

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Juvenile Recidivism: A 2018 Cohort Analysis

Report

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Introduction

This report is the third installment in a recurring analysis that CJCC conducts on recidivism rates for youth who participated in juvenile justice system interventions, including diversion, probation, and commitment. The baseline recidivism analysis published in March 2018 examines a cohort of youth who completed an intervention in 2015.¹ The second report, which was issued in May 2019, analyzed recidivism for the initial 2015 cohort as well as a cohort of juveniles who completed an intervention in 2016.²

This report similarly follows the approach and research methods of the previous two reports but focuses on recidivism of a cohort of youth completing or terminating an intervention in 2018 and provides a two year follow up on their recidivism rates.³ However, whereas the first two reports focused on recidivism after the completion of the intervention, this report focuses on recidivism both during the intervention and in the two years after the youth finished the intervention.⁴

Measuring Recidivism

A 2014 study sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and co-authored by the Council for State Governments (CSG), the Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew), and the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) recommends certain best practices for studying recidivism.⁵ These include: measure various types of re-involvement, account for youth risk levels and other characteristics, regularly collect and report data, make findings broadly available, and use the information to inform system operation.

The District of Columbia has laid a strong foundation by measuring various definitions of recidivism, as well as different system interventions from which a youth is released. To examine the issue of juvenile recidivism, CJCC conducted an analysis of recidivism by youth who participated in diversion, probation, commitment, or other justice system interventions. The analysis measures recidivism by observing an arrest, papering of a delinquency or criminal case, or an adjudication or conviction for an alleged offense that occurred during the term of the intervention or in the two-year period following the individual's completion of or termination from the intervention. Therefore, this analysis focuses on when the alleged offense occurred, as opposed to when the arrest, papering or adjudication/conviction occurred.

Key Results

Outcomes during the first two years following the interventions of interest are below in Figure 1. For each measure of recidivism used in this analysis (arrest, papering, and conviction/adjudication) the bars

¹ See: <https://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/publication/attachments/Juvenile%20Recidivism%20Study.pdf>

² See:

https://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/page_content/attachments/Juvenile%20Recidivism%20Study%20Final.pdf

³ Data collection, analysis, and reporting for this study was authorized under Superior Court of the District of Columbia Administrative Order 21-12, <https://www.dccourts.gov/sites/default/files/2021-10/Administrative-Order-21-12-Special-Order-for-CJCC-Juvenile-Recidivism-Study.pdf>

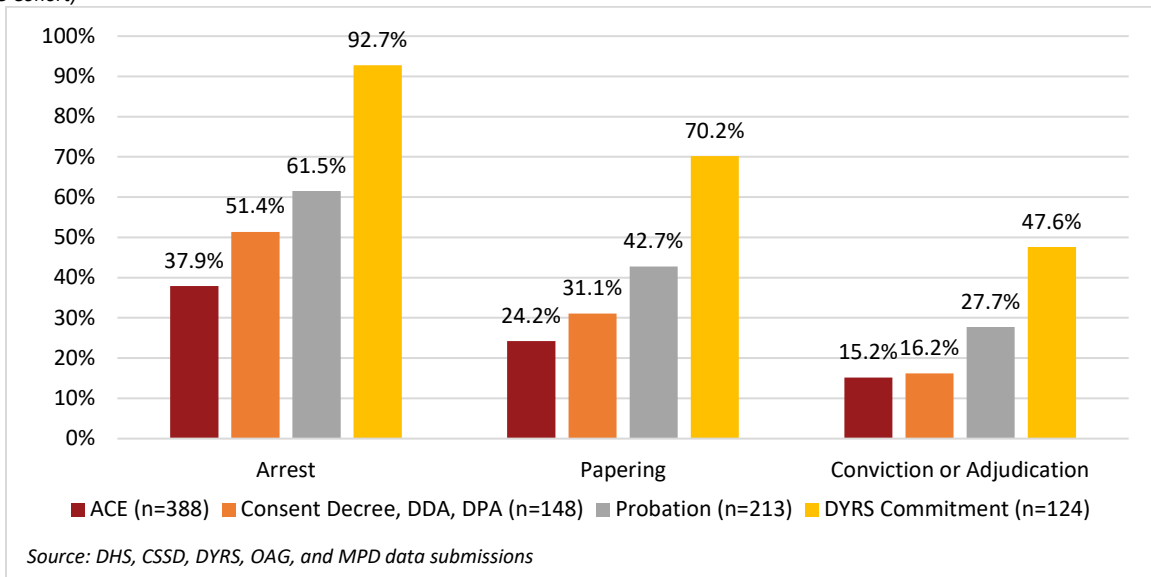
⁴ There are differences in how partners measure or indicate recidivism, and those differences are supported by national and local approaches and methodologies. Some indicate that a new arrest indicates system involvement and not necessarily recidivism, while others feel it is important to gauge this point of system contact as an indicator of recidivism. Arrest can involve many factors that can lead to a youth having contact with the system, for which petitioning and/or adjudication does not always follow. For this analysis, recidivism includes three indicators —new arrests, new papering, and new convictions - to align with partners approaches to measuring recidivism.

⁵ <https://www.ojp.gov/ncirs/virtual-library/abstracts/measuring-and-using-juvenile-recidivism-data-inform-policy-practice>

show the percentage of youth involved in each intervention (ACE, alternatives to prosecution, probation, and commitment) who recidivated either during the intervention or in the 2-year follow-up period.

The deeper a youth’s involvement with the juvenile justice system, the more likely they were to recidivate during the intervention and in the two years following. This is not to say that the deep-end interventions are *causing* youth to have higher recidivism rates; rather there could be many factors that contribute to differences in recidivism, including differences in the social, emotional, and behavioral challenges faced by youth involved at different stages of the juvenile justice system. This analysis does not examine the impact of those factors on recidivism, nor does it assess specific providers or services offered to the youth during their intervention; however, such an analysis could be instructive in revealing additional insights.

Figure 1: Percent of Youth Who Recidivated Either During or in the two years Following Intervention Completion, by Type of Recidivism Measure (2018 Cohort)



DHS – ACE Diversion

The Alternatives to the Court Experience (ACE) diversion program is operated by the Department of Human Services (DHS).⁶ Youth alleged to be involved in delinquency may be referred by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) prior to an arrest, or post arrest jointly by OAG and DC Superior Court’s Court Social Services Division (CSSD). The goal of ACE is, according to the DHS description, “to reduce the number of court-involved youth up to 18 years old by providing youth with services and community supports instead of prosecution.” Programming is offered to both youth and their families, with services tailored to individual needs.

In 2018, 311 of the 388 youth who were discharged from ACE completed the program (80.2%). This is a similar completion rate to previous cohorts (80.0% – 429 of 536 – in the 2016 cohort). Seventy-seven youth (19.8%) were terminated from the ACE program prior to the scheduled completion date due to new justice system involvement or non-participation in ACE programming.

⁶ Details of the program are provided on the DHS website: <https://dhs.dc.gov/page/alternatives-court-experience-ace-diversion-program>

Table 1 outlines the broad characteristics of the 2018 ACE cohort. Youth who completed ACE in 2018 were majority Black, resided in Wards 7 and 8, and were between the ages of 15 and 17. For a further demographic breakdown refer to Figures 2-3.

