

Section V: Recidivism Rates and Outcome Measures



Youth roundtable participants were taught by DJS staff how to tie a tie and how this activity connected with the idea of never giving up after your first try. They learned how this idea relates to life and not giving up on themselves.

Recidivism

Measuring recidivism for DJS youth is a vital tool for understanding the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing future system involvement and for measuring the ultimate public safety impact of services provided. Though other outcomes are also important to study, including future educational attainment, employment, and other non-offense-related outcomes, recidivism remains the primary measure of success. DJS therefore conducts an annual recidivism study and publishes comprehensive recidivism reports as part of the *Data Resource Guide*. It is important to note that recidivism is not only a measure of the effectiveness of the program/services provided, but it also depends on the quality of re-entry planning, aftercare supervision, availability and quality of supports in the community and/or family to which youth return, local economic opportunities, and other factors. It is also important to account for the assessed risk levels of youth served when analyzing success. All youth assigned to probation or placed in an out-of-home treatment program are assessed for risk of future reoffending using the validated MCASP Risk & Needs Assessment. The assessed risk level guides decisions about the level of supervision and intensity of treatment services required for an individual youth. MCASP identifies factors that have been shown to predict future reoffending, such as prior delinquency and criminogenic risk factors including school, family, substance use, and peers. Programs that serve higher-risk youth might expect to see higher recidivism rates than those serving lower-risk youth. Studies have also shown that services designed for higher-risk youth may not be effective, or even prove detrimental if provided to lower-risk youth. For these reasons, these reports include a breakdown of the levels of risk of the youth involved.

RECIDIVISM DEFINITION*

The juvenile justice community has not reached a consensus on how best to define recidivism with a single measure, so DJS captures and reports several measures. Because youth may age out of juvenile court jurisdiction during the recidivism follow-up period, DJS includes information from the adult criminal justice system. Since many charges are not ultimately sustained by the juvenile court or found guilty in an adult court, DJS measures not only new arrests, but also resulting juvenile court adjudications or adult convictions and new juvenile out-of-home commitments or adult incarcerations. Maryland tracks new arrests for up to three years, but publishes rearrest rates after a one-year follow-up period, and reconviction and reincarceration with a two-year lag, to account for often lengthy court processing times. For purposes of these recidivism studies, a new arrest includes any new delinquent or criminal felony/misdemeanor offense. Not counted are status offenses, traffic citations, violations of local ordinances, and technical violations of probation that do not include a new delinquent or criminal offense. Only those new adjudications, convictions, commitments, and incarcerations that are the result of a new arrest are included, not those stemming from offenses prior to the probation or commitment treatment episode. All recidivism rates are calculated at the youth level, rather than the case level. Youth who recidivate in both juvenile and adult systems are counted only once by the first offense or arrest date during the follow-up period. It is, however, possible for a youth to appear in both the probation and committed treatment study cohorts.

RECIDIVISM OF YOUTH RELEASED FROM A COMMITTED TREATMENT PROGRAM

Youth released from out-of-home committed treatment programs are a primary focus for measuring recidivism. These data include youth who had been committed to DJS by the Maryland juvenile court for placement in an out-of-home treatment program (whether within Maryland or out of state) and who were released within the study year. Youth from outside Maryland are included if they have been committed by a Maryland court. Treatment programs ranging from foster placements to programs involving secure confinement are included, and programs may be operated by DJS or a contracted provider. New offenses that occur on the same day of commitment release while youth are in a treatment program are not counted as recidivism. Results are shown by year of new offense, level of recidivism, demographics, region/county, risk level, program type, and by individual program. In cases where a youth had been served by multiple programs during a commitment spell, transfers are not considered as a release, and rates are attributed to the program representing the final release.

PROBATION RECIDIVISM

This cohort includes all youth with a new juvenile probation disposition during the year. Recidivism events are tracked from the disposition date for up to three years, regardless of how long a youth remains under supervision. Results are shown by year of new offense, level of recidivism, demographics, region, county, and risk level.

Cohort	Definition	Clock Starts	Assigned to	Further Breakdown/ Summary
Probation	Youth with a probation disposition in FY. The first probation disposition is selected if youth have more than one.	Date of probation disposition	Region of jurisdiction	Year, Race, Gender, Age, Region, County, Assessed Risk
Treatment Program	Youth released from a treatment program in FY who stayed at least 16 days	Date of final release, excluding transfers	Final program from which youth was released	Year, Race, Gender, Age, Region, County, Program Type, Program, Assessed Risk

*Prior to 2015, date of the court action/placement was used, and non-delinquent referrals were counted. Also, the measure of probation recidivism was expanded in 2019 to include all probation cases, not just first-time dispositions. This *Guide* includes a five-year chart using the revised methodology for all years to show the long-term trend.

Recidivism	Definition	Date Used	Excludes	Data Source
Juvenile Arrest	Subsequent offense referred to DJS	Offense date within follow-up period	Excludes violations of probation or aftercare not involving a new delinquent offense; CINS referrals, civil citations, local ordinance violations, arrests in other states, arrests for offenses occurring prior to release, and arrests diverted by police and not referred to DJS.	DJS ASSIST
Adult Arrest	Adult arrest in Maryland	Arrest date within follow-up period	Excludes violations of probation or parole, civil citations, arrests outside of Maryland, Federal holds, arrests for offenses that occur on the same day of release from a treatment program.	CJIS
Juvenile Adjudication	Sustained delinquent adjudication included in reoffense	Offense date within follow-up period	Excludes continued cases	DJS ASSIST
Adult Conviction	Conviction on charges included in adult arrest	Arrest date within follow-up period	Same as adult arrest	CJIS
Juvenile Commitment	Committed placement stemming from offense included in reoffense and readjudication	Offense date within follow-up period	Excludes commitments not resulting in out-of-home placement	DJS ASSIST
Adult Incarceration	Conviction on charges included in adult arrest count resulting in a sentence of incarceration (or possible confinement)	Arrest date within follow-up period	Same as adult arrest	CJIS

For purposes of this *Data Resource Guide*, rates will be combined for the juvenile and adult system into three overall categories using juvenile and/or criminal justice recidivism measures and labeled as:

1. Rearrest
2. Reconviction
3. Reincarceration

DATA SOURCES

Information from two different databases (juvenile and adult) is retrieved, processed, and compiled for each of the selected released cohorts. Data gathering involves the following procedures:

- A list of all youth with a probation disposition or released from DJS committed residential treatment programs is obtained from the Department's ASSIST management information system.
- Master cohort files are created containing gender, race, date of birth, county of jurisdiction, region of jurisdiction, county of residence, and region of residence. For committed youth, the last program name and program type from which youth was released during the release cohort are also included. Risk level is added using the full MCASP assessment completed or updated closest and prior to the committed release date for committed youth, and closest to the disposition date for probation youth.
- For both committed and probation cohort files, juvenile recidivism events are added from the ASSIST database, including subsequent arrests, adjudications, and commitments. Dates of offense are used to code recidivism events as occurring one, two, and three years after release.
- Adult arrest and court disposition information is obtained from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), using DJS youth name, date of birth, race, and gender as identification or index fields. These records are added to a text file and returned to DJS with the response data. Name match is as follows: Smith, Gregory will match with Smith, Gregory and Smith Greg. Smith, Greg will match with Smith, Greg and Smith, Gr, but not with Smith, Gregory. DJS youth names are given in full and checked for any abbreviation as Gr or Greg for example.
- Youth who recidivate in both systems are counted only once by the first offense or arrest date during the follow-up period.

Overall Recidivism Rates for Treatment Program Releases

6-, 12-, 24-, AND 36-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR FY 2020-2022 RELEASES

Follow-up Period	FY2020 (N=593)			FY2021 (N=263)			FY2022 (N=241)		
	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Re-incarceration	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Re-incarceration	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Re-incarceration
6 Months	29.0%	10.1%	6.7%	25.9%	9.9%	6.1%	35.7%		
12 Months	41.0%	15.9%	10.5%	39.5%	15.2%	9.1%	46.1%		
24 Months	53.8%	22.9%	14.3%	52.5%	19.4%	10.6%			
36 Months	59.5%	27.0%	16.7%						

- 84.8% of youth released in FY 2021 were successful at 12-months, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DEMOGRAPHICS, FY 2021 RELEASES

Demographics	FY2021 Releases							
	Total	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Reincarceration	Total	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Reincarceration
Race/Ethnicity								
Black	163	68	41.7%	28	17.2%	17	10.4%	
White	71	28	39.4%	9	12.7%	5	7.0%	
Hispanic/Other	29	8	27.6%	3	10.3%	2	6.9%	
Sex								
Male	229	98	42.8%	40	17.5%	24	10.5%	
Female	34	6	17.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Age at Placement								
11 and Under	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
12	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
13	6	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	
14	24	12	50.0%	4	16.7%	2	8.3%	
15	54	25	46.3%	11	20.4%	7	13.0%	
16	57	31	54.4%	14	24.6%	7	12.3%	
17	76	22	28.9%	7	9.2%	4	5.3%	
18 or older	46	9	19.6%	3	6.5%	3	6.5%	
Total	263	104	39.5%	40	15.2%	24	9.1%	

- Some age groups are comprised of a small number of youth. Therefore, the reoffense of a few can strongly influence the overall rate. For this reason, caution should be used when attempting to compare age groups.

Note to Readers:

Throughout this recidivism section, analysis of trends information appearing in bullets is based on the actual data and not the rounded figures presented in the graphs/tables.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR RELEASES¹ BY PROGRAM TYPE SUMMARY, FY 2020 - 2022

Total for Each Program Type	FY 2020				FY 2021				FY 2022			
	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration
Foster Care	11	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	7	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%		
Group Home*	173	35.8%	12.7%	8.7%	80	40.0%	20.0%	16.2%	71	39.4%		
Independent Living	7	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	25.0%		
RTC	100	39.0%	16.0%	10.0%	70	45.7%	12.9%	4.3%	46	41.3%		
Out-of-State	59	33.9%	18.6%	13.6%	25	36.0%	8.0%	0.0%	11	27.3%		
State-Operated	243	47.7%	18.1%	11.9%	75	40.0%	17.3%	10.7%	107	55.1%		

¹Totals presented in the table above include each type of facility reported in that broad category. For example: "Independent Living" includes Independent Living as well as Alternative Living Units. * Data previously reported under a separate category of ICFA were merged under Group Homes due to ICFA program closures, and Silver Oak Academy has since been reported under Group Homes due to program certification. Therefore, data for Group Homes are not comparable to DRGs prior to FY 2021.

- Analyses of trends are presented on the following pages for each specific program type.

