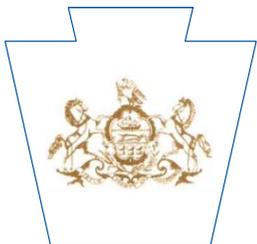


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The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012

Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
www.jcjc.pa.gov

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Tom Wolf
Governor



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**The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report:
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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Tom Wolf, Governor

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Executive Summary

- The current report highlights how juvenile offender characteristics and juvenile recidivism trends have changed between 2007 and 2012 in Pennsylvania.
- For the purposes of this report, recidivism is defined as: within two years of case closure, a subsequent adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court or criminal conviction court for a felony or misdemeanor offense.
- Analyses for the current study were based on data collected from youth with cases closed from Pennsylvania juvenile probation departments between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2012. The outcomes presented in this report are reflective of 110,881 youth with cases closed in this time period.
- Data for this project was compiled from the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS) and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Court's (AOPC) Common Pleas Case Management System (CPCMS).
- Expunged cases created a significant limitation to the 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. Arguably, juveniles whose cases are expunged are presumed to be individuals who are considered to be at lower risk to recidivate. 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.
- The following are some of the major findings from this study:
 - When comparing expected recidivism rates to observed recidivism rates, Pennsylvania performed better than anticipated in 2011 and 2012 (pages 9 and 10).
 - Juveniles were most likely to recidivate first in criminal court (versus juvenile court). The percentage of juveniles who recidivated first in criminal court increased 13% (or seven percentage points) between 2007 and 2012 (54% and 61%, respectively) (page 22).
 - Recidivists were more likely than non-recidivists to have been adjudicated delinquent prior to their case closure (page 34).
 - As the youths' number of total written allegations to a juvenile probation department increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism (page 37).

Executive Summary (Continued)

- There was a substantial shift in the race and ethnicity of juveniles who had cases closed from Pennsylvania juvenile probation departments in the six-year time period examined. From 2007 to 2012, the percentage of White Non-Hispanic youth with a case closure decreased 19% (or eleven percentage points), from 59% to 48%. The percentage of Black Non-Hispanic youth increased approximately 20% (or six percentage points), from 31% to 37%. The percentage of Hispanic youth with a case closure increased approximately 45% (or three percentage points), from 9% to 13% (page 54).
- While recidivism rates for each of these race and ethnicity groups declined between 2007 and 2012 (with the exception of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles), Black Non-Hispanic juveniles consistently had the highest recidivism rates, followed by Hispanic juveniles and White Non-Hispanic juveniles. Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles consistently had the lowest recidivism rates, with the exception of the year 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, the recidivism rates of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles increased 50% (or six percentage points), from 12% to 18% (page 56).
- The percentage of White Non-Hispanic males with cases closed decreased 20% (nine percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 45% to 36%. The percentage of Black Non-Hispanic males increased 17% (or four percentage points) in this six-year time period, from 23% to 27%. Among the remaining race/ethnicity and gender groups, there were not substantial changes in the percentage of youth with cases closed (page 58).
- Across the six years examined, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were never married increased approximately 35% (or thirteen percentage points), from 37% in 2007 to 50% in 2012. Conversely, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were married decreased approximately 25% (or seven percentage points), from 27% in 2007 to 20% in 2012. Similarly, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were separated or divorced decreased approximately 20% (or six percentage points), from 30% in 2007 to 24% in 2012. The proportion of juveniles with a case closure with one or both parents deceased did not change substantially between 2007 and 2012 (page 62).
- Juveniles with one or both parents deceased and juveniles with parents never married had the highest recidivism rates. Juveniles whose parents were married had the lowest recidivism rates (page 64).

Executive Summary (Continued)

- Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents married, Black Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents never married, Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents never married, and White Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents separated or divorced (page 66).
- Juveniles who committed the following offenses consistently had the lowest recidivism rates over the six-year time period examined: non-payment of fines, possession of weapon on school property, indecent assault, and retail theft. Conversely, juveniles who committed the following offenses consistently had the highest recidivism rates: firearm-related offenses, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, possession with intent to deliver, and robbery (page 72).
- Between 2007 and 2012, Drug offenders consistently had the highest recidivism rates among offenders (page 76).
- Between 2007 and 2012, Person offenders, Property offenders, and Drug offenders were most likely to return to the same types of crimes when they recidivated (i.e., exhibit offense type specialization). In addition, in that six-year time period, Drug offenders exhibited the greatest degree of offense type specialization (page 78).
- The percentage of juveniles who committed misdemeanors on their base case remained consistent between 2007 and 2012. However, the percentage of juveniles who committed a felony offense increased about 20% (or four percentage points), from 19% in 2007 to 23% in 2012. Conversely, the percentage of youth who committed ungraded/summary offenses in this six-year time period decreased about 20% (or five percentage points), from 24% in 2007 to 19% in 2012 (page 80).
- The recidivism rates of felony offenders dropped between 2007 (23%) and 2011 (21%), most notably between 2009 (28%) and 2011 (21%), before increasing again in 2012 (25%) (page 82).
- The recidivism rates of ungraded/summary offenders decreased 36% (or eight percentage points), from a high of 22% in 2008, 2009, and 2010 to a low of 14% in 2012 (page 82).
- Across the six years examined, juveniles who committed sex offenses recidivated (both sex offenses and non-sex offenses) at rates substantially lower than the statewide average (page 89).

Executive Summary (Continued)

- Between 2007 and 2012, the rate at which sex offenders were adjudicated delinquent or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense ranged from 1.0% (in 2009) to 2.3% (in 2010) (page 91).
- The percentage of sex offenders identified as White Non-Hispanic declined steadily between 2007 and 2012, while the percentage of sex offenders identified as Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic increased steadily in this same time period (page 105).
- The majority of sex offenders had a family status of parents never married (page 107).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the rate of receiving out-of-home services remained relatively consistent for non-recidivists. However, the rate of receiving out-of-home services increased about 11% (or six percentage points) for recidivists, from 52% (in 2007) to 58% (in 2012) (page 115).
- Juveniles who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience recidivated at a rate at least two times as high as that of juveniles who had no out-of-home experience (page 117).
- As the total number of dispositional placement episodes in a juvenile's offense history increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism (page 122).
- Across the six years examined, the percentage of juveniles (both recidivists and non-recidivists) identified as a serious, violent, or chronic offender remained relatively stable. The lowest percentage of youth identified as a serious, violent, or chronic offender occurred in 2008 and 2011 (19%), while the percentage of youth identified as such peaked in 2010 (22%) (page 130).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the recidivism rates of serious, violent, or chronic offenders was consistently at least two times higher than the recidivism rates of juveniles who did not meet such a classification. Furthermore, the recidivism rates of both populations peaked in 2009 (38% and 18%, respectively), while decreasing steadily thereafter (page 132).
- The percentage of serious offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 33% (or nineteen percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 57% to 38%. Conversely, the percentage of serious offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 35% (or eleven percentage points) in this time period, from 31% to 42%. Similarly, the percentage of serious offenders who were Hispanic increased 42% (or five percentage points), from 12% in 2007 to 17% in 2012 (page 138).

Executive Summary (Continued)

- The percentage of violent offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 15% (or nine percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 58% to 67%. Conversely, the percentage of violent offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 36% (or ten percentage points) in this time period, from 28% to 18%. The percentage of violent offenders who were Hispanic remained stable between 2007 and 2012 at 13% (page 146).
- The percentage of chronic offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 28% (or eleven percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 39% to 50%. Conversely, the percentage of chronic offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 32% (or sixteen percentage points) in this time period, from 50% to 34%. Similarly, the percentage of chronic offenders who were Hispanic increased approximately 30% (or three percentage points), from 11% in 2007 to 14% in 2012 (page 156).
- Across the six years examined, no more than 0.5% of juveniles with cases closed met the definition of a serious, violent, and chronic (SVC) offender. The recidivism rates for these offenders, however, ranged from 47% (2008) to 66% (2009) (page 161).
- Between 2007 and 2012, approximately 50% of child offenders were either a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender, while only 20% of non-child offenders were a serious offender, a violent offender, and/or a chronic offender (page 173).

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Introduction

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.¹

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."² 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.³

Consequently, the JCJC undertook the 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, 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 Pennsylvania Courts

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

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

³ The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission collects data related to juveniles who recidivate while under supervision. Between the years 2005 and 2014, the annual rate of re-offense while under supervision was between 12% and 17%.

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

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 proceedings⁴ were included in the definition of recidivism since these case outcomes require judicial determinations.

Initial recidivism studies had two overarching goals. First, since the core premise of the JJSES is that recidivism rates can be reduced through the implementation of evidence-based practices, the main 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.

The benchmark was developed with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 to provide an accurate measure of pre-JJSES recidivism. 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*. In November 2014, the JCJC released its third statewide report, entitled *The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010*. While full implementation of the JJSES may take years, the data obtained from these reports will provide an appropriate baseline to gauge the successfulness of the strategy.

The focus of the current study is different from the three previous published recidivism studies. While these earlier reports focused on establishing a benchmark of recidivism and identifying differences between recidivists and non-recidivists, the current report presents trend analyses. More specifically, using data drawn from youth with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, this report will highlight how juvenile recidivism trends have changed over a six-year time period in Pennsylvania.