Table 1: Characteristics of 2018 ACE Cohort

	2018 (n=388)
Percent Completing without Removal	80.2% (311 of 388)
Percent Black	87.6% (340 of 388)
Percent Hispanic	8.0% (31 of 388)
Average Age at Start	15.5 years
Average Age at Completion/Termination	16.0 years
Age Range	10.3 to 18.7 years
Most Prominent Wards	7 (21.1%); 8 (28.9%)

Source: DHS Data Submission

Figure 2: 2018 ACE Cohort - Ward of Residence

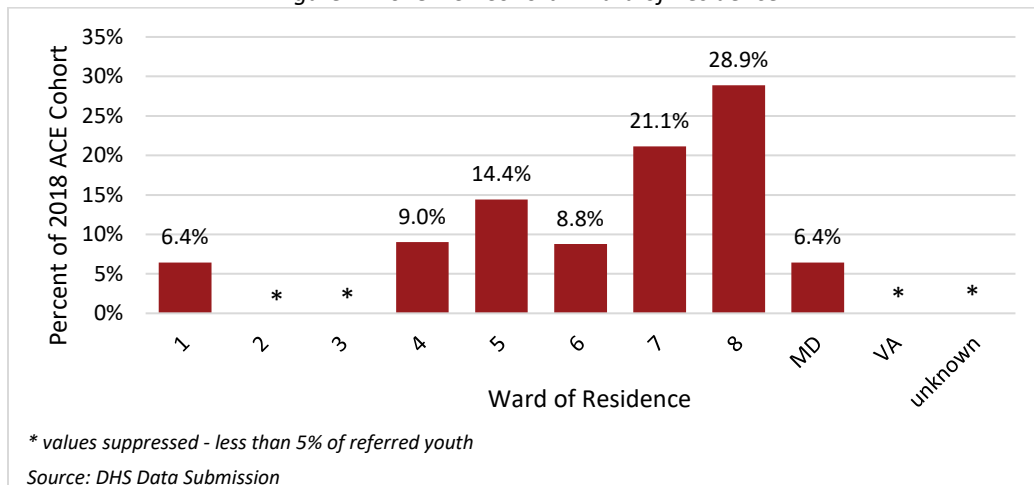
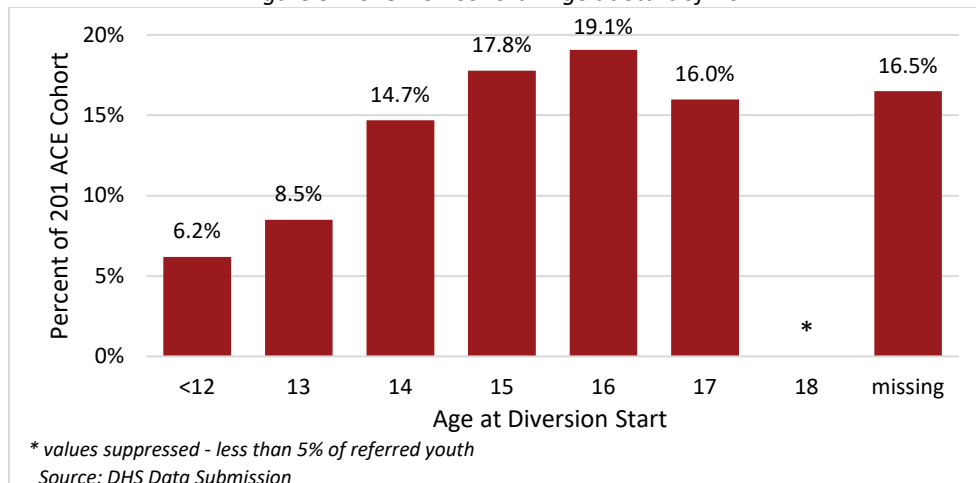


Figure 3: 2018 ACE Cohort - Age at Start of ACE



As ACE is a program for those who have not become deeply involved in the juvenile system, referring offenses tend to be concentrated among lower-level charges. As with the 2015 and 2016 cohorts in previous analyses, simple assault and property offenses remained the primary referring offense types for the 2018 cohort.

Table 2: 2018 ACE Cohort - Referring Offense Types

	2018 (n=388)
Simple Assault	29.4% (114 of 388)
Property Offenses	23.2% (90 of 388)
Violent	5.2% (20 of 388)
Truancy	**% (** of 388)
Drug	**% (** of 388)
Weapon	**% (** of 388)
Other/Unknown	35.6% (138 of 388)
* Offenses are categorized as Other/Unknown when there is no offense value code in the original data	
** Values suppressed for n<20	
Source: DHS Data Submission	

For all youth in the 2018 cohort who completed or were terminated from ACE, we tracked juvenile and adult recidivism during the term of diversion and in the two years following ACE completion. The analysis included offense dates that were in the follow-up period, even though arrests, papering, and case adjudications or dispositions associated with those offenses may have occurred after the follow-up period.

The analysis showed that youth who successfully completed ACE diversion recidivated at lower rates than those who were terminated from the program. There was also a difference in offenses for which youth were rearrested, papered, or convicted as an adult or adjudicated delinquent. Figure 4 shows the percent of the 2018 ACE cohort who recidivated. Of youth who completed ACE, 37.9% were rearrested either during the term of intervention or in the two-year follow-up period. This compares to 58.4% of youth terminated from ACE who were rearrested. The success rates with respect to the other recidivism measures – papering and conviction/adjudication – displays similar disparities in success rates.

Figure 4: ACE – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating Either During ACE or Within 2 Years of ACE Completion

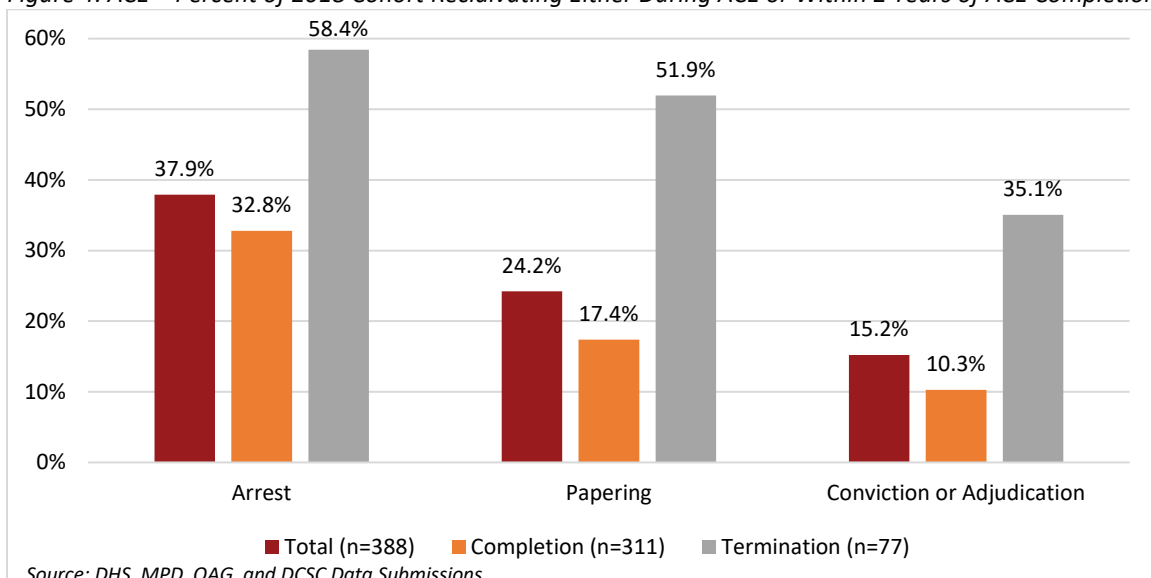


Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the percent of the 2018 cohort with recidivism during the ACE program or within 2 years of completion/termination, respectively. As with overall recidivism, there were higher recidivism rates for youth who did not successfully complete ACE programming.

Figure 5: ACE – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating During ACE Program

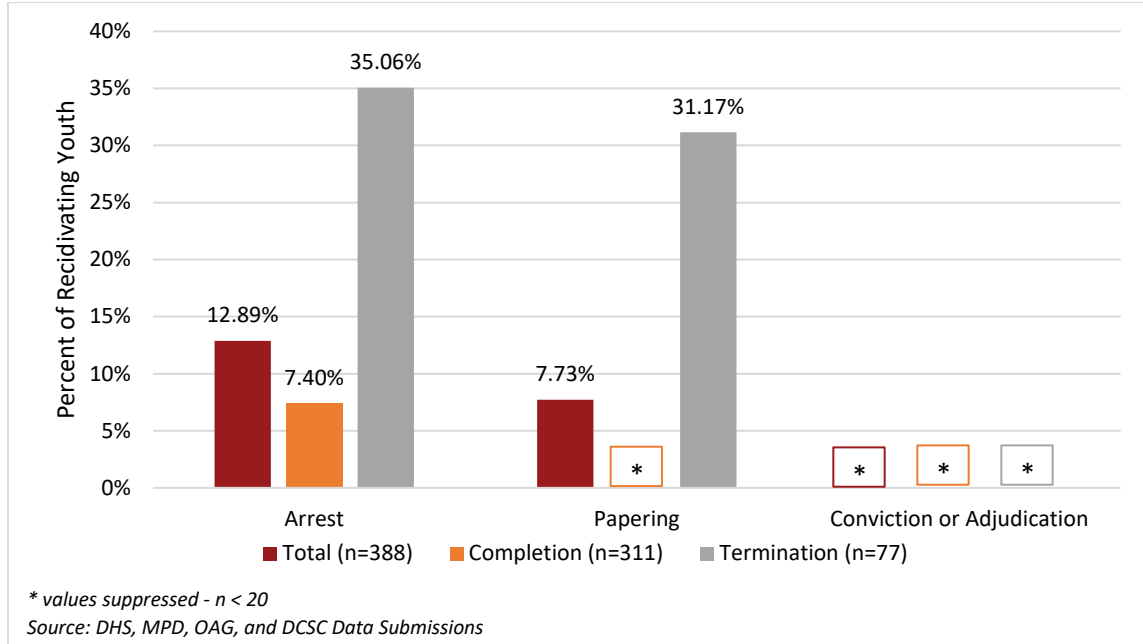


Figure 6: ACE – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating Within 2 Years of ACE Completion