Note: All data represent both juvenile and/or adult recidivism. Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

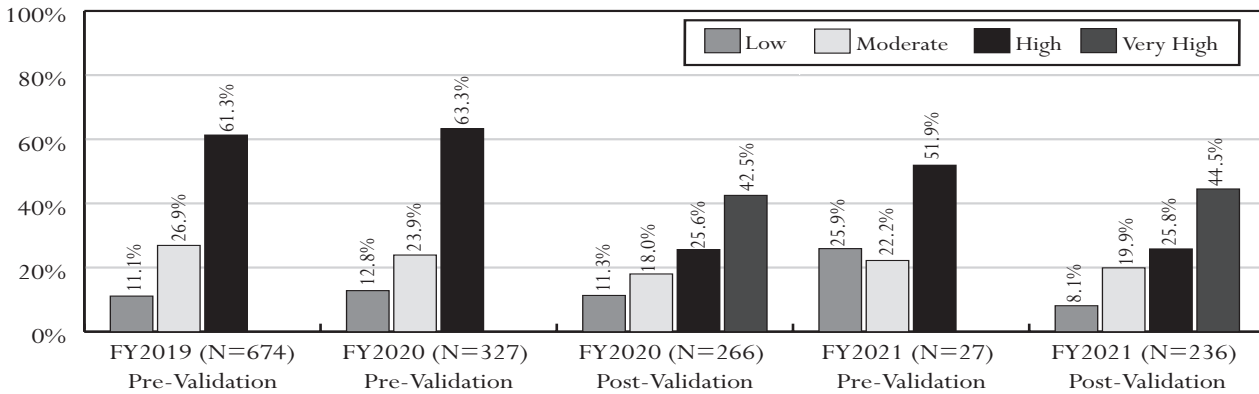
12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR FY 2020-2022 RELEASES, BY REGION AND COUNTY

Region/ County	FY2020				FY2021				FY2022			
	# of Releases	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Reincar- ceration	# of Releases	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Reincar- ceration	# of Releases	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Reincar- ceration
Region 1	42	33.3%	2.4%	0.0%	21	42.9%	9.5%	4.8%	23	65.2%		
Dorchester	9	55.6%	11.1%	0.0%	3	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5	60.0%		
Somerset	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	4	50.0%		
Wicomico	25	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%	9	66.7%		
Worcester	5	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5	80.0%		
Region 2	11	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	9	44.4%		
Caroline	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	100.0%		
Cecil	7	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3	0.0%		
Kent	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Queen Anne's	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%		
Talbot	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0.0%		
Region 3	82	40.2%	19.5%	12.2%	31	58.1%	22.6%	16.1%	43	55.8%		
Baltimore Co.	44	38.6%	18.2%	9.1%	25	60.0%	24.0%	20.0%	34	55.9%		
Harford	38	42.1%	21.1%	15.8%	6	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	9	55.6%		
Region 4	38	39.5%	15.8%	10.5%	18	44.4%	5.6%	5.6%	24	25.0%		
Allegany	17	52.9%	29.4%	17.6%	8	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14	14.3%		
Garrett	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Washington	15	40.0%	6.7%	6.7%	10	40.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10	40.0%		
Region 5	99	44.4%	18.2%	10.1%	48	37.5%	12.5%	4.2%	36	44.4%		
Anne Arundel	76	42.1%	18.4%	10.5%	41	39.0%	14.6%	4.9%	29	48.3%		
Carroll	5	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%		
Howard	18	50.0%	22.2%	11.1%	2	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	66.7%		
Region 6	88	35.2%	15.9%	9.1%	47	36.2%	21.3%	10.6%	16	18.8%		
Frederick	26	30.8%	15.4%	3.8%	10	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0	N/A		
Montgomery	62	37.1%	16.1%	11.3%	37	43.2%	24.3%	10.8%	16	18.8%		
Region 7	86	36.0%	10.5%	7.0%	37	32.4%	8.1%	5.4%	30	43.3%		
Calvert	4	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	2	50.0%		
Charles	13	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9	22.2%	11.1%	0.0%	5	20.0%		
Prince George's	58	41.4%	15.5%	10.3%	13	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	19	42.1%		
St. Mary's	11	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12	58.3%	8.3%	8.3%	4	75.0%		
Region 8	127	54.3%	20.5%	16.5%	44	40.9%	20.5%	18.2%	51	52.9%		
Baltimore City	127	54.3%	20.5%	16.5%	44	40.9%	20.5%	18.2%	51	52.9%		
Out-of-State	20	25.0%	20.0%	15.0%	9	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9	33.3%		
Statewide	593	41.0%	15.9%	10.5%	263	39.5%	15.2%	9.1%	241	46.1%		

- When examining the percentages presented above, it is important to consider the number of releases. Some counties have a small number of releases; therefore, if a few youth reoffend, this can greatly impact the recidivism rate.

Note: All data represent both juvenile and/or adult recidivism. Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

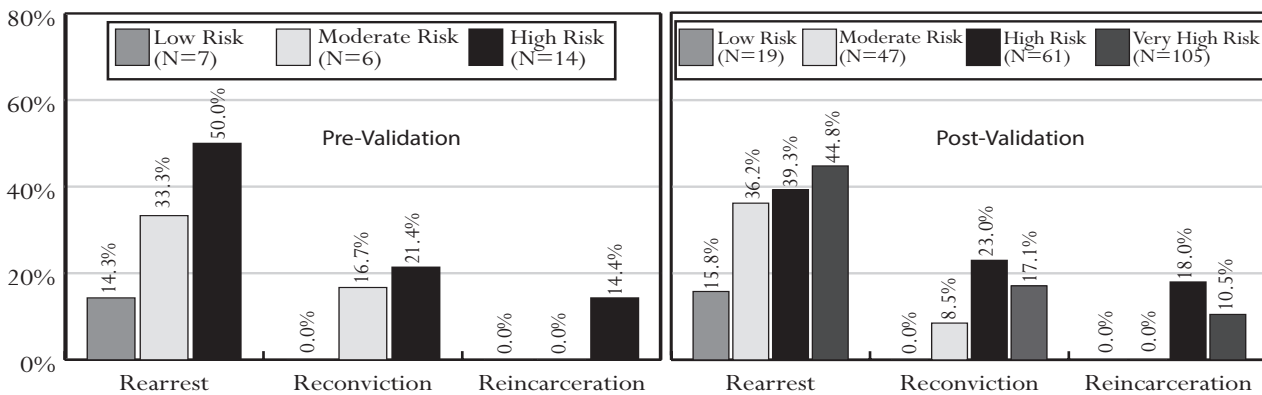
TREATMENT PROGRAM RELEASES BY RISK LEVEL *, FY 2019-2021 RELEASES



* Percentages for each FY may not add to 100% due to cases with missing or incomplete risk assessments. The Very High category was added in FY 2020 after the MCASP Risk & Needs Assessment was validated. All pre- and post-validation risk categories are not directly comparable due to changes in cut-points. FY 2020 and FY 2021 releases include cases with both pre- and post-validation assessments.

- Prior to validation, the highest percentage of youth fell into the high risk category in each fiscal year. Post validation, the highest percentage of youth fell into the very high risk category. This is especially important when considered in conjunction with the recidivism data presented in the graph below.

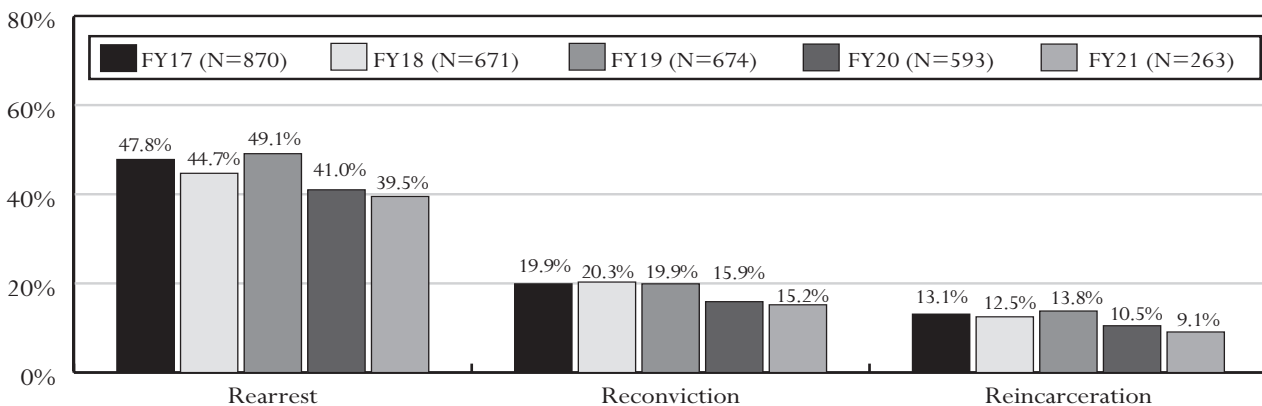
12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES BY RISK LEVEL, FY 2021 RELEASES*



* The Very High category was added in FY 2020 after the MCASP Risk & Needs Assessment was validated. All pre- and post-validation risk categories are not directly comparable due to changes in cut-points. FY 2021 releases include cases with both pre- and post-validation assessments.

- Pre-validation, youth with a high risk had the highest recidivism rates in all three categories. Post-validation, youth with a very high risk has the highest rates for rearrest while youth with a high risk had the highest rates for reconviction and reincarceration.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES, FY 2017-2021 RELEASES



- In recent years, all three measures have been relatively consistent and all measures have decreased overall between FY 2020 and FY 2021.

Due to methodological changes, recidivism data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015. Risk-level data are not comparable to previous *Data Resource Guides*.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM FOR FOSTER CARE RELEASES, FY 2020 - FY 2022*

Treatment Foster Care	FY2020				FY2021				FY2022			
	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration
Arrow Child & Fam. Ministries	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Board of Child Care	1	1	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0		
Children's Choice - Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Children's Choice - Salisbury	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	N/A		
Children's Home	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1		
Greenleaf	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	N/A		
Hearts & Homes for Youth - Family	2	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Mentor MD-Balt Teens in Trans	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	N/A		
Pressley Ridge	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Woodbourne Center	2	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Treatment Foster Care Total	11	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	7	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%		

Note: Throughout this section, programs that had no releases within a fiscal year will have N/A reported for all recidivism measures. For FY 2022, reconviction and reincarceration rates are not available due to court dispositions requiring an additional year to account for lengthy court processing time.

*Some programs/facilities serve a small number of youth each year; therefore, reoffenses of a few youth may result in a seemingly high overall recidivism rate. For this reason, numbers rather than rates are presented at the program level. Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM FOR GROUP HOME RELEASES, FY 2020 - FY 2022*

Group Home	FY2020				FY2021				FY2022			
	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Recon-viction	Reincar-ceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Recon-viction	Reincar-ceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Recon-viction	Reincar-ceration
ARC of Wash. Co.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		
Board of Child Care	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Catocin Summit Adol. Program	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Cedar Ridge	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0		
Children's Home (GH & Tran)	7	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	5	2		
Hearts and Homes	8	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0		
MAGIC	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Morning Star Youth Academy	27	11	6	4	29	13	8	5	27	13		
Oak Hill House	12	5	1	0	4	3	1	1	0	N/A		
One Love	13	8	2	2	8	5	4	4	12	5		
Our House	8	1	0	0	8	3	2	2	5	2		
Rite of Passage - Silver Oak Academy	46	17	5	3	1	1	0	0	9	5		
Salem Trust	10	4	2	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
St. Ann's Infant & Maternity Program	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Group Home Total	141	36.2%	12.8%	7.8%	63	39.7%	23.8%	19.0%	66	40.9%		
Therapeutic Group Home (TGH)												
Arrow Child & Family Ministries	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1		
Avis Birely	11	4	1	1	5	2	0	0	2	0		
Board of Child Care	3	3	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	N/A		
Cedar Ridge	11	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	0		
Mary's Mount	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	N/A		
TGH Total	29	34.5%	13.8%	13.8%	17	41.2%	5.9%	5.9%	5	20.0%		
Intermediate Care for Addictions Facility (ICFA)												
MTC-Mountain Manor	3	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
ICFA Total	3	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Total Group Home, TGH, & ICFA	173	35.8%	12.7%	8.7%	80	40.0%	20.0%	16.3%	71	39.4%		

Data previously reported under a separate category of ICFA were merged under Group Homes due to ICFA program closures. Likewise, Rite of Passage Silver Oak Academy is reported under Group Homes due to program certification. Therefore, data are not comparable to DRGs prior to FY 2021.