⁴ Findings of guilt included: a guilty verdict, a guilty plea, and a nolo contendere plea.

In addition, the current report includes a new section. Expected vs. observed statewide recidivism rates are presented for each of the six cohort years. As previous analyses have demonstrated, it is important for states to take into account how their juvenile offender population has changed over time and the impact this change may have on expected recidivism rates. For example, if a juvenile probation department is consistently diverting low risk youth out of the juvenile justice system, the recidivism rate of that department would inevitably increase, as it is providing services to juveniles who are more likely to recidivate (i.e., moderate and high risk youth). Comparing expected recidivism rates to observed recidivism rates provides a much more meaningful measurement of system performance since expected recidivism rates take into account the types of juveniles who had been under supervision. The outcomes of this analysis are presented in Section 1 of this report.

After a brief description of the methodology employed, the remainder of this report will describe the results of the study. More specifically, the bulk of this report will focus on analyzing descriptive statistics of juvenile recidivists and non-recidivists from each of the cohort years and then determining how these figures have changed over time. The report concludes with project limitations. For a detailed literature review on juvenile delinquency, refer to *The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles with a 2007 Case Closure*.

Methodology

In order to meet the goals of the project, 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012. Juveniles were included in the sample if they had a case that occurred prior to their 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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.⁵ The CJJT&R staff then created a data file that included the juvenile's name, date of birth, State Identification Number (SID), social security number (SSN), and the date of the 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure. These juveniles formed the base sample for the study.

The CJJT&R staff members then provided this base sample 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 had a subsequent conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense in criminal court within two years of their 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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 provided to the staff at the CJJT&R the most serious substantiated offense and the disposition for that offense ("offense disposition") of the individual's first qualifying recidivating case subsequent to his or her case closure date. In addition, the disposition for the overall case ("case disposition") was provided.

Concurrently, staff members from the CJJT&R queried the PaJCMS to determine if any of the youth from the base sample recidivated in juvenile court. If the individual recidivated (i.e., had a subsequent delinquency adjudication within two years) in juvenile court after their 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure, information for the first recidivating case was recorded.

Next, staff members from the CJJT&R incorporated both subsequent adjudication of delinquency information and subsequent criminal conviction information into the base data file. Again, all recidivism data utilized in this study was drawn from the first recidivating case that occurred subsequent to the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure date.

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 out-of-home service variables. Information related to serious, violent, chronic, and child offenders was also retrieved from the PaJCMS.

⁵ 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.

Definitions

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.

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 recidivating 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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)

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, identified by a service start date and service end date at a facility. Juveniles may have multiple out-of-home episodes.

Out-of-Home Experience: This term indicates that a juvenile 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.

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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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. Expected Vs. Observed Recidivism Rates: Summary of Key Findings

- In 2007, the observed recidivism rate was lower than the expected recidivism rate (page 9).
- In 2008 and 2009, the observed recidivism rate was higher than the expected recidivism rate (page 9).
- In 2010, there were no differences between the observed recidivism rate and the expected recidivism rate (page 9).
- In 2011 and 2012, the observed recidivism rate was lower than the expected recidivism rate (pages 9 and 10).

Section 1. Expected Vs. Observed Recidivism Rates

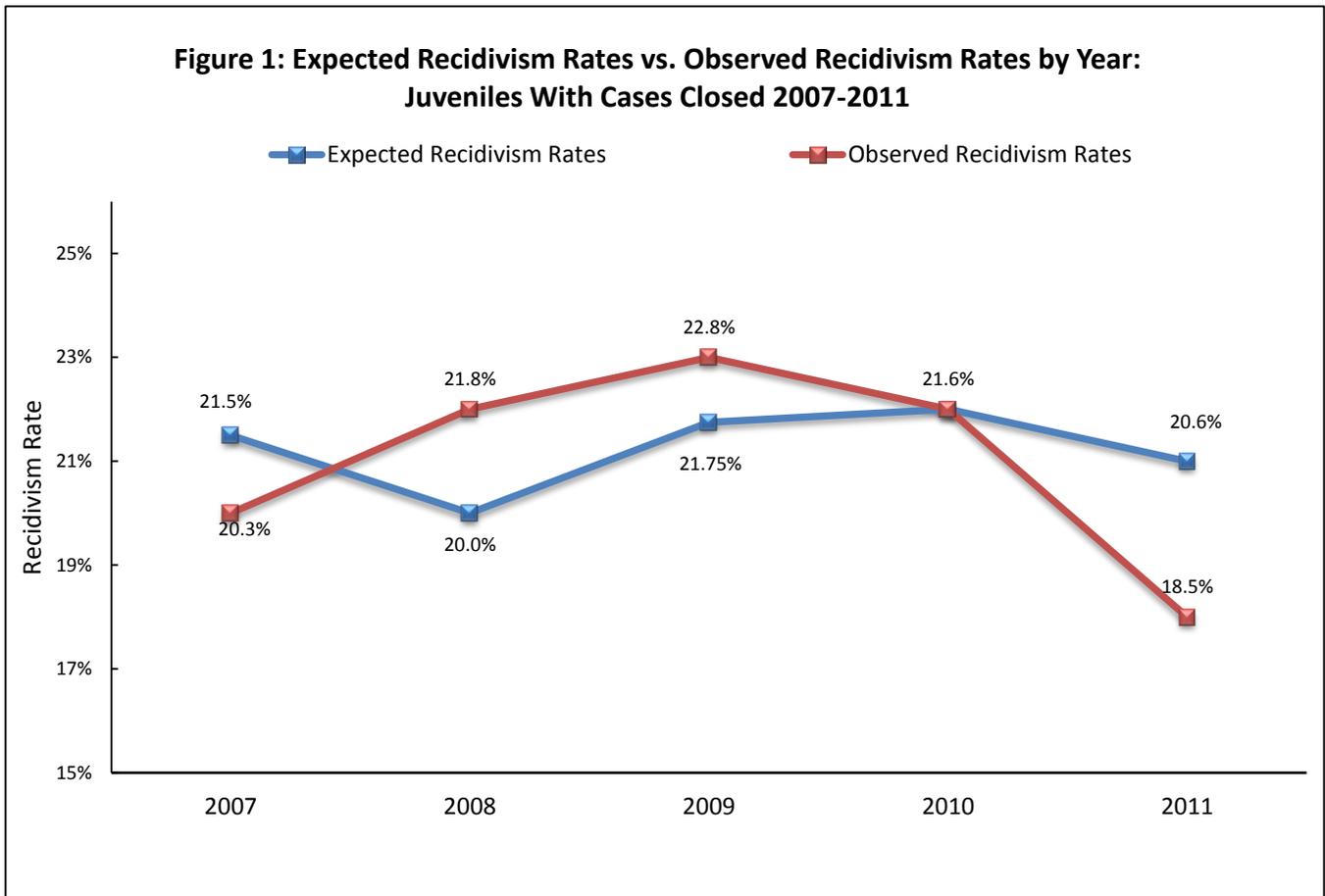
In 2015, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission partnered with the University of Pittsburgh to conduct additional recidivism analyses. More specifically, staff from the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and research staff from the University of Pittsburgh sought to determine the impact of shifting juvenile offender populations on expected recidivism rates. The research project introduced "corrections" into recidivism calculations by assessing changes in the characteristics of youth who had cases closed from the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system between 2007 and 2011.

Calculating expected recidivism rates is critical to effectively gauging the performance of the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. Given recent policy and practice shifts to divert low risk youth away from the juvenile justice system, it should not be surprising to see recidivism rates increase over time. After all, the types of youth who are actually entering the juvenile justice system are more likely to be moderate and high risk to re-offend youth. By calculating what the expected recidivism rate should be given the case characteristics of youth who had actually been under juvenile court supervision to the observed recidivism rate, stakeholders can better gauge the performance of the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. If the observed recidivism rate is higher than the expected recidivism rate, it can be concluded the system performed worse than predicted. Conversely, if the observed recidivism rate is lower than the expected recidivism rate, it can be concluded the system performed better than predicted.

The research staff from the University of Pittsburgh first concluded that there were indeed changes in the characteristics of juveniles with cases closed over the five-year time period examined. For example, they discovered that there was a higher proportion of minority youths with cases closed in each successive year between 2007 and 2011. They also determined that there was a slight downward trend in property crimes in the five-year time period analyzed, with a slight upward trend in person crimes.

Following this, the research staff calculated expected recidivism rates. Since Youth Level of Service (YLS) data was not available for juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2011, a proxy risk score was assigned to each youth in the sample. The proxy risk score was calculated using the following variables: gender, race, age at first written allegation, age at case closure, number of written allegations, county, prior adjudication, placement experience, serious, violent, or chronic offender status, and offense type. Depending on how each juvenile "scored" on each of these variables, they were assigned a likelihood to re-offend number, ranging between 0 and 1. For example, a juvenile who was very young at the time of his first written allegation to a juvenile probation department would score higher than a juvenile who was older at the time of his first written allegation to a juvenile probation department. Once each of the juveniles was assigned a likelihood score, the average likelihood score of all youth was calculated, resulting in the expected recidivism rate for each cohort year.