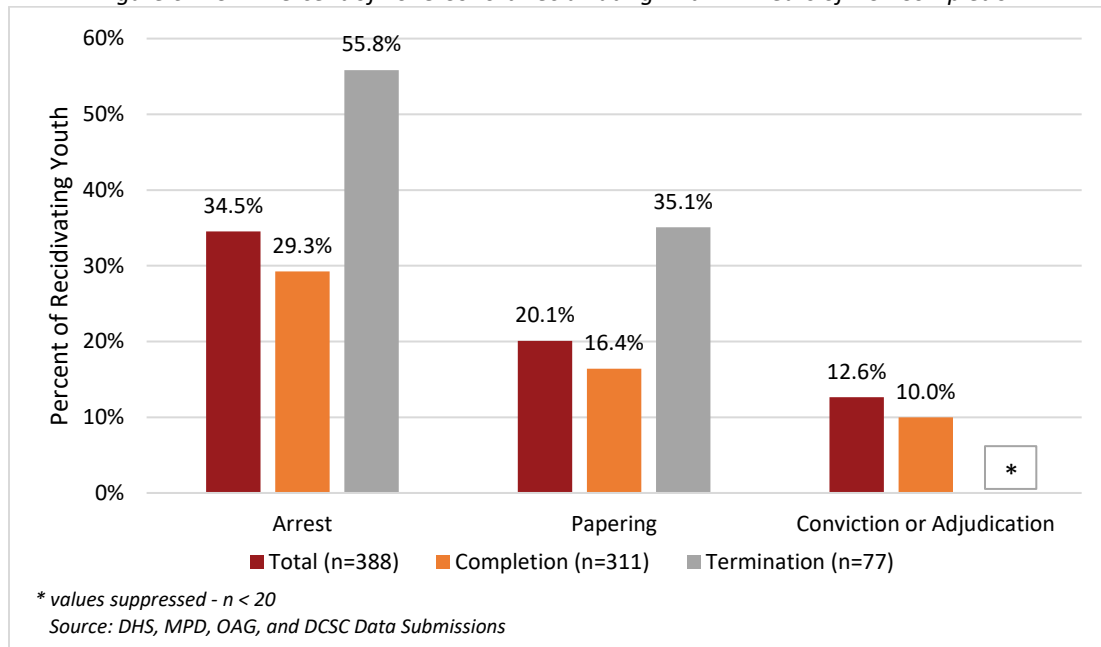


Table 3 shows the recidivism rates during intervention, after intervention, and both during and after intervention. The majority of youth who were rearrested during intervention and in the two-year follow-up period were rearrested after completing or being terminated from ACE (72.8%, or 134 out of 184). Of

the 388 youth who completed or were terminated from ACE in 2018, 147 of the 388 (37.9%) were rearrested during (n=50) or after (n=134) the intervention.⁷ There were 37 individuals rearrested during both periods. A total of 102 youth who completed ACE were rearrested (32.8%) compared to 45 youth who were terminated from the program (58.4%). Similar patterns follow in youth papered (24.2% of total, 17.4% of completed, 51.9% of terminated) and youth convicted or adjudicated delinquent (15.2% of total, 10.3% of completed, 35.1% of terminated). To preserve juvenile confidentiality table 3 does not include fields where the number of juveniles in that category is less than 20.

Table 3: Recidivism of 2018 Cohort During or Within 2 years of ACE Start Date

	Total (n=388)			Completion (n=311)			Termination (n=77)		
	Arrest	Paper	Adjudication	Arrest	Paper	Adjudication	Arrest	Paper	Adjudication
Recidivism during intervention	12.9% (n=50)	7.7% (n=30)	**% (n=**)	7.4% (n=23)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	35.1% (n=27)	31.2% (n=24)	**% (n=**)
Recidivism after intervention	34.5% (n=134)	20.1% (n=78)	12.6% (n=49)	29.3% (n=91)	16.4% (n=41)	10.0% (n=31)	55.8% (n=43)	35.1% (n=27)	**% (n=**)
Recidivism both during and after intervention	9.5% (n=37)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	32.5% (n=25)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)

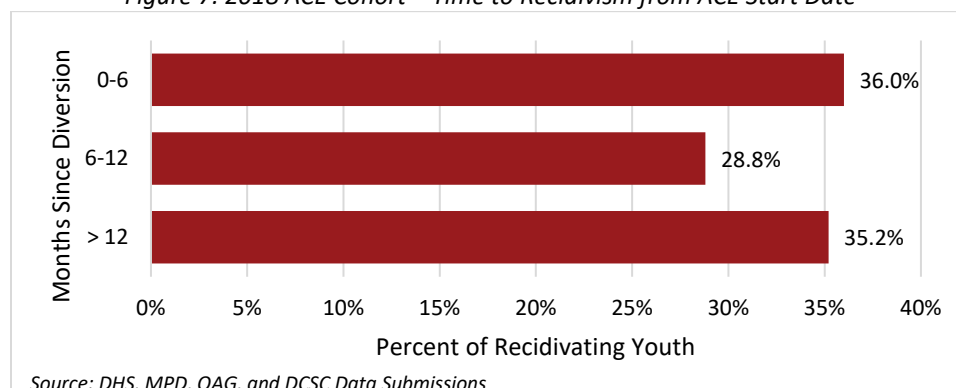
** Values suppressed for n<20

Source: DHS, MPD, OAG, and DCSC Data Submissions

The top recidivating offenses for youth in the 2018 ACE cohort were simple assault (32.7%), property crimes (24.5%), other offenses (19.7%), and violent crimes (17.0%).⁸ The distribution of offenses was similar for youth who completed ACE and youth who were terminated from the diversion.

On average, a recidivating youth’s first offense occurred 10.4 months after their ACE start date. Youth who were terminated from the program recidivated, on average, 5.3 months after their initial diversion start date compared to 12.6 months for youth who completed the program. Figure 7 shows the distribution of initial recidivating arrests measured in months since the ACE start date. Of the 125 youth who recidivated and for whom we have ACE start dates, 36.0% (n=45) recidivated within 6 months of their ACE start date, and 64.8% (n=81) recidivated within one year.

Figure 7: 2018 ACE Cohort – Time to Recidivism from ACE Start Date



⁷ 37 youth were arrested both during and after diversion. They are counted only once in the 147 figure.

⁸ ‘Other’ includes drug offenses, release violations, traffic violations, and other crimes not captured in the other categories.

Outcomes by Age, Race, Ward, Referral Source, Referral Reason, and Completion Status

In addition to providing descriptive statistics with respect to recidivism, we also determined whether certain demographic and other factors had a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism for youth involved in ACE.

Age

Youth age had a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of being papered ($p=0.002$) and adjudicated ($p=0.003$), such that youth who were older at the start of ACE were less likely to recidivate. There was no statistically significant effect on the likelihood of rearrest.

Race

Race had no statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Ward

Youth's Ward of residence had no statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Referral Source

The source of an ACE referral had no statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Referral Reason

Youth who were initially referred for violent offenses were more likely to be rearrested, but not to a statistically significant degree ($p=0.051$). Youth who were initially referred for property offenses were statistically significantly more likely to be papered ($p=0.044$). There was no statistical significance of other referral reasons on adjudication.

Completion Status

Youth who were terminated from ACE were statistically significantly more likely to be arrested ($p=0.002$), papered ($p=0.003$), and adjudicated delinquent ($p=0.001$) than youth who successfully completed ACE.

Consent Decree, DDA, DPA

Youth who touch the juvenile justice system may also encounter interventions such as Consent Decrees, Deferred Disposition Agreements (DDAs), and Deferred Prosecution Agreements (DPAs) offered by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). All of these post-papering options permit youth to resolve their cases without incurring an adjudication. Only DPAs require youth to plead guilty.

