

# **The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission  
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Tom Corbett  
Governor



The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010

Prepared By:

Justine Fowler..... Program Analyst  
Rebecca Anderson..... Information Technology Generalist

Juvenile Court Judges' Commission  
601 Commonwealth Ave, Suite 9100  
P.O. Box 62425  
Harrisburg, PA 17106-2425  
717.787.6910  
www.jcjc.state.pa.us

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\*For additional information, contact Justine Fowler at 717.783.7836 or [c-jfowler@pa.gov](mailto:c-jfowler@pa.gov).

# Acknowledgements

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We wish to acknowledge the staff at the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research (CJJT&R) who assisted in the collection of juvenile court data from the Pennsylvania Case Management System (PaJCMS) and in the design of this report.

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Finally, a heartfelt appreciation is extended to the many members of the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers who continue to offer feedback regarding this report. Their insight, interest, spirited discussions, and attention to detail contribute greatly to the quality of this report.

# Summary of Key Findings

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## **Section 1. County-Specific Recidivism Rates and General Findings**

- Approximately 22% of youth with a case closed between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2010 recidivated (page 18).
- The average length of time to the recidivists' offenses that resulted in a subsequent delinquency adjudication or criminal conviction was 8 months, while the median length of time was 7 months. Approximately 75% of these offenses occurred within 12 months after case closure (page 22).
- The average and median length of time to recidivists' subsequent delinquency adjudication or criminal conviction was 11 months. Slightly less than 60% of recidivists' subsequent delinquency adjudications or criminal convictions were within 12 months after case closure (page 24).
- The more total written allegations a juvenile had in his or her offending history, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. Juveniles with only one total written allegation recidivated at a rate of 14%, while juveniles with two total written allegations re-offended at a rate of 24%. Juveniles with three total written allegations had a 31% recidivism rate, and those who had between four and nine written allegations recidivated at a rate of 40%. Juveniles with ten or more total written allegations recidivated at a rate of 55% (page 31).

## **Section 2. Demographic Variables**

- The younger the juvenile was at the time of his or her first *written allegation*, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. Conversely, the older the juvenile was at the time of his or her first *written allegation*, the less likely he or she was to recidivate (page 36).
- The older the juvenile was at the time of *case closure*, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. Conversely, the younger the juvenile was at the time of *case closure*, the less likely he or she was to recidivate (page 41).
- Males accounted for 51% of the general population of youth in Pennsylvania between 2007 and 2010, although they accounted for 76% of all initial dispositions that occurred between this time period. Males also accounted for 88% of the recidivist population (pages 45-47).
- Males recidivated at a rate 2.5 times higher than females (26% vs. 10%) (page 48).
- Black juveniles comprised 16% of the general population of youth in Pennsylvania between 2007 and 2010, although they accounted for approximately 43% of all initial dispositions that occurred between this time period. Black juveniles also accounted for approximately 44% of the recidivist population (pages 50-52).

## Summary of Key Findings (Continued)

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- White juveniles comprised 81% of the general population of youth in Pennsylvania between 2007 and 2010, although they accounted for only 57% of all initial dispositions that occurred in this time period. White juveniles also accounted for approximately 56% of the recidivist population (pages 50-52).
- Approximately 3 in 10 (28%) Black juveniles re-offended. Approximately 2 in 10 (19%) White juvenile offenders recidivated. About 1 in 10 (10%) Asian juvenile offenders recidivated (page 53).
- Black males and White males re-offended at the highest rates (33% and 22%, respectively). Asian males re-offended at a rate of 13%, followed by Black females at 12%. Approximately 10% of White females re-offended, while no Asian females recidivated (page 55).
- According to 2007-2010 Census data, approximately 71% of juveniles' parents in the United States were married, while 10% were never married. Conversely, approximately 19% of recidivists' parents were married in Pennsylvania, while approximately 47% of recidivists' parents were never married in Pennsylvania (pages 62-65).
- 81% of recidivists were from "disrupted" family situations (e.g., biological parents never married, biological parents separated/divorced, one/both biological parents deceased). Only 19% of recidivists' parents were married (page 62).
- Juveniles with one or both parents deceased re-offended at the highest rate (26%) among all family status groups (page 66).

### **Section 3. Offense and Disposition Variables**

- Among select offenses analyzed, juveniles who committed the following on their base case<sup>†</sup> recidivated at rates *lower* than the overall average: indecent assault (12%), retail theft (13%), DUI (15%), weapon on school property (16%), and criminal mischief (17%) (page 75).
- Among select offenses analyzed, juveniles who committed the following on their base case<sup>†</sup> recidivated at rates *higher* than the overall average: unauthorized use of a motor vehicle (30%), robbery (31%), possession with intent to deliver (32%), and firearm-related offenses (41%) (page 75).
- Person offenders, Property offenders, and Drug offenders all exhibited some degree of offense type specialization when re-offending. Drug offenders exhibited the highest degree of specialization when they recidivated (page 80).

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<sup>†</sup> See pages 5-6 for a definition of this term.

## Summary of Key Findings (Continued)

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- Juveniles who committed felony offenses recidivated at the highest rate: 25% (page 83).
- The majority of recidivists committed a misdemeanor offense when they recidivated, regardless of the grading of the offense of their base case<sup>t</sup> (pages 84-85).
- Juveniles who committed a sex offense on their base case<sup>t</sup> recidivated (any type of offense) at a rate of 14% (page 89). Approximately 1.7% of sex offenders were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another sex offense within two years of their case closing (page 91).
- Juveniles who committed indecent exposure committed another sex offense at the highest rate (5%) (page 91).
- Juveniles who committed statutory sexual assault recidivated (any type of offense) at the highest rate: 32% (page 89).

### **Section 5. Program and Out-of-Home Service Variables**

- Recidivists were more than 1.5 times more likely to have had a detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience than non-recidivists (53% vs. 30%, respectively) (page 107).
- Juveniles who had no detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience recidivated at a rate half of that of those who had at least one such experience (16% vs. 33%, respectively) (page 107).
- The more dispositional placement episodes a juvenile had, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. Juveniles who had only one dispositional placement episode recidivated at a rate of 32%. Juveniles who had four or more dispositional placement episodes re-offended at a rate of 47% (page 113).

### **Section 6. Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders and Child Offenders**

- Approximately 1 in 5 (21%) juveniles with a case closure in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were a serious offender<sup>t</sup>, a violent offender<sup>t</sup>, or a chronic offender<sup>t</sup> (page 121).
- 6% of juveniles with a case closure in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious offenders<sup>t</sup>, and 37% of serious offenders recidivated (page 124).

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<sup>t</sup> See pages 5-6 for a definition of this term.

## Summary of Key Findings (Continued)

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- 6% of juveniles with a case closure in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent offenders<sup>t</sup>, and 36% of violent offenders recidivated (page 134).
- 14% of juveniles with a case closure in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were chronic offenders<sup>t</sup>, and 41% of chronic offenders recidivated (page 145).
- Only 0.4% of juveniles with a case closure in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious, violent, AND chronic offenders<sup>t</sup>, although 55% of serious, violent, AND chronic offenders recidivated (page 157).
- About 50% of child offenders<sup>t</sup> with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were either a serious offender<sup>t</sup>, a violent offender<sup>t</sup>, or a chronic offender<sup>t</sup>. Only 20% of non-child offenders were a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender (page 160).

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<sup>t</sup> See pages 5-6 for a definition of this term.

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# Introduction

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The Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) provides leadership, advice, training, and support to enable Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system to achieve its balanced and restorative justice mission. The Commission is legislatively empowered to advise juvenile court judges in all matters pertaining to the proper care and maintenance of delinquent and dependent children, employing evidence-based practices whenever possible, and to compile and publish such statistical data as needed for efficient administration of the juvenile courts.

In November 2010, the JCJC unanimously endorsed a comprehensive strategy, known as the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES), to enhance the capacity of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system to achieve its mission of balanced and restorative justice. The following is the statement purpose of the JJSES:



We dedicate ourselves to working in partnership to enhance the capacity of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system to achieve its balanced and restorative justice mission by:

- Employing evidence-based practices, with fidelity, at every stage of the juvenile justice process;
- Collecting and analyzing the data necessary to measure the results of these efforts; and, with this knowledge,
- Striving to continuously improve the quality of our decisions, services and programs.<sup>1</sup>

Key stakeholders concluded that one of the most appropriate ways to evaluate the effectiveness of the JJSES was to examine the recidivism rates of juveniles who have been involved in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system. After all, "recidivism is the key statistic in determining whether or not criminal justice interventions, from diversion through incarceration, are making a difference in keeping offenders from committing more crimes."<sup>2</sup> At the initiation of the JJSES, however, there was no systematic mechanism available to track the statewide recidivism rates of juvenile offenders in Pennsylvania within both the criminal and juvenile justice systems once their case closed.<sup>3</sup>

Consequently, the JCJC undertook the current project and developed the methodology and capacity to monitor the statewide recidivism rates of juvenile offenders. The Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research (CJJT&R), a division of the JCJC, currently collects and maintains delinquency data related to approximately 100,000 juvenile court dispositional records each year through the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS), and has been doing so for over three decades. The JCJC worked closely with the Administrative Office of

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy, visit: <http://www.jcjc.state.pa.us>.

<sup>2</sup> Virginia Department of Justice. (2005). Juvenile recidivism in Virginia. *DJJ Quarterly*, 3, 1-12.

<sup>3</sup> The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission collects data related to juveniles who re-offend while under supervision. Between the years 2005 and 2013, the annual rate of re-offense while under supervision was between 12% and 17%.

Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC), who collects court data at both the criminal and magisterial district justice levels, for the project.

The current study had two overarching goals. Since the core premise of the JJSES is that recidivism rates can be reduced through the implementation of evidence-based practices, the first goal was to establish a recidivism benchmark against which the JJSES could be measured. The second goal was to examine differences between recidivists and non-recidivists in terms of demographics and other key variables to identify factors associated with recidivism in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system.

After discussions with Temple University Criminal Justice Professor Phil Harris, JCJC staff, and representatives from the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers, the following definition of recidivism was adopted:

***Recidivism:***

**A subsequent delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court for either a misdemeanor or felony offense within two years of case closure.**

The two-year tracking period was selected because there was a consensus that recidivism beyond two years from case closure would be less likely to be related to the services and interventions provided during the period of juvenile court supervision. Additionally, only subsequent adjudications of delinquency and findings of guilt in criminal proceedings<sup>4</sup> were included in the definition of recidivism since these case outcomes require judicial determinations.

The benchmark was developed with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 to provide an accurate measure of pre-JJSES recidivism. While full implementation of the JJSES may take years, the data obtained from this report will provide an appropriate baseline to gauge the successfulness of the strategy. In April 2013, the JCJC released *The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with a 2007 Case Closure*, which detailed the outcomes of youth with a case closed from a juvenile probation department in 2007. In November 2013, the JCJC released its second statewide report, entitled *The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, or 2009*. The current study expands on this research to include data from cases closed in 2010.

After a brief description of the methodology employed, the remainder of this report will describe the results of the study. First, the calculated baseline recidivism rate at both the statewide and the individual county level will be provided. Next, descriptive statistics of juvenile recidivists and non-recidivists will be detailed. Finally, the report will conclude with project limitations and future research. For a detailed literature review on juvenile delinquency, refer to *The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with a 2007 Case Closure*.

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<sup>4</sup> Findings of guilt included: a *guilty* verdict, a *guilty plea*, and a *nolo contendere* plea.

## Methodology

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As previously mentioned, the current study had two overarching goals. The first was to establish a recidivism benchmark against which various components of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) could be measured. The second goal was to examine differences between recidivists and non-recidivists in terms of demographics and other key variables. In order to meet these goals, staff members from the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's (JCJC) Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research (CJJT&R) began the data collection process by querying the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS) to identify juveniles whose cases were closed by a juvenile probation department in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. Juveniles were included in the sample if they had a case that occurred prior to their 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 closure date that had a valid disposition. Valid dispositions for the purposes of this project were as follows: *informal adjustment, consent decree, probation, placement, probation with day treatment, deferred adjudication, deferred placement, courtesy supervision, other, and warned, counseled, case closed.*<sup>5</sup> The CJJT&R staff then created a base data file that included the juvenile's name, date of birth, State Identification Number (SID), the final (most recent) valid disposition, the date of that disposition, and the date of the 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure. These juveniles formed the base sample for the study.

The CJJT&R staff members then provided this base data file to the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC). The AOPC in turn queried their case management systems against the list of juveniles provided by the CJJT&R to determine if the individuals re-offended in criminal court after their 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 closure date. A juvenile was matched by: 1.) his or her SID alone, or 2.) two of the following: his or her last name, his or her date of birth, or his or her social security number. The AOPC then provided to the staff at the CJJT&R **all** cases subsequent to the 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date recorded for the listed juveniles, regardless of the length of time that had elapsed. For each case that was provided, the most serious substantiated offense and the disposition for that offense ("offense disposition") were also supplied. In addition, the disposition for the overall case ("case disposition") was provided.

While the AOPC queried their systems to determine if any of the listed juveniles from the base data files had recidivated in the criminal system, staff members from the CJJT&R did the same in the PaJCMS to determine if any of the youth re-offended as juveniles. If the individual recidivated (i.e., had a subsequent delinquency adjudication) in juvenile court after their 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure, the disposition for the **first** recidivating case was recorded, regardless of length of time that elapsed from the closure date. The date of that delinquency adjudication and the case disposition were also documented.

The AOPC then returned to the CJJT&R a data file that included the aforementioned information (i.e., all subsequent criminal cases recorded for the juveniles, the most serious substantiated

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<sup>5</sup> Inquiries have been made about how Pennsylvania's recidivism rates would be affected if juveniles who had a disposition of *dismissed, not substantiated* were included in the base sample, and if *consent decrees* and *accelerated rehabilitative dispositions (ARDs)* were counted as recidivating events (these dispositions do not require a judicial adjudication or determination of guilt). To see recidivism rates using this alternative definition of recidivism, refer to Appendix A.

offense, the disposition of that offense, and the disposition of the entire case). Next, staff members from the CJJT&R incorporated this data into the base data file. Since some juveniles had multiple subsequent cases in the criminal court system, staff members from the CJJT&R selected the **first** recidivating incident that occurred, a process similar to the cases retrieved from the PaJCMS. **All re-offense data utilized in this study was drawn from the first recidivating case. That is, if a juvenile has multiple recidivating cases, only statistics related to the first re-offense were captured in this report, unless otherwise noted.** The most serious substantiated offense and its subsequent disposition were also included in the file. Following this, staff members from the CJJT&R incorporated into the base data file the recidivism data that had been extracted from the PaJCMS.

Next, this base data file was reviewed by staff members from the JCJC to identify recidivists and non-recidivists. All juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 who had a subsequent delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or finding of guilt<sup>6</sup> in criminal court for either a felony or misdemeanor offense within two years of their case closure were placed in the “recidivist” sample.

The length of time to recidivism was calculated from the date of the juvenile’s case closure to the date of the delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or finding of guilt in criminal court for the recidivating case (where applicable), except in the instance of juveniles who turned twenty-one in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. In Pennsylvania, juvenile court jurisdiction ends at age twenty-one, and as such, these juveniles were tracked two years beyond their twenty-first birthday.

Furthermore, all juveniles who did not recidivate or those juveniles who re-offended, but not by the aforementioned definition (e.g., juveniles who recidivated more than two years after their case closure<sup>7</sup> or juveniles who recidivated with only a summary offense), were placed in the “non-recidivist” sample.

The PaJCMS was also utilized to collect the additional variables that were examined in the current project. These include: demographics, offense and disposition variables, and program and out-of-home service variables. Information related to serious, violent, chronic, and child offenders was also retrieved from the PaJCMS.

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<sup>6</sup> Findings of guilt included: a *guilty* verdict, a *guilty plea*, and a *nolo contendere* plea.

<sup>7</sup> While including individuals known to have recidivated more than two years after case closure in re-offense figures would undoubtedly increase Pennsylvania’s recidivism rate, doing so would ultimately decrease the ability to link the return to delinquent or criminal behavior to treatment and services received while under juvenile court supervision.

## Definitions

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**The following terms are used in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system and this report.**

Adjudication of Delinquency: This term indicates that a juvenile has been found by the juvenile court to have committed a delinquent act and is also in need of treatment, supervision, or rehabilitation. This is similar to the finding of guilt in criminal court.

Disposition: This term is defined as a written allegation of delinquency processed by the juvenile probation department and/or the court. The term *disposition* means that a definite action/decision has been implemented or that a treatment plan has been decided upon or begun as the result of the filing of a written allegation of delinquency. This is similar to the sentence imposed in criminal court.

Written Allegation: This term is defined as the document completed by a law enforcement officer or other person that is necessary to initiate delinquency proceedings. This term is used interchangeably with referral in this report.

Expungement: This term indicates that a juvenile court record has been legally erased as though it never existed.

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS): A research-based risk/needs assessment tool designed to determine a juvenile's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs. The YLS helps the probation officer objectively determine a juvenile's risk of re-offending and the level intervention needed. The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory is referred to as the YLS in this report.

**The following describes the definitions of terms used in this report.**

Base Case: This term indicates the most recent case that had a valid disposition that occurred immediately prior to the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 close date.

Child Offender: A juvenile who was under the age of 13 as of the date of his or her first adjudication of delinquency.

Chronic Offender: A juvenile who has four or more previous written allegations for separate incidents that occurred prior to the date of the 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure.

Detention/Shelter: This term indicates a temporary holding facility.

Dispositional Placement: This term indicates an out-of-home program utilized as a juvenile court disposition. Dispositional placements include group home placements, general residential placements, secure residential placements, foster care placements, drug and alcohol placements, residential treatment facility (RTF) placements, and Youth Development Center (YDC)/Youth Forestry Camp (YFC) placements,

## Definitions (Continued)

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Juvenile's Case Closure: This term indicates the juvenile's termination from juvenile court supervision. A juvenile could be on supervision for multiple individual cases at the time of closure.

Mean: This term indicates the numerical average of a data sample. The mean can be found by summing all of the values in the data sample then dividing by the number of values in the data sample.

Median: This term indicates the numerical value that separates the higher half of a data sample from the lower half of a data sample. The median can be found by arranging all the values from lowest to highest and picking the middle number. If there is an even number of values in the data sample, the median is identified as the mean of the two middle values.

Out-of-Home Episode: This term refers to a specific detention/shelter or dispositional placement stay. Juveniles may have multiple out-of-home episodes.

Out-of-Home Experience: This term indicates that a juvenile has spent time out-of-home receiving services in either a detention/shelter facility or a dispositional placement.

Recidivated: This term indicates that a juvenile has committed a subsequent felony or misdemeanor offense that has resulted in an adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court or criminal conviction within two years of case closure. This term is used interchangeably with *re-offended* in this report.

Recidivating Case: This term indicates the first case that resulted in an adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court or a conviction in criminal court following the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 close date.

Serious Offender: This term indicates a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court at any point in his or her juvenile offending history for one of the following offenses: burglary, theft (felonies only), arson, drug trafficking (manufacture/deliver/possession with intent to deliver), and extortion (theft by extortion).

Violent Offender: This term indicates a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court at any point in his or her juvenile offending history for one of the following offenses: homicide or non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, kidnapping, and select firearm/weapon offenses.

Valid Disposition: For the purposes of this report, valid dispositions include: informal adjustment, consent decree, probation, placement, probation with day treatment, deferred adjudication, deferred placement, courtesy supervision, other, and warned, counseled, case closed.



## Section 1. County-Specific Recidivism Rates and General Findings: Summary of Key Findings

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- Approximately 22% of youth with a case closed between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2010 recidivated (page 18).
- Approximately 56% of recidivists re-offended first in criminal court (page 20).
- The average length of time to the juvenile's offense that resulted in a subsequent delinquency adjudication or criminal conviction was 8 months, while the median length of time was 7 months. Approximately 75% of these offenses occurred within 12 months after case closure (page 22).
- The average and median length of time to recidivists' subsequent delinquency adjudications or criminal convictions was 11 months. Slightly less than 60% of recidivists' subsequent delinquency adjudications or criminal convictions were within 12 months after case closure (page 24).
- Recidivists spent more time involved with the juvenile justice system than non-recidivists. More specifically, recidivists were involved with the juvenile justice system 9 months longer, on average, than non-recidivists (page 28).
- Recidivists were more likely than non-recidivists to have been adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court at some point in their juvenile offending history prior to the date of their case closure (page 29).
- The more written allegations a juvenile had in his or her offending history, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. Juveniles with only one written allegation in their offending history recidivated at a rate of 14%, while juveniles with two written allegations re-offended at a rate of 24%. Juveniles with three written allegations had a 31% recidivism rate, and those who had between four and nine written allegations recidivated at a rate of 40%. Juveniles with ten or more written allegations in their offending history recidivated at a rate of 55% (page 31).

## Section 1. County-Specific Recidivism Rates and General Findings

### Cautionary Note

It is critically important to note that expunged cases create a significant limitation to this study. Prior to October 1, 2014 in Pennsylvania, when a case was expunged, all of a juvenile’s identifying information pertaining to that case was “erased” and was therefore not available for analysis. Consequently, juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case expungement were omitted from the study’s sample, unless they had a separate case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 that was not expunged.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine how a particular county’s recidivism rate was affected by the number of expungements for a variety of reasons, including that the unit of measurement for the recidivism study was a *juvenile*, while the unit of measurement for an expungement was a *case* (one juvenile may have had several cases expunged).

Arguably, juveniles whose cases are expunged are presumed to be individuals who are considered to be at lower risk to recidivate (i.e., first-time, relatively minor offenders). However, since very few risk assessments were administered prior to 2010, there is no reliable way to determine the actual risk to recidivate of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 case closure. In general, counties that expunged significant numbers of cases had higher recidivism rates than their counterparts. A possible explanation for this result is that a significant number of lower risk youth were removed from the research sample in these jurisdictions.

Moreover, these recidivism rates do not take into account the specific services that were provided to juveniles while under supervision. Readers are cautioned, therefore, to make no comparisons between counties due to varying juvenile court policies and practices, including those relating to expungement and diversion. Rather, it is our goal to measure whether recidivism rates within each county decline as evidence-based practices are implemented.

**Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases <sup>xx</sup>	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases <sup>xxx</sup>	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases <sup>xxxx</sup>	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases <sup>xxxxx</sup>	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases <sup>xxxxx</sup>
	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Adams	58	254	26	63	233	3	51	201	1	39	197	4	211	885	34
	23%			27%			25%			20%			24%		
Allegheny	257	1,603	181	469	1,677	363	434	1,473	300	376	1,439	36	1,536	6,192	880
	16%			28%			29%			26%			25%		

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	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Armstrong	7	49	0	51	275	1	6	30	1	14	48	4	78	402	6
	14%			19%			20%			29%			19%		
Beaver	52	301	0	45	294	2	44	252	3	45	272	3	186	1,119	8
	17%			15%			17%			17%			17%		
Bedford	10	70	0	14	64	0	10	72	0	10	46	0	44	252	0
	14%			22%			14%			22%			17%		
Berks	160	769	158	183	811	79	173	924	39	139	770	29	655	3,274	305
	21%			23%			19%			18%			20%		
Blair	14	149	60	14	82	103	21	77	117	14	72	146	63	380	426
	9%			17%			27%			19%			17%		
Bradford	13	67	0	12	71	5	4	18	5	10	41	10	39	197	20
	19%			17%			22%			24%			20%		
Bucks	167	852	154	172	854	92	153	710	268	141	575	316	633	2,991	830
	20%			20%			22%			25%			21%		
Butler	33	173	97	18	156	47	25	141	23	26	173	1	102	643	168
	19%			12%			18%			15%			16%		

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	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Cambria	64	408	20	54	253	4	53	225	3	46	201	6	217	1,087	33
	16%			21%			24%			23%			20%		
Cameron	2	10	0	1	7	N/A**	2	9	N/A**	5	9	N/A**	10	35	N/A**
	20%			14%			22%			56%			29%		
Carbon	9	111	0	15	105	2	20	101	0	12	87	0	56	404	2
	8%			14%			20%			14%			14%		
Centre	6	55	11	16	79	3	12	71	14	14	47	44	48	252	72
	11%			20%			17%			30%			19%		
Chester	117	623	38	119	657	N/A**	126	626	N/A**	143	758	63	505	2,664	N/A**
	19%			18%			20%			19%			19%		
Clarion	13	29	36	8	37	2	9	46	1	7	28	1	37	140	40
	45%			22%			20%			25%			26%		
Clearfield	18	72	0	11	55	0	5	43	0	18	54	0	52	224	0
	25%			20%			12%			33%			23%		
Clinton	0	7	0	5	17	12	15	62	7	10	39	10	30	125	29
	0%			29%			24%			26%			24%		
Columbia	12	70	4	13	72	2	12	83	3	9	59	0	46	284	9
	17%			18%			14%			15%			16%		

**Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			Four-Year Total		
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	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Crawford	21	125	0	24	132	3	31	119	4	43	179	2	119	555	9
	17%			18%			26%			24%			21%		
Cumberland	26	89	894	17	83	332	39	125	267	22	78	252	104	375	1,745
	29%			20%			31%			28%			28%		
Dauphin	184	850	13	245	984	23	259	1,001	18	201	872	12	889	3,707	66
	22%			25%			26%			23%			24%		
Delaware	67	298	N/A**	45	283	N/A**	56	235	N/A**	145	612	78	313	1,428	N/A**
	22%			16%			24%			24%			22%		
Elk	8	37	4	6	28	7	12	36	5	8	30	1	34	131	17
	22%			21%			33%			27%			26%		
Erie	147	708	6	173	718	4	168	780	7	138	719	3	626	2,925	20
	21%			24%			22%			19%			21%		
Fayette	37	280	1	43	261	7	35	246	2	43	256	7	158	1,043	17
	13%			16%			14%			17%			15%		
Forest	1	3	4	1	7	5	1	12	5	0	3	8	3	25	22
	33%			14%			8%			0%			12%		

**Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

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	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Franklin	84	348	4	67	336	21	69	296	27	57	237	9	277	1,217	61
	24%			20%			23%			24%			23%		
Fulton	1	17	0	2	15	0	1	11	1	3	11	4	7	54	5
	6%			13%			9%			27%			13%		
Greene	3	37	88	4	20	69	5	42	59	3	52	42	15	151	258
	8%			20%			12%			6%			10%		
Huntingdon	12	52	0	8	56	0	8	46	1	5	43	0	33	197	1
	23%			14%			17%			12%			17%		
Indiana	10	78	1	11	65	19	8	59	14	13	56	2	42	258	36
	13%			17%			14%			23%			16%		
Jefferson	18	73	98	10	52	56	12	46	21	10	36	6	50	207	181
	25%			19%			26%			28%			24%		
Juniata	2	6	12	4	16	13	7	17	6	3	17	5	16	56	36
	33%			25%			41%			18%			29%		
Lackawanna	67	265	102	49	204	124	34	174	116	40	133	114	190	776	456
	25%			24%			20%			30%			24%		
Lancaster	112	398	7	109	441	8	76	412	5	55	392	4	352	1,643	24
	28%			25%			18%			14%			21%		

**Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

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	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Lawrence	35	202	1	26	184	6	19	94	4	23	113	5	103	593	16
	17%			14%			20%			20%			17%		
Lebanon	91	301	0	59	258	0	60	226	0	70	241	0	280	1,026	0
	30%			23%			27%			29%			27%		
Lehigh	86	899	36	109	937	21	151	987	16	159	788	14	505	3,611	87
	10%			12%			15%			20%			14%		
Luzerne	81	390	318	106	630	234	87	506	84	58	378	11	332	1,904	647
	21%			17%			17%			15%			17%		
Lycoming	86	297	74	73	255	20	99	382	14	77	282	27	335	1,216	135
	29%			29%			26%			27%			28%		
McKean	14	52	91	10	44	27	12	49	17	7	38	11	43	183	146
	27%			23%			24%			18%			23%		
Mercer	31	163	0	15	122	0	27	154	0	23	147	0	96	586	0
	19%			12%			18%			16%			16%		
Mifflin	19	53	19	17	64	8	15	55	4	19	89	0	70	261	31
	36%			27%			27%			21%			27%		
Monroe	22	245	0	39	252	4	30	278	4	43	202	3	134	977	11
	9%			15%			11%			21%			14%		

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	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Montgomery	223	1,042	117	23 2	973	41	25 3	1,003	54	19 4	775	35	902	3,793	247
	21%			24%			25%			25%			24%		
Montour	5	26	2	5	23	0	6	19	0	2	15	0	18	83	2
	19%			22%			32%			13%			22%		
Northampton	92	566	13	89	485	11	72	424	1	82	476	5	335	1,951	30
	16%			18%			17%			17%			17%		
Northumberland	40	184	53	36	155	7	33	138	5	29	134	23	138	611	88
	22%			23%			24%			22%			23%		
Perry	13	63	3	25	85	32	9	54	27	16	47	34	63	249	96
	21%			29%			17%			34%			25%		
Philadelphia	598	2,098	306	60 6	2,143	78	80 9	2,499	96	50 4	2,209	156	2,517	8,949	636
	29%			28%			32%			23%			28%		
Pike	10	86	0	9	66	0	14	99	5	8	58	0	41	309	5
	12%			14%			14%			14%			13%		
Potter	4	27	0	5	30	1	2	43	0	2	20	0	12	120	1
	15%			17%			5%			10%			10%		
Schuylkill	39	301	2	47	276	7	32	214	6	41	220	0	159	1,011	15
	13%			17%			15%			19%			16%		



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	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Snyder	17	63	2	14	59	0	12	39	0	5	58	0	48	219	2
	27%			24%			31%			9%			22%		
Somerset	13	143	5	8	73	11	6	61	6	19	78	5	46	355	27
	9%			11%			10%			24%			13%		
Sullivan	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	16	0
	0%			13%			0%			-			6%		
Susquehanna	13	57	0	10	43	2	8	61	3	7	56	2	38	217	7
	23%			23%			13%			13%			18%		
Tioga	16	66	8	12	66	6	12	75	4	8	64	4	48	271	22
	24%			18%			16%			13%			18%		
Union	11	38	10	8	22	11	3	25	7	2	20	7	24	105	35
	18%			36%			12%			10%			23%		
Venango	4	47	18	14	75	17	14	112	26	6	63	4	38	297	65
	9%			19%			13%			10%			13%		
Warren	11	73	1	12	69	3	15	66	7	5	48	3	43	256	14
	15%			17%			23%			10%			17%		
Washington	87	351	4	74	279	8	56	267	4	54	224	4	271	1,121	20
	25%			27%			21%			24%			24%		

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	Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>			Recidivism Rate <sup>x</sup>		
Wayne	15	74	2	12	78	2	8	71	0	5	40	0	40	263	4
	20%			15%			11%			13%			15%		
Westmoreland	74	553	88	100	581	23	101	612	34	79	445	22	354	2,191	167
	13%			17%			17%			18%			16%		
Wyoming	19	68	1	8	59	3	4	45	5	8	37	0	39	209	9
	28%			14%			9%			22%			19%		
York	246	1,012	57	250	1,016	128	241	958	136	202	794	97	939	3,780	418
	24%			25%			25%			25%			25%		
Total:	3,827	18,882	3,250	4,132	18,910	2,122	4,206	18,439	1,912	3,624	16,800	1,631	15,789	73,031	8,799
	20.3%			21.8%			22.8%			21.6%			21.6%		

<sup>x</sup> Recidivism is defined as: A subsequent adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court for a misdemeanor or felony offense within two years of case closure. Expunged cases are not included in these figures.

<sup>xx</sup> This figure represents cases closed in 2007 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases expunged.

<sup>xxx</sup> This figure represents cases closed in 2008 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases expunged.

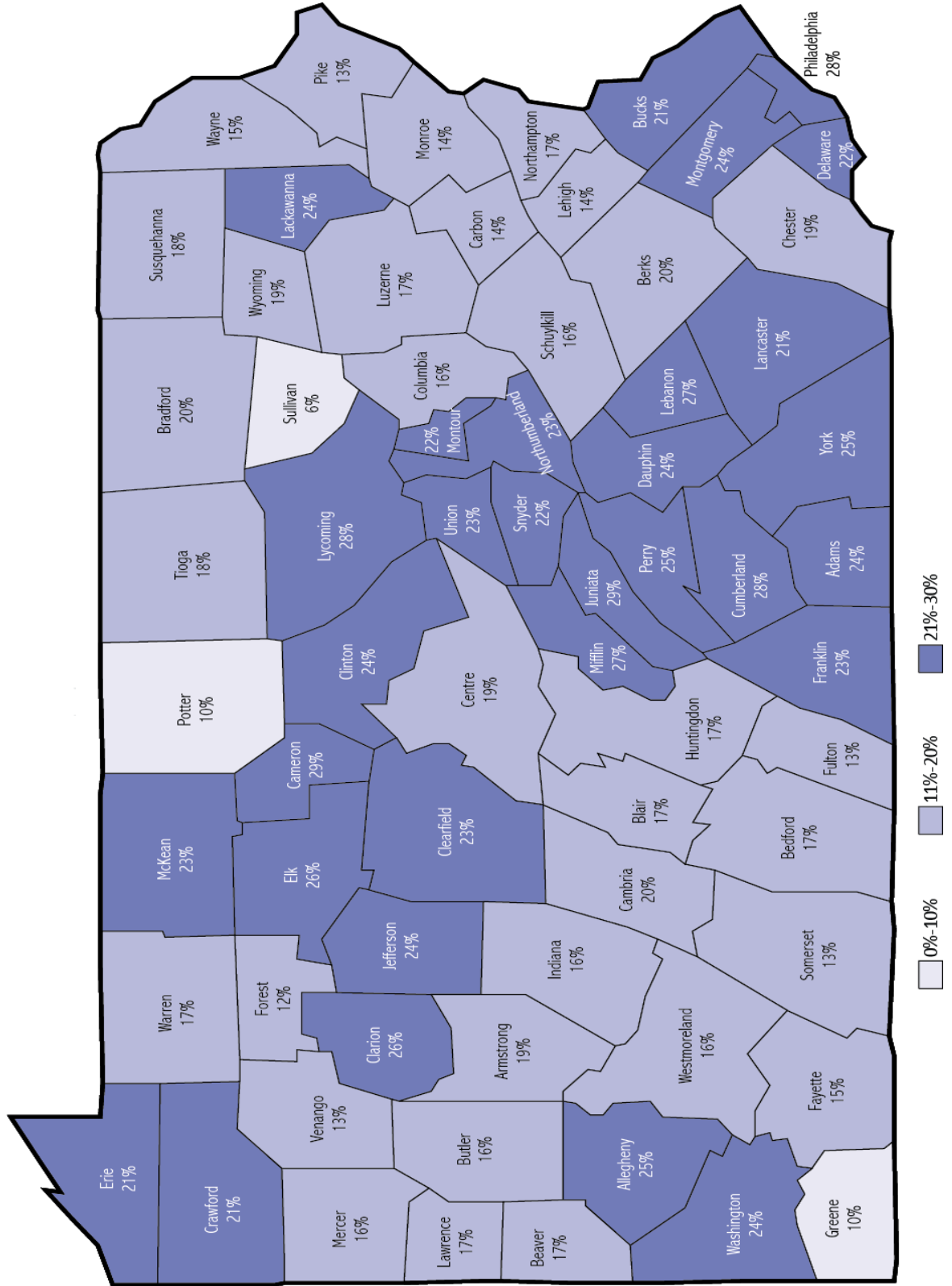
<sup>xxxx</sup> This figure represents cases closed in 2009 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases expunged.

<sup>xxxxx</sup> This figure represents cases closed in 2010 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases expunged.

<sup>xxxxxx</sup> This figure represents cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases expunged.

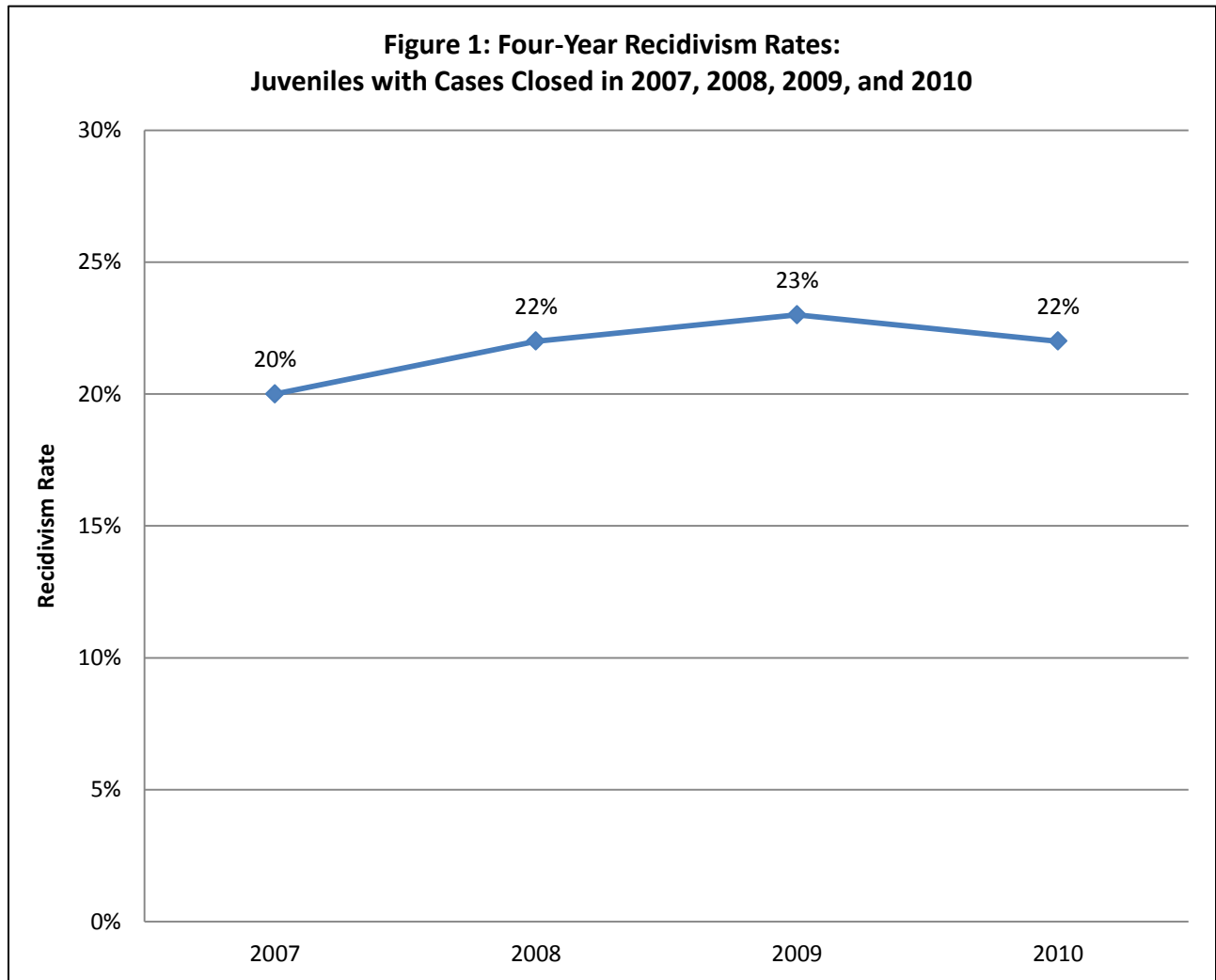
N/A\*\*: This data is unavailable.

# Pennsylvania Four-Year Average Juvenile Recidivism Rates by County: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010



## Baseline Recidivism Rates

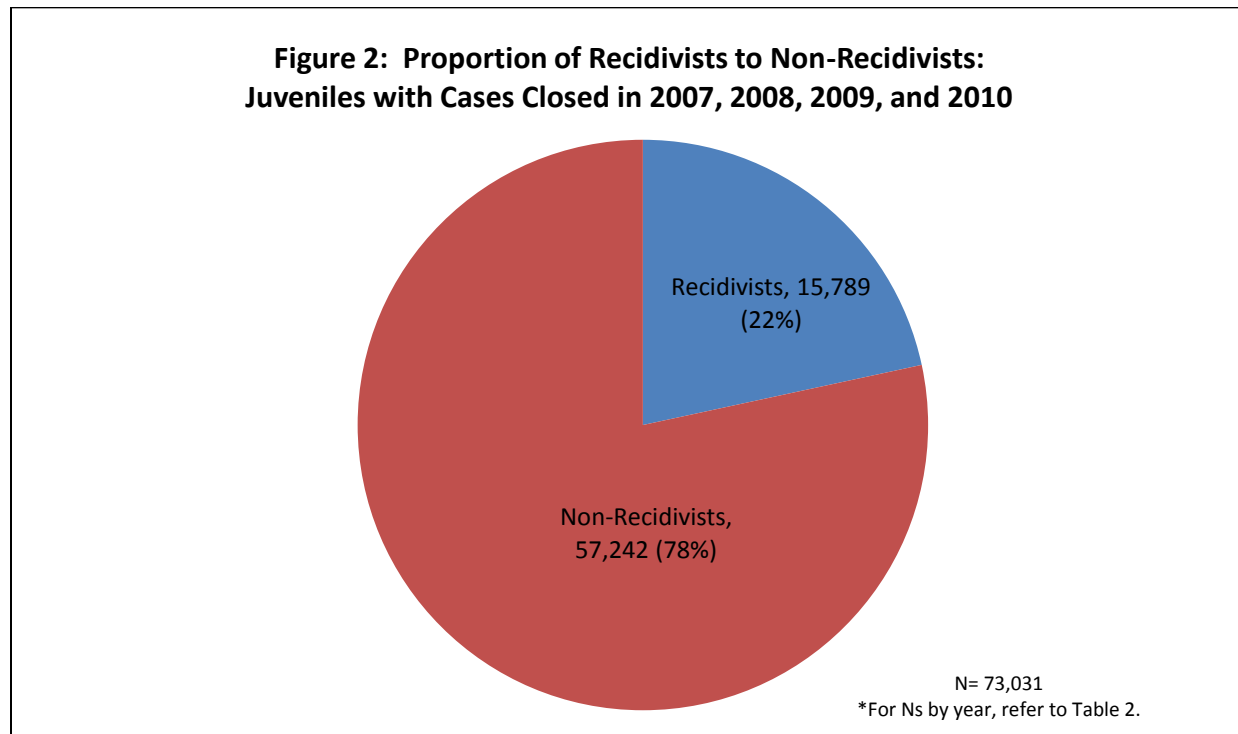
Across the four-year time period examined, recidivism rates remained fairly consistent in Pennsylvania. During the year 2007, 18,882 youth who had been under the supervision of a juvenile probation department had their case closed. Approximately 20% of these juveniles, or 3,827, re-offended within two years of case closure. Similarly, during 2008, 18,910 juveniles had a case closed. Ultimately, 4,312 juveniles, or 22% of all juveniles with a case closure, recidivated. In 2009, 18,439 juveniles had a case closure. Within 2 years of this case closure, 4,206 juveniles re-offended, equating to a 23% recidivism rate. Finally, in 2010, 16,800 juveniles had a case closed from a juvenile probation department. Approximately 22% (N= 3,624) recidivated within two years of their case closure (Refer to Table 1 above and Figure 1 below).



## Proportion of Recidivists to Non-Recidivists

Table 2 below depicts the proportion of recidivists to non-recidivists for cases closed from Pennsylvania juvenile probation departments in years 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. In 2007, 20% (N= 3,827) of juveniles were recidivists, while 80% (N= 15,055) of juveniles were non-recidivists. In 2008, 22% (N= 4,132) of juveniles were recidivists, and 78% (N= 14,778) of juveniles were non-recidivists. In 2009, 23% (N= 4,206) of juveniles were recidivists, while 77% (N= 14,233) were non-recidivists. Finally, in 2010, approximately 22% (N= 3,624) of juveniles were recidivists, while 78% (N= 13,176) were non-recidivists. The four-year recidivism average was 22% (N= 15,789), meaning 78% (N= 57,242) of juveniles with a case closure did not recidivate within two years (Refer also to Figure 2).

<b>Table 2: Proportion of Recidivists to Non-Recidivists: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Recidivists</b>	3,827	4,132	4,206	3,624	15,789
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	15,055	14,778	14,233	13,176	57,242
<b>Total</b>	18,882	18,910	18,439	16,800	73,031
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	20%	22%	23%	22%	22%
<b>Non-Recidivism Rate</b>	80%	78%	77%	78%	78%

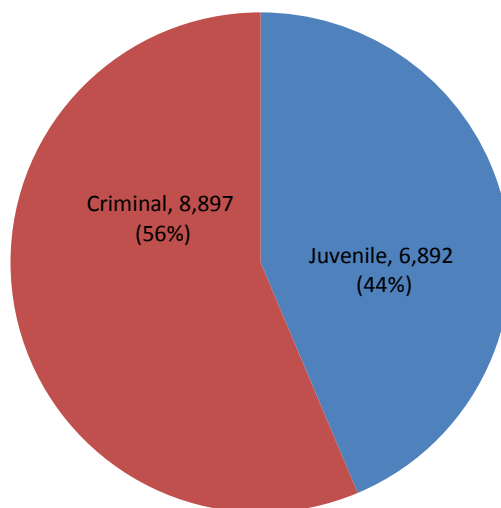


## Court of First Recidivating Case

Across the four years examined, juvenile recidivists were most likely to recidivate first in criminal court (Refer to Table 3 and Figure 3). To illustrate, among juveniles with a 2007 case closure, 54% (N= 2,058) of juvenile re-offenders recidivated first in criminal court, while 46% (N= 1,769) re-offended first in juvenile court. Similarly, among juveniles with a 2008 case closure, 55% (N= 2,259) of juveniles recidivated first in criminal court, while 45% (N= 1,873) recidivated first in juvenile court. Among juveniles with a 2009 case closure, 58% (N= 2,436) recidivated first in criminal court, while 42% (N= 1,770) recidivated first in juvenile court. Finally, of juveniles with a case closed in 2010 who recidivated, 41% (N= 1,480) re-offended first in juvenile court, while 59% (N= 2,144) re-offended first in criminal court. On average, across the four years examined, 56% (N= 8,897) of re-offenders recidivated first in criminal court, and the remaining 44% (N= 6,892) recidivated first in juvenile court.

Table 3: Court of First Recidivating Case: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010										
Court of First Recidivating Case	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists
Juvenile	1,769	46%	1,873	45%	1,770	42%	1,480	41%	6,892	44%
Criminal	2,058	54%	2,259	55%	2,436	58%	2,144	59%	8,897	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15,789</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 3: Court of First Recidivating Case:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 15,789

\*For Ns by year, refer to Table 3.

## Juvenile Offenders Who Had Criminal Convictions within Two Years of Case Closure

As previously mentioned, all recidivism data in this report was based on the juveniles' **first** recidivating cases (e.g., a juvenile may have had an adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court 6 months after his case closure AND a criminal conviction 18 months after his case closure. Only data related to the first case that resulted in the adjudication of delinquency was captured in this study). The previous section details data related to the court of the first recidivating case. There was also interest, however, in determining how many juveniles, within two years of their case closure, had a conviction in criminal court, even if it was NOT the first recidivating case. The results of this analysis are detailed below (See Table 4).

Among all juveniles with a 2007 case closure, 11% (N= 2,123) had a criminal conviction within two years. Additionally, 55% of recidivists ONLY had a criminal conviction. Approximately, 13% (N= 2,382) of juveniles with a case closure in 2008 had a conviction in criminal court within 2 years. Furthermore, 58% of the recidivist ONLY population had a criminal conviction. Of all juveniles with a 2009 case closure, 14% (N= 2,533) re-offended in criminal court within two years. Moreover, 60% of the recidivist ONLY population had a conviction in criminal court. Finally, among all juveniles with a 2010 case closure, 13% (N= 2,217) had a criminal conviction within two years. Approximately 61% of recidivists ONLY had a conviction in criminal court.

<b>Table 4: Juvenile Offenders Who Had Criminal Convictions with Two Years of Case Closure: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Number of Recidivists with a Conviction in Criminal Court within Two Years of Case Closure</b>	2,123	2,382	2,533	2,217	9,255
<b>Total Number of Recidivists by Definition</b>	3,827	4,132	4,206	3,624	15,789
<b>Total Number of Juveniles with a Case Closed</b>	18,882	18,910	18,439	16,800	73,031
<b>Proportion of Juveniles with a Case Closed who had a Conviction in Criminal Court within Two Years of Case Closure<sup>8</sup></b>	11%	13%	14%	13%	13%
<b>Proportion of Recidivists ONLY who had a Conviction in Criminal Court within Two Years of Case Closure</b>	55%	58%	60%	61%	59%

<sup>8</sup> These percentages include all juveniles who had a case closure in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010, regardless of the juveniles' ages at the time of their case closure. The reader should be cautioned that many of the juveniles were not old enough to be charged as an adult within two years of their case closure, unless they committed a felony at age 14 or older and were subject to transfer to criminal proceedings or if they committed an offense excluded from the definition of "delinquent act," which is subject to original criminal court jurisdiction. The average age of juveniles at the time of their 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure was 17 years, and this was consistent across the four years examined.

## Length of Time to Offense of Recidivating Case<sup>9</sup>

The below analysis examines the length of time that elapsed from the date of the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure to the date of the first **offense** that resulted in a subsequent adjudication of delinquency or criminal conviction (recidivating case). This analysis allows stakeholders to examine youths’ offending behaviors and determine when they are at greatest risk to re-offend. For an analysis on the length of time that elapsed between the date of the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure and the date of the subsequent **adjudication** of delinquency or criminal **conviction** of the juvenile’s recidivating case, see page 24. This latter analysis is “systems-based” and allows systems professionals to analyze when recidivists are most likely to return to juvenile or criminal court.

