to state custody rates are supplemental measures of recidivism. Returns to state custody include returns to DJJ and CDCR's Division of Adult Institutions (DAI). The three-year arrest rate was 76.4 percent, which was 3.7 percentage points higher than the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort's rate of 72.7 percent, and the three-year return to state custody rate was 28.6 percent, which was 5.9 percentage points higher than the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort's rate of 22.7 percent.

The three-year arrest rate for DJJ youth remained relatively stable between the Fiscal Year 2007-08 and 2013-14 DJJ release cohorts, ranging from a high of 82.0 percent with the Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort and a low of 72.7 percent with the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort. The three-year conviction rate followed a similar pattern: ranging from 59.8 percent with the Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort and a low of 49.1 percent with the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort. The three-year return to state custody rate saw some fluctuation and a series of decreases beginning with the Fiscal Year 2010-11 release cohort. The Fiscal Year 2009-10 release cohort had the highest three-year return to state custody rate (59.3 percent) of each cohort and from that point, the three-year return to state custody rate began to decline, reaching 22.7 percent with the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort. Much of the decline in the three-year return to state custody rate is attributed to changes in DJJ parole processes (and the end of DJJ parole in 2013), which led to substantial decreases in returns for parole violations.

## Arrests

The three-year arrest rate for the 220 youth released from DJJ during Fiscal Year 2014-15 was 76.4 percent (168 youth). Slightly under a quarter of the release cohort (23.6 percent or 52 youth) had no arrests within three years of their release from DJJ, 49.5 percent (109 youth) were arrested for a felony offense, and 24.1 percent (53 youth) were arrested for a misdemeanor offense. Six youth or 2.7 percent of the DJJ release cohort were arrested for supervision violations.

<sup>2</sup> The IBTM is a comprehensive model that includes evidence-based interventions, case management, and a reinforcement system.

<sup>3</sup> Consistent with the Board of State and Community Corrections definition of recidivism, the primary measure of recidivism is the three-year conviction rate and arrests and returns to prison serve as supplemental measures of recidivism. In earlier reports, CDCR did not specify a primary measure of recidivism. For more information regarding the definition of recidivism, please see Section 2. Evaluation Design.

As shown in Figure A, the three-year arrest rate of 76.4 percent for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort was higher (3.7 percentage points) than the three-year arrest rate for youth released in Fiscal Year 2013-14 (72.7 percent). The increase was largely driven by arrests for misdemeanor offenses, while arrests for felony offenses and supervision violations were relatively consistent. Misdemeanor arrests increased by 6.5 percentage points, with 17.6 percent (38 youth) of the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort and 24.1 percent (53 youth) of the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort arrested for misdemeanor offenses. With the exception of arrests for misdemeanor crimes against persons, which decreased slightly between the Fiscal Year 2013-14 and 2014-15 release cohorts, each category of misdemeanors (other crimes, drug/alcohol crimes, and crimes against persons) saw increases between the two cohorts.

In general, the three-year arrest rate has experienced an overall decline with small fluctuations (increases and decreases). The three-year arrest rate ranged from a high of 82.0 percent with the Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort and a low of 72.7 percent with the Fiscal Year 2013-14 cohort. After an increase in the arrest rate (74.9 percent with the Fiscal Year 2012-13 release cohort), the three-year arrest rate reached its lowest point with the release of the Fiscal Year 2013-14 cohort (72.7 percent), which was followed by the 3.7 percentage point increase in the arrest rate with the current Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort (76.4 percent).

### Convictions

The three-year conviction rate for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 DJJ release cohort was 50.5 percent (111 youth). Nearly half of the release cohort (49.5 percent or 109 youth) had no convictions during the three-year follow-up period, 30.0 percent (66 youth) were convicted of a felony offense, and 20.5 percent (45 youth) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense. Almost half of the youth convicted (45.9 percent or 51 youth) were convicted within the first year of their release from DJJ.

The three-year conviction rate of 50.5 percent for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort was 1.4 percentage points higher than the three-year conviction rate for youth released in Fiscal Year 2013-14 (49.1 percent or 106 youth). Felony convictions increased (2.2 percentage points) between the two release cohorts and misdemeanor convictions saw a decrease of less than one percent (0.8 percentage points) with 21.3 percent (46 youth) of the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort convicted of misdemeanor offenses and 20.5 percent (45 youth) of the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort convicted. Over one-quarter of the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort was convicted of felony offenses, while 30.0 percent (66 youth) in the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort were convicted of felony offenses.

As shown in Figure A, the three-year conviction rate was generally stable between the Fiscal Year 2007-08 and 2013-14 release cohorts with small fluctuations observed. Following the rate of 59.8 percent with the Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort, the three-year conviction rate gradually decreased, reaching its lowest point with the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort's rate of 49.1 percent. The increase in the three-year conviction rate observed between the Fiscal Year 2013-14 and 2014-15 cohorts, followed the most substantial decrease to date: between the Fiscal Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 release cohorts, the three-year conviction rate decreased 6.4 percentage points (from 55.5 percent to 49.1 percent).

## Returns to State Custody

For the 220 youth released in Fiscal Year 2014-15, the three-year return to state custody rate was 28.6 percent (63 youth). Youth released from DJJ may be released and returned to DJJ or CDCR's Division of Adult Institutions (DAI).<sup>4</sup> Over two-thirds of the release cohort (71.4 percent or 157 youth) did not return to state custody during the three-year follow-up period. Over 10 percent of the release cohort were returned to state custody for crimes against persons and other crimes (11.8 percent or 26 offenders in each category), followed by property crimes (3.6 percent or eight youth), and drug crimes (1.4 percent or three youth).

The three-year return to state custody rate for youth released from DJJ saw consistent decreases after reaching a high of 59.3 percent with the Fiscal Year 2009-10 release cohort. The three-year return to state custody rate for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort of 28.6 percent marked an increase from the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort's rate of 22.7 percent, which was the lowest rate observed since rates were first reported with the Fiscal Year 2007-08 release cohort.

All of the 220 youth released from DJJ in Fiscal Year 2014-15 were released to their county of commitment. Recent decreases in the three-year return to state custody rate are attributed to decreases in parole violations, which are largely due to changes in DJJ's post-release supervision structure.<sup>5</sup> Until 2013, DJJ oversaw the parole supervision of youth released from DJJ and beginning in 2011, all youth discharged from DJJ were placed on community supervision, administered by county probation departments. As a result, the number of youth returned to state custody for parole violations diminished: 25.7 percent of the Fiscal Year 2007-08 DJJ release cohort were returned to state custody for parole violations, while none of the 216 youth released in Fiscal Year 2013-14 or the 220 youth released in Fiscal Year 2014-15 were returned to state custody for parole violations.

DJJ was in the process of developing and implementing the Integrated Behavioral Treatment Model (IBTM) during the period of release and follow-up period (FY 2014-15) for the cohort examined in this report. The IBTM is a comprehensive model that includes evidence-based interventions, case management, and a reinforcement system.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> The return to state custody rate only includes the first return to either DJJ or DAI during the three-year follow-up period and more detail is provided in Section 4.2 Time to Conviction of the report.

<sup>5</sup> The Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort marked the first group of DJJ releases where each youth was released to their county of commitment for community supervision and returns to state custody for parole violations were no longer possible. Beginning in 2007, some 707(b) youth were released to their county of commitment, while other youth were released to state parole supervision. Senate Bill 81 (2007) required release of non-707(b)/290 youth to their county of commitment and beginning in 2011, all youth discharged from DJJ were supervised by their committing county. State parole supervision of DJJ releases ended in 2013.

<sup>6</sup> The IBTM may have partially affected some of the youth in the cohort examined in this report. However, the full effect on outcomes is not anticipated to be evident for several years. The IBTM will be discussed in greater detail for future DJJ release cohorts impacted by its implementation.

## Key Findings

### Youth Demographics and Characteristics

- A total of 220 youth were released from DJJ between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015 and comprised the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort.
- Male youth comprised the majority of the release cohort (97.3 percent or 214 youth) and females comprised 2.7 percent (six youth).
- Most youth were between the ages of 14 and 19 (95.9 percent or 211 youth) when first admitted to DJJ. Very few youth were between the ages of 12 and 13 (less than one percent or two youth) or 20 years and over (3.2 percent or seven youth).
- Upon their release from DJJ, most youth in the Fiscal Year 2014-15 release cohort were between the ages of 18 and 24 (95.5 percent or 210 youth). Less than five percent (4.1 percent or nine youth) were between the ages of 15 and 17 and one release was over 25 years of age.
- Youth released in Fiscal Year 2014-15 were most often committed to DJJ for crimes against persons (95.5 percent or 210 youth) and 4.5 percent (10 youth) were committed for property crimes.