There were 148 youth in the District of Columbia who completed a Consent Decree, DDA, or DPA in 2018 (including early terminations). One hundred eight youth completed a Consent Decree, 26 completed a DDA, and 14 completed a DPA. Table 5 and Figures 8-9 show additional demographic details.

Table 5: Characteristics of Consent Decree, DDA, DPA 2018 Cohort

	2018 (n=148)
Percent Male	60.8% (90 of 148)
Percent Black	87.2% (129 of 148)
Average Age at Start	15.9 years
Average Age at Completion	16.3 years
Age Range	11.6 to 19.3 years
Most Prominent Wards	7 (21.1%); 8 (28.9%)

Source: OAG Data Submission

Figure 8: Consent Decree, DDA, and DPA Cohort – Gender (2018 Cohort)

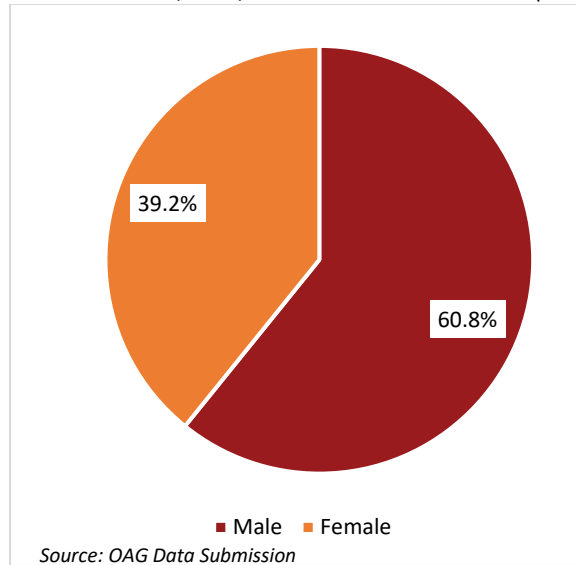
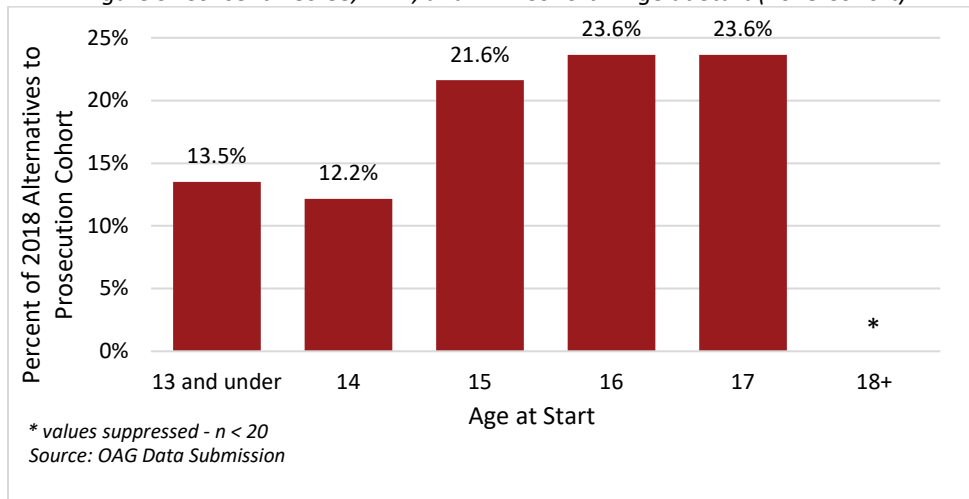


Figure 9: Consent Decree, DDA, and DPA Cohort – Age at Start (2018 Cohort)



As shown in figures 10 – 12, just over half of all youth who completed a Consent Decree, DDA, or DPA recidivated either during or within 2 years of the intervention completion. These rates should not be used to make a direct comparison between the three types of interventions, as specific circumstances and criteria may determine which intervention type a youth receives. To preserve juvenile confidentiality the charts do not include percentages when the number of juveniles in that category is less than 20.

Figure 10: Alternatives to Prosecution – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating During or Within 2 Years of Completion

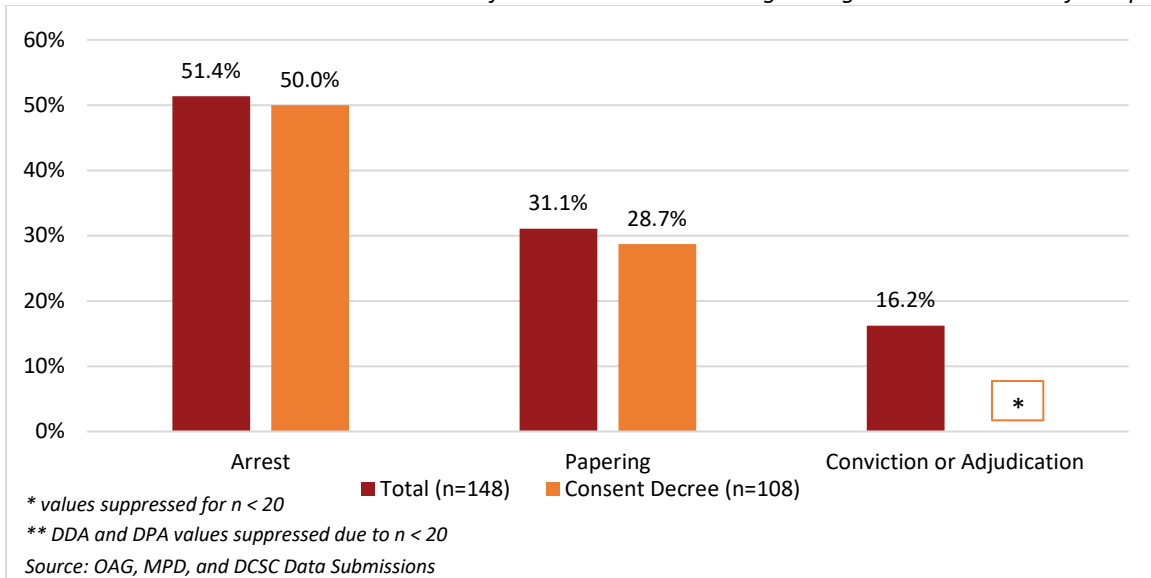


Figure 11: Alternatives to Prosecution – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating During Intervention

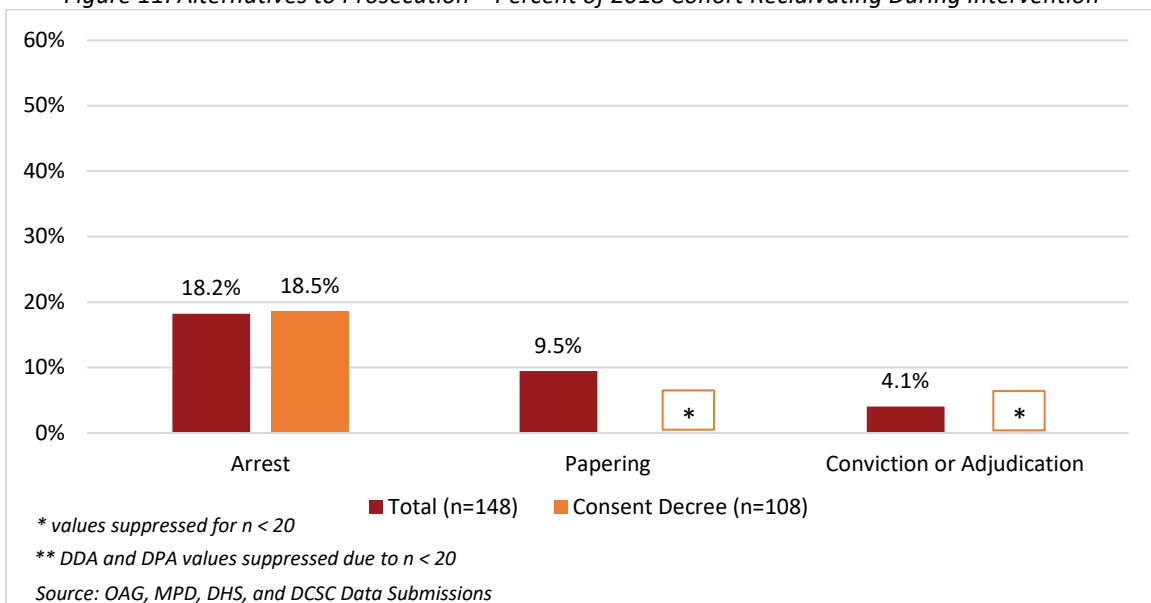


Figure 12: Alternatives to Prosecution – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating Within 2 Years of Completion