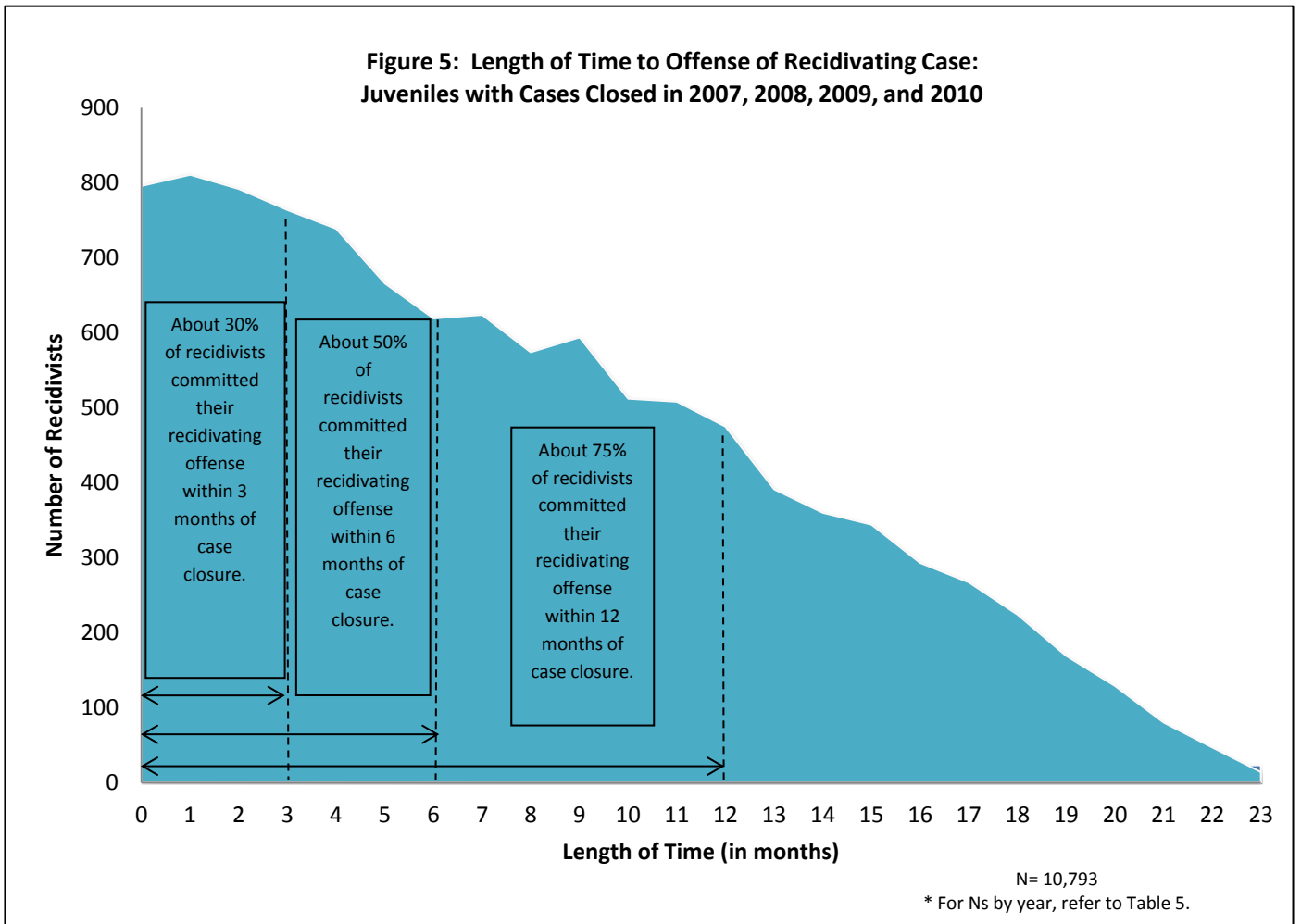
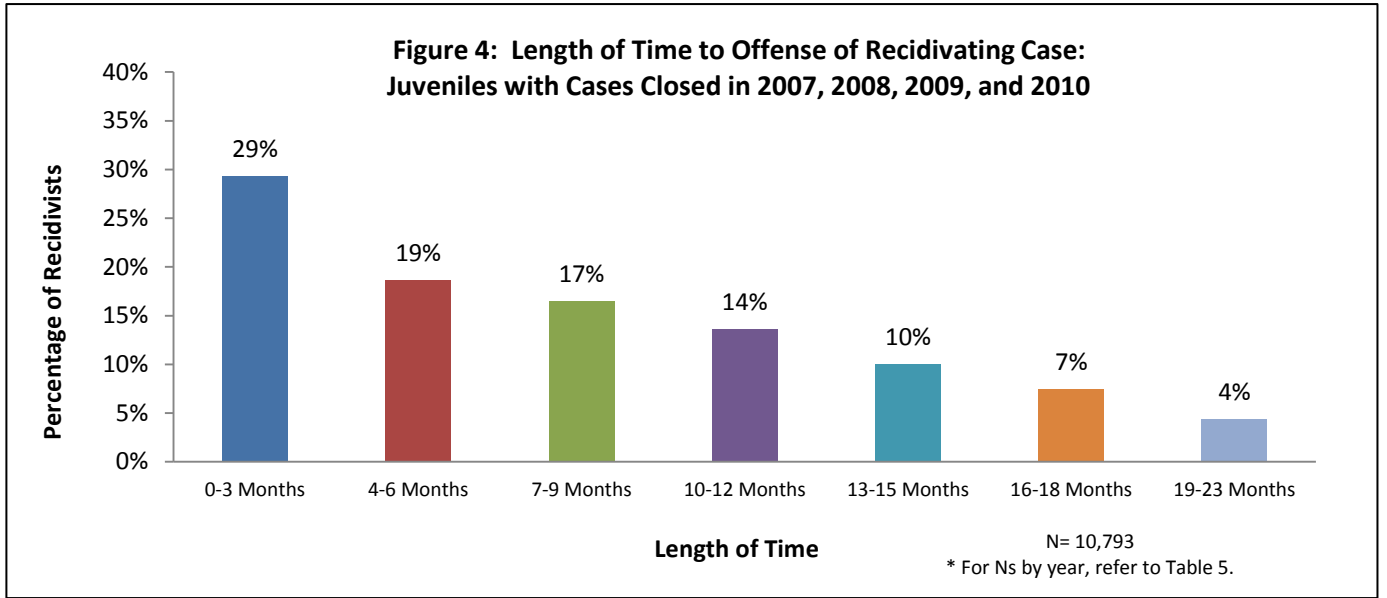
The average length of time to the juvenile’s offense that resulted in a subsequent delinquency adjudication or criminal conviction was 8 months. The median length of time to the offense was 7 months. As illustrated by Table 5 and Figures 4 and 5, the most frequent time for the recidivating offense to occur was within the first three months of case closure (29%; N= 3,163). After the first three months, the likelihood of re-offending dropped notably. Approximately 19% (N= 2,025) of recidivists committed their recidivating offense four to six months after case closure, while 17% (N= 1,792) committed their recidivating offense seven to nine months after case closure. Between months ten and twelve, an additional 14% (N= 1,495) committed their recidivating offense, and between months thirteen and fifteen approximately 10% (N= 1,095) committed their recidivating offense. Finally, 7% (N= 784) of recidivating offenses were committed between months sixteen and eighteen, and only 4% (N= 439) were committed between months nineteen and twenty-three.

Table 5: Length of Time to Offense of Recidivating Case*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010										
Length of Time to Offense	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists
<b>0-3 Months</b>	626	30%	887	30%	912	29%	738	29%	3,163	29%
<b>4-6 Months</b>	348	17%	580	19%	617	19%	480	19%	2,025	19%
<b>7-9 Months</b>	335	16%	486	16%	547	17%	424	17%	1,792	17%
<b>10-12 Months</b>	310	15%	391	13%	422	13%	372	15%	1,495	14%
<b>13-15 Months</b>	220	11%	292	10%	320	10%	263	10%	1,095	10%
<b>16-18 Months</b>	142	7%	236	8%	242	8%	164	7%	784	7%
<b>19-23 Months</b>	114	5%	117	4%	132	4%	76	3%	439	4%
<b>Total</b>	2,095		2,989		3,192		2,517		10,793	

\*The date of the offense of the recidivating case was unknown for 2,026 juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. In addition, 2,970 juveniles committed their recidivating offense prior to the date of their 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure.

<sup>9</sup> This data was calculated from the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date to the date of the first offense that resulted in a subsequent delinquency adjudication or finding of guilt in criminal court.





## Length of Time to Subsequent Delinquency Adjudication or Criminal Conviction<sup>10</sup>

The below analysis examines the length of time that elapsed from the date of the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure to the date of the subsequent **adjudication of delinquency** or **criminal conviction** of the juvenile’s recidivating case. This examination is “systems-based,” and allows systems professionals to analyze when recidivists are most likely to return to juvenile or criminal court. For an analysis on the length of time to the **offense** that resulted in the subsequent adjudication of delinquency or criminal conviction, a measure of the juvenile’s re-offending behavior, see page 22.

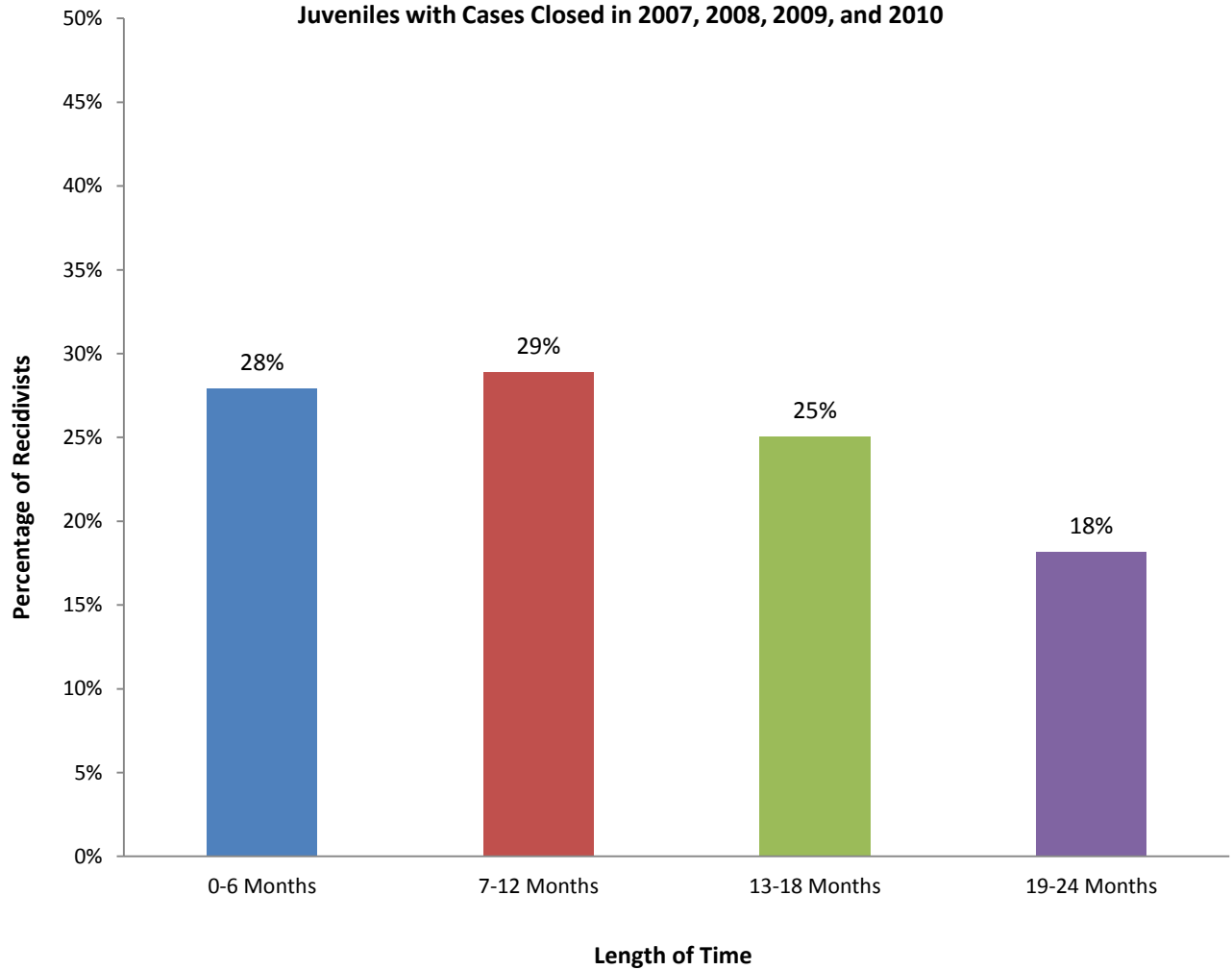
The average and median length of time to the juveniles’ subsequent delinquency adjudication or criminal conviction for youth with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was 11 months. As illustrated by Table 6 and Figures 6 and 7, the most frequent time for the subsequent delinquency adjudication or criminal conviction to occur was seven to twelve months after case closure (29%; N= 4,550), followed by zero to six months after case closure (28%; N= 4,430). Within the first year (12 months), more than half (57%; N= 8,980) of recidivists were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court. Between months thirteen and eighteen, approximately 25% (N= 3,935) of recidivists were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court, and the remaining 18% (N= 2,874) of recidivists were adjudicated or convicted between months nineteen and twenty-three.

**Table 6: Length of Time to Subsequent Delinquency Adjudication or Criminal Conviction: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Length of Time To Adjudication/ Conviction	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists
<b>0-6 Months</b>	1,037	27%	1,169	28%	1,188	28%	1,036	29%	4,430	28%
<b>7-12 Months</b>	1,117	29%	1,202	29%	1,198	28%	1,033	29%	4,550	29%
<b>13-18 Months</b>	949	25%	1,010	24%	1,085	26%	891	25%	3,935	25%
<b>19-24 Months</b>	724	19%	751	18%	735	17%	664	18%	2,874	18%
<b>Total</b>	3,827		4,132		4,206		3,624		15,789	

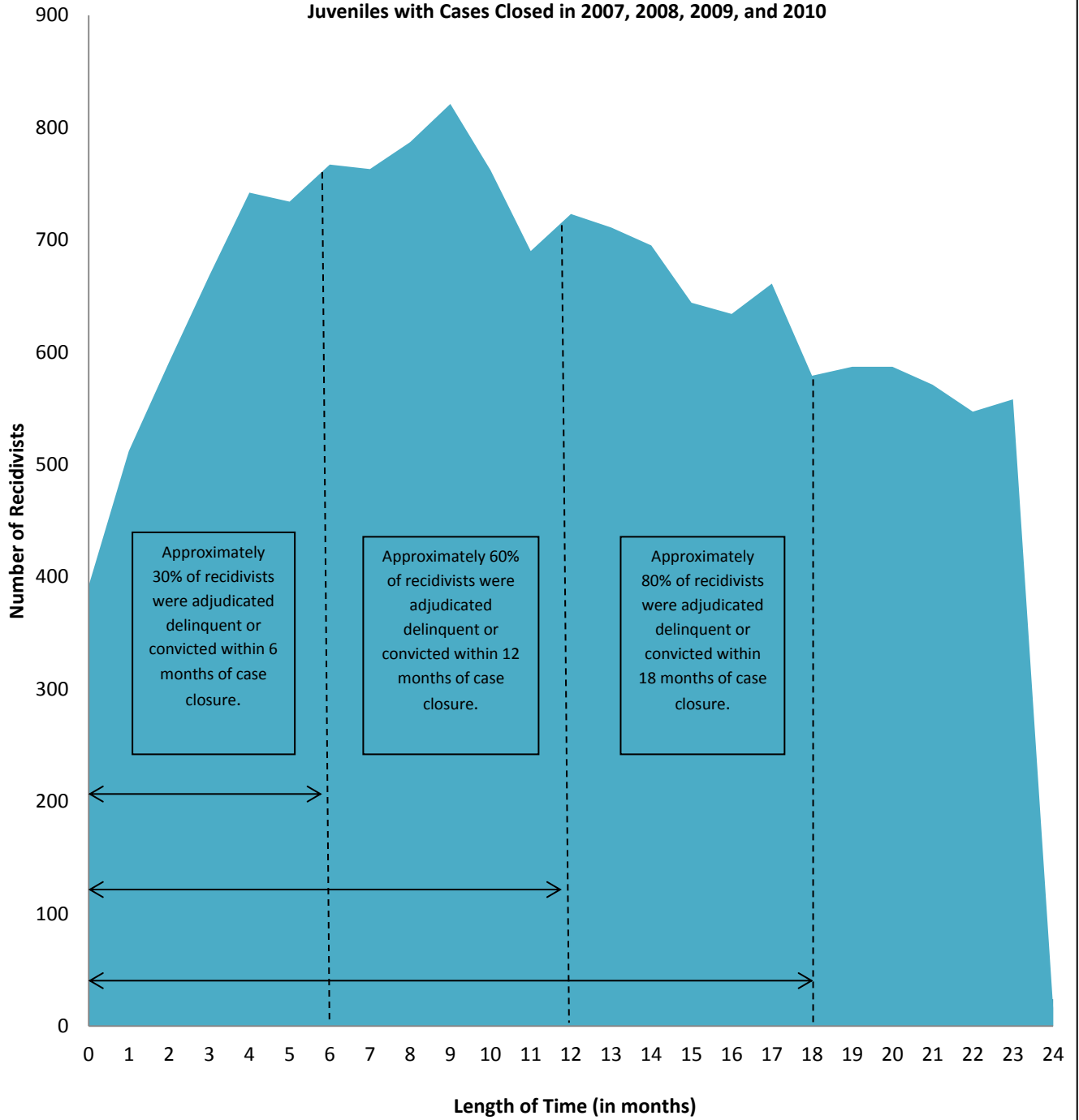
<sup>10</sup> This data was calculated from the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date to the date of the delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or finding of guilt in criminal court for the first recidivating case.

**Figure 6: Length of Time to Subsequent Delinquency Adjudication  
or Criminal Conviction:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 15,789  
\*For Ns by year, refer to Table 6.

**Figure 7: Length of Time to Subsequent Delinquency Adjudication or Criminal Conviction:  
 Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 15,789  
 \*For Ns by year, refer to Table 6.

## Recidivism Rates at Six Month Intervals

Among all juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, approximately 6% (N= 4,430) recidivated (i.e., were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court) within 6 months of their case closure date. One year (12 months) after case closure, approximately 12% (N= 8,980) had recidivated. Approximately 18% (N= 12,915) of all juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 recidivated by month 18. Within two years (24 months) of case closure, 22% (N= 15,789) of juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 recidivated (Refer to Table 7).

**Table 7: Recidivism Rates at Six Month Intervals:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Length of Time To Adjudication/ Conviction (Recidivism)	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Juveniles Who Recidivated	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Juveniles Who Recidivated	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Juveniles Who Recidivated	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Juveniles Who Recidivated	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Juveniles Who Recidivated	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>6 Months</b>	1,037	18,882	5%	1,169	18,910	6%	1,188	18,439	6%	1,036	16,800	6%	4,430	73,031	6%
<b>12 Months</b>	2,154	18,882	11%	2,371	18,910	13%	2,386	18,439	13%	2,069	16,800	12%	8,980	73,031	12%
<b>18 Months</b>	3,103	18,882	16%	3,381	18,910	18%	3,471	18,439	19%	2,960	16,800	18%	12,915	73,031	18%
<b>24 Months</b>	3,827	18,882	20%	4,132	18,910	22%	4,206	18,439	23%	3,624	16,800	21%	15,789	73,031	22%

## Span of Time between First Written Allegation and Case Closure<sup>11</sup>

Among **all youth** with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, the average span of time between the juveniles' first written allegations and their case closure date (i.e., span of involvement with the juvenile justice system), calculated from the date of the juveniles' first written allegations in their offending histories to the date of the juveniles' case closure, was 25 months. The median span of involvement was 17 months. Span of involvement with the juvenile justice system is calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation in his or her juvenile offending history to the date of the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date. **Periods of time in which the youth was NOT active with the juvenile justice system between those two dates are included in these figures as well.**

Among all **recidivists** with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 the average span of time involved with the juvenile justice system was 32 months. The median span of involvement was 26 months. Among all **non-recidivists** with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, the average span of time involved with the juvenile justice system was 23 months. The median span of involvement was 15 months. This indicates that, across all four years examined, recidivists were more likely to have spent longer periods of time involved with the juvenile justice system than non-recidivists.

Table 8 below presents the average and median span of involvement with the juvenile justice system for recidivists and non-recidivists broken down by the year the juveniles' cases closed.

Table 8: Span of Time Involved with the Juvenile Justice System: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Average	
	Average Span of Time Involved (months)	Median Span of Time Involved (months)	Average Span of Time Involved (months)	Median Span of Time Involved (months)	Average Span of Time Involved (months)	Median Span of Time Involved (months)	Average Span of Time Involved (months)	Median Span of Time Involved (months)	Average Span of Time Involved (months)	Median Span of Time Involved (months)
<b>Recidivists</b>	32	25	31	25	33	27	33	27	32	26
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	23	14	22	14	23	15	24	15	23	15

<sup>11</sup> Except where noted, data from Cameron County is not included in 2007 figures, and data from Delaware County is not included in 2008 figures.

## Delinquency Adjudication History

Among all juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 (N= 72,738), approximately 47% (N= 34,359) of juveniles had at least one adjudication of delinquency in their offending history prior to their case closure. Conversely, 53% (N= 38,379) of juveniles with a case closure in these years had never been adjudicated delinquent prior to the date of their case closure.

As shown in Table 9 below, across all four years examined, recidivists were much more likely to have been adjudicated delinquent in their offending history than non-recidivists, and there was a statistically significant relationship between having a delinquency adjudication and being a recidivist ( $\chi^2= 38.137$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>12</sup>. In 2007, 59% (N= 2,238) of recidivists had been adjudicated delinquent prior to their case closure date, while only 43% (N= 6,440) of non-recidivists had been adjudicated delinquent. Similarly, in 2008, 60% (N= 2,449) of recidivists had been adjudicated delinquent prior to their case closure date, while only 41% (N= 6,034) of non-recidivists had been adjudicated delinquent. In 2009, 64% (N= 2,679) of recidivists had been adjudicated delinquent prior to their case closure date, while only 44% (N= 6,226) of non-recidivists had been adjudicated delinquent. Finally, in 2010, 66% (N= 2,383) of recidivists had been adjudicated delinquent prior to their case closure, while approximately 45% (N= 5,910) of non-recidivists had been adjudicated delinquent.

**Table 9: Delinquency Adjudication History:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Total Number of Juveniles with a History of Adjudication	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closure	Adjudication Rate	Total Number of Juveniles with a History of Adjudication	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closure	Adjudication Rate	Total Number of Juveniles with a History of Adjudication	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closure	Adjudication Rate	Total Number of Juveniles with a History of Adjudication	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closure	Adjudication Rate	Total Number of Juveniles with a History of Adjudication	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closure	Adjudication Rate
<b>Recidivists</b>	2,238	3,825	59%	2,449	4,087	60%	2,679	4,206	64%	2,383	3,624	66%	9,749	15,742	62%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	6,440	15,047	43%	6,034	14,540	41%	6,226	14,233	44%	5,910	13,176	44%	24,610	56,996	43%
<b>Total</b>	8,678	18,872	46%	8,483	18,627	46%	8,905	18,439	48%	8,293	16,800	49%	34,359	72,738	47%

<sup>12</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

## Written Allegation History<sup>13</sup>

The following analysis examined whether recidivists had more total referrals (i.e., written allegations) to a probation department prior to their case closure date than non-recidivists. As illustrated by Table 10 below, recidivists averaged three written allegations each, while non-recidivists averaged two written allegations each. This was consistent across all four years examined.

Among juveniles with a case closed in 2007, the range of written allegations for recidivists was 1-21, as was the range for non-recidivists. Among juveniles with a case closed in 2008, the range of written allegations for recidivists was 1-21, while the range for non-recidivists was 1-20. Among juveniles with a case closed in 2009, the range of written allegations for recidivists was 1-21, while the range for non-recidivists was 1-17. Among juveniles with a case closed in 2010, the range of written allegations for recidivists was 1-18. The range of written allegations for non-recidivists was 1-20.

**Table 10: Written Allegation History:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Total Number of Juveniles	Total Number of Written Allegations	Average Number of Written Allegations per Juvenile	Total Number of Juveniles	Total Number of Written Allegations	Average Number of Written Allegations per Juvenile	Total Number of Juveniles	Total Number of Written Allegations	Average Number of Written Allegations per Juvenile	Total Number of Juveniles	Total Number of Written Allegations	Average Number of Written Allegations per Juvenile	Total Number of Juveniles	Total Number of Written Allegations	Average Number of Written Allegations per Juvenile
<b>Recidivists</b>	3,825	10,418	3	4,087	11,143	3	4,206	11,655	3	3,624	10,099	3	15,742	43,315	3
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	15,047	27,934	2	14,540	26,046	2	14,233	26,146	2	13,176	24,453	2	56,996	104,579	2
<b>Total</b>	18,872	38,352	2	18,627	37,189	2	18,439	37,801	2	16,800	34,552	2	72,738	147,894	2

<sup>13</sup> The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juveniles' offending histories up to the date of the juveniles' 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure.



## Recidivism Rate by Total Number of Written Allegations

The following analysis was conducted to determine if there was a relationship between the total number of referrals (i.e., written allegations) to a juvenile probation department that an individual had in his or her juvenile offending history and the likelihood of re-offending. The results indicated that there was a statistically significant relationship between the number of total written allegations to a juvenile probation department and the likelihood of recidivating ( $\chi^2=154.522$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>14</sup>. More specifically, juveniles who had two or more total referrals were significantly more likely to recidivate, while juveniles with only one referral (for the case that closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010) were significantly less likely to recidivate.

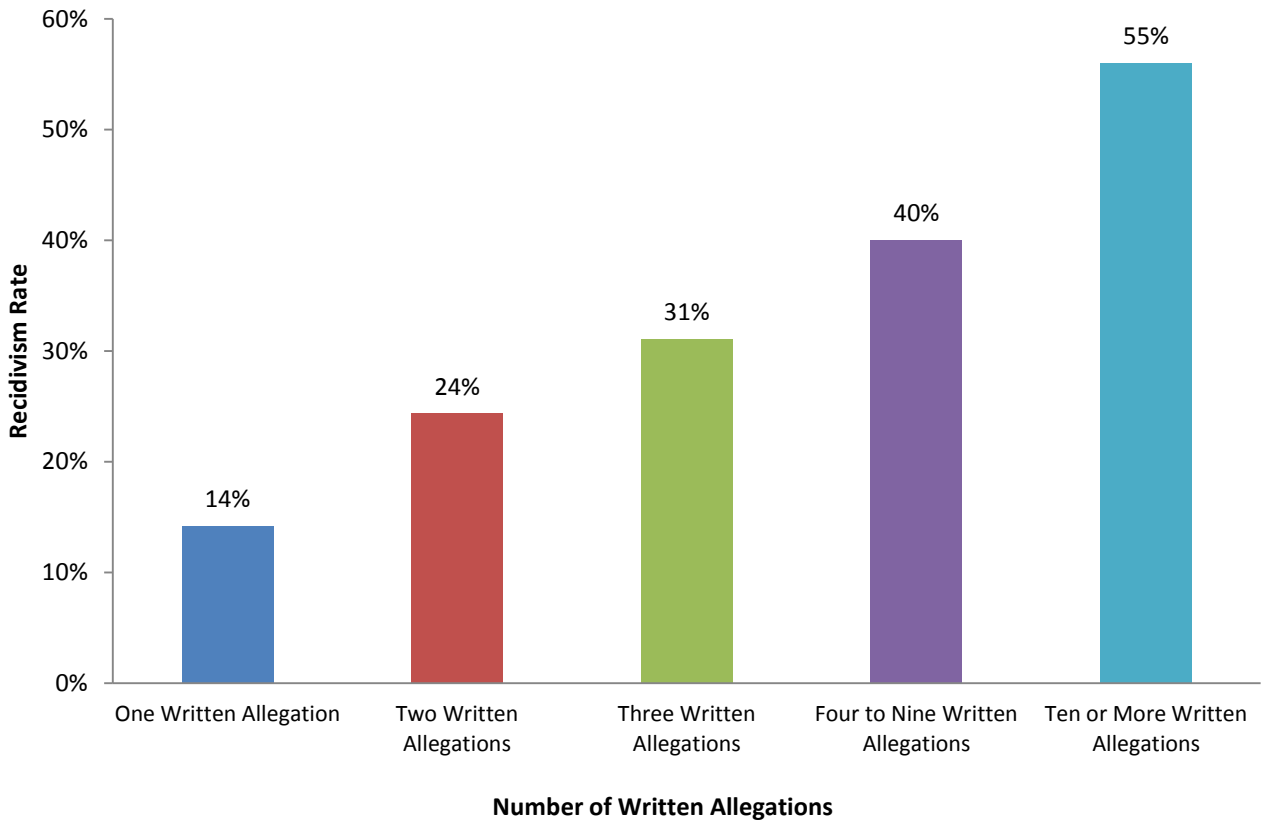
As shown in Table 11 and Figure 8, as the number of total referrals to a juvenile probation department a youth had increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism. Across the four years examined, juveniles with only one written allegation to a probation department re-offended, on average, at a rate of 14% (N= 5,593). Juveniles with two total written allegations recidivated at a rate of 24% (N= 3,789). Approximately one in three (31%; N= 2,315) juveniles with three total written allegations re-offended, and 40% (N= 3,768) of juveniles with four to nine written allegations recidivated. Juveniles who had ten or more written allegations in their offending history recidivated at a rate of 55% (N= 277).

Please see Appendix B (Table 105) for the total number of recidivists and the total number of cases closed by number of written allegations by year.

<b>Table 11: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Written Allegations: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Total Number of Written Allegations</b>	Recidivism Rate	Recidivism Rate	Recidivism Rate	Recidivism Rate	Recidivism Rate
<b>One</b>	13%	14%	15%	14%	14%
<b>Two</b>	24%	25%	25%	23%	24%
<b>Three</b>	28%	32%	33%	30%	31%
<b>Four to Nine</b>	36%	41%	42%	40%	40%
<b>Ten or More</b>	51%	57%	60%	52%	55%

<sup>14</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 8: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Written Allegations:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 72,738

\*For Ns of each category by year, refer to Table 105 in Appendix B.

## Section 2. Demographic Variables: Summary of Key Findings

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- Recidivists were, on average, one year younger than non-recidivists at the time of their first written allegation (14 years vs. 15 years, respectively) (page 35).
- The younger the juvenile was at the time of his or her first *written allegation*, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. Conversely, the older the juvenile was at the time of his or her first *written allegation*, the less likely he or she was to recidivate (page 36).
- Recidivists were, on average, one year younger than non-recidivists at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency (15 years vs. 16 years) (page 38).
- The younger the juvenile was at the time of his or her first *adjudication of delinquency*, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. Conversely, the older the juvenile was at the time of his or her first *adjudication of delinquency*, the less likely he or she was to recidivate (page 39).
- The average and median age at case closure for both recidivists and non-recidivists was 17 years (page 41).
- The older the juvenile was at the time of *case closure*, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. The younger the juvenile was at *case closure*, the less likely he or she was to recidivate (page 42).
- The average and median age of recidivists at the time of recidivism was 18 years (page 44).
- Males accounted for 51% of the general population of youth in Pennsylvania between 2007 and 2010, though they accounted for 76% of all initial dispositions that occurred between this time period. Males also accounted for 88% of the recidivist population (pages 46-47).
- Males recidivated at a rate 2.5 times higher than females (26% vs. 10%) (page 48).
- Black juveniles comprised 16% of the general population of youth in Pennsylvania between 2007 and 2010, although they accounted for approximately 43% of all initial dispositions that occurred in this time period. Black juveniles also accounted for approximately 44% of the recidivist population (pages 51-52).
- White juveniles comprised 81% of the general population of youth in Pennsylvania between 2007 and 2010, although they accounted for approximately 57% of all initial dispositions that occurred in this time period. White juveniles also accounted for approximately 56% of the recidivist population (pages 51-52).

## **Section 2. Demographic Variables: Summary of Key Findings (Continued)**

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- Approximately 3 in 10 (27%) Black juveniles re-offended. Approximately 2 in 10 (19%) White juvenile offenders recidivated. About 1 in 10 (10%) Asian juvenile offenders recidivated (page 53).
- Black males and White males re-offended at the highest rates (33% and 22%, respectively). Asian males re-offended at a rate of 13%, followed by Black females at 12%. Approximately 10% of White females re-offended, while no Asian females recidivated (page 55).
- Approximately 92% of Pennsylvania’s general population of youth was non-Hispanic between 2007 and 2010, while 8% was Hispanic. During this time period, however, approximately 89% of the recidivist population was non-Hispanic, while 11% was Hispanic (pages 58-59).
- Hispanic youth re-offended at a rate of 21%, while non-Hispanic youth recidivated at a rate of 22% (page 60).
- According to 2007-2010 Census data, approximately 71% of juveniles’ parents in the United States were married, while 10% were never married. Conversely, approximately 19% of recidivists’ parents were married, while approximately 47% of recidivists’ parents were never married (pages 63-65).
- 81% of recidivists were from “disrupted” family situations (e.g., biological parents never married, biological parents separated/divorced, one/both biological parents deceased). Only 19% of recidivists’ parents were married (page 62).
- Juveniles with one or both parents deceased re-offended at the highest rate (26%) among all family status groups (page 66).
- White juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2010 were most likely to have a family status of separated/divorced (36%). Black juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents never married (67%). Asian juveniles were most likely to have a family status of married (54%) (page 68).
- Between the three major race groups (White, Black, Asian), Black juvenile offenders were most likely to recidivate, regardless of their family status, compared to White juvenile offenders and Asian juvenile offenders (page 70).
- Within each of the three major race groups (White, Black, Asian), those with a family status of one or both parents deceased recidivated at the highest rate (page 70).

## Section 2. Demographic Variables

### Age<sup>15</sup> at First Written Allegation

Across all four years examined, the average and median age at the time of a juvenile’s first known referral (written allegation) to a juvenile probation department was 15 years. As shown in Table 12, recidivists were slightly younger than non-recidivists at the time of their first written allegation (14 years vs. 15 years), and this was consistent for 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 case closures.

<b>Table 12: Age at First Written Allegation: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Average	
	Average Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Median Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Average Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Median Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Average Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Median Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Average Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Median Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Average Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Median Age at First Written Allegation (in years)
<b>Recidivists</b>	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
<b>Non- Recidivists</b>	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

<sup>15</sup> The age at first written allegation was calculated from the juvenile’s date of birth to the date of his or her first written allegation recorded in the PaJCMS.

## Recidivism Rates by Age at First Written Allegation

The data also illustrated that a significant relationship existed between the age of the juvenile at the time of his or her first written allegation to a juvenile probation department and recidivism ( $\chi^2= 29.071$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>16</sup>. More specifically, juveniles aged twelve or younger at the time of their first written allegation to a juvenile probation department were significantly more likely to recidivate, while those aged sixteen or older at the time of their first written allegation were significantly less likely to re-offend.

In general, as age at the time of the youth's first written allegation to a juvenile probation department increased, the likelihood of recidivism decreased, indicating an inverse relationship between the two variables (Refer to Table 13 and Figure 9). This trend was consistent across all four years examined.

Please see Appendix B (Table 106) for the total number of recidivists and the total number of cases closed by age at first written allegation groups by year.

<b>Table 13: Recidivism Rates by Age<sup>17</sup> at First Written Allegation*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Age at First Written Allegation</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>Five<sup>18</sup></b>	N/A	0%	N/A	N/A	0%
<b>Six</b>	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Seven</b>	44%	0%	43%	50%	41%
<b>Eight</b>	26%	29%	43%	17%	28%
<b>Nine</b>	35%	39%	39%	28%	36%
<b>Ten</b>	30%	32%	31%	26%	30%
<b>Eleven</b>	27%	29%	32%	30%	30%
<b>Twelve</b>	26%	28%	29%	25%	27%
<b>Thirteen</b>	25%	26%	27%	25%	26%
<b>Fourteen</b>	22%	25%	25%	25%	24%
<b>Fifteen</b>	20%	21%	22%	22%	21%
<b>Sixteen</b>	17%	19%	18%	18%	18%
<b>Seventeen</b>	13%	16%	17%	16%	15%
<b>Eighteen</b>	15%	16%	14%	14%	15%

\* The age at first written allegation was unknown for 48 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 152 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 93 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 50 juveniles with a case closed in 2010.

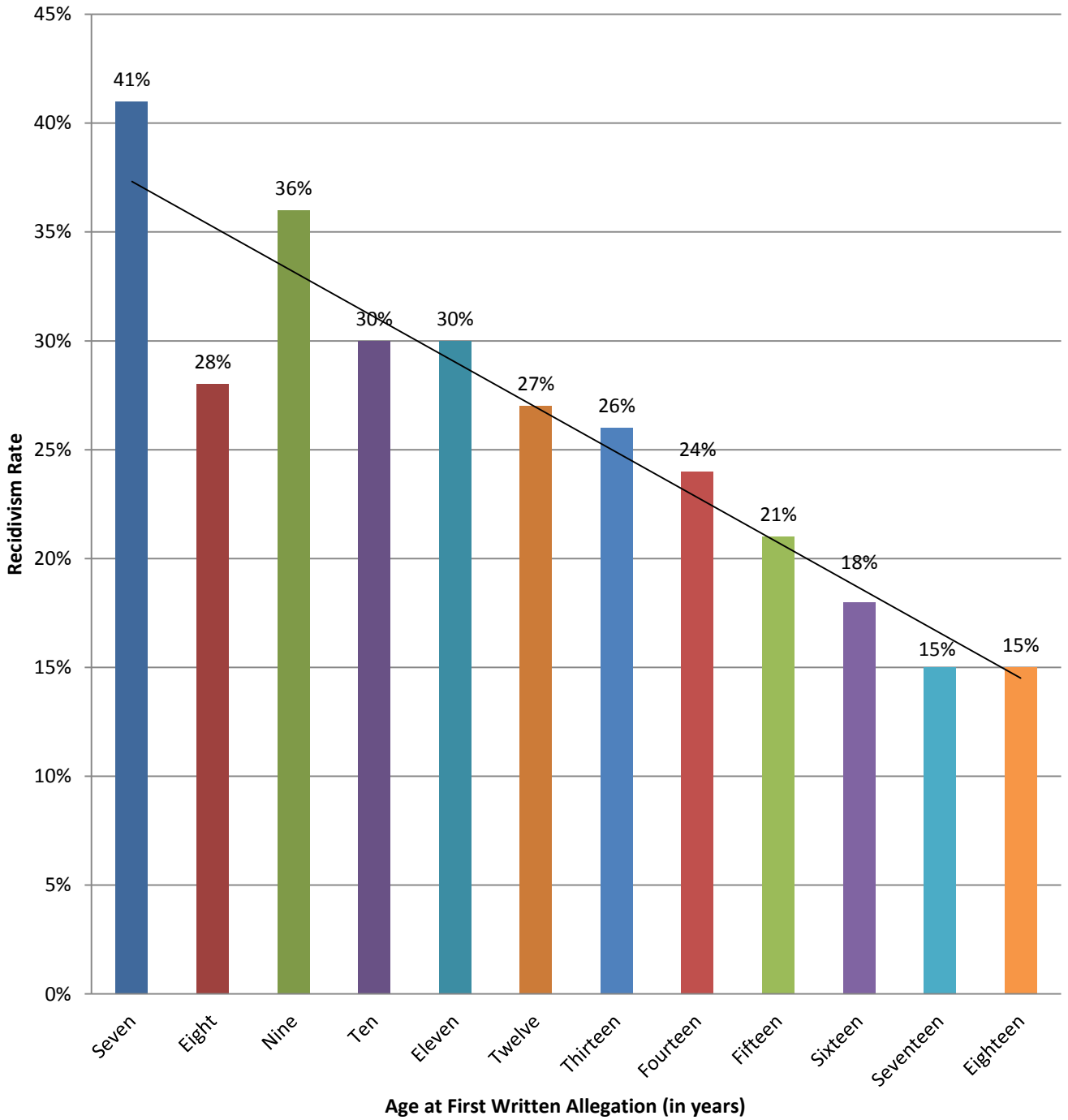
N/A: Not applicable. There were no juveniles in this age group who had a written allegation to a probation department for a delinquent act.

<sup>16</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

<sup>17</sup> Please note: These figures represent the age of the juveniles at the time of their *first ever* written allegation to a juvenile probation department, not the age of the juveniles at the time of their written allegation for the case that closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010.

<sup>18</sup> Even though juveniles cannot be adjudicated delinquent for offenses that occur prior to the age of ten, juvenile probation departments may still receive referrals for delinquent acts allegedly committed by these young youth. In these instances, the juvenile may be referred to another agency, such as Children and Youth Services, and could be adjudicated as a dependent child, as defined by the Pennsylvania Juvenile Act.

**Figure 9: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Written Allegation\*:  
 Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 72,395

\*For Ns of each age group, refer to Table 106 in Appendix B.

<sup>x</sup> Due to the small number of youth who were aged five and six at the time of their first written allegation to a juvenile probation department, they are not included in this chart.

## Age<sup>19</sup> at First Adjudication of Delinquency

Among all juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 who had been adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court at some point in their offending history prior to their case closure date (N= 34,292), the average age at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency was 15 years, while the median age at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency was 16 years. As illustrated by Table 14 below, recidivists were generally younger than non-recidivists at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency (15 years vs. 16 years).

Table 14: Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Average	
	Average Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Median Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Average Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Median Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Average Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Median Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Average Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Median Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Average Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Median Age at First Adjudication (in years)
<b>Recidivists</b>	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	16	16	15	16	15	16	15	15	15	16

<sup>19</sup> Age at first adjudication of delinquency was calculated from the juvenile's date of birth to the date of his or her first adjudication of delinquency recorded in the PaJCMS.



## Recidivism Rates by Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency<sup>20</sup>

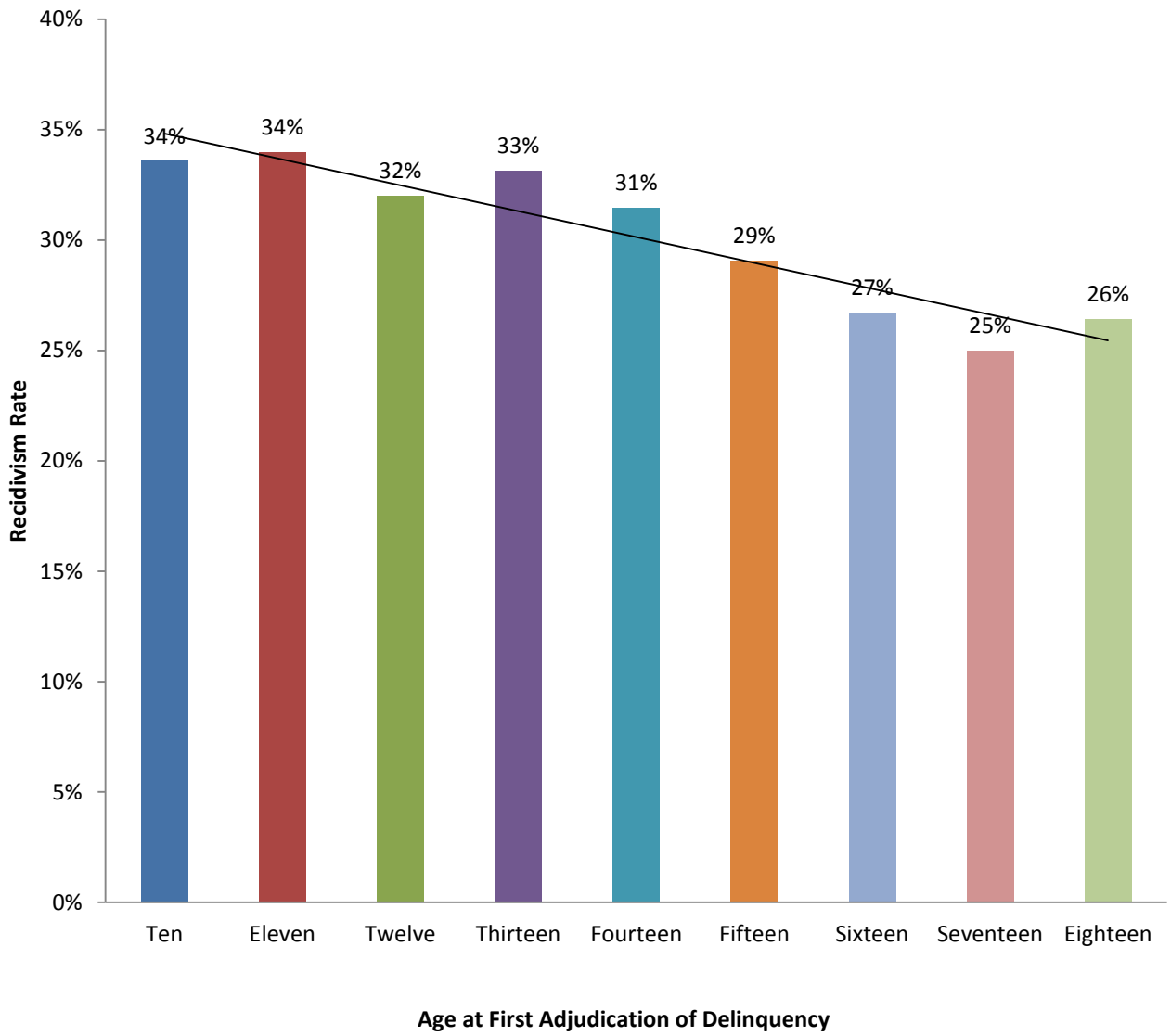
Across the four years examined, the data illustrated a slight inverse relationship between the age of the juvenile at the time of his or her first adjudication of delinquency and the likelihood of recidivism. That is, the younger juveniles were at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency, the more likely they were to re-offend. Conversely, the older juveniles were at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency, the less likely they were to re-offend (see Table 15). This relationship, however, was not statistically significant.

Please see Appendix B (Table 107) for the total number of recidivists and the total number of cases closed by age at first adjudication of delinquency groups by year.

<b>Table 15: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>Ten</b>	27%	48%	31%	32%	34%
<b>Eleven</b>	30%	34%	34%	37%	34%
<b>Twelve</b>	29%	34%	33%	31%	32%
<b>Thirteen</b>	29%	37%	34%	32%	33%
<b>Fourteen</b>	30%	33%	32%	31%	31%
<b>Fifteen</b>	26%	28%	32%	30%	29%
<b>Sixteen</b>	24%	27%	29%	27%	27%
<b>Seventeen</b>	24%	25%	26%	26%	25%
<b>Eighteen</b>	25%	27%	26%	28%	26%

<sup>20</sup> Age at first adjudication of delinquency was calculated from the juvenile's date of birth to the date of his or her first adjudication of delinquency recorded in the PaJCMS.

**Figure 10: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 34,137

\*For Ns of each age group, refer to Table 107 in Appendix B.

## Age<sup>21</sup> at Case Closure<sup>22</sup>

The average and median age of all juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure at the time of case closure was 17 years. The average and median age of recidivists at the time of case closure was 17 years, as was the average and median age of non-recidivists. Approximately three-quarters (73%; N= 53,109) of all juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were between the ages of 15 and 18 at the time of their case closure. Approximately 70% (N= 10,976) of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure who were recidivists were between the ages of 15 and 18 at case closure; similarly, 74% (N= 42,137) of non-recidivists were between these ages (Refer to Table 16).

Please see Appendix B (Table 108) for the total number of recidivists and non-recidivists by age at case closure by year.

**Table 16: Age at Case Closure:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Age at Case Closure	2007 Total	2008 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total	Four-Year Total
<b>Ten</b>	35	28	33	22	118
<b>Eleven</b>	139	113	140	122	514
<b>Twelve</b>	312	321	309	317	1,259
<b>Thirteen</b>	749	717	685	603	2,754
<b>Fourteen</b>	1,367	1,325	1,245	1,125	5,062
<b>Fifteen</b>	2,137	2,158	2,017	1,713	8,025
<b>Sixteen</b>	2,940	2,835	2,793	2,451	11,019
<b>Seventeen</b>	3,993	4,023	3,774	3,434	15,224
<b>Eighteen</b>	4,797	4,877	4,758	4,413	18,845
<b>Nineteen</b>	1,473	1,509	1,555	1,427	5,964
<b>Twenty</b>	492	534	619	568	2,213
<b>Twenty-One</b>	448	470	511	605	2,034
<b>Total</b>	18,882	18,910	18,439	16,800	73,031

<sup>21</sup> Age at case closure was calculated from the juvenile's date of birth to his or her 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date.

<sup>22</sup> Data from cases closed in Cameron County in 2007 and Delaware County in 2008 are included in these figures.

## Recidivism Rates by Age at Case Closure<sup>23</sup>

As illustrated by Table 17 and Figure 11, in general, across all four years examined, as age at the time of the juvenile's case closure increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism. The exception to this trend, however, was for juveniles aged sixteen and seventeen at the time of their case closure. These individuals had lower recidivism rates than would be expected. That is, as recidivism rates increased steadily as the age at case closure increased, recidivism rates actually decreased for sixteen and seventeen year-olds, then spiked for eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one year olds. Individuals aged nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one were most likely to recidivate, and this relationship was statistically significant ( $\chi^2= 11.742$ ;  $p<0.01$ )<sup>24</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 109) for the total number of recidivists and cases closed by age at case closure by year.

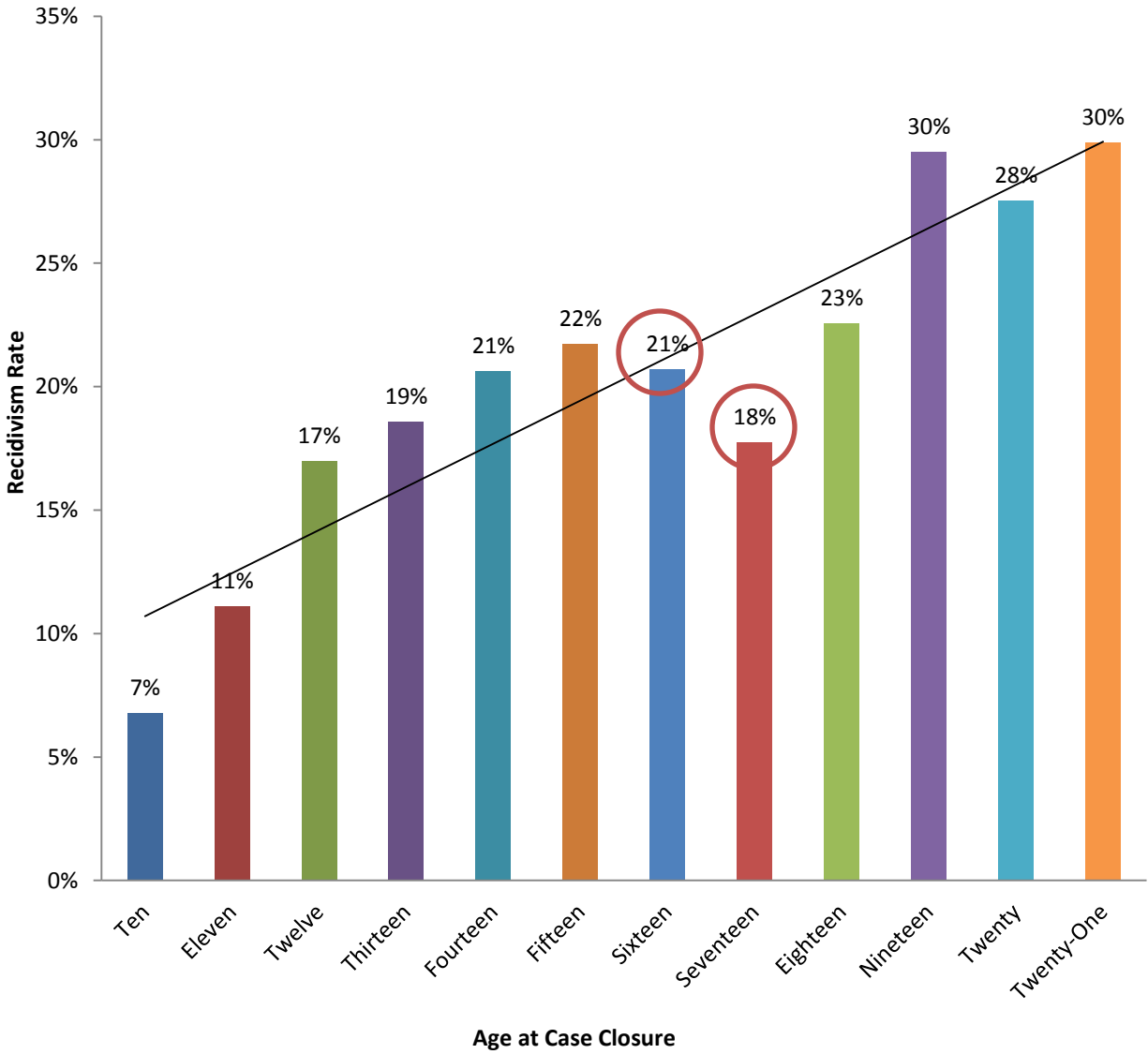
**Table 17: Recidivism Rates by Age at Case Closure:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Age at Case Closure	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate
Ten	6%	7%	5%	5%	7%
Eleven	7%	10%	14%	14%	11%
Twelve	15%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Thirteen	20%	19%	17%	17%	19%
Fourteen	20%	20%	20%	20%	21%
Fifteen	20%	23%	21%	21%	22%
Sixteen	21%	21%	20%	20%	21%
Seventeen	18%	18%	17%	17%	18%
Eighteen	20%	23%	23%	23%	23%
Nineteen	26%	29%	32%	32%	30%
Twenty	24%	29%	25%	25%	28%
Twenty-One	32%	28%	30%	30%	30%

<sup>23</sup> Data from cases closed in Cameron County in 2007 and Delaware County in 2008 are included in these figures.

<sup>24</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 11: Recidivism Rates by Age at Case Closure:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 73,031

\*For Ns of each age group, refer to Table 109 in Appendix B.

## Age<sup>25</sup> at Time of Recidivism<sup>26</sup>

The average and median age at the time of recidivism for juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was 18 years.

Furthermore, 80% (N= 12,614) of recidivists were between the ages of sixteen and twenty at the time of recidivism. This rate was consistent across all four years (Refer to Table 18).