*Some programs/facilities serve a small number of youth each year; therefore, reoffenses of a few youth may result in a seemingly high overall recidivism rate. For this reason, numbers rather than rates are presented at the program level. Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

**12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING RELEASES,
 FY 2020 - FY 2022***

Independent Living	FY2020				FY2021				FY2022			
	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Recon-viction	Reincar-ceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Recon-viction	Reincar-ceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Recon-viction	Reincar-ceration
Future Bound	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0		
Mentor Maryland - Baltimore	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	0	0	0	N/A		
New Pathways - Second Generation Teen Mother Prog.	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
New Pathways-Independence Plus	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1		
Independent Living Total	6	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	25.0%		
Alternative Living Units												
Arrow Child and Family Ministries	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Alternative Living Units	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Total Independent Living & Alternative Living Units	7	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	25.0%		

*Some programs/facilities serve a small number of youth each year; therefore, reoffenses of a few youth may result in a seemingly high overall recidivism rate. For this reason, numbers rather than rates are presented at the program level. Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM FOR RTC RELEASES, FY 2020 - FY 2022*

Residential Treatment Centers (RTC)	FY 2020				FY 2021				FY 2022			
	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration
Jefferson School	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A		
New Directions Chesapeake	9	2	1	1	14	7	3	1	6	2		
RICA Baltimore RTC	6	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	2	1		
RICA Rockville RTC	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Sheppard Pratt Towson MANN	28	14	4	2	15	8	1	1	4	0		
The Right Moves Ches Tr. Ctr-Hickey	8	4	3	3	10	3	2	0	11	6		
Woodbourne	19	9	4	3	16	7	2	1	18	10		
Total RTC	73	41.1%	17.8%	12.3%	60	45.0%	13.3%	5.0%	41	46.3%		
Psychiatric Hospitals												
Sheppard Pratt-Towson	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	N/A		
Spring Grove Hospital Center	15	5	1	1	8	5	1	0	5	0		
Psychiatric Hospital Total	15	33.3%	6.7%	6.7%	9	55.6%	11.1%	0.0%	5	0.0%		
Diagnostic Units/CEU												
Arrow Child & Fam Ministries	11	4	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Children's Home	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A		
Diagnostic Unit/CEU Total	12	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	N/A		
Total RTC, Psych. Hospitals, Diag. Units/CEU	100	39.0%	16.0%	10.0%	70	45.7%	12.9%	4.3%	46	41.3%		

*Some programs/facilities serve a small number of youth each year; therefore, reoffenses of a few youth may result in a seemingly high overall recidivism rate. For this reason, numbers rather than rates are presented at the program level. Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

**12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM FOR OUT-OF-STATE (OOS) FACILITY RELEASES,
FY 2020 - FY 2022***

Residential Treatment Facility OOS	FY2020				FY2021				FY2022			
	# of Releases	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Reincar- ceration	# of Releases	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Reincar- ceration	# of Releases	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Reincar- ceration
George Jr. Republic	4	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1		
Kid Link - Coastal Harbor	2	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
UHS of Del-Harbor Point	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1		
UHS of Del-Laurel Oaks	3	2	2	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0		
UHS of Del-Sandy Pines	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1	0	0	1	0		
Residential Treat. Facility Total	10	60.0%	30.0%	30.0%	6	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7	28.6%		
Staff Secure OOS												
Canyon State	3	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Clarinda Academy	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	N/A		
George Jr. Republic	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	N/A		
Natchez Trace Youth Academy	4	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0		
New Outlook Acad.	3	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0		
Sequel - Mingus Mountain Academy	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A		
Summit Academy	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A		
Woodward Acad.	11	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	N/A		
Staff Secure Total	35	28.6%	17.1%	8.6%	13	23.1%	7.7%	0.0%	2	0.0%		
Hardware Secure OOS												
Cornell Abraxas Acad.	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1		
Mid-Atlantic Luzerne	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	N/A		
Mid-Atlantic West. PA	3	2	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Wolverine Treat. Ctr.	3	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	N/A		
Hardware Secure OOS Total	13	30.8%	15.4%	15.4%	6	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	2	50.0%		
Independent Living OOS												
Cornell Abraxas- Transitional Living Unit	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Out-of-State Total	59	33.9%	18.6%	13.6%	25	36.0%	8.0%	0.0%	11	27.3%		

*Some programs/facilities serve a small number of youth each year; therefore, reoffenses of a few youth may result in a seemingly high overall recidivism rate. For this reason, numbers rather than rates are presented at the program level. Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM FOR STATE-OPERATED TREATMENT FACILITY¹ RELEASES, FY 2020 - FY 2022*

State-Operated Facilities	FY2020				FY2021				FY2022			
	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	# of Releases	Re-arrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration
Backbone Mtn Yth Ctr.	63	25	10	5	22	8	4	2	36	18		
Garrett Children's Ctr.	16	13	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Green Ridge Mtn Quest	15	7	1	1	3	3	2	2	8	6		
Green Ridge- Yth Ctr.	34	23	9	9	20	11	4	2	25	20		
J. DeWeese Carter Ctr. ²	17	6	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	1		
Meadow Mtn Yth Ctr.	49	20	12	7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A		
Victor Cullen Center	49	22	5	4	23	8	3	2	30	14		
Total State Operated	243	47.7%	18.1%	11.9%	75	40.0%	17.3%	10.7%	107	55.1%		

¹ J. DeWeese Carter Center and Meadow Mountain Youth Center closed on 6/30/2020. Savage Mountain Youth Center was renamed Garrett Children's Center 6/3/2020. Data for Silver Oak Academy have been presented under Group Homes due to program certification since the FY 2021 Data Resource Guide.

² J. DeWeese Carter Center includes releases from Mountain View for FY 2021-FY2022.

*Some programs/facilities serve a small number of youth each year; therefore, reoffenses of a few youth may result in a seemingly high overall recidivism rate. For this reason, numbers rather than rates are presented at the program level. Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to Data Resource Guides prior to FY 2015.

**ONE-, TWO-, AND THREE-YEAR JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR
FY 2020 RELEASES BY PROGRAM TYPE**

Program Type	# of Releases	Rearrest			Reconviction			Reincarceration		
		1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr
Foster Care Total	11	45.5%	45.5%	54.5%	9.1%	18.2%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Treatment Foster Care	11	45.5%	45.5%	54.5%	9.1%	18.2%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In-Home Foster Care	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Group Home Total*	173	35.8%	51.4%	56.1%	12.7%	20.2%	25.4%	8.7%	15.6%	17.3%
Group Home	141	36.2%	51.1%	56.0%	12.8%	19.9%	25.5%	7.8%	14.9%	17.0%
Therapeutic Group Home	29	34.5%	51.7%	55.2%	13.8%	24.1%	27.6%	13.8%	20.7%	20.7%
ICFA	3	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Independent Living Total	7	14.3%	14.3%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Independent Living	6	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alternative Living Units	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RTC Total	100	39.0%	50.0%	55.0%	16.0%	23.0%	23.0%	10.0%	13.0%	14.0%
Residential Treatment Facility	73	41.1%	49.3%	56.2%	17.8%	23.3%	23.3%	12.3%	15.1%	15.1%
Psychiatric Hospital	15	33.3%	53.3%	53.3%	6.7%	13.3%	13.3%	6.7%	13.3%	13.3%
Diagnostic Units/CEU	12	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Out-of-State Total	59	33.9%	44.1%	49.2%	18.6%	22.0%	27.1%	13.6%	15.3%	18.6%
Residential Treatment Facility-OOS	10	60.0%	70.0%	70.0%	30.0%	40.0%	50.0%	30.0%	40.0%	50.0%
Staff Secure - OOS	35	28.6%	40.0%	45.7%	17.1%	20.0%	22.9%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%
Hardware Secure - OOS	13	30.8%	38.5%	38.5%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%
Independent Living - OOS	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
State Operated Total	243	47.7%	68.9%	67.1%	18.1%	25.9%	30.5%	11.9%	14.8%	18.1%
Backbone Mountain Youth Ctr.	63	39.7%	57.1%	65.1%	15.9%	20.6%	25.4%	7.9%	11.1%	14.3%
Garrett Children's Center	16	81.3%	81.3%	93.8%	31.3%	56.3%	62.5%	18.8%	31.3%	37.5%
Green Ridge - Mountain Quest	34	67.6%	76.5%	82.4%	26.5%	35.3%	47.1%	26.5%	29.4%	38.2%
Green Ridge Youth Center	15	46.7%	73.3%	73.3%	6.7%	20.0%	33.3%	6.7%	6.7%	20.0%
J. DeWeese Carter Center	17	35.3%	47.1%	47.1%	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Meadow Mountain Youth Center	49	40.8%	49.0%	55.1%	24.5%	28.6%	30.6%	14.3%	16.3%	16.3%
Victor Cullen Center	49	44.9%	61.2%	67.3%	10.2%	20.4%	20.4%	8.2%	10.2%	10.2%
Statewide Total	593	41.0%	53.8%	59.5%	15.9%	22.9%	27.0%	10.5%	14.3%	16.7%

* Data previously reported under a separate category of ICFA were merged under Group Homes due to ICFA program closures and Silver Oak Academy is now reported under Group Homes due to program certification. Therefore, data for Group Homes are not comparable to previous DRGs prior to FY 2021.

- Comparing Statewide cumulative rates for FY 2020 releases at 1 and 3 years post-release:
 - Within 1 year of release, 84.1% of youth were successful, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.
 - Within 3 years of release, 73.0% of youth were successful, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.

Note: Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

ONE- AND TWO-YEAR JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR FY 2021 RELEASES BY PROGRAM TYPE

Program Type	# of Releases	Rearrest		Reconviction		Reincarceration	
		1 Yr	2 Yr	1 Yr	2 Yr	1 Yr	2 Yr
Foster Care Total	7	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Treatment Foster Care	7	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In-Home Foster Care	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Group Home Total*	80	40.0%	47.5%	20.0%	25.0%	16.2%	17.5%
Group Home	63	39.7%	46.0%	23.8%	27.0%	19.0%	19.0%
Therapeutic Group Home	17	41.2%	52.9%	5.9%	17.6%	5.9%	11.8%
ICFA Total	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Independent Living Total	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Independent Living	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alternative Living Units	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RTC Total	70	45.7%	65.7%	12.9%	17.1%	4.3%	5.7%
Residential Treatment Facility	60	45.0%	63.3%	13.3%	18.3%	5.0%	6.7%
Psychiatric Hospital	9	55.6%	77.8%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Diagnostic Units / CEU	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Out-of-State Total	25	36.0%	44.0%	8.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Residential Treatment Facility-OOS	6	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Staff Secure - OOS	13	23.1%	38.5%	7.7%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Hardware Secure - OOS	6	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Independent Living - OOS	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Operated Total	75	40.0%	56.0%	17.3%	20.0%	10.7%	13.3%
Backbone Mountain Youth Ctr.	22	36.4%	50.0%	18.2%	18.2%	9.1%	9.1%
Garrett Children's Center	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Green Ridge - Mountain Quest	20	55.0%	65.0%	20.0%	25.0%	10.0%	15.0%
Green Ridge Youth Center	3	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%
J. DeWeese Carter Youth Center	6	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Meadow Mountain Youth Center	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Victor Cullen Center	23	34.8%	60.9%	13.0%	17.4%	8.7%	13.0%
Statewide Total	263	39.5%	52.5%	15.2%	19.4%	9.1%	10.6%

* Data previously reported under a separate category of ICFA were merged under Group Homes due to ICFA program closures and Silver Oak Academy is now reported under Group Homes due to program certification. Therefore, data for Group Homes are not comparable to previous DRGs prior to FY 2021.

Comparing Statewide cumulative rates for FY 2021 releases at 1 and 3 years post-release:

- Within 1 year of release, 84.8% of youth were successful, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.
- Within 2 years of release, 80.6% of youth were successful, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.

Note: Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2015.

Overall Recidivism Rates for Youth with Probation Dispositions

6-, 12-, 24-, AND 36-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR FY 2020-2022 PROBATION YOUTH⁺

Follow-up Period	FY2020 (N=1,176)			FY2021 (N=958)			FY2022 (N=762)		
	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Incarceration*	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Incarceration*	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Incarceration*
6 Months	28.5%	9.6%	3.7%	19.3%	7.1%	3.7%	26.8%		
12 Months	37.5%	13.8%	5.4%	31.2%	10.8%	5.7%	36.5%		
24 Months	46.1%	18.0%	8.7%	43.3%	16.5%	8.9%			
36 Months	52.3%	21.3%	10.7%						

- 89.2% of youth with probation dispositions in FY 2021 were successful at 12-months, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DEMOGRAPHICS FOR PROBATION YOUTH⁺, FY 2021

Demographics	FY2021						
	Total	Rearrest	Reconviction	Incarceration*			
Race/Ethnicity							
Black	630	222	35.2%	80	12.7%	44	7.0%
White	210	55	26.2%	17	8.1%	8	3.8%
Hispanic/Other	118	22	18.6%	6	5.1%	3	2.5%
Sex							
Male	785	262	33.4%	95	12.1%	53	6.8%
Female	173	37	21.4%	8	4.6%	2	1.2%
Age at Disposition							
11 and Under	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12	16	3	18.8%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%
13	41	18	43.9%	5	12.2%	2	4.9%
14	121	48	39.7%	22	18.2%	17	14.0%
15	151	51	33.8%	16	10.6%	14	9.3%
16	225	79	35.1%	29	12.9%	9	4.0%
17	250	72	28.8%	20	8.0%	8	3.2%
18 or older	151	28	18.5%	10	6.6%	5	3.3%
Total	958	299	31.2%	103	10.8%	55	5.7%

Note: The probation cohort includes youth placed on probation (not youth released from probation). Therefore, recidivism is measured starting at the disposition date and may include new offenses while under supervision or after supervision.

- Some age groups are comprised of a small number of youth. Therefore, the reoffense of a few can strongly influence the overall rate. For this reason, caution should be used when attempting to compare age groups.