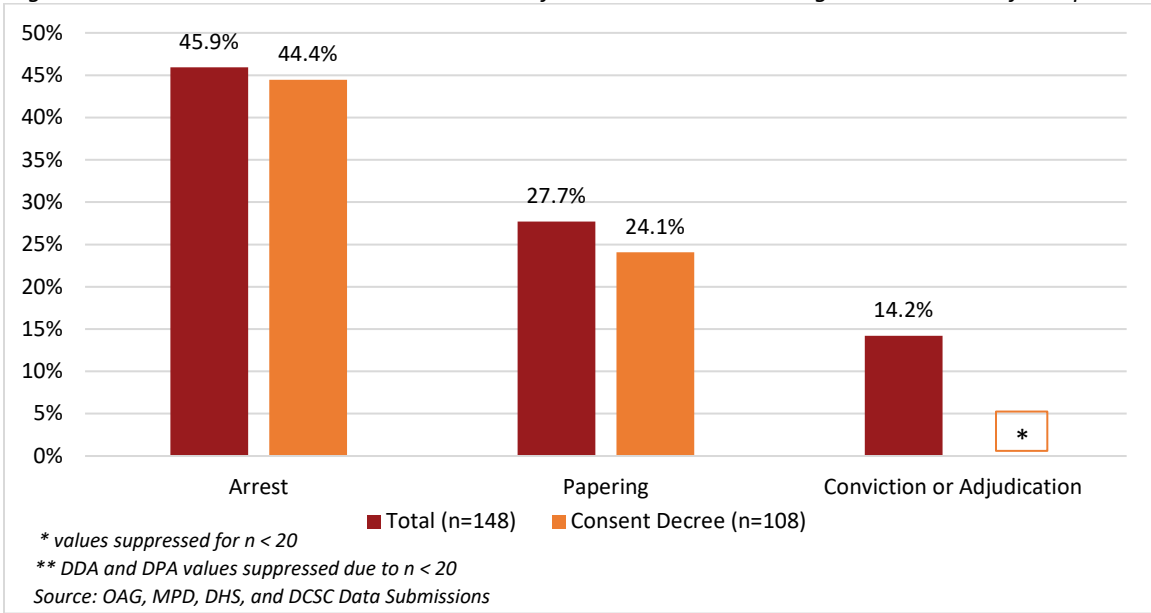


Table 6 shows the recidivism rates during intervention, after intervention, and both during and after intervention. The majority of youth who were rearrested during intervention and in the two-year follow-up period were rearrested *after* completing or being terminated from alternatives to prosecution (45.9%). To preserve juvenile confidentiality, table 6 does not include fields where the number of juveniles in that category is less than 20.

Table 6: Recidivism of 2018 Cohort During or Within 2 years of Consent Decree, DDA, or DPA

	All Alternatives to Prosecution (n=148)		
	Arrest	Paper	Adjudication
Recidivism <i>during</i> intervention	18.2% (n=27)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)
Recidivism <i>after</i> intervention	45.9% (n=68)	27.7% (n=41)	14.2% (n=21)
Recidivism both <i>during and after</i> intervention	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)

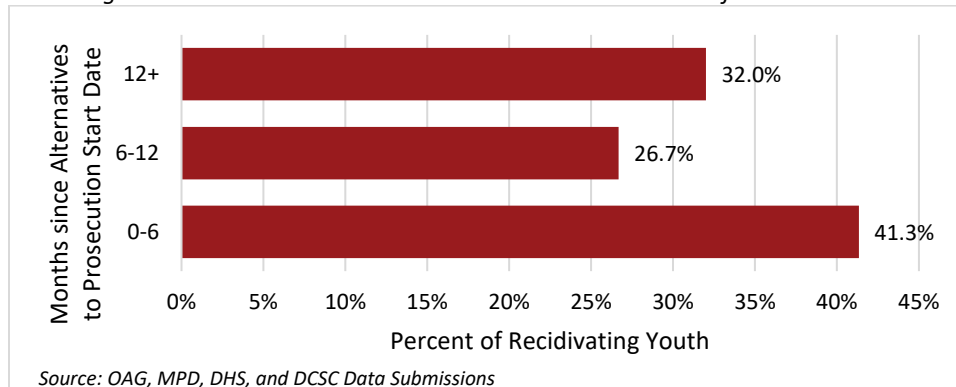
** Values suppressed for n<20
 Source: OAG, MPD, DHS, and DCSC Data Submissions

The top recidivating offenses for youth who completed an alternative to prosecution in 2018 were other offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes.⁹ To preserve juvenile confidentiality, the precise numbers cannot be published.

On average, a recidivating youth’s first offense occurred 10.1 months after the start date of their Consent Decree, DDA, or DPA. Youth with a Consent Decree recidivated, on average, 10.2 months after their initial start date compared to 11.7 months for youth with a DDA and 5.2 months for youth with a DPA. Across all alternatives to prosecution, 41.3% of youth recidivated within 6 months.

⁹ ‘Other’ includes drug offenses, release violations, traffic violations, and crimes not captured in the other categories.

Figure 13: Alternatives to Prosecution – Time to Recidivism for 2018 Cohort



Outcomes by Age, Race, Gender, and Intervention Type

Age

Youth age had a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of being convicted/adjudicated delinquent ($p=0.049$), with youth who were older at the start of their intervention less likely to recidivate. There was no statistically significant effect on the likelihood of rearrest or papering.

Race

Race had no statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Gender

Males in the cohort were statistically significantly more likely to be rearrested ($p=0.046$), papered ($p=0.012$), and convicted/adjudicated delinquent ($p=0.003$).

Intervention Type

The type of intervention had no statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Probation – CSSD Cohorts

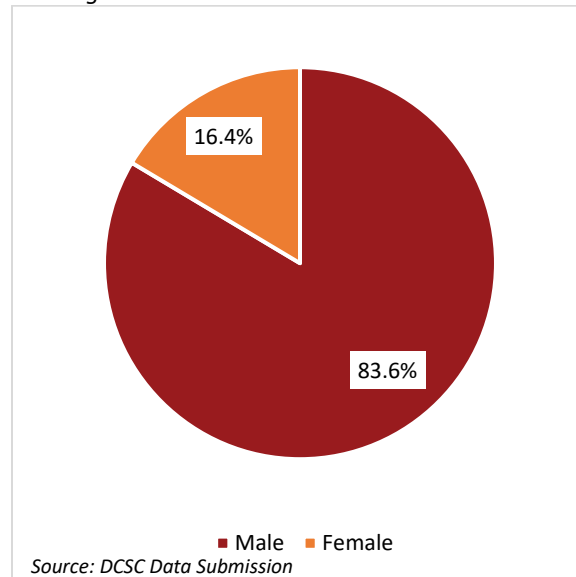
CSSD is the District’s juvenile pretrial supervision and probation agency, responsible for screening, serving, and supervising all youth involved in the front end of the juvenile system, including newly arrested youth, newly referred status offenders (truants and runaways) and youth disposed to a term of probation for delinquency matters. Probation is on the continuum of juvenile justice response beyond diversion, consent decree, DDAs, and DPAs though it is still considered in the front end of the system. There were 213 persons who completed a term of probation for a delinquency matter in calendar year 2018. Most of those completing probation were male and African American with an average age of 17.2 years at the time of completion. Table 8 and Figures 14 and 15 provide more detailed demographic information.