<b>Table 18: Age at Time of Recidivism: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
<b>Age at Recidivism</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Ten</b>	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Eleven</b>	2	2	3	0	7
<b>Twelve</b>	13	19	24	20	76
<b>Thirteen</b>	49	40	58	59	206
<b>Fourteen</b>	139	128	123	119	509
<b>Fifteen</b>	279	291	272	217	1,059
<b>Sixteen</b>	435	490	478	375	1,778
<b>Seventeen</b>	634	696	653	532	2,515
<b>Eighteen</b>	737	708	692	618	2,755
<b>Nineteen</b>	844	993	1,011	840	3,688
<b>Twenty</b>	416	452	527	483	1,878
<b>Twenty-One</b>	192	237	253	250	932
<b>Twenty-Two</b>	86	75	112	111	384
<b>Twenty-Three</b>	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	3,827	4,132	4,206	3,624	15,789

<sup>25</sup> Age at time of recidivism was calculated from the juvenile's date of birth to the date of the adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court or finding of guilt in criminal court for the recidivating case.

<sup>26</sup> Data from cases closed in Cameron County in 2007 and Delaware County in 2008 are included in these figures.

## Gender

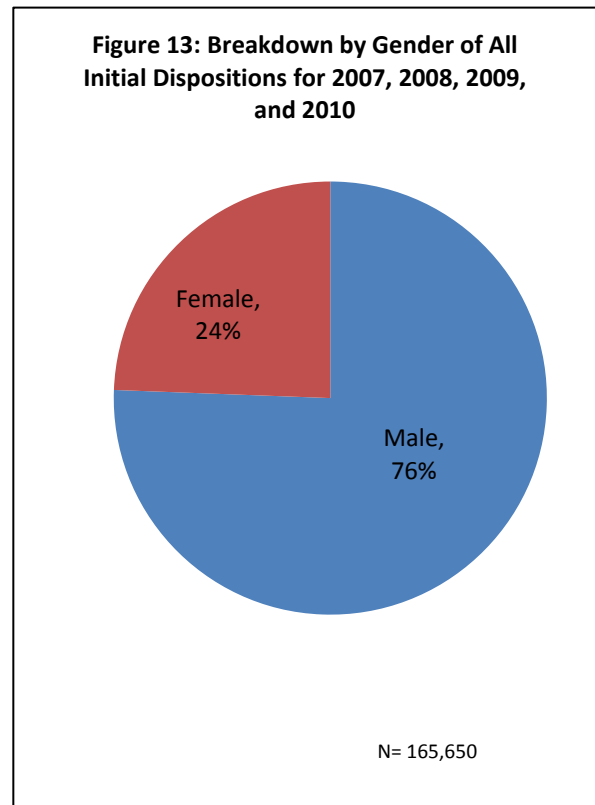
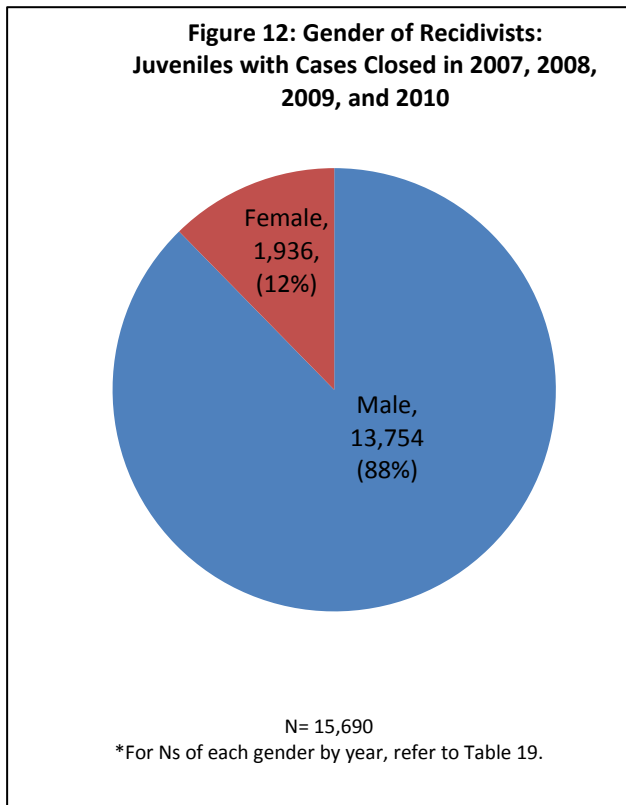
### *Gender of Recidivists*

Table 19 and Figure 12 below depict the breakdown of the gender of recidivists for juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. As illustrated, males accounted for approximately 88% (N= 13,754) of the recidivist population for these four years, while females accounted for only 12% (N= 1,936). In other words, approximately 9 out of 10 recidivists were male. This trend was consistent across the four years analyzed. For example, among juveniles with a 2007 case closure who were recidivists, 89% (N= 3,396) were male and 11% (N= 427) were female. Among juveniles with a 2008 case closure who were recidivists, 88% (N= 3,568) were male and 12% (N= 506) were female. Among juveniles with a case closure in 2009 who were recidivists, 87% (N= 3,628) were male and 13% (N= 546) were female. Finally, among juveniles with a case closure in 2010 who were recidivists, approximately 87% (N= 3,162) were male, while 13% (N= 457) were female.

<b>Table 19: Gender of Recidivists*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
<b>Gender</b>	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Total</b>	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population
<b>Male</b>	3,396	89%	3,568	88%	3,628	87%	3,162	87%	13,754	88%
<b>Female</b>	427	11%	506	12%	546	13%	457	13%	1,936	12%
<b>Total</b>	3,823		4,074		4,174		3,619		15,690	

\*The gender of 2 recidivists with a case closed in 2007, 13 recidivists with a case closed in 2008, 32 recidivists with a case closed in 2009, and 5 recidivists with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Figure 13 presents the average breakdown by gender of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 in Pennsylvania. As illustrated, males accounted for approximately 76% of all dispositions that occurred in this time period, while females accounted for 24% of all dispositions. This indicates that males accounted for a higher proportion of the recidivist population than would be expected given the total percentage of initial dispositions that occurred in the same time period. Similarly, females accounted for a smaller percentage than would be expected. These differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>27</sup>.

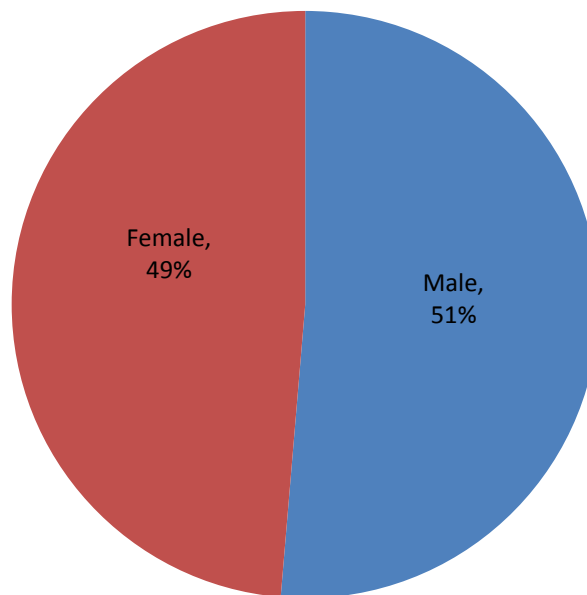


<sup>27</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.



Furthermore, data published by the Census Bureau and the Centers for Disease Control<sup>28</sup> helps to illustrate that males were more likely to be involved in the juvenile justice system and the recidivist population than would have been expected given their distribution in the general population in Pennsylvania. As presented in Figure 14, approximately 51% of the general population of juveniles aged 10-17 in Pennsylvania was male in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010, while approximately 49% of this population was female. Of all dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010, however, males accounted for 76%, while females accounted for only 24%. Similarly, approximately 88% of recidivists were male, while only 12% were female. These differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>29</sup>.

**Figure 14: Pennsylvania Population Estimates for Juveniles Aged 10-17 by Gender: Estimates for 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



<sup>28</sup> Source: Center for Disease Control. *Bridged-Race Population Estimates: 1990-2012*. Available at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-population.html>.

<sup>29</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

*Recidivism Rates by Gender*

Table 20 and Figure 15 below display the recidivism rates of males and females for juveniles who had cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. There was a significant relationship between gender and re-offending ( $\chi^2= 71.958$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>30</sup>. Across all four years analyzed, males were significantly more likely to recidivate, while females were significantly less likely to recidivate. Indeed, males recidivated at a rate approximately 2.5 times higher than that of females (26% vs. 10%, respectively). For example, of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 24% (N= 3,396) of males recidivated, while 9% (N= 427) of females recidivated. Similarly, of juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 26% (N= 3,568) of males re-offended, while 11% (N= 506) of females re-offended. In addition, 27% (N= 3,628) of males with a case closed in 2009 re-offended, while 11% (N= 546) of females recidivated. Finally, among juveniles with cases closed in 2010, 26% (N= 3,162) of males recidivated and 10% (N= 457) of females recidivated.

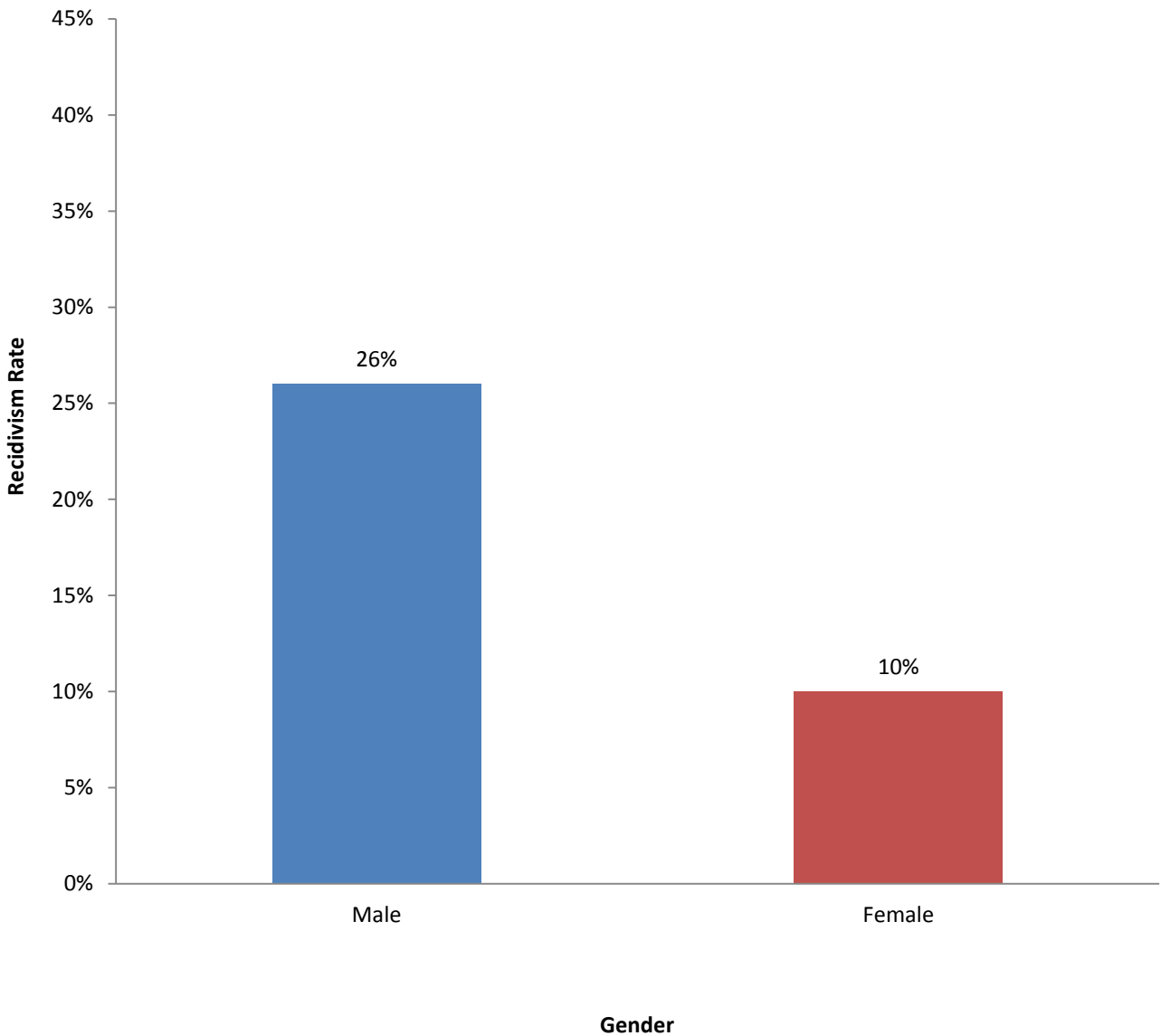
Please see Appendix B (Table 110) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by gender by year.

<b>Table 20: Recidivism Rates by Gender*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
<b>Gender</b>	<b>2007 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2008 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2009 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2010 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>Male</b>	24%	26%	27%	26%	26%
<b>Female</b>	9%	11%	11%	10%	10%

\*The gender of 23 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 396 juveniles with case closed in 2008, 351 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 9 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>30</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 15: Recidivism Rates by Gender:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 71,959

\*For Ns of each gender group, refer to Table 110 in Appendix B.

## Race

### *Race of Recidivists*

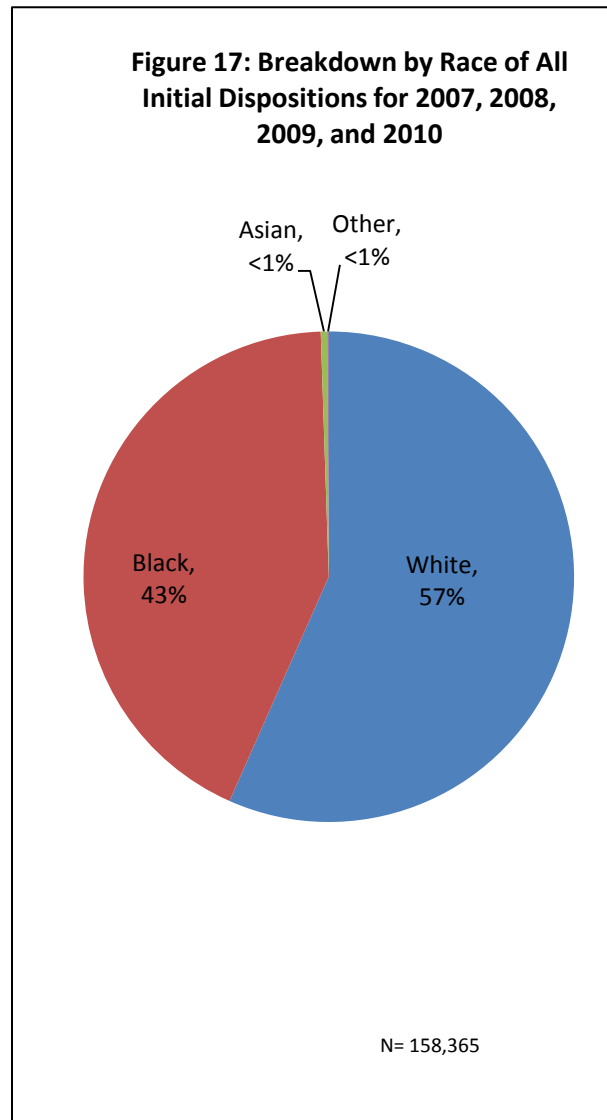
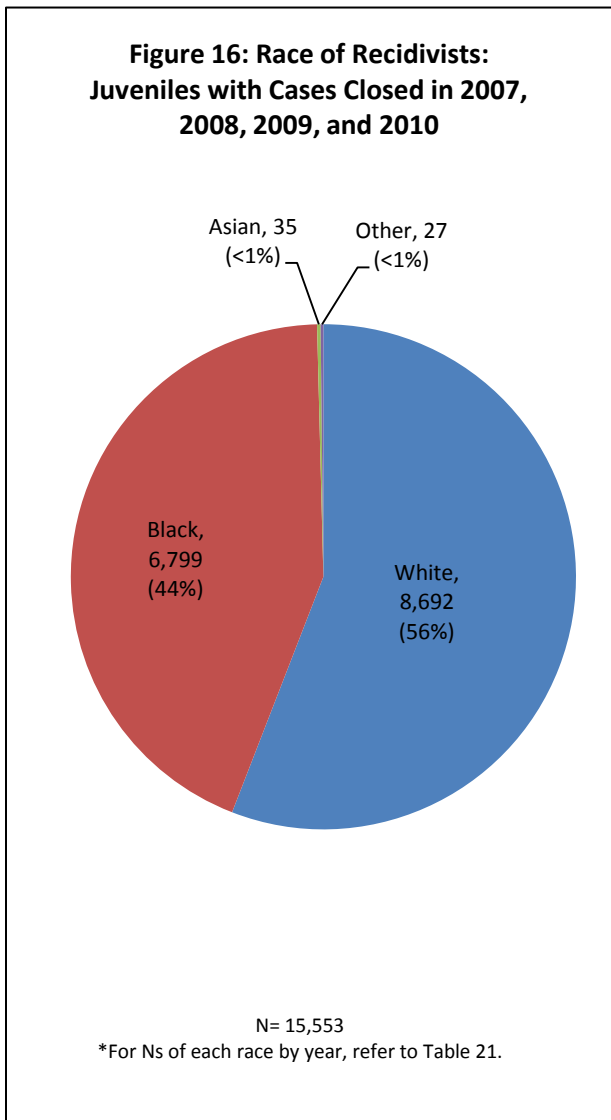
As shown in Table 21 and Figure 16, White offenders accounted for approximately 56% (N= 8,692) of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure who were recidivists. Black juveniles accounted for 44% (N= 6,799) of the recidivist population. Asian offenders and Other<sup>31</sup> offenders accounted for less than 1% (N= 62) of the recidivist population.

Table 21: Race of Recidivists*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
Race	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population
White	2,302	60%	2,290	57%	2,145	52%	1,955	55%	8,692	56%
Black	1,494	39%	1,733	43%	1,972	48%	1,600	45%	6,799	44%
Asian	6	<1%	8	<1%	11	<1%	10	<1%	35	<1%
Other	4	<1%	10	<1%	5	<1%	8	<1%	27	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15,553</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*The race of 19 recidivists with a case closed in 2007, 46 recidivists with a case closed in 2008, 73 recidivists with a case closed in 2009, and 51 recidivists with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>31</sup>The race of Other includes juveniles who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

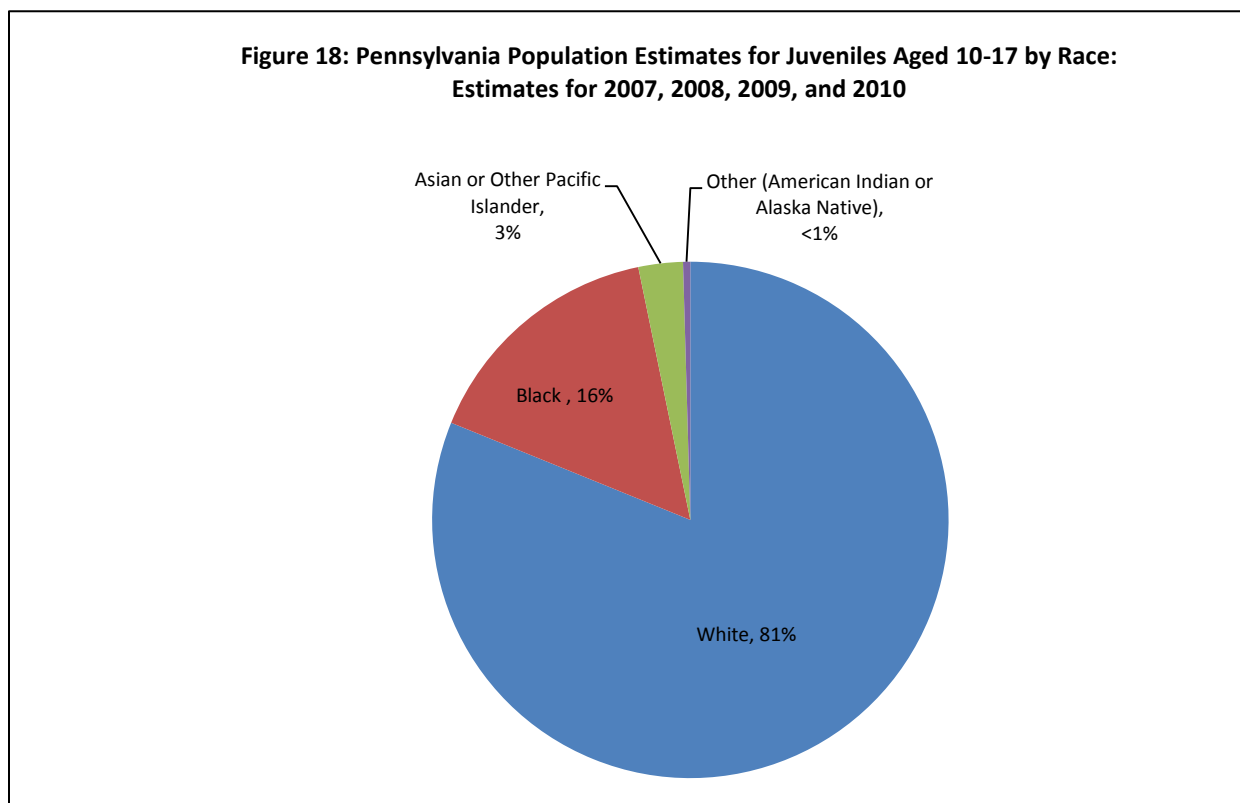
Figure 17 presents the average breakdown by race of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010. On average, White juveniles accounted for 57% of all initial dispositions that occurred in this time period, while Black juveniles accounted for approximately 43% of all initial dispositions. Asian offenders and Other offenders (i.e., American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles) accounted for less than 1% of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010. This indicates that all races comprised the recidivist population at rates that would be generally expected given the breakdown of dispositions that had occurred, and there were no statistical differences between the two populations<sup>32</sup>.



<sup>32</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

Figure 18 below presents information from the Census Bureau and the Centers for Disease Control<sup>33</sup> on the race of the general population of juveniles aged 10-17 in Pennsylvania during 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. This data illustrates that Black juveniles were disproportionately involved in the juvenile justice system in Pennsylvania during this time period, and these differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>34</sup>. More specifically, 43% of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 in Pennsylvania involved Black juvenile offenders. Similarly, 44% of recidivists were Black. According to the Census Bureau information, however, only 16% of the general population of juveniles in Pennsylvania aged 10-17 was Black.

The remaining races displayed below were less likely to be involved in the juvenile justice system in this time period, and these differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>35</sup>. White juveniles accounted for 81% of the general population of youth aged 10-17 in Pennsylvania, but accounted for only 57% of initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010, as well as 56% of the recidivist population. Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native juveniles accounted for approximately 3% of the general population of youth aged 10-17 in Pennsylvania, but accounted for less than 1% of initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010, and less than 1% of the recidivist population.



<sup>33</sup> Source: Center for Disease Control. *Bridged-Race Population Estimates: 1990-2012*. Available at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-population.html>.

<sup>34</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

<sup>35</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

*Recidivism Rates by Race*

Table 22 and Figure 19 below present the recidivism rates by the race of juveniles who had cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. The majority (99%; N= 54,671) of offenders who had a case closed in these years were either Black or White. There was a statistically significant relationship between race and the likelihood of recidivating ( $\chi^2= 36.972$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>36</sup>. Specifically, Black juveniles were significantly more likely to recidivate, while Asian juveniles were significantly less likely to recidivate. There were, however, no significant differences for White youth and Other youth (American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander).

Juvenile offenders who had identified their race as Black recidivated at the highest rate (27%; N= 8,692) across the four years examined. Juveniles who identified as Other recidivated at a rate of 20% (N= 27). White juvenile offenders recidivated at the next highest rate: 19% (N= 6,737). Juvenile offenders who identified as Asian recidivated at the lowest rate of 10% (N= 35).

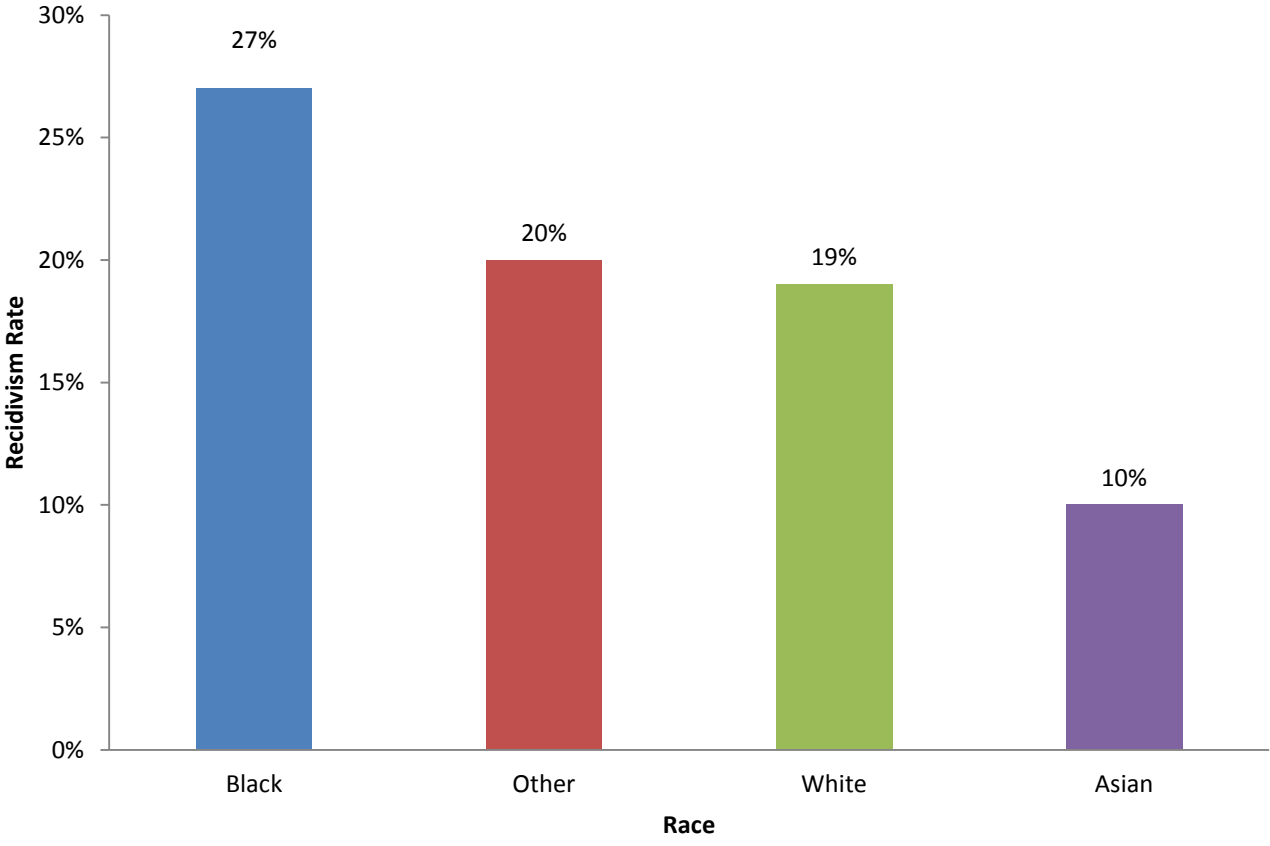
Please see Appendix B (Table 111) for the total number of recidivists and cases closed by race by year.

<b>Table 22: Recidivism Rates by Race*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
<b>Race</b>	<b>2007 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2008 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2009 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2010 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>Black</b>	25%	29%	30%	26%	27%
<b>Other</b>	17%	26%	7%	19%	20%
<b>White</b>	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%
<b>Asian</b>	7%	10%	10%	15%	10%

\*The race of 179 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 432 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 292 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 305 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>36</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 19: Recidivism Rates by Race:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 71,530

\*For Ns of each race by year, refer to Table 111 in Appendix B.



## Recidivism Rates by Race and Gender<sup>37</sup>

Table 23 and Figure 20 below present recidivism rates by race and gender. Black males (33%; N= 5,963) had the highest recidivism rate, while White males had a recidivism rate of 22% (N=7,590). Both groups of offenders recidivated at rates significantly higher than would be expected ( $\chi^2= 127.207$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>38</sup>. Black females re-offended at a rate of 12% (N= 834), and approximately 10% (N= 1,074) of White females recidivated. Finally, Asian males re-offended at a rate of 13% (N= 35), while no Asian females re-offended. Asian males, Asian females, Black females, and White females re-offended at rates significantly lower than would be expected ( $\chi^2= 127.207$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>39</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 112) for the total number of recidivists and cases closed by race and gender by year.

<b>Table 23: Recidivism Rates by Race and Gender*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
<b>Race &amp; Gender</b>	<b>2007 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2008 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2009 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2010 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>Black Male</b>	30%	34%	36%	31%	33%
<b>White Male</b>	21%	23%	22%	22%	22%
<b>Asian Male</b>	8%	14%	13%	19%	13%
<b>Black Female</b>	10%	14%	14%	11%	12%
<b>White Female</b>	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%
<b>Asian Female</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

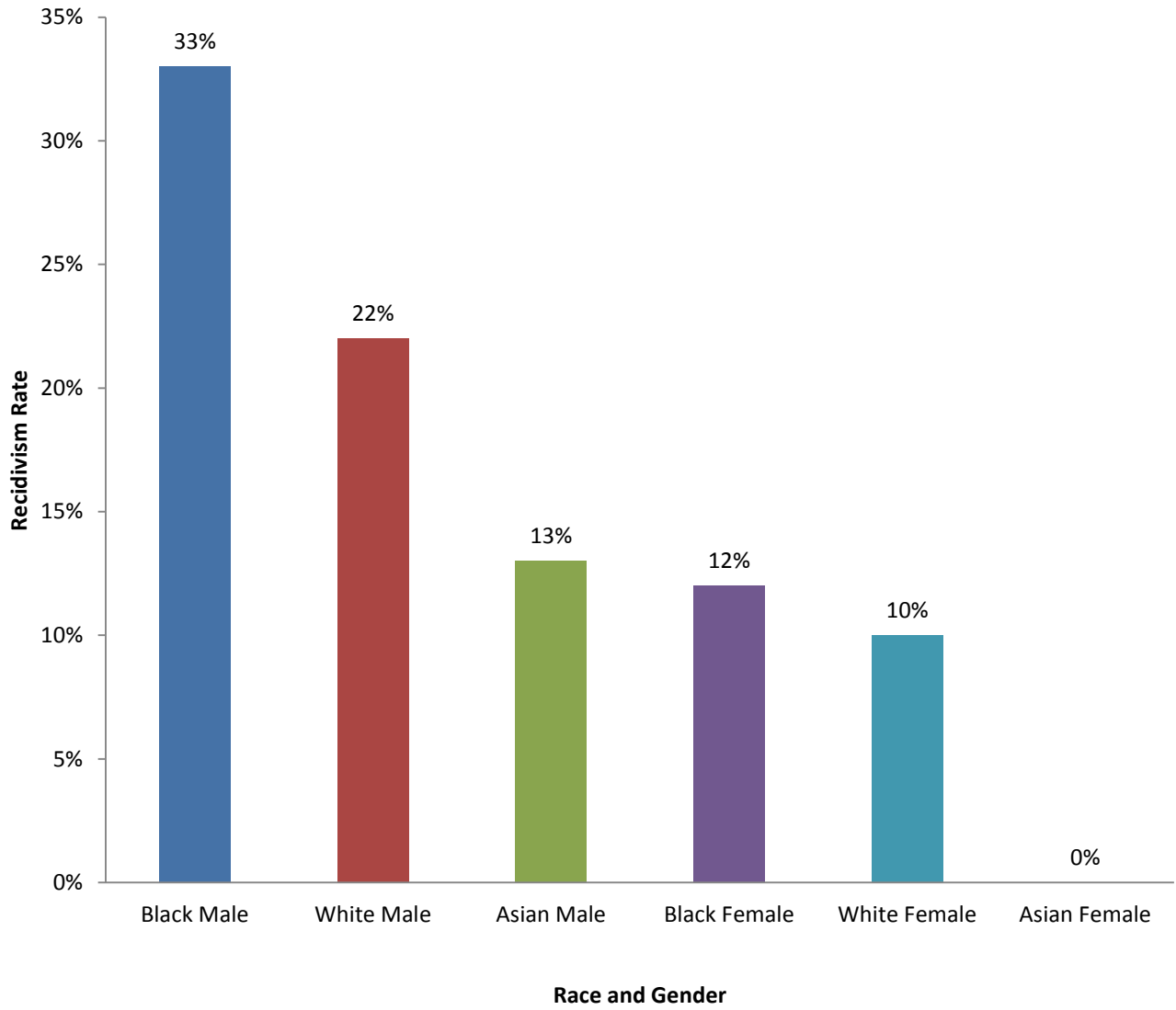
\* The race or gender of 202 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 845 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 622 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 353 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>37</sup> Due to the small number of Other offenders (i.e., American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles), they were excluded from this analysis.

<sup>38</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

<sup>39</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 20: Recidivism Rates by Race and Gender:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 70,716

\*For Ns of race and gender by year, refer to Table 112 in Appendix B.

## Ethnicity

### *Ethnicity of Recidivists*

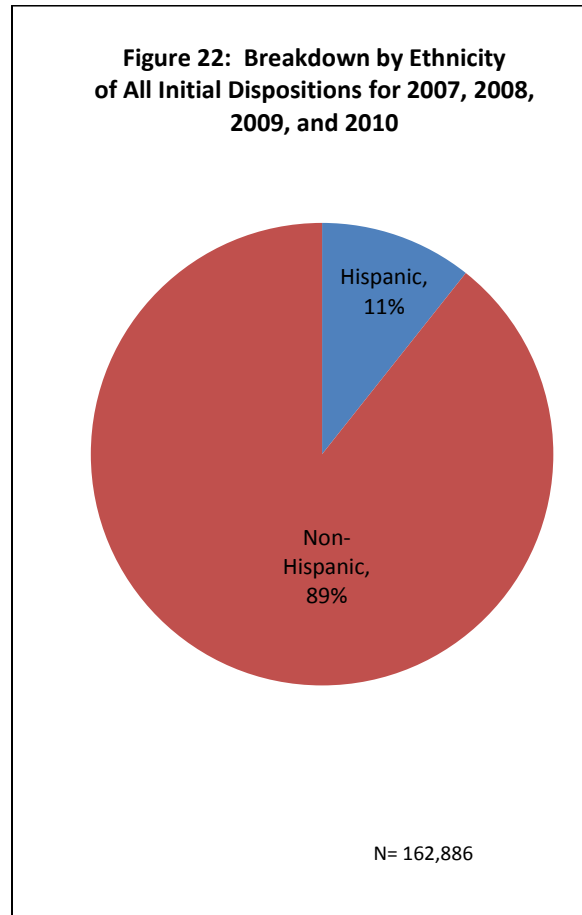
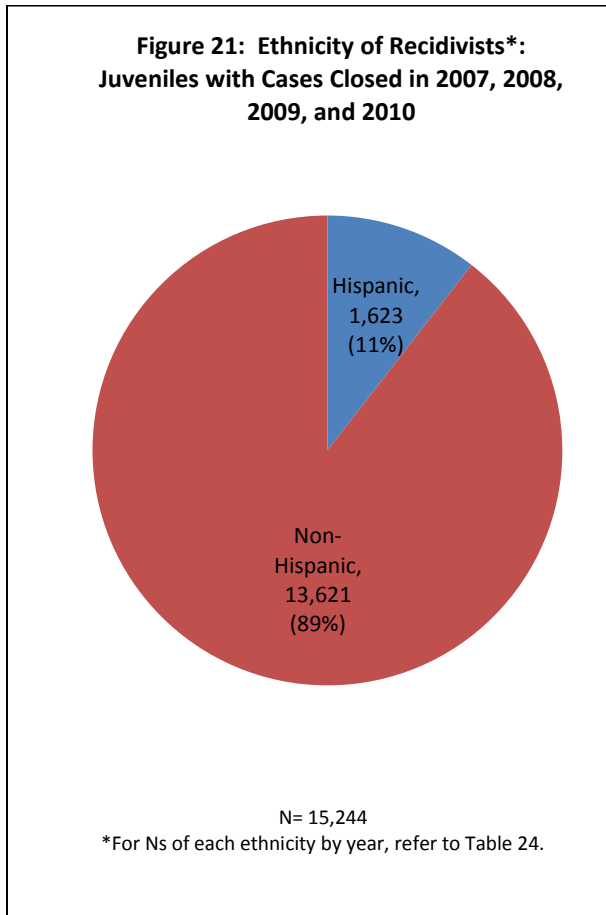
The majority of juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 who were recidivists were non-Hispanic (89%; N= 13,621). That is, about nine out of ten recidivists were non-Hispanic. Only about one in ten (11%; N= 1,623) recidivists was Hispanic (See Table 24 and Figure 21). This was consistent across all four years examined.

**Table 24: Ethnicity of Recidivists\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population
<b>Hispanic</b>	373	10%	399	10%	462	12%	389	11%	1,623	11%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	3,407	90%	3,558	90%	3,537	88%	3,119	89%	13,621	89%
<b>Total</b>	3,780		3,957		3,999		3,508		15,244	

\*The ethnicity of 45 recidivists with a case closed in 2007, 130 recidivists with a case closed in 2008, 207 recidivists with a case closed in 2009, and 116 recidivists with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

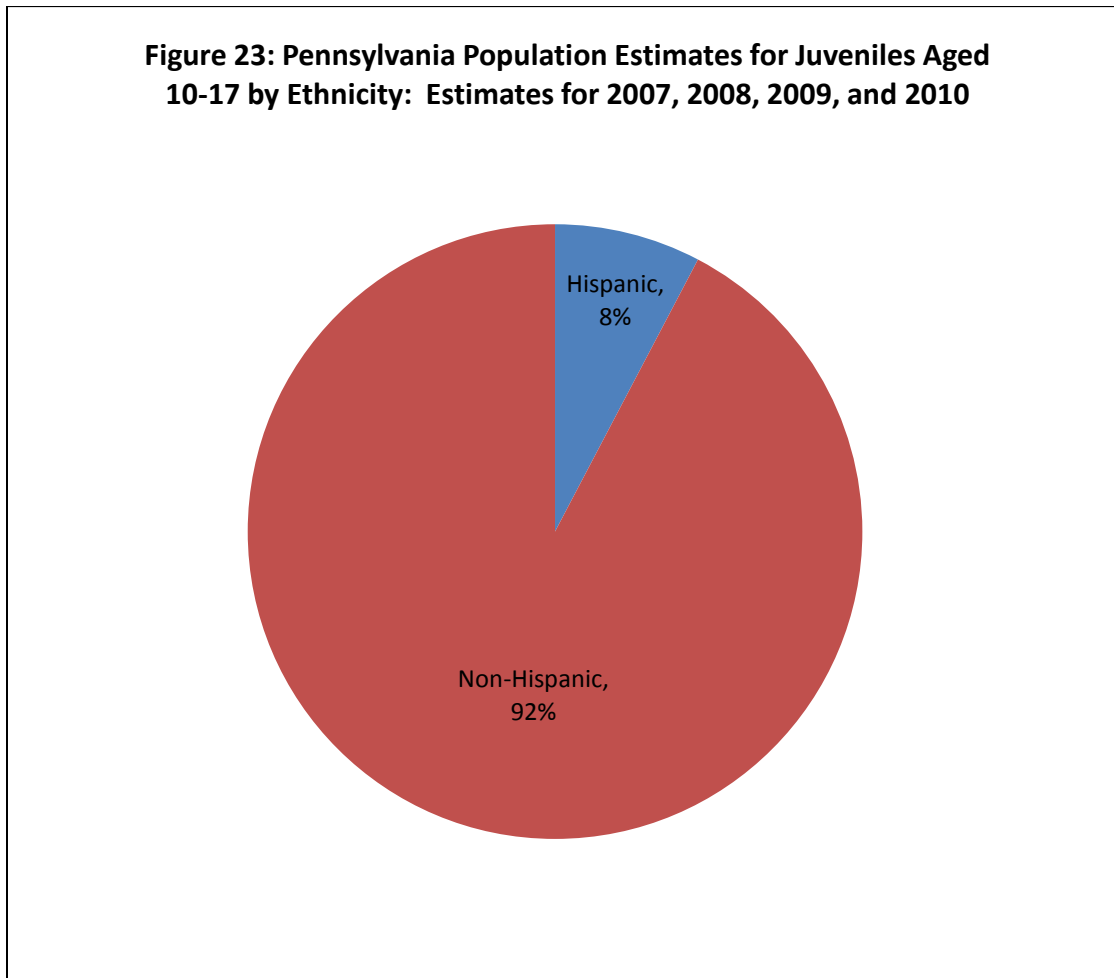
Figure 22 presents the average breakdown by ethnicity of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010. Non-Hispanic youth accounted for 89% of all initial dispositions within this period, while Hispanic youth accounted for 11%. This is the same exact breakdown of the recidivist population, indicating that non-Hispanic youth and Hispanic youth recidivated at rates that would be expected given the proportion of initial dispositions that occurred these years. There were no statistical differences between the two samples<sup>40</sup>.



<sup>40</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

Figure 23 below presents information from the Census Bureau and the Centers for Disease Control<sup>41</sup> on the ethnicity of the general population of juveniles aged 10-17 in Pennsylvania during 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. As illustrated, approximately 92% of youth in Pennsylvania were non-Hispanic, while 8% were Hispanic. As shown in Figures 21 and 22, 11% of initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 involved Hispanic offenders, and 11% of recidivists were Hispanic. This demonstrates that Hispanic youth were disproportionately involved in the juvenile justice system, and this difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>42</sup>.

In addition, non-Hispanic offenders were slightly less likely to be involved in the juvenile justice system. While 93% of the general population of youth aged 10-17 in Pennsylvania were non-Hispanic in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010, only 89% of initial dispositions that occurred in this time period involved non-Hispanic offenders, and only 89% of recidivists were non-Hispanic.



<sup>41</sup> Source: Center for Disease Control. *Bridged-Race Population Estimates: 1990-2012*. Available at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-population.html>.

<sup>42</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

*Recidivism Rates by Ethnicity*

Across the four years examined, the recidivism rates of Hispanic offenders and non-Hispanic offenders were almost identical. To illustrate, 21% (N= 373) of Hispanic juveniles with a 2007 case closure recidivated, while 20% (N= 3,407) of non-Hispanic offenders with a case closed in this year recidivated. In addition, 21% (N= 399) of Hispanic offenders with a case closed in 2008 re-offended, while 22% (N= 3,558) of non-Hispanic offenders with a case closed in this year recidivated. In 2009, 22% (N= 462) of Hispanic juveniles recidivated within two years of case closure, while 23% (N= 3,588) of non-Hispanic offenders did (Refer to Table 25 and Figure 24). Finally, approximately 21% (N= 389) of Hispanic offenders with a case closed in 2010 re-offended; approximately 22% (N= 3,119) of non-Hispanic offenders recidivated. The four-year average recidivism rate for Hispanic offenders was 21%, and the four-year average recidivism rate for non-Hispanic youth was 22%. There were no statistically significant differences between the likelihood of recidivating among Hispanic and non-Hispanic offenders<sup>43</sup>.

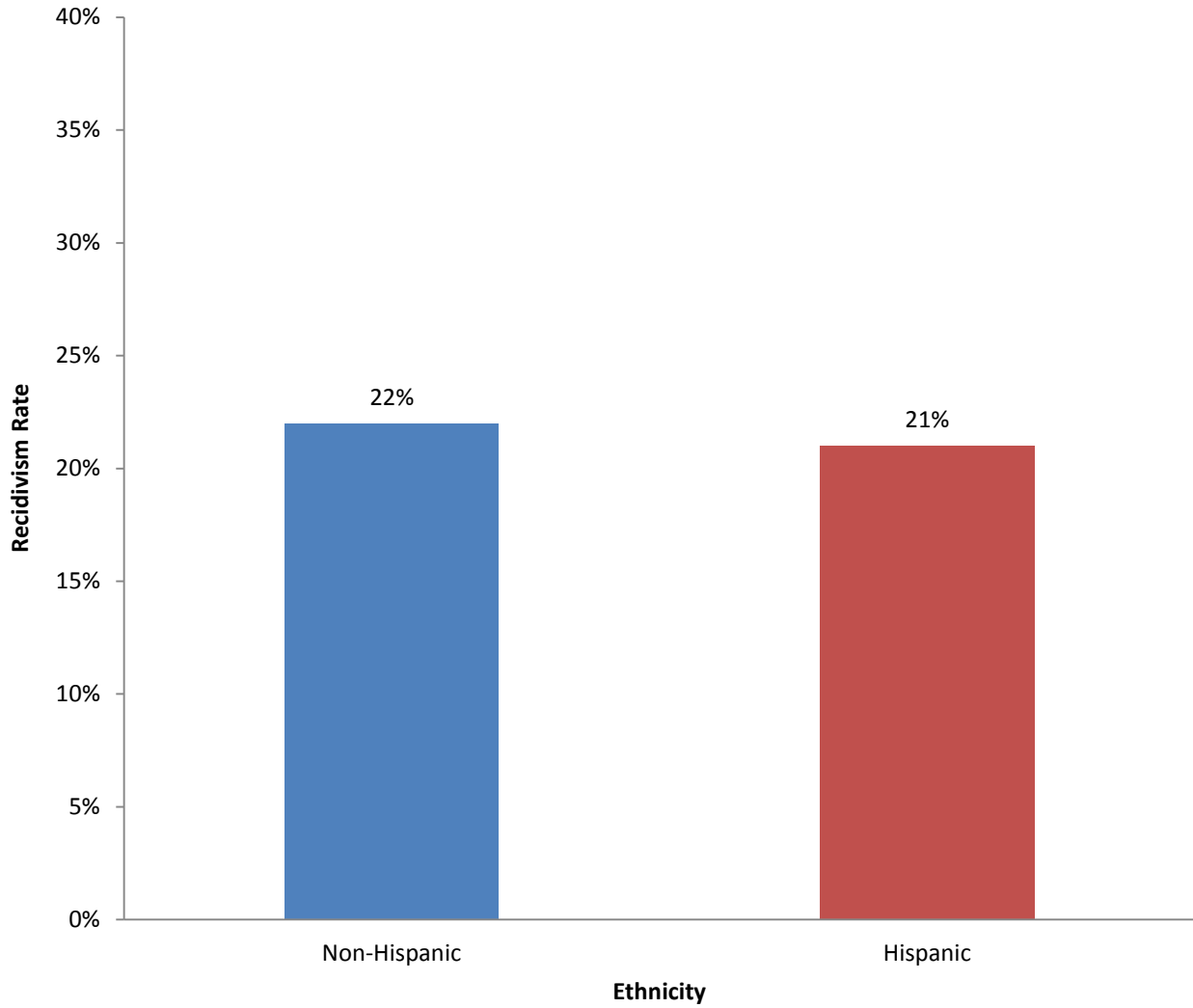
Please see Appendix B (Table 113) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by ethnicity and by year.

<b>Table 25: Recidivism Rates by Ethnicity*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>2007 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2008 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2009 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2010 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	20%	22%	23%	22%	22%
<b>Hispanic</b>	21%	21%	22%	21%	21%

\*The ethnicity of 323 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 927 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 811 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 678 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>43</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 24: Recidivism Rates by Ethnicity:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 69,999

\*For Ns of each ethnicity by year, refer to Table 113 in Appendix B.

## Family Status

### *Family Status of Recidivists*

The following is an analysis of the relationship between a juvenile’s family status and recidivism. This measure relates to the status of the **biological** parents of the juvenile. The following statistics were collected at the point of referral to the juvenile probation department for the juvenile’s base case, not at the time of the recidivating offense.

Across the four years examined, it was discovered that almost half (47%; N= 6,475) of recidivists’ biological parents were never married. An additional 34% (N= 4,671) of recidivists were from family situations in which one or both of their biological parents were deceased (7%; N= 972), or their biological parents were separated or divorced (27%; N= 3,699). Approximately 19% (N= 2,678) of recidivists’ parents were married (Refer to Table 26 and Figure 25).

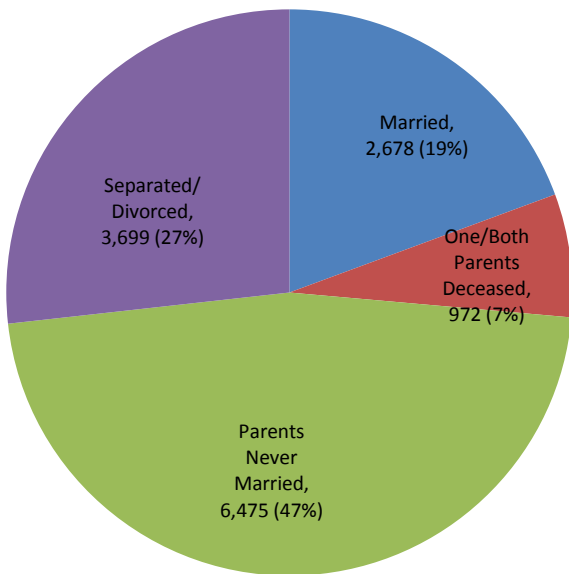
Family Status	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population
<b>Parents Never Married</b>	1,388	43%	1,656	47%	1,870	49%	1,561	48%	6,475	47%
<b>Separated/Divorced</b>	969	30%	934	26%	940	25%	856	26%	3,699	27%
<b>Married</b>	692	21%	697	20%	706	19%	583	18%	2,678	19%
<b>One/Both Parents Deceased</b>	207	6%	248	7%	273	7%	244	8%	972	7%
<b>Total</b>	3,256		3,535		3,789		3,244		13,824	

\*The family status of 569 recidivists with a case closed in 2007, 552 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 417 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 380 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.



Figure 26 presents the average breakdown by family status of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. Juveniles whose biological parents were separated/divorced and juveniles with one or both parents deceased were significantly more likely to be recidivists than would be expected given the percentage of initial dispositions they accounted for in this time period. Juveniles whose parents were married and juveniles whose parents were never married were significantly less likely to be recidivists ( $p < 0.05$ )<sup>44</sup>.

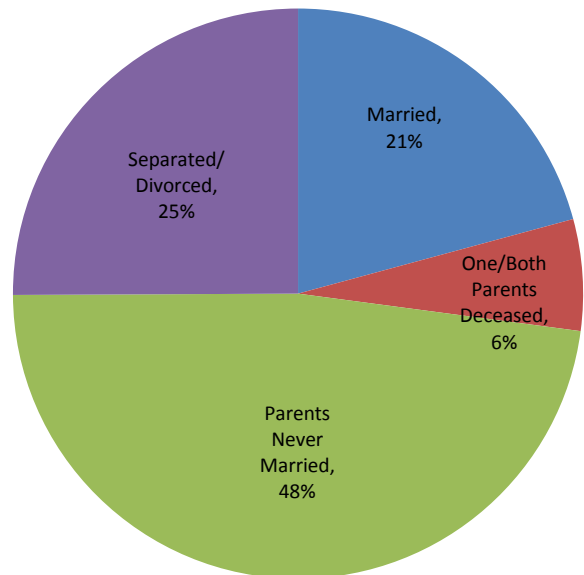
**Figure 25: Family Status of Recidivists: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 13,824

\*For Ns of family status by year, refer to Table 26.

**Figure 26: Breakdown by Family Status of All Initial Dispositions for 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 143,140

<sup>44</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

Figure 27 illustrates the family status of all juveniles aged 9-17 in the United States in the years 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. These figures were drawn from the United States Census Bureau data.<sup>45</sup> Though these figures are not Pennsylvania-specific,<sup>46</sup> they serve as a suitable comparison against which to evaluate how both the delinquency and recidivist populations in the Commonwealth compared to the general population of youth aged 9-17.

As shown, the majority (71%) of juveniles' parents in the United States were married. In addition, about 18% of juveniles' parents were separated or divorced, and 10% were never married. Approximately 1% of juveniles aged 9-17 had a parent who was deceased.<sup>47</sup>

Data available from the United States Census Bureau demonstrates that juveniles with certain family statuses were more likely to be in the juvenile justice system and were more likely to be recidivists than would be expected given the family statuses of the general population of youth in the United States, and all these differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>48</sup>. For example, as shown in Figure 26 on page 63, approximately 48% of initial juvenile court dispositions in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 involved juveniles whose parents were never married. Similarly, approximately 47% of recidivists' parents were never married (See Figure 25). According to the Census data, however, only 10% of the general population of juveniles' parents were never married. Similarly, about 27% of recidivists and 25% of dispositions in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 were from juveniles whose parents were separated/divorced, while the Census data indicates that only 18% of the general population of juveniles' parents were separated/divorced. Finally, approximately 7% of recidivists and 6% of juveniles who had dispositions in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 had one/both parents deceased. Only 1% of juveniles in the general population aged 9-17 had one parent deceased.