⁺Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2019. * Since the probation cohort includes youth who may not have been previously placed in a treatment program, "incarceration" reflects a subsequent commitment to an out-of-home placement or incarceration in the adult system.

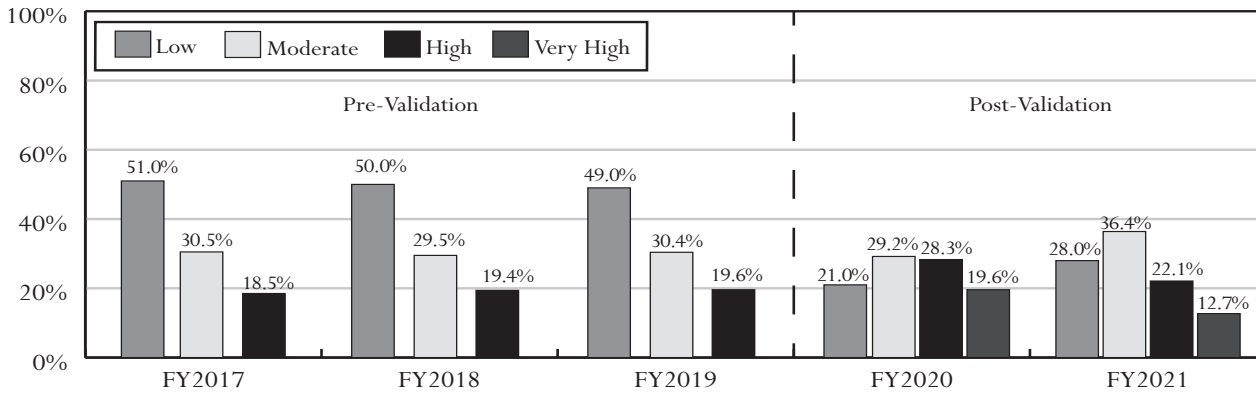
12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR PROBATION YOUTH, BY REGION AND COUNTY⁺, FY 2020-2022

Region/ County	FY2020				FY2021				FY2022			
	Place- ments	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Incar- ceration*	Place- ments	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Incar- ceration*	Place- ments	Re- arrest	Recon- viction	Incar- ceration*
Region 1	90	35.6%	11.1%	5.6%	108	32.4%	7.4%	5.6%	64	37.5%		
Dorchester	16	43.8%	12.5%	6.2%	24	45.8%	12.5%	12.5%	17	41.2%		
Somerset	22	31.8%	4.5%	4.5%	13	46.2%	23.1%	15.4%	11	36.4%		
Wicomico	27	44.4%	22.2%	7.4%	53	24.5%	1.9%	0.0%	22	45.5%		
Worcester	25	24.0%	4.0%	4.0%	18	27.8%	5.6%	5.6%	14	21.4%		
Region 2	49	28.6%	4.1%	0.0%	40	27.5%	2.5%	2.5%	37	37.8%		
Caroline	8	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6	83.3%		
Cecil	24	20.8%	4.2%	0.0%	21	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	16	25.0%		
Kent	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	100.0%		
Queen Anne's	7	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	5	60.0%		
Talbot	10	40.0%	10.0%	0.0%	8	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9	11.1%		
Region 3	271	41.0%	12.9%	4.4%	277	34.7%	13.7%	6.1%	186	32.3%		
Baltimore Co.	236	44.1%	14.0%	5.1%	234	36.8%	15.0%	6.8%	153	33.3%		
Harford	35	20.0%	5.7%	0.0%	43	23.3%	7.0%	2.3%	33	27.3%		
Region 4	77	46.8%	23.4%	7.8%	50	36.0%	12.0%	8.0%	49	38.8%		
Allegany	47	48.9%	31.9%	10.6%	35	45.7%	17.1%	11.4%	38	36.8%		
Garrett	10	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5	40.0%		
Washington	20	50.0%	15.0%	5.0%	8	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6	50.0%		
Region 5	211	43.1%	15.2%	4.3%	120	31.7%	7.5%	0.8%	88	43.2%		
Anne Arundel	167	39.5%	14.4%	3.6%	89	33.7%	9.0%	1.1%	68	45.6%		
Carroll	12	50.0%	8.3%	8.3%	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8	25.0%		
Howard	32	59.4%	21.9%	6.2%	27	29.6%	3.7%	0.0%	12	41.7%		
Region 6	192	24.5%	10.4%	3.6%	145	17.9%	9.7%	4.8%	91	28.6%		
Frederick	57	19.3%	3.5%	0.0%	36	5.6%	2.8%	0.0%	20	15.0%		
Montgomery	135	26.7%	13.3%	5.2%	109	22.0%	11.9%	6.4%	71	32.4%		
Region 7	175	31.4%	10.9%	6.3%	122	26.2%	8.2%	4.9%	148	31.8%		
Calvert	19	31.6%	5.3%	5.3%	8	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10	30.0%		
Charles	41	31.7%	9.8%	2.4%	24	29.2%	4.2%	0.0%	25	28.0%		
Prince George's	92	32.6%	13.0%	7.6%	76	22.4%	10.5%	7.9%	97	32.0%		
St. Mary's	23	26.1%	8.7%	8.7%	14	50.0%	7.1%	0.0%	16	37.5%		
Region 8	111	49.5%	23.4%	12.6%	96	44.8%	17.7%	13.5%	99	50.5%		
Baltimore City	111	49.5%	23.4%	12.6%	96	44.8%	17.7%	13.5%	99	50.5%		
Statewide	1,176	37.5%	13.8%	5.4%	958	31.2%	10.8%	5.7%	762	36.5%		

- When examining the percentages presented above, it is important to consider the number of placements. Some counties have a small number of placements; therefore, if a few youth reoffend, this can greatly impact the recidivism rate.

⁺Due to methodological changes, data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2019. * Since the probation cohort includes youth who may not have been previously placed in a treatment program, "incarceration" reflects a subsequent commitment to an out-of-home placement or incarceration in the adult system.

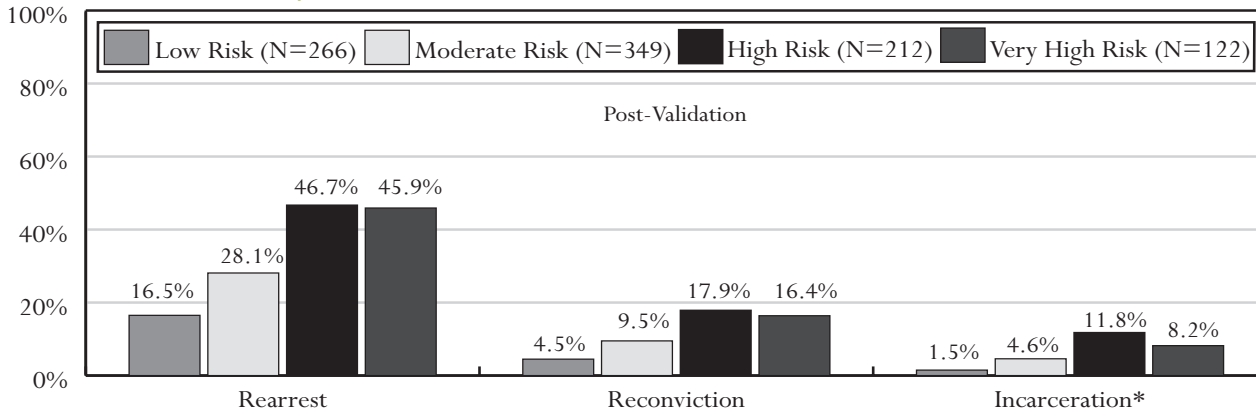
PROBATION YOUTH BY RISK LEVEL¹, FY 2017-2021[^]



¹ Percentages for each FY may not add to 100% due to cases with missing or incomplete risk assessments. The Very High category was added in FY 2020 after the MCASP Risk & Needs Assessment was validated. All pre- and post-validation risk categories are not directly comparable due to changes in cut points.

- The proportion of high risk probation cases increased between FY 2017 and FY 2019. This is important to note as assessed risk predicts recidivism, meaning high risk youth tend to recidivate at higher rates.

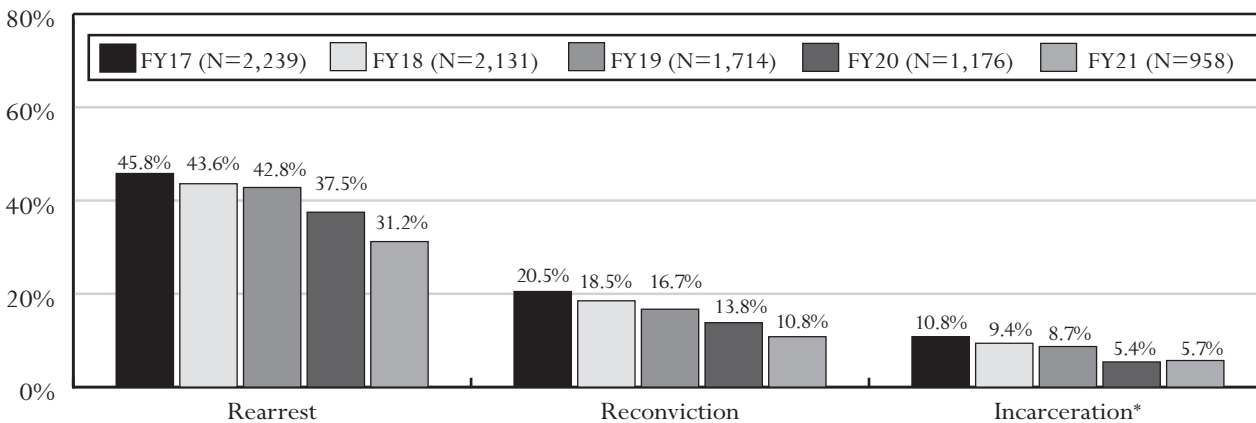
12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES BY RISK LEVEL¹ FOR PROBATION YOUTH⁺, FY 2021[^]



¹ The Very High category was added in FY 2020 after the MCASP Risk & Needs Assessment was validated. All pre- and post-validation risk categories are not directly comparable due to changes in cut-points.

- Youth with low risk levels on the post-validation MCASP had the lowest recidivism rates for all three measures.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR PROBATION YOUTH⁺, FY 2017-2021



- FY 2021 had the lowest rates for all three measures of recidivism rates.

⁺ Due to methodological changes, recidivism data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2019. [^] Risk-level data are not comparable to *Data Resource Guides* prior to FY 2020 due to the MCASP matching methodology change. * Since the probation cohort includes youth who may not have been previously placed in a treatment program, "incarceration" reflects a subsequent commitment to an out-of-home placement or incarceration in the adult system.

Recidivism Rates for Treatment Program Releases whose Cases Originate in Adult Court

The data on this page represent recidivism rates for youth who have been released from a committed treatment program who had any previous charge (not necessarily the charge that placed them into the treatment program) transferred from adult court jurisdiction which was found sustained by the juvenile court. These are a subset of the overall treatment program release recidivism cohort as shown in the previous section. The data sources and methodology are identical to those outlined previously.

6-, 12-, 24-, AND 36-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR FY 2020-2022 RELEASES

Follow-up Period	FY2020 (N=132)			FY2021 (N=53)			FY2022 (N=87)		
	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Re-incarceration	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Re-incarceration	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Re-incarceration
6 Months	21.2%	9.8%	6.8%	20.8%	9.4%	7.5%	32.2%		
12 Months	36.4%	12.1%	9.1%	37.7%	13.2%	9.4%	39.1%		
24 Months	49.2%	20.5%	15.2%	49.1%	15.1%	11.3%			
36 Months	54.5%	22.7%	17.4%						

- 86.8% of youth released from a treatment program whose cases originated in adult court in FY 2021 were successful at 12 months, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DEMOGRAPHICS, FY 2021 RELEASES

Demographics	FY2021 Releases							
	Total	Rearrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration	Total	Rearrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration
Race/Ethnicity								
Black	36	18	50.0%	6	16.7%	5	13.9%	
White	10	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	
Hispanic/Other	7	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Sex								
Male	50	20	40.0%	7	14.0%	5	10.0%	
Female	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Age at Placement								
11 and Under	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
14	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
15	4	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0%	
16	9	5	55.6%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	
17	24	9	37.5%	3	12.5%	2	8.3%	
18 or older	15	5	33.3%	2	13.3%	2	13.3%	
Total	53	20	37.7%	7	13.2%	5	9.4%	

- Some groups comprise a small number of youth. Therefore, the reoffense of a few can strongly influence the overall rate. For this reason, caution should be used when attempting to compare groups.