### Convictions

- The three-year conviction rate for the 220 youth released in Fiscal Year 2014-15 was 50.5 percent (111 youth). Almost half of the youth convicted (45.9 percent or 51 youth) were convicted within the first year of their release from DJJ.
- The three-year conviction rate for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 DJJ release cohort was 1.4 percentage points higher than the Fiscal Year 2013-14 release cohort's rate of 49.1 percent.
- Nearly half of the Fiscal release cohort (49.5 percent or 109 youth) had no convictions during the three-year follow-up period, 30.0 percent (66 youth) were convicted of a felony offense, and 20.5 percent (45 youth) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.
- Over 10 percent of the release cohort were convicted of felony crimes against persons (13.6 percent or 30 youth) and felony other crimes (11.4 percent or 25 youth). Less than five percent of the release cohort were convicted of felony property crimes (4.1 percent or nine youth) and felony drug/alcohol crimes (0.9 percent or two youth).
- Over six percent of the release cohort (6.4 percent or 14 youth) were convicted of misdemeanor other crimes, followed by misdemeanor crimes against persons (5.5 percent or 12 youth), misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes (4.5 percent or 10 youth), and misdemeanor property crimes (4.1 percent or nine youth).

## Arrests and Returns to State Custody

- The three-year arrest rate for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 DJJ release cohort was 76.4 percent (168 youth). Under a quarter of the release cohort (23.6 percent or 52 youth) had no arrests during the three-year follow-up period.
- Under 50 percent of the release cohort (49.5 percent or 109 youth) were arrested for felony offenses, 24.1 percent (53 youth) were arrested for misdemeanor offenses, and 2.7 percent (six youth) were arrested for supervision violations after their release from DJJ.
- Over 20 percent of the DJJ release cohort (23.6 percent or 52 youth) were arrested for felony crimes against persons, followed by other felony crimes (15.9 percent or 35 youth), and felony property crimes (8.2 percent or 18 youth). Less than two percent of the release cohort (1.8 percent or four youth) were arrested for felony drug/alcohol crimes.
- Over eight percent of the release cohort (8.6 percent or 19 youth) were arrested for misdemeanor other crimes, followed by misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes (6.4 percent or 14 youth), and misdemeanor crimes against persons (5.0 percent or 11 youth). Over four percent (4.1 percent or nine youth) were arrested for misdemeanor property crimes.
- The three-year return to state custody rate for the 220 youth released in Fiscal Year 2014-15 was 28.6 percent (63 youth). Under three-quarters of the release cohort (71.4 percent or 157 youth) had no returns to state custody during the three-year follow-up period.
- The largest percentage of returns were for crimes against persons (11.8 percent or 26 youth) and other crimes (11.8 percent or 26 youth), followed by property crimes (3.6 percent or eight youth) and drug crimes (1.4 percent or three youth).

# CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION RECIDIVISM REPORT FOR YOUTH RELEASED FROM THE DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN FISCAL YEAR 2014-15

## 1 Introduction

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides treatment and education to California's juvenile and young adult offenders. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-15, 220 youth were released from DJJ and tracked for three years following the date of their release. This report presents recidivism outcomes (arrests, convictions, and returns to state custody), as well as demographics (e.g. gender, race/ethnicity) and characteristics (e.g. commitment offense category) for the 220 youth released from DJJ between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015. The three-year conviction rate is the primary measure of recidivism. The three-year arrest and return to state custody rates are supplemental measures of recidivism.<sup>7</sup> Returns to state custody include returns to DJJ and CDCR's Division of Adult Institutions (DAI).

The juvenile justice system has undergone a number of policy reforms since 2007, including changes to the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ.<sup>8</sup> Only youth whose most recent sustained offense was listed under Welfare and Institutions Code 707(b) (violent offenses), or Penal Code 290.008 (sex offenses), commonly referred to as 707(b)/290 youth, were eligible for commitment to DJJ, while most non-707(b)/290 youth were committed to county-level facilities.<sup>9</sup> As a result of these reforms, the number of youth incarcerated and released from DJJ since FY 2007-08 has declined. The demographics and characteristics have also changed, with much larger percentages of youth whose commitment offenses were serious, violent, or required registration as a sex offender comprising each release cohort. In FY 2007-08, 1,404 youth were released from DJJ and just under two-thirds of the release cohort (65.2 percent or 916 youth) were 707(b) or 290 youth. In FY 2014-15, 220 youth were released from DJJ and almost all of the youth released were 707 (b) or 290 youth (99.5 percent of the release cohort or 219 youth).

The post-release supervision processes for youth also changed with the 2007 reforms. Until 2011, most youth released from DJJ were released to state parole supervision, which DJJ oversaw until 2013. Beginning in 2011, DJJ released non-707(b)/290 youth to their county of commitment for community

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<sup>7</sup> Consistent with the Board of State and Community Corrections definition of recidivism, the primary measure of recidivism is the three-year conviction rate and arrests and returns to prison serve as supplemental measures of recidivism. In earlier reports, CDCR did not specify a primary measure of recidivism. For more information regarding the definition of recidivism, please see Section 2. Evaluation Design.

<sup>8</sup> Senate Bill 81 (2007) and Assembly Bill 191 (2011) changed the eligibility criteria for youth committed to DJJ. Only youth whose most recent sustained offense was listed under the Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) 707(b) (violent offenses), or Penal Code (PC) 290.008 (sex offenses), commonly referred to as 707(b)/290 youth, were eligible for commitment to DJJ, and most non-707(b)/290 youth were committed to county-level facilities.

<sup>9</sup> Youth whose most recent sustained offense was listed under Welfare and Institutions Code 707(b) (violent offenses), or Penal Code 290.008 (sex offenses), commonly referred to as 707(b)/290 youth are referred to as "707(b)/290 youth" throughout this report.

supervision.<sup>10</sup> As a result, the number of youth released to state parole supervision and subsequently returning to state custody for parole violations declined. The FY 2013-14 release cohort marked the first group of DJJ releases where each youth was released to their county of commitment for community supervision and returns to state custody for parole violations were no longer possible. All of the 220 youth released from DJJ in FY 2014-15 were released to their county of commitment.

DJJ was in the process of developing and implementing the Integrated Behavioral Treatment Model (IBTM) during the period of release (FY 2014-15) for the cohort examined in this report. The IBTM is a comprehensive model that includes evidence-based interventions, case management, and a reinforcement system.<sup>11</sup>

The three-year arrest rate for the 220 youth released from DJJ in FY 2014-15 was 76.4 percent (168 youth). The three-year conviction rate was 50.5 percent (111 youth) and the three-year return to state custody rate was 28.6 percent (63 youth). Returns to state custody include returns to both DJJ and CDCR's Division of Adult Institutions (DAI).<sup>12</sup> In prior reports, returns to DJJ and DAI were provided separately. Due to the low number of releases and returns among DJJ youth, CDCR began reporting a single return to custody rate with the FY 2012-13 release cohort, which includes both returns to DJJ and DAI. Rates for 707(b)/290 youth and non-707(b)/290 youth were also provided separately in prior reports. Beginning with the FY 2012-13 release cohort, a combined rate of arrest, conviction, and return were reported for all youth (707(b)/290 youth and non-707(b)/290 youth) released from DJJ over the course of a fiscal year.

In addition to recidivism outcomes, this report provides the type of arrest, conviction, or return to state custody, as well as a count of arrests and convictions (i.e. the number of times a release was arrested or convicted during the three-year follow-up period. Appendix A provides arrest, conviction, and return to state custody rates at one-, two-, and three-year intervals for the FY 2007-08 through FY 2014-15 release cohorts for comparative purposes.

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<sup>10</sup> Beginning in 2007, some 707(b) youth were released to their county of commitment, while all other youth were released to state parole supervision. Senate Bill 81 required release of non-707(b)/290 youth to their county of commitment and beginning in 2011, all youth discharged from DJJ were supervised by their committing county. State parole supervision of DJJ releases ended in 2013.