Juveniles whose parents were married were less likely to be involved in both the juvenile justice population and the recidivist population, and these differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>49</sup>. Approximately 71% of the parents of the general population of juveniles were married. Only 21% of the parents of juveniles who had a disposition in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were married. Similarly, only 19% of recidivists' parents were married.

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<sup>45</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2007, 2008, and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements*. Available at: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/data/cps.html>

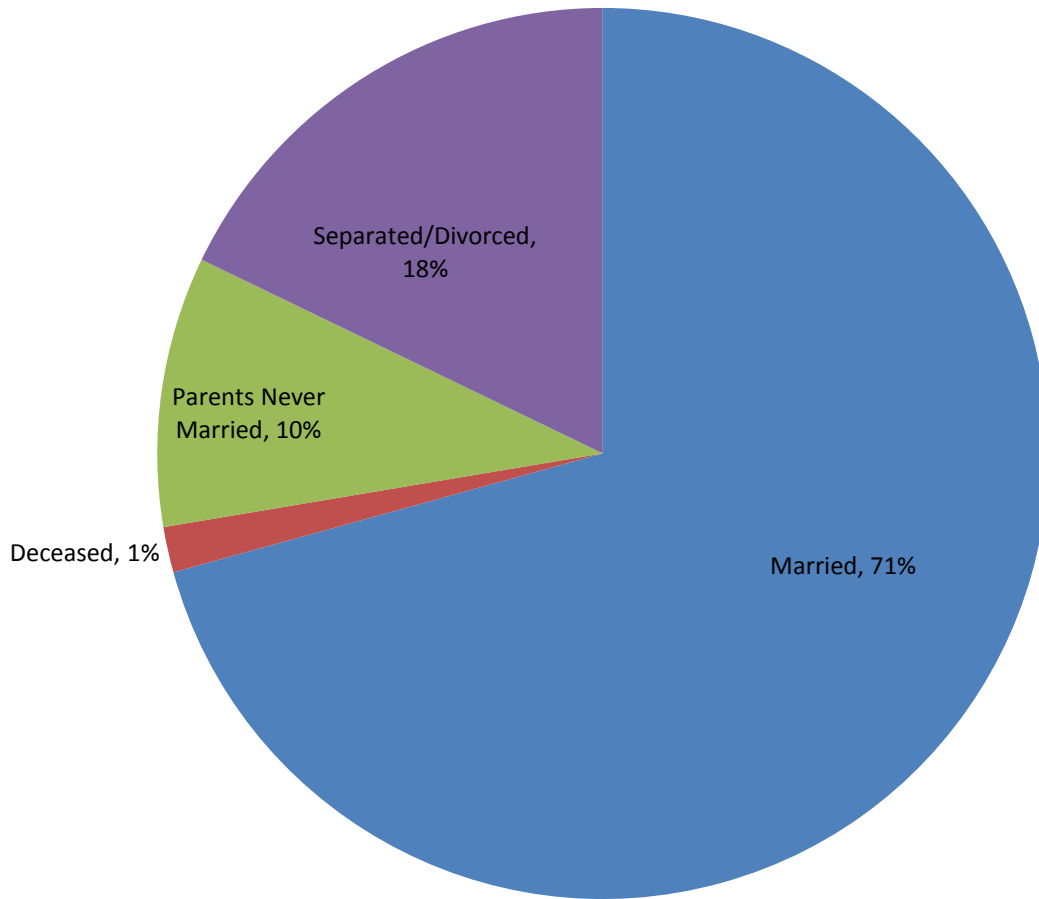
<sup>46</sup> This data is not available at the state level.

<sup>47</sup> Data is not available on the number of juveniles with both parents deceased.

<sup>48</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

<sup>49</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 27: Family Status of All Juveniles Aged 9-18 in the United States:  
Estimates for 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



### *Recidivism Rates by Family Status*

The recidivism rates of each family status are presented in Table 27 and Figure 28 below. On average, across the four years examined, juveniles with one or both biological parents deceased recidivated at the highest rate of 26% (N= 972).

Juvenile offenders whose biological parents were never married re-offended at a rate of 25% (N= 6,475). Juveniles whose biological parents were separated or divorced recidivated at a rate of 20% (N= 3,699). Juveniles whose biological parents were married re-offended at the lowest rate: 17% (N= 2,678).

There was a statistically significant relationship between a juvenile's family status and his or her likelihood of recidivating. More specifically, juveniles whose parents were married were significantly less likely to recidivate ( $\chi^2= 13.006$ ;  $p<0.05$ )<sup>50</sup>.

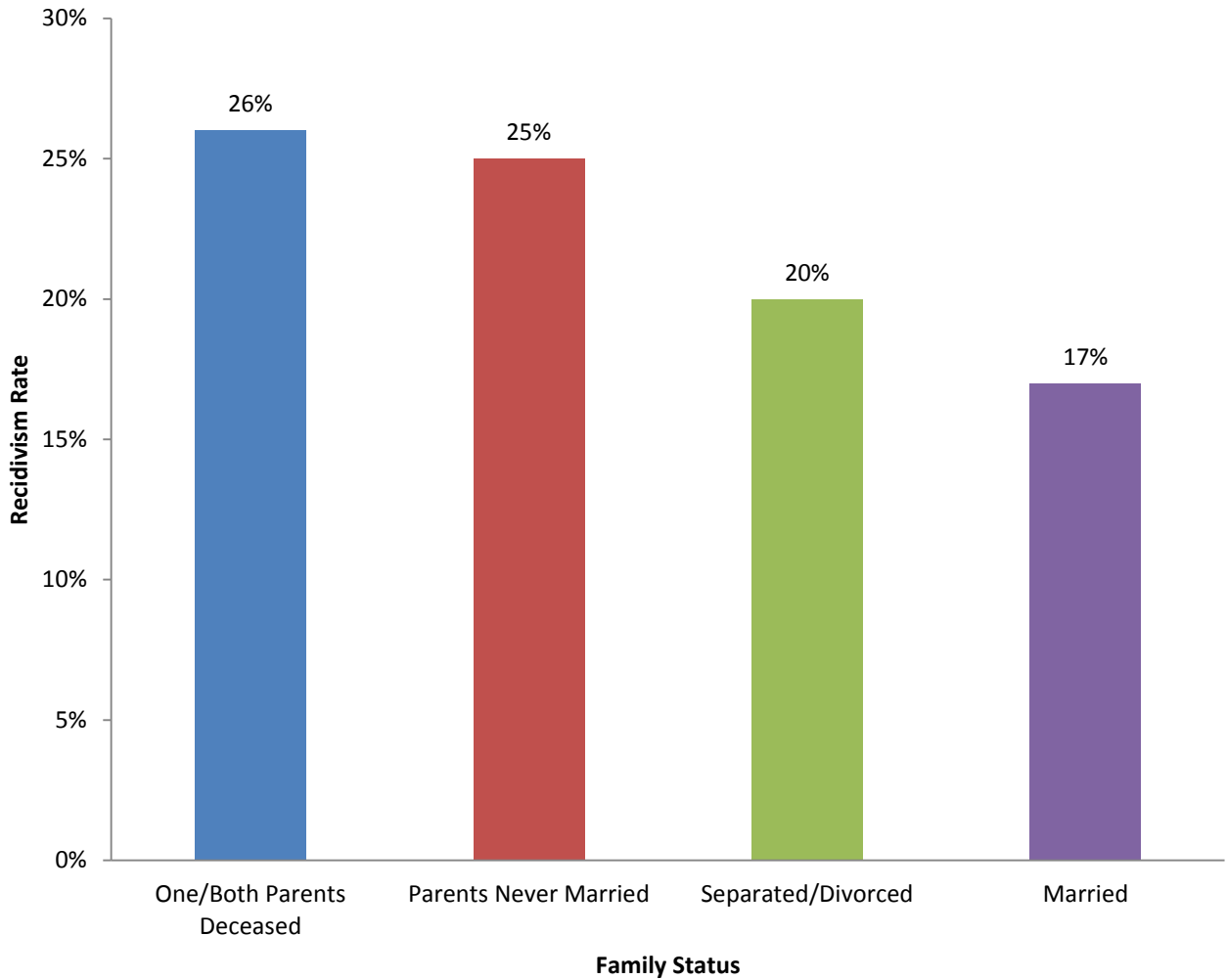
Please see Appendix B (Table 114) for the total number of recidivists and cases closed by family status and by year.

<b>Table 27: Recidivism Rates by Family Status*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
<b>Family Status</b>	<b>2007 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2008 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2009 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2010 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>One/Both Parents Deceased</b>	24%	26%	27%	26%	26%
<b>Parents Never Married</b>	23%	27%	27%	24%	25%
<b>Separated/Divorced</b>	20%	20%	21%	21%	20%
<b>Married</b>	16%	17%	18%	18%	17%

\*The family status of 2,593 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2,702 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 2,039 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 1,871 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>50</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 28: Recidivism Rates by Family Status:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 63,533

\*For Ns of each family status by year, refer to Table 114 in Appendix B.

## Race and Family Status<sup>51</sup>

### *Family Status by Race*

As illustrated by Table 28 and Figure 29 below, among juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, White youth's parents were most likely to be separated or divorced (36%; N= 14,587). Approximately 32% (N= 12,815) of parents of White juveniles were married, while approximately 26% (N= 10,683) of parents of White juveniles were never married. Only 6% (N= 2,262) of White juveniles' parents were deceased (one parent or both parents).

Among Black juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, a significant majority of youth's parents were never married (67%; N= 14,706). Approximately 15% (N= 3,293) of Black juveniles' parents were separated/divorced, and 11% (N= 2,504) of Black juveniles' parents were married. About 7% (N= 1,431) of Black juveniles' parents were deceased (one parent or both parents) (See Table 28 and Figure 29).

Among Asian youth with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, approximately 54% (N= 160) of these juveniles' parents were married. Approximately 23% (N= 70) of Asian youth's parents were separated/divorced, and about 19% (N= 58) of their parents were never married. Approximately 4% (N= 11) of Asian youth's parents were deceased (one parent or both parents) (Refer to Table 28 and Figure 29).

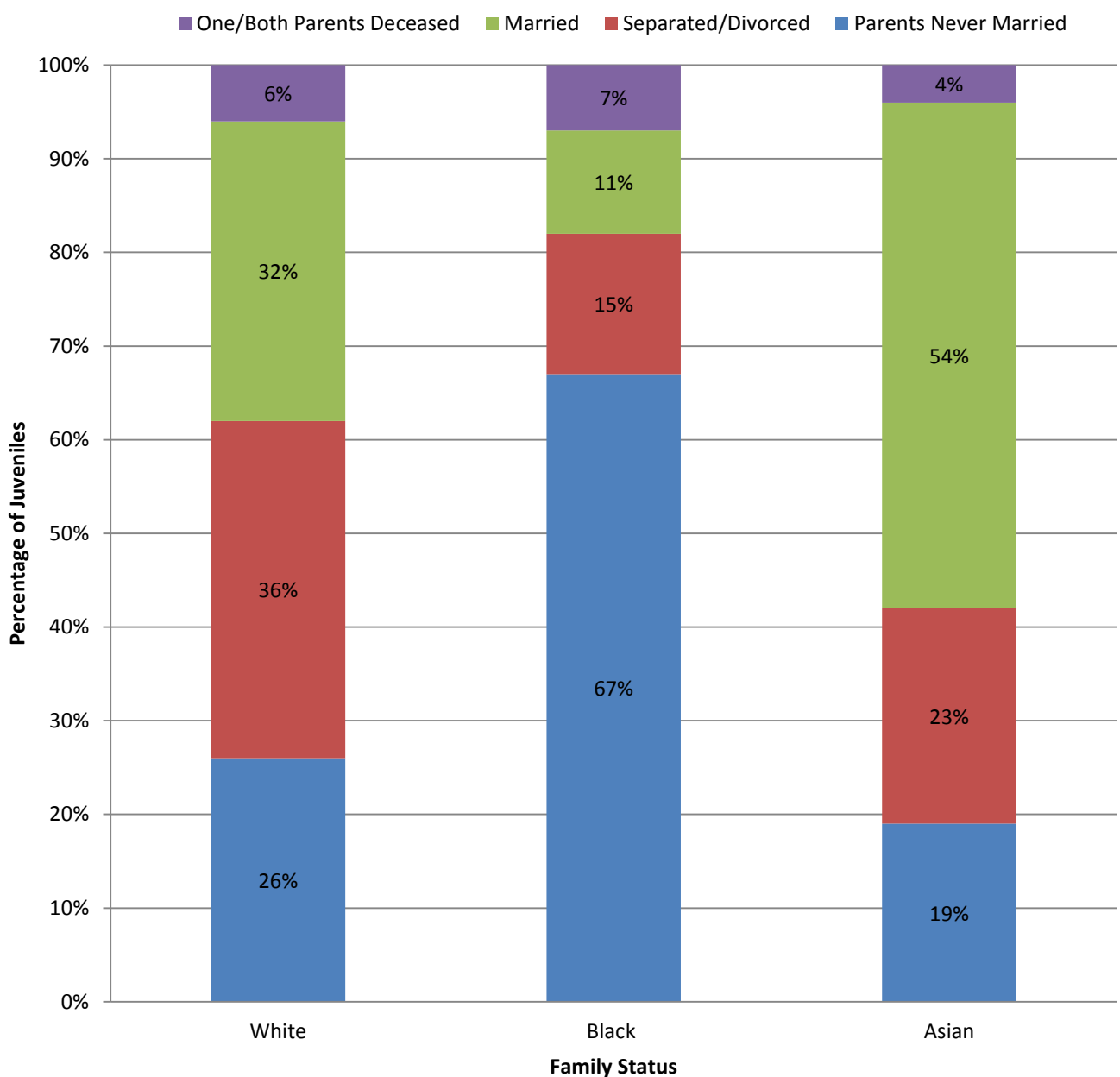
Please see Appendix B (Table 115) for the total number of juveniles by race and family status by year.

<b>Table 28: Family Status by Race*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>			
	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian</b>
<b>Parents Never Married</b>	26% (N= 10,683)	67% (N= 14,706)	19% (N= 58)
<b>Separated/ Divorced</b>	36% (N= 14,587)	15% (N= 3,293)	23% (N= 70)
<b>Married</b>	32% (N= 12,815)	11% (N= 2,504)	54% (N= 160)
<b>One/Both Parents Deceased</b>	6% (N= 2,262)	7% (N= 1,431)	4% (N= 11)
<b>Total</b>	40,347	21,934	299

\* The race or family status of 2,701 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 3,031 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 2,270 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 2,156 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>51</sup> Due to the small number of Other offenders (i.e., American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles) in the total sample, they were excluded from this analysis.

**Figure 29: Family Status by Race:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**



N= 62,580  
\*For Ns by year, refer to Table 115 in Appendix B.

### *Recidivism Rates by Race and Family Status*

Among Black offenders with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, those whose parents were deceased (one parent or both parents) recidivated at the highest rate: 31% (N= 441). Black juvenile offenders with parents who were never married re-offended at the next highest rate: 28% (N= 4,133). Black juveniles whose parents were separated/divorced or married re-offended at a rate of 25% each (N= 820 and N= 622, respectively). See Table 29 and Figure 30.

Among White juvenile offenders with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, those with one or both parents deceased recidivated at the highest rate: 23% (N= 519). White offenders whose parents were never married re-offended at a rate of 21% (N= 2,279), and those whose parents were separated/divorced re-offended at a rate of 19% (N= 2,809). Juveniles with parents who were married recidivated at the lowest rate among White offenders: 16% (N= 1,989). Refer to Table 29 and Figure 30.

As shown in Table 29 and Figure 30, among Asian offenders with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, those with one or both parents deceased recidivated at the highest rate: 18% (N= 2). Asian juveniles whose parents were separated/divorced recidivated at a rate of 14% (N= 10), followed by Asian juveniles whose parents were married (11%; N= 18). Among the 44 Asian youth whose parents were never married, only 1 recidivated, equating to a 2% recidivism rate.

Between the three major race groups (Black, White, Asian), Black juvenile offenders were most likely to recidivate, regardless of their family status, compared to White juvenile offenders and Asian juvenile offenders. In addition, there was a statistically significant relationship between some race and family status groups and the likelihood of recidivating. More specifically, Black juveniles whose parents were never married were significantly more likely to recidivate than would be expected, and White juveniles whose parents were married, Asian juveniles whose parents were married, and Asian juveniles whose parents were never married were significantly less likely to recidivate ( $\chi^2= 51.111$ ;  $p<0.001$ )<sup>52</sup>.

Within each race group, juveniles with a family status of one or both parents deceased re-offended at the highest rates.

Please see Appendix B (Table 116) for the total number of recidivists and total number of cases closed by race and family status by year.

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<sup>52</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

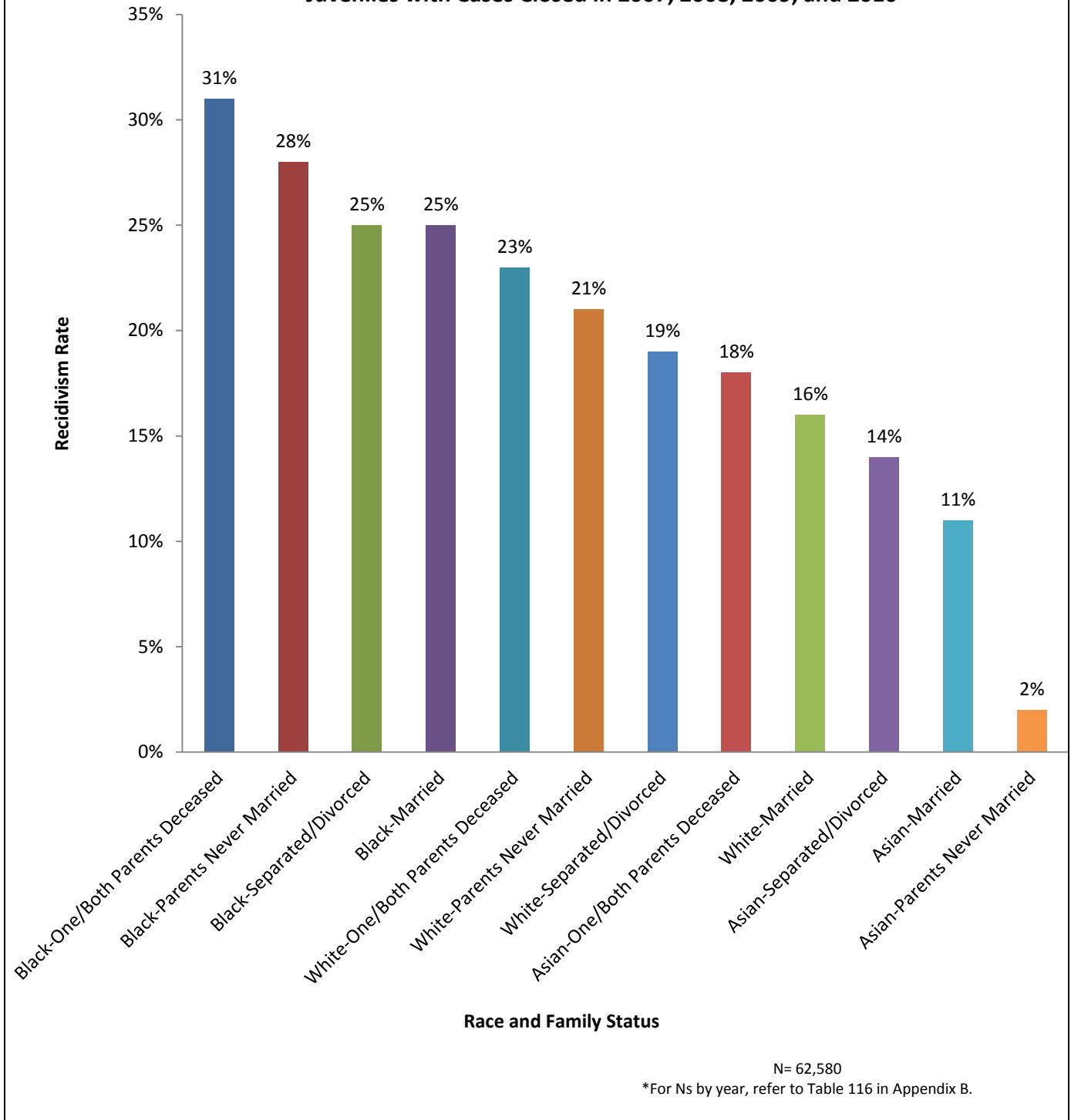


**Table 29: Recidivism Rates by Race and Family Status\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

<b>Race &amp; Family Status</b>	<b>2007 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2008 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2009 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2010 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>Black-One/ Both Parents Deceased</b>	30%	34%	33%	27%	31%
<b>Black-Parents Never Married</b>	25%	30%	31%	26%	28%
<b>Black-Separated/ Divorced</b>	24%	24%	26%	25%	25%
<b>Black-Married</b>	20%	26%	28%	26%	25%
<b>White-One/ Both Parents Deceased</b>	21%	23%	23%	25%	23%
<b>White-Parents Never Married</b>	20%	23%	21%	21%	21%
<b>White-Separated/ Divorced</b>	19%	19%	19%	20%	19%
<b>Asian-One/ Both Parents Deceased</b>	0%	33%	17%	0%	18%
<b>White-Married</b>	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%
<b>Asian-Separated/ Divorced</b>	6%	10%	19%	25%	14%
<b>Asian-Married</b>	11%	8%	12%	14%	11%
<b>Asian-Parents Never Married</b>	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%

\* The race or family status of 2,701 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 3,031 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 2,270 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 2,156 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Figure 30: Recidivism Rates by Race and Family Status:  
 Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



### Section 3. Offense and Disposition Variables: Summary of Key Findings

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- Among select offenses analyzed, juveniles who committed the following on their base case recidivated at rates **lower** than the overall average: indecent assault (12%), retail theft (13%), DUI (15%), weapon on school property (16%), and criminal mischief (17%) (page 75).
- Among select offenses analyzed, juveniles who committed the following on their base case recidivated at rates **higher** than the overall average: unauthorized use of a motor vehicle (30%), robbery (31%), possession with intent to deliver (32%), and firearm-related offenses (41%) (page 75).
- Approximately 33% of recidivists had committed Other offenses on their base case, 26% had committed Property offenses, and 22% had committed Person offenses. About 19% of juveniles committed Drug offenses on their base case (page 77).
- Recidivism rates did not vary significantly between the four offense type groups. Drug offenders recidivated at a rate of 24%, Other offenders at 22%, Property offenders at 21%, and Person offenders at 20% (page 79).
- Person offenders, Property offenders, and Drug offenders all exhibited some degree of offense type specialization when re-offending. Drug offenders exhibited the highest degree of specialization when they recidivated (page 80).
- Approximately 54% of recidivists had committed misdemeanor offenses on their base case, while 23% had committed ungraded/summary offenses. In addition, 22% had committed felony offenses (page 81).
- Juveniles who committed felony offenses on their base case recidivated at the highest rate: 25%. Approximately 21% of juveniles who had committed ungraded/summary offenses recidivated. Similarly, 21% of juveniles who committed misdemeanor offenses re-offended (page 83).
- The majority of recidivists committed a misdemeanor offense when they recidivated, regardless of the grading of the offense of their base case (page 84).
- Juveniles who had more formal dispositions on their base case (e.g., *placement* and *formal probation*) recidivated at higher rates than juveniles who had less formal dispositions on their base case (e.g., *informal adjustment* and *consent decree*) (page 86).

### **Section 3. Offense and Disposition Variables: Summary of Key Findings (Continued)**

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- Juveniles who committed a sex offense on their base case recidivated (any type of offense) at a rate of 14% (page 89). Only 1.7% of sex offenders were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another sex offense within two years of their case closing (page 91).
- Juveniles who committed indecent exposure on their base case committed another sex offense at the highest rate (5%) (page 91).
- Juveniles who had committed statutory sexual assault on their base case recidivated (any type of offense) at the highest rate (32%) (page 89).

## Section 3. Offense<sup>53</sup> and Disposition<sup>54</sup> Variables

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### Recidivism Rates by Offense Committed on Base Case

Figure 31 display the recidivism rates of 23 select offenses. Only offenses committed by 100<sup>55</sup> or more juveniles each year were included in the analysis. These 23 offenses accounted for approximately 87% of offenses committed by all juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. Please see Appendix C to review which specific offenses fell within each offense category listed in Figure 31.

Juveniles who committed the following offenses recidivated at a rate considerably **lower** (5 or more percentage points) than the four-year average of 22%:

- **Indecent assault:** 12%
- **Retail theft<sup>56</sup>:** 13%
- **DUI:** 15%
- **Weapon on school property:** 16%
- **Criminal mischief:** 17%

Juveniles who committed the following offenses recidivated at a rate considerably **higher** (5 or more percentage points) than the four-year average of 22%:

- **Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle:** 30%
- **Robbery:** 31%
- **Possession with intent to deliver:** 32%
- **Firearm-related offenses:** 41%

Please see Appendix B (Table 117) for the total number of recidivists and total number of cases closed by offense for each year.

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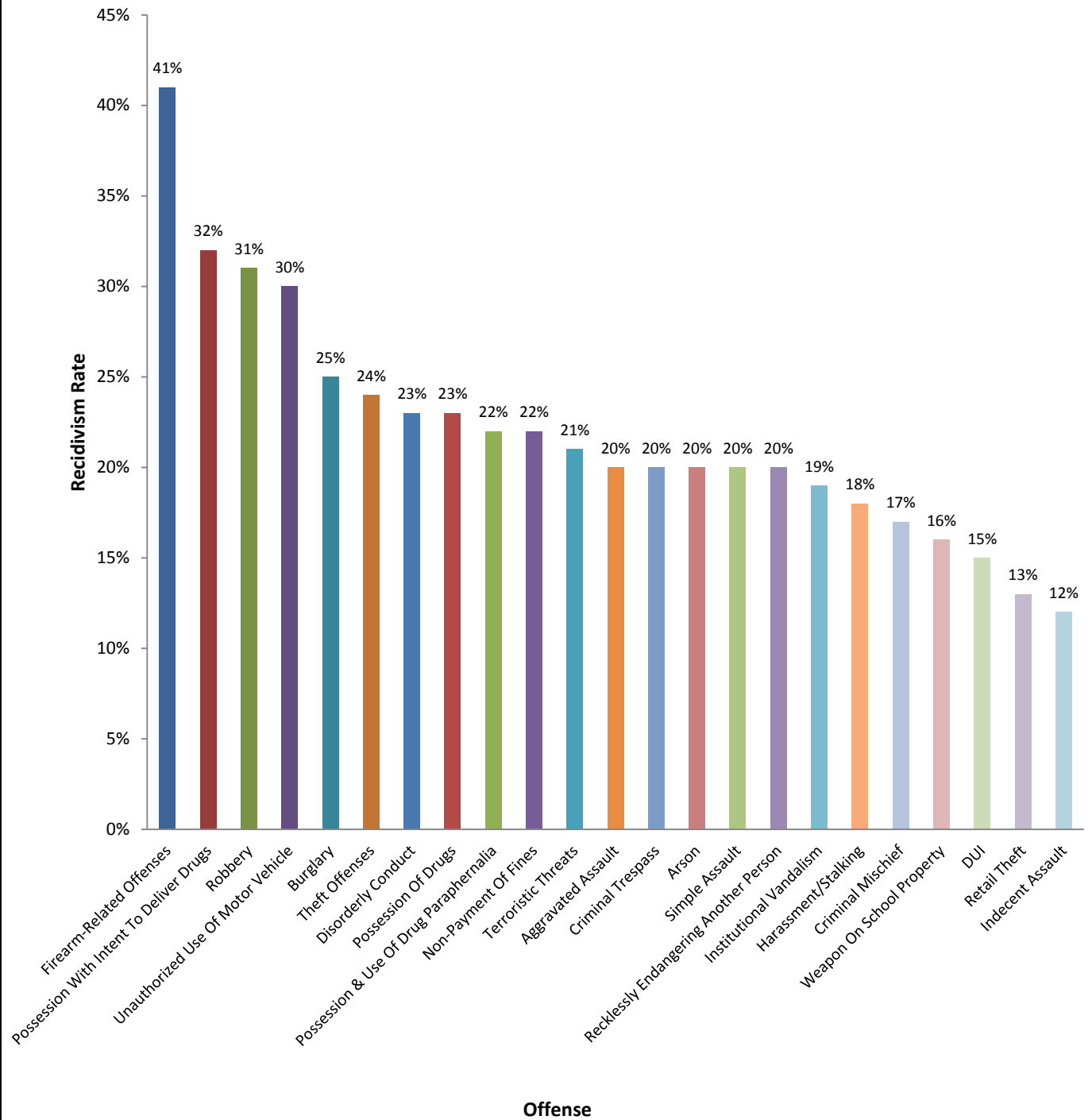
<sup>53</sup> Data in the following sections was based on the most serious *alleged* or, when applicable, most serious *substantiated* offense of the juvenile's base and recidivating cases. The *base* case (vs. the *recidivating* case) is the case that occurred most recent to (immediately prior to) the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 close date that had a valid disposition. The *recidivating* case is the first case that resulted in an adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court following the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 close date.

<sup>54</sup> Due to differences in methodology, the reader is cautioned to not compare the outcomes presented in this section to the outcomes presented in *The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with a 2007 Case Closure*. In the current report, data in this section is based on the case that occurred immediately prior to the juveniles' case closure from a probation department. In the previous report, data from this section was based on the first case in the juveniles' offending histories.

<sup>55</sup> The exception to this standard is arson.

<sup>56</sup> Misdemeanor or felony retail theft only.

**Figure 31: Recidivism Rates of Select Offenses:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 63,532

\*For Ns of each offense by year, refer to Table 117 in Appendix B.

## Offense Type

The proceeding analyses were based on the type of offense the juveniles in the sample had committed on their base case. Offense type is broken down into four different groups: Person, Property, Drug, and Other<sup>57</sup>. These analyses were conducted to determine if the type of offense a juvenile committed was related to re-offending.

### *Offense Type of Recidivists' Base Case*

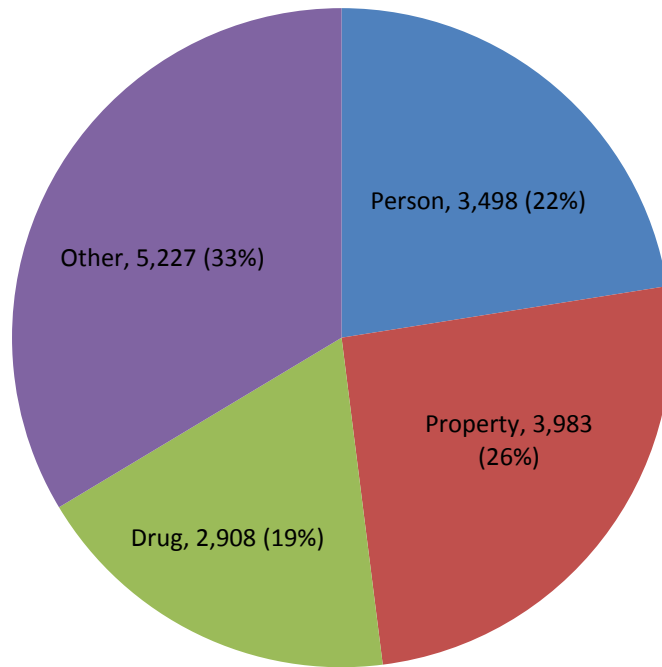
As illustrated in Table 30 and Figure 32, among juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, the majority of recidivists had committed Other (33%; N= 5,227) and Property (26%; N= 3,983) offenses on their base cases. In addition, about one in five (22%; N= 3,498) recidivists had committed Person offenses, and 19% (N= 2,908) had committed Drug offenses.

<b>Table 30: Type of Offense Committed on Base Case by Recidivists*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
Offense Type Committed On Base Case	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivist Population
<b>Other</b>	1,290	34%	1,384	34%	1,360	33%	1,193	33%	5,227	33%
<b>Property</b>	980	26%	1,008	25%	1,074	26%	921	26%	3,983	26%
<b>Person</b>	826	22%	894	22%	981	23%	797	22%	3,498	22%
<b>Drug</b>	682	18%	765	19%	761	18%	700	19%	2,908	19%
<b>Total</b>	3,778		4,051		4,176		3,611		15,616	

\* The type of offense committed on the base case of 47 recidivists with a 2007 case closure, 36 recidivists with a 2008 case closure, 30 recidivists with a 2009 case closure, and 13 recidivists with a 2010 case closure was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>57</sup> The category of Other includes such offenses as nonpayment of fines, criminal coercion, indecent exposure, perjury, providing false statements to an officer, possession of a firearm by a minor, and city or local ordinance violations.

**Figure 32: Type of Offense Committed by Recidivists on Base Case:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 15,616

\*For Ns of each offense type by year, refer to Table 30.



*Recidivism Rates by Offense Type*

The re-offense rates between each offense type group (Person, Property, Drug, and Other) did not vary significantly across the four years examined, and there were no statistically significant differences between the groups. Generally, the range of recidivism rates between offense type groups was within four percentage points.

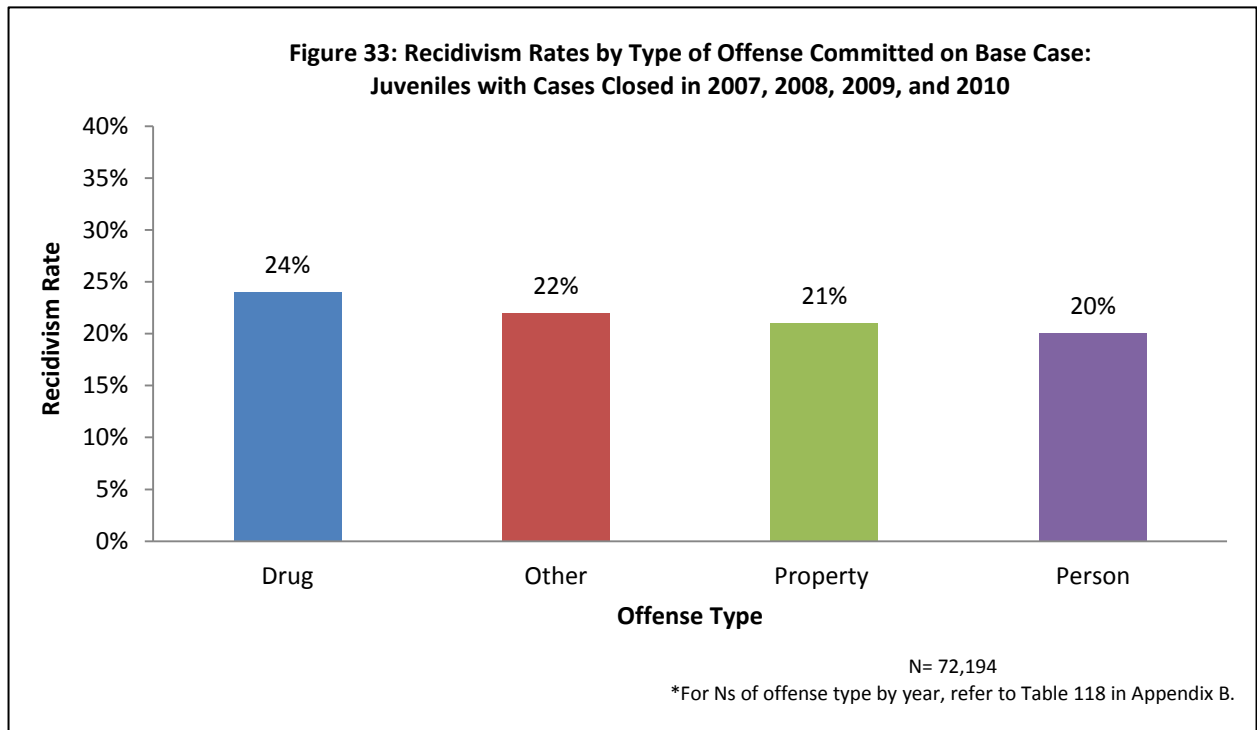
Drug offenders recidivated at the highest rate (24%; N= 2,908), followed by Other offenders, who recidivated at a rate of 22% (N= 5,227). Property offenders reoffended at a rate of 21% (N= 3,983), and Person offenders recidivated at the lowest rate: 20% (N= 3,498) (Refer to Table 31 and Figure 33).

Please see Appendix B (Table 118) for the total number of recidivists and total number of cases closed by offense type for each year.

**Table 31: Recidivism Rates by Type of Offense Committed on Base Case\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Offense Type Committed On Base Case	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate
Drug	21%	24%	25%	24%	24%
Other	21%	22%	23%	21%	22%
Property	20%	21%	22%	22%	21%
Person	19%	21%	22%	20%	20%

\*The type of offense committed on the base case of 201 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 159 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 109 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 75 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.



### Offense Type Specialization

The following analysis examined the degree of specialization, or propensity to commit the same types of crime, that existed for juveniles with 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closures who were recidivists. In Table 32 below, the highlighted cells indicate the number and percentage of juveniles who committed the same type of offense on their recidivating case as their base case.

The results indicated that some degree of specialization existed among juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure. More specifically, Person offenders, Property offenders, and Drug offenders appeared most likely to return to the same types of crimes when they re-offended, or exhibit offense type specialization. For example, 35% (N= 1,207) of juveniles who committed a Person offense committed another Person offense when they re-offended. Approximately 26% (N= 899) of Person offenders committed a Drug offense when they recidivated, 24% (N= 835) committed a Property offense, and only 16% (N= 555) committed an Other offense.

Similarly, 38% (N= 1,522) of juveniles who committed a Property offense on their base case committed another Property offense when they recidivated. Furthermore, 30% (N= 1,174) of Property offenders committed a Drug offense when they recidivated, 19% (N= 775) committed a Person offense, and only 13% (N= 508) committed an Other offense.

Juvenile offenders who had committed Drug offenses exhibited the highest degree of specialization across the four years examined. Approximately 53% (N= 1,548) of Drug offenders committed another Drug offense when they recidivated. An additional 20% (N= 570) committed a Property offense, 15% (N= 428) committed a Person offense, and 12% (N= 360) committed an Other offense.

Juvenile offenders who had committed Other offenses were most likely to commit Property (30%; N= 1,580) and Drug (27%; N= 1,424) offenses when they recidivated. An additional 26% (N= 1,333) committed Person offenses, while only 17% (N= 883) committed another Other offense.

Offense Type Committed on Base Case	Offense Type of First Recidivating Case				Total
	Person	Property	Drug	Other	
Person	35% (N= 1,207)	24% (N= 835)	26% (N= 899)	16% (N= 555)	3,496
Property	19% (N= 775)	38% (N= 1,522)	30% (N= 1,174)	13% (N= 508)	3,979
Drug	15% (N= 428)	20% (N= 570)	53% (N= 1,548)	12% (N= 360)	2,906
Other	26% (N= 1,333)	30% (N= 1,580)	27% (N= 1,424)	17% (N= 883)	5,220
<b>Total</b>	3,743	4,507	5,045	2,306	15,601

\*The offense type committed on either the base case or the first recidivating case was unknown for 141 recidivists with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure.

## Grading of Offense

The proceeding analyses were based on the grading of the offenses juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 had committed on their base case. Grading of offenses is broken down into three different groups for the purposes of this study: ungraded/summary<sup>58</sup>, misdemeanor, and felony. These analyses were conducted to determine if the grading of the offense that the juvenile committed was related to re-offending.

### *Grading of Recidivists' Base Case*

Across the four years examined, the majority (54%; N= 8,424) of recidivists had committed a misdemeanor offense on their base case. An additional 23% (N= 3,598) had committed an ungraded/summary offense, and 22% (N= 3,447) had committed a felony offense (Refer to Table 33 and Figure 34).

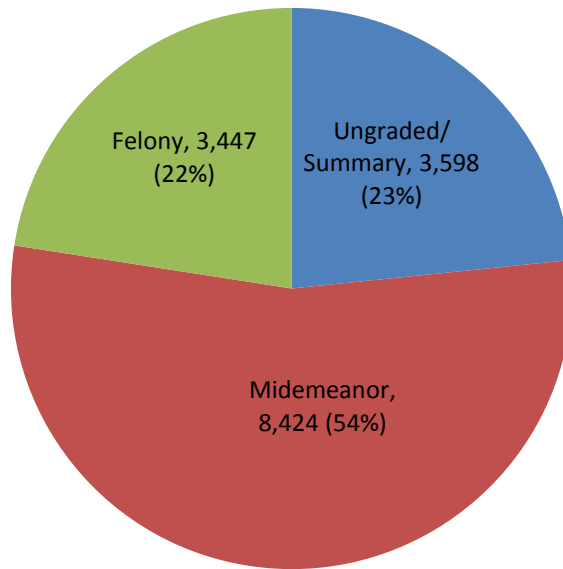
**Table 33: Grading of Offenses Committed by Recidivists on Base Case\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Grading of Base Case	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Recidivist Population	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Recidivist Population
<b>Ungraded/Summary</b>	895	24%	965	24%	914	22%	824	23%	3,598	23%
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	2,014	54%	2,168	54%	2,234	54%	2,008	56%	8,424	54%
<b>Felony</b>	812	22%	881	22%	982	24%	772	21%	3,447	22%
<b>Total</b>	3,721		4,014		4,130		3,604		15,469	

\*The grading of the most serious substantiated offense of the base case of 104 recidivists with a case closed in 2007, 73 recidivists with a case closed in 2008, 76 recidivists with a case closed in 2009, and 20 recidivists with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>58</sup> Ungraded and summary offenses include: failure to pay fines/costs and violations of a court order.

**Figure 34: Grading of Offenses Committed by Recidivists on Base Case:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 15,469

\*For Ns of each grading category by year, refer to Table 33.

*Recidivism Rates by Grading of Base Case*

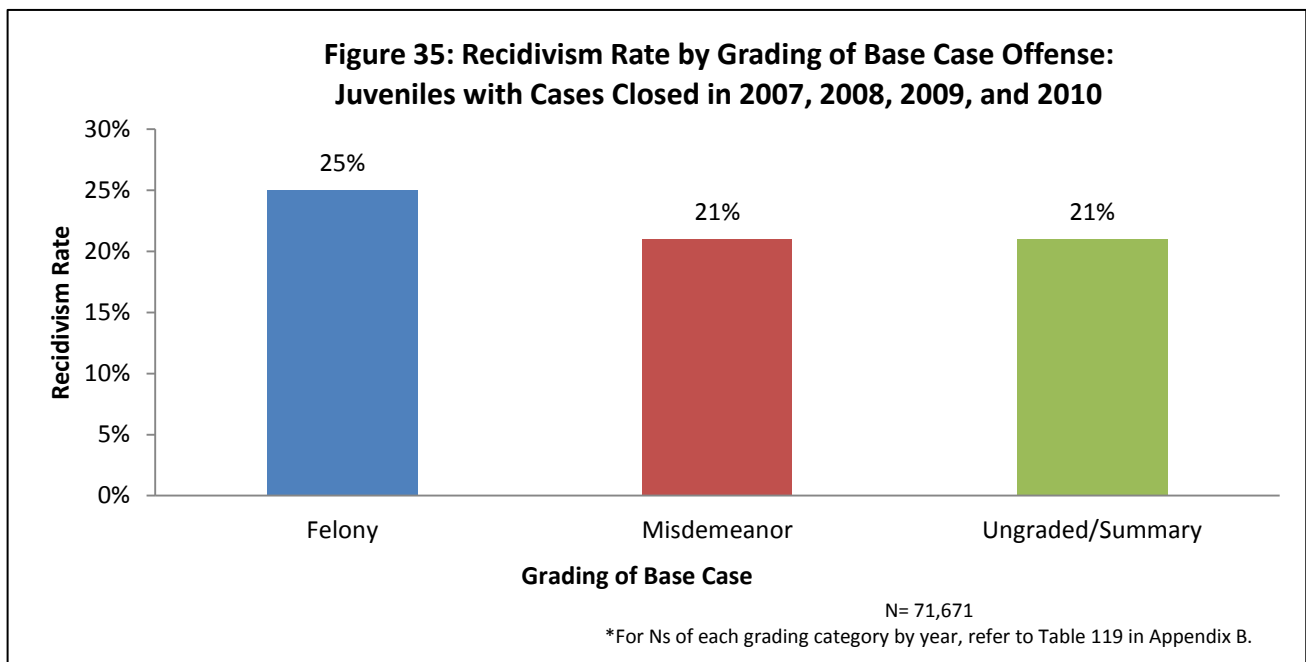
As shown in Table 34 and Figure 35, across the four years examined, juveniles who had committed felony offenses on their base case were most likely to recidivate, though this difference was not statistically significant. Approximately one in four (25%; N= 3,447) felony offenders re-offended within two years of their case closure date. Both ungraded/summary offenders and misdemeanor offenders re-offended at a rate of 21% (N= 3,598 and N= 8,424, respectively).

Please see Appendix B (Table 119) for the total number of recidivists and total number of cases closed by grading category for each year.

**Table 34: Recidivism Rates by Grading of Offense Committed on Base Case\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Grading of Offense Committed On Base Case	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate
Felony	23%	26%	28%	24%	25%
Misdemeanor	19%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Ungraded/Summary	21%	22%	22%	22%	21%

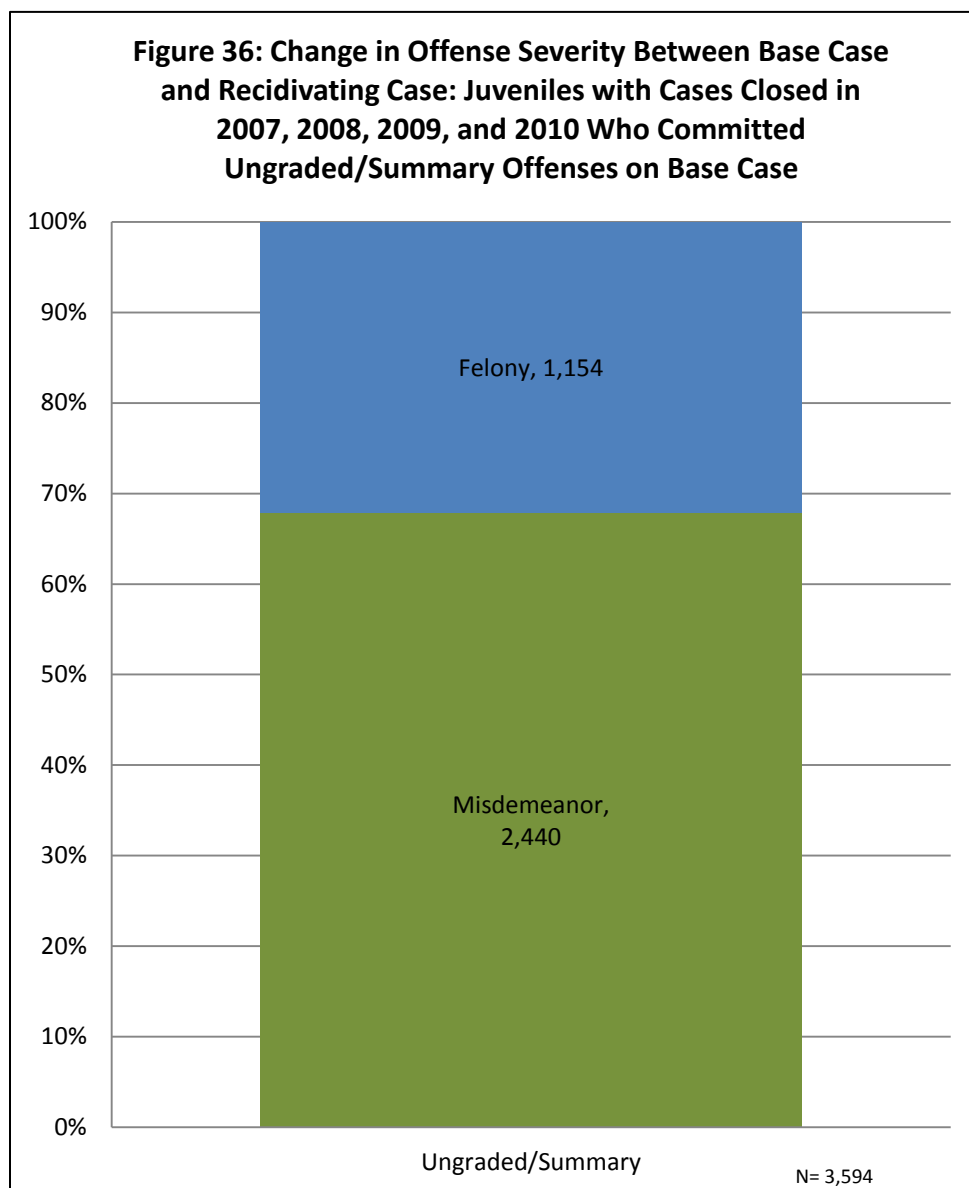
\*The grading of the most serious substantiated offense of the base case of 404 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 313 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 242 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 108 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.



### Change in Offense Severity

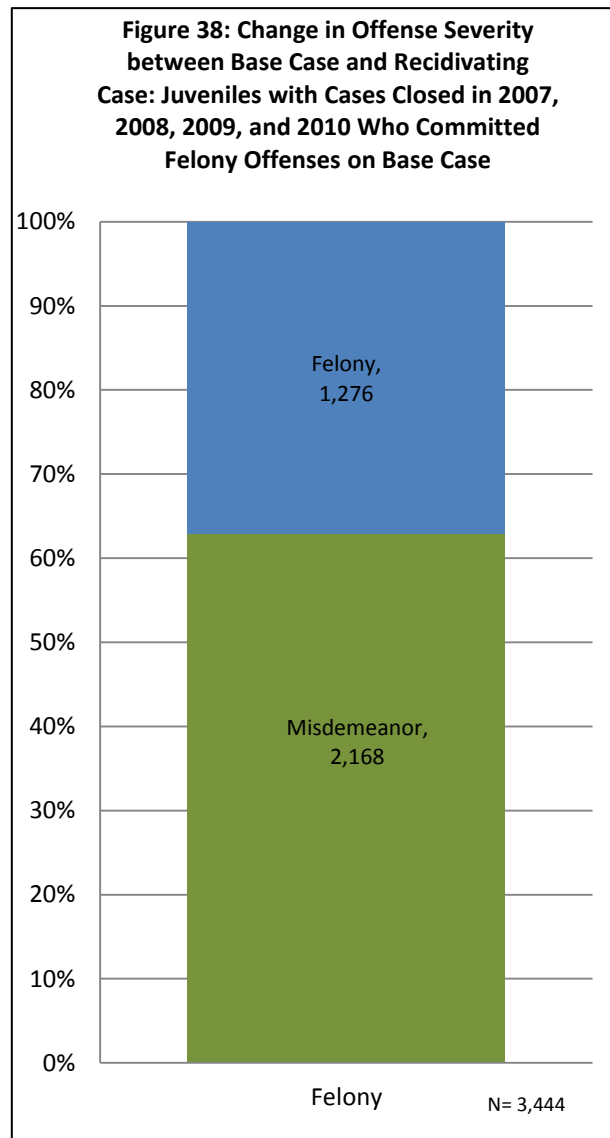
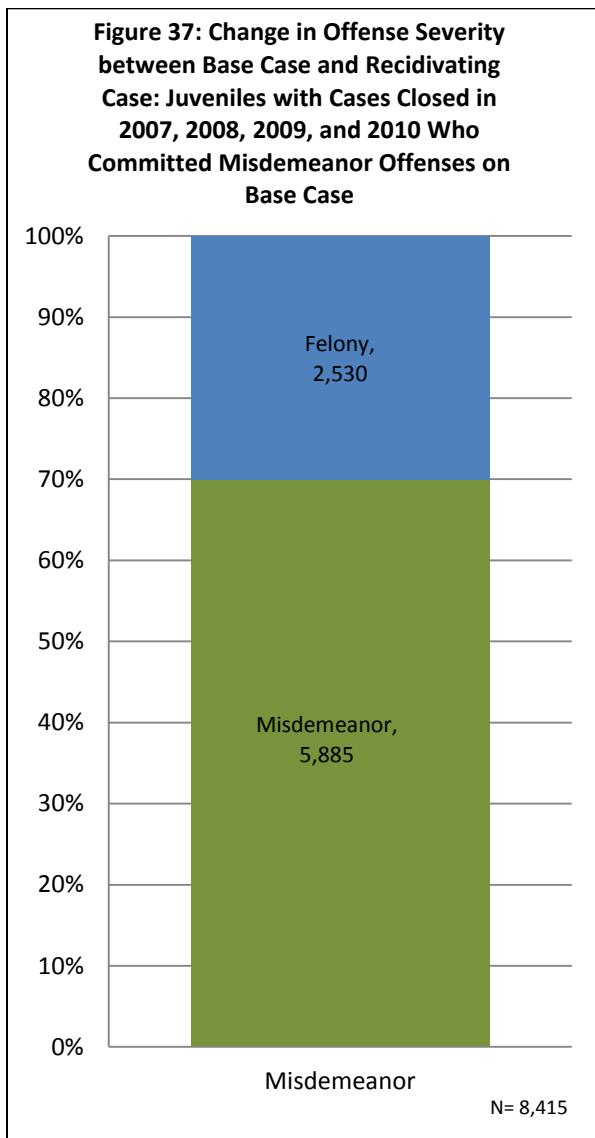
An analysis was also conducted to determine the change in offense severity from the grading of the most serious substantiated offense of the base case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 (ungraded/summary, misdemeanor, felony) to the most serious substantiated offense of the first recidivating case (misdemeanor or felony).