Recidivism Rates for Youth with Probation Dispositions whose Cases Originate in Adult Court

The data on this page represent recidivism rates for youth with juvenile court probation dispositions resulting from charges that had been transferred from original adult court jurisdiction. These are a subset of the overall probation recidivism cohort as shown in the previous section as well. The data sources and methodology are identical to those outlined previously.

6-, 12-, 24-, AND 36-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR FY 2020-2022 PROBATION YOUTH

Follow-up Period	FY2020 (N=112)			FY2021 (N=143)			FY2022 (N=179)		
	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Incarceration*	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Incarceration*	Rearrest	Re-conviction	Incarceration*
6 Months	17.0%	4.5%	1.8%	11.9%	4.2%	2.1%	26.8%		
12 Months	23.2%	6.3%	3.6%	25.2%	9.1%	4.2%	34.1%		
24 Months	33.9%	10.7%	6.3%	32.9%	11.2%	6.3%			
36 Months	43.8%	12.5%	8.0%						

- 90.9% of youth with probation dispositions whose cases originated in adult court in FY 2021 were successful at 12-months, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DEMOGRAPHICS FOR PROBATION YOUTH, FY 2021

Demographics	FY2021							
	Total	Rearrest		Reconviction		Incarceration*		
Race/Ethnicity								
Black	100	30	30.0%	11	11.0%	6	6.0%	
White	20	3	15.0%	2	10.0%	0	0.0%	
Hispanic/Other	23	3	13.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Sex								
Male	131	33	25.2%	13	9.9%	6	4.6%	
Female	12	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Age at Disposition								
11 and Under	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
14	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
15	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
16	25	8	32.0%	4	16.0%	0	0.0%	
17	68	18	26.5%	6	8.8%	3	4.4%	
18 or older	49	10	20.4%	3	6.1%	3	6.1%	
Total	143	36	25.2%	13	9.1%	6	4.2%	

Note: The probation cohort includes youth placed on probation (not youth released from probation). Therefore, recidivism is measured starting at the disposition date and may include new offenses while under supervision or after supervision.

- Some groups comprise a small number of youth. Therefore, the reoffense of a few can strongly influence the overall rate. For this reason, caution should be used when attempting to compare groups.

* Since the probation cohort includes youth who may not have been previously placed in a treatment program, "incarceration" reflects a subsequent commitment to an out-of-home placement or incarceration in the adult system.

Intake Reoffense Rates for Youth Diverted from Juvenile Court

The reoffending rate for youth diverted from formal juvenile court processing by DJS Intake is a new measure for the Department. Diverted youth may have their complaints resolved outright, often with referrals to community services, or they may be placed onto a pre-court informal diversion supervision. This analysis presents the rates of return to the system following the decision to divert. It is important to remember that intake charges are alleged.

REPORTING GROUPS

The terms “reoffending” and “reoffense” are used for this post-intake follow-up measure as distinct from the term “recidivism” because charges at intake are alleged: they have not yet been brought before a judge with evidence or subjected to the standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. But as with other recidivism measures, reoffending post-intake is reported at the levels of rearrest, adjudication/conviction, and commitment/incarceration for any new juvenile or adult offense that occurs after the case forwarding decision date for the intake complaint, and within the follow-up period. The follow-up periods for post-intake reoffending differ from those of probation and committed treatment release cohorts because the public is often interested in what happens in the short term after DJS makes a case forwarding decision. DJS 30-, 60-, and 90-day periods are presented as well as 6-month and 12-month follow-up periods. The follow-up period for post-intake reoffending begins at the date of case forwarding decision, which is legally required to be within 25 days of the receipt of the complaint by DJS.

COMPLAINT-LEVEL ANALYSIS, NOT YOUTH LEVEL

The reoffending analysis has been done at the level of complaint; that is, a single youth is included in the cohort more than once if they have multiple intakes that occurred within the fiscal year, and the follow-up period after case forwarding decision is checked for another arrest (and subsequent adjudication/conviction and commitment/incarceration) for each time that youth was at intake. Thus, the measure counts the rate of successes by complaint but does not show a success rate by youth — compared to a youth-level lens this analysis gives a heavier weight to the small number of youth who offend multiple times.

CAUTION IN COMPARISON

As with recidivism outcomes for probation and treatment program cohorts, it is difficult to make direct comparisons between cases diverted and cases formally referred to court. The DJS case forwarding decision process, informed by the Intake Decision Tool (IDT), intentionally selects which youth are best suited for case closure, informal, and formal processing based on risk and individual circumstances. Research indicates that unnecessary formal court processing, especially for low-risk youth, can encourage reoffending. For higher-risk youth, more formal accountability and rehabilitation may be needed — and in that case, the structure and services are intended to lower the number of youth who reoffend. In neither case do these reoffending numbers tell us what would have happened if that group of youth had received a different response to the complaint.

30-, 60-, 90-DAY, 6-, AND 12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REOFFENSE RATES FOR DIVERTED INTAKE COMPLAINTS* FOR FY2020-2022

Follow-up Period	FY2020 (N=8,670)			FY2021 (N=3,945)			FY2022 (N=6,985)		
	Rearrest	Conviction	Incarceration	Rearrest	Conviction	Incarceration	Rearrest	Conviction	Incarceration
30 Days	5.6%	1.0%	0.2%	5.7%	1.1%	0.5%	5.5%	0.8%	0.2%
60 Days	9.2%	1.7%	0.4%	9.2%	1.9%	0.9%	9.9%	1.3%	0.3%
90 Days	12.0%	2.3%	0.5%	12.4%	2.5%	1.2%	13.1%	2.1%	0.5%
6 Months	17.6%	3.8%	1.0%	19.6%	4.2%	1.9%	21.0%	3.7%	0.9%
12 Months	23.2%	6.0%	1.7%	29.7%	7.6%	3.1%	30.2%		

*Total Diverted includes pre-court supervision and resolved at intake.

30-, 60-, 90-DAY, 6-, AND 12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONVICTION RATES FOR DIVERTED INTAKE COMPLAINTS BY CASE FORWARDING DECISION FOR FY2020-2022

Follow-Up Period	FY 2020			FY 2021			FY 2022		
	Resolved at Intake	Pre-Court Supervision	Total Diverted*	Resolved at Intake	Pre-Court Supervision	Total Diverted*	Resolved at Intake	Pre-Court Supervision	Total Diverted*
30 Days	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
60 Days	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%
90 Days	2.5%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.7%	2.1%
6 Months	4.0%	3.1%	3.8%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%	3.5%	5.1%	3.7%
12 Months	6.2%	5.1%	6.0%	7.7%	7.2%	7.6%			
Total	6,764	1,906	8,670	3,171	774	3,945	5,820	1,165	6,985

*Total Diverted includes pre-court supervision and resolved at intake.

- 92.4% of youth with diverted complaints in FY 2021 were successful at 12-months, meaning they were not reconvicted of a new offense.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REOFFENSE RATES BY DEMOGRAPHICS FOR DIVERTED INTAKE COMPLAINTS*, FY 2021

Demographics	FY2021						
	Total	Rearrest	Conviction	Incarceration			
Race/Ethnicity							
Black	2,056	697	33.9%	195	9.5%	85	4.1%
White	1,627	422	25.9%	87	5.3%	29	1.8%
Hispanic/Other	262	54	20.6%	17	6.5%	7	2.7%
Sex							
Male	2,629	831	31.6%	234	8.9%	105	4.0%
Female	1,316	342	26.0%	65	4.9%	16	1.2%
Age at Referral							
11 and Under	209	64	30.6%	8	3.8%	2	1.0%
12	213	76	35.7%	14	6.6%	1	0.5%
13	339	126	37.2%	37	10.9%	10	2.9%
14	555	241	43.4%	75	13.5%	40	7.2%
15	655	229	35.0%	60	9.2%	32	4.9%
16	751	234	31.2%	54	7.2%	19	2.5%
17	1,110	192	17.3%	48	4.3%	16	1.4%
18 or older	113	11	9.7%	3	2.7%	1	0.9%
Total	3,945	1,173	29.7%	299	7.6%	121	3.1%

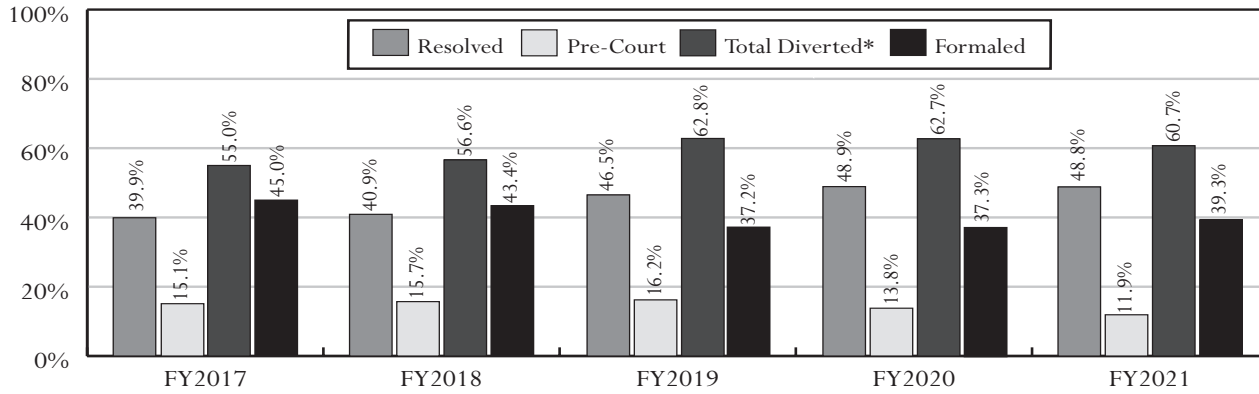
*Total Diverted includes pre-court supervision and resolved at intake.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REOFFENSE RATES BY REGION/COUNTY FOR DIVERTED INTAKE COMPLAINTS*, FY 2020-2022

Region/ County	FY2020				FY2021				FY2022			
	Total	Re-arrest	Conviction	Incarceration	Total	Re-arrest	Conviction	Incarceration	Total	Re-arrest	Conviction	Incarceration
Region 1	1,184	25.0%	5.8%	1.5%	751	28.0%	5.6%	2.5%	1,091	31.8%		
Dorchester	243	30.0%	8.6%	1.2%	122	45.9%	9.8%	4.9%	227	33.0%		
Somerset	186	30.6%	4.3%	0.0%	69	43.5%	8.7%	1.4%	135	32.6%		
Wicomico	447	31.5%	7.4%	2.9%	199	40.2%	9.0%	5.0%	440	42.5%		
Worcester	308	8.1%	2.3%	0.6%	361	12.2%	1.7%	0.6%	289	14.2%		
Region 2	562	20.6%	3.9%	1.2%	340	32.4%	8.5%	1.2%	539	30.2%		
Caroline	127	22.0%	8.7%	3.9%	55	29.1%	7.3%	0.0%	94	45.7%		
Cecil	214	28.0%	3.3%	0.5%	152	42.8%	11.2%	2.6%	176	29.5%		
Kent	64	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	28	35.7%	10.7%	0.0%	63	19.0%		
Queen Anne's	75	10.7%	2.7%	0.0%	41	14.6%	2.4%	0.0%	105	26.7%		
Talbot	82	18.3%	2.4%	1.2%	64	20.3%	6.3%	0.0%	101	27.7%		
Region 3	1,944	29.1%	8.0%	1.9%	834	34.2%	7.9%	2.6%	1,617	31.9%		
Baltimore Co.	1,654	29.7%	7.9%	1.9%	709	35.0%	7.2%	1.7%	1,444	33.0%		
Harford	290	25.9%	8.3%	1.7%	125	29.6%	12.0%	8.0%	173	23.1%		
Region 4	742	27.5%	7.5%	2.4%	416	39.4%	13.0%	6.7%	553	29.8%		
Allegany	299	37.8%	15.1%	5.7%	199	55.3%	23.1%	13.1%	195	35.4%		
Garrett	98	23.5%	5.1%	1.0%	81	13.6%	3.7%	1.2%	80	12.5%		
Washington	345	19.7%	1.7%	0.0%	136	31.6%	3.7%	0.7%	278	30.9%		
Region 5	1,591	23.3%	6.9%	2.1%	592	28.2%	6.9%	2.7%	997	32.4%		
Anne Arundel	1,111	22.9%	5.9%	1.6%	330	34.5%	8.5%	2.7%	687	34.2%		
Carroll	217	18.9%	4.1%	1.8%	180	17.8%	2.2%	0.6%	198	34.8%		
Howard	263	28.5%	12.9%	4.6%	82	25.6%	11.0%	7.3%	112	17.0%		
Region 6	1,047	13.5%	4.8%	1.4%	338	18.9%	7.4%	2.7%	725	25.9%		
Frederick	309	14.6%	4.9%	2.6%	102	18.6%	3.9%	2.0%	243	30.0%		
Montgomery	738	13.0%	4.7%	0.9%	236	19.1%	8.9%	3.0%	482	23.9%		
Region 7	1,416	18.1%	2.9%	1.1%	584	22.8%	3.6%	1.7%	1,207	25.7%		
Calvert	302	20.5%	3.0%	1.0%	146	25.3%	4.1%	2.1%	227	22.0%		
Charles	299	21.7%	3.7%	0.7%	101	26.7%	2.0%	0.0%	220	24.1%		
Prince George's	528	11.9%	2.8%	1.1%	182	9.9%	3.8%	1.6%	380	16.6%		
St. Mary's	287	23.3%	2.1%	1.4%	155	32.9%	3.9%	2.6%	380	37.9%		
Region 8	184	32.1%	7.6%	3.8%	90	44.4%	23.3%	14.4%	256	37.9%		
Baltimore City	184	32.1%	7.6%	3.8%	90	44.4%	23.3%	14.4%	256	37.9%		
Statewide	8,670	23.2%	6.0%	1.7%	3,945	29.7%	7.6%	3.1%	6,985	30.2%		

* Includes pre-court supervision and resolved at intake.