<sup>11</sup> To learn more about the IBTM and its development, please see the following: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/juvenile-justice/remedial-plans/>. The IBTM may have partially affected some of the youth in the cohort examined in this report. However, the full effect on outcomes is not anticipated to be evident for several years. The IBTM will be discussed in greater detail for future DJJ release cohorts impacted by its implementation.

<sup>12</sup> The return to state custody rate only includes the first return to either DJJ or DAI during the three-year follow-up period and more detail is provided in Section 4.2 Time to Conviction of the report.

## 2 Evaluation Design

### 2.1 Definitions

The State of California defines recidivism as “conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.”<sup>13</sup> The definition also allows for supplemental measures of recidivism including: new arrests, returns to custody, criminal filings, or supervision violations. In prior reports, five measures of recidivism were used to evaluate the outcomes of youth: arrests, convictions, returns to DJJ, returns to DAI, and returns to any state level custody. Commencing with the 2017 Division of Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report, three measures of recidivism are used and include: arrests, convictions, and returns to state custody, which includes both returns to DJJ and DAI. The three-year conviction rate is the primary measure of recidivism and arrests and returns to state custody are supplemental measures of recidivism.

Three-year recidivism rates are defined as follows:

“An arrest, conviction, or return to state custody within three years of release from DJJ custody.”

The rates are calculated using the ratio of the youth in the release cohort who were arrested, convicted, or returned to state custody during the follow-up period, to the total number of youth in the release cohort, multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Arrest/Conviction/Return to State Custody Rate} = \frac{\text{Number Arrested/Convicted/Returned to State Custody}}{\text{Release Cohort}} \times 100$$

### 2.2 Methods

This report provides arrest, conviction, and return to state custody rates at one-, two-, and three-year intervals for youth released from DJJ between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015. In some instances, youth may be serving concurrent sentences in DJJ and DAI. Concurrent jurisdiction cases have two release dates: the release from DJJ (even if they are still incarcerated in DAI) and a release from DAI (even if they are still incarcerated in DJJ). In these cases, the date youth were shown to have been released from both sentences was used as the “release date” regardless of whether the last stay was in a DJJ facility or a DAI facility. Recidivism rates are further examined by the type of arrest or conviction (i.e. misdemeanor or felony) and by the type of return to state custody (e.g. drug crimes, property crimes).

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<sup>13</sup> Section 3027 of California Penal Code required the Board of State and Community Corrections to develop a state-wide definition of recidivism.

### 2.3 Data Sources

Data were extracted from the Offender Based Information Tracking System, DJJ's system of record, to determine which released youth returned to DJJ during the three-year follow-up period. Admissions to DAI were extracted from the Strategic Offender Management System, DAI's system of record. Arrest and conviction data were obtained from the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Criminal Justice Information System and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.

### 2.4 Data Limitations

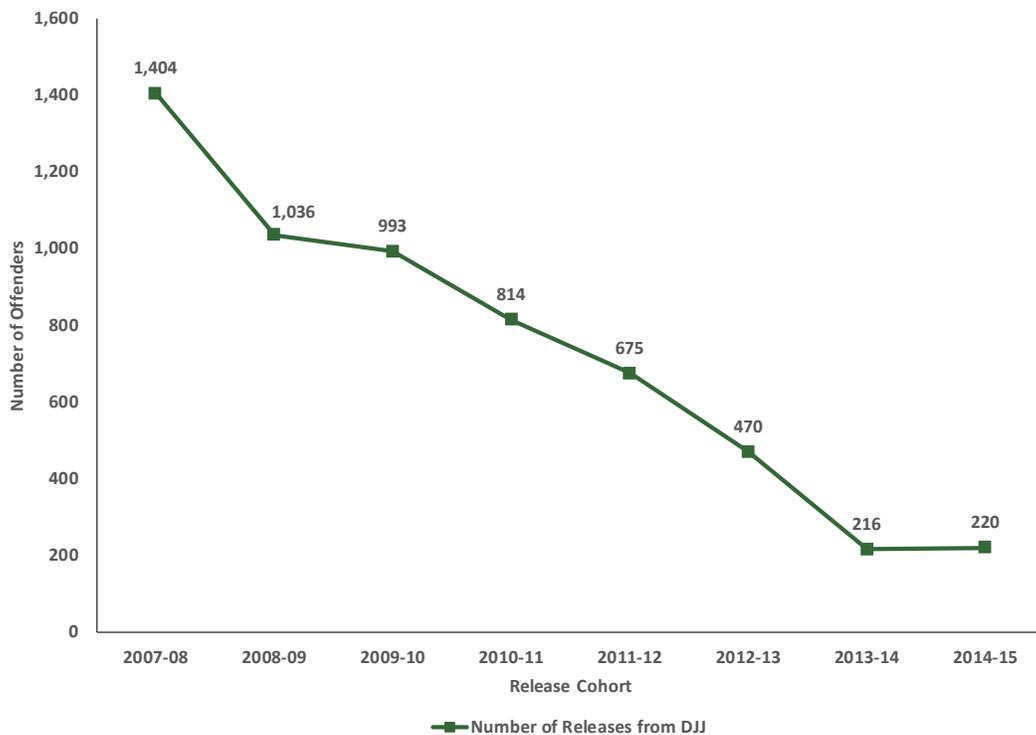
Data quality is important with all analyses performed by CDCR's Office of Research. The intent of this report is to provide summary (aggregate) information, rather than individual information. The aggregate data are strong when a large number of records (releases) are available for analysis, but are less robust as subgroups are influenced by nuances associated with each case. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting results associated with fewer records. Recidivism rates are only presented for youth releases (i.e. denominators) that are greater than or equal to 30.

Rates are fixed at three years, meaning the follow-up period is considered complete and no further analyses are performed. Arrest, conviction, and return to state custody data presented in the appendix of this report may see slight fluctuations, particularly as the one-year and two-year rates are updated in subsequent reporting years. These data are routinely updated in accordance with criminal justice system processing. As data become available, subsequent reports will be updated.

### 3 Description of the Fiscal Year 2014-15 Division of Juvenile Justice Release Cohort

As shown in Figure 1, the size of DJJ’s release cohorts have decreased substantially since the release of the FY 2007-08 cohort (1,404 releases), reaching 216 releases with the FY 2013-14 cohort. The size of the FY 2014-15 release cohort increased by four youth (for a total of 220 releases) when compared with the FY 2013-14 release cohort (216 releases). The slight increase in the number of youth released from DJJ between FY 2013-14 and 2014-15 indicates the large decreases in the number of DJJ releases that were observed between FY 2007-08 through 2013-14 have subsided. The decline in DJJ releases is largely due to legislation passed in 2007, which required commitment to DJJ only for youth with a sex offense requiring registration as a sex offender, youth with violent and/or serious offenses, and youth committed to DJJ from an adult court.<sup>14</sup> Other youth were committed to county facilities, which led to a sharp decline in DJJ’s overall population and the number of youth released from DJJ each fiscal year.<sup>15</sup>

Figure 1. Number of Youth in the Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Division of Juvenile Justice Release Cohorts



<sup>14</sup> With the passage of Senate Bill 81 in 2007, only youth whose most recent sustained offense was listed under the Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) 707(b), violent offenses, or an offense listed in Penal Code (PC) 290.008, sex offenses were eligible for commitment to DJJ. The legislation also required that remaining non-707(b) offenders be returned to the county of commitment upon release for community supervision, rather than DJJ parole.

<sup>15</sup> For more information regarding the number of youth held in DJJ facilities, please see the following page: [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile\\_Justice/Research\\_and\\_Statistics/index.html](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/Research_and_Statistics/index.html)

### 3.1 Youth Demographics and Characteristics

#### Gender

Of the 220 youth released in FY 2014-15, 97.3 percent (214 youth) were male and 2.7 percent (six youth) were female.

#### Race/Ethnicity

Over half of the FY 2014-15 release cohort (60.9 percent or 134 youth) were Hispanic/Latino, followed by Black/African American (24.1 percent or 53 youth), and White (11.4 percent or 25 youth). Slightly under three percent (2.7 percent or six youth) were Asian/Pacific Islander. Youth not categorized in the aforementioned race/ethnicity categories were included as "Other" (0.9 percent or two youth).