It was discovered that regardless of the grading of the offense of the base case, the majority of recidivists committed misdemeanor offenses when they re-offended. For instance, as illustrated in Figure 36, 68% (N= 2,440) of juveniles who committed an ungraded/summary offense on their base case committed a misdemeanor offense on their recidivating case. Approximately 32% (N= 1,154) of recidivists committed a felony offense when they recidivated.



Similarly, 70% (N= 5,885) of juveniles who had committed a misdemeanor offense on their base case committed another misdemeanor offense on their first recidivating case, while 30% (N= 2,530) committed a felony offense. This indicates that approximately 70% of misdemeanor offenders remained the same in offense severity, while 30% of misdemeanor offenders increased in offense severity (See Figure 37).

Finally, as illustrated in Figure 38, approximately 63% (N= 2,168) of juveniles who committed felony offenses on their base case committed a misdemeanor offense on their recidivating case (decreased in severity), while 37% (N= 1,276) committed another felony offense on their recidivating case (remained the same in offense severity). The change in offense severity was unknown for 289 recidivists.



## Recidivism Rates by Final (Most Recent) Disposition on Base Case

As illustrated by Table 35 and Figure 39, it was discovered that juveniles with more formal dispositions on their base case had higher recidivism rates than juveniles with less formal dispositions. For example, 34% (N= 3,154) of juveniles who had a disposition of *placement* recidivated. Approximately 30% (N= 531) of juveniles with a final disposition of *other* re-offended, while 23% (N= 730) of juveniles with a final disposition of *deferred adjudication* re-offended. In addition, 23% (N= 1,428) of juveniles with a final disposition of *warned and counseled* recidivated, while 22% (N= 3,960) of juveniles with a *probation* disposition recidivated. Approximately 22% (N= 1,628) of juveniles who had *fines and costs ordered* re-offended. Furthermore, 18% (N= 104) of juveniles with a final disposition of *referred to another agency/individual* recidivated, and juveniles with a final disposition of *informal adjustment* recidivated at a rate of 16% (N= 1,969). Juveniles with the final dispositions of *consent decree* (N= 2,103) and *protective supervision, dependent* (N= 46) re-offended at the lowest rate: 15%.

Please see Appendix B (Table 120) for the total number of recidivists and total number of cases closed by disposition for each year.

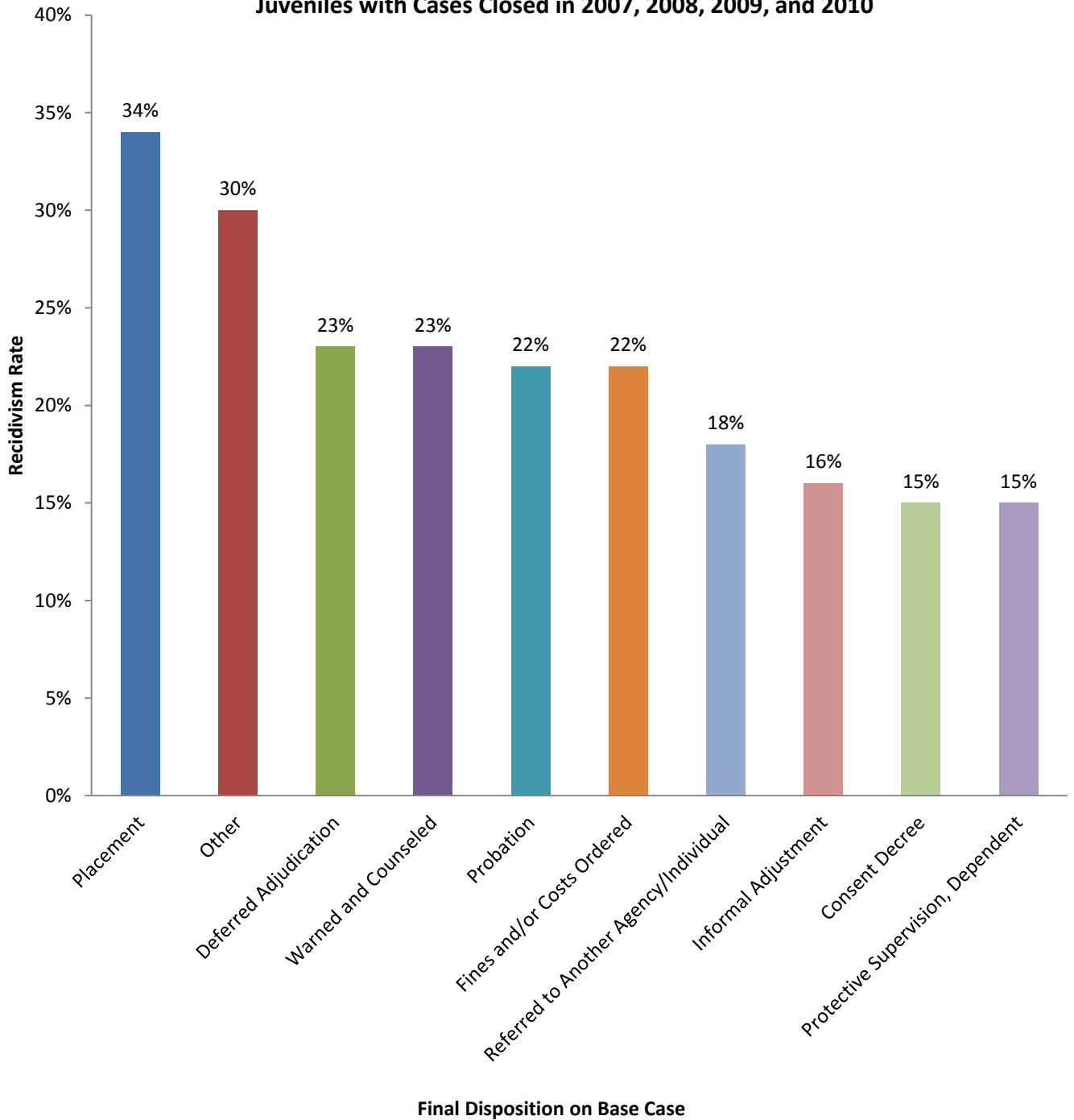
**Table 35: Recidivism Rates by Final (Most Recent) Disposition on Base Case\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Final (Most Recent) Disposition On Base Case	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate
<b>Placement</b>	31%	33%	37%	35%	34%
<b>Other</b>	27%	31%	32%	30%	30%
<b>Deferred Adjudication</b>	24%	23%	27%	18%	23%
<b>Warned and Counseled</b>	20%	25%	24%	22%	23%
<b>Probation</b>	22%	22%	24%	21%	22%
<b>Fines and/or Costs Ordered</b>	22%	21%	22%	22%	22%
<b>Referred to Another Agency/Individual</b>	18%	16%	17%	24%	18%
<b>Informal Adjustment</b>	14%	17%	17%	15%	16%
<b>Consent Decree</b>	14%	17%	16%	15%	15%
<b>Protective Supervision, Dependent</b>	13%	20%	13%	10%	15%

\*The final (most recent) disposition of the base case was unknown for 333 juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure.



**Figure 39: Recidivism Rates by Final (Most Recent) Disposition on Base Case:  
 Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 72,405

\*For Ns of each disposition by year, refer to Table 120 in Appendix B.

\*\*Note: When examining the variable of most recent disposition, the last disposition before the base case was closed was used. In some instances, the most recent disposition before the base case closure was listed as *change of placement* or *continuation of placement*. These dispositions were changed to *placement*. In the instances when the most recent disposition before the base case closure was listed as *continuance of previous disposition*, the previous valid disposition was used in the study.

In addition, in some counties when a juvenile was in placement and subsequently received aftercare services from a probation department, a disposition of *probation* was entered in the PaJCMS following the *placement* disposition. Since the final disposition in the PaJCMS was *probation*, this was the disposition used in the study, not *placement*. A total of 638 non-recidivists and 396 recidivists had a disposition of *placement* on their 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 base case, though the final disposition listed in the PaJCMS for these juveniles was *probation*. If these 1,034 juveniles were included in the *placement* disposition category, *placement* recidivism rates would increase slightly from 34% to 35%.

## Sex Offender Recidivism Analysis

### General Recidivism Rates of Sex Offenders

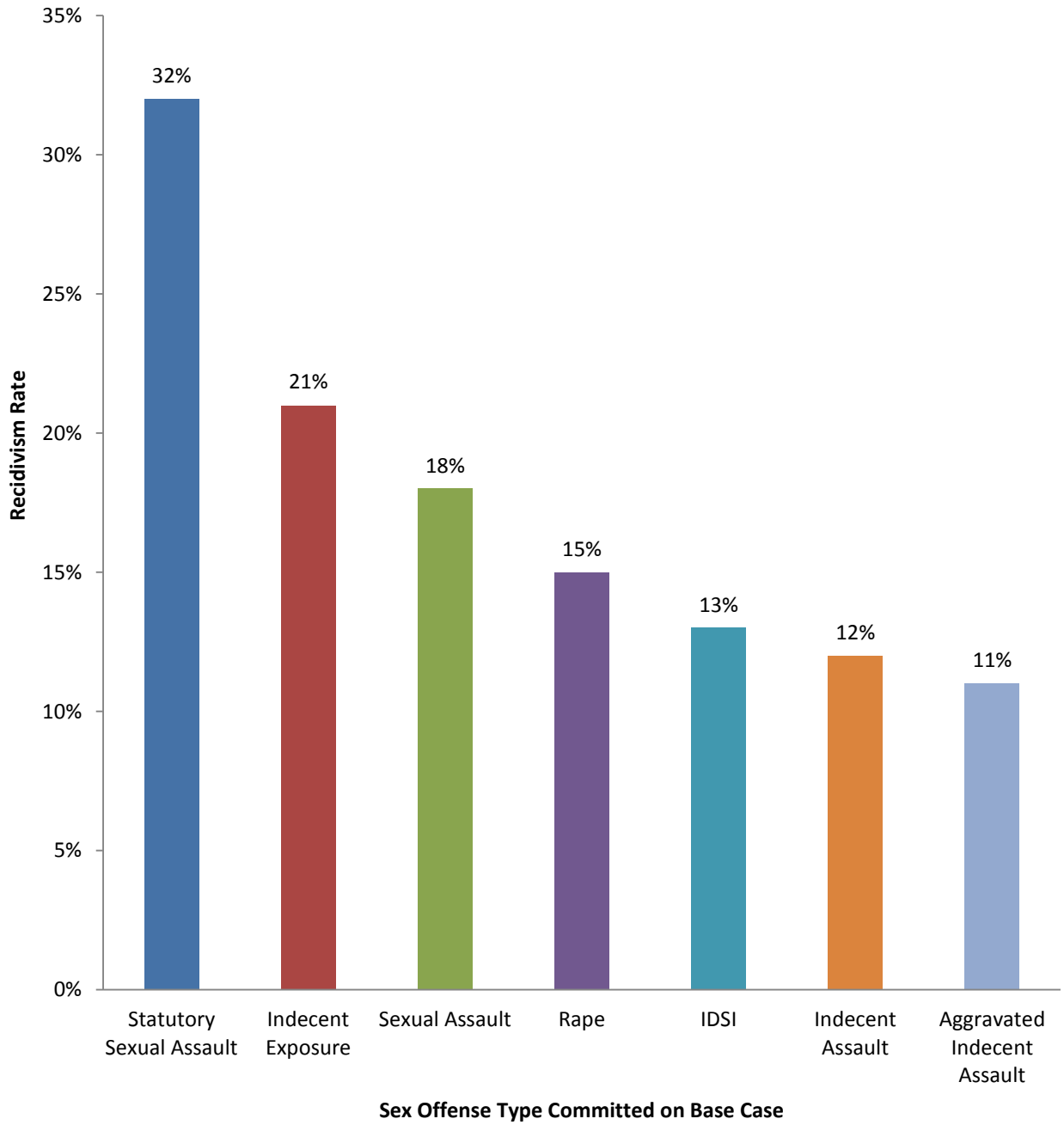
Across the four years examined, 1,775 juveniles who had committed a sex offense on their base case were closed from probation supervision. Ultimately, 244 of these juveniles were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a felony or misdemeanor offense (**both sex offenses and non-sex offenses**) within two years of that case closing. This equates to a 14% recidivism rate. Depending on the type of sex offense committed on the juvenile's base case (categorized by the most serious alleged or, when applicable, most serious substantiated sex offense of their base case), however, recidivism rates range from 11% (aggravated indecent assault) to 32% (statutory sexual assault) (See Table 36 and Figure 40).

**Table 36: General Recidivism Rates\* of Juveniles Who Committed a Sex Offense on Their Base Case: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Sex Offense Committed on Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Recidivists	Total Number of Sex Offenders with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Sex Offenders with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Sex Offenders with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Sex Offenders with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Sex Offenders with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Statutory Sexual Assault	2	8	25%	2	13	15%	6	16	38%	4	7	57%	14	44	32%
Indecent Exposure	8	36	22%	9	37	24%	7	50	14%	7	28	25%	31	151	21%
Sexual Assault	2	12	17%	2	14	14%	3	16	19%	6	29	21%	13	71	18%
Rape	7	46	15%	5	43	12%	10	54	19%	10	70	14%	32	213	15%
IDSI	7	61	11%	7	59	12%	8	64	13%	10	69	14%	32	253	13%
Indecent Assault	24	233	10%	29	258	11%	26	226	12%	29	201	14%	108	918	12%
Aggravated Indecent Assault	6	39	15%	4	27	15%	1	30	3%	3	29	10%	14	125	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>14%</b>

\*This rate includes both sex offenses and non-sex offenses.

**Figure 40: General Recidivism Rates of Juveniles Who Committed a Sex Offense on Their Base Case:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 1,775

\*For Ns of each sex offense group by year, refer to Table 36.

## Sex Offenders who Committed a Subsequent Sex Offense<sup>59</sup>

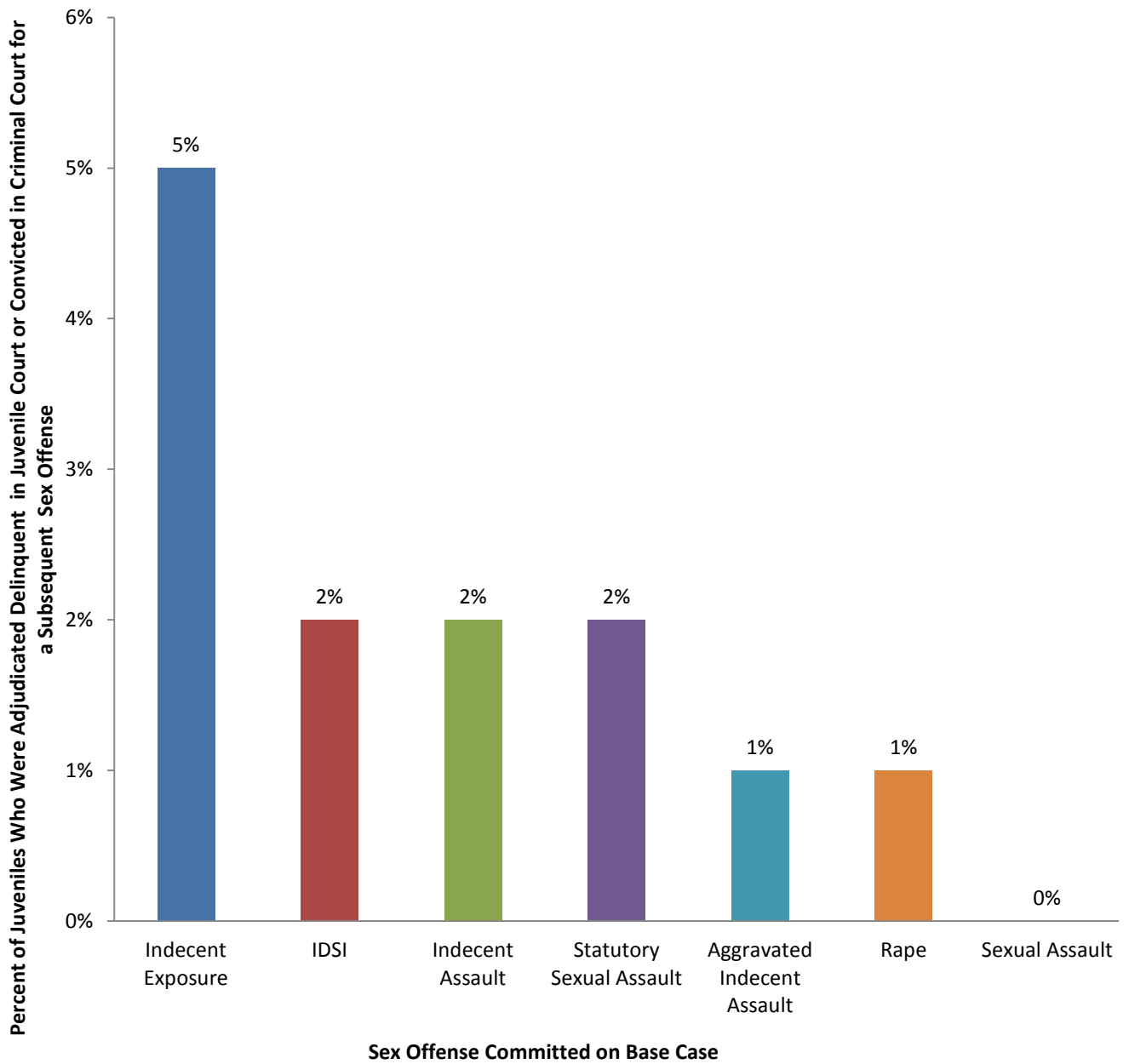
The following table (Table 37) depicts the percentage of all juvenile sex offenders (categorized by the most serious alleged or, when applicable, most serious substantiated sex offense of their base case closure) who were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense within two years of their 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure. Of the 1,775 juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 who had committed a sex offense on their base case, only 31 individuals (or 1.7% of all sex offenders with a case closed in this time period) were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another sex offense within two years. Individuals who committed indecent exposure on their base case were most likely to be adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense, while no juveniles who committed a sexual assault on their base case were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense within two years (See also Figure 41).

**Table 37: Sex Offenders Who Were Adjudicated Delinquent in Juvenile Court or Convicted in Criminal Court for a Subsequent Sex Offense: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Sex Offense Committed On Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Juveniles Who Committed a Subsequent Sex Offense	Number of Juveniles Who Committed Sex Offense on Base Case	Recidivism Rate	Number of Juveniles Who Committed a Subsequent Sex Offense	Number of Juveniles Who Committed Sex Offense on Base Case	Recidivism Rate	Number of Juveniles Who Committed a Subsequent Sex Offense	Number of Juveniles Who Committed Sex Offense on Base Case	Recidivism Rate	Number of Juveniles Who Committed a Subsequent Sex Offense	Number of Juveniles Who Committed Sex Offense on Base Case	Recidivism Rate	Number of Juveniles Who Committed a Subsequent Sex Offense	Number of Juveniles Who Committed Sex Offense on Base Case	Recidivism Rate
Indecent Exposure	3	36	8%	2	37	5%	0	50	0%	2	28	7%	7	151	5%
IDS	1	61	2%	3	59	5%	0	64	0%	1	69	1%	5	253	2%
Indecent Assault	0	233	0%	5	258	2%	2	226	1%	8	201	4%	15	918	2%
Statutory Sexual Assault	0	8	0%	0	13	0%	1	16	6%	0	7	0%	1	44	2%
Aggravated Indecent Assault	1	39	3%	0	27	0%	0	30	0%	0	29	0%	1	125	1%
Rape	0	46	0%	0	43	0%	1	54	2%	1	70	1%	2	213	1%
Sexual Assault	0	12	0%	0	14	0%	0	16	0%	0	29	0%	0	71	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

<sup>59</sup> In this section, any subsequent sex offense that a juvenile committed within two years of case closure was included in the analysis, even if it was not the first recidivating case that occurred. This differs from the remainder of the report in which only the first recidivating case was included in the analyses.

**Figure 41: Sex Offenders Who Were Adjudicated Delinquent in Juvenile Court or Convicted in Criminal Court for a Subsequent Sex Offense:  
 Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 1,775

\*For Ns of each sex offense group by year, refer to Table 37.

*Recidivism Rates and Re-Offending Charge by Sex Offense Type*

The following is an analysis of recidivism rates by each sex offense type: aggravated indecent assault, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse (IDSI), indecent assault, indecent exposure, rape, sexual assault, and statutory sexual assault. Additionally, the most serious substantiated offense of the juvenile’s recidivating case is presented. Offenses in bold type with an asterisk (\*) denote subsequent sex offenses.

**Aggravated Indecent Assault**

From 2007 through 2010, a total of 125 juveniles who had committed aggravated indecent assault on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department. Fourteen of these juveniles were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another offense within two years, resulting in an 11% recidivism rate (see Table 38).

<b>Table 38: Aggravated Indecent Assault Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Recidivists</b>	6	4	1	3	14
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	33	23	29	26	111
<b>Total</b>	39	27	30	29	125
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	15%	15%	3%	10%	11%

As illustrated by Table 39, one of the fourteen recidivists, or 1% of all juveniles who had committed aggravated indecent assault on their base case, committed another sex offense.

<b>Table 39: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Aggravated Indecent Assault on 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 Base Case</b>	
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>
Accidents Involving Damage	1
Aggravated Assault	1
Disorderly Conduct	1
DUI	1
False Identification to Law Enforcement	1
Possession of Drugs	2
Weapon on School Property	2
<b>Rape*</b>	1
Simple Assault	2
Theft	1
Possession and Use of Drug Paraphernalia	1
<b>Total</b>	14

**Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse (IDSI)**

A total of 253 juveniles who had committed IDSI on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. Thirty-two (13%) of those individuals were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another offense within two years (Refer to Table 40).

<b>Table 40: IDSI Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Recidivists</b>	7	7	8	10	32
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	54	52	56	59	221
<b>Total</b>	61	59	64	69	253
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	11%	12%	13%	14%	13%

Of those thirty-two recidivists, five were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another sex offense within two years (approximately 2% of all juveniles who had committed IDSI on their base case) (See Table 41).

<b>Table 41: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed IDSI on 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 Base Case</b>	
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>
Aggravated Assault	1
<b>Aggravated Indecent Assault*</b>	1
Arson	1
Burglary	1
Disorderly Conduct	2
Firearm-Related Offenses	2
Forgery	1
<b>IDSI*</b>	2
Possession Of Drugs	7
<b>Rape*</b>	1
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	1
Robbery	2
<b>Sexual Assault*</b>	1
Simple Assault	1
Theft	5
Unauthorized Use Of A Motor Vehicle	1
Possession And Use Of Drug Paraphernalia	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>



## **Indecent Assault**

Of the 918 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 who had committed indecent assault on their base case, approximately 12% (N= 108) were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court within two years of their base case closure (See Table 42).

<b>Table 42: Indecent Assault Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Recidivists</b>	24	29	26	29	108
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	209	229	200	172	810
<b>Total</b>	233	258	226	201	918
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	10%	11%	12%	14%	12%

## **Indecent Assault (Continued)**

As illustrated in Table 43 below, of those 108 recidivists, 15 were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense. This equates to approximately 2% of all juveniles who had committed indecent assault on their base case.

<b>Table 43: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Indecent Assault on 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 Base Case*</b>	
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>
Aggravated Assault	1
<b>Aggravated Indecent Assault*</b>	2
Burglary	2
Crime Of Violence With Intent To Terrorize	1
Criminal Mischief	3
Criminal Trespass	8
Disorderly Conduct	2
DUI	2
Firearm-Related Offense	3
Fleeing Or Attempting To Elude Police	2
Harassment	1
Hindering Apprehension	1
<b>IDSJ*</b>	2
<b>Indecent Assault*</b>	6
<b>Indecent Exposure*</b>	1
Obstructing Law/Government Function	1
Possession Of Obscene Materials	1
Possession And Use Of Drug Paraphernalia	3
Possession Of Child Pornography	1
Possession Of Drugs	16
Possession With Intent To Deliver Drugs	3
Retail Theft	2
Robbery	4
<b>Sexual Assault*</b>	2
Simple Assault	14
<b>Statutory Sexual Assault*</b>	2
Theft	14
Unauthorized Use Of A Motor Vehicle	1
Unsworn Falsification To Authorities	1
Weapon-Related Offense	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>

\*The offense committed on the first recidivating case was unknown for 2 juveniles.

## Indecent Exposure<sup>60</sup>

Between 2007 and 2010, a total of 151 juveniles who had committed indecent exposure on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department. Thirty-one of these juveniles were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another offense within two years, equating to a 21% recidivism rate (See Table 44).

<b>Table 44: Indecent Exposure Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Recidivists</b>	8	9	7	7	31
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	28	28	43	21	120
<b>Total</b>	36	37	50	28	151
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	22%	24%	14%	25%	21%

Furthermore, seven juveniles, or 5% of those who committed indecent exposure on their base case, were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another sex offense within two years of their case closure (Refer to Table 45).

<b>Table 45: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Indecent Exposure on 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 Base Case</b>	
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>
Burglary	6
Crime Of Violence With Intent To Terrorize	1
Criminal Mischief	1
DUI	1
Fleeing Or Attempting To Elude Police	1
Harassment	1
<b>Indecent Assault*</b>	1
<b>Indecent Exposure*</b>	5
Possession And Use Of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession Of Drugs	2
Possession With Intent To Deliver Drugs	1
Robbery	2
Simple Assault	3
<b>Statutory Sexual Assault*</b>	1
Terroristic Threats	1
Theft	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

<sup>60</sup> Of the 151 juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 whose most serious **substantiated** offense was indecent exposure, the most serious **alleged** offense for 111 of these juveniles was also indecent exposure. The most serious **alleged** offense for the remaining juveniles was as follows: indecent assault (N= 12), IDSI (N= 11), rape (N= 3), aggravated indecent assault (N= 2), aggravated assault (N= 1), making of child pornography (N= 1), possession of weapon on school property (N= 1), and terroristic threats (N= 1). The most serious **alleged** offense was unknown for 8 juveniles.

## Rape

A total of 213 juveniles who had committed rape on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department between 2007 and 2010. Thirty-two (15%) of those individuals were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another offense within two years (Refer to Table 46).

<b>Table 46: Rape Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Recidivists</b>	7	5	10	10	32
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	39	38	44	60	181
<b>Total</b>	46	43	54	70	213
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	15%	12%	19%	14%	15%

In addition, as shown in Table 47, only two of the thirty-two recidivists were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense within two years of case closure. This equates to 1% of all juveniles who had committed rape.

<b>Table 47: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Rape on 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 Base Case</b>	
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>
Criminal Trespass	1
Disorderly Conduct	1
DUI	1
False Reports To Law Enforcement	1
<b>IDSI*</b>	1
Possession And Use Of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession Of Drugs	5
Possession With Intent To Deliver Drugs	2
<b>Rape*</b>	1
Robbery	1
Sexual Abuse Of Child	1
Simple Assault	4
Terroristic Threats	1
Theft	7
Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle	3
Weapon-Related Offenses	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

## Sexual Assault

As shown in Table 48 below, 71 juveniles who had committed sexual assault on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. Thirteen (18%) of these juveniles recidivated.

<b>Table 48: Sexual Assault Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Recidivists</b>	2	2	3	6	13
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	10	12	13	23	58
<b>Total</b>	12	14	16	29	71
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	17%	14%	19%	21%	18%

Furthermore, none of the juveniles were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another sex offense within two years (See Table 49).

<b>Table 49: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Sexual Assault on 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 Base Case</b>	
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>
Burglary	1
DUI	1
False Reports To Law Enforcement	1
Firearm-Related Offenses	1
Possession And Use Of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession Of Drugs	4
Possession of Instrument Of Crime	1
Robbery	1
Simple Assault	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

## **Statutory Sexual Assault**

As illustrated by Table 50, 44 juveniles who had committed statutory sexual assault on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. Approximately 32% (N= 14) of these individuals were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court within two years.

<b>Table 50: Statutory Sexual Assault Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Total</b>
<b>Recidivists</b>	2	2	6	4	14
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	6	11	10	3	30
<b>Total</b>	8	13	16	7	44
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	25%	15%	38%	47%	32%

Of the fourteen juveniles who recidivated, only one, or 2% of all youth who had committed statutory sexual assault on their base case, was adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court for a subsequent sex offense (See Table 51).

<b>Table 51: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Statutory Sexual Assault on 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 Base Case</b>	
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>
Aggravated Assault	1
Burglary	1
Fleeing Or Attempting To Elude Police	1
Possession Of Drugs	2
Interference In Custody Of Children	1
Retail Theft	2
Simple Assault	1
<b>Statutory Sexual Assault*</b>	1
Theft	4
<b>Total</b>	14

## Section 4. County Class Size

### Cautionary Note

It is critically important to note that expunged cases create a significant limitation to this study. Prior to October 1, 2014 in Pennsylvania, when a case was expunged, all of a juvenile's identifying information pertaining to that case was "erased" and was therefore not available for analysis. Consequently, juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case expungement were omitted from the study's sample, unless they had a separate case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 that was not expunged.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine how a particular county's recidivism rate was affected by the number of expungements for a variety of reasons, including that the unit of measurement for the recidivism study was a *juvenile*, while the unit of measurement for an expungement was a *case* (one juvenile may have had several cases expunged).

Arguably, juveniles whose cases are expunged are presumed to be individuals who are considered to be at lower risk to recidivate (i.e., first-time, relatively minor offenders). However, since very few risk assessments were administered prior to 2010, there is no reliable way to determine the actual risk to recidivate of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 case closure. In general, counties that expunged significant numbers of cases had higher recidivism rates than their counterparts. A possible explanation for this result is that a significant number of lower risk youth were removed from the research sample in these jurisdictions.

Moreover, these recidivism rates do not take into account the specific services that were provided to juveniles while under supervision. Readers are cautioned, therefore, to make no comparisons between counties due to varying juvenile court policies and practices, including those relating to expungement and diversion. Rather, it is our goal to measure whether recidivism rates within each county decline as evidence-based practices are implemented.

### **Recidivism Rate by County Class Size and Number of Expunged Cases**

In this section, Pennsylvania's 67 counties were broken down by class size in order to 1.) analyze the recidivism rates of similar-sized counties, and 2.) determine if recidivism rates varied between class sizes. Pennsylvania's 67 counties are broken down into 9 different classes (1, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) based on population sizes, with Class 1 (Philadelphia County) being the largest class and Class 8 being the smallest class. Counties' four-year average recidivism rates are displayed in the tables below. The total number of cases expunged between 2007 and 2010 is also displayed. For recidivism rates and number of expunged cases by each year examined (i.e., 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010), refer to Table 1 found on pages 8-16.

Philadelphia County is the only county in Class 1. Philadelphia's average recidivism rate for juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was 28% (Refer to Table 52).

County	Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases
Philadelphia	28%	2,517	8,949	636
Total	28%	2,517	8,949	636

Allegheny County is the only county in Class 2. As shown in Table 53, Allegheny County’s average recidivism rate was 25%.

<b>Table 53: Class 2 County</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>	<b>Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed</b>	<b>Number of Expunged Cases</b>
<b>Allegheny</b>	25%	1,536	6,192	880
<b>Total</b>	25%	1,536	6,192	880

Table 54 presents the recidivism rates of Class 2A counties. The average recidivism rate for Class 2A counties was 23%.

<b>Table 54: Class 2A Counties</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>	<b>Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed</b>	<b>Number of Expunged Cases</b>
<b>Bucks</b>	21%	633	2,991	830
<b>Delaware</b>	22%	313	1,428	N/A*
<b>Montgomery</b>	24%	902	3,793	247
<b>Total</b>	23%	1,848	8,212	1,077

N/A\*: The four-year total number of expunged cases is not available for this county.

The recidivism rates of Class 3 counties are provided in Table 55 below. The average recidivism rate for Class 3 counties was 20%.

<b>Table 55: Class 3 Counties</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>	<b>Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed</b>	<b>Number of Expunged Cases</b>
<b>Berks</b>	20%	655	3,274	305
<b>Chester</b>	19%	505	2,664	N/A*
<b>Dauphin</b>	24%	889	3,707	66
<b>Erie</b>	21%	626	2,925	20
<b>Lackawanna</b>	24%	190	776	456
<b>Lancaster</b>	21%	352	1,643	24
<b>Lehigh</b>	14%	505	3,611	87
<b>Luzerne</b>	17%	332	1,904	647
<b>Northampton</b>	17%	335	1,951	30
<b>Westmoreland</b>	16%	354	2,191	167
<b>York</b>	25%	939	3,780	418
<b>Total</b>	20%	5,682	28,426	2,220

N/A\*: The four-year total number of expunged cases is not available for this county.



Class 4 counties' recidivism rates are presented below, and the average recidivism rate of this class size was 19% (see Table 56).

<b>Table 56: Class 4 Counties</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>	<b>Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed</b>	<b>Number of Expunged Cases</b>
<b>Beaver</b>	17%	186	1,119	8
<b>Butler</b>	16%	102	643	168
<b>Cambria</b>	20%	217	1,087	33
<b>Cumberland</b>	28%	104	375	1,745
<b>Fayette</b>	15%	158	1,043	17
<b>Schuylkill</b>	16%	159	1,011	15
<b>Washington</b>	24%	271	1,121	20
<b>Total</b>	19%	1,197	6,399	2,006

Table 57 presents the recidivism rates of Class 5 counties. The average recidivism rate for Class 5 counties was 21%.

<b>Table 57: Class 5 Counties</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>	<b>Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed</b>	<b>Number of Expunged Cases</b>
<b>Blair</b>	17%	63	380	426
<b>Centre</b>	19%	48	252	72
<b>Franklin</b>	23%	277	1,217	61
<b>Lawrence</b>	17%	103	593	16
<b>Lebanon</b>	27%	280	1,026	0
<b>Lycoming</b>	28%	335	1,216	135
<b>Mercer</b>	16%	96	586	0
<b>Monroe</b>	14%	134	977	11
<b>Northumberland</b>	23%	138	611	88
<b>Total</b>	21%	1,474	6,858	809

Class 6 counties' recidivism rates are presented below, and the average recidivism rate of this class size was 19% (see Table 58).

<b>Table 58: Class 6 Counties</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>	<b>Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed</b>	<b>Number of Expunged Cases</b>
<b>Adams</b>	24%	211	885	34
<b>Armstrong</b>	19%	78	402	6
<b>Bedford</b>	17%	44	252	0
<b>Bradford</b>	20%	39	197	20
<b>Carbon</b>	14%	56	404	2
<b>Clarion</b>	26%	37	140	40
<b>Clearfield</b>	23%	52	224	0
<b>Clinton</b>	24%	30	125	29
<b>Columbia</b>	16%	46	284	9
<b>Crawford</b>	21%	119	555	9
<b>Elk</b>	26%	34	131	17
<b>Greene</b>	10%	15	151	258
<b>Huntingdon</b>	17%	33	197	1
<b>Indiana</b>	16%	42	258	36
<b>Jefferson</b>	24%	50	207	181
<b>McKean</b>	23%	43	183	146
<b>Mifflin</b>	27%	70	261	31
<b>Pike</b>	13%	41	309	5
<b>Somerset</b>	13%	46	355	27
<b>Susquehanna</b>	18%	38	217	7
<b>Tioga</b>	18%	48	271	22
<b>Venango</b>	13%	38	297	65
<b>Warren</b>	17%	43	256	14
<b>Wayne</b>	17%	40	263	4
<b>Total</b>	19%	1,293	6,824	963

The recidivism rates of Class 7 counties are provided in Table 59. The average recidivism rate for Class 7 counties was 23%.

<b>Table 59: Class 7 Counties</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>	<b>Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed</b>	<b>Number of Expunged Cases</b>
<b>Juniata</b>	29%	16	56	36
<b>Perry</b>	25%	63	249	96
<b>Snyder</b>	22%	48	219	2
<b>Union</b>	23%	24	105	35
<b>Wyoming</b>	19%	39	209	9
<b>Total</b>	23%	190	838	178

The following Table (Table 60) displays Class 8 recidivism rates. The average recidivism rate for Class 8 counties was 15%.

<b>Table 60: Class 8 Counties</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Number of Recidivists</b>	<b>Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed</b>	<b>Number of Expunged Cases</b>
<b>Cameron</b>	29%	10	35	N/A*
<b>Forest</b>	12%	3	25	22
<b>Fulton</b>	13%	7	54	5
<b>Montour</b>	22%	18	83	2
<b>Potter</b>	10%	12	120	1
<b>Sullivan</b>	6%	1	16	0
<b>Total</b>	15%	51	333	30

N/A\*: The four-year total number of expunged cases is not available for this county.

## Section 5. Program and Out-of-Home Service Variables: Summary of Key Findings

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- Recidivists were more than 1.5 times more likely to have had a detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience than non-recidivists (53% vs. 30%, respectively) (page 107).
- Juveniles who had no detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience recidivated at a rate half of that of those who had at least one such experience (16% vs. 33%, respectively) (page 107).
- Approximately 27% of youth who had only a detention/shelter facility experience recidivated, while 30% of youth who had only a dispositional placement experience recidivated. Youth who had experiences at detention/shelter facilities AND placement facilities recidivated at the highest rate: 38% (page 108).
- Among juveniles who had an out-of-home experience, recidivists averaged four detention/shelter or dispositional placement episodes each, while non-recidivists averaged only three (page 110).
- Among juveniles who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode, 55% had experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, dispositional placement only) in their juvenile offending history. The remaining 45% had experienced a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional placement experience (page 111).
- The more dispositional placement episodes a juvenile had, the more likely he or she was to recidivate. Juveniles who had only one dispositional placement episode recidivated at a rate of 32%. Juveniles who had four or more dispositional placement episodes re-offended at a rate of 47% (page 112).
- Recidivists' average length of stay per detention/shelter episode was the same length as non-recidivists' (17 days each). Conversely, non-recidivists' average length of stay per dispositional placement episode was slightly longer than recidivists' (190 days vs. 178 days) (page 114).
- On average, recidivists spent more combined time out-of-home (in detention/shelter facilities or placement facilities) than non-recidivists (266 days vs. 212 days) (page 115).
- Juveniles who spent longer periods of time out-of-home had higher recidivism rates than those who spent shorter periods of time out-of-home. For example, juveniles who spent 90 days or less out-of-home re-offended at a rate of 27%, while juveniles who spent a year or longer out-of-home re-offended at a rate of 40% (page 116).

## Section 5. Program and Out-of-Home Service Variables

\*\*Below is an analysis of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure who received an out-of-home service<sup>61</sup> (detention/shelter or dispositional placement<sup>62</sup>) at any point in their history of involvement with the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system prior to their case closure date. To complete the analyses found on pages 107 to 117, the case histories of all juveniles in the study's sample were examined to determine if any records of *ever* receiving an out-of-home service existed. All detention/shelter and dispositional placement episodes were included in the analysis, regardless of the year(s) the episode occurred.\*\*

### Overall Rate of Receiving Out-of-Home Services

As illustrated by Table 61, among juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, approximately 35% (N= 25,494) had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience. In addition, recidivists were more likely than non-recidivists to have had a detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience (53% vs. 30%, respectively). Finally, juveniles who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience recidivated at a rate twice that of juveniles who had no out-of-home experience (16% vs. 33%, respectively), and there was a statistically significant relationship between having a detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience and recidivating ( $\chi^2= 99.162$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>63</sup>. Juveniles who had such an experience were significantly more likely to re-offend, and juveniles who had no such experience were significantly less likely to re-offend.

Please see Appendix B (Table 121) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, cases closed, and recidivism rates for those who did and those who did not receive out-of-home services for each year.

<b>Table 61: Overall Rate of Receiving Out-of-Home Services and Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Average	
	Rate of Receiving Services	Recidivism Rate	Rate of Receiving Services	Recidivism Rate	Rate of Receiving Services	Recidivism Rate	Rate of Receiving Services	Recidivism Rate	Rate of Receiving Services	Recidivism Rate
<b>Recidivists</b>	52%	15%	52%	16%	56%	16%	53%	16%	53%	16%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	32%	30%	28%	35%	30%	35%	30%	33%	30%	33%
<b>Total</b>	36%		33%		36%		35%		35%	

\*\*The reader is cautioned that, based on this analysis alone, a causal link cannot necessarily be established between a detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience and recidivism. That is, it cannot be concluded that the out-of-home event increased the juvenile's likelihood of recidivism. In general, those juveniles who are placed outside of the home tend to be higher risk to recidivate than their counterparts who are not placed outside of the home.\*\*

<sup>61</sup> The term out-of-home service is used to describe, in general, experiences in either detention/shelter facilities or placement facilities.

<sup>62</sup> Out-of-home experiences are categorized into one of two groups: 1.) detention/shelter and 2.) dispositional placement. The former group indicates experiences at temporary holding facilities, while the latter indicates experiences at programs utilized as a juvenile court disposition.

<sup>63</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

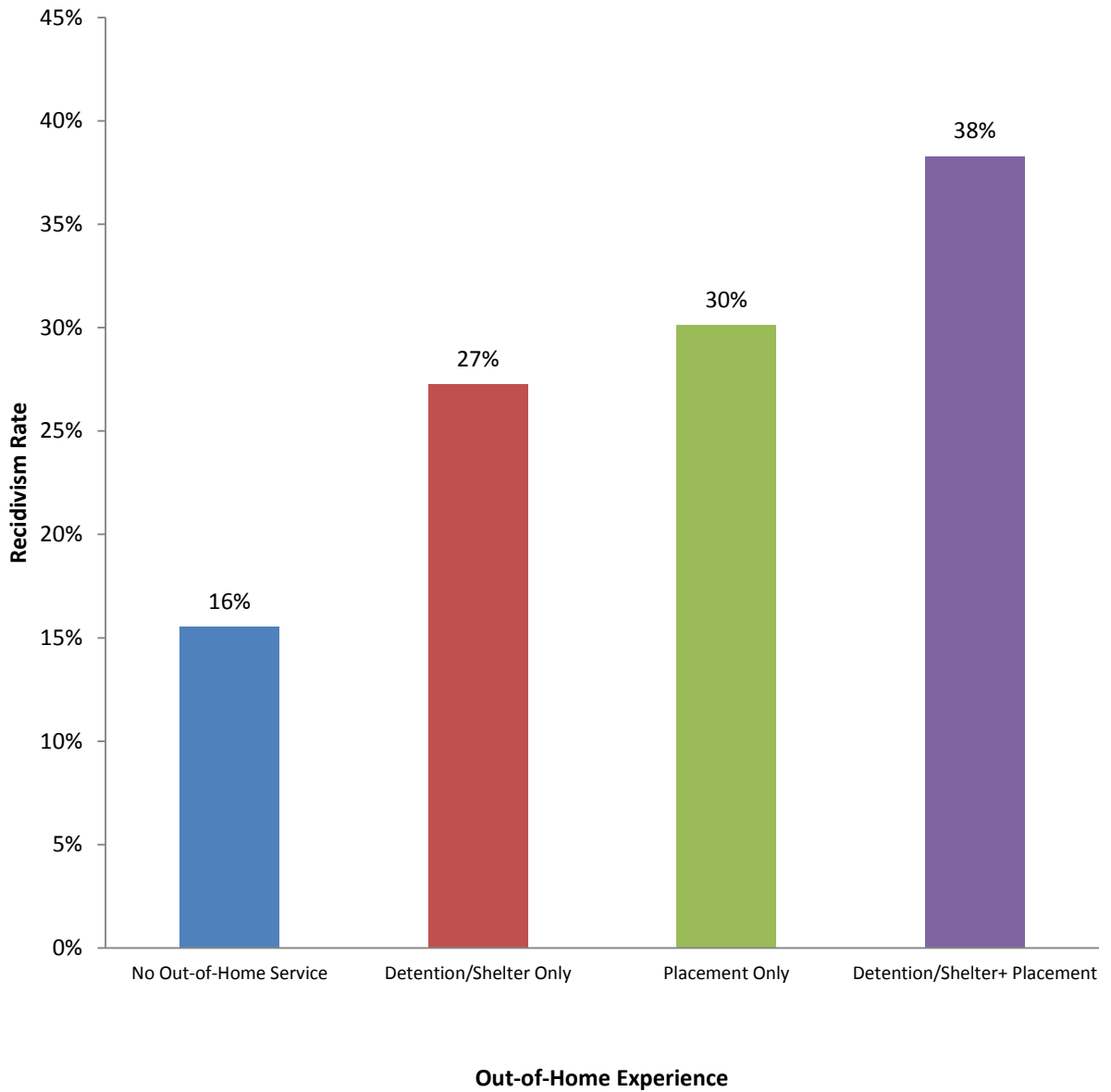
Overall Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service Type

As displayed in Table 62 and Figure 42, only 16% (N= 7,338) of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure who never had a detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience recidivated. Youth who had an out-of-home experience at only a detention or shelter facility re-offended at a rate of 27% (N= 2,524). Similarly, approximately three out of ten (30%; N= 1,257) juveniles who only had an out-of-home experience at a placement facility re-offended. Juveniles who had experiences at a detention/shelter facility AND a placement facility re-offended at the highest rate: 38% (N= 4,623).

Please see Appendix B (Table 122) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by out-of-home service experience by year.

<b>Table 62: Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service Experience: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
<b>Out-of-Home Service Experience</b>	<b>2007 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2008 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2009 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2010 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>No Out-of-Home Service</b>	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%
<b>Detention/Shelter Only</b>	26%	30%	30%	24%	27%
<b>Placement Only</b>	28%	30%	29%	33%	30%
<b>Detention/Shelter + Placement</b>	34%	39%	40%	39%	38%

**Figure 42: Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service Experience:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 72,738

\*For Ns of each group by year, refer to Table 122 in Appendix B.

### Average Number of Out-of-Home Service Episodes

Among the 6,744 juveniles with a 2007 case closure who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode, the average number of out-of-home episodes was 3, while the range of out-of-home episodes was 1 to 48. Both recidivists and non-recidivists averaged 3 out-of-home service episodes each.

Similarly, among the 6,135 juveniles with a 2008 case closure who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience, the average number of out-of-home episodes was 3, while the range of out-of-home episodes was 1 to 39. Recidivists averaged 4 out-of-home episodes, while non-recidivists averaged 3 episodes.

Among the 6,683 juveniles with a 2009 case closure who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience, the average number of out-of-home episodes was 3, while the range of out-of-home episodes was 1 to 28. Recidivists averaged 4 out-of-home episodes, while non-recidivists averaged 3 episodes.

Finally, among the 5,932 juveniles with a 2010 case closure who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience, the average number of out-of-home episodes was 3, while the range of out-of-home episodes was 1 to 23. Recidivists averaged 4 out-of-home episodes each, while non-recidivists averaged 3 out-of-home episodes each.



### Combination of Out-of-Home Experiences

Among the 6,744 juveniles with a case closed in 2007 who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode, 4,012 (59%) had experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending career. An additional 41% (N= 2,732) had a detention/shelter experience AND a placement experience.

In addition, among the 6,135 juveniles with a case closed in 2008 who had at least one detention/shelter episode or dispositional placement episode, 2,963 (48%) had experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending career. An additional 52% (N= 3,172) had experienced a detention/shelter experience AND a placement experience.

Furthermore, among the 6,683 juveniles with a case closed in 2009 who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode, 3,207 (48%) had experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending career. An additional 52% (N= 3,476) had experienced a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional placement experience.

Finally, among the 5,932 juveniles who had a case closed in 2010 who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode, approximately 55% (N= 3,244) had experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending career. An additional 45% (N= 2,688) had experienced a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional placement experience.

Recidivism Rates by Number of Dispositional Placement<sup>64</sup> Episodes in Juvenile Offending History

Across the four years examined, as the total number of dispositional placement episodes in a juvenile’s offense history increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism. For example, on average, juveniles who had only one dispositional placement episode recidivated at a rate of 32% (N= 2,891). Juveniles who had two dispositional placement episodes re-offended at a rate of 38% (N= 1,463), while juveniles with three dispositional placement episodes recidivated at a rate of 42% (N= 749). Juveniles with four or more dispositional placement episodes in their offending history recidivated at a rate of 47% (N= 777) (Refer to Table 63 and Figure 43).

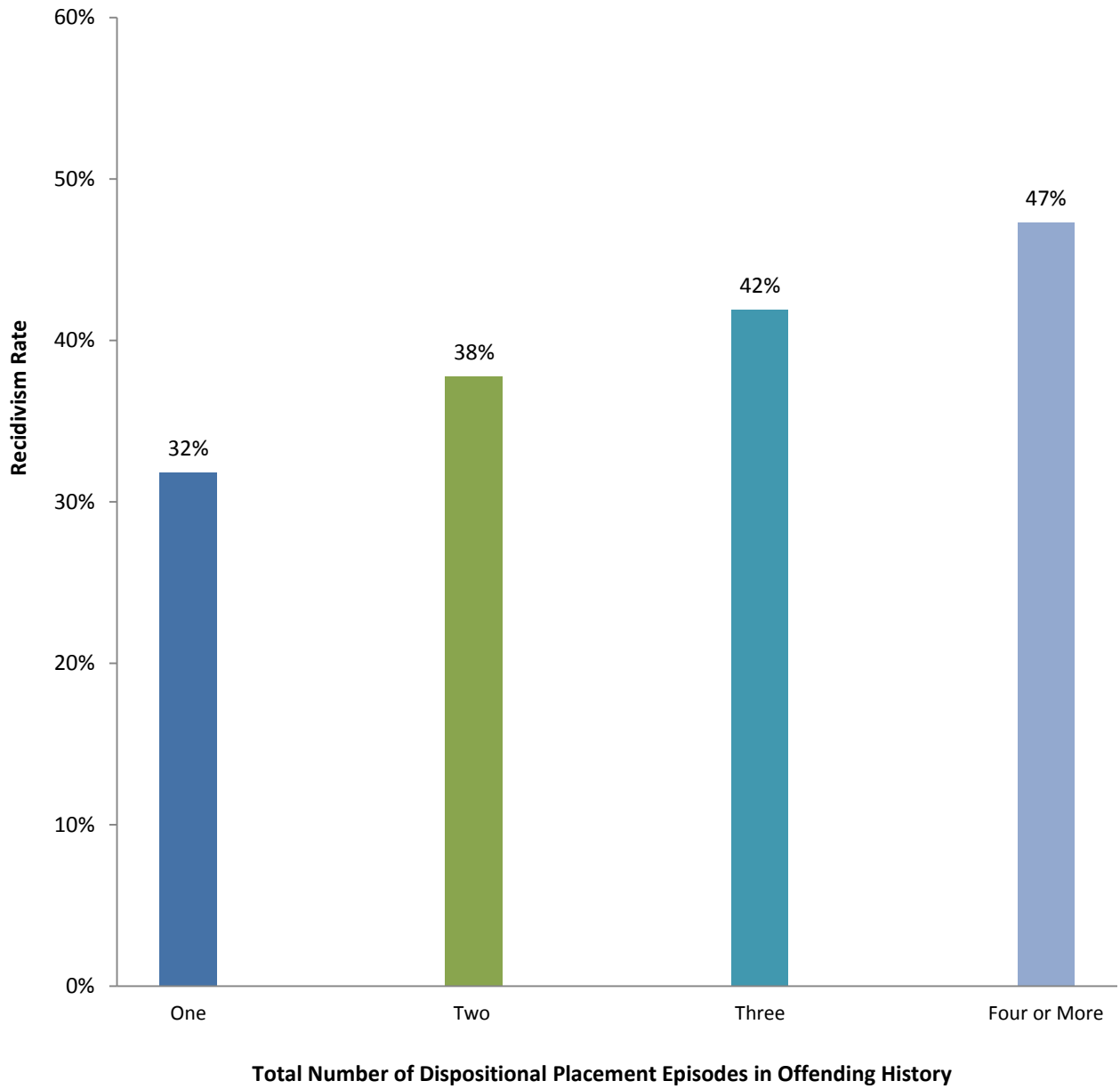
Please see Appendix B (Table 123) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by number of placement episodes and year.