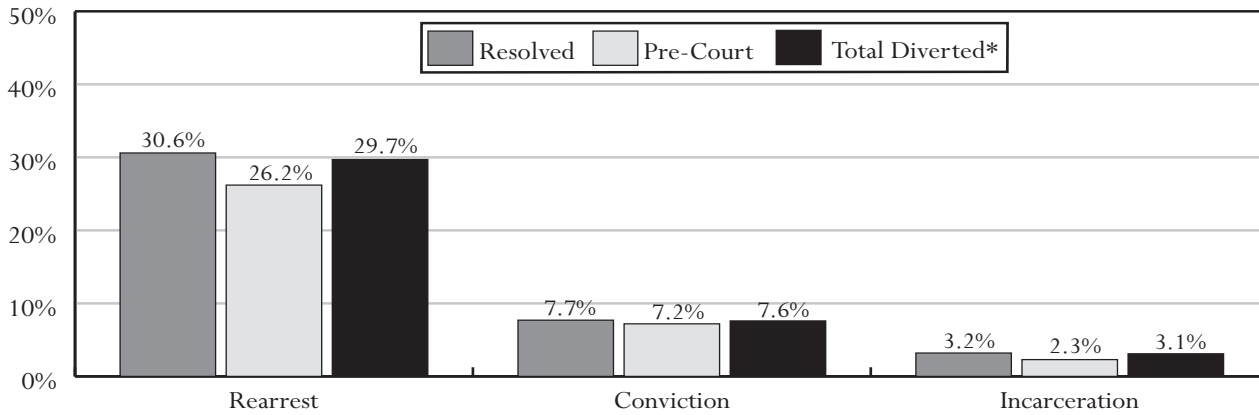
INTAKE COMPLAINTS BY CASE FORWARDING DECISION, FY 2017-2021



*Total Diverted includes pre-court supervision and resolved at intake. The years shown correspond to the reoffense data presented below.

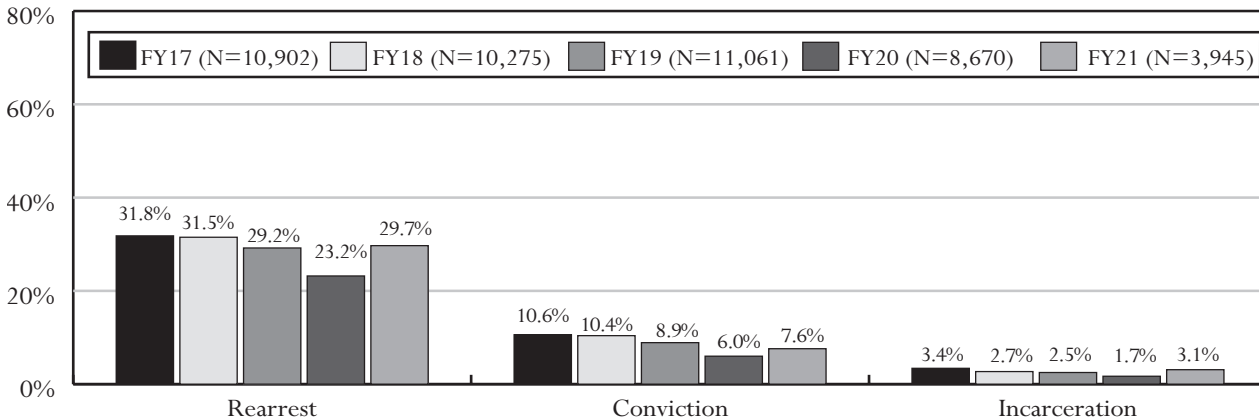
- Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, the total diverted population increased 5.7 percentage points. As part of that population, pre-court youth decreased 3.2 percentage points while resolved youth increased 8.9 percentage points.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REOFFENSE RATES BY CASE FORWARDING DECISION FOR DIVERTED INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2021



*Total Diverted includes pre-court supervision and resolved at intake.

12-MONTH JUVENILE AND/OR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REOFFENSE RATES FOR DIVERTED INTAKE COMPLAINTS, FY 2017-2021



DJS Youth Development Outcomes

Although recidivism has historically been the primary measure of success in juvenile justice systems, DJS recognizes that other important outcomes exist, including high school completion, postsecondary enrollment and completion, employment, and earnings. These outcomes align with the DJS principle of approaching work through the lens of positive youth development and resiliency. A national body of research has demonstrated, for example, that education is one of the strongest contributors in reducing recidivism.

An important step toward measuring these positive youth outcomes among DJS youth occurred in 2019 with the passage of House Bill 704 by the Maryland State Assembly. This legislation made DJS a partner in the Maryland Longitudinal Data System Center (MLDS). State law established the MLDS Center in 2010 to serve as a central repository for education and workforce data. The Center collects and organizes individual-level student and employment data from all levels of education – elementary, secondary, and postsecondary – and the state’s workforce. The center’s data dashboards and annual reports provide timely information about student performance and workforce earnings that can help improve the state’s education system and provide guidance to policymakers.

Becoming a partner to the MLDS Center better enabled DJS to measure outcomes beyond recidivism for youth who have been involved in the juvenile justice system. Outcomes of interest include high school completion, postsecondary enrollment and completion, and median quarterly employment earnings.

Methodology

The analysis examined the high school completion, postsecondary enrollment, and labor market earnings of youth who have been involved with DJS. DJS involvement is defined as youth who had been either placed on probation or in a committed treatment program (includes DJS-operated and private/contract provider programs). Many of the outcomes were broken down by probation or commitment. The involvement with DJS could have occurred before or during high school.

To prepare for the outcomes analysis, research staff from DJS and the MLDS Center met to discuss specifications of the work. MLDS analysts extracted and summarized the data, then provided summary tables to DJS research staff for further analysis.

The analysis sought to examine the following outcomes:

1. High school completion and dropout rates
2. College enrollment and completion of a degree by age 25
3. Median quarterly earnings by age 25

High School Completion and Dropout Rates

To examine high school completion, MLDS analysts examined ninth grade cohorts of youth with DJS involvement prior to or after ninth grade. A cohort refers to a group of students who began ninth grade in a particular school year. A typical cohort would complete high school in four years. High school completion includes graduation with a diploma or completion of a GED. For example, students in the graduating class of 2020 were first-time ninth graders in the 2016-2017 school year.

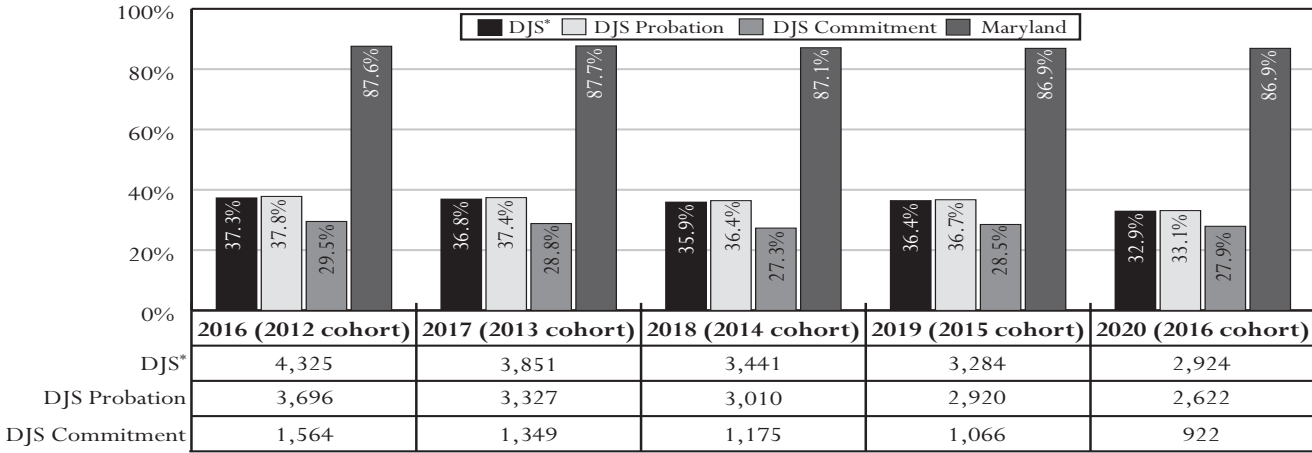
Examining five cohorts of youth (high school graduating classes of 2016 through 2020), the analysis sought to answer what percentage of youth completed high school on time (4 years) or delayed (5 or 6 years).

In addition to high school completion, the analysis examined persistence, dropout, and transfer rates. Persistence refers to cohort members who continued in a Maryland public high school five or more years after beginning ninth grade without graduating or dropping out. A dropout refers to a youth who exited a Maryland public high school without graduating. A transfer refers to a youth who exited a Maryland public high school without graduating and who has an exit code of transfer.

The MLDS Center does not contain data on Maryland private high schools, out-of-state high schools, or out-of-state GED or National External Diploma Program (NEDP) completions. NEDP is a high school diploma program for adults and youth who have left school. It is possible that some youth involved with DJS reported as dropouts graduated or earned a GED/NEDP out of state. DJS-involved youth who earned a certificate of high school completion are excluded from this analysis (total population across the five cohorts was 30 youth). A certificate of high school completion is awarded when a student completes a special education program but does not fulfill the requirements for a high school diploma.

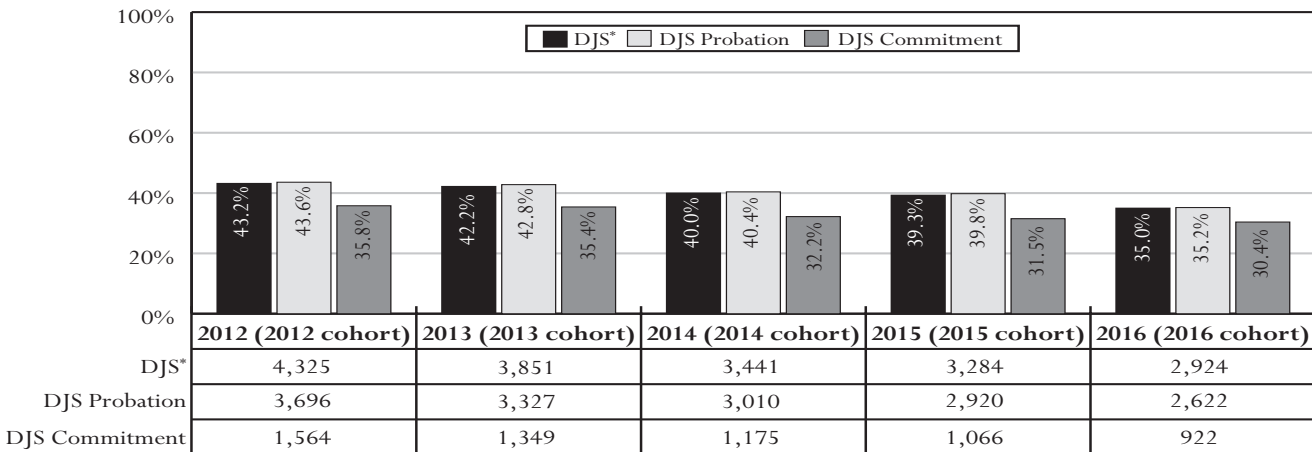
DJS Youth Development Outcomes (cont.)