After calculating the expected recidivism rates for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, the observed recidivism rates were then compared to each year. In sum, in 2007, the observed recidivism rate was lower than the expected recidivism rate. In 2008 and 2009, the observed recidivism rate was higher than the expected recidivism rate. In 2010, there were no differences between the observed recidivism rate and the expected recidivism rate. In 2011, the observed recidivism rate was lower than the expected recidivism rate. See Figure 1.

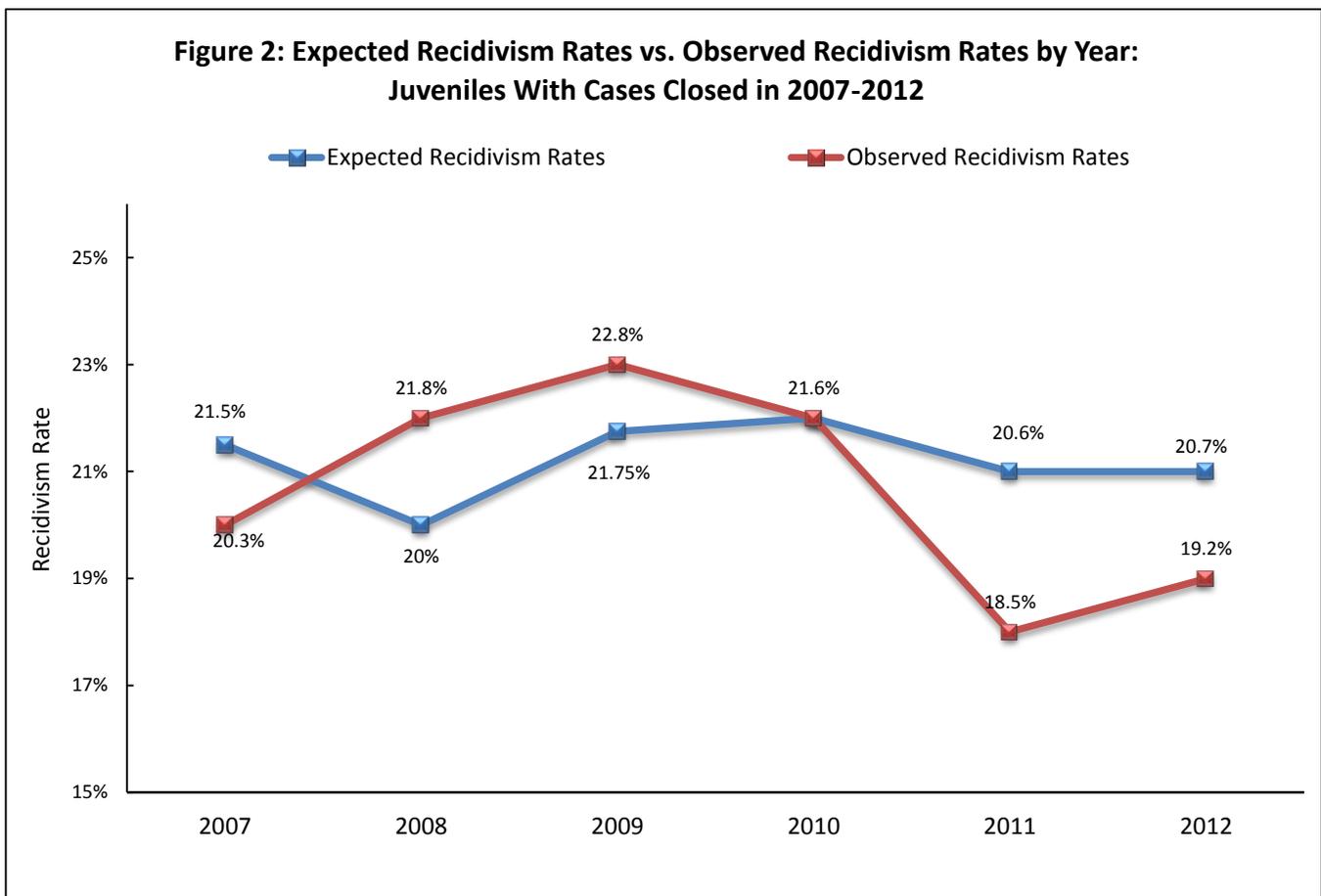


The specific methodology and additional findings from this project are detailed in the final report prepared by the University of Pittsburgh, titled: “Benchmarking Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Recidivism Rate,” available on the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission’s website.

Drawing on the work that was completed during this project, staff from the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission replicated the process for youth with cases closed in 2012. Below is a comparison of observed recidivism rates to expected recidivism rates.

As illustrated in Figure 2, in 2012, the observed recidivism rate was again lower than the expected recidivism rate, meaning the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system performed better than anticipated given the types of juveniles who had cases closed that year. The following sections within this report will thoroughly detail through trend analysis how the juvenile offender population in Pennsylvania has changed between 2007 and 2012.

Finally, it should be noted that these expected figures do not take into account the specific treatment and services that were provided to juveniles while under supervision, and therefore cannot be linked to specific Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy activities or evidenced-based practices that have been implemented. Rather, this analysis serves to confirm that even though the juvenile offender population has changed over time, the juvenile justice system is doing a better job of reducing the likelihood of recidivism for youth under its jurisdiction.



Section 2. County-Specific Recidivism Rates and General Findings: Summary of Key Findings

- The recidivism rate for juveniles with cases closed in 2012 was 19%. This represents a 5% (or one percentage point) increase in recidivism from 2011 (18%), but a 17% (or four percentage points) decrease from 2009, the year in which recidivism rates were the highest for juvenile offenders in Pennsylvania (page 21).
- Juveniles were most likely to recidivate first in criminal court (versus juvenile court). The percentage of juveniles who recidivated first in criminal court increased 13% (or seven percentage points) between 2007 and 2012 (54% and 61%, respectively) (page 22).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the average length of time that elapsed between the juvenile's case closure date and the juvenile's first re-offense date that resulted in a subsequent delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court ranged from 7.3 months (in 2011) to 7.9 months (2007) (page 25).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the average length of time that elapsed between the juvenile's case closure date and the juvenile's first subsequent delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court ranged from 11.0 months (in 2011) to 11.5 months (2007 and 2012) (page 28).
- Recidivists consistently spent more time involved with the juvenile justice system than their non-recidivist counterparts across all six years examined (page 32).
- Across all six years analyzed, recidivists were more likely than non-recidivists to have been adjudicated delinquent prior to their case closure (page 34).
- Across all six years examined, recidivists averaged three written allegations each, while non-recidivists averaged two written allegations each (page 36).
- As the youths' number of total written allegations to a juvenile probation department increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism. This trend was consistent between 2007 and 2012 (page 37).

Section 2. County-Specific Recidivism Rates and General Findings

Cautionary Note

It is critically important to note that expunged cases create a significant limitation to the current 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case expungement were omitted from the study’s sample, unless they had a separate case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 that was not expunged. Due to a change in the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules, however, identifying information can now be retained for research purposes. Beginning with 2015 case closures, expunged cases will no longer impact the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission’s ability to calculate recidivism rates.

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 treatment and 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, 2010, 2011, and 2012

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
Adams	58	254	26	63	233	3	51	201	1	39	197	4	24	164	1	40	190	7
	23%			27%			25%			20%			15%			21%		
Allegheny	257	1,603	181	469	1,677	363	434	1,473	300	376	1,439	36	358	1,886	12	344	1,920	42
	16%			28%			29%			26%			18%			18%		

Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 (Continued)

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Recidivists	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
	Armstrong	7	49	0	51	275	1	6	30	1	14	48	4	11	62	9	7	45
14%			19%			20%			29%			18%			16%			
Beaver	52	301	0	45	294	2	44	252	3	45	272	3	31	276	0	41	282	6
	17%			15%			17%			17%			11%			15%		
Bedford	10	70	0	14	64	0	10	72	0	10	46	0	9	50	0	3	38	0
	14%			22%			14%			22%			18%			8%		
Berks	120	609	158	150	680	141	145	790	39	123	684	29	106	595	22	71	544	55
	20%			22%			18%			18%			18%			13%		
Blair	14	149	60	14	82	103	21	77	117	14	72	146	21	109	49	16	64	160
	9%			17%			27%			19%			19%			25%		
Bradford	13	67	0	12	71	5	4	18	5	10	41	10	10	58	5	19	179	22
	19%			17%			22%			24%			17%			11%		
Bucks	167	852	154	172	854	92	153	710	268	141	575	316	125	565	256	102	480	288
	20%			20%			22%			25%			22%			21%		
Butler	33	173	97	18	156	47	25	141	23	26	173	1	24	189	0	40	169	33
	19%			12%			18%			15%			13%			24%		

Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 (Continued)