**Table 63: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Placement Episodes in Juvenile Offending History: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Number of Placement Episodes	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate
One	30%	32%	34%	34%	32%
Two	35%	39%	38%	38%	38%
Three	37%	43%	45%	43%	42%
Four or More	40%	50%	50%	45%	47%

<sup>64</sup> These figures include only dispositional placement episodes. No detention/shelter episodes are included in these statistics.

**Figure 43: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Dispositional Placement Episodes in Juvenile Offending History: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 16,241

\*For Ns of each group by year, refer to Table 123 in Appendix B.

Average Length of Time (in days) Per Out-of-Home Episode<sup>65</sup>

The below analysis examines how long, on average, each out-of-home episode (detention/shelter or dispositional placement) lasted for juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 who had an out-of-home experience. For an analysis on the total length of time juveniles spent out-of-home receiving services, refer to page 115.

Across the four years, each detention/shelter episode lasted, on average, approximately 17 days for all juveniles with a case closure. Recidivists spent approximately 17 days in detention/shelter, per episode. Non-recidivists also spent approximately 17 days in detention/shelter, per episode (Refer to Table 64).

In addition, dispositional placement episodes averaged 186 days (approximately 6 months) for all juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure. Dispositional placement episodes lasted approximately 12 days longer, on average, for non-recidivists than recidivists (190 days vs. 178 days, respectively) (Refer to Table 64).

Table 64: Average Length of Time (in days) Per Out-of-Home Episode: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010															
Out-of-Home Type	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Average		
	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations
Detention/Shelter	19	15	16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
Placement	178	182	181	176	186	182	178	193	187	183	192	188	178	190	186

<sup>65</sup> These figures represent how long each out-of-home episode lasted, on average. One juvenile may have had multiple out-of-home service episodes, and each episode was counted uniquely for these statistics.

Total Average Length of Time (in days) Spent Out-of-Home<sup>66</sup>

In contrast to the previous section in which the length of time each individual detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode lasted, this section details the total length of time that juveniles in the sample spent receiving out-of-home services.

In the previous section, the results indicated that detention/shelter episodes were slightly longer for recidivists than non-recidivists. Conversely, dispositional placement episodes lasted slightly longer for non-recidivists than recidivists (See page 114).

The following analysis demonstrates, however, that recidivists spent a longer amount of time total out-of-home, on average, than did non-recidivists. In fact, recidivists spent almost two months longer (54 days) than non-recidivists receiving out-of-home services (266 days vs. 212 days, respectively). Recidivists spent a total of 50 days in detention/shelter facilities, while non-recidivists spent only 37 total days in detention/shelter facilities. Similarly, recidivists spent about a month longer in placement facilities than did non-recidivists (357 days vs. 326 days, respectively) (See Table 65).

Since recidivists average one more out-of-home episode than non-recidivists, it is expected that recidivists would spend more days out-of-home than non-recidivists, even if individual episodes were lengthier for non-recidivists.

<b>Table 65: Total Length of Time (in days) Spent Out-of-Home: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>															
<b>Out-of-Home Service Type</b>	<b>2007</b>			<b>2008</b>			<b>2009</b>			<b>2010</b>			<b>Four-Year Average</b>		
	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations
<b>Detention/Shelter</b>	49	31	36	48	35	40	48	37	41	60	44	49	50	37	42
<b>Placement</b>	347	310	322	367	323	339	367	343	352	349	329	336	357	326	337
<b>Overall Average</b>	256	194	212	306	240	263	305	250	269	198	166	177	266	212	230

<sup>66</sup>These figures represent the total length of time each juvenile spent receiving out-of-home services.

### Recidivism Rates by Total Length of Time (in days) Out-of-Home

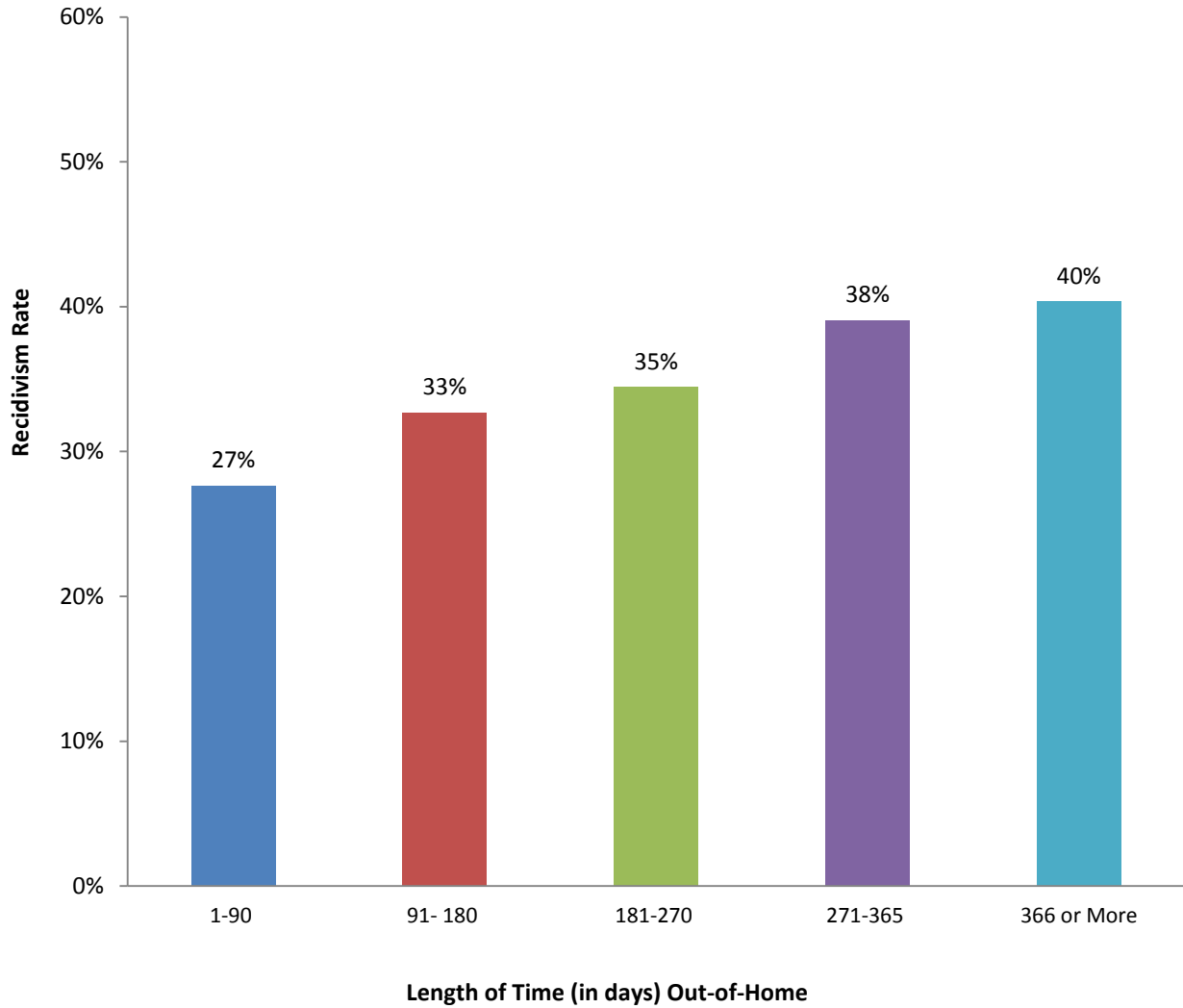
Generally, across the four years examined, juveniles who spent more time receiving out-of-home services had the highest recidivism rates. To illustrate, juveniles who spent a combined total of 90 days or less out-of-home had the lowest recidivism rate: 27% (N= 3,040). Those who spent 91-180 days out-of-home had a recidivism rate of 33% (N= 1,006), and those who spent 181-270 days out-of-home had a recidivism rate of 35% (N= 912). Finally, juveniles who spent 271-365 days out-of-home re-offended at a rate of 38% (N= 829), while juveniles who spent more than a year (366 or more days) out-of-home re-offended at a rate of 40% (N= 2,617) (Refer to Table 66 and Figure 44).

Please see Appendix B (Table 124) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by total length of time (in days) out-of-home by year.

**Table 66: Recidivism Rates by Total Length of Time (in days) Out-of-Home:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

<b>Total Length of Time (in days)</b>	<b>2007 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2008 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2009 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>2010 Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate</b>
<b>1 to 90</b>	26%	29%	29%	26%	27%
<b>91 to 180</b>	30%	34%	33%	33%	33%
<b>181 to 270</b>	29%	36%	39%	38%	35%
<b>271 to 365</b>	38%	40%	39%	35%	38%
<b>366 or More</b>	37%	41%	42%	40%	40%

**Figure 44: Recidivism Rates by Total Length of Time (in days) Out-of-Home:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 25,494

\*For Ns of each group by year, refer to Table 124 in Appendix B.

## Section 6. Serious, Violent, and/ or Chronic Offender and Child Offender Analysis: Summary of Key Findings

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- Approximately 1 in 5 (21%) juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender (page 121). Recidivists were more likely than non-recidivists to be a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender (36% vs. 17%, respectively) (page 121).
- 6% of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious offenders, and 37% of serious offenders recidivated (page 124).
- 6% of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent offenders, and 36% of violent offenders recidivated (page 134).
- 14% of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were chronic offenders, and 41% of chronic offenders recidivated (page 145).
- Among all juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, 9% of Asian offenders were serious offenders, while 6% of White offenders were serious offenders and 6% of Black offenders were serious offenders (page 129).
- Among all juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, 11% of Black offenders were violent offenders, while 5% of Asian offenders were violent offenders and 3% of White offenders were violent offenders (page 140).
- Among all juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, 18% of Black offenders were chronic offenders while 12% of White offenders were chronic offenders and 6% of Asian offenders were chronic offenders (page 150).
- Only 0.4% of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious, violent, AND chronic offenders, though 55% of serious, violent, AND chronic offenders recidivated (page 157).
- Approximately 3% of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were child offenders, and 33% of child offenders recidivated (page 160).
- About 50% of child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender. Only 20% of non-child offenders were a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender (page 168).
- 16% of child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious offenders, as compared to 6% of non-child offenders (page 168).



## **Section 6. Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offender and Child Offender Analysis: Summary of Key Findings (Continued)**

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- 16% of child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent offenders, as compared to 6% of non-child offenders (page 169).
- 37% of child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were chronic offenders, as compared to 13% of non-child offenders (page 169).
- 2% of child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious, violent, AND chronic offenders, as compared to 0.3% of non-child offenders (page 170).

## Section 6. Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offender and Child Offender Analysis

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In an effort to better understand Pennsylvania's delinquent population, an examination was undertaken to: 1.) calculate the prevalence of serious, violent, and/or chronic offenders among all juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, 2.) determine if juveniles who were serious, violent, and/or chronic offenders were ultimately recidivists/non-recidivists by the current study's definition, and 3.) analyze certain demographics and other variables related to the offender populations. Similar analyses were also conducted to examine child offenders within the population of case closures that occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010.

The definitions of serious offenders, violent offenders, chronic offenders, and child offenders are as follows:<sup>67</sup>

Serious Offender: a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court at any point in his or her juvenile offending history for one of the following offenses: burglary, theft (felonies only), arson, drug trafficking (manufacture/deliver/possession with intent to deliver), and extortion (theft by extortion).

Violent Offender: a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court at any point in his or her juvenile offending history for one of the following offenses: homicide or non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, kidnapping, and select firearm/weapon offenses.

Chronic Offender: a juvenile who has four or more previous written allegations for separate incidents that occurred prior to the date of the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure.

Child Offender: a juvenile who was under the age of 13 as of the date of his or her first adjudication of delinquency.

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<sup>67</sup> To view the exact crimes codes utilized to define serious and violent offenses, refer to Appendix D.

## Prevalence of Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders

Among all juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, approximately 21% (N= 15,211) met the definition of a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender. This means that the majority (roughly 80%) of offenders with a case closed in these years were not serious, violent, or chronic offenders.

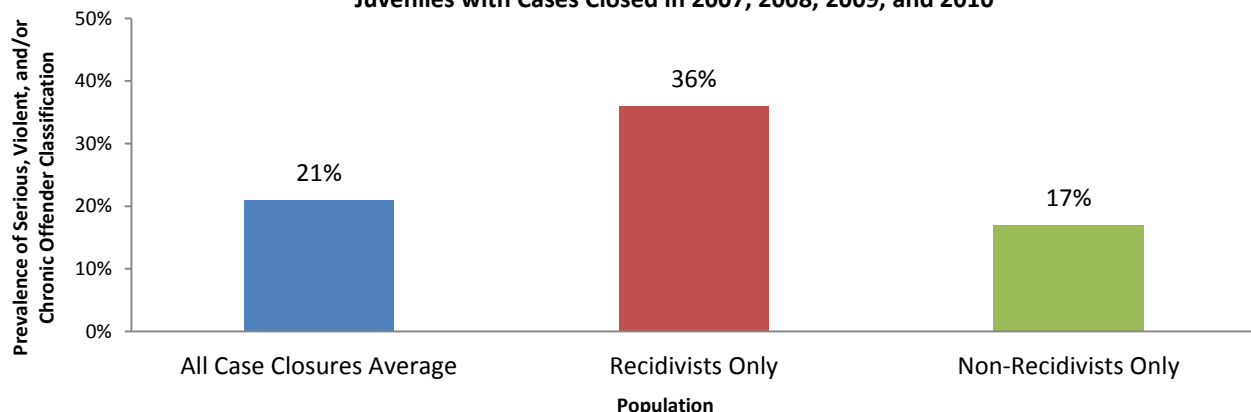
In addition, recidivists were more likely to be a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender than non-recidivists. To illustrate, on average, 36% (N= 5,626) of recidivists with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 met such a definition, while only 17% (N= 9,585) of non-recidivists met such a definition. Refer to Table 67 and Figure 45.

Please see Appendix B (Table 125) for the total number of recidivists and non-recidivists by year for juveniles who did and did not have a serious, a violent, or a chronic offender classification.

**Table 67: Prevalence of Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Four-Year Average
	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender
<b>Recidivists</b>	36%	34%	35%	36%	36%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	17%	15%	15%	18%	17%
<b>Total</b>	21%	19%	21%	22%	21%

**Figure 45: Prevalence of Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders Among Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



## Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders

As illustrated by Table 68 and Figure 46 below, across the four years examined, juveniles who were identified as a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender recidivated at much higher rates than those who did not meet such a definition. In fact, juveniles with a serious, violent, or chronic offender classification re-offended at a rate two times higher than those juveniles who were non-serious, non-violent, and non-chronic.

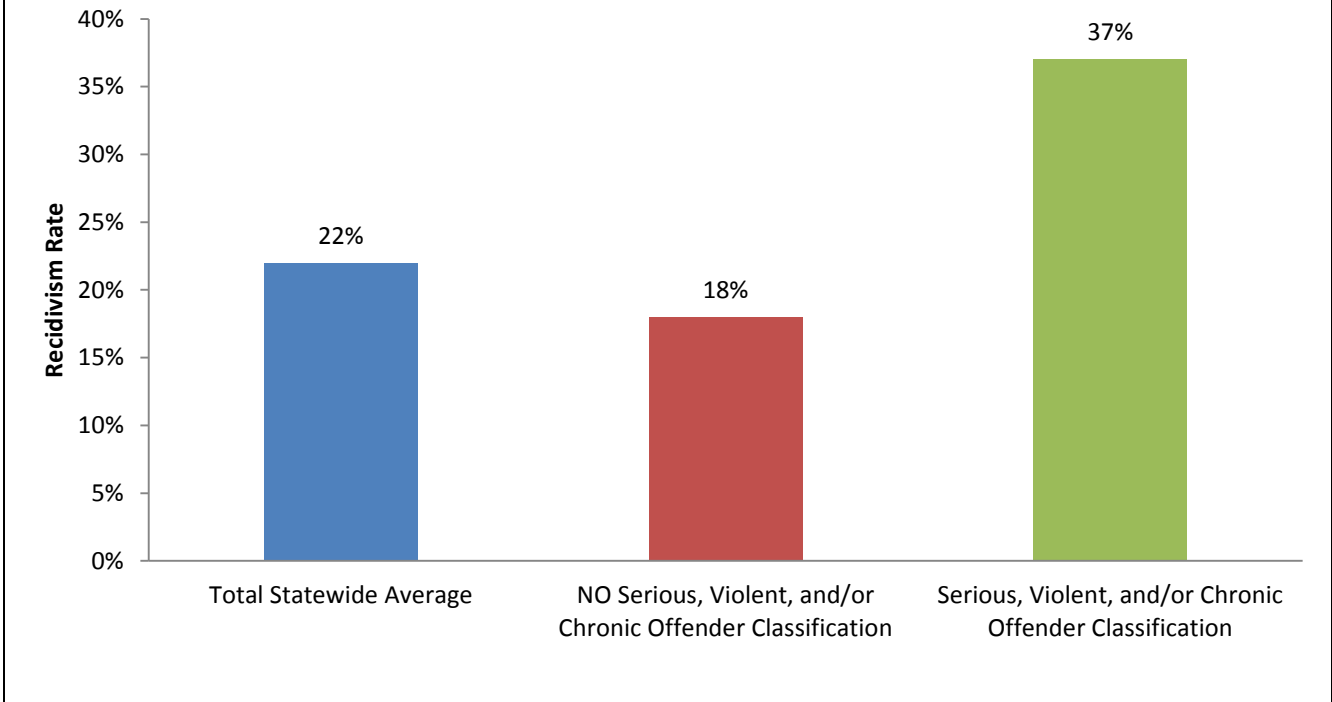
To illustrate, approximately 35% (N= 1,395) of juveniles with a case closed in 2007 who were a serious, violent, and/or chronic offender recidivated, while only 16% (N= 2,430) of juveniles who did not meet such a definition re-offended. Similarly, among all juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 38% (N= 1,385) of juveniles who were identified as a serious offender, a violent offender, and/or a chronic offender recidivated, while only 18% (N= 2,702) of juveniles who were non-serious, non-violent, and non-chronic offenders recidivated. Among all juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 39% (N= 1,528) of juveniles with a serious, violent, and/or chronic offender classification recidivated, while only 18% (N= 2,678) of juveniles with no such classification recidivated. Finally, among all juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 36% (N= 1,318) who were identified as a serious offender, a violent offender, and/or a chronic offender recidivated. Only 18% (N= 2,306) of juveniles who were identified as non-serious, non-violent, and non-chronic recidivated.

Please see Appendix B (Table 126) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a serious, violent, and/or chronic offender classification and those who did not have such a classification.

**Table 68: Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Four-Year Average
	Recidivism Rate	Recidivism Rate	Recidivism Rate	Recidivism Rate	Recidivism Rate
<b>Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offender Classification</b>	35%	38%	39%	36%	37%
<b>NO Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offender Classification</b>	16%	18%	18%	18%	18%
<b>Total Statewide Average</b>	20%	22%	23%	22%	22%

**Figure 46: Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



## Serious Offenders

### *Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious Offenders*

Of all 72,738 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, approximately 6% (N= 4,236) were serious offenders (Refer to Table 69). Approximately 10% (N= 1,554) of the recidivist population were serious offenders, while only 5% (2,682) of the non-recidivist population were serious offenders. These figures were consistent across all four years analyzed. In addition, 37% (N= 1,554) of all serious offenders were recidivists, and this relationship was significant ( $\chi^2= 12.426$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>68</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 127) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a serious offender classification.

<b>Table 69: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Average</b>	
	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Recidivism Rate
<b>Recidivists</b>	10%	34%	9%	37%	10%	39%	11%	37%	10%	37%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	5%		4%		5%		5%		5%	
<b>Total</b>	6%		6%		6%		6%		6%	

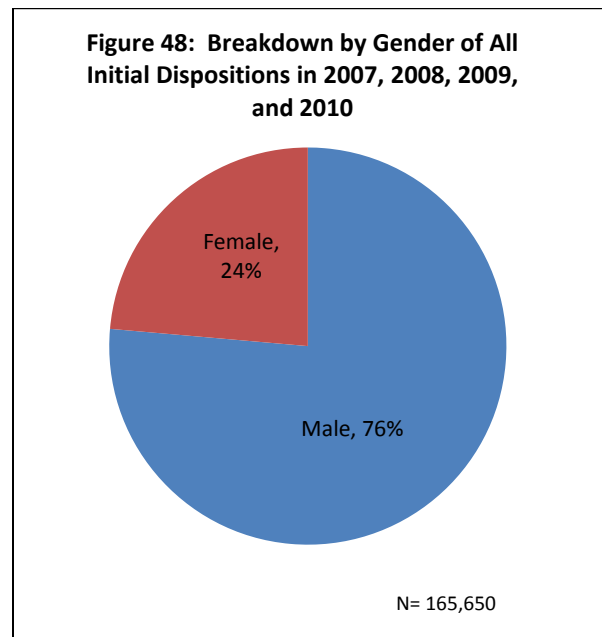
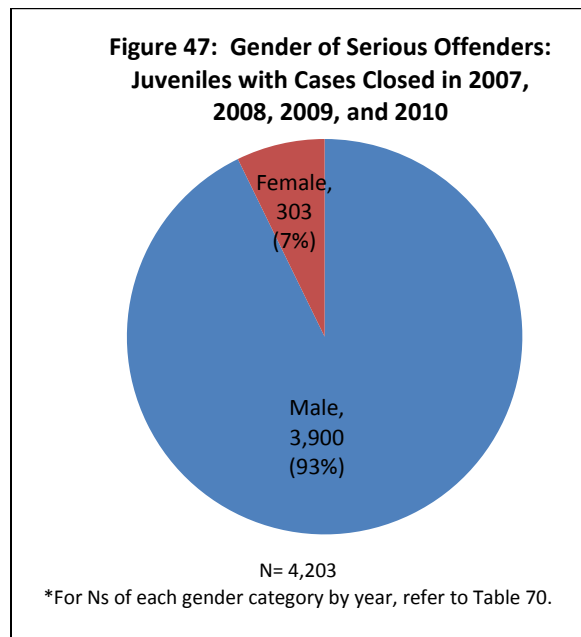
<sup>68</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

## Gender

As illustrated by Table 70 and Figure 47, 93% (N= 3,900) of serious juvenile offenders were male. Only 7% (N= 303) of serious offenders were female. In comparison to all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 (See Figure 48), males were much more likely to be serious offenders than would be expected (93% vs. 76%), and females were much less likely to be serious offenders than would be expected (7% vs. 24%). This difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>69</sup>.

<b>Table 70: Gender of Serious Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
Gender	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders
Male	1,010	93%	946	93%	994	92%	950	93%	3,900	93%
Female	76	7%	68	7%	86	8%	73	7%	303	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,086</b>		<b>1,014</b>		<b>1,080</b>		<b>1,023</b>		<b>4,203</b>	

\*The gender of 12 serious offenders with a case closed in 2008 and 21 serious offenders with a case closed in 2009 was not reported in the PaJCMS.



<sup>69</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

Furthermore, approximately 7% (N= 3,900) of all male juvenile offenders with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious offenders, while only 2% (N= 303) of females with cases closed in this time period were serious offenders (See Table 71).

Please see Appendix B (Table 128) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by gender for juveniles who had a serious offender classification.

<b>Table 71: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Gender Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders
<b>Male</b>	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%
<b>Female</b>	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%

\*The gender of 33 serious offenders and 737 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.



## Race

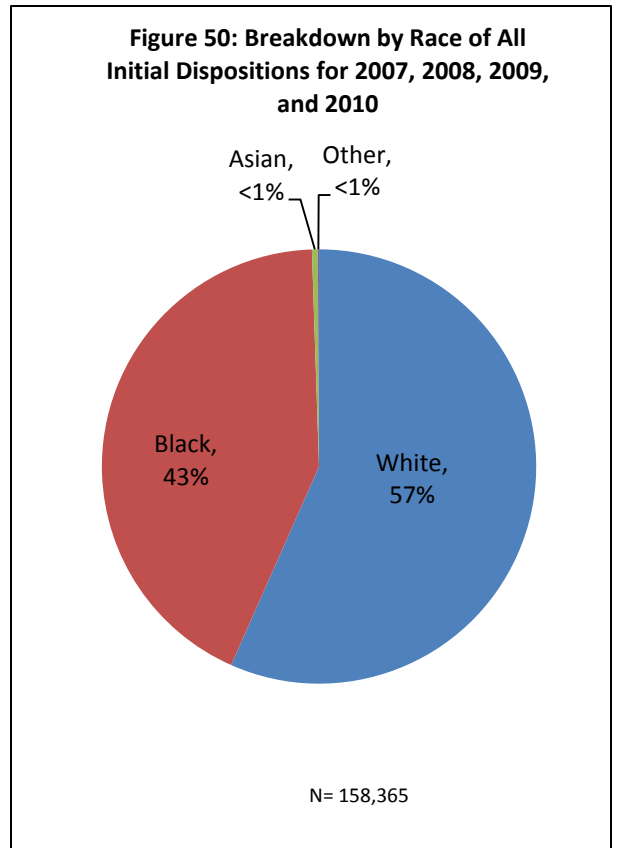
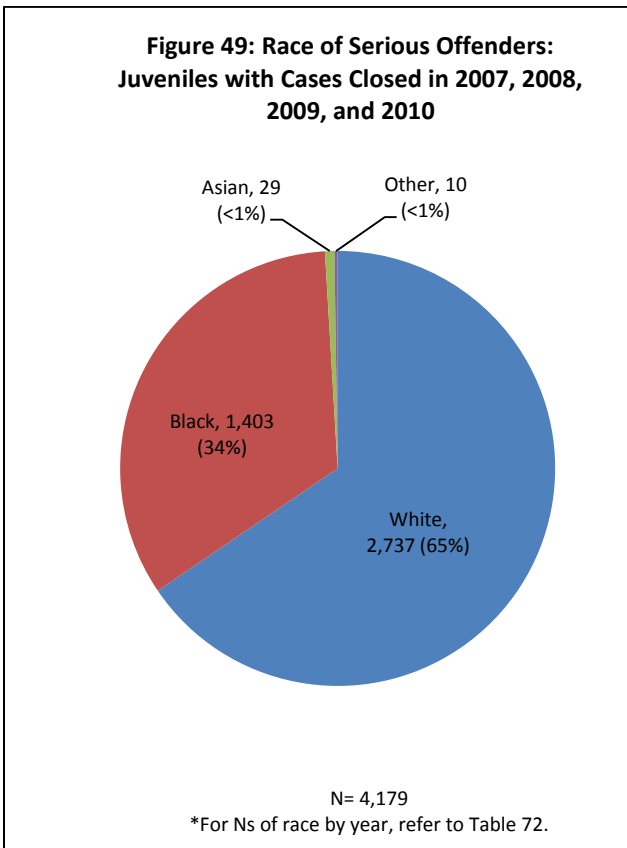
White juvenile offenders and Black juvenile offenders accounted for approximately 99% (N= 4,140) of all serious offenders. This was consistent across all four years examined (refer to Table 72 and Figure 49 below). Approximately 1% (N= 24) of serious offenders were Asian or Other.

<b>Table 72: Race of Serious Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
Race	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders
<b>White</b>	716	67%	688	68%	698	64%	635	63%	2,737	65%
<b>Black</b>	353	33%	311	31%	373	34%	366	36%	1,403	34%
<b>Asian</b>	4	<1%	8	<1%	12	1%	5	<1%	29	<1%
<b>Other<sup>70</sup></b>	2	<1%	5	<1%	2	<1%	1	<1%	10	<1%
<b>Total</b>	1,075		1,012		1,085		1,007		4,179	

\*The race of 11 serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 14 serious offenders with a case closed in 2008, 16 serious offenders with a case closed in 2009, and 16 serious offenders with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>70</sup> The race category of Other includes American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

In addition, White offenders were more likely to be serious offenders than would be expected given the proportion of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 (65% vs. 57%). This difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). Black offenders were less likely to be serious offenders than would be expected (34% vs. 43%), and these differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>71</sup>. Asian offenders and Other offenders comprised the serious offender population at rates that would be expected given the proportion of initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 (<1% each) (Refer to Figures 49 and 50).



<sup>71</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

As illustrated by Table 73 below, 9% (N= 29) of all Asian juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious offenders. Approximately 7% (N= 10) of Other offenders with a case closed in this time period were serious offenders. Furthermore, approximately 6% (N= 2,737) of White juvenile offenders and 6% (N= 1,403) of Black juvenile offenders were serious offenders.

Please see Appendix B (Table 129) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by race for juveniles who had a serious offender classification.

<b>Table 73: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Race Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Race</b>	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders
<b>White</b>	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
<b>Black</b>	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%
<b>Asian</b>	5%	10%	11%	7%	9%
<b>Other</b>	9%	13%	7%	2%	7%

\*The race of 57 serious offenders and 1,150 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

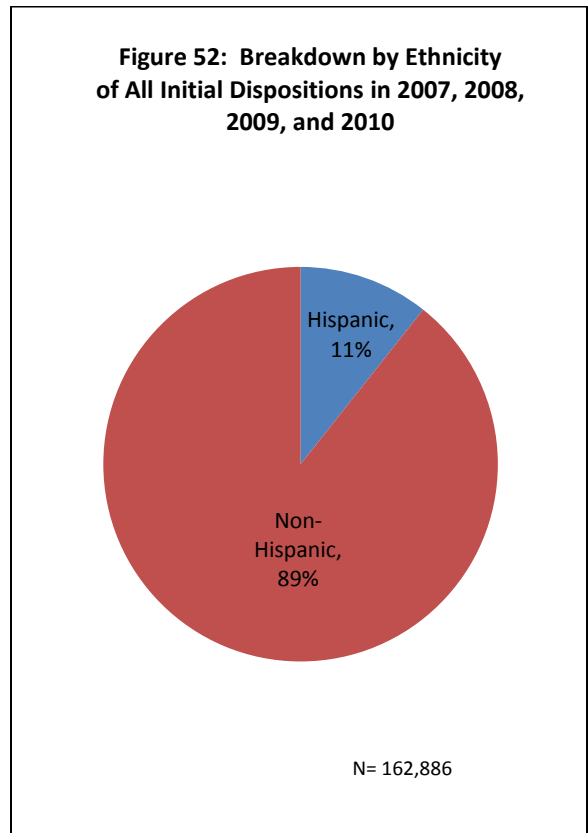
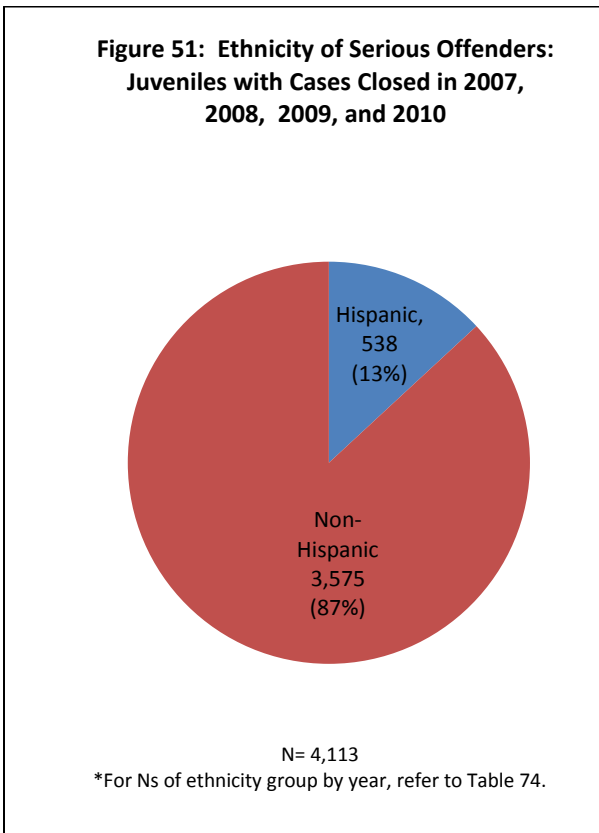
*Ethnicity*

As illustrated by Table 74 and Figure 51 below, the majority (87%; N= 3,575) of serious offenders were non-Hispanic. Approximately 13% (N= 538) of serious offenders were Hispanic. This was consistent across all four years examined.

<b>Table 74: Ethnicity of Serious Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Total</b>	
	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	138	13%	120	12%	153	14%	127	13%	538	13%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	942	87%	877	88%	904	86%	852	87%	3,575	87%
<b>Total</b>	1,080		997		1,057		979		4,113	

\*The ethnicity of 6 serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 29 serious offenders with a case closed in 2008, 44 serious offenders with a case closed in 2009, and 44 serious offenders with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Figure 52 below depicts the breakdown of initial dispositions by ethnicity that occurred between 2007 and 2010. As illustrated, within this time period, approximately 89% of all initial dispositions involved non-Hispanic juvenile offenders, while approximately 11% of all initial dispositions involved Hispanic offenders. Approximately 87% (N= 3,575) of serious offenders were Non-Hispanic, and 13% (N= 538) of serious offenders were Hispanic. Hispanic offenders were more likely to be serious offenders than would be expected, while non-Hispanic offenders were less likely to be serious offenders, and these differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>72</sup>.



<sup>72</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

In addition, approximately 7% (N= 538) of the Hispanic juvenile offender population with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious offenders. Similarly, approximately 6% (N= 3,575) of the non-Hispanic juvenile offender population with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious offenders (See Table 75).

Please see Appendix B (Table 130) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by ethnicity for juveniles who had a serious offender classification.

<b>Table 75: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Ethnicity Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Prevalence of Serious Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	8%	6%	7%	7%	7%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%

\*The ethnicity of 123 serious offenders and 2,618 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

### *Written Allegations*<sup>73</sup>

Of all serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average number of total written allegations per offender was 4. Among non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average number of total written allegations was 2. In addition, of all serious juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average number of total written allegations per juvenile was 3, while the average number of total written allegations for non-serious offenders was 2. Among all serious offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average number of total written allegations was 3, while the average number of total written allegations for non-serious offenders was 2. Finally, of all serious offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average number of total written allegations was 4, while the average number of total written allegations for non-serious offenders was 2. This indicates that across the four years examined, serious offenders averaged one more referral to a probation department than their non-serious juvenile offender counterparts.

<sup>73</sup> The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juveniles' offending histories up to the juveniles' case closure date in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010.

### *Age at First Written Allegation*

Among all serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average age of the juveniles at the time of their first written allegation was 14 years. For non-serious offenders with a case closed in the same year, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first written allegation was 14 years. Similarly, for all serious juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average age at the juveniles' first written allegation was 15 years, while the average age of non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2008 was 14 years. Among all serious offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first written allegation was 14 years, while the average age at the time of the first written allegation for non-serious juvenile offenders was 15 years. Lastly, among all serious offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average age of the juveniles at the time of their first written allegation to a juvenile probation department was 14 years, while the average age of non-serious offenders was 15 years. This indicates that serious offenders generally began offending approximately one year earlier than non-serious offenders.

### *Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency*

The average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency for all serious offenders with a case closed in 2007 was 16 years. The average age of all non-serious offenders with a case closed in this year who had an adjudication record was also 16 years. For both serious and non-serious juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average age at the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 15 years. Among all serious and non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 15 years. Lastly, of all juveniles with a case closed in 2010 who were serious offenders, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 15 years, as was the age of non-serious offenders at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency. In summary, serious offenders and non-serious offenders did not differ in age at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency.

### *Span of Time between First Written Allegation and Case Closure (Span of Involvement)*

Span of involvement with the juvenile justice system is calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation in his or her juvenile offending history to the date of the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date. **Periods of time in which the youth was NOT active with the juvenile justice system between those two dates are included in these figures as well.**

Serious offenders with a case closed in 2007 spent an average of 41 months involved with the juvenile justice system, as calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation to the date of the juvenile's 2007 case closure. Non-serious offenders with a case closed in this year spent, on average, only 23 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Serious offenders with a case closed in 2008 spent, on average, 40 months involved with the juvenile justice system, while non-serious offenders spent 23 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Similarly, serious offenders with a case closed in 2009 spent approximately 42 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2009 spent, on average, 24 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Finally, serious offenders with a

case closed in 2010 spent, on average, 44 months involved with the juvenile justice system, while non-serious offenders spent 25 months involved with the juvenile justice system. The data indicates that, across the four years examined, serious offenders spent approximately 1.5 more years (18 months) involved with the juvenile justice system than did non-serious offenders.

## Violent Offenders

### *Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent Offenders*

As illustrated by Table 76 below, approximately 6% (N= 4,361) of offenders with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent offenders. In addition, approximately 10% (N= 1,575) of recidivists were violent offenders, while 5% (N= 2,786) of non-recidivists were violent offenders. The average recidivism rate of juveniles who had been identified as violent offenders was 36%, and there was a statistically significant relationship between being a violent offender and recidivating ( $\chi^2= 5.165$ ;  $p<0.05$ )<sup>74</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 131) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a violent offender classification.

<b>Table 76: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Average</b>	
	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate
<b>Recidivists</b>	9%	31%	9%	40%	11%	39%	11%	35%	10%	36%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	5%		4%		5%		6%		5%	
<b>Total</b>	6%		5%		6%		7%		6%	

<sup>74</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.



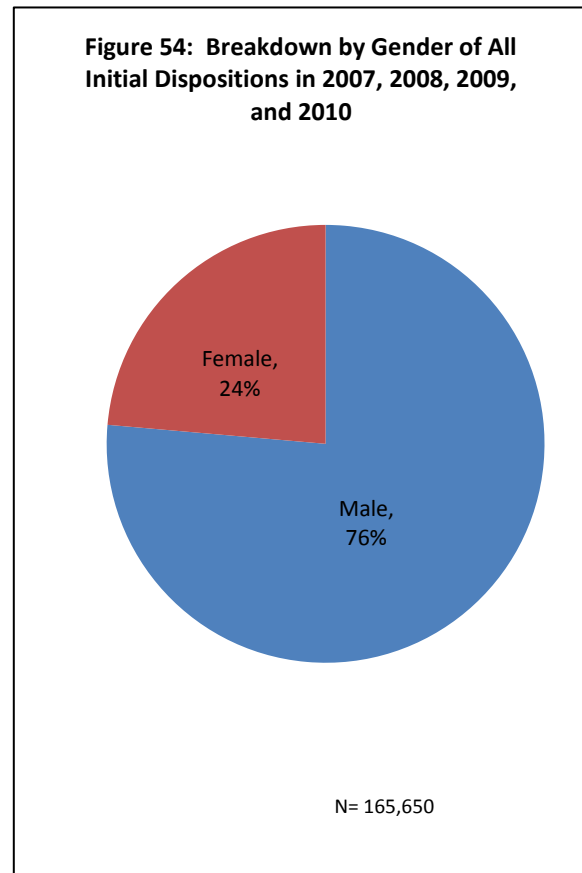
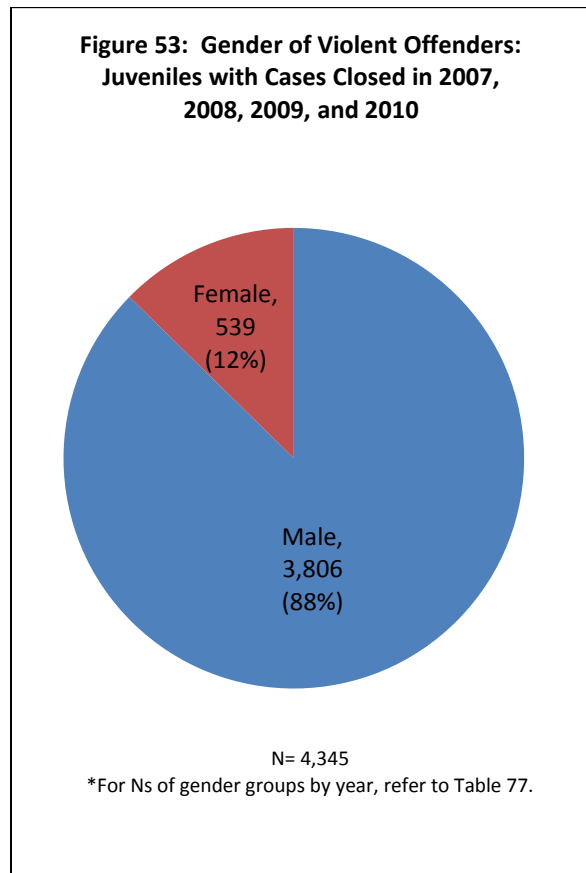
*Gender*

As shown in Table 77 and Figure 53, across the four years examined, the majority of violent offenders (88%; N= 3,806) were male. Only 12% (N= 539) of violent offenders were female.

<b>Table 77: Gender of Violent Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Total</b>	
<b>Gender</b>	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders
<b>Male</b>	925	87%	848	88%	1,008	88%	1,025	88%	3,806	88%
<b>Female</b>	141	13%	120	12%	142	12%	136	12%	539	12%
<b>Total</b>	1,066		968		1,150		1,161		4,345	

\*The gender of 1 violent offender with a case closed in 2007, 5 violent offenders with a case closed in 2008, and 10 violent offenders with a case closed in 2009 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Figure 54 presents the breakdown by gender of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010. Males accounted for 76% of all initial dispositions that occurred in this time period, though, as shown in Figure 53, males accounted for 87% of all violent offenders. This indicates males were more likely to be violent offenders than would be expected, and this difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). Conversely, females were less likely to be violent offenders than would be expected given the percentage of all initial dispositions they accounted for between 2007 and 2010, and this difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>75</sup>.



<sup>75</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

Furthermore, approximately 7% (N= 3,806) of males with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent offenders, while 3% (N= 539) of females with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent offenders (Refer to Table 78).

Please see Appendix B (Table 132) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by gender for juveniles who had a violent offender classification.

<b>Table 78: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Gender Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders
<b>Male</b>	7%	6%	8%	8%	7%
<b>Female</b>	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

\*The gender of 16 violent offenders and 754 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

## Race

The overwhelming majority (99%; N= 4,309) of violent offenders were either Black or White. Asian offenders and Other offenders accounted for approximately 1% (N= 17) of violent offenders (See Table 79 and Figure 55).

<b>Table 79: Race of Violent Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Total</b>	
<b>Race</b>	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders
<b>White</b>	406	38%	330	34%	397	34%	346	30%	1,479	34%
<b>Black</b>	648	61%	627	65%	751	65%	804	70%	2,830	65%
<b>Asian</b>	5	<1%	7	<1%	5	<1%	1	<1%	18	<1%
<b>Other<sup>76</sup></b>	0	<1%	2	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%	5	<1%
<b>Total</b>	1,059		966		1,154		1,153		4,332	

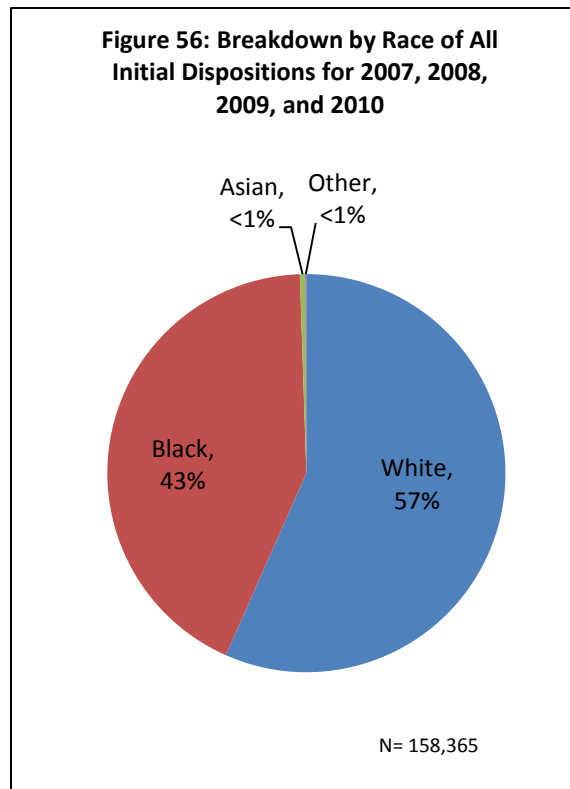
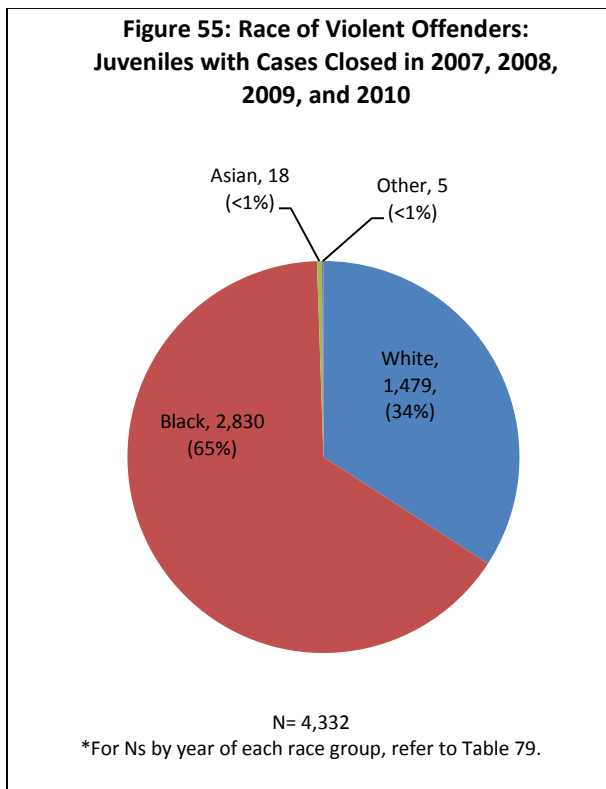
\*The race of 8 violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 7 violent offenders with a case closed in 2008, 6 violent offenders with a case closed in 2009, and 8 violent offenders with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>76</sup> The race category of Other includes American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

Figure 56 below presents the breakdown by race of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010. As illustrated, Black offenders accounted for 43% of all initial dispositions that occurred in this time period. Approximately 65% of the violent offender population, however, was comprised of Black juveniles, indicating they were much more likely to be violent offenders than expected. This difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>77</sup>.

Conversely, White offenders accounted for 57% of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010, but only 34% of the violent offender population, indicating White offenders were less likely to be violent offenders than expected. This difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>78</sup>.

Asian juveniles and Other juveniles accounted for approximately 1% of the violent offender population as well as all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010.



<sup>77</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

<sup>78</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

As illustrated by Table 80 below, 11% (N= 2,830) of all Black juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent offenders. In addition, 5% (N= 18) of Asian juveniles with a case closed in this period were violent offenders. Approximately 4% (N= 5) of Other offenders and 3% (N= 1,479) of White juvenile offenders were violent offenders.

Please see Appendix B (Table 133) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by race for juveniles who had a violent offender classification.

<b>Table 80: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Race Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Race</b>	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders
<b>White</b>	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
<b>Black</b>	11%	10%	11%	13%	11%
<b>Asian</b>	6%	8%	5%	1%	5%
<b>Other</b>	0%	5%	3%	5%	4%

\*The race of 29 violent offenders and 1,178 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

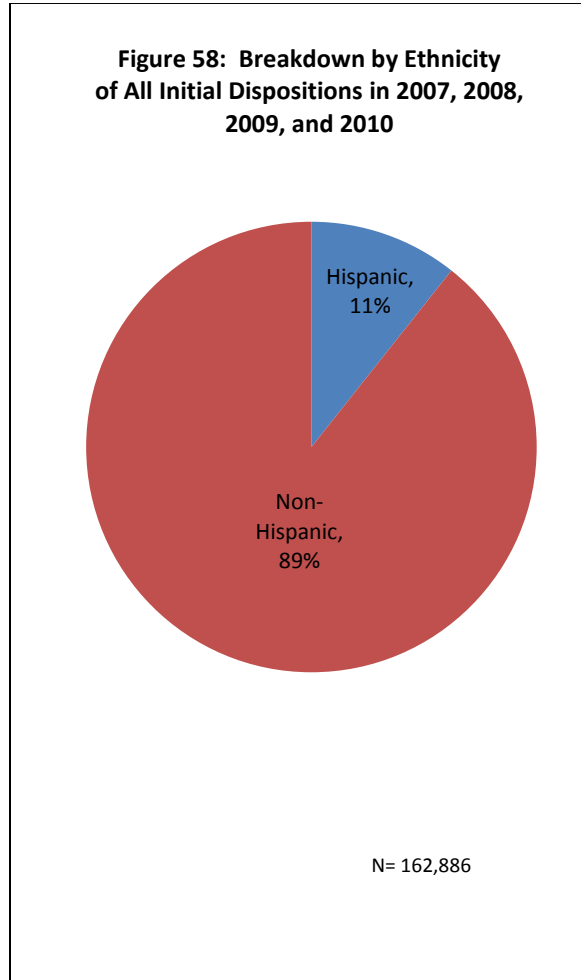
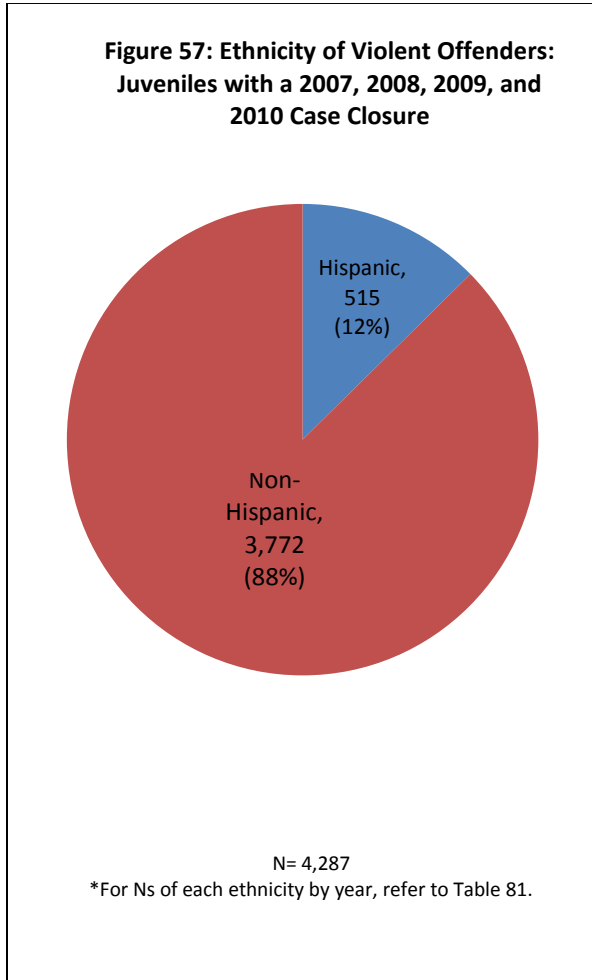
*Ethnicity*

Approximately 12% (N= 515) of violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were Hispanic, while 88% (N= 3,772) were non-Hispanic (Refer to Table 81 and Figure 57).