#### Age at First Admission

When admitted to DJJ, most youth in the FY 2014-15 release cohort were 16 or 17 years of age (54.1 percent or 119 youth). Less than one percent (0.9 percent or two youth) were 12 or 13 years of age, followed by youth 14 or 15 years of age (11.8 percent or 26 youth), 16 or 17 years of age (54.1 percent or 119 youth), and 18 or 19 years of age (30.0 percent or 66 youth). Seven offenders in the DJJ release cohort were 20 years or over at their first admission.

#### Age at Release

Most youth in the FY 2014-15 DJJ release cohort were between the ages of 18 and 24 when released. Less than five percent (4.1 percent or nine youth) were ages 15 to 17, 65.5 percent (144 youth) were ages 18 to 20, and 30.0 percent (66 youth) were ages 21 to 24. One of the DJJ releases was 25 or over at the time of their release.

#### Commitment Offense Category

Nearly all youth in the FY 2014-15 DJJ release cohort were committed to DJJ for crimes against persons (95.5 percent or 210 youth). Ten youth or 4.5 percent of the release cohort were committed to DJJ for property crimes.

#### Youth Offender Type

The majority of youth released from DJJ in FY 2014-15 (85.0 percent or 187 youth) were 707(b) youth (committed a violent offense) and 3.6 percent (eight youth) were 290 youth (committed a sex offense). Slightly over 10 percent (10.9 percent or 24 youth) were both 707(b)/290 youth (committed both a violent or sex offense) and one youth was non-707(b)/290.

Table 1. Demographics and Characteristics of Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice During Fiscal Year 2014-15

Demographics and Characteristics		Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>		220	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>			
	Male	214	97.3%
	Female	6	2.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
	Hispanic/Latino	134	60.9%
	Black/African American	53	24.1%
	White	25	11.4%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	6	2.7%
	Other	2	0.9%
<b>Age at First Admission</b>			
	12 - 13	2	0.9%
	14 - 15	26	11.8%
	16 - 17	119	54.1%
	18 - 19	66	30.0%
	20 +	7	3.2%
<b>Age at Release</b>			
	15 - 17	9	4.1%
	18 - 20	144	65.5%
	21 - 24	66	30.0%
	25 +	1	0.5%
<b>Commitment Offense Category</b>			
	Crimes Against Persons	210	95.5%
	Property Crimes	10	4.5%
<b>Offender Type</b>			
	707(b)	187	85.0%
	290	8	3.6%
	707(b) and 290	24	10.9%
	Non-707(b)/290	1	0.5%

## 4 Three-Year Outcomes

### 4.1 Arrest, Conviction, and Return to State Custody Rates

Figure 2. Arrest, Conviction, and Return to State Custody Rates for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15

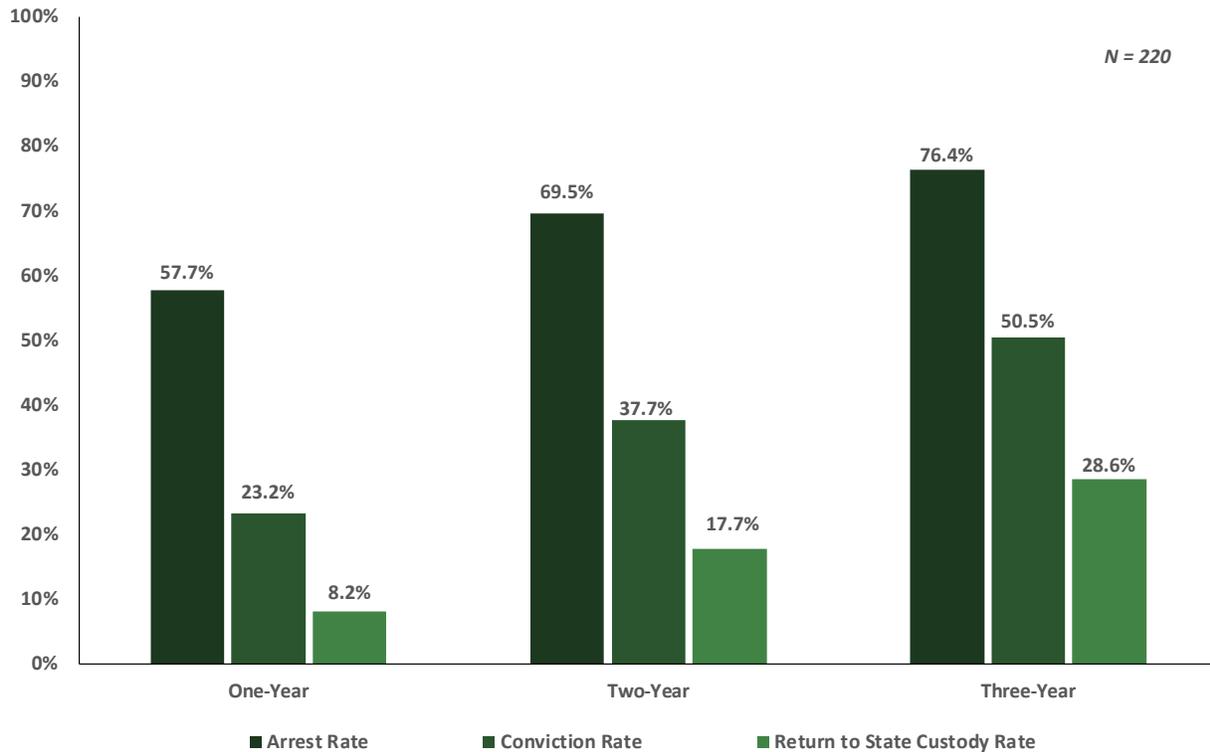


Figure 2 and Table 2 show three-year outcomes for the 220 youth released from DJJ during FY 2014-15. The three-year conviction rate is the primary measure of recidivism. The three-year arrest and return to state custody rates are supplemental measures of recidivism.<sup>16</sup> After three years of follow-up, 76.4 percent of the release cohort was arrested (168 youth), 50.5 percent were convicted (111 youth), and 28.6 percent (63 youth) were returned to state custody (DJJ or DAI). Most youth who recidivated were arrested, convicted, or returned to state custody within the first year of their release, as shown in the following section.

The three-year arrest, conviction, and return to state custody rates were higher for the FY 2014-15 DJJ release cohort when compared to the FY 2013-14 release cohort (Appendix A). The three-year arrest rate for the FY 2013-14 release cohort (72.7 percent) was 3.7 percentage points lower than the FY 2014-15 release cohort's rate of 76.4 percent. The three-year conviction rate for the FY 2013-14 release cohort (49.1 percent) was 1.4 percentage points lower than the rate of the FY 2014-15 release cohort

<sup>16</sup> Consistent with the Board of State and Community Corrections definition of recidivism, the primary measure of recidivism is the three-year conviction rate and arrests and returns to prison serve as supplemental measures of recidivism. In earlier reports, CDCR did not specify a primary measure of recidivism. For more information regarding the definition of recidivism, please see Section 2. Evaluation Design.

(50.5 percent). The three-year return to state custody rate for the FY 2013-14 release cohort (22.7 percent) was 5.9 percentage points lower than the return to state custody rate for the FY 2014-15 release cohort (28.6 percent).

As shown in Appendix A, the three-year rates of arrest and conviction have remained relatively stable, with small fluctuations (increases and decreases), since reporting began with the 2007-08 DJJ release cohort. The arrest rate peaked at 82.0 percent with the FY 2007-08 release cohort and reached a low of 72.7 percent with the FY 2013-14 release cohort. The three-year conviction rate followed a similar pattern: ranging from a high of 59.8 percent with the FY 2007-08 release cohort and a low of 49.1 percent with the FY 2013-14 release cohort.

The three-year return to state custody rate has seen the most substantial fluctuations and the largest overall decline when comparing the three measures of recidivism. The three-year return to state custody rate for the FY 2007-08 release cohort was 50.4 percent and peaked at 59.3 percent with the FY 2009-10 release cohort. Following consistent decreases, the three-year return to state custody rate reached its lowest point (22.7 percent) with the FY 2013-14 release cohort, which was followed by an increase with the current FY 2014-15 release cohort (28.6 percent). The increase in the three-year return to state custody rate between the FY 2013-14 and 2014-15 release cohorts could indicate the large drops in the rate have subsided and the three-year return to state custody rate is stabilizing.