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
Cambria	64	408	20	54	253	4	53	225	3	46	201	6	32	231	1	35	203	3
	16%			21%			24%			23%			14%			17%		
Cameron	2	10	0	1	7	N/A**	2	9	N/A**	5	9	N/A**	0	0	0	0	2	0
	20%			14%			22%			56%			-			0%		
Carbon	9	111	0	15	105	2	20	101	0	12	87	0	18	81	0	12	86	0
	8%			14%			20%			14%			22%			14%		
Centre	6	55	11	16	79	3	12	71	14	14	47	44	8	65	15	1	39	12
	11%			20%			17%			30%			12%			3%		
Chester	117	623	38	119	657	N/A**	126	626	N/A**	143	758	63	131	776	N/A**	66	516	61
	19%			18%			20%			19%			17%			13%		
Clarion	13	29	36	8	37	2	9	46	1	7	28	1	6	36	0	8	32	13
	45%			22%			20%			25%			17%			25%		
Clearfield	18	72	0	11	55	0	5	43	0	18	54	0	5	35	0	9	73	0
	25%			20%			12%			33%			14%			12%		
Clinton	0	7	0	5	17	12	15	62	7	10	39	10	7	35	0	6	34	20
	0%			29%			24%			26%			20%			18%		
Columbia	12	70	4	13	72	2	12	83	3	9	59	0	15	71	0	11	81	0
	17%			18%			14%			15%			21%			14%		

Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 (Continued)

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
Crawford	21	125	0	24	132	3	31	119	4	43	179	2	21	116	0	22	127	5
	17%			18%			26%			24%			18%			17%		
Cumberland	26	89	894	17	83	332	39	125	267	22	78	252	15	85	187	17	54	278
	29%			20%			31%			28%			18%			31%		
Dauphin	184	850	13	245	984	23	259	1,001	18	201	872	12	174	796	25	168	704	47
	22%			25%			26%			23%			22%			24%		
Delaware	67	298	N/A**	45	283	N/A**	56	235	N/A**	145	612	78	158	767	76	181	862	224
	22%			16%			24%			24%			21%			21%		
Elk	8	37	4	6	28	7	12	36	5	8	30	1	11	38	2	2	22	2
	22%			21%			33%			27%			29%			9%		
Erie	147	708	6	173	718	4	168	780	7	138	719	3	107	620	0	124	654	2
	21%			24%			22%			19%			17%			19%		
Fayette	37	280	1	43	261	7	35	246	2	43	256	7	28	191	1	35	310	0
	13%			16%			14%			17%			15%			11%		
Forest	1	3	4	1	7	5	1	12	5	0	3	8	1	4	1	0	3	5
	33%			14%			8%			0%			25%			0%		

Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 (Continued)

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
Franklin	84	348	4	67	336	21	69	296	27	57	237	9	51	222	18	43	185	47
	24%			20%			23%			24%			23%			23%		
Fulton	1	17	0	2	15	0	1	11	1	3	11	4	2	15	0	1	17	2
	6%			13%			9%			27%			13%			6%		
Greene	3	37	88	4	20	69	5	42	59	3	52	42	2	58	0	6	80	4
	8%			20%			12%			6%			3%			8%		
Huntingdon	12	52	0	8	56	0	8	46	1	5	43	0	6	44	0	7	34	2
	23%			14%			17%			12%			14%			21%		
Indiana	10	78	1	11	65	19	8	59	14	13	56	2	5	52	2	13	88	8
	13%			17%			14%			23%			10%			15%		
Jefferson	18	73	98	10	52	56	12	46	21	10	36	6	13	41	8	13	39	27
	25%			19%			26%			28%			32%			33%		
Juniata	2	6	12	4	16	13	7	17	6	3	17	5	3	17	0	3	13	8
	33%			25%			41%			18%			18%			23%		
Lackawanna	67	265	102	49	204	124	34	174	116	40	133	114	42	205	80	33	117	134
	25%			24%			20%			30%			20%			28%		
Lancaster	112	398	7	109	441	8	76	412	5	55	392	4	56	410	1	72	519	12
	28%			25%			18%			14%			14%			14%		

Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 (Continued)

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
Lawrence	35	202	1	26	184	6	19	94	4	23	113	5	33	240	2	38	178	1
	17%			14%			20%			20%			14%			21%		
Lebanon	91	301	0	59	258	0	60	226	0	70	241	0	47	202	0	45	165	8
	30%			23%			27%			29%			23%			27%		
Lehigh	86	899	36	109	937	21	151	987	16	159	788	14	181	945	10	201	1,041	17
	10%			12%			15%			20%			19%			19%		
Luzerne	81	390	318	106	630	234	87	506	84	58	378	11	44	394	2	42	374	7
	21%			17%			17%			15%			11%			11%		
Lycoming	86	297	74	73	255	20	99	382	14	77	282	27	62	231	5	72	299	16
	29%			29%			26%			27%			27%			24%		
McKean	14	52	91	10	44	27	12	49	17	7	38	11	6	45	8	8	34	25
	27%			23%			24%			18%			13%			24%		
Mercer	31	163	0	15	122	0	27	154	0	23	147	0	32	198	1	27	173	2
	19%			12%			18%			16%			16%			16%		
Mifflin	19	53	19	17	64	8	15	55	4	19	89	0	13	57	1	13	41	6
	36%			27%			27%			21%			23%			32%		
Monroe	22	245	0	39	252	4	30	278	4	43	202	3	32	207	10	27	228	25
	9%			15%			11%			21%			15%			12%		

Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 (Continued)

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
Montgomery	223	1,042	117	232	973	41	253	1,003	54	194	775	35	171	1,001	21	143	959	53
	21%			24%			25%			25%			17%			15%		
Montour	5	26	2	5	23	0	6	19	0	2	15	0	6	20	0	8	22	1
	19%			22%			32%			13%			30%			36%		
Northampton	92	566	13	89	485	11	72	424	1	82	476	5	75	534	12	93	541	12
	16%			18%			17%			17%			14%			17%		
Northumberland	40	184	53	36	155	7	33	138	5	29	134	23	36	192	7	27	152	12
	22%			23%			24%			22%			19%			18%		
Perry	13	63	3	25	85	32	9	54	27	16	47	34	12	40	9	13	39	21
	21%			29%			17%			34%			30%			33%		
Philadelphia	598	2,098	306	606	2,143	78	809	2,499	96	504	2,209	156	652	3,025	1,105	884	3,663	909
	29%			28%			32%			23%			22%			24%		
Pike	10	86	0	9	66	0	14	99	5	8	58	0	8	46	0	5	60	3
	12%			14%			14%			14%			17%			8%		
Potter	4	27	0	5	30	1	2	43	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	3	28	0
	15%			17%			5%			10%			10%			11%		
Schuylkill	39	301	2	47	276	7	32	214	6	41	220	0	34	239	0	47	249	3
	13%			17%			15%			19%			14%			19%		

Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 (Continued)

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
Snyder	17	63	2	14	59	0	12	39	0	5	58	0	11	59	0	11	68	9
	27%			24%			31%			9%			19%			16%		
Somerset	13	143	5	8	73	11	6	61	6	19	78	5	13	61	0	6	54	8
	9%			11%			10%			24%			21%			11%		
Sullivan	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
	0%			13%			0%			-			0%			-		
Susquehanna	13	57	0	10	43	2	8	61	3	7	56	2	10	52	0	10	50	1
	23%			23%			13%			13%			19%			20%		
Tioga	16	66	8	12	66	6	12	75	4	8	64	4	8	47	0	9	58	1
	24%			18%			16%			13%			17%			16%		
Union	11	38	10	8	22	11	3	25	7	2	20	7	8	33	1	15	32	2
	18%			36%			12%			10%			24%			47%		
Venango	4	47	18	14	75	17	14	112	26	6	63	4	13	99	3	25	128	11
	9%			19%			13%			10%			13%			20%		
Warren	11	73	1	12	69	3	15	66	7	5	48	3	15	62	2	5	45	4
	15%			17%			23%			10%			24%			11%		
Washington	87	351	4	74	279	8	56	267	4	54	224	4	60	363	3	52	309	3
	25%			27%			21%			24%			17%			17%		

Table 1: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 (Continued)

County	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxx}	Number of Recidivists	Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Number of Expunged Cases ^{xxxxxxx}
	Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x			Recidivism Rate ^x		
Wayne	15	74	2	12	78	2	8	71	0	5	40	0	6	62	0	8	48	2
	20%			15%			11%			13%			10%			17%		
Westmoreland	74	553	88	100	581	23	101	612	34	79	445	22	83	534	5	63	476	20
	13%			17%			17%			18%			16%			13%		
Wyoming	19	68	1	8	59	3	4	45	5	8	37	0	7	48	0	4	29	3
	28%			14%			9%			22%			15%			14%		
York	246	1,012	57	250	1,016	128	241	958	136	202	794	97	182	906	36	204	860	106
	24%			25%			25%			25%			20%			24%		
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	3,498	18,935	2,014	3,679	19,208	2,830
	20.3%			21.8%			22.8%			21.6%			18.5%			19.2%		

* 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.

^{xx} This figure represents cases closed in 2007 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases from 2007 expunged.

^{xxx} This figure represents cases closed in 2008 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases from 2008 expunged.

^{xxxx} This figure represents cases closed in 2009 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases from 2009 expunged.

^{xxxxx} This figure represents cases closed in 2010 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases from 2010 expunged.

^{xxxxxx} This figure represents cases closed in 2011 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases from 2011 expunged.