Table 8: Characteristics of 2018 Probation Completion Cohort

	2018 cohort (n=213)
Percent Completing Probation Marginally/Successfully	70.0% (149 of 213)
Percent Male	83.6% (n=178)
Percent African American	93.0% (n=198)
Average Age at Start	16.7 years
Average Age at Completion	17.2 years
Age Range of those Completing	14.0 to 21.1 years

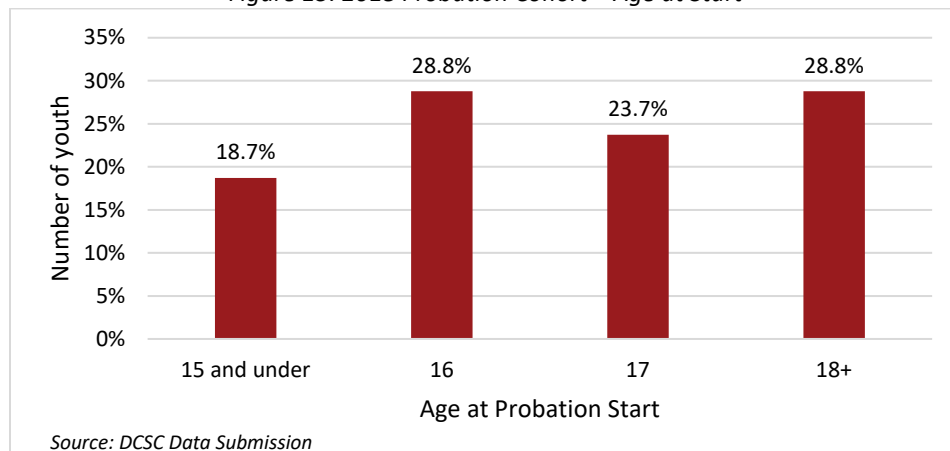
Source: DCSC Data Submission

Figure 14: 2018 Probation Cohort – Gender



Source: DCSC Data Submission

Figure 15: 2018 Probation Cohort – Age at Start



Source: DCSC Data Submission

The most common charges for those who completed a term of probation in 2018 were property offenses (27.7%, n=59) and simple assault (26.3%, n=56). Table 9 contains a breakdown of offense types.

To preserve juvenile confidentiality table does not include fields where the number of juveniles in that category is less than 20.

Table 9: Original offense types of 2018 cohort

Offense Type	Total	Probation Completion Status	
		Successful/Marginally	Unsuccessful
Violent	13.6% (n=29)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)
Property	27.7% (n=59)	24.8% (n=37)	34.4% (n=22)
Weapon	15.0% (n=32)	18.8% (n=28)	**% (n=**)
Simple Assault	26.3% (n=56)	27.5% (n=41)	**% (n=**)
Other	17.4% (n=37)	16.8% (n=25)	**% (n=**)
TOTAL	n=213	n=149	n=64
** Values suppressed for n<20			
Source: DCSC Data Submission			

Of those who successfully completed probation in 2018, 61.5% were rearrested during their term of probation or in the two-year follow-up period. Figure 18 shows the percent of the 2018 cohort with a new arrest, papering, or conviction/adjudication for an offense during or in the two years after the end of the probationary period. Youth who successfully completed probation recidivated at lower rates than those who were unsuccessful. Since one way a youth can be deemed unsuccessful and have their probation revoked is by recidivating, this is expected. Youth who did not successfully complete their probation were much more likely than those who were successful to be rearrested (76.6% compared to 55.0%), papered (62.5% compared to 34.2%), and convicted (46.9% compared to 19.5%) either during or in the two years following the completion of probation.

Figure 16: Probation – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating Either During or Within 2 Years of Probation Completion

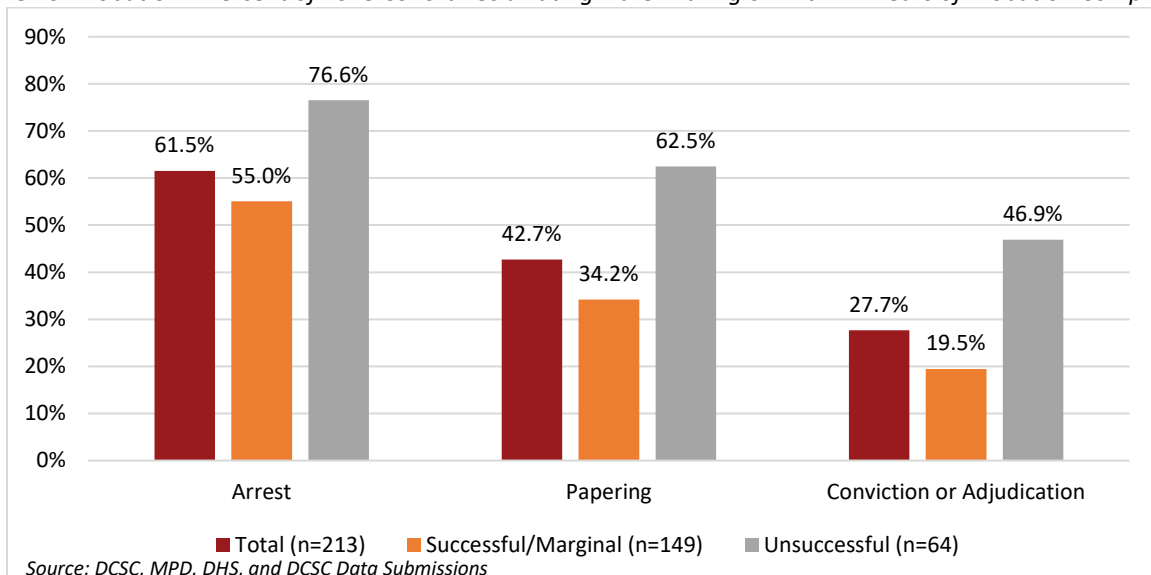


Figure 17 and Figure 18 show the percent of the 2018 cohort who recidivated during probation and within two years of completion/termination, respectively. As with overall recidivism, we saw higher success rates for youth who successfully completed their probation.

Figure 17: Probation – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating During Probation

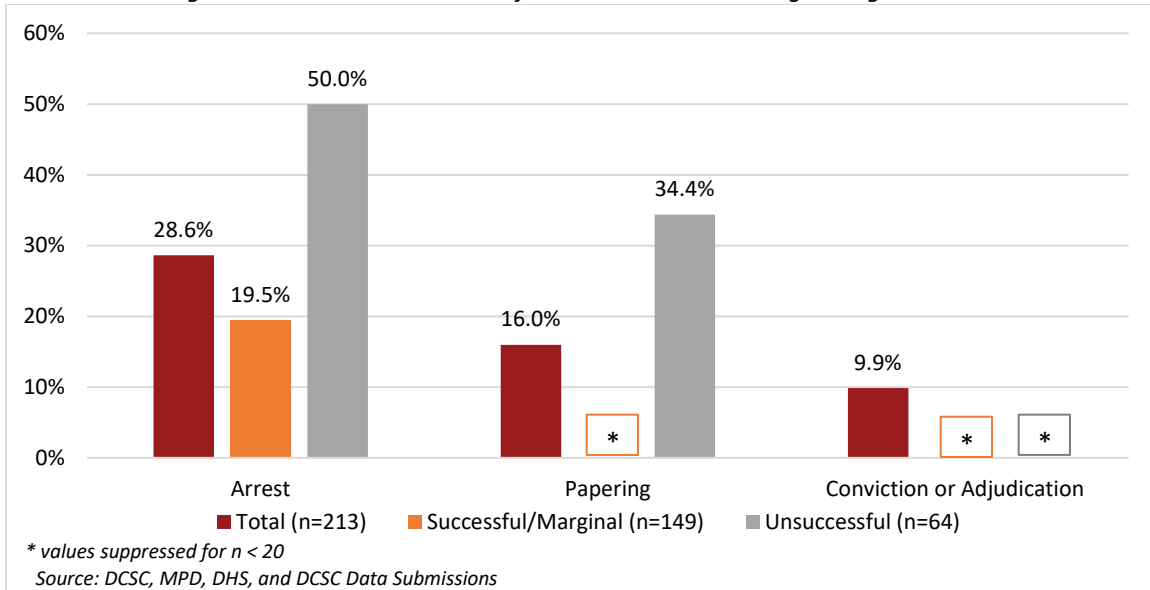


Figure 18: Probation – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating Within 2 Years of Completion