Much of the decline in the three-year return to state custody rate is attributed to changes in DJJ parole processes (and the end of DJJ parole in 2013), which led to substantial decreases in returns for parole violations.

*Table 2. Arrest, Conviction, and Return to State Custody Rates for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15*

Type of Recidivism	Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Arrest	220	127	57.7%	153	69.5%	168	76.4%
Conviction	220	51	23.2%	83	37.7%	111	50.5%
Return to State Custody	220	18	8.2%	39	17.7%	63	28.6%

## 4.2 Time to Conviction

Figure 3. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 111 Youth Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period

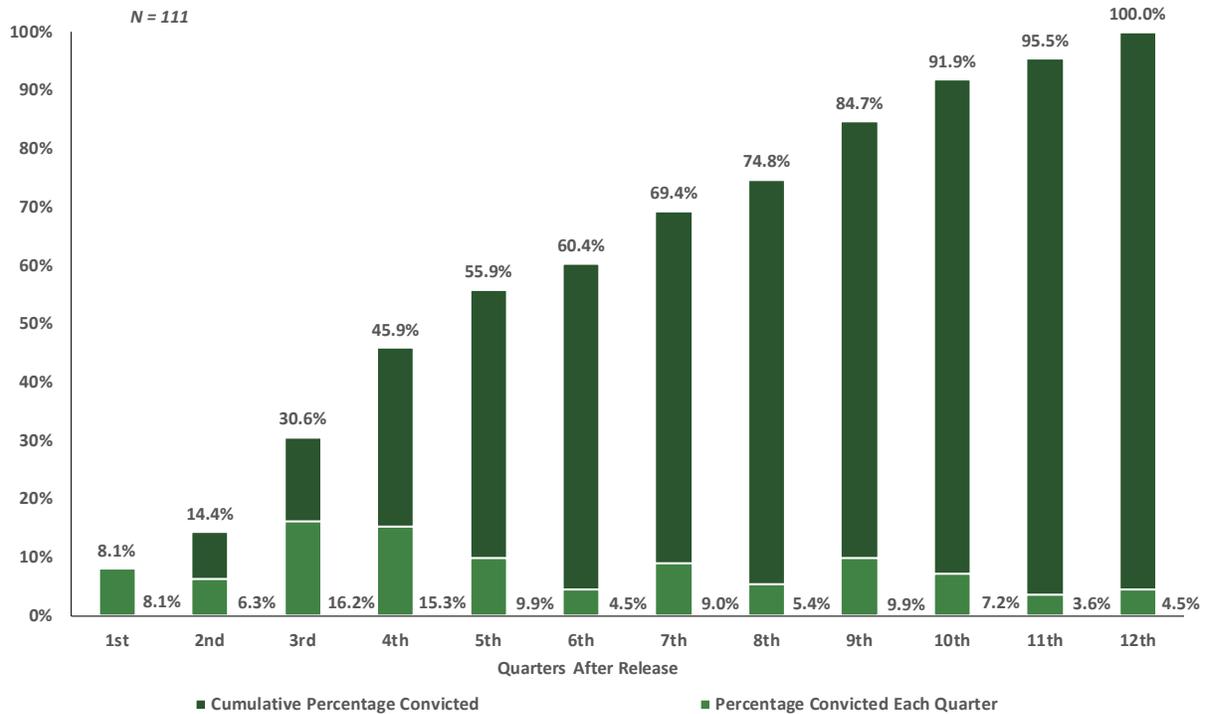


Figure 3 and Table 3 show the percentage and number of youth who were convicted during each quarter (three-month period) following their release, as well as the cumulative percentage and number of youth convicted over the three-year follow-up period. In order to examine how long youth were in the community before recidivating, only the 111 youth convicted during the three-year follow-up are represented in this section. The 12<sup>th</sup> quarter represents the final, cumulative results (i.e. 100 percent) of the 111 youth that were convicted.

Of the 111 youth convicted within three years of their release, nearly half (45.9 percent or 51 youth) were convicted in the first year of the three-year follow-up period. By year two, 74.8 percent (83 youth) were convicted. The remaining 28 youth were convicted during the third year following their release, for a total of 111 youth. The largest percentage of youth convicted (16.2 percent or 18 youth) were convicted during the third quarter following their release and the smallest percentage (3.6 percent or four youth) were convicted during the 11<sup>th</sup> quarter of the three-year follow-up period.

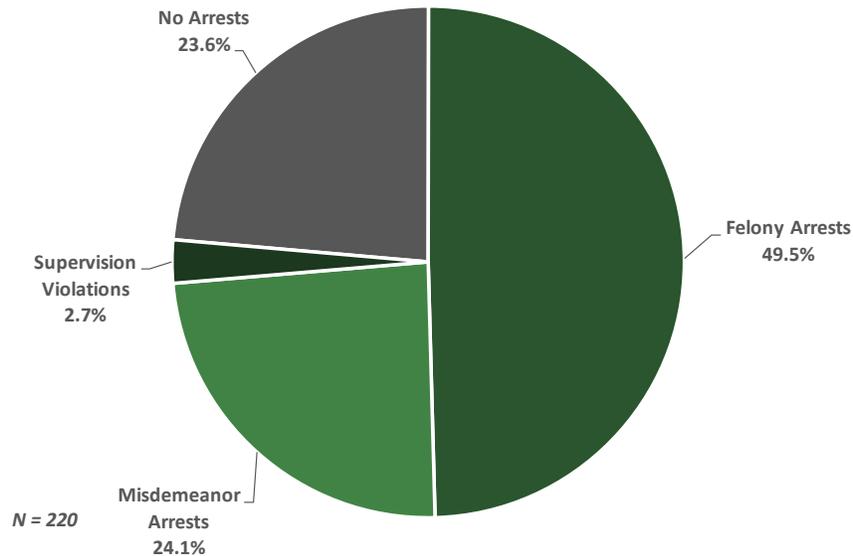
*Table 3. Three-Year Quarterly and Cumulative Rate of Conviction for the 111 Youth Convicted During the Three-Year Follow-Up Period*

<b>Quarters After Release</b>	<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>5th</b>	<b>6th</b>	<b>7th</b>	<b>8th</b>	<b>9th</b>	<b>10th</b>	<b>11th</b>	<b>12th</b>
Percentage Convicted	8.1%	6.3%	16.2%	15.3%	9.9%	4.5%	9.0%	5.4%	9.9%	7.2%	3.6%	4.5%
Cumulative Percentage	8.1%	14.4%	30.6%	45.9%	55.9%	60.4%	69.4%	74.8%	84.7%	91.9%	95.5%	100.0%
Number Convicted	9	7	18	17	11	5	10	6	11	8	4	5
Cumulative Number	9	16	34	51	62	67	77	83	94	102	106	111

## 5 Type and Count of Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to State Custody

### 5.1 Type of Arrest

Figure 4. Type of Arrest for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15



Of the 220 youth released from DJJ in FY 2014-15, 23.6 percent (52 youth) had no arrests during the three-year follow-up period. Nearly half of the release cohort (49.5 percent or 109 youth) were arrested for a felony offense, 24.1 percent (53 youth) were arrested for a misdemeanor offense, and 2.7 percent (six youth) were arrested for supervision violations.

As shown in Table 4, the largest percentage of the release cohort were arrested for felony crimes against persons (23.6 percent or 52 youth), followed by other felony crimes (15.9 percent or 35 youth), felony property crimes (8.2 percent or 18 youth), and felony drug/alcohol crimes (1.8 percent or four youth).<sup>17</sup>

Misdemeanor arrests comprised smaller percentages of arrests for the FY 2014-15 release cohort than felony arrests, with 8.6 percent (19 youth) arrested for other misdemeanor crimes and 6.4 percent (14 youth) arrested for misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes. Five percent of the release cohort (11 youth) were arrested for misdemeanor crimes against persons and 4.1 percent (nine youth) were arrested for misdemeanor property crimes.

<sup>17</sup> Examples of “other crimes” could include stalking, criminal gang activity, hit and run death/injury, street gang acts, and accessory to felony crimes.