<b>Table 81: Ethnicity of Violent Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Total</b>	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	144	14%	110	11%	144	13%	117	10%	515	12%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	918	86%	847	89%	993	87%	1,014	90%	3,772	88%
<b>Total</b>	1,062		957		1,137		1,131		4,287	

\*The ethnicity of 5 violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 16 violent offenders with a case closed in 2008, 23 violent offenders with a case closed in 2009, and 30 violent offenders with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Figure 58 presents the breakdown by ethnicity of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010. As shown, non-Hispanic juveniles accounted for 89% of all initial dispositions that occurred in this time period, while Hispanic offenders accounted for 11%. Non-Hispanic juveniles accounted for 87% of the violent offender population, while Hispanic offenders accounted for 13% of this population. This indicates that Hispanic offenders were more likely to be violent offenders than would be expected, and non-Hispanic offenders were less likely to be violent offenders than would be expected. These differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ )<sup>79</sup>.



<sup>79</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.



Additionally, approximately 7% (N= 515) of all Hispanic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent offenders, while 6% (N= 3,772) of non-Hispanic offenders with a case closed in this time period were violent offenders (See Table 82).

Please see Appendix B (Table 134) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by ethnicity for juveniles who had a violent offender classification.

<b>Table 82: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Ethnicity Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Prevalence of Violent Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	8%	6%	7%	6%	7%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	5%	5%	6%	7%	6%

\*The ethnicity of 74 violent offenders and 2,667 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

### *Written Allegations*<sup>80</sup>

Of all violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average number of total written allegations per offender was 3. For non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average number of total written allegations was 2. In addition, of all violent juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average number of total written allegations per juvenile was 3, while the average number of total written allegations for non-violent offenders was 2. Among all violent offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average number of total written allegations was 3, while the average number of total written allegations for non-violent offenders was 2. Finally, among all violent offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average number of written allegations per juvenile was 4, while the average number of written allegations for non-violent offenders was 2. This indicates that across the four years examined, violent offenders averaged more referrals to a juvenile probation department than their non-violent juvenile offender counterparts.

<sup>80</sup> The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juveniles' offending histories up to the juveniles' case closure date in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010.

### *Age at First Written Allegation*

Among all violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average age of the juveniles at the time of their first written allegation was 14 years. For non-violent offenders with a case closed in the same year, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first written allegation was 15 years. Similarly, for all violent juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average age at the juveniles' first written allegation was 14 years, while the average age of non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2008 was 15 years. Among all violent offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average age of the juveniles' first written allegation was 14 years, while the average age at the time of the first written allegation for non-violent juvenile offenders was 15 years. Finally, of all violent offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average age of the juveniles at the time of their first written allegations was 14 years, while the average age of non-violent offenders at the time of their first written allegation was 15 years. This indicates that violent offenders began offending approximately one year earlier than non-violent offenders.

### *Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency*

The average age at the time of violent offenders' first adjudication of delinquency among those with a case closed in 2007 was 15 years, while the average age of all non-violent offenders with a case closed in this year was 16 years. For both violent and non-violent juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average age at the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 15 years. Among all violent offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 14 years, while the average age for non-violent offenders for 15 years. Finally, among all violent offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average age at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency was 15 years. Non-violent offenders were the same age at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency. In summary, violent offenders tend to be approximately one year younger than non-violent offenders at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency.

### *Span of Time between First Written Allegation and Case Closure (Span of Involvement)*

Span of involvement with the juvenile justice system is calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation in his or her juvenile offending history to the date of the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date. **Periods of time in which the youth was NOT active with the juvenile justice system between those two dates are included in these figures as well.**

Violent offenders with a case closed in 2007 spent an average of 46 months involved with the juvenile justice system, as calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation to the date of the juvenile's 2007 case closure. Non-violent offenders with a case closed in this year spent, on average, only 23 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Violent offenders with a case closed in 2008 spent, on average, 44 months involved with the juvenile justice system, while non-violent offenders spent 23 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Similarly, violent offenders with a case closed in 2009 spent approximately 44 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2009 spent, on average, 24 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Finally, violent offenders with a

case closed in 2010 spent, on average, 45 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Conversely, non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2010 only spent 24 months involved with the juvenile justice system. The data indicates that, across the four years examined, violent offenders spent almost two more years (21 months) involved with the juvenile justice system than did non-violent offenders.

## Chronic Offenders

### *Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Chronic Offenders*

As shown in Table 83 below, approximately 14% (N= 9,962) of all juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were chronic offenders. Approximately 26% (N= 4,045) of recidivists were chronic offenders, while only 10% (N= 5,917) of non-recidivists from this time period were chronic offenders. On average, juveniles identified as chronic offenders re-offended at a rate of 41%, and there was a statistically significant relationship between being a chronic offender and being a recidivist ( $\chi^2= 84.715$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>81</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 135) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a chronic offender classification.

<b>Table 83: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Average</b>	
	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate
<b>Recidivists</b>	25%	37%	25%	42%	26%	43%	27%	41%	26%	41%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	11%		10%		10%		11%		10%	
<b>Total</b>	14%		13%		14%		14%		14%	

<sup>81</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

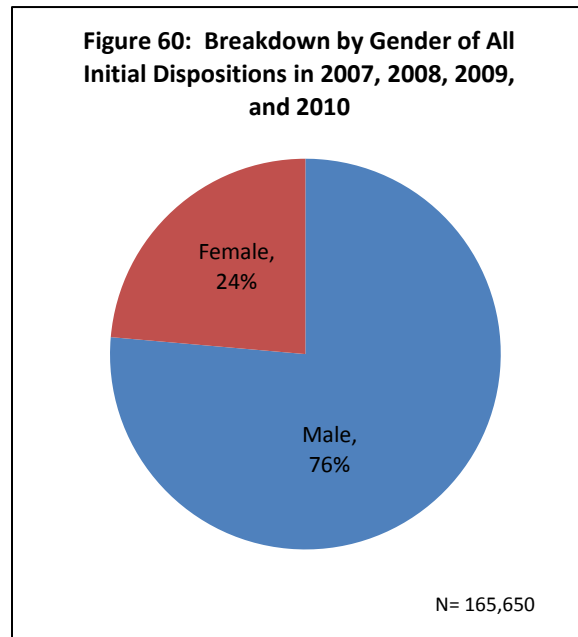
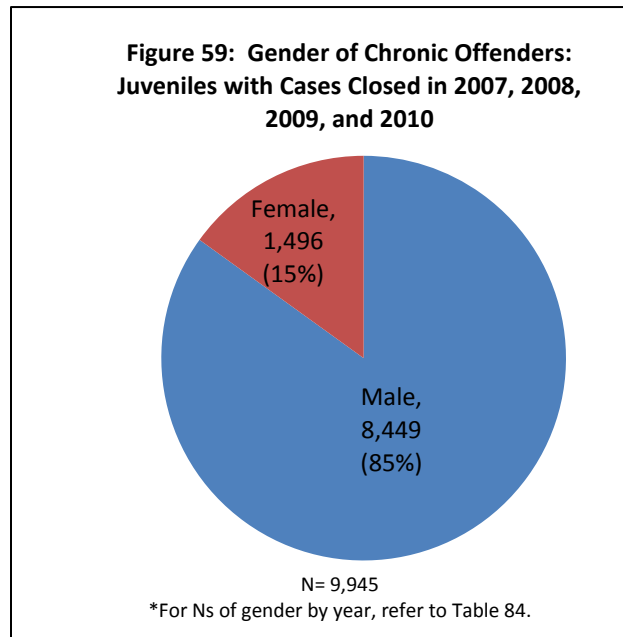
*Gender*

As shown in Table 84 and Figure 59, approximately 85% (N= 6,441) of chronic offenders with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were male, while 15% (N= 1,142) were female.

<b>Table 84: Gender of Chronic Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
Gender	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders
<b>Male</b>	2,215	85%	2,040	85%	2,186	85%	2,008	85%	8,449	85%
<b>Female</b>	392	15%	365	15%	385	15%	354	15%	1,496	15%
<b>Total</b>	2,607		2,405		2,571		2,362		9,945	

\*The gender of 1 chronic offender with a case closed in 2007, 8 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2008, and 8 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

As shown in Figure 60, approximately 76% of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 involved male offenders. However, approximately 85% of the chronic offender population was male, indicating they were more likely to be chronic offenders than would be expected. Conversely, females were less likely to be chronic offenders than would be expected (15% vs. 24%, respectively). These differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>82</sup>.



<sup>82</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

As illustrated by Table 85 below, approximately 16% (N= 8,449) of all males with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were chronic offenders. In addition, approximately 8% (N= 1,496) of all females with a case closed in this time period were chronic offenders.

Please see Appendix B (Table 136) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by gender for juveniles who had a chronic offender classification.

<b>Table 85: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Gender Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders
<b>Male</b>	16%	15%	16%	16%	16%
<b>Female</b>	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%

\*The gender of 17 chronic offenders and 753 non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

## Race

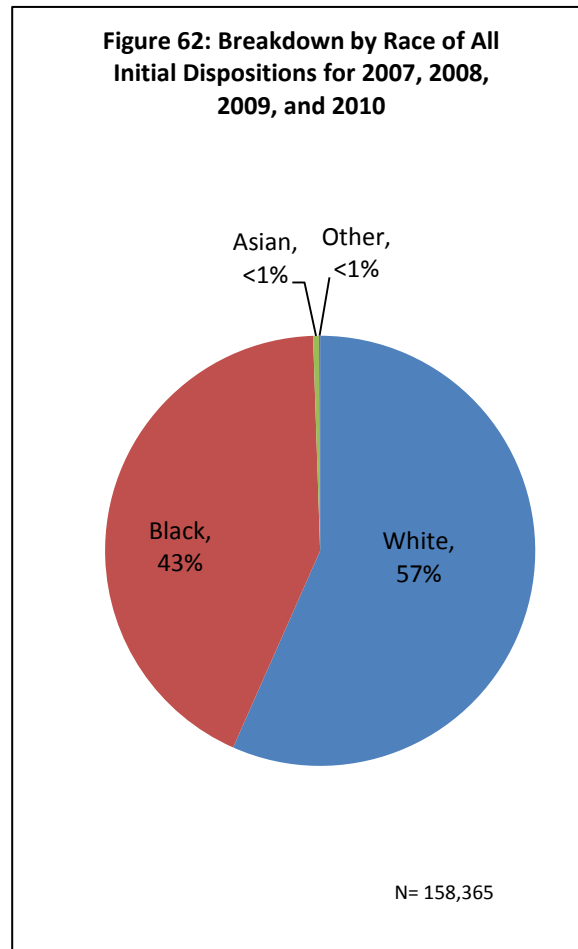
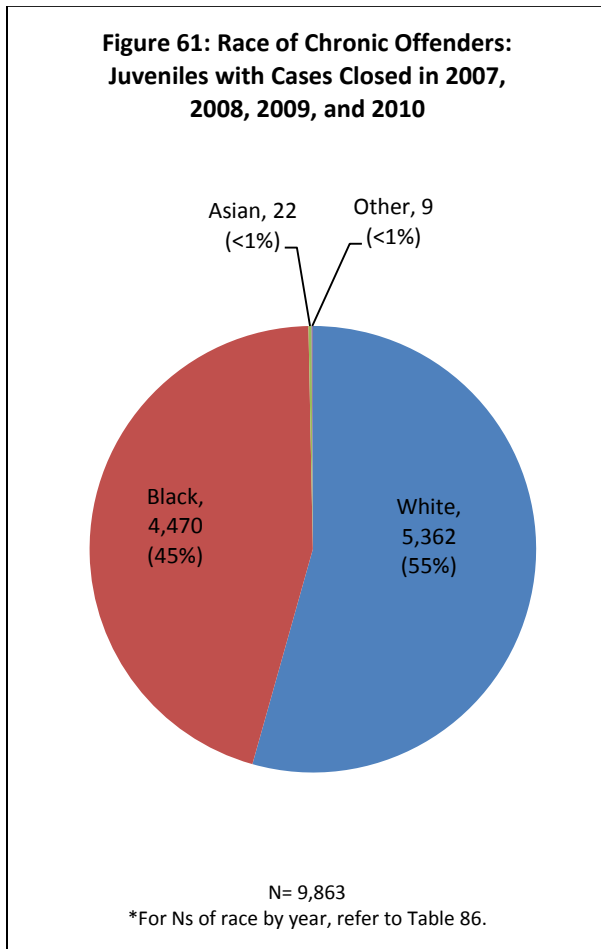
As demonstrated by Table 86 and Figure 61 below, the overwhelming majority (more than 99%) of chronic offenders were White or Black (N= 9,832). Asian offenders and Other offenders accounted for less than 1% (N= 25) of the chronic offender population.

<b>Table 86: Race of Chronic Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
Race	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders
<b>White</b>	1,519	59%	1,300	55%	1,358	53%	1,185	51%	5,362	54%
<b>Black</b>	1,066	41%	1,061	45%	1,198	47%	1,145	49%	4,470	45%
<b>Asian</b>	5	<1%	7	<1%	6	<1%	4	<1%	22	<1%
<b>Other<sup>83</sup></b>	2	<1%	5	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%	9	<1%
<b>Total</b>	2,592		2,373		2,562		2,336		9,863	

\*The race of 16 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 40 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2008, 17 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009, and 26 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>83</sup> The race category of Other includes American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

Figure 62 below illustrates the proportion of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 that each race accounted for. Black juveniles were slightly more likely to be chronic offenders than would be expected given the percentage of initial dispositions they accounted for in this time period (45% vs. 43%). Conversely, White juveniles were slightly less likely to be chronic offenders than would be expected given the percentage of initial dispositions they accounted for (55% vs. 57%). These differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>84</sup>. There were no differences detected for Asian offenders and Other offenders.



<sup>84</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

Approximately 18% (N= 4,470) of all Black juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were chronic offenders. In addition, approximately 12% (N= 5,362) of White juvenile offenders were chronic offenders, while approximately 7% (N= 9) of Other offenders were chronic offenders. Finally, approximately 6% (N= 22) of Asian offenders were chronic offenders in this time period (Refer to Table 87).

Please see Appendix B (Table 137) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by race for juveniles who had a chronic offender classification.

<b>Table 87: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Race Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Race</b>	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders
<b>White</b>	12%	11%	12%	12%	12%
<b>Black</b>	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
<b>Asian</b>	6%	8%	6%	6%	6%
<b>Other</b>	9%	13%	0%	5%	7%

\*The race of 99 chronic offenders and 1,108 non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

### *Ethnicity*

Hispanic juvenile offenders accounted for approximately 13% (N= 1,239) of the chronic offender population, while non-Hispanic juvenile offenders accounted for 87% (N= 8,546) of the chronic offender population (See Table 88 and Figure 63).

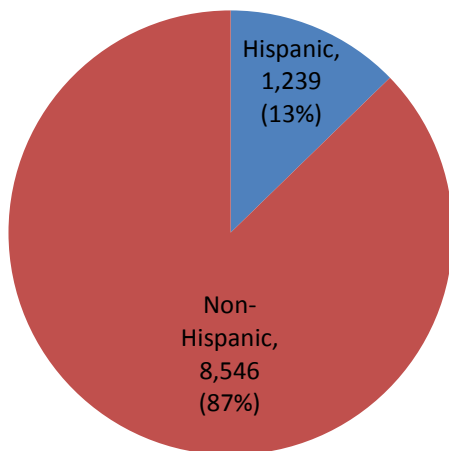
<b>Table 88: Ethnicity of Chronic Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Total</b>	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	302	12%	288	12%	362	14%	287	12%	1,239	13%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	2,293	88%	2,069	88%	2,168	86%	2,016	88%	8,546	87%
<b>Total</b>	2,595		2,357		2,530		2,303		9,785	

\*The ethnicity of 13 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 56 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2008, 49 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009, and 59 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.



As illustrated by Figure 64, approximately 89% of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 involved non-Hispanic offenders, while 11% of all initial dispositions involved Hispanic offenders. Conversely, as illustrated by Figure 63, approximately 87% of chronic offenders were non-Hispanic, while 13% of chronic offenders were Hispanic. This indicates that non-Hispanic juveniles were more likely to be chronic offenders than would be expected, while Hispanic juveniles were less likely to be chronic offenders than would be expected. These differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>85</sup>.

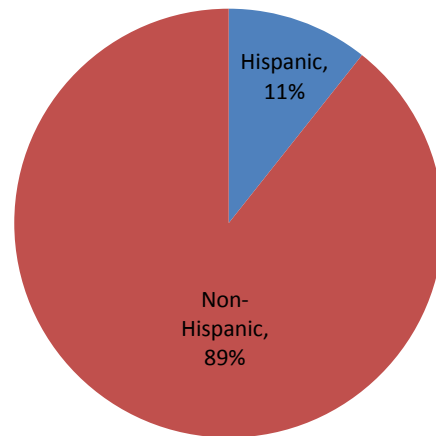
**Figure 63: Ethnicity of Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 9,785

\*For Ns of each ethnicity by year, refer to Table 88.

**Figure 64: Breakdown by Ethnicity of All Initial Dispositions in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



N= 162,886

<sup>85</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

Across the four years examined, approximately 16% (N= 1,239) of Hispanic offenders were chronic offenders, while approximately 14% (N= 8,546) of non-Hispanic offenders were chronic offenders (Refer to Table 89).

Please see Appendix B (Table 138) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by ethnicity for juveniles who had a chronic offender classification.

<b>Table 89: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Ethnicity Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	17%	15%	17%	15%	16%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	14%	13%	14%	14%	14%

\*The ethnicity of 177 chronic offenders and 2,564 non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

### *Written Allegations*<sup>86</sup>

Among all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average number of total written allegations per offender was 5. For non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average number of total written allegations was 1. In addition, of all chronic juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average number of total written allegations per juvenile was 5, while the average number of total written allegations for non-chronic offenders was 1. Among all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average number of total written allegations was 5, while the average number of total written allegations for non-chronic offenders was 2. Finally, among all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average number of total written allegations was 5, while the average number of total written allegations for non-chronic offenders was 1. This indicates that across the four years examined, chronic offenders averaged approximately four more referrals to a juvenile probation department than their non-chronic juvenile offender counterparts.

<sup>86</sup> The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juveniles' offending histories up to the juveniles' case closure date in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010.

### *Age at First Written Allegation*

Among all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average age of the juveniles at the time of their first written allegation was 13 years. For non-chronic offenders with a case closed in the same year, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first written allegation was 15 years. Similarly, for all chronic juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average age at the juveniles' first written allegation was 13 years, while the average age of non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2008 was 15 years. Among all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average age of the juveniles' first written allegation was 13 years, while the average age at the time of the first written allegation for non-chronic juvenile offenders was 15 years. Finally, among all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average age at the juveniles' first written allegation was 13 years, while the average age at the time of the first written allegation for non-chronic juvenile offenders was 15 years. This indicates that chronic offenders began offending approximately two years earlier than non-chronic offenders.

### *Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency*

The average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency for all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007 who had an adjudication of delinquency was 15 years, while the average age of all non-chronic offenders with a case closed in this year who had an adjudication of delinquency was 16 years. For chronic offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average age at the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 15 years, while the average age at the time of non-chronic offenders' first adjudication of delinquency was 16 years. Among all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 15 years, while the average age for non-chronic offenders was 16 years. Finally, among all chronic offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 15, while the average age for non-chronic offenders was 16 years. In summary, chronic offenders were approximately one year younger than non-chronic offenders at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency.

### *Span of Time between First Written Allegation and Case Closure (Span of Involvement)*

Span of involvement with the juvenile justice system is calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation in his or her juvenile offending history to the date of the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date. **Periods of time in which the youth was NOT active with the juvenile justice system between those two dates are included in these figures as well.**

Chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007 spent an average of 53 months involved with the juvenile justice system, as calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation to the date of the juvenile's 2007 case closure. Non-chronic offenders with a case closed in this year spent, on average, only 20 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Chronic offenders with a case closed in 2008 spent, on average, 53 months involved with the juvenile justice system, while non-chronic offenders spent 20 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Similarly, chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009 spent approximately 54 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009 spent, on

average, 21 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Finally, chronic offenders with a case closed in 2010 spent, on average, 55 months involved with the juvenile justice system, while non-chronic offenders with a case closed in this time period spent approximately 21 months involved in the juvenile justice system. The data indicates that, across the four years examined, chronic offenders spent almost three more years (33 months) involved with the juvenile justice system than did non-chronic offenders.

### Combination Offenders

Not surprisingly, many juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 met more than one offender classification. The following sections illustrate the breakdown of: chronic and serious offenders; chronic and violent offenders; violent and serious offenders; and serious, violent, and chronic offenders.

#### *Serious and Chronic Offenders*

Approximately 2% (N= 1,610) of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious and chronic offenders. Approximately 5% (N= 803) of recidivists from this time period were serious and chronic, while 1% (N= 807) of non-recidivists were serious and chronic. Across the four years examined, the recidivism rate of serious and chronic offenders was 50%, and there was a statistically significant relationship between being a serious and chronic offender and re-offending ( $\chi^2= 42.117$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>87</sup>. Refer to Table 90. Finally, 38% of serious offenders were chronic offenders, and 16% of chronic offenders were serious offenders in this time period.

Please see Appendix B (Table 139) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a serious and chronic offender classification.

<b>Table 90: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious and Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Average	
Serious and Chronic	Prevalence of Serious and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate
	<b>Recidivists</b>	5%	47%	5%	52%	5%	51%	6%	50%	5%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	2%		1%		1%		2%		1%	
<b>Total</b>	2%		2%		2%		2%		2%	

<sup>87</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

*Violent and Chronic Offenders*

Approximately 2% (N= 1,687) of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were violent and chronic offenders. Approximately 5% (N= 799) of recidivists from this time period were violent and chronic, while 2% (N= 888) of non-recidivists were violent and chronic. Across the four years examined, the average recidivism rate of violent and chronic offenders was 47%, and the relationship between being a violent and chronic offender and being a recidivist was statistically significant ( $\chi^2= 48.056$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>88</sup>. See Table 91. Finally, 39% of violent offenders were chronic offenders, and 17% of chronic offenders were violent offenders in this time period.

Please see Appendix B (Table 140) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a violent and chronic offender classification.

<b>Table 91: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent and Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Average</b>	
<b>Violent and Chronic</b>	Prevalence of <b>Violent and Chronic</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of <b>Violent and Chronic</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of <b>Violent and Chronic</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of <b>Violent and Chronic</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of <b>Violent and Chronic</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate
<b>Recidivists</b>	4%	41%	5%	49%	5%	52%	6%	47%	5%	47%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	2%		1%		1%		2%		2%	
<b>Total</b>	2%		2%		2%		3%		2%	

<sup>88</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

*Serious and Violent Offenders*

Approximately 0.6% (N= 438) of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious and violent offenders. Approximately 1% (N= 208) of recidivists from this time period were serious and violent, while 0.4% (N= 230) of non-recidivists were serious and violent. Across the four years examined, the average recidivism rate of serious and violent offenders was 47%. See Table 92. In addition, there was a statistically significant relationship between being a serious and violent offender and recidivating ( $\chi^2= 154.227$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>89</sup>. Finally, 10% of serious offenders were violent offenders, and 10% of violent offenders were serious offenders in this time period.

Please see Appendix B (Table 141) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a serious and violent offender classification.

<b>Table 92: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious and Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Average</b>	
<b>Serious and Violent</b>	Prevalence of <b>Serious and Violent</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of <b>Serious and Violent</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of <b>Serious and Violent</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of <b>Serious and Violent</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of <b>Serious and Violent</b> Offenders	Recidivism Rate
<b>Recidivists</b>	1%	41%	1%	43%	1%	53%	2%	51%	1%	47%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	0.4%		0.4%		0.4%		0.4%		0.4%	
<b>Total</b>	0.6%		0.5%		0.6%		0.7%		0.6%	

<sup>89</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

*Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC) Offenders*

As illustrated in Table 93, approximately 0.4% (N= 280) of juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were serious, violent, and chronic offenders. Approximately 1% (N= 155) of recidivists from this time period were serious, violent, and chronic, while 0.2% (N= 125) of non-recidivists were serious, violent, and chronic. Across the four years examined, the average recidivism rate of serious, violent, and chronic offenders was 55%, and the relationship between being a serious, violent, and chronic offender and re-offending was statistically significant ( $\chi^2=157.593$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>90</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 142) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed for juveniles who had a serious, violent, and chronic (SVC) offender classification.

<b>Table 93: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC) Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Average	
Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC)	Prevalence of Serious and Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious and Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious and Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious and Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Serious and Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate
	<b>Recidivists</b>	1%	48%	1%	47%	1%	66%	1%	58%	1%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	0.3%		0.2%		0.2%		0.3%		0.2%	
<b>Total</b>	0.4%		0.3%		0.4%		0.5%		0.4%	

<sup>90</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

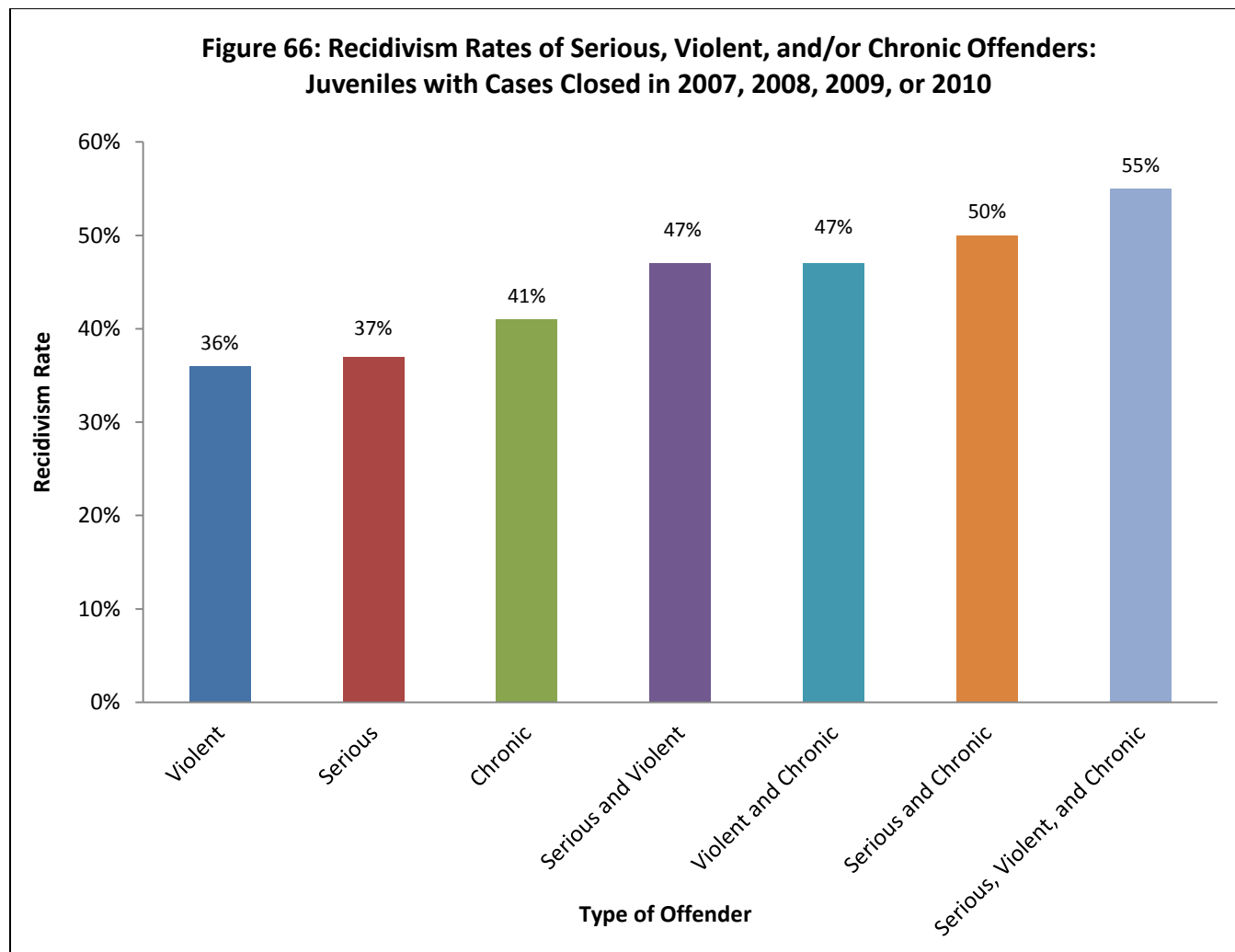
**Figure 65: Serious, Violent, and/ or Chronic Offenders in Pennsylvania:  
 Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010**



S= Serious	S & V= Serious and Violent	SVC= Serious, Violent, and Chronic
V= Violent	S & C= Serious and Chronic	
C= Chronic	V & C= Violent and Chronic	



Figure 66 below presents the recidivism rates of serious, violent, and/or chronic offenders in one snapshot. Again, recidivism rates ranged anywhere from 36% (violent offenders) to 55% (serious, violent, and chronic offenders).



### **Comparison of Pennsylvania’s Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offender Outcomes to Other States**

For a detailed comparison of the outcomes of Pennsylvania’s serious, violent, and/or chronic offender results to the outcomes of similar analyses conducted in Arizona (Maricopa County) and Florida, please refer to *The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, or 2009*. Since no new studies have been released by either state, and the prevalence and recidivism rates of Pennsylvania’s serious, violent, and/or chronic offenders have not changed from the previous report, this analysis was not completed for the current report.

## Child Offenders

Like serious, violent, and/or chronic offenders, *child offenders* are another area of interest within the juvenile justice literature. Child offenders are defined as juveniles who are under the age of 13 as of the date of their first adjudication of delinquency. Literature has consistently demonstrated that the younger a juvenile is when he or she begins offending, the more severe his or her offending career will be. Child offenders not only begin their delinquent histories at an early age, but their offenses are severe enough to warrant an adjudication of delinquency. The following is an examination of child offenders in Pennsylvania.

### *Prevalence of Child Offenders*

As illustrated in Table 94 below, approximately 3% (N= 1,943) of all juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were child offenders. About 4% (N= 634) of recidivists were child offenders, while 2% (N= 1,309) of non-recidivists were child offenders. Finally, about one in three (33%) child offenders recidivated.

Please see Appendix B (Table 143) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a child offender classification.

<b>Table 94: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Child Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Average	
	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Recidivism Rate
<b>Recidivists</b>	3%	29%	4%	35%	4%	33%	4%	33%	4%	33%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	2%		2%		3%		3%		2%	
<b>Total</b>	2%		3%		3%		3%		3%	

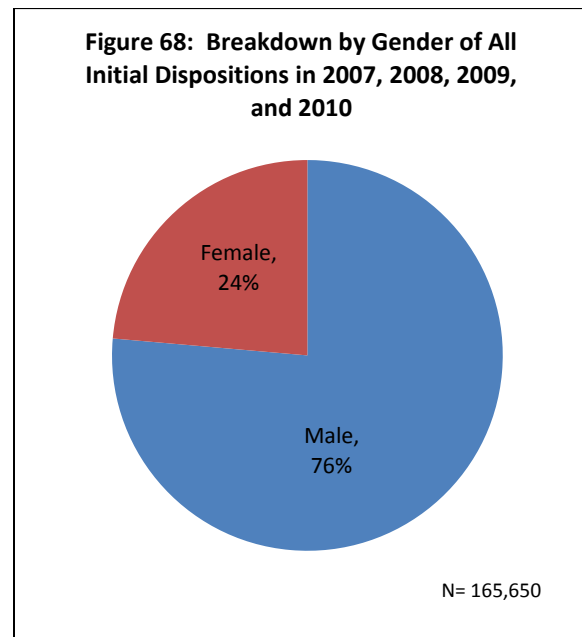
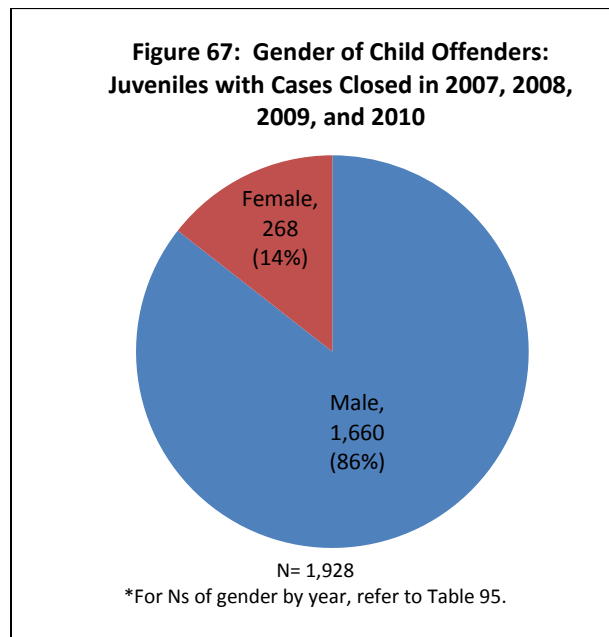
## Gender

Males accounted for approximately 86% (N= 1,660) of the child offender population. Females comprised only 14% (N= 268) of the child offender population (Refer to Table 95 and Figure 67).

Table 95: Gender of Child Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
Gender	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders
Male	315	84%	447	87%	465	86%	433	88%	1,660	86%
Female	62	16%	69	13%	76	14%	61	12%	268	14%
Total	377		516		541		494		1,928	

\*The gender of 3 child offenders with a case closed in 2008 and 12 child offenders with a case closed in 2009 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Figure 68 presents the breakdown by gender of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010. As illustrated, males were more likely to be child offenders than would be expected given the total number of dispositions that occurred in this time period (86% vs. 76%). Females, on the other hand, were less likely to be child offenders than would be expected (14% vs. 24%). These differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>91</sup>.



<sup>91</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

As illustrated by Table 96, 3% (N= 1,660) of males with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were child offenders, while 1% (N= 268) of females were child offenders.

Please see Appendix B (Table 144) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by gender for juveniles who had a child offender classification.

<b>Table 96: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Gender Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Prevalence of Child Offenders
<b>Male</b>	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
<b>Female</b>	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

\*The gender of 15 child offenders and 755 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

### Race

White offenders and Black offenders accounted for approximately 99% (N= 1,899) of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure who were child offenders. Asian offenders and Other offenders accounted for approximately 1% (N= 14) of the child offender population. (See Table 97 and Figure 69).

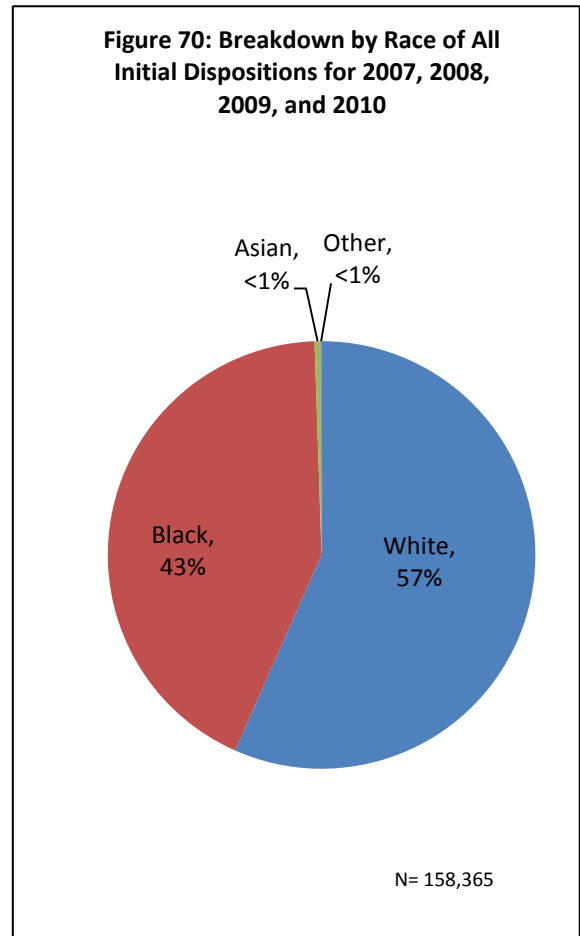
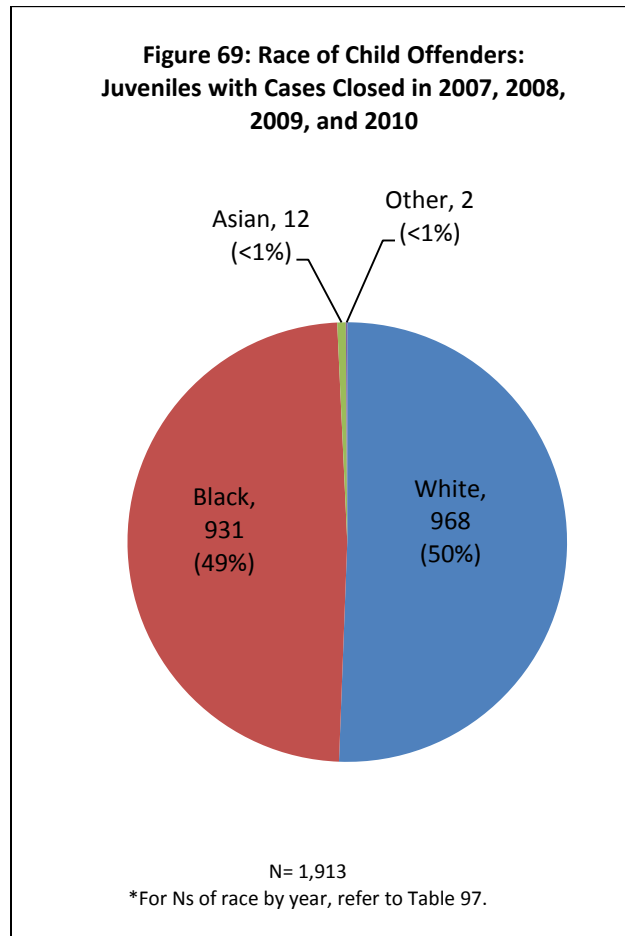
<b>Table 97: Race of Child Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>										
<b>Race</b>	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>Four-Year Total</b>	
	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders
<b>White</b>	184	50%	256	50%	306	56%	222	46%	968	51%
<b>Black</b>	184	50%	255	50%	231	42%	261	54%	931	49%
<b>Asian</b>	3	<1%	3	<1%	5	<1%	1	<1%	12	<1%
<b>Other<sup>92</sup></b>	0	0%	0	0%	2	<1%	0	0%	2	<1%
<b>Total</b>	371		514		544		484		1,913	

\*The race of 6 child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 5 child offenders with a case closed in 2008, 9 child offenders with a case closed in 2009, and 10 child offenders with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

<sup>92</sup> The race category of Other includes American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

In comparison to the breakdown of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 (refer to Figure 70), White juveniles were less likely to be child offenders than would be expected (50% vs. 57%). Conversely, Black juvenile offenders were more likely to be child offenders than would be expected (49% vs. 43%). These differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ )<sup>93</sup>.

Asian juvenile offenders and Other juvenile offenders accounted for roughly the same proportion of the child offender population as the proportion of all initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010. This indicates these juveniles were no more or no less likely to be child offenders than expected.



<sup>93</sup> The Test of Difference between Proportions was used to test for statistical differences between the two samples. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

Furthermore, approximately 4% (N= 931) of Black juveniles and 4% (N= 12) of Asian juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 were child offenders. Approximately 2% (N= 968) of White juvenile offenders were child offenders, while approximately 1% (N= 2) were child offenders (Refer to Table 98).

Please see Appendix B (Table 145) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by race for juveniles who had a child offender classification.

<b>Table 98: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Race Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Race</b>	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Prevalence of Child Offenders
<b>White</b>	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%
<b>Black</b>	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
<b>Asian</b>	4%	4%	5%	1%	4%
<b>Other</b>	0%	0%	7%	0%	1%

\*The race of 30 child offenders and 1,177 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

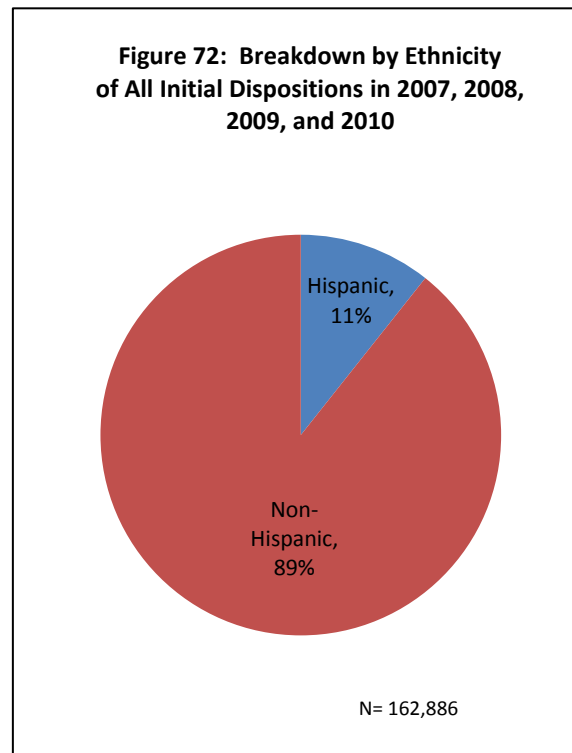
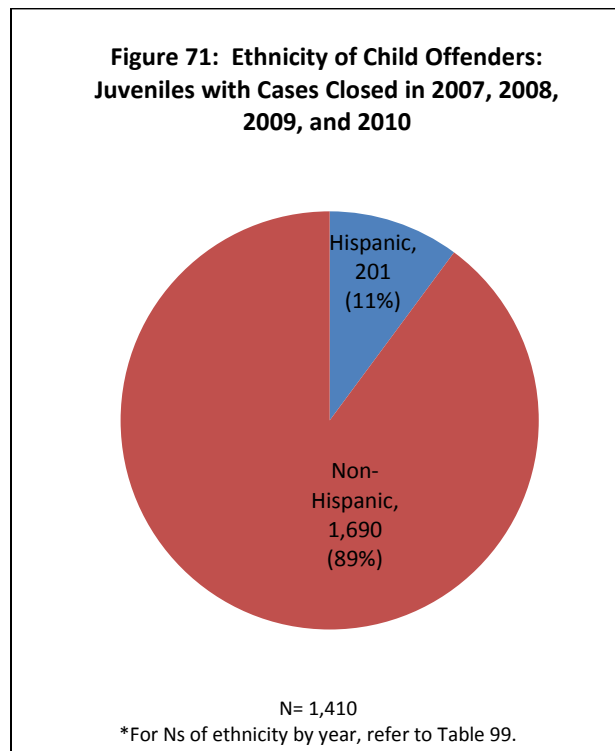
*Ethnicity*

As illustrated by Table 99 and Figure 71, across the four years examined, approximately 89% (N= 1,690) of child offenders were non-Hispanic, while 11% (N= 201) were Hispanic.

Table 99: Ethnicity of Child Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010										
Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders
Hispanic	42	11%	42	8%	59	11%	58	12%	201	11%
Non-Hispanic	327	89%	462	92%	478	89%	423	88%	1,690	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>		<b>504</b>		<b>537</b>		<b>481</b>		<b>1,891</b>	

\*The ethnicity of 8 child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 15 child offenders with a case closed in 2008, 16 child offenders with a case closed in 2009, and 13 child offenders with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Hispanic youth and non-Hispanic youth comprised approximately the same percentage of the child offender population that would be expected given the total percentage of initial dispositions that occurred between 2007 and 2010 (Refer to Figure 72). There were no statistically significant differences between the two populations.



Across the four years examined, approximately 3% (N= 201) of Hispanic juveniles with a case closed were child offenders. Similarly, approximately 3% (N= 1,690) of non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed were child offenders (Refer to Table 100).

Please see Appendix B (Table 146) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by ethnicity for juveniles who had a child offender classification.

<b>Table 100: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Ethnicity Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%

\*The ethnicity of 52 child offenders and 2,689 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

### *Written Allegations*<sup>94</sup>

Of all child offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average number of total written allegations per offender was 3. For non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average number of total written allegations was 2. Among all child offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average number of total written allegations per juvenile was 4, while the average number of total written allegations for non-child offenders was 2. Among all child offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average number of total written allegations was 4, while the average number of total written allegations for non-child offenders was 2. Finally, among all child offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average number of total written allegations was 4, while the average number of total written allegations for non-child offenders was 2. This indicates that across the four years examined, child offenders averaged approximately two more referrals to a probation department than their non-child offender counterparts.

<sup>94</sup> The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juveniles' offending histories up to the juveniles' case closure date in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010.



### *Age at First Written Allegation*

Among all child offenders with a case closed in 2007, the average age of the juveniles at the time of their first written allegation was 11 years. Among non-child offenders with a case closed in the same year, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first written allegation was 15 years. Similarly, among all child offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average age at the juveniles' first written allegation was 11 years, while the average age of non-child offenders with a case closed in 2008 was 15 years. Among all child offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average age of the juveniles' first written allegation was 11 years, while the average age at the time of the first written allegation for non-child offenders was 15 years. Finally, among all child offenders with a case closed in 2010, the average age at the juveniles' first written allegation was 11 years, while the average age of non-child offenders with a case closed in this year was 15 years. This indicates that child offenders began offending approximately four years earlier than non-child offenders.

### *Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency*

The average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency for all child offenders with a case closed in 2007 was 12 years. The average age at the time of the first adjudication of delinquency of all non-child offenders with a case closed in this year who had such an adjudication was 16 years. Among child offenders with a case closed in 2008, the average age at the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 12 years, while the average age at the time of non-child offenders' first adjudication of delinquency was 16 years. Among all child offenders with a case closed in 2009, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 12 years, while the average age for non-child offenders was 16 years. Finally, among all juveniles with a case closed in 2010, the average age at the time of the juveniles' first adjudication of delinquency was 12 years, while the average age for non-child offenders was 16 years. In summary, child offenders were approximately four years younger than non-child offenders at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency.

### *Span of Time between First Written Allegation and Case Closure (Span of Involvement)*

Span of involvement with the juvenile justice system is calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation in his or her juvenile offending history to the date of the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date. **Periods of time in which the youth was NOT active with the juvenile justice system between those two dates are included in these figures as well.**

Child offenders with a case closed in 2007 spent an average of 48 months involved with the juvenile justice system, as calculated from the date of the juvenile's first written allegation to the date of the juvenile's 2007 case closure. Non-child offenders with a case closed in this year spent, on average, only 24 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Child offenders with a case closed in 2008 spent, on average, 53 months involved with the juvenile justice system, while non-child offenders spent approximately 23 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Similarly, child offenders with a case closed in 2009 spent approximately 54 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Non-child offenders with a case closed in

2009 spent, on average, 25 months involved with the juvenile justice system. Finally, child offenders with a case closed in 2010 spent, on average, 55 months involved with the juvenile justice system, while non-child offenders spent approximately 25 months involved with the juvenile justice system. The data indicates that, across the four years examined, child offenders spent more than two years (29 months) longer involved with the juvenile justice system than did non-child offenders.

### **Child Offenders Who Developed Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Careers**

The following analyses were conducted to determine whether juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure who were identified as child offenders were more likely to be serious, violent, and/or chronic offenders than were non-child offenders. The results indicated that approximately 50% (N= 955) of child offenders were either a serious offender, a violent offender, and/or a chronic offender, while only 20% (N= 14,153) of non-child offenders were a serious offender, a violent offender, and/or a chronic offender.

#### *Serious Offender Careers*

As illustrated by Table 101, of all youth with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010, approximately 16% (N= 315) of juveniles identified as child offenders were serious offenders, while only 6% (N= 3,921) of non-child offenders were serious offenders. In addition, child offenders were significantly more likely to be serious offenders ( $\chi^2= 30.691$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>95</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 147) for the total number of child offenders and non-child offenders who were serious offenders by year.

<b>Table 101: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Serious Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Child Offenders</b>	15%	18%	15%	16%	16%
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%

<sup>95</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

### *Violent Offender Careers*

Similarly, approximately 16% (N= 317) of juveniles identified as child offenders were violent offenders, while only 6% (N= 4,044) of non-child offenders were violent offenders (See Table 102). In addition, child offenders were significantly more likely to be violent offenders ( $\chi^2= 4.768$ ;  $p<0.05$ )<sup>96</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 148) for the total number of child offenders and non-child offenders who were violent offenders by year.

<b>Table 102: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Child Offenders</b>	17%	16%	17%	16%	16%
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	5%	5%	6%	7%	6%

### *Chronic Offender Careers*

In addition, approximately 37% (N= 725) of juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 who were child offenders were also chronic offenders, while only 13% (N= 9,237) of non-child offenders were chronic offenders (Refer to Table 103). In addition, child offenders were significantly more likely to be chronic offenders, while non-child offenders were significantly less likely to be chronic offenders ( $\chi^2= 34.819$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>97</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 149) for the total number of child offenders and non-child offenders who were chronic offenders by year.

<b>Table 103: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Child Offenders</b>	31%	41%	37%	38%	37%
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	13%	12%	13%	13%	13%

<sup>96</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

<sup>97</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

*Serious, Violent, and Chronic(SVC) Offender Careers*

Finally, child offenders were more likely than non-child offenders to be serious, violent, and chronic (SVC) offenders. As shown in Table 104, across the four years examined, 2% (N= 43) of juveniles who were identified as child offenders were also serious, violent, and chronic offenders. Only 0.3% (N= 237) of non-child offenders were serious, violent, and chronic offenders. Child offenders were significantly more likely to be serious, violent, and chronic offenders, while non-child offenders were significantly less likely to be serious, violent, and chronic offenders ( $\chi^2= 111.122$ ;  $p<0.0001$ )<sup>98</sup>.

Please see Appendix B (Table 150) for the total number of child offenders and non-child offenders who were serious, violent, and chronic offenders by year.

<b>Table 104: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were SVC Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Four-Year Average</b>
<b>Child Offenders</b>	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%

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<sup>98</sup> The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used to test for a statistically significant relationship between these variables. For more information on this test, please see Appendix E.

## Limitations of Study

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As detailed earlier, it is critically important to note that expunged cases create a significant limitation to this study. Prior to October 1, 2014 in Pennsylvania, when a case was expunged, all of a juvenile's identifying information pertaining to that case was "erased" and was therefore not available for analysis. Consequently, juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case expungement were omitted from the study's sample, unless they had a separate case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 that was not expunged.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine how a particular county's recidivism rate was affected by the number of expungements for a variety of reasons, including that the unit of measurement for the recidivism study was a *juvenile*, while the unit of measurement for an expungement was a *case* (one juvenile may have had several cases expunged).

Arguably, juveniles whose cases are expunged are presumed to be individuals who are considered to be at lower risk to recidivate (i.e., first-time, relatively minor offenders). However, since very few risk assessments were administered prior to 2010, there is no reliable way to determine the actual risk to recidivate of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 case closure. In general, counties that expunged significant numbers of cases had higher recidivism rates than their counterparts. A possible explanation for this result is that a significant number of lower risk youth were removed from the research sample in these jurisdictions.

Moreover, these recidivism rates do not take into account the specific services that were provided to juveniles while under supervision. Readers are cautioned, therefore, to make no comparisons between counties due to varying juvenile court policies and practices, including those relating to expungement and diversion. Rather, it is our goal to measure whether recidivism rates within each county decline as evidence-based practices are implemented.

An additional limitation of this study involved a methodological issue. Since only Pennsylvania-based case management systems were queried for recidivating events, re-offending that occurred in other states or jurisdictions was not captured in the analysis. Other states that have conducted similar recidivism analyses, however, have only used case management systems unique to their state, so this is a common limitation to recidivism research.

## Future Research

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Though a significant amount of information was ascertained from this research, there are several ways in which this knowledge base could be expanded in future studies. These include analyses on the outcomes of participation in community-based services, prior and current involvement with the child welfare system, and gang affiliation and activity. In addition, it is important to examine the correlation between the following variables and recidivism: violations of probation; the commission of a new offense while under juvenile court supervision; employment and educational statuses at the time of case closure; and the unsuccessful completion of programs or dispositions. Finally, it is necessary to examine Youth Level of Service (YLS) outcome data, including overall risk scores and individual domain scores, and recidivism rates. All of these analyses are forthcoming.