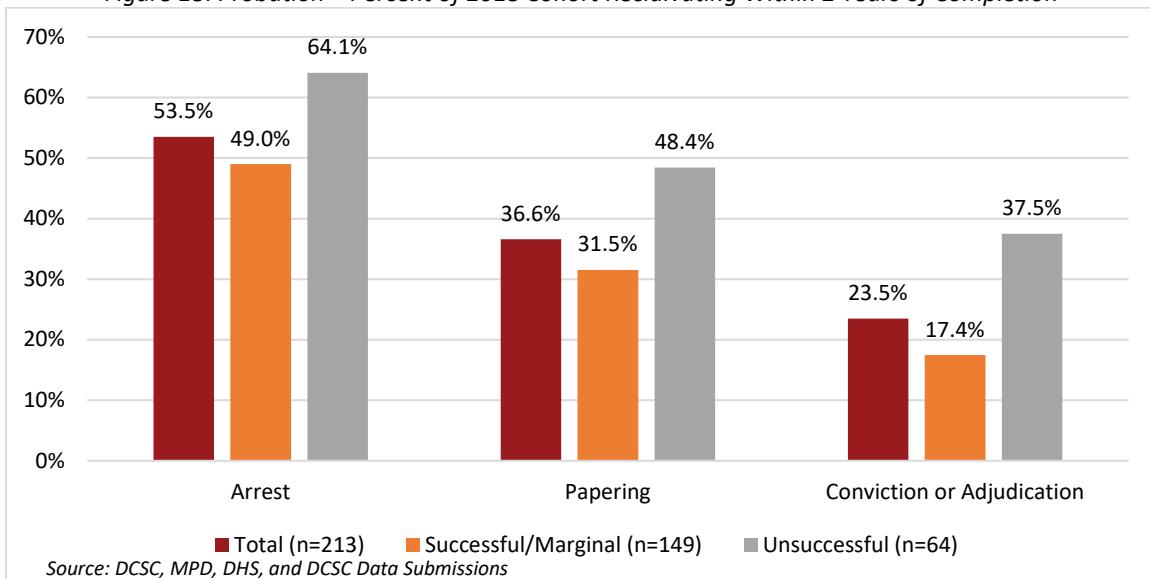


Table 10 shows the recidivism rates for youth during probation, in the two years after probation, and both during and after probation. Of the 213 youth who completed probation in 2018, 112 of the 213 (52.6%) were rearrested during (n=61) or after (n=95) probation. There were 44 individuals rearrested for during both periods. A total of 72 (48.3%) youth who completed probation successfully or marginally were rearrested compared to 50 (78.1%) youth who did not successfully complete probation. To

preserve juvenile confidentiality table does not include fields where the number of juveniles in that category is less than 20.

Table 10: Recidivism of 2018 Cohort During or Within 2 years of Probation

	Total (n=213)			Successful/Marginal (n=149)			Unsuccessful (n=64)		
	Arrest	Paper	Adjudication	Arrest	Paper	Adjudication	Arrest	Paper	Adjudication
Recidivism during intervention	28.6% (n=61)	16.0% (n=34)	**% (n=**)	18.8% (n=38)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	51.6% (n=33)	35.9% (n=23)	**% (n=**)
Recidivism after intervention	44.6% (n=95)	33.3% (n=71)	21.6% (n=46)	35.6% (n=53)	26.2% (n=39)	14.1% (n=21)	65.6% (n=42)	50.0% (n=32)	39.1% (n=25)
Recidivism both during and after intervention	20.7% (n=44)	9.9% (n=21)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)	39.1% (n=25)	**% (n=**)	**% (n=**)

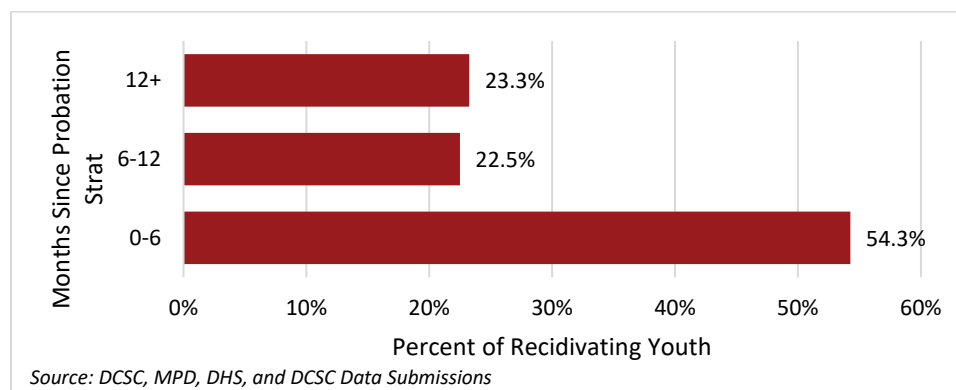
** Values suppressed for n<20

Source: DCSC, MPD, DHS, and DCSC Data Submissions

The top recidivating offenses for youth who ended probation in 2018 were other offenses (34.8%), violent crimes (18.8%), simple assault (17.9%), and property crimes (17.9%).¹⁰ Youth who successfully completed probation were arrested, papered, and convicted of more simple assault and weapon violations while youth who were unsuccessful were arrested, papered, and convicted of more violent crimes.

Figure 19 shows the time to recidivate measured in months since the probation start date. On average, a youth recidivated 8.1 months after their intervention start date. Youth who did not successfully complete probation recidivated, on average, in 5.8 months compared to 9.2 months for youth who completed probation successfully. Of the youth who recidivated, 54.3% (n=70) recidivated within 6 months of their probation start date and 76.8% (n=99) recidivated within one year.

Figure 19: 2018 Probation Cohort – Time to recidivism overall and by completion status



¹⁰ 'Other' includes drug offenses, release violations, traffic violations, and other crimes not captured in the other categories.

Outcomes by Age, Gender, Race, Initial Offense, and Termination Status

Age

Age did not have a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Gender

Gender did not have a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Race

Race did not have a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Initial Offense Type

The initial offense type for which a youth was placed on probation did not have a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Termination Status

Youth who completed probation with a designation of “unsuccessful” were more likely than those with a termination designation of “successful” or “marginal” to recidivate. For all measures – including arrest ($p=0.002$), papering ($p=0.001$), and adjudication or conviction ($p=0.006$) – there is statistical significance.

Commitment – DYRS Cohorts

There were 124 persons who completed a commitment for delinquency with DYRS in 2018. This includes youth who were physically released from a secure facility and youth in a community placement who completed the term of their commitment. This does not include youth whose commitment terminated due to abscondence or youth who continued to be held in a secure facility for unrelated reasons such as a new adult charge. The cohort is predominantly male (79.8%) and Black (95.2%) with an average age at completion of just under 19 years old. Figures 20 and 21 provide more detailed demographic information.

Table 12: Characteristics of Completion Cohorts – Commitment

	2018 (n=124)
Percent Male	79.8% (n=99)
Percent African American	95.2% (n=118)
Average Age at Start	16.8 years
Average Age at Completion	18.6 years
Age Range of Those Completing	15.8 to 21 years
<i>Source: DYRS Data Submission</i>	

Figure 20: 2018 DYRS Cohort – Gender

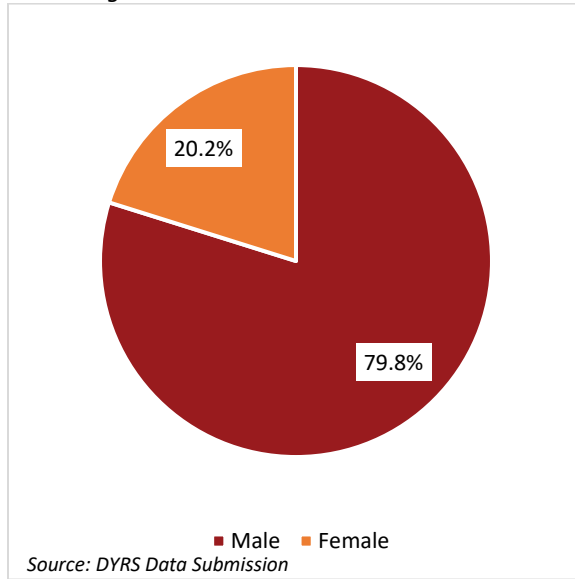
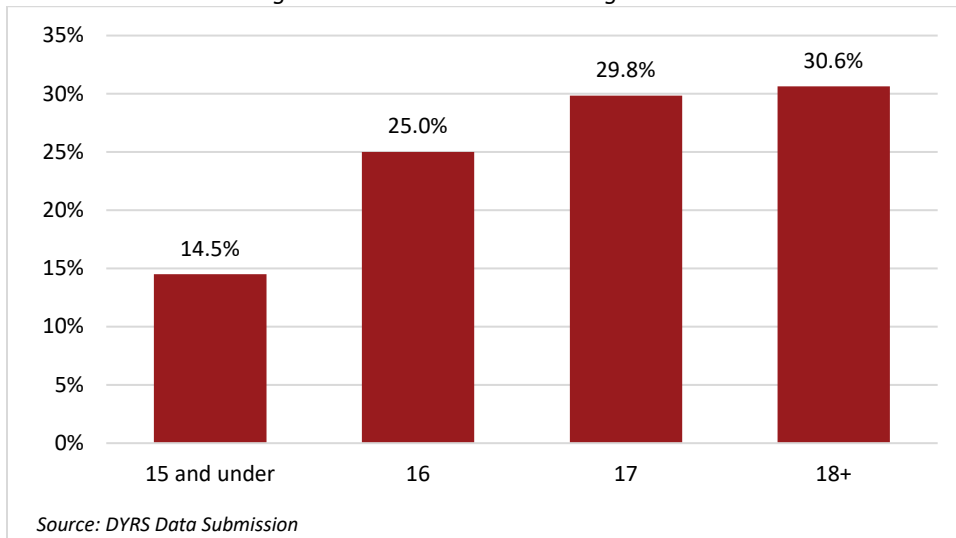


Figure 21: 2018 DYRS Cohort – Age at Start



Across all cohorts, the largest number of youths were committed to DYRS for violent offenses (33.9%). Simple assault (21.8%) and property offenses (20.2%) were the second and third most common committing offenses.