Table 4. Type of Arrest for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15

Type of Arrest	Number	Percent
<b>No Arrests</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>23.6%</b>
<b>All Felony Arrests</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>49.5%</b>
Felony Crimes Against Persons	52	23.6%
Felony Other Crimes	35	15.9%
Felony Property Crimes	18	8.2%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	4	1.8%
<b>All Misdemeanor Arrests</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	19	8.6%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	14	6.4%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	11	5.0%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	9	4.1%
<b>Supervision Violations</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 5.2 Count of Arrests

As shown in Table 5, slightly under a quarter of the FY 2014-15 DJJ release cohort (23.6 percent or 52 youth) had no arrests during the three-year follow-up period. Over 15 percent (15.9 percent or 35 youth) had one arrest following their release, 16.4 percent (36 youth) had two arrests, and 13.2 percent (29 youth) had three arrests. In general, the percentage of youth arrested declines as the number of arrests increases, with the exception of youth with six arrests (5.9 or 13 youth) and 10 or more arrests (3.2 percent or seven youth).

*Table 5. Number of Arrests for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15*

<b>Number of Arrests</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0	52	23.6%
1	35	15.9%
2	36	16.4%
3	29	13.2%
4	20	9.1%
5	10	4.5%
6	13	5.9%
7	11	5.0%
8	6	2.7%
9	1	0.5%
10+	7	3.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 5.3 Type of Conviction

Figure 5. Type of Conviction for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15

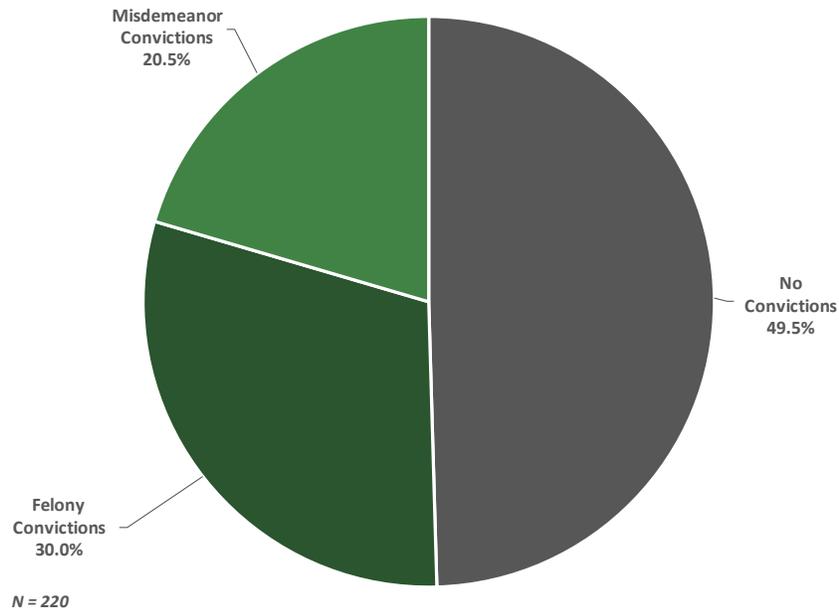


Figure 5 and Table 6 show the percentage of youth in the FY 2014-15 release cohort convicted of misdemeanor and felony offenses during the three-year follow-up period. Slightly under half of the release cohort (49.5 percent or 109 youth) had no convictions during the three-year follow-up period. Nearly one third of the 220 youth were convicted of a felony offense (30.0 percent or 66 youth) and 20.5 percent (45 youth) were convicted of a misdemeanor offense.

The largest percentage of felony convictions (13.6 percent or 30 youth) were for felony crimes against persons, followed by other felony crimes (11.4 percent or 25 youth), and felony property crimes (4.1 percent or nine youth).<sup>18</sup> Less than one percent of the release cohort (0.9 percent or two youth) were convicted of felony drug/alcohol crimes.

Less than seven percent of the release cohort (6.4 percent or 14 youth) were convicted of other misdemeanor crimes, followed by misdemeanor crimes against persons (5.5 percent or 12 youth), misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes (4.5 percent or 10 youth), and misdemeanor property crimes (4.1 percent or nine youth).

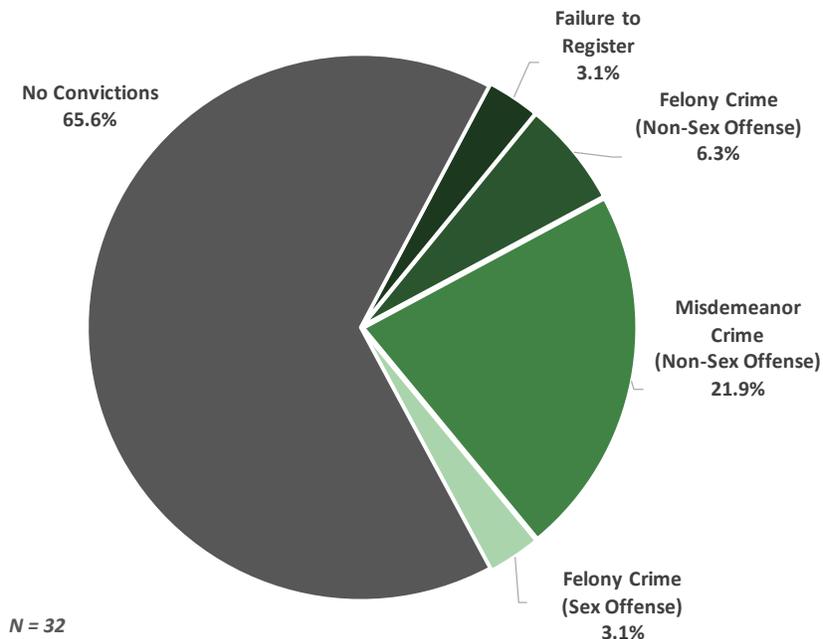
<sup>18</sup> Examples of “other crimes” could include stalking, criminal gang activity, hit and run death/injury, street gang acts, and accessory to felony crimes.

Table 6. Type of Conviction for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15

Type of Conviction	Number	Percent
<b>No Convictions</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>49.5%</b>
<b>All Felony Convictions</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>30.0%</b>
Felony Crimes Against Persons	30	13.6%
Felony Other Crimes	25	11.4%
Felony Property Crimes	9	4.1%
Felony Drug/Alcohol Crimes	2	0.9%
<b>All Misdemeanor Convictions</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
Misdemeanor Other Crimes	14	6.4%
Misdemeanor Crimes Against Persons	12	5.5%
Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol Crimes	10	4.5%
Misdemeanor Property Crimes	9	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

5.3.1 Type of Conviction for Sex Registrants

Figure 6. Type of Conviction for Sex Registrant Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15



The FY 2014-15 DJJ release cohort consisted of 32 youth required to register as sex offenders (sex registrants) after their release. The above figure and below table only show outcomes for the 32 sex registrants. Most sex registrants (65.6 percent or 21 youth) had no convictions during the three-year follow-up period, while 34.4 percent (11 youth) were convicted. One youth was convicted for failure to register as a sex offender. An additional two youth were convicted of felony crimes that were not sex offenses and seven youth were convicted of misdemeanor crimes that were not sex offenses. One of the 32 youth required to register as a sex offender was convicted of a felony sex crime.

Table 7. Type of Conviction for Sex Registrant Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15

Type of Conviction (Sex Registrants Only)	Number	Percent
Failure to Register	1	3.1%
Felony Crime (Non-Sex Offense)	2	6.3%
Misdemeanor Crime (Non-Sex Offense)	7	21.9%
Felony Crime (Sex Offense)	1	3.1%
No Convictions	21	65.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### 5.4 Count of Convictions

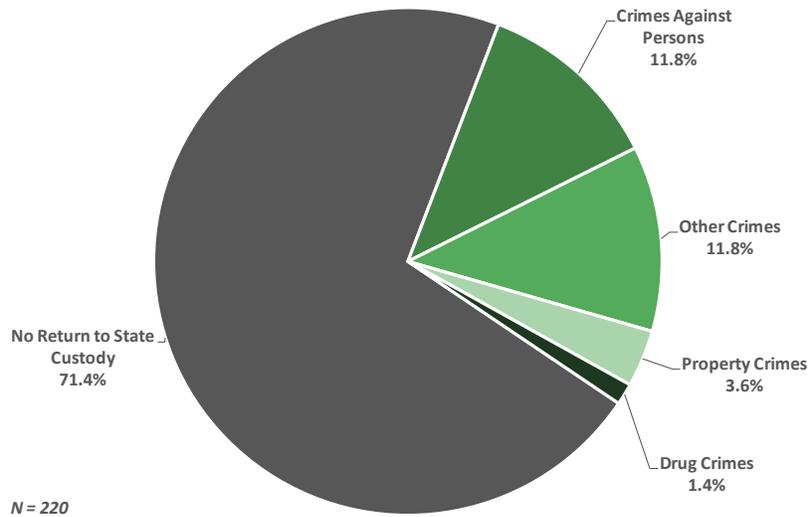
Slightly under half of the 220 youth released from DJJ in FY 2014-15 (49.5 percent or 109 youth) had no convictions within three years of their release. Over a quarter (26.8 percent or 59 youth) had one conviction, 16.8 percent (37 youth) had two convictions, 2.7 percent (six youth) had three convictions and 2.3 percent (five youth) had four convictions. Less than one percent (0.5 percent or one youth) had five convictions and 1.4 percent (three youth) had six convictions.