Furthermore, it is anticipated that enhancements will be made to the PaJCMS to allow for a more comprehensive analysis of individual private and public out-of-home service provider (“provider”) recidivism rates. Currently, the ability to calculate meaningful recidivism rates for individual providers is limited due to the unavailability of certain key data elements in the PaJCMS. For example, in Pennsylvania, a number of providers offer a variety of different treatment services, and these providers may offer these services at multiple locations. Neither of these data elements are currently collected statewide in PaJCMS. Furthermore, the reason the juvenile was placed at a particular provider/facility, as well as the nature of the juvenile’s discharge from that provider/facility (e.g., successful completion of program, failure to adjust) is not consistently captured in the PaJCMS, nor is the juvenile’s participation (or lack thereof) in aftercare services. Finally, prior to 2010, the YLS scores of juveniles entering placement facilities were unknown. In future releases of the PaJCMS, it is anticipated that these and other related data elements will be captured in order to provide more meaningful recidivism rates for individual providers.

Finally, as Pennsylvania moves forward with its JJSES, it is critically important to take into consideration how the population of juvenile offenders entering the juvenile justice system changes over time, especially given the JJSES’s emphasis on diversionary efforts. More importantly, it is important to analyze how this potential shift in population demographics may affect recidivism rates. To illustrate, if a county adopts a strong diversionary policy in which almost all of their low risk youth are diverted from formal involvement with the juvenile justice system, the county’s recidivism rate may actually increase over time since the probation department is now providing treatment and services to a higher percentage of moderate, high, and very high risk juveniles. It is important to calculate what the county’s *expected* recidivism rate should be, given the breakdown of the risk levels of the juveniles who were under supervision, and compare that to the *actual* recidivism rates of the youth in the county. By comparing expected recidivism rates to actual recidivism rates, stakeholders will have a much more meaningful understanding of how their jurisdictions performed in a given year. JCJC and partners from the University of Pittsburgh anticipate undertaking such analyses beginning in 2015.

## Appendix A: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates Using an Alternative Definition of Recidivism

Inquiries were made about how recidivism rates would be impacted if the definition of recidivism was expanded, specifically to include particular instances which did not involve a judicial adjudication or determination of guilt. The following are recidivism rates using an alternative definition of recidivism in which: 1.) *dismissed, not substantiated* was included as a valid disposition, thereby including juveniles with this disposition in the base sample of youth analyzed, and 2.) *consent decrees* and *accelerated rehabilitative dispositions (ARDs)* were valid recidivating events, thus increasing the possibility of recidivism. As illustrated below, using this alternative definition of recidivism increased rates by approximately 3%.

**\*\*Please refer to page 8 for a detailed discussion on the impact that expunged cases have on calculating recidivism rates.\*\***

**Alternative County and Statewide Recidivism Rates for Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010:  
Rates with *Dismissed Not Substantiated, Consent Decrees, and  
Accelerated Rehabilitative Dispositions (ARDs)* Included**

County	Actual Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Alternative Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Alternative Number of Juveniles Who Had Cases Closed	Alternative Number of Recidivists Who Had Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases <sup>x</sup>
Adams	24%	28%	710	196	34
Allegheny	25%	27%	5,744	1,563	880
Armstrong	19%	20%	372	74	6
Beaver	17%	23%	978	227	8
Bedford	17%	19%	212	40	0
Berks	20%	26%	2,560	668	305
Blair	17%	19%	328	61	426
Bradford	20%	21%	162	34	20
Bucks	21%	21%	2,439	504	830
Butler	16%	20%	474	93	168
Cambria	20%	21%	1,010	210	33
Cameron	29%	19%	26	5	N/A**
Carbon	14%	18%	319	57	2
Centre	19%	17%	206	36	72
Chester	19%	20%	1,966	391	N/A**
Clarion	26%	31%	121	38	40
Clearfield	23%	20%	171	34	0
Clinton	24%	22%	91	20	29
Columbia	16%	17%	225	39	9
Crawford	21%	22%	386	85	9
Cumberland	28%	34%	302	102	1,745
Dauphin	24%	27%	3,023	810	66
Delaware	22%	23%	823	188	N/A**
Elk	26%	32%	101	32	17
Erie	21%	25%	2,225	552	20
Fayette	15%	25%	800	202	17
Forest	12%	21%	24	5	22

County	Actual Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Alternative Four-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Alternative Number of Juveniles Who Had Cases Closed	Alternative Number of Recidivists Who Had Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases <sup>x</sup>
Franklin	23%	27%	995	265	61
Fulton	13%	16%	44	7	5
Greene	10%	15%	100	15	258
Huntingdon	17%	23%	165	38	1
Indiana	16%	19%	210	39	36
Jefferson	24%	26%	174	45	181
Juniata	29%	30%	43	13	36
Lackawanna	24%	26%	661	170	456
Lancaster	21%	25%	1,261	317	24
Lawrence	17%	22%	497	111	16
Lebanon	27%	27%	797	218	0
Lehigh	14%	16%	2,885	449	87
Luzerne	17%	21%	1,598	340	647
Lycoming	28%	31%	965	301	135
McKean	23%	25%	146	36	146
Mercer	16%	19%	451	87	0
Mifflin	27%	33%	184	60	31
Monroe	14%	14%	802	110	11
Montgomery	24%	27%	3,086	820	247
Montour	22%	25%	71	18	2
Northampton	17%	20%	1,512	306	30
Northumberland	23%	26%	480	127	88
Perry	25%	25%	205	52	96
Philadelphia	28%	31%	8,875	2,731	636
Pike	13%	14%	255	35	5
Potter	10%	12%	102	12	1
Schuylkill	16%	17%	799	135	15
Snyder	22%	28%	162	46	2
Somerset	13%	12%	280	34	27
Sullivan	6%	13%	16	2	0
Susquehanna	18%	20%	161	33	7
Tioga	18%	22%	211	47	22
Union	23%	27%	85	23	35
Venango	13%	15%	259	40	65
Warren	17%	19%	215	41	14
Washington	24%	27%	920	248	20
Wayne	15%	16%	225	37	4
Westmoreland	16%	20%	1,864	373	167
Wyoming	19%	21%	177	37	9
York	25%	28%	2,997	830	418
<b>Total:</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>60,733</b>	<b>14,914</b>	<b>8,799</b>

<sup>x</sup>This figure represents the number of cases that were closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple expunged cases. Expunged cases are not included in recidivism rates.

N/A\*\*: The total number of expunged cases for cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 in Cameron, Chester, and Delaware Counties is unavailable.



## Appendix B: Detailed Recidivism Tables

**Table 105: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Written Allegations:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Total Number of Written Allegations	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>One Written Allegation</b>	1,396	10,389	13%	1,473	10,373	14%	1,456	9,813	15%	1,268	9,007	14%	5,593	39,582	14%
<b>Two Written Allegations</b>	939	3,987	24%	988	3,957	25%	998	4,072	25%	864	3,685	23%	3,789	15,701	24%
<b>Three Written Allegations</b>	526	1,888	28%	608	1,884	32%	653	1,975	33%	528	1,746	30%	2,315	7,493	31%
<b>Four to Nine Written Allegations</b>	904	2,491	36%	942	2,280	41%	1,029	2,463	42%	893	2,225	40%	3,768	9,459	40%
<b>Ten or More Written Allegations</b>	60	117	51%	76	133	57%	70	116	60%	71	137	52%	277	503	55%
<b>Total</b>	3,825	18,872		4,087	18,627		4,206	18,439		3,624	16,800		15,742	72,738	

**Table 106: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Written Allegation<sup>99</sup>:  
Juviles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Age at First Written Allegation	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Five <sup>100</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0%
Six	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%
Seven	4	9	44%	0	2	0%	3	7	43%	2	4	50%	9	22	41%
Eight	6	23	26%	4	14	29%	3	7	43%	1	6	17%	14	50	28%
Nine	14	40	35%	11	28	39%	11	28	39%	5	18	28%	41	114	36%
Ten	123	411	30%	114	353	32%	119	386	31%	85	323	26%	441	1,473	30%
Eleven	206	753	27%	221	750	29%	235	746	32%	217	719	30%	879	2,968	30%
Twelve	381	1,449	26%	387	1,363	28%	445	1,521	29%	334	1,363	25%	1,547	5,696	27%
Thirteen	596	2,397	25%	586	2,287	26%	663	2,439	27%	557	2,205	25%	2,402	9,328	26%
Fourteen	727	3,333	22%	811	3,285	25%	795	3,155	25%	708	2,845	25%	3,041	12,618	24%
Fifteen	706	3,469	20%	748	3,517	21%	770	3,465	22%	672	3,092	22%	2,896	13,543	21%
Sixteen	561	3,331	17%	626	3,356	19%	584	3,214	18%	549	3,067	18%	2,320	12,968	18%
Seventeen	434	3,251	13%	501	3,177	16%	507	3,050	17%	439	2,790	16%	1,881	12,268	15%
Eighteen	52	358	15%	55	341	16%	46	327	14%	44	317	14%	197	1,343	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>18,824</b>		<b>4,065</b>	<b>18,475</b>		<b>4,182</b>	<b>18,346</b>		<b>3,614</b>	<b>16,750</b>		<b>15,671</b>	<b>72,395</b>	

<sup>99</sup> Please note: These figures represent the age of the juveniles at the time of their *first ever* written allegation to a probation department, not the age of the juveniles at the time of their written allegation for the case close that closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010.

<sup>100</sup> Even though juveniles cannot be adjudicated delinquent for offenses that occur prior to the age of ten, juvenile probation departments may still receive referrals for delinquent acts allegedly committed by these young youth. In these instances, the juvenile may be referred to another agency, such as Children and Youth Services, and could be adjudicated as a dependent child, as defined by the Pennsylvania Juvenile Act.

**Table 107: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency\*<sup>101</sup>:  
Juvenciles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Age At First Adjudication	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
10	9	33	27%	13	27	48%	13	42	31%	12	38	32%	47	140	34%
11	29	96	30%	53	157	34%	45	134	34%	49	131	37%	176	518	34%
12	71	248	29%	114	335	34%	126	377	33%	100	325	31%	411	1,285	32%
13	185	633	29%	261	713	37%	286	843	34%	232	720	32%	964	2,909	33%
14	343	1,135	30%	424	1,303	33%	423	1,321	32%	366	1,188	31%	1,556	4,947	31%
15	413	1,603	26%	455	1,618	28%	552	1,700	32%	474	1,596	30%	1,894	6,517	29%
16	443	1,859	24%	471	1,769	27%	540	1,865	29%	494	1,805	27%	1,948	7,298	27%
17	516	2,167	24%	435	1,760	25%	477	1,827	26%	447	1,752	26%	1,875	7,506	25%
18	229	904	25%	194	722	27%	189	721	26%	185	670	28%	797	3,017	26%
<b>Total</b>	2,238	8,678		2,420	8,404		2,651	8,830		2,359	8,225		9,668	34,137	

\*The age at first adjudication of delinquency was unknown for 79 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 75 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 68 juveniles with a case closed in 2010.

<sup>101</sup> Age at first adjudication of delinquency was calculated from the juvenile's date of birth to the date of his or her first adjudication of delinquency recorded in the PaJCMS.

**Table 108: Age at Case Closure<sup>102</sup>:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Age at Case Closure	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total
<b>Ten</b>	2	33	35	2	26	28	3	30	33	1	21	22	8	110	118
<b>Eleven</b>	10	129	139	11	102	113	19	121	140	17	105	122	57	457	514
<b>Twelve</b>	48	264	312	56	265	321	55	254	309	55	262	317	214	1,045	1,259
<b>Thirteen</b>	149	600	749	133	584	717	126	559	685	104	499	603	512	2,242	2,754
<b>Fourteen</b>	280	1,087	1,367	269	1,056	1,325	269	976	1,245	227	898	1,125	1,045	4,017	5,062
<b>Fifteen</b>	420	1,717	2,137	501	1,657	2,158	462	1,555	2,017	362	1,351	1,713	1,745	6,280	8,025
<b>Sixteen</b>	613	2,327	2,940	582	2,253	2,835	593	2,200	2,793	493	1,958	2,451	2,281	8,738	11,019
<b>Seventeen</b>	716	3,277	3,993	717	3,306	4,023	685	3,089	3,774	582	2,852	3,434	2,700	12,524	15,224
<b>Eighteen</b>	944	3,853	4,797	1,139	3,738	4,877	1,161	3,597	4,758	1,006	3,407	4,413	4,250	14,595	18,845
<b>Nineteen</b>	383	1,090	1,473	438	1,071	1,509	487	1,068	1,555	452	975	1,427	1,760	4,204	5,964
<b>Twenty</b>	120	372	492	153	381	534	194	425	619	142	426	568	609	1,604	2,213
<b>Twenty-One</b>	142	306	448	131	339	470	152	359	511	183	422	605	608	1,426	2,034
<b>Total</b>	3,827	15,055	18,882	4,132	14,778	18,910	4,206	14,233	18,439	3,624	13,176	16,800	15,789	57,242	73,031

<sup>102</sup> Age at case closure was calculated from the juvenile's date of birth to his or her 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure date.

**Table 109: Recidivism Rates by Age at Case Closure:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Age at Case Closure	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>Ten</b>	2	35	6%	2	28	7%	3	33	9%	1	22	5%	8	118	7%
<b>Eleven</b>	10	139	7%	11	113	10%	19	140	14%	17	122	14%	57	514	11%
<b>Twelve</b>	48	312	15%	56	321	17%	55	309	18%	55	317	17%	214	1,259	17%
<b>Thirteen</b>	149	749	20%	133	717	19%	126	685	18%	104	603	17%	512	2,754	19%
<b>Fourteen</b>	280	1,367	20%	269	1,325	20%	269	1,245	22%	227	1,125	20%	1,045	5,062	21%
<b>Fifteen</b>	420	2,137	20%	501	2,158	23%	462	2,017	23%	362	1,713	21%	1,745	8,025	22%
<b>Sixteen</b>	613	2,940	21%	582	2,835	21%	593	2,793	21%	493	2,451	20%	2,281	11,019	21%
<b>Seventeen</b>	716	3,993	18%	717	4,023	18%	685	3,774	18%	582	3,434	17%	2,700	15,224	18%
<b>Eighteen</b>	944	4,797	20%	1,139	4,877	23%	1,161	4,758	24%	1,006	4,413	23%	4,250	18,845	23%
<b>Nineteen</b>	383	1,473	26%	438	1,509	29%	487	1,555	31%	452	1,427	32%	1,760	5,964	30%
<b>Twenty</b>	120	492	24%	153	534	29%	194	619	31%	142	568	25%	609	2,213	28%
<b>Twenty-One</b>	142	448	32%	131	470	28%	152	511	30%	183	605	30%	608	2,034	30%
<b>Total</b>	3,827	18,882		4,132	18,910		4,206	18,439		3,624	16,800		15,789	73,031	

**Table 110: Recidivism Rates by Gender\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Recidivists</b>	3,396	427	3,823	3,568	506	4,074	3,628	546	4,174	3,162	457	3,619	13,754	1,936	15,690
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	10,765	4,261	15,026	10,015	4,142	14,157	9,710	4,204	13,914	9,206	3,966	13,172	39,696	16,573	56,269
<b>Total</b>	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,368	4,423	16,791	53,450	18,509	71,959
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	24%	9%		26%	11%		27%	11%		26%	10%		26%	10%	

\*The gender of 23 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 396 juveniles with case closed in 2008, 351 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 9 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 111: Recidivism Rates by Race\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Race	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>Black</b>	1,494	6,042	25%	1,733	6,050	29%	1,972	6,626	30%	1,600	6,251	26%	6,799	24,969	27%
<b>Other</b>	4	23	17%	10	39	26%	5	29	7%	8	43	19%	27	134	20%
<b>White</b>	2,302	12,545	18%	2,290	12,023	19%	2,145	11,385	19%	1,955	10,134	19%	8,692	46,087	19%
<b>Asian</b>	6	83	7%	8	83	10%	11	107	10%	10	67	15%	35	340	10%
<b>Total</b>	3,806	18,693		4,041	18,195		4,133	18,147		3,573	16,495		15,553	71,530	

\*The race of 179 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 432 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 292 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 305 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 112: Recidivism Rates by Race and Gender\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Race & Gender	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>Black Male</b>	1,339	4,437	30%	1,505	4,383	34%	1,716	4,758	36%	1,403	4,487	31%	5,963	18,065	33%
<b>White Male</b>	2,032	9,524	21%	2,008	8,828	23%	1,848	8,308	22%	1,702	7,600	22%	7,590	34,260	22%
<b>Asian Male</b>	6	73	8%	8	57	14%	11	85	13%	10	54	19%	35	269	13%
<b>Black Female</b>	155	1,605	10%	227	1,596	14%	255	1,821	14%	197	1,764	11%	834	6,786	12%
<b>White Female</b>	270	3,021	9%	271	2,895	9%	282	2,825	10%	251	2,529	10%	1,074	11,270	10%
<b>Asian Female</b>	0	10	0%	0	23	0%	0	20	0%	0	13	0%	0	66	0%
<b>Total</b>	3,802	18,670		4,019	17,782		4,112	17,817		3,563	16,447		15,496	70,716	

\*The race or gender of 202 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 845 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 622 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 353 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 113: Recidivism Rates by Ethnicity\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Total
<b>Recidivists</b>	3,407	373	3,780	3,558	399	3,957	3,588	462	4,050	3,119	389	3,508	13,672	1,623	15,295
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	13,368	1,401	14,769	12,281	1,462	13,743	11,957	1,621	13,578	11,142	1,472	12,614	48,748	5,956	54,704
<b>Total</b>	16,775	1,774	18,549	15,839	1,861	17,700	15,545	2,083	17,628	14,261	1,861	16,122	62,420	7,579	69,999
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	20%	21%		22%	21%		23%	22%		22%	21%		22%	21%	

\*The ethnicity of 323 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 927 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 811 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 678 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 114: Recidivism Rates by Family Status\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
<b>Family Status</b>	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>One/Both Parents Deceased</b>	207	857	24%	248	939	26%	273	1,020	27%	244	940	26%	972	3,756	26%
<b>Parents Never Married</b>	1,388	6,032	23%	1,656	6,197	27%	1,870	7,009	27%	1,561	6,552	24%	6,475	25,790	25%
<b>Separated/Divorced</b>	969	4,929	20%	934	4,695	20%	940	4,528	21%	856	4,119	21%	3,699	18,271	20%
<b>Married</b>	692	4,461	16%	697	4,094	17%	706	3,843	18%	583	3,318	18%	2,678	15,716	17%
<b>Total</b>	3,256	16,279		3,355	15,925		3,789	16,400		3,244	14,929		13,644	63,533	

\*The family status of 2,593 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2,702 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 2,039 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 1,871 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.



**Table 115: Family Status by Race\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Family Status	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian
<b>One/Both Parents Deceased</b>	5% (N=555)	6% (N=296)	1% (N=1)	6% (N=578)	6% (N=331)	4% (N=3)	6% (N=620)	7% (N=387)	6% (N=6)	6% (N=509)	7% (N=417)	2% (N=1)	6% (N=2,262)	7% (N=1,431)	4% (N=11)
<b>Parents Never Married</b>	24% (N=2,612)	65% (N=3,361)	16% (N=12)	25% (N=2,593)	67% (N=3,495)	17% (N=12)	28% (N=2,888)	68% (N=4,017)	21% (N=20)	29% (N=2,590)	68% (N=3,833)	25% (N=14)	26% (N=10,683)	67% (N=14,706)	19% (N=58)
<b>Separated/Divorced</b>	37% (N=4,035)	16% (N=842)	22% (N=17)	36% (N=3,746)	15% (N=810)	28% (N=20)	35% (N=3,566)	15% (N=864)	22% (N=21)	36% (N=3,240)	14% (N=777)	22% (N=12)	36% (N=14,587)	15% (N=3,293)	23% (N=70)
<b>Married</b>	34% (N=3,745)	13% (N=649)	61% (N=46)	33% (N=3,353)	12% (N=619)	51% (N=36)	30% (N=3,071)	11% (N=659)	55% (N=50)	29% (N=2,646)	10% (N=577)	51% (N=28)	32% (N=12,815)	11% (N=2,504)	54% (N=160)
<b>Total</b>	10,947	5,148	76	10,270	5,255	71	10,145	5,927	97	8,985	5,604	55	40,347	21,934	299

\*The race or family status of 2,701 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 3,031 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 2,270 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 2,156 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 116: Recidivism Rates by Race and Family Status\*:  
Juviles with Case Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Race and Family Status	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>Black-One/ Both Parents Deceased</b>	89	296	30%	112	331	34%	127	387	33%	113	417	27%	441	1,431	31%
<b>Black-Parents Never Married</b>	846	3,361	25%	1,052	3,495	30%	1,241	4,017	31%	994	3,833	26%	4,133	14,706	28%
<b>Black-Separated/ Divorced</b>	198	842	24%	198	810	24%	226	864	26%	198	777	25%	820	3,293	25%
<b>Black-Married</b>	130	649	20%	159	619	26%	184	659	28%	149	577	26%	622	2,504	25%
<b>White-One/ Both Parents Deceased</b>	118	555	21%	132	578	23%	141	620	23%	128	509	25%	519	2,262	23%
<b>White-Parents Never Married</b>	533	2,612	20%	590	2,593	23%	609	2,888	21%	547	2,590	21%	2,279	10,683	21%
<b>White-Separated/ Divorced</b>	764	4,035	19%	718	3,746	19%	685	3,566	19%	642	3,240	20%	2,809	14,587	19%
<b>Asian-One/ Both Parents Deceased</b>	0	1	0%	1	3	33%	1	6	17%	0	1	0%	2	11	18%
<b>White-Married</b>	555	3,745	15%	521	3,353	16%	496	3,071	16%	417	2,646	16%	1,989	12,815	16%
<b>Asian-Separated/ Divorced</b>	1	17	6%	2	20	10%	4	21	19%	3	12	25%	10	70	14%
<b>Asian-Married</b>	5	46	11%	3	36	8%	6	50	12%	4	28	14%	18	160	11%
<b>Asian-Parents Never Married</b>	0	12	0%	0	12	0%	0	20	0%	1	14	7%	1	58	2%
<b>Total</b>	3,239	16,171		3,488	15,596		3,720	16,169		3,196	14,644		13,643	62,580	

\*The race or family status of 2,701 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 3,031 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 2,270 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 2,156 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 117: Recidivism Rates of Select Offenses:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Offense Committed on Base Case <sup>103</sup>	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Firearm-Related Offenses	55	162	34%	62	161	39%	71	156	46%	81	183	44%	269	662	41%
Possession With Intent To Deliver Drugs	133	492	27%	154	469	33%	180	474	38%	198	624	32%	665	2,059	32%
Robbery	115	392	29%	129	370	35%	153	445	34%	103	384	27%	500	1,591	31%
Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle	71	253	28%	67	242	28%	86	249	35%	52	180	29%	276	924	30%
Burglary	148	637	23%	138	600	23%	149	558	27%	129	483	27%	564	2,278	25%
Theft Offenses	471	2139	22%	465	2,027	23%	493	1,971	25%	477	1,894	25%	1906	8,031	24%
Disorderly Conduct	163	745	22%	162	660	25%	171	692	25%	156	738	21%	652	2,835	23%
Possession Of Drugs	374	1717	22%	416	1,764	24%	410	1,685	24%	327	1,410	23%	1,527	6,576	23%
Possession & Use Of Drug Paraphernalia	116	537	22%	122	526	23%	123	527	23%	107	557	19%	468	2,147	22%
Non-Payment Of Fines	669	3165	21%	714	3,277	22%	664	3,002	22%	606	2,739	22%	2,653	12,183	22%
Terroristic Threats	82	414	20%	77	422	18%	106	449	24%	47	184	26%	312	1,469	21%
Aggravated Assault	124	690	18%	162	725	22%	191	795	24%	101	623	16%	578	2,833	20%
Criminal Trespass	81	397	20%	112	462	24%	78	437	18%	76	399	19%	347	1,695	20%
Arson	17	84	20%	18	90	20%	21	96	22%	12	62	19%	68	332	20%
Simple Assault	366	1815	20%	363	1,828	20%	376	1,865	20%	329	1,678	20%	1,434	7,186	20%
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	33	190	17%	28	131	21%	35	161	22%	25	133	19%	121	615	20%
Institutional Vandalism	27	145	19%	17	100	17%	28	131	21%	19	92	21%	91	468	19%
Harassment/Stalking	36	274	13%	59	284	21%	45	285	16%	69	307	22%	209	1,150	18%
Criminal Mischief	105	654	16%	99	559	18%	106	611	17%	71	469	15%	381	2,293	17%

<sup>103</sup> To view the exact crimes that fall into each offense category, refer to Appendix C.

**Table 117: Recidivism Rates of Select Offenses (Continued):  
 Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>Weapon On School Property</b>	73	555	13%	96	521	18%	103	542	19%	57	435	13%	329	2,053	16%
<b>DUI</b>	36	331	11%	47	290	16%	35	278	13%	55	246	22%	173	1,145	15%
<b>Retail Theft</b>	37	448	8%	70	530	13%	98	633	15%	63	478	13%	268	2,089	13%
<b>Indecent Assault</b>	24	233	10%	29	258	11%	26	226	12%	28	201	14%	107	918	12%
<b>Total</b>	3,356	16,469		3,606	16,296		3,748	16,268		3,188	14,499		13,898	63,532	

**Table 118: Recidivism Rates by Type of Offense Committed on Base Case\*:  
Juvenciles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Offense Type Committed On Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>Drug</b>	682	3,217	21%	765	3,162	24%	761	3,053	25%	700	2,913	24%	2,908	12,345	24%
<b>Other</b>	1,290	6,251	21%	1,384	6,241	22%	1,360	5,937	23%	1,193	5,574	21%	5,227	24,003	22%
<b>Property</b>	980	4,871	20%	1,008	4,730	21%	1,074	4,780	22%	921	4,156	22%	3,983	18,537	21%
<b>Person</b>	826	4,332	19%	894	4,335	21%	981	4,560	22%	797	4,082	20%	3,498	17,309	20%
<b>Total</b>	3,778	18,671		4,051	18,468		4,176	18,330		3,611	16,725		15,616	72,194	22%

\*The type of offense committed on the base case of 201 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 159 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 109 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 75 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 119: Recidivism Rates by Grading of Base Case\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Grading of Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>Felony</b>	812	3,489	23%	881	3,452	26%	982	3,555	28%	772	3,282	24%	3,447	13,778	25%
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	2,014	10,622	19%	2,168	10,406	21%	2,234	10,473	21%	2,008	9,586	21%	8,424	41,087	21%
<b>Ungraded/Summary</b>	895	4,357	21%	965	4,456	22%	914	4,169	22%	824	3,824	22%	3,598	16,806	21%
<b>Total</b>	3,721	18,468		4,014	18,314		4,130	18,197		3,604	16,692		15,469	71,671	

\*The grade of the most serious substantiated offense of the base case of 404 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 313 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 242 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, and 108 juveniles with a case closed in 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 120: Recidivism Rate by Final (Most Recent) Disposition on Base Case\*:  
Juvenciles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Final (Most Recent) Disposition On Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Total Number of Juvenciles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
<b>Placement</b>	648	2,099	31%	695	2,083	33%	860	2,318	37%	951	2,717	35%	3,154	9,217	34%
<b>Other</b>	141	517	27%	152	490	31%	135	423	32%	103	348	30%	531	1,778	30%
<b>Deferred Adjudication</b>	196	803	24%	187	800	23%	234	883	27%	113	624	18%	730	3,110	23%
<b>Warned and Counselcd</b>	354	1750	20%	409	1,663	25%	404	1,702	24%	261	1,163	22%	1,428	6,278	23%
<b>Probation</b>	1,038	4,715	22%	980	4,367	22%	1,050	4,458	24%	892	4,159	21%	3,960	17,699	22%
<b>Fines and/or Costs Ordered</b>	420	1,912	22%	439	2,062	21%	398	1,816	22%	371	1,707	22%	1,628	7,497	22%
<b>Referred to Another Agency/Individual</b>	31	172	18%	28	177	16%	21	123	17%	24	99	24%	104	571	18%
<b>Informal Adjustment</b>	448	3,182	14%	593	3,427	17%	528	3,090	17%	400	2,587	15%	1,969	12,286	16%
<b>Consent Decree</b>	502	3,488	14%	560	3,369	17%	550	3,483	16%	491	3,316	15%	2,103	13,656	15%
<b>Protective Supervision, Dependent</b>	14	104	13%	18	92	20%	11	86	13%	3	31	10%	46	313	15%
<b>Total</b>	3,792	18,742		4,061	18,530		4,191	18,382		3,609	16,751		15,653	72,405	

\*The final (most recent) disposition of the base case was unknown for 333 juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 case closure.

**Table 121: Overall Rate of Receiving Out-of-Home Services and Recidivism Rates:  
Juviles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007				2008				2009				2010				Four-Year Total			
	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services
<b>Recidivists</b>	1,821	2,004	3,825	52%	1,966	2,121	4,087	52%	1,859	2,347	4,206	56%	1,692	1,932	3,624	53%	7,338	8,404	15,742	53%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	10,307	4,740	15,047	32%	10,526	4,014	14,540	28%	9,897	4,336	14,233	30%	9,176	4,000	13,176	30%	39,906	17,090	56,996	30%
<b>Total</b>	12,128	6,744	18,872	36%	12,492	6,135	18,627	33%	11,756	6,683	18,439	36%	10,868	5,932	16,800	35%	47,244	25,494	72,738	35%
<b>Recidivism Rates</b>	15%	30%			16%	35%			16%	35%			16%	33%			16%	33%		



**Table 122: Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service Experience:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Out-of-Home Service Experience	2007				2008				2009				2010				Four-Year Total			
	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate
<b>No Out-of-Home Service</b>	1,821	10,307	12,128	15%	1,966	10,526	12,492	16%	1,859	9,897	11,756	16%	1,692	9,176	10,868	16%	7,338	39,906	47,244	16%
<b>Detention/Shelter Only</b>	760	2,177	2,937	26%	593	1,400	1,993	30%	663	1,574	2,237	30%	508	1,578	2,086	24%	2,524	6,729	9,253	27%
<b>Placement Only</b>	305	770	1,075	28%	294	676	970	30%	277	693	970	29%	381	777	1,158	33%	1,257	2,916	4,173	30%
<b>Detention/Shelter + Placement</b>	939	1,793	2,732	34%	1,234	1,938	3,172	39%	1,407	2,069	3,476	40%	1,043	1,645	2,688	39%	4,623	7,445	12,068	38%
<b>Total</b>	3,825	15,047	18,872		4,087	14,540	18,627		4,206	14,233	18,439		3,624	13,176	16,800		15,742	56,996	72,738	

**Table 123: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Placement Episodes in Juvenile Offending History:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Number of Placement Episodes	2007				2008				2009				2010				Four-Year Total			
	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate
<b>One</b>	651	1,550	2,201	30%	728	1,537	2,265	32%	792	1,566	2,358	34%	720	1,406	2,126	34%	2,891	6,059	8,950	32%
<b>Two</b>	310	565	875	35%	380	589	969	39%	412	660	1,072	38%	361	584	945	38%	1,463	2,398	3,861	38%
<b>Three</b>	140	237	377	37%	195	261	456	43%	231	286	517	45%	183	238	421	43%	749	1,022	1,771	42%
<b>Four or More</b>	143	211	354	40%	225	227	452	50%	249	250	499	50%	160	194	354	45%	777	882	1,659	47%
<b>Total</b>	1,244	2,563	3,807		1,528	2,614	4,142		1,684	2,762	4,446		1,424	2,422	3,846		5,880	10,361	16,241	

**Table 124: Recidivism Rates by Total Length of Time (in days) Out-of-Home:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Total Length of Time (in days)	2007				2008				2009				2010				Four-Year Total			
	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate
1-90	882	2,571	3,453	26%	706	1,748	2,454	29%	793	1,926	2,719	29%	659	1,882	2,541	26%	3,040	8,127	11,167	27%
91- 180	226	518	744	30%	273	530	803	34%	274	544	818	33%	233	473	706	33%	1,006	2,065	3,071	33%
181-270	199	486	685	29%	231	417	648	36%	256	404	660	39%	226	376	602	38%	912	1,683	2,595	35%
271-365	184	302	486	38%	225	338	563	40%	250	388	638	39%	170	314	484	35%	829	1,342	2,171	38%
366 or More	513	863	1,376	37%	686	981	1,667	41%	774	1,074	1,848	42%	644	955	1,599	40%	2,617	3,873	6,490	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>6744</b>		<b>2,121</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>6,135</b>		<b>2,347</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>6,683</b>		<b>1,932</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>5,932</b>		<b>8,404</b>	<b>17,090</b>	<b>25,494</b>	

**Table 125: Prevalence of Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender
<b>Recidivists</b>	2,430	1,395	36%	2,702	1,385	34%	2,678	1,528	35%	2,306	1,318	36%	10,116	5,626	36%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	12,449	2,598	17%	12,305	2,235	15%	11,799	2,434	15%	10,858	2,318	18%	47,411	9,585	17%
<b>Total</b>	14,789	3,993	21%	15,007	3,620	19%	14,477	3,962	21%	13,164	3,636	22%	57,527	15,211	21%

**Table 126: Recidivism Rates of Juveniles Identified as Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007		2008		2009		2010		Four-Year Total	
	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of <b>NO</b> Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification
<b>Recidivists</b>	2,430	1,395	2,702	1,385	2,678	1,528	2,306	1,318	10,116	5,626
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	12,449	2,598	12,305	2,235	11,799	2,434	10,858	2,318	47,411	9,585
<b>Total</b>	14,789	3,993	15,007	3,620	14,477	3,962	13,164	3,636	57,527	15,211
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	16%	35%	18%	38%	18%	39%	18%	36%	18%	37%

**Table 127: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Serious Offenders	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious Offenders	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious Offenders
<b>Recidivists</b>	373	3,825	10%	375	4,087	9%	425	4,206	10%	381	3,624	11%	1,554	15,742	10%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	713	15,047	5%	651	14,540	4%	676	14,233	5%	642	13,176	5%	2,682	56,996	5%
<b>Total</b>	1,086	18,872	6%	1,026	18,627	6%	1,101	18,439	6%	1,023	16,800	6%	4,236	72,738	6%
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	34%			37%			39%			37%			37%		

**Table 128: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Gender Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Serious Offenders	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Serious Offenders</b>	1,010	76	1,086	946	68	1,014	994	86	1,080	950	73	1,023	3,900	303	3,900
<b>Non-Serious Offenders</b>	13,151	4,612	17,763	12,637	4,580	17,217	12,344	4,664	17,008	11,425	4,352	15,777	49,557	18,208	49,557
<b>Total</b>	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,375	4,425	16,800	53,457	18,511	53,457
<b>Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders</b>	7%	2%		7%	1%		7%	2%		8%	2%		7%	2%	

\*The gender of 33 serious offenders and 737 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 129: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Race Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Race	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders
White	716	12,545	6%	688	12,023	6%	698	11,385	6%	635	10,134	6%	2,737	46,087	6%
Black	353	6,042	6%	311	6,050	5%	373	6,626	6%	366	6,251	6%	1,403	24,969	6%
Asian	4	83	5%	8	83	10%	12	107	11%	5	67	7%	29	340	9%
Other	2	23	9%	5	39	13%	2	29	7%	1	44	2%	10	135	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>18,693</b>		<b>1,012</b>	<b>18,195</b>		<b>1,085</b>	<b>18,147</b>		<b>1,007</b>	<b>16,496</b>		<b>4,179</b>	<b>71,531</b>	

\*The race of 57 serious offenders and 1,150 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 130: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Ethnicity Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Ethnicity	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders
Hispanic	138	1,774	8%	120	1,859	6%	153	2,083	7%	127	1,861	7%	538	7,577	7%
Non-Hispanic	942	16,775	6%	877	15,839	6%	904	15,545	6%	852	14,261	6%	3,575	62,420	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>18,549</b>		<b>997</b>	<b>17,698</b>		<b>1,057</b>	<b>17,628</b>		<b>979</b>	<b>16,122</b>		<b>4,113</b>	<b>69,997</b>	

\*The ethnicity of 123 serious offenders and 2,618 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 131: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Violent Offenders	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Violent Offenders
<b>Violent Offenders</b>															
<b>Recidivists</b>	328	3,825	9%	385	4,087	9%	452	4,206	11%	410	3,624	11%	1,575	15,742	10%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	739	15,047	5%	588	14,540	4%	708	14,233	5%	751	13,176	6%	2,786	56,996	5%
<b>Total of Combined Populations</b>	1,067	18,872	6%	973	18,627	5%	1,160	18,439	6%	1,161	16,800	7%	4,361	72,738	6%
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	31%			40%			39%			35%			36%		

**Table 132: Prevalence of Violent Offenders Within Gender Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Violent Offenders</b>	925	141	1,066	848	120	968	1,008	142	1,150	1,025	136	1,161	3,806	539	4,345
<b>Non-Violent Offenders</b>	13,236	4,547	17,783	12,735	4,528	17,263	12,330	4,608	16,938	11,350	4,289	15,236	49,651	17,972	67,623
<b>Total</b>	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,375	4,425	16,800	53,457	18,511	71,968
<b>Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders</b>	7%	3%		6%	3%		8%	3%		8%	3%		7%	3%	

\*The gender of 16 violent offenders and 754 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 133: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Race Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Race	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders
White	406	12,545	3%	330	12,023	3%	397	11,385	3%	346	10,134	3%	1,479	46,087	3%
Black	648	6,042	11%	627	6,050	10%	751	6,626	11%	804	6,251	13%	2,830	24,969	11%
Asian	5	83	6%	7	83	8%	5	107	5%	1	67	1%	18	340	5%
Other	0	23	0%	2	39	5%	1	29	3%	2	44	5%	5	135	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>18,693</b>		<b>966</b>	<b>18,195</b>		<b>1,154</b>	<b>18,147</b>		<b>1,153</b>	<b>16,496</b>		<b>4,332</b>	<b>71,531</b>	

\*The race of 29 violent offenders and 1,178 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 134: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Ethnicity Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Ethnicity	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders
Hispanic	144	1,774	8%	110	1,859	6%	144	2,083	7%	117	1,861	6%	515	7,577	7%
Non-Hispanic	918	16,775	5%	847	15,839	5%	993	15,545	6%	1,014	14,261	7%	3,772	62,420	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>18,549</b>		<b>957</b>	<b>17,698</b>		<b>1,137</b>	<b>17,628</b>		<b>1,131</b>	<b>16,122</b>		<b>4,287</b>	<b>69,997</b>	

\*The ethnicity of 74 violent offenders and 2,667 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 135: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Chronic Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Chronic Offenders
<b>Chronic Offenders</b>															
<b>Recidivists</b>	964	3,825	25%	1,018	4,087	25%	1,099	4,206	26%	964	3,624	27%	4,045	15,742	26%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	1,644	15,047	11%	1,395	14,540	10%	1,480	14,233	10%	1,398	13,176	11%	5,917	56,996	10%
<b>Total of Combined Populations</b>	2,608	18,872	14%	2,413	18,627	13%	2,579	18,439	14%	2,362	16,800	14%	9,962	72,738	14%
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	37%			42%			43%			41%			41%		

**Table 136: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Gender Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Chronic Offenders</b>	2,215	392	2,607	2,040	365	2,405	2,186	385	2,571	2,008	354	2,362	8,449	1,496	9,945
<b>Non-Chronic Offenders</b>	11,946	4,296	16,242	11,543	4,283	15,826	11,152	4,365	15,517	10,367	4,071	14,438	45,008	17,015	62,023
<b>Total</b>	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,375	4,425	16,800	53,457	18,511	71,968
<b>Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders</b>	16%	8%		15%	8%		16%	8%		16%	8%		16%	8%	

\*The gender of 17 chronic offenders and 753 non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.



**Table 137: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Race Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Race	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders
<b>White</b>	1,519	12,545	12%	1,300	12,023	11%	1,358	11,385	12%	1,185	10,134	12%	5,362	46,087	12%
<b>Black</b>	1,066	6,042	18%	1,061	6,050	18%	1,198	6,626	18%	1,145	6,251	18%	4,470	24,969	18%
<b>Asian</b>	5	83	6%	7	83	8%	6	107	6%	4	67	6%	22	340	6%
<b>Other</b>	2	23	9%	5	39	13%	0	29	0%	2	44	5%	9	135	7%
<b>Total</b>	2,592	18,693		2,373	18,195		2,562	18,147		2,336	16,496		9,863	71,531	

\*The race of 99 chronic offenders and 1,108 non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 138: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Ethnicity Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Ethnicity	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	302	1,774	17%	288	1,859	15%	362	2,083	17%	287	1,861	15%	1,239	7,577	16%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	2,293	16,775	14%	2,069	15,839	13%	2,168	15,545	14%	2,016	14,261	14%	8,546	62,420	14%
<b>Total</b>	2,595	18,549		2,357	17,698		2,530	17,628		2,303	16,122		9,785	69,997	

\*The ethnicity of 177 chronic offenders and 2,564 non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 139: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious and Chronic Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
Serious & Chronic	Number of Serious & Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Chronic Offenders	Number of Serious & Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Chronic Offenders	Number of Serious & Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Chronic Offenders	Number of Serious & Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Chronic Offenders	Number of Serious & Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Chronic Offenders
	<b>Recidivists</b>	201	3,825	5%	193	4,087	5%	205	4,206	5%	204	3,624	6%	803	15,742
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	229	15,047	2%	178	14,540	1%	196	14,233	1%	204	13,176	2%	807	56,996	1%
<b>Total of Combined Populations</b>	430	18,872	2%	371	18,627	2%	401	18,439	2%	408	16,800	2%	1,610	72,738	2%
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	47%			52%			51%			50%			50%		

**Table 140: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent and Chronic Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
<b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b>	Number of <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Number of <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Number of <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Number of <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Number of <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were <b>Violent &amp; Chronic</b> Offenders
<b>Recidivists</b>	169	3,825	4%	185	4,087	5%	227	4,206	5%	218	3,624	6%	799	15,742	5%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	245	15,047	2%	192	14,540	1%	206	14,233	1%	245	13,176	2%	888	56,996	2%
<b>Total of Combined Populations</b>	414	18,872	2%	377	18,627	2%	433	18,439	2%	463	16,800	3%	1,687	72,738	2%
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	41%			49%			52%			47%			47%		

**Table 141: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious and Violent Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Serious & Violent	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Serious & Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Violent Offenders	Number of Serious & Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Violent Offenders	Number of Serious & Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Violent Offenders	Number of Serious & Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Violent Offenders	Number of Serious & Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Violent Offenders
<b>Recidivists</b>	44	3,825	1%	40	4,087	1%	63	4,206	1%	61	3,624	2%	208	15,742	1%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	64	15,047	0.4%	53	14,540	0.4%	55	14,233	0.4%	58	13,176	0.4%	230	56,996	0.4%
<b>Total of Combined Populations</b>	108	18,872	0.6%	93	18,627	0.5%	118	18,439	0.6%	119	16,800	0.7%	438	72,738	0.6%
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	41%			43%			53%			51%			47%		

**Table 142: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC) Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Serious, Violent, & Chronic (SVC)	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were SVC Offenders	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were SVC Offenders	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were SVC Offenders	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were SVC Offenders	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were SVC Offenders
<b>Recidivists</b>	37	3,825	1%	23	4,087	1%	49	4,206	1%	46	3,624	1%	155	15,742	1%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	40	15,047	0.3%	26	14,540	0.2%	25	14,233	0.2%	34	13,176	0.3%	125	56,996	0.2%
<b>Total of Combined Populations</b>	77	18,872	0.4%	49	18,627	0.3%	74	18,439	0.4%	80	16,800	0.5%	280	72,738	0.4%
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	48%			47%			66%			58%			55%		

**Table 143: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Child Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Child Offenders	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Child Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Child Offenders	Number of Child Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Child Offenders
<b>Recidivists</b>	109	3,825	3%	180	4,087	4%	184	4,206	4%	161	3,624	4%	634	15,742	4%
<b>Non-Recidivists</b>	268	15,047	2%	339	14,540	2%	369	14,233	3%	333	13,176	3%	1,309	56,996	2%
<b>Total of Combined Populations</b>	377	18,872	2%	519	18,627	3%	553	18,439	3%	494	16,800	3%	1,943	72,738	3%
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	29%			35%			33%			33%			33%		

**Table 144: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Each Gender Group\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Child Offenders</b>	315	62	377	447	69	516	465	76	541	433	61	494	1,660	268	1,928
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	13,846	4,626	18,472	13,136	4,579	17,715	12,873	4,674	17,547	11,942	4,364	16,306	51,797	18,243	70,040
<b>Total</b>	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,375	4,425	16,800	53,457	18,511	71,968
<b>Percentage Who Were Child Offenders</b>	2%	1%		3%	1%		3%	1%		3%	1%		3%	1%	

\*The gender of 15 child offenders and 755 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 145: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Race Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Race	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders
<b>White</b>	184	12,545	1%	256	12,023	2%	306	11,385	3%	222	10,134	2%	968	46,087	2%
<b>Black</b>	184	6,042	3%	255	6,050	4%	231	6,626	3%	261	6,251	4%	931	24,969	4%
<b>Asian</b>	3	83	4%	3	83	4%	5	107	5%	1	67	1%	12	340	4%
<b>Other</b>	0	23	0%	0	39	0%	2	29	7%	0	44	0%	2	135	1%
<b>Total</b>	371	18,693		514	18,195		544	18,147		484	16,496		1,913	71,531	

\*The race of 30 child offenders and 1,177 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 146: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Ethnicity Groups\*:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

Ethnicity	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders
<b>Hispanic</b>	42	1,774	2%	42	1,859	2%	59	2,083	3%	58	1,861	3%	201	7,577	3%
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	327	16,775	2%	462	15,839	3%	478	15,545	3%	423	14,261	3%	1,690	62,420	3%
<b>Total</b>	369	18,549		504	17,698		537	17,628		481	16,122		1,891	69,997	

\*The ethnicity of 52 child offenders and 2,689 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 147: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Serious Offenders:  
Juviles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate
<b>Child Offenders</b>	57	377	15%	94	519	18%	85	553	15%	79	494	16%	315	1,943	16%
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	1,029	18,495	6%	932	18,108	5%	1,016	17,886	6%	944	16,306	6%	3,921	70,795	6%
<b>Total</b>	1,086	18,872		1,026	18,627		1,101	18,439		1,023	16,800		4,236	72,738	

**Table 148: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Violent Offenders:  
Juviles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate
<b>Child Offenders</b>	63	377	17%	84	519	16%	93	553	17%	77	494	16%	317	1,943	16%
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	1,004	18,495	5%	889	18,108	5%	1,067	17,886	6%	1,084	16,306	7%	4,044	70,795	6%
<b>Total</b>	1,067	18,872		973	18,627		1,160	18,439		1,161	16,800		4,361	72,738	



**Table 149: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Chronic Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate
<b>Child Offenders</b>	116	377	31%	214	519	41%	206	553	37%	189	494	38%	725	1,943	37%
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	2,492	18,495	13%	2,199	18,108	12%	2,373	17,886	13%	2,173	16,306	13%	9,237	70,795	13%
<b>Total</b>	2,608	18,872		2,413	18,627		2,579	18,439		2,362	16,800		9,962	72,738	

**Table 150: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were SVC Offenders:  
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			Four-Year Total		
	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate
<b>Child Offenders</b>	7	377	2%	9	519	2%	15	553	3%	12	494	2%	43	1,943	2%
<b>Non-Child Offenders</b>	70	18,495	0.4%	40	18,108	0.2%	59	17,886	0.3%	68	16,306	0.4%	237	70,795	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	77	18,872		49	18,627		74	18,439		80	16,800		280	72,738	

**Appendix C: List of Offenses Used for Analysis of  
Offense-Specific Recidivism Rates**

<b>List of Offenses Used for Analysis of Offense-Specific Recidivism Rates</b>	
<b>Offense Category</b>	<b>List Of Offenses Included</b>
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	Aggravated Assault
<b>Arson</b>	Arson: Attempt
	Arson : Conspiracy
	Arson And Related Offenses
<b>Burglary</b>	Burglary
	Burglary: Attempt
	Burglary: Conspiracy
<b>Criminal Mischief</b>	Criminal Mischief
<b>Criminal Trespass</b>	Criminal Trespass
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	Disorderly Conduct
<b>DUI</b>	DUI
<b>Firearm-Related Offenses</b>	Firearm: Delivery And Loaded
	Loaded Firearm In Philadelphia
	Firearm Carried Without A License
	Sale And Use Of Air Rifles
	Sale Or Transfer Of Firearm
	Unlawful Possession, Use, Or Sale Of Firearm
<b>Harassment/Stalking</b>	Harassment/Stalking
	Harassment/Stalking By Communication
<b>Indecent Assault</b>	Indecent Assault
<b>Institutional Vandalism</b>	Institutional Vandalism
<b>Non-Payment Of Fines</b>	Non-Payment Of Fines
<b>Possession And Use Of Drug Paraphernalia</b>	Drug Paraphernalia
	Use/Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia

<b>Offense Category</b>	<b>List Of Offenses Included</b>
<b>Possession Of Drugs</b>	Drug Possession/Use Of: Amphetamines, Barbituates, Cocaine, Heroin, Marijuana, Other Hallucinogens, And Other Prohibited Drugs
	Possession Of: Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin, Other Schedule I & II Drugs, Other Schedule V Drug
	Possession Of A Controlled Substance
	Purchase Of A Controlled Substance By An Unauthorized Person
<b>Possession With Intent To Deliver To Drugs</b>	Drug Distribution Of: Heroin/Methadone, Cocaine, Marijuana, And Other Prohibited Drugs
	Drug Possession/Delivery Of: Amphetamines, Barbituates, Cocaine, Heroin/Methadone, Marijuana, Other Hallucinogens, And Other Schedule I & II Drugs
	Drug Sales Of: Amphetamines, Cocaine, Marijuana, Other Prohibited Drugs, Other Schedule I & II Drugs
	Manufacture/Deliver/Possession With Intent To Deliver: Cocaine, Designer Drugs, Marijuana, Other Schedule V Drugs
	Possession With Intent To Deliver: Controlled Substance, Marijuana
<b>Recklessly Endangering Another Person</b>	Recklessly Endangering Another Person
<b>Retail Theft</b>	Retail Theft (Misdemeanor or Felony only)
<b>Robbery</b>	Robbery
	Robbery Of Motor Vehicle
	Robbery: Conspiracy
<b>Simple Assault</b>	Simple Assault
<b>Terroristic Threats</b>	Terroristic Threats

Offense Category	List Of Offenses Included
<b>Theft Offenses</b>	Theft
	Theft : Attempt
	Theft : Conspiracy
	Theft By Deception
	Theft By Extortion
	Theft By Receiving Stolen Property
	Theft From Motor Vehicle
	Theft Of Leased Property
	Theft Of Lost Or Mislaid Property
	Theft Of Services
<b>Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle</b>	Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle
<b>Weapon On School Property</b>	Weapon On School Property

## Appendix D: Definitions of Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offenders in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offense Charge Codes			
Type of Offender	Serious Offenses	Violent Offenses	Chronic Offender
Definition	<p>Juveniles who were ever adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Burglary</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §3502);</li> <li>• <b>Felony Thefts</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §3921-3927);</li> <li>• <b>Arson</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §3301); and</li> <li>• <b>Manufacture/ Deliver/ Possession with Intent to Deliver Drugs</b> (35 Pa. C.S. §780-113A30)</li> </ul>	<p>Juveniles who were ever adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Murder</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §2501, 18 Pa. C.S. §2502);</li> <li>• <b>Non-Negligent Manslaughter</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §2503);</li> <li>• <b>Rape</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §3121);</li> <li>• <b>Robbery</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §3701, 18 Pa. C.S. §3702);</li> <li>• <b>Aggravated Assault</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §2702);</li> <li>• <b>Kidnapping</b> (18 Pa. C.S. §2901); and</li> <li>• <b>Weapon Offenses</b> (excluding weapon on school property; 18 Pa. C.S. §2716, 5122, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6108, 6110, or 6110.1)</li> </ul>	<p>Four or more written allegations for separate incidents that occurred up to the date of the juvenile's case closure</p>

## **Appendix E: Measures Used to Test Statistical Significance**

**Chi-Square Test of Independence:** This test is used to determine if there is a statistically significant (not due to chance) relationship or association between two nominal (categorical) variables from a single population (e.g., is there a significant relationship between gender and recidivism?).

**Test of Difference between Proportions:** This test is used to determine if there is statistically significant (not due to chance) difference between two proportions drawn from independent samples (e.g., is the proportion of males aged 10-17 involved with the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system significantly different from the proportion of males aged 10-17 residing in Pennsylvania in a given year?).