Of the 124 youth who completed commitment in 2018, 92.7% were rearrested during the term of commitment or within two years, 70.2% had a new papering, and 47.6% had a new conviction or adjudication. Figure 22 shows the percent of the 2018 cohort with no rearrest, papering, or conviction/adjudication during or in the two years after the end of the period of commitment as well as during commitment and in the 2-year follow-up period.

Figure 22: DYRS – Percent of 2018 Cohort Recidivating During Commitment and in the 2 years Post-Commitment

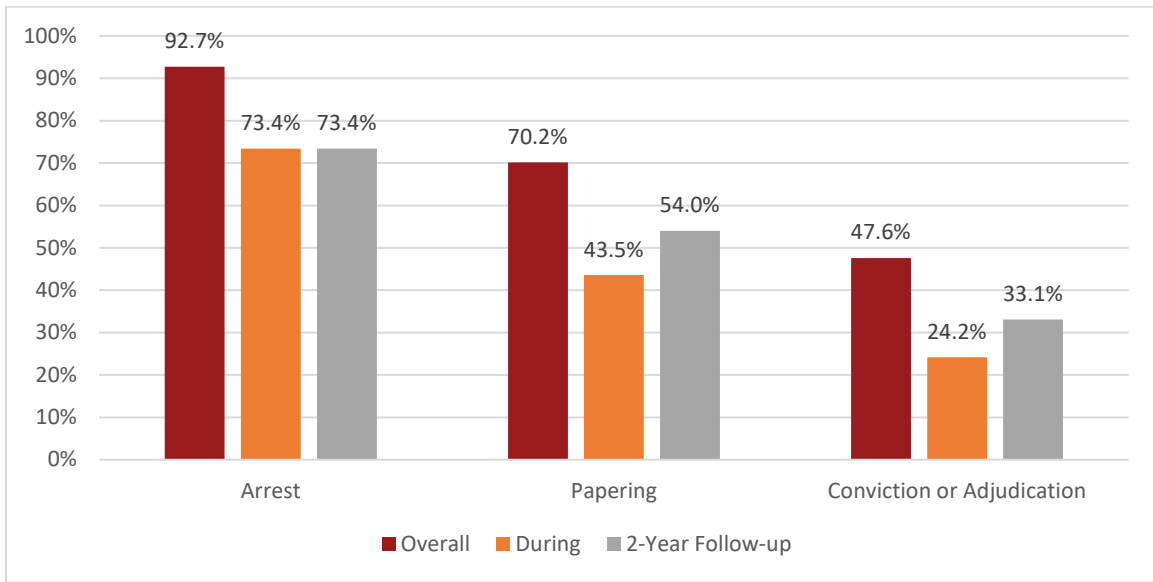


Table 14 shows the recidivism rates for youth during commitment, in the two years after commitment, and both during and after commitment. Of the 124 youth who completed a term of commitment in 2018, 115 of the 124 (92.7%) unique individuals were rearrested during (n=94) or after (n=91) the intervention. There were 70 individuals rearrested during both periods.

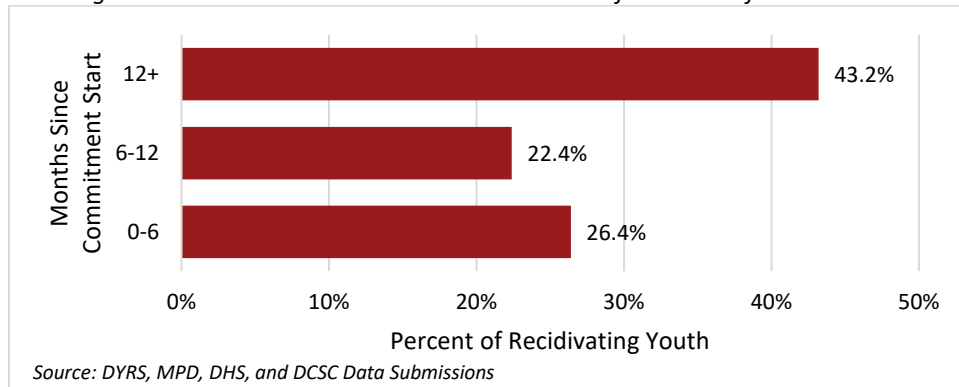
Table 14: Recidivism of 2018 Cohort During or Within 2 years of DYRS commitment

	Total (n=124)		
	Arrest	Paper	Adjudication
Recidivism <i>during</i> commitment	73.4% (n=91)	25.4% (n=54)	14.1% (n=30)
Recidivism <i>after</i> commitment	73.4% (n=91)	31.5% (n=67)	19.2% (n=41)
Recidivism <i>both during and after</i> commitment	56.4% (n=70)	16.0% (n=34)	**% (n=**)
** Values suppressed for n<20			
<i>Source: DYRS Data Submission</i>			
<i>Note: Numbers in the table do not sum to the number of recidivating youths, as those who recidivate in both periods are double counted. To determine the number of individuals, add recidivism during intervention and recidivism after intervention minus recidivism in both periods (the number of youths who overlap)</i>			

The top recidivating offenses for youth who completed a DYRS commitment in 2018 were release violations (27.8%) and property crimes (19.1%).

On average, the first instance of a youth’s recidivism occurred 14.7 months after their commitment start date. Figure 23 shows the distribution of recidivism measured from commitment start date. Of the 115 youth who recidivated, 26.4% (n=33) recidivated within 6 months of their commitment start date and 53.0% (n=61) recidivated within one year.

Figure 23: 2018 DYRS Cohort – Time to Recidivism from Start of Commitment



Outcomes by Age, Gender, Race, and Initial Committing Offense

Age

Age did not have a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Gender

Males were statistically significantly more likely to be rearrested ($p=0.049$) or adjudicated delinquent ($p=0.004$). Males were marginally, but not statistically significantly more likely to be papered ($p=0.058$).

Race

Race did not have a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Initial Committing Offense

The offense for which a youth was initially committed did not have a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism.

Conclusion and Opportunities

This analysis builds on the foundation of the earlier recidivism reports in the pursuit of developing a deeper understanding of juvenile recidivism by measuring youth success both during and post-intervention.

Beyond the insights that the baseline measures in this and previous reports provide, juvenile justice agencies in the District are interested in identifying characteristics of successful youth, practices that support successful case disposition, and recognizing new and existing challenges and opportunities. In support of those goals, future iterations of this report should include the elements listed below.

- 1. Extend the post-intervention observation period to track long-term success rates.** Tracking youth into early adulthood will generate a deeper understanding of young adult desistance following intervention.
- 2. Analyze the outcomes and success rates of specific types of programming.** Youth participating in the same intervention may experience different outcomes depending on service provider and program dosage. Better understanding the intervention at a granular level will allow for a closer examination of youth outcomes.

- 3. Use focus groups and interviews as a foundation for qualitative analysis.** Discussions with youth and service providers may provide insight into the current successes and shortcomings of the youth justice system and early interventions.

Juvenile recidivism remains a key issue for CJCC and many of our partners, and this analysis provides a broad view of the recidivism landscape in the District of Columbia. Understanding the key characteristics of youth at risk for recidivating will allow partners to plan and develop the most effective interventions and criminal justice programming as they seek to rehabilitate the District's justice-involved youth.