*Table 8. Count of Convictions for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15*

<b>Number of Convictions</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0	109	49.5%
1	59	26.8%
2	37	16.8%
3	6	2.7%
4	5	2.3%
5	1	0.5%
6	3	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

5.5 Type of Return to State Custody

Figure 7. Type of Return to State Custody for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15



Of the 220 youth released from DJJ during FY 2014-15, 71.4 percent (157 youth) did not return to state custody within three years of their release and over one quarter (28.6 percent or 63 youth) were returned to state custody. The largest percentages of youth were returned for crimes against persons (11.8 percent or 26 youth) and other crimes (11.8 percent or 26 youth). A small percentage of youth were returned for property crimes (3.6 percent or eight youth) and drug crimes (1.4 percent or three youth).

Table 9. Type of Return to State Custody for Youth Released from the Division of Juvenile Justice in Fiscal Year 2014-15

Type of Return	Number	Percent
No Return to State Custody	157	71.4%
Crimes Against Persons	26	11.8%
Other Crimes	26	11.8%
Property Crimes	8	3.6%
Drug Crimes	3	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix A

### Primary and Supplemental Measures of Recidivism: Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to State Custody

*Arrest Rates for the Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Division of Juvenile Justice Release Cohorts*

Fiscal Year	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate	Number Arrested	Arrest Rate
2007-08	1,404	868	61.8%	1,091	77.7%	1,151	82.0%
2008-09	1,036	641	61.9%	757	73.1%	812	78.4%
2009-10	993	602	60.6%	734	73.9%	788	79.4%
2010-11	814	473	58.1%	599	73.6%	645	79.2%
2011-12	675	366	54.2%	457	67.7%	501	74.2%
2012-13	470	249	53.0%	326	69.4%	352	74.9%
2013-14	216	117	54.2%	142	65.7%	157	72.7%
2014-15	220	127	57.7%	153	69.5%	168	76.4%

*Conviction Rates for the Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Division of Juvenile Justice Release Cohorts*

Fiscal Year	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate
2007-08	1,404	388	27.6%	677	48.2%	839	59.8%
2008-09	1,036	269	26.0%	475	45.8%	593	57.2%
2009-10	993	243	24.5%	439	44.2%	570	57.4%
2010-11	814	181	22.2%	347	42.6%	460	56.5%
2011-12	675	148	21.9%	280	41.5%	363	53.8%
2012-13	470	112	23.8%	219	46.6%	261	55.5%
2013-14	216	48	22.2%	86	39.8%	106	49.1%
2014-15	220	51	23.2%	83	37.7%	111	50.5%

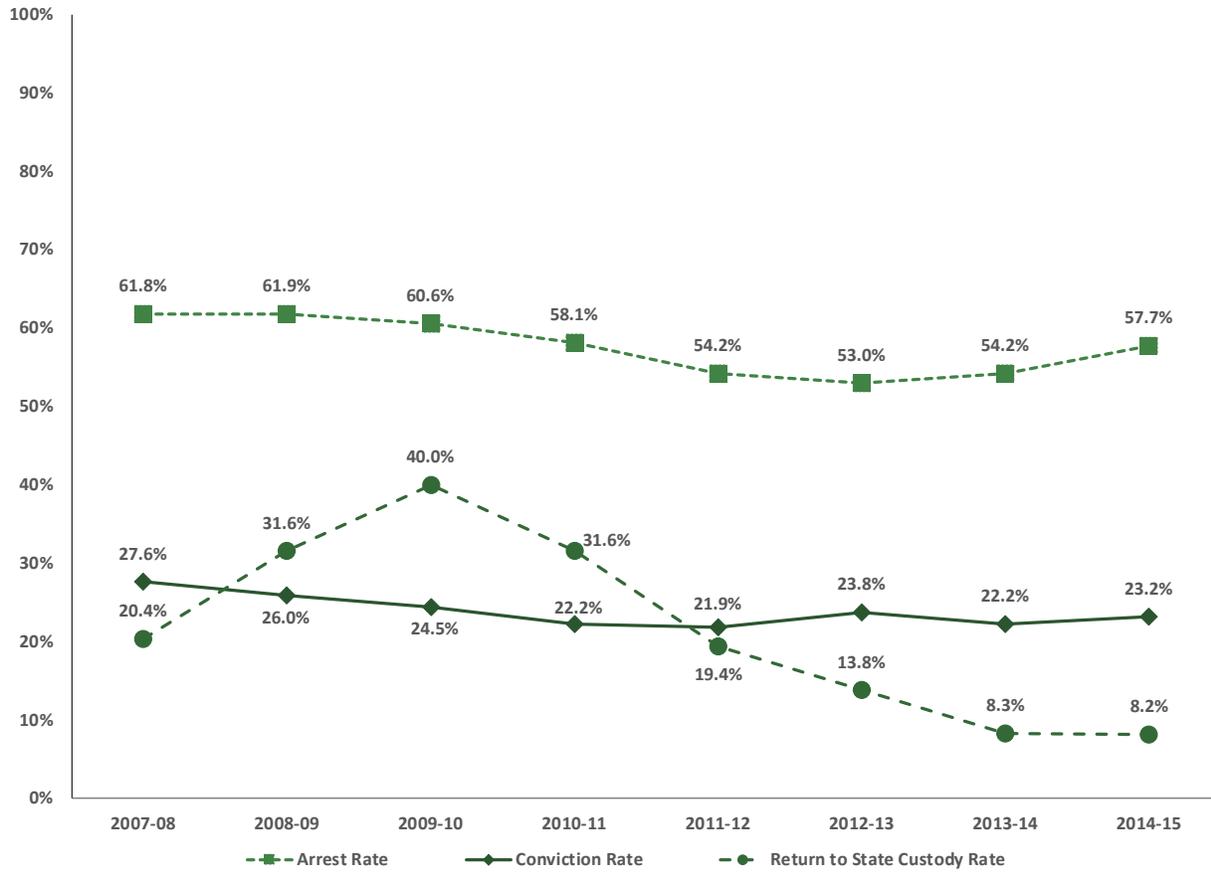
*Return to State Custody Rates for the Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Division of Juvenile Justice Release Cohorts*

Fiscal Year	Number Released	One-Year		Two-Year		Three-Year	
		Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate	Number Returned	Return Rate
2007-08	1,404	286	20.4%	573	40.8%	708	50.4%
2008-09	1,036	327	31.6%	466	45.0%	530	51.2%
2009-10	993	397	40.0%	532	53.6%	589	59.3%
2010-11	814	257	31.6%	380	46.7%	422	51.8%
2011-12	675	131	19.4%	196	29.0%	252	37.3%
2012-13	470	65	13.8%	132	28.1%	161	34.3%
2013-14	216	18	8.3%	39	18.1%	49	22.7%
2014-15	220	18	8.2%	39	17.7%	63	28.6%