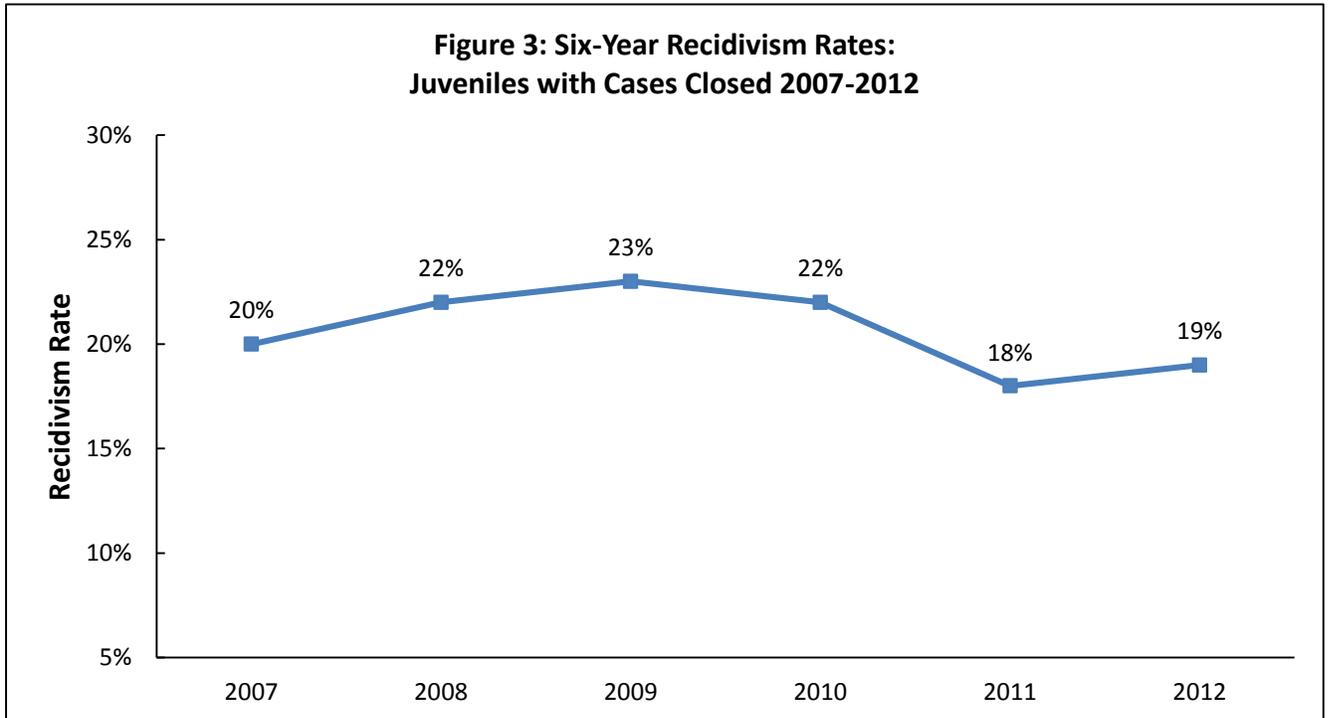
^{xxxxxxx} This figure represents cases closed in 2012 and subsequently expunged. One juvenile may have had multiple cases from 2012 expunged.

N/A**: This data is unavailable.

*Berks County's 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 recidivism rates have been modified and do not reflect rates presented in previous Recidivism Reports.

Recidivism Rates

In 2012, 19,208 juveniles who had been under the supervision of a juvenile probation department had their case closed. Approximately 19% of those juveniles, or 3,679, recidivated within two years of case closure. This represents a 5% (or one percentage point) increase in recidivism from 2011 (18%), but a 17% (or four percentage points) decrease from 2009, the year in which recidivism rates were the highest for juvenile offenders in Pennsylvania. See Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 3. Please refer to Section 1 of this report for a detailed explanation of how these observed recidivism rates compare to expected recidivism rates for each cohort year.



**Table 2: Proportion of Recidivists to Non-Recidivists:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	3,827	4,132	4,206	3,624	3,498	3,679
Non-Recidivists	15,055	14,778	14,233	13,176	15,437	15,529
Total	18,882	18,910	18,439	16,800	18,935	19,208
Recidivism Rate	20%	22%	23%	22%	18%	19%
Non-Recidivism Rate	80%	78%	77%	78%	82%	81%

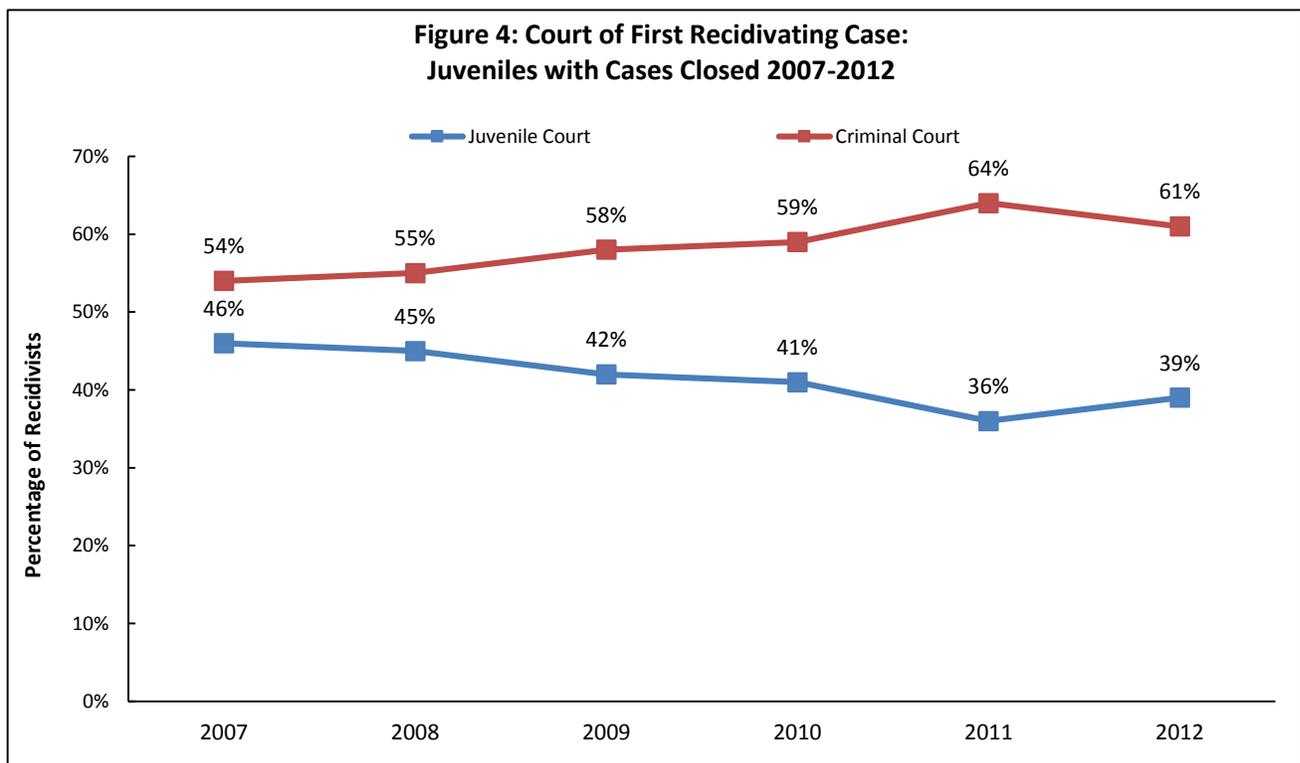
Court of First Recidivating Case

Among the population of juveniles who were recidivists in 2012, approximately 39% (n= 1,434) of youth recidivated first in juvenile court. This represents a 15% (or seven percentage points) decrease from 2007, at which time 46% (n= 1,769) of youth had recidivated first in juvenile court.

Conversely, the percentage of youth who recidivated first in criminal court increased 13% (or seven percentage points) between 2007 and 2012. In 2007, 54% (n= 2,058) of juveniles recidivated first in criminal court, while in 2012, approximately 61% (n= 2,245) of youth recidivated first in criminal court. See Table 3 and Figure 4.

**Table 3: Court of First Recidivating Case:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Court of First Recidivating Case	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists										
Juvenile	1,769	46%	1,873	45%	1,770	42%	1,480	41%	1,249	36%	1,434	39%
Criminal	2,058	54%	2,259	55%	2,436	58%	2,144	59%	2,249	64%	2,245	61%
Total	3,827	100%	4,132	100%	4,206	100%	3,624	100%	3,498	100%	3,679	100%



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 juvenile’s first recidivating case (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 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 recidivating case. The results of this analysis are detailed below (See Table 4 and Figure 5).

In 2012, approximately 12% (n= 2,314) of all juveniles with a case closed from a juvenile probation department in Pennsylvania had a criminal conviction within two years. This is slightly lower than 2009, the year in which the percentage of juveniles with criminal convictions peaked at 14% (n= 2,533). In general, between 2007 and 2012, the percentage of all juveniles who had a criminal conviction did not vary considerably. The range of juveniles who had a criminal conviction was anywhere between 11% (in 2007 and 2010) to 14% (in 2009).