FOUR-YEAR COHORT HS GRADUATION RATES FOR DJS YOUTH BY INVOLVEMENT AND GRADUATION YEAR



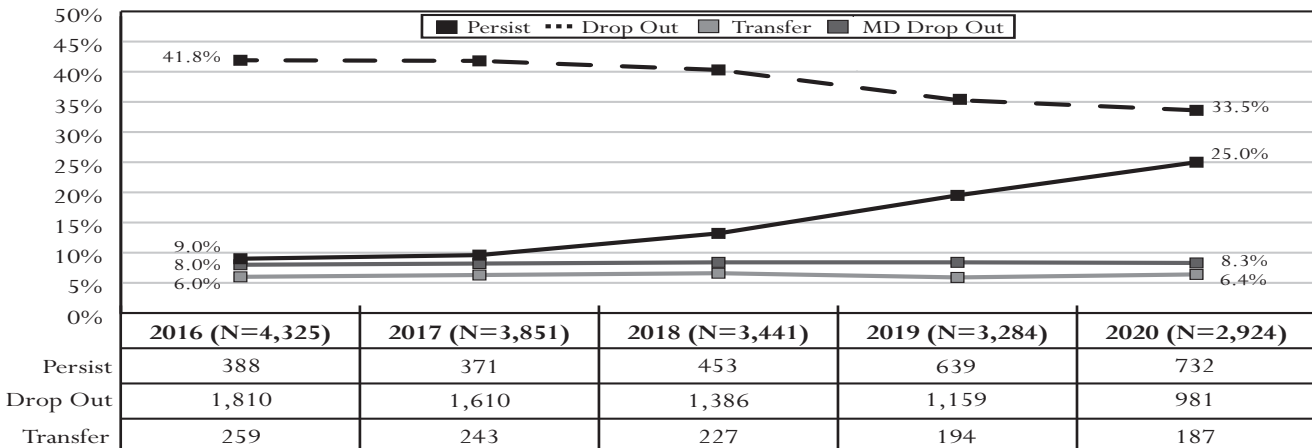
* Includes any DJS contact (probation or commitment). Since youth can be counted in both probation and commitment, totals will not sum to the overall total.

HS COMPLETION RATES (ON-TIME AND DELAYED) FOR DJS YOUTH BY INVOLVEMENT AND 9TH GRADE YEAR



* Includes any DJS contact (probation or commitment). Since youth can be counted in both probation and commitment, totals will not sum to the overall total.

COHORT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT AND PERSISTENCE RATES FOR DJS YOUTH* BY EXPECTED HS COMPLETION YEAR



* Includes any DJS contact (probation or commitment). Since youth can be counted in both probation and commitment, totals will not sum to the overall total.

College Enrollment and Completion of a Degree by Age 25

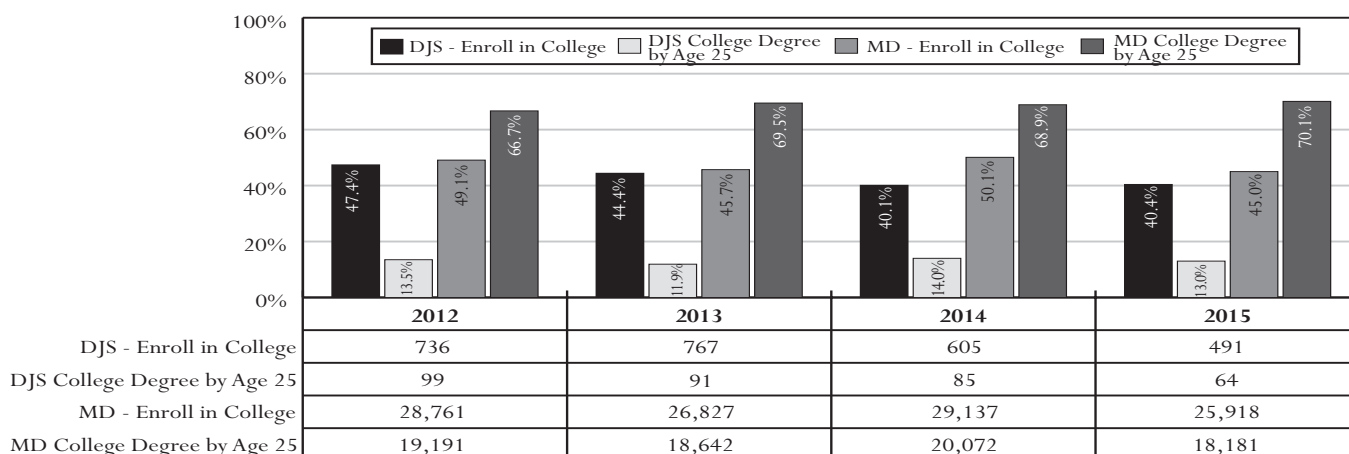
MLDS Center evaluates college enrollment and graduation using two main data sources. The Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) provides data on enrollment and graduation from Maryland’s community colleges, four-year public institutions, and state-aided independent institutions. The National Student Clearinghouse, based in Herndon, VA, provides data on enrollment and graduation from out-of-state colleges and universities, as well as in-state private colleges and universities.

The analysis reports college degree attainment by the age of 25, which is approximately seven years following graduation from high school. A high school graduate is defined as any student who earns a high school diploma from a Maryland public high school by the age of 21 or who completes high school through GED or NEDP by age 21. The analysis accounts not only for students who enroll in college immediately after graduating high school, but also for those who delay enrollment up to two years after high school completion.

A college degree is defined as a postsecondary certificate, or an associate’s, bachelor’s, or master’s degree, or higher. Some students could have earned more than one degree by age 25. Other students who earned a degree by age 25 may still be enrolled in college pursuing an additional postsecondary degree. Students reported as “No College Degree by Age 25” may be actively pursuing a degree at age 25 or earn a degree after age 25.

The chart reports college enrollment and completion rates for youth who were involved with DJS (either probation or commitment) and who completed high school, based on the year of high school completion. For comparison, the chart includes statewide college enrollment and completion rates.

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AND COMPLETION RATES FOR DJS YOUTH* AND MARYLAND BY HS GRAD. YEAR, 2012-2015

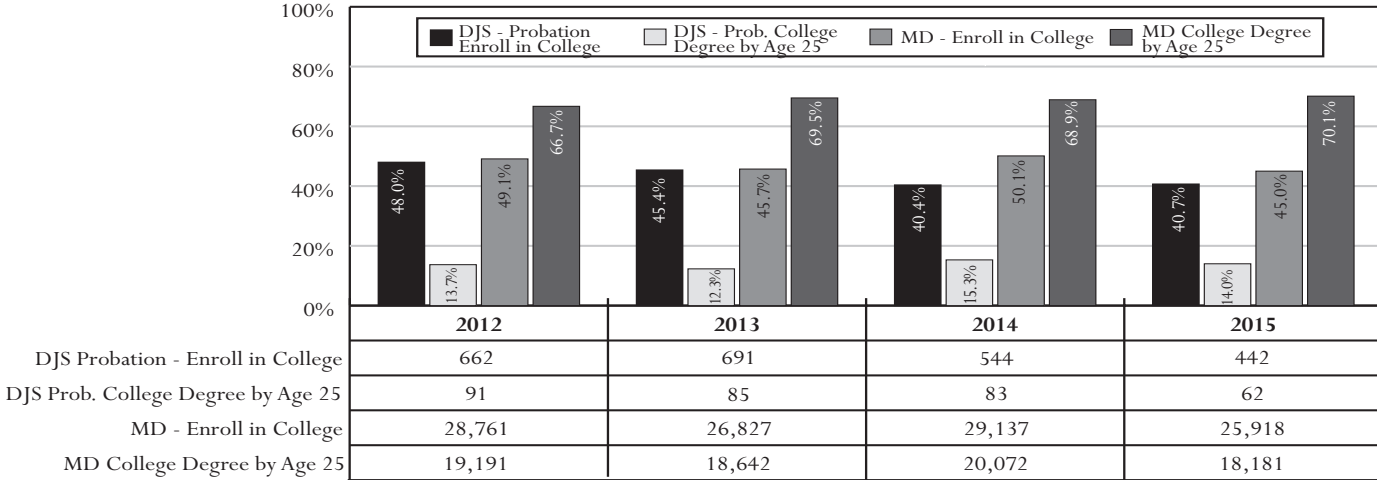


* Includes any DJS contact (probation or commitment). Since youth can be counted in both probation and commitment, totals will not sum to the overall total.

Note: Percentage for College Degree by Age 25 is calculated based on college enrollees, not based on the entire cohort.

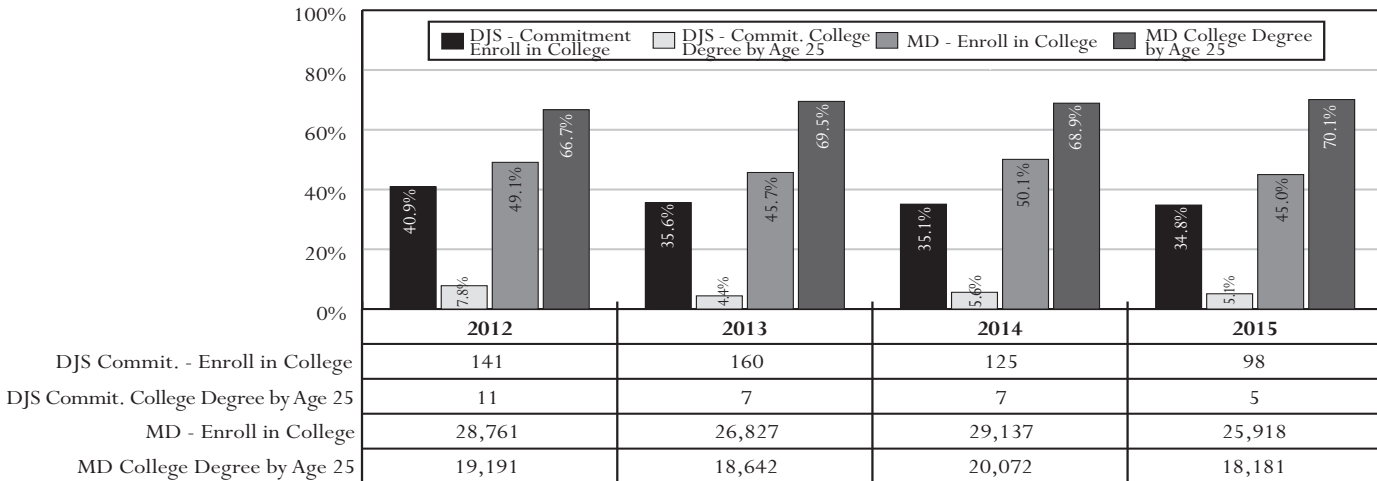
DJS Youth Development Outcomes (cont.)

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AND COMPLETION RATES FOR PROBATION YOUTH AND MARYLAND BY HS GRAD. YEAR, 2012-2015



Note: Percentage for College Degree by Age 25 is calculated based on college enrollees, not based on the entire cohort.

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AND COMPLETION RATES FOR COMMITTED YOUTH AND MARYLAND BY HS GRADUATION YEAR, 2012-2015



Note: Percentage for College Degree by Age 25 is calculated based on college enrollees, not based on the entire cohort.

Median Quarterly Wages

The MLDS Center collects and analyzes workforce data from quarterly Unemployment Insurance (UI) wages beginning in 2008 for individuals with a Maryland education record. Consequently, earnings data are available only for Marylanders who work for an in-state employer required to file UI. This means wage data would not include employers who are not required to file UI, including the federal government (including the armed forces), some non-profit organizations, and self-employed individuals and independent contractors. Individuals working in temporary employment, including postsecondary work-study programs, also are not subject to UI filings. These omissions mean it is incorrect to assume that individuals not counted as “employed” in these analyses are unemployed.