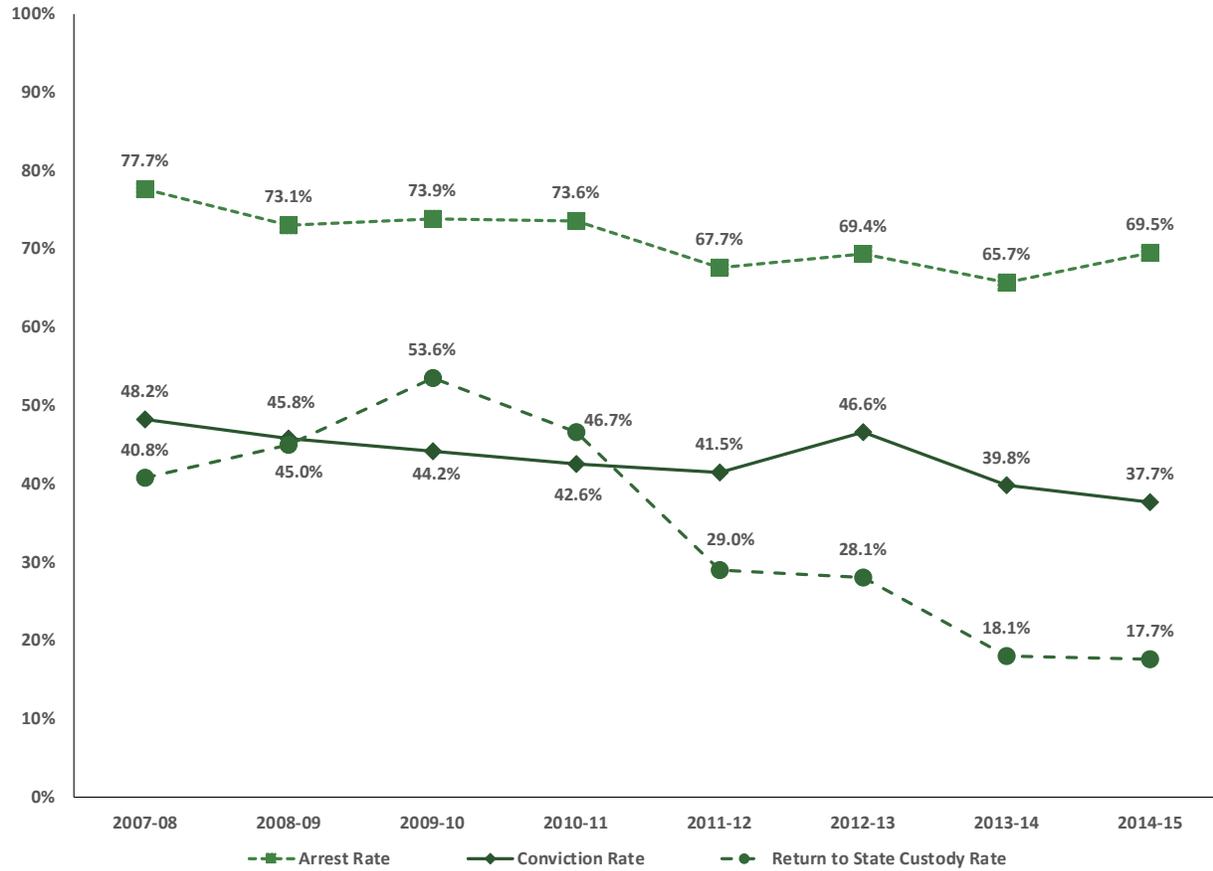
## Appendix A

### Primary and Supplemental Measures of Recidivism: Arrests, Convictions, and Returns to State Custody

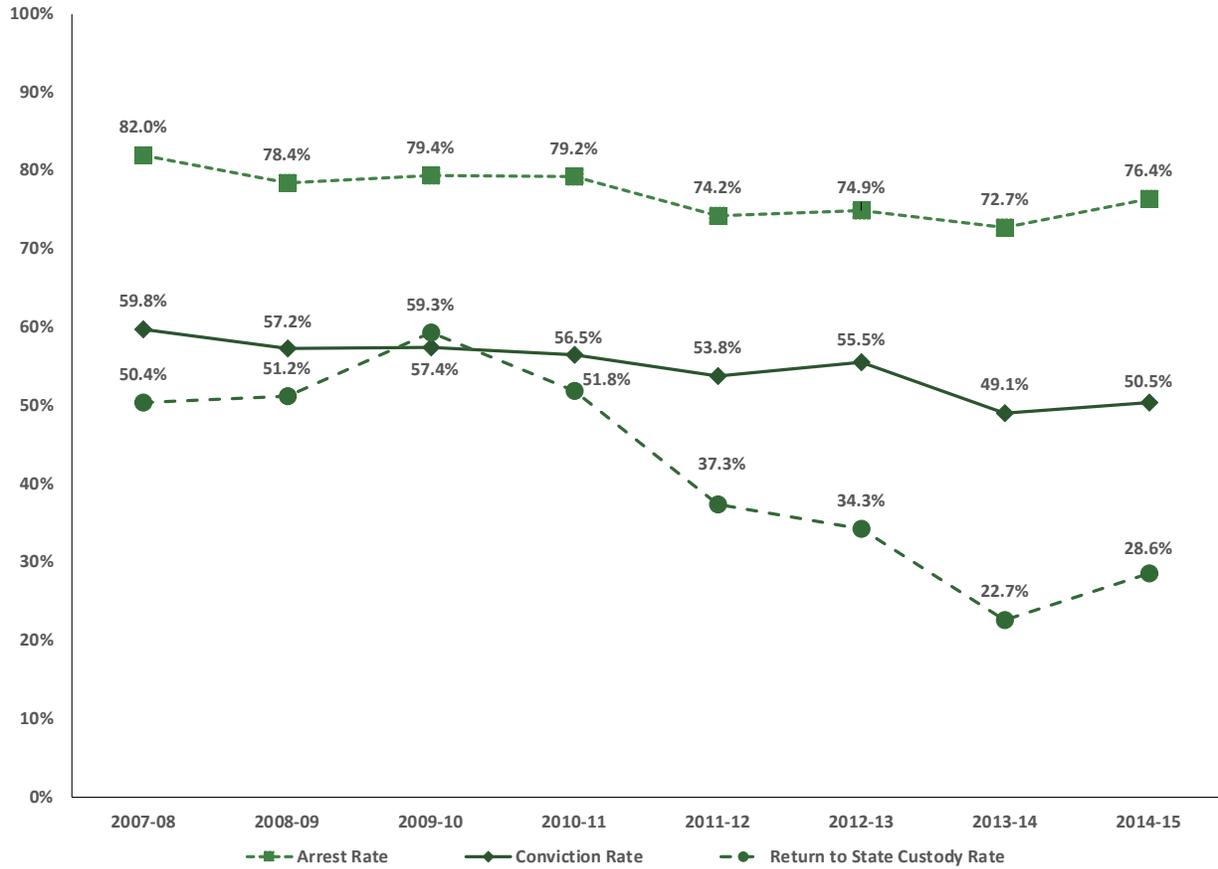
*One-Year Arrest, Conviction and Return to State Custody Rates for the Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Division of Juvenile Justice Release Cohorts*



Two-Year Arrest, Conviction and Return to State Custody Rates for the Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Division of Juvenile Justice Release Cohorts



Three-Year Arrest, Conviction and Return to State Custody Rates for the Fiscal Year 2007-08 through Fiscal Year 2014-15 Division of Juvenile Justice Release Cohorts



## Appendix B

### Definition of Terms

#### **Arrest**

Taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by the law, California Penal Code (PC) section 834.

#### **Assembly Bill (AB) 191**

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

#### **Conviction**

A judgement, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on the guilty plea of the defendant, that the defendant is guilty.

#### **Department of Justice Identifier**

DOJ assigns a Criminal Identification and Index 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 received notification from the courts. A CII number may also be issued if a youth not fingerprinted by DOJ has received a disposition notification from the court.

#### **Division of Adult Institutions (DAI)**

The DAI is 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/superior 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 age 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 W&IC 1731.5(c) are committed to DAI but ordered by adult court to be housed in DJJ], S cases (juvenile cases whose records are sealed), and Z cases (parole caseload from other cases).

#### **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 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).

### **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.

### **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), DJJ's jurisdiction increases to age 25.

### **Parole Violation**

During the period that DJJ parole existed, a youth could be returned to DJJ or DAI custody by the Juvenile Parole Board for committing a law violation or a technical parole violation (e.g., absence without leave, positive drug test). Beginning in 2011, DJJ released non-707(b)/290 youth to their county of commitment for community supervision, and in 2013 DJJ parole ended for all youth.

### **Registered Sex Offender**

Under PC section 290, if a committing court designates someone as a sex offender, she/he 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 section 290), youth with violent and/or serious offense [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.

### **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 [W&IC 1731.5(c)], which are also adult court commitments to DJJ but are not included in the release cohort analyzed in this report. "E" and "M" case admissions are juveniles sentenced to an adult institution but housed in juvenile facilities.



**California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight  
Office of Research**