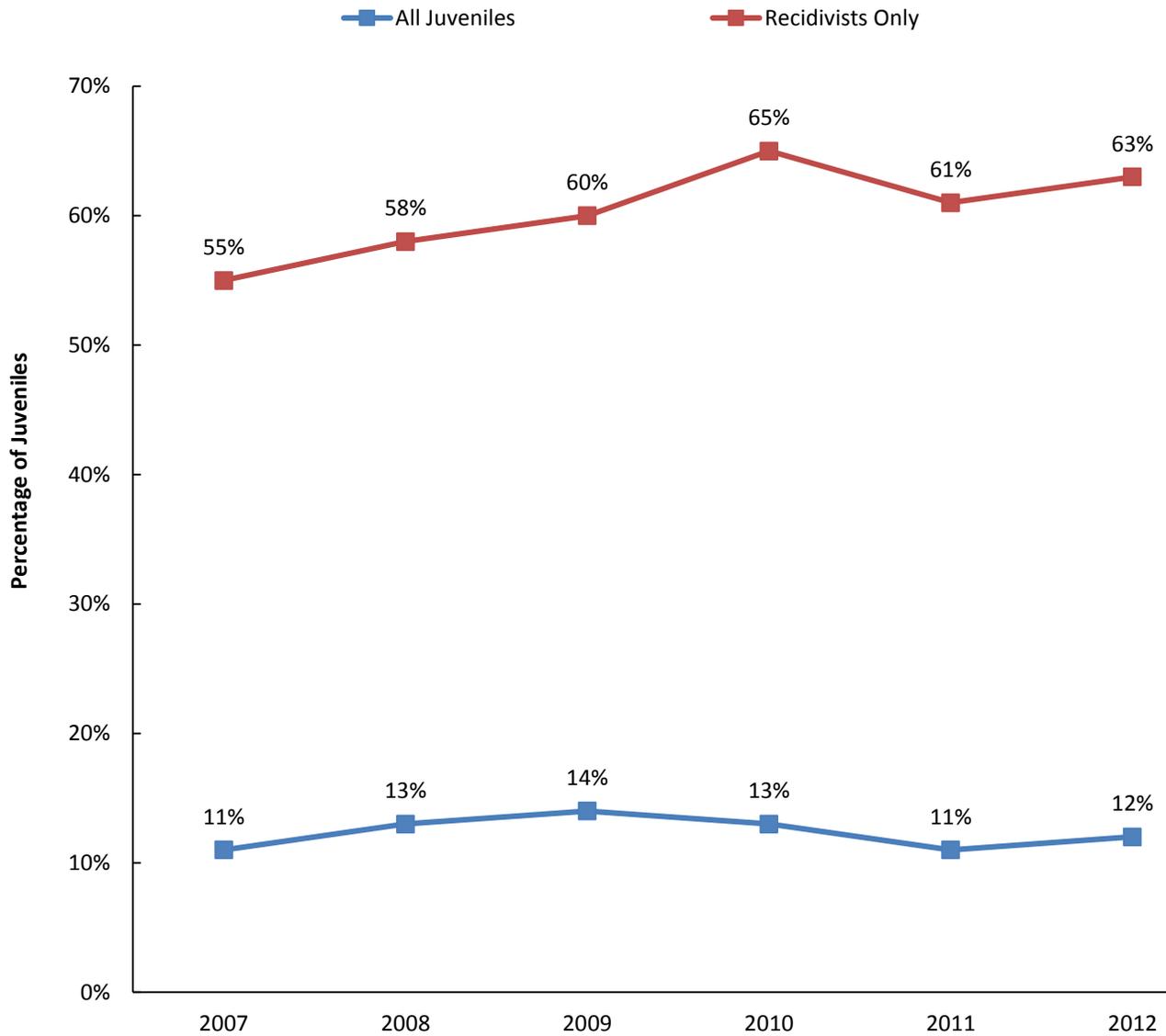
When considering the population of juveniles who were recidivists, however, the percentage of youth who had a criminal conviction increased steadily between 2007 and 2012. In 2007, only 55% (n= 2,123) of recidivists had a criminal conviction within two years. By 2012, that figure increased about 15% (or eight percentage points) to 63% (n= 2,314).

Table 4: Juvenile Offenders Who Had Criminal Convictions within Two Years of Case Closure: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Recidivists with a Conviction in Criminal Court within Two Years of Case Closure	2,123	2,382	2,533	2,346	2,132	2,314
Total Number of Recidivists by Definition	3,827	4,132	4,206	3,624	3,498	3,679
Total Number of Juveniles with a Case Closed	18,882	18,910	18,439	16,800	18,935	19,209
Proportion of Juveniles with a Case Closed who had a Conviction in Criminal Court within Two Years of Case Closure⁶	11%	13%	14%	13%	11%	12%
Proportion of Recidivists who had a Conviction in Criminal Court within Two Years of Case Closure	55%	58%	60%	65%	61%	63%

⁶ These percentages include all juveniles who had a case closure in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure was 17 years, and this was consistent across the six years examined.

**Figure 5: Juvenile Offenders Who Had Criminal Convictions
within Two Years of Case Closure:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



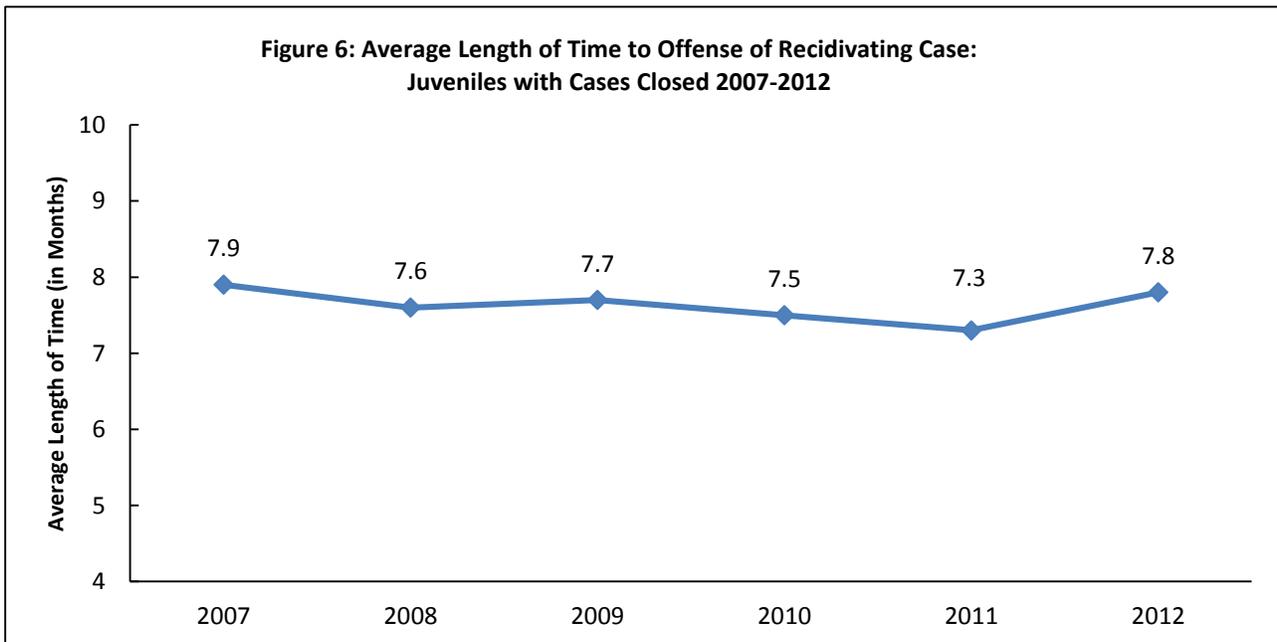
Length of Time to Offense of Recidivating Case⁷

The below analysis examines the length of time that elapsed from the date of the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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 for the examination of youths’ offending behaviors and the determination of 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure and the date of the subsequent **adjudication** of delinquency or criminal **conviction** of the juvenile’s recidivating case, see page 28. This latter analysis is “systems-based” and is reflective of the juvenile justice system’s response to the individual’s re-offending behavior.

In 2012, the average length of time that elapsed between the juvenile’s case closure date and the juvenile’s first re-offense date that resulted in a subsequent delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court was 7.8 months. This average length of time was generally consistent across all six years examined, which ranged anywhere from 7.3 (in 2011) months to 7.9 months (in 2007). See Table 5 and Figure 6.

Table 5: Average Length of Time to Offense of Recidivating Case*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average Length of Time To Offense (in months)	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.8

*The date of the offense of the recidivating case was unknown for 2,504 juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012. In addition, 4,393 juveniles committed their recidivating offense prior to the date of their 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure.



⁷ This data was calculated from the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure date to the date of the first offense that resulted in a subsequent delinquency adjudication or finding of guilt in criminal court.

Among all recidivists with a case closed in 2012, approximately 27% (n= 747) committed their re-offense within the first three months after case closure. Approximately 20% (n= 553) committed their re-offense within four to six months after case closure. An additional 16% (n= 457) committed their re-offense between months seven and nine, 14% (n= 402) between months ten and twelve, and 11% (n= 304) between months thirteen and fifteen. Finally, about 8% (n= 223) committed their re-offense between months sixteen and eighteen, while 3% (n= 95) committed their re-offense between months nineteen and twenty-three.

