Methodology

The Pew Charitable Trusts and the Council of State Governments’ Justice Center partnered with the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators to survey executive branch agencies responsible for juvenile state commitment facilities in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The agencies were questioned on current practices in juvenile recidivism data collection, measurement, and reporting. Their responses highlight differences in how states measure recidivism and the need for more policy-relevant data collection and reporting practices.

The Web-based survey, conducted in August 2013, consisted of questions about how juvenile corrections agencies collected data and reported on recidivism and other performance measures. The survey does not represent juvenile recidivism information that may be collected and reported by judicial or other state agencies or information collected and reported independently by local jurisdictions.

Jurisdictional notes

Connecticut: The Connecticut Department of Children and Families does not currently collect and report juvenile recidivism information. However, the Support Services Division in the judicial branch published a report in 2011 on juvenile recidivism for both probation and facility release cohorts and routinely tracks recidivism for offenders under community supervision.

Hawaii: The Hawaii Office of Youth Services does not currently collect and report juvenile recidivism information. However, the Department of the Attorney General published a report in 2010 on juvenile recidivism for a sample of committed juvenile offenders released from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.

Iowa: The Iowa Department of Human Services does not currently collect and report juvenile recidivism information. However, the Iowa Department of Human Rights’, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning published reports in 2005 and 2007 on juvenile recidivism that tracked subsequent delinquency complaints.

Montana: The Department of Corrections’ Youth Services Division does not currently collect and report juvenile recidivism information. However, the Montana Supreme Court, Office of the Court Administrator, publishes recidivism information in its yearly report card and has partnered with the University of Montana School of Social Work on studies related to the recidivism of youth on juvenile probation.

Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services does not currently collect and report juvenile recidivism information. However, the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission published two reports in 2013 that measure recidivism as a subsequent adjudication or conviction within two years of case closure. The analyses cover a range of dispositions including out-of-home placements to private or state-operated facilities.

Tennessee: At the time of the survey, the Tennessee Department of Children's Services did not collect and report recidivism data. As of January 2014, the agency began defining recidivism as a subsequent commitment within a two-year period of release and plans to share the data it collects with all three branches of government at least annually.
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