The UI wages reported reflect the compensation paid during the quarter, not when the compensation was earned. UI wages reflect the sum of all compensation, including wages, bonuses, tips, commissions, and other forms of compensation. The wage data do not distinguish between full- and part-time employment, hourly and salaried earnings, regular wages and commissions, bonuses and other incentive pay. The wage data do not indicate the number of days or hours a person worked in a particular fiscal quarter. UI filings for a given quarter may be incomplete. Employers may have filed UI wages after the data have been transmitted to the MLDS Center or have omitted individuals from their files. Missing wage data and/or corrections to previously reported wages may be provided in subsequent fiscal quarters. Although there is no time limit on correcting UI filings, most changes are completed within one fiscal quarter.

The charts that follow display the quarterly living wages for cohorts of DJS youth – probation and committed – who have reached the age of 25. The chart includes high school completion year and postsecondary education status (college degree by age 25, some college but no degree by age 25, and no college by age 25), along with the quarterly living wage in Maryland. The majority of high school graduates are 18; however, some high school graduates may be younger or older. Degree attainment and wages for these graduates are evaluated six years after graduation, making some graduates older or younger than 25 when reporting college degree attainment and earnings.

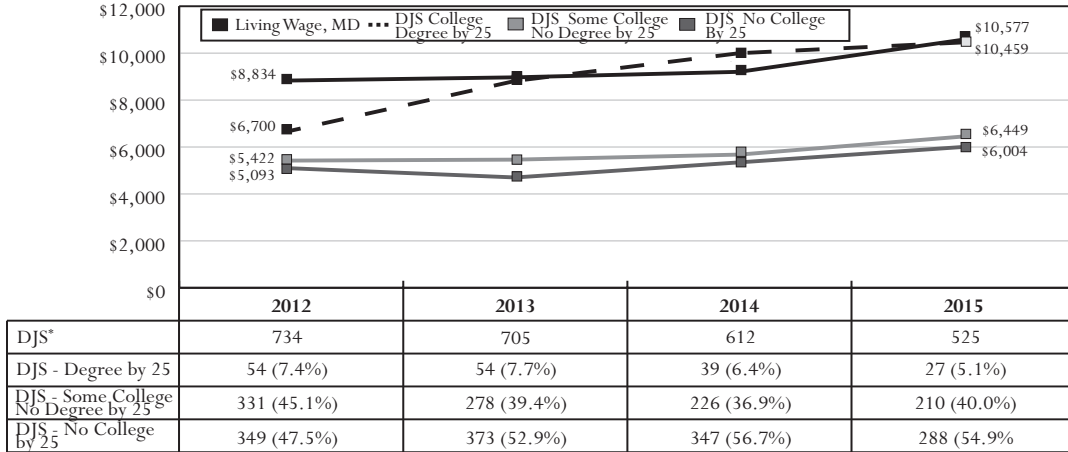
Wage figures are based on average quarterly earnings and the living wage for the year a youth would reach the age of 25 (an estimated 7 years after high school completion). For example, an adjudicated youth who graduated high school in 2015 would reach the age of 25 in 2022. It is also important to note that the data are not in 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars. They are contemporaneous to the year in which the wage data are reported. As previously stated, this is not the same as the high school graduation year.

Living wage figures are based on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology living wage calculator, which includes data on living costs in geographic areas of the United States. The calculator incorporates the cost of housing, food, health insurance, taxes, transportation, clothing, and other personal items to derive the minimum annual income needed for basic self-sufficiency. For example, the living wage for a single adult with no dependent children in Maryland was \$42,308 a year in inflation-adjusted dollars in 2022, or \$10,577 per quarter.

A college degree is defined as a postsecondary certificate, or an associate’s, bachelor’s, or master’s degree, or higher. Some students could have earned more than one degree by age 25. Other students who earned a degree by age 25 may still be enrolled in college pursuing an additional postsecondary degree. Students reported as “Some College, No Degree by Age 25” may be actively pursuing a degree at age 25 or earn a degree after age 25.

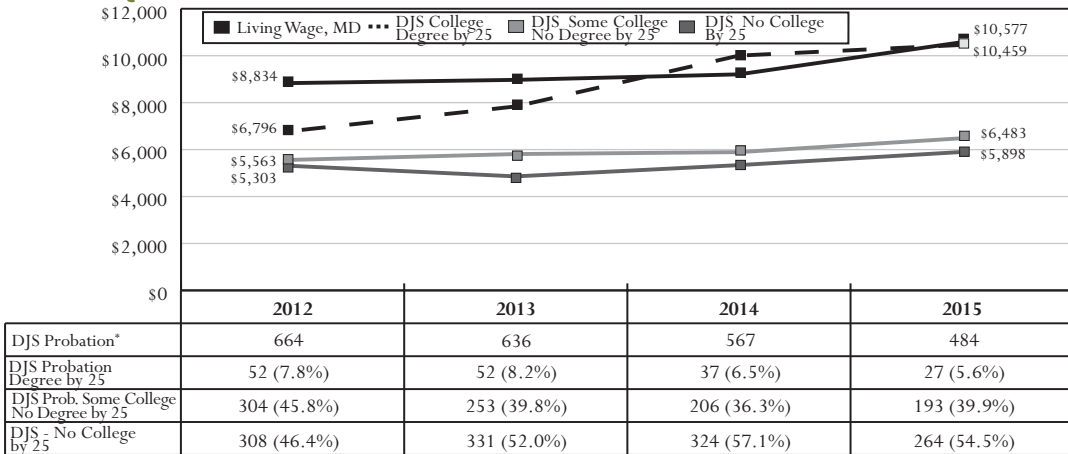
DJS Youth Development Outcomes (cont.)

MEDIAN QUARTERLY WAGES FOR DJS YOUTH BY EDUCATION STATUS AND HS COMPLETION YEAR



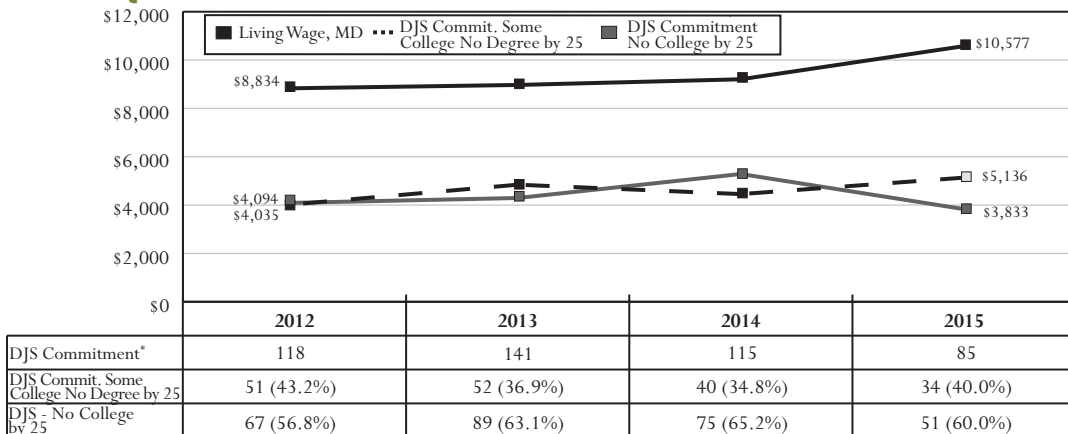
* Number of youth in a DJS cohort who had a wage record in the MLDS system by age 25. UI wage data are available only for Maryland employees who work for an in-state employer required to file UI. Examples of employers that are not required to file UI include the federal government (including the military), certain non-profits, and self-employed and independent contractors. Because of these omissions, it is incorrect to assume that youth who are not visible in the wage data are unemployed.

MEDIAN QUARTERLY WAGES FOR DJS PROBATION YOUTH BY EDUCATION STATUS AND HS COMPLETION YEAR



* Number of youth in a DJS cohort who had a wage record in the MLDS system by age 25. UI wage data are available only for Maryland employees who work for an in-state employer required to file UI. Examples of employers that are not required to file UI include the federal government (including the military), certain non-profits, and self-employed and independent contractors. Because of these omissions, it is incorrect to assume that youth who are not visible in the wage data are unemployed.

MEDIAN QUARTERLY WAGES FOR DJS COMMITTED YOUTH BY EDUCATION STATUS¹ AND HS COMPLETION YEAR



¹ Data for youth with a college degree by age 25 had too few youth to allow for identity protection. Therefore, that group is excluded above.

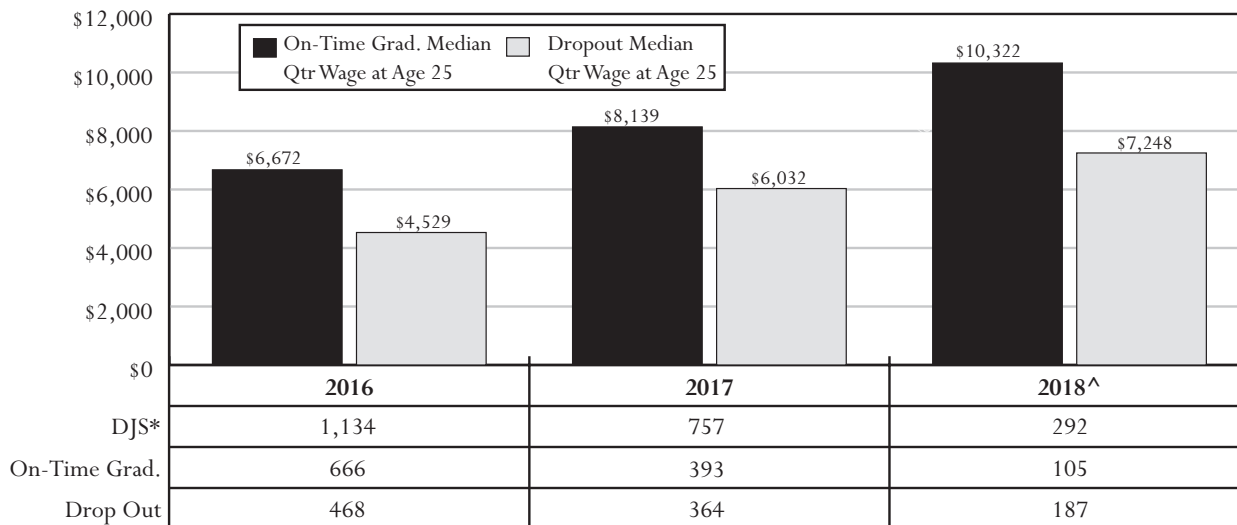
* Number of youth in a DJS cohort who had a wage record in the MLDS system by age 25. UI wage data are available only for Maryland employees who work for an in-state employer required to file UI. Examples of employers that are not required to file UI include the federal government (including the military), certain non-profits, and self-employed and independent contractors. Because of these omissions, it is incorrect to assume that youth who are not visible in the wage data are unemployed.

Workforce Earnings for DJS Youth Graduates vs. Dropouts

Years of research have consistently demonstrated that youth who do not complete a high school diploma have lower workforce earnings compared to their peers who graduate. The chart below demonstrates this, comparing median quarterly earnings by age 25 for DJS youth who dropped out of high school, compared with those of DJS youth who went on to complete a high school diploma or GED. Cohorts are based on the year in which students began ninth grade and the corresponding expected high school graduation year. For example, students who began ninth grade in 2012 would have an expected graduation year of 2016.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic shutdowns that occurred in 2020 and 2021 affected the visibility of UI wage data, resulting in lower numbers of youth with earnings records.

MEDIAN QUARTERLY EARNINGS FOR HS GRADUATES AND DROPOUTS WITH DJS COMMITMENT OR PROBATION RECORDS, BY EXPECTED HS COMPLETION YEAR



* Number of youth in a DJS cohort who had a wage record in the MLDS system by age 25. UI wage data are available only for Maryland employees who work for an in-state employer required to file UI. Examples of employers that are not required to file UI include the federal government (including the military), certain non-profits, and self-employed and independent contractors. Because of these omissions, it is incorrect to assume that youth who are not visible in the wage data are unemployed.

[^] Only 67% of the 2014 cohort (expected graduation year of 2018) has turned age 25. Additionally, this cohort turned 25 in 2020 and early 2021, years greatly impacted by the COVID-19 economic shutdown.