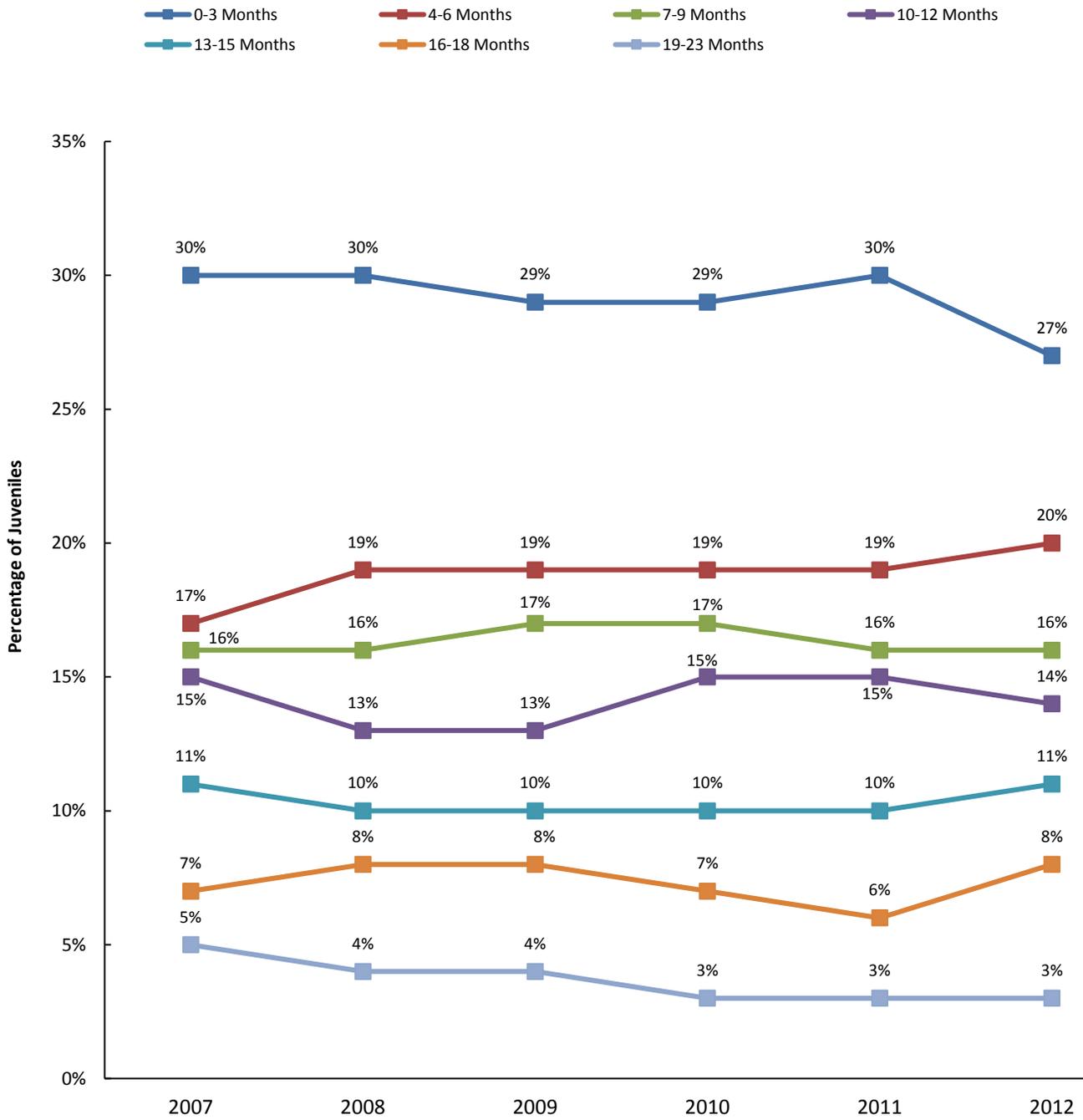
These breakdowns remained fairly consistent between 2007 and 2012. See Table 6 and Figure 7. In short, the evidence suggests that if juveniles do recidivate, they are most likely to do so very soon after their case closure.

**Table 6: Interval to Length of Time to Offense of Recidivating Case*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Length of Time to Offense	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists										
0-3 Months	626	30%	887	30%	912	29%	738	29%	757	30%	747	27%
4-6 Months	348	17%	580	19%	617	19%	480	19%	483	19%	553	20%
7-9 Months	335	16%	486	16%	547	17%	424	17%	401	16%	457	16%
10-12 Months	310	15%	391	13%	422	13%	372	15%	378	15%	402	14%
13-15 Months	220	11%	292	10%	320	10%	263	10%	247	10%	304	11%
16-18 Months	142	7%	236	8%	242	8%	164	7%	158	6%	223	8%
19-23 Months	114	5%	117	4%	132	4%	76	3%	69	3%	95	3%
Total	2,095		2,989		3,192		2,517		2,493		2,781	

*The date of the offense of the recidivating case was unknown for 2,504 juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. In addition, 4,393 juveniles committed their recidivating offense prior to the date of their 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure.

**Figure 7: Interval to Length of Time to Offense of Recidivating Case:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

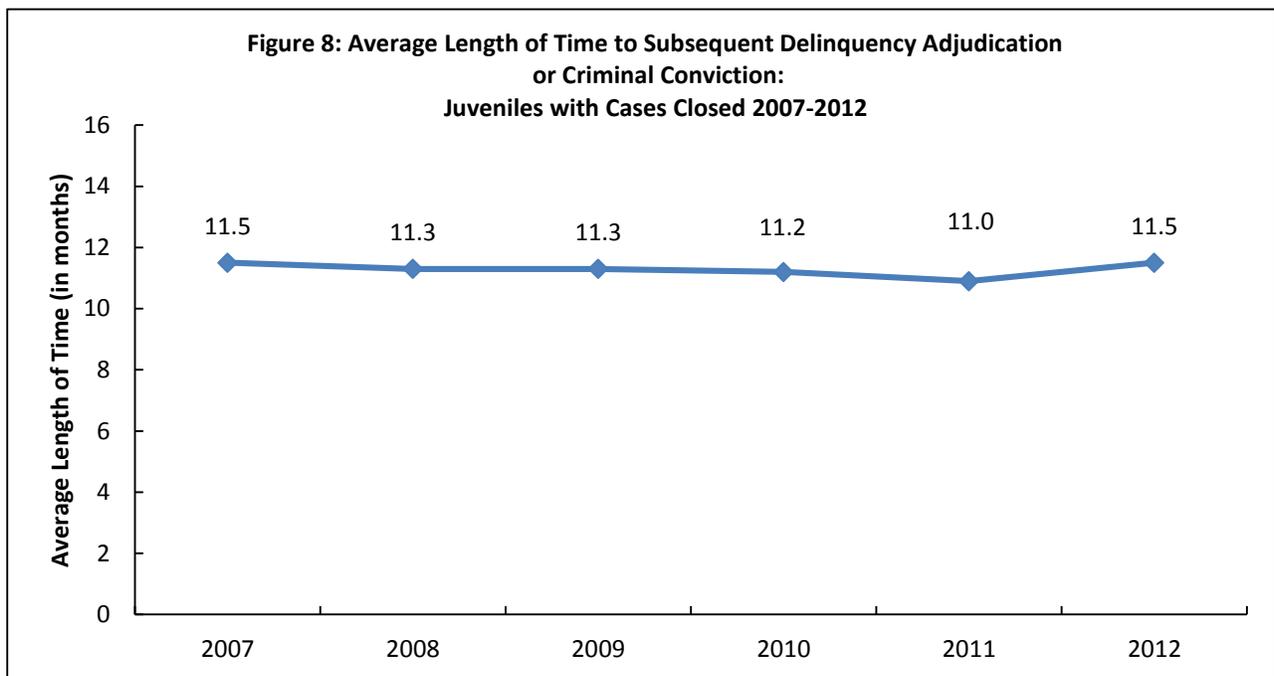


Length of Time to Subsequent Delinquency Adjudication or Criminal Conviction⁸

The below analysis examines the length of time that elapsed from the date of the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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 is reflective of the juvenile justice system’s response to the individual’s re-offending behavior. 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 25.

In 2012, the average length of time that elapsed between the juvenile’s case closure date and the date of the juvenile’s first subsequent adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court was 11.5 months. Between 2007 and 2012, the average length of time to the juvenile’s adjudication of delinquency or criminal conviction remained relatively consistent, ranging from a low of 11.0 months in 2011 to a high of 11.5 months in 2007 and 2012. See Table 7 and Figure 8.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average Length of Time To Adjudication/Conviction (in months)	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.5



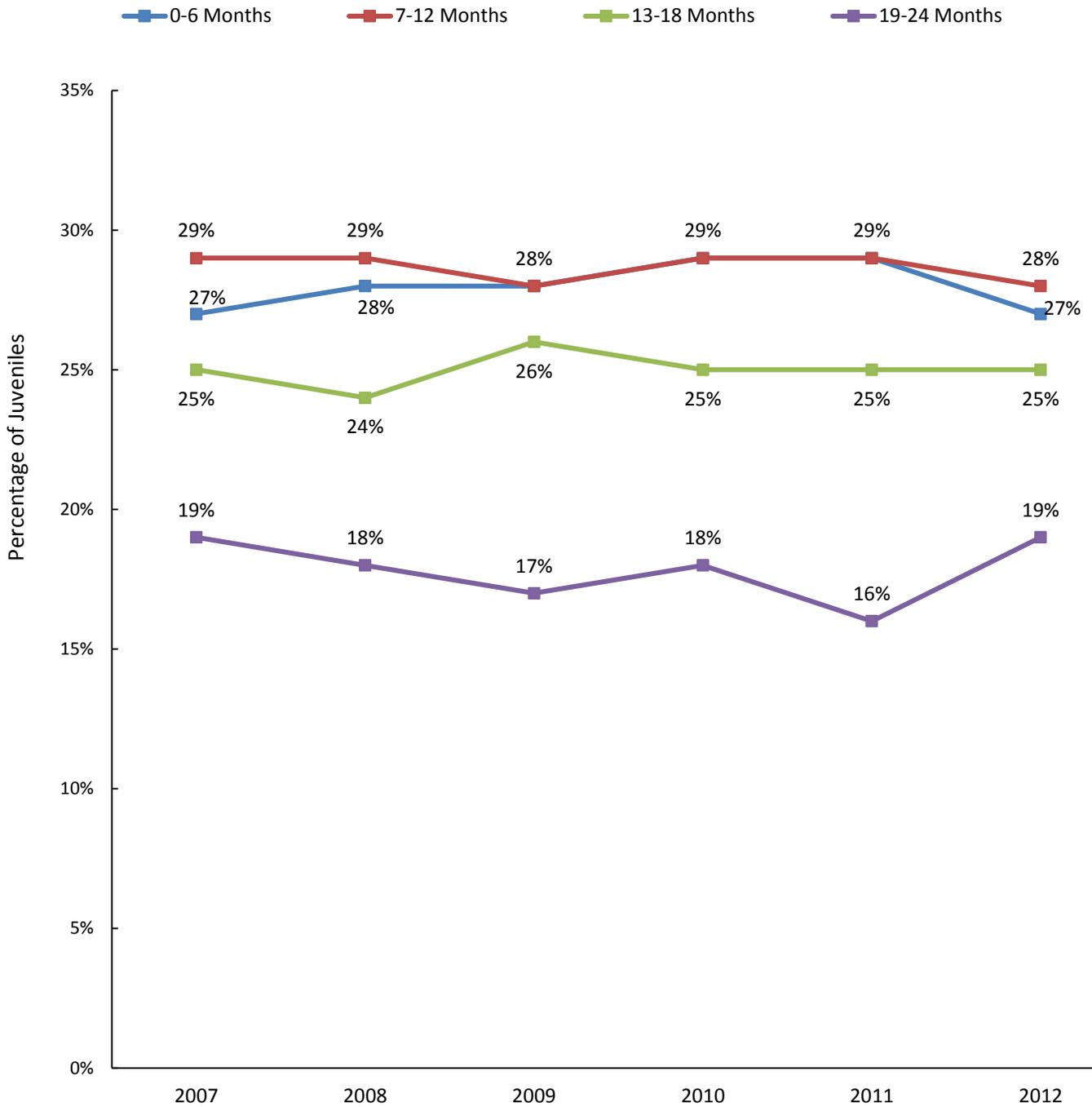
⁸ This data was calculated from the juvenile’s 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure date to the date of the delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or finding of guilt in criminal court for the recidivating case.

In 2012, approximately 27% (n= 1,011) of recidivists' subsequent delinquency adjudications in juvenile court or convictions in criminal court occurred within the first six months after case closure. Approximately 28% (n= 1,042) of subsequent delinquency adjudications/criminal convictions occurred between seven and twelve months after case closure, while 25% (n= 927) occurred between thirteen and eighteen months after case closure. Finally, approximately 19% (n= 699) of subsequent delinquency adjudications in juvenile court or criminal convictions occurred nineteen to twenty-four months after the juvenile's case closure.

These breakdowns remained quite consistent between 2007 and 2012. See Table 8 and Figure 9.

Table 8: Interval to Length of Time to Subsequent Delinquency Adjudication or Criminal Conviction: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
Length of Time To Adjudication/ Conviction	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Recidivists	Percentage of Recidivists										
0-6 Months	1,037	27%	1,169	28%	1,188	28%	1,036	29%	1,028	29%	1,011	27%
7-12 Months	1,117	29%	1,202	29%	1,198	28%	1,033	29%	1,029	29%	1,042	28%
13-18 Months	949	25%	1,010	24%	1,085	26%	891	25%	866	25%	927	25%
19-24 Months	724	19%	751	18%	735	17%	664	18%	575	16%	699	19%
Total	3,827		4,132		4,206		3,624		3,498		3,679	

**Figure 9: Interval to Length of Time to Subsequent Delinquency
Adjudication or Criminal Conviction:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



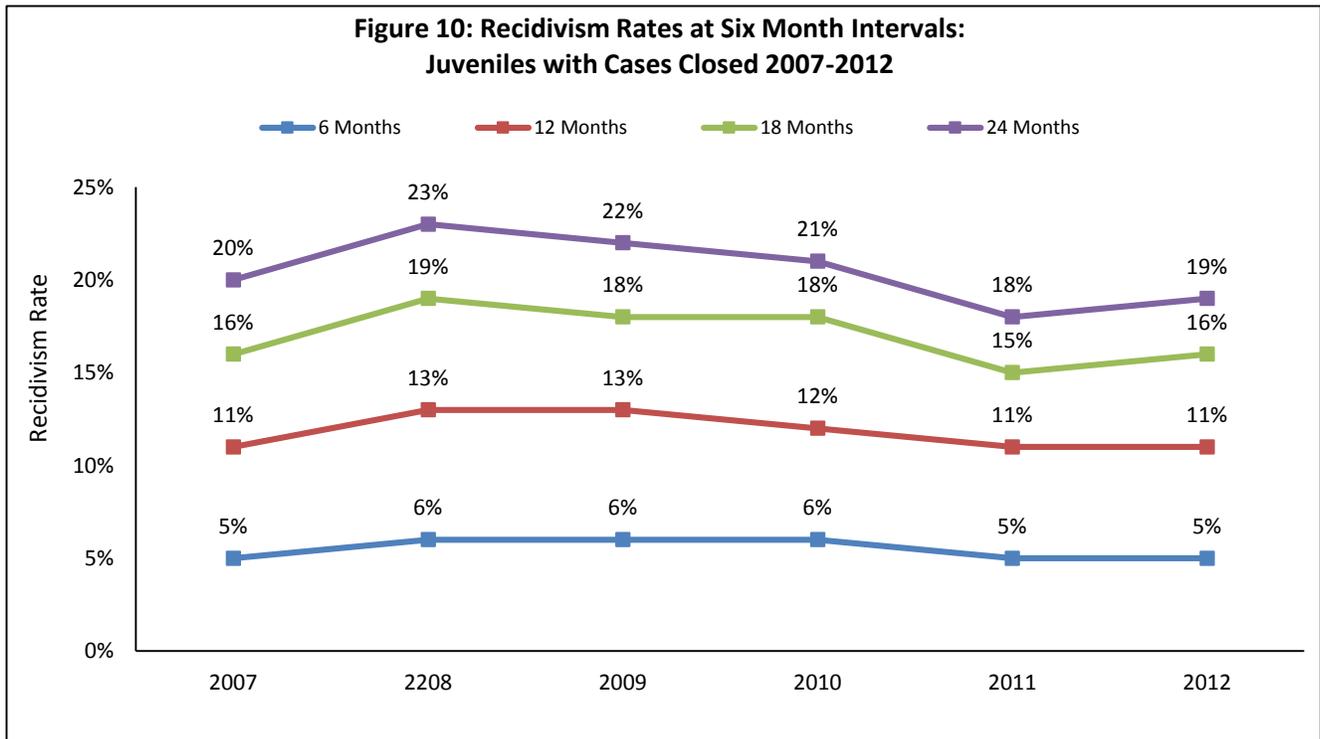
Recidivism Rates at Six Month Intervals

Among all juveniles with a case closed in 2012, approximately 5% (n= 1,011) recidivated within six months of their case closure date. One year (twelve months) after case closure, approximately 11% (n= 2,053) had recidivated. Approximately 16% (n= 2,980) of all juveniles with cases closed in 2012 recidivated by month eighteen. Within two years (twenty-four months) of case closure, 19% (n= 3,679) of juveniles with cases closed in 2012 recidivated (Refer to Table 9 and Figure 10).

Compared to previous years, recidivism rates at the six- month and twelve- month period were relatively the same as they were in 2012. By the eighteen month mark and the twenty-four month mark, however, recidivism rates were lower in 2012 than they were in 2008, 2009, and 2010. Recidivism rates were the lowest at each interval in 2011.

Please see Appendix B (Table 114) for the total number of recidivists by six month intervals by year.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Recidivism Rate					
6 Months	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
12 Months	11%	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%
18 Months	16%	19%	18%	18%	15%	16%
24 Months	20%	23%	22%	21%	18%	19%



Span of Time between First Written Allegation and Case Closure⁹

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 case closure from the juvenile probation department. **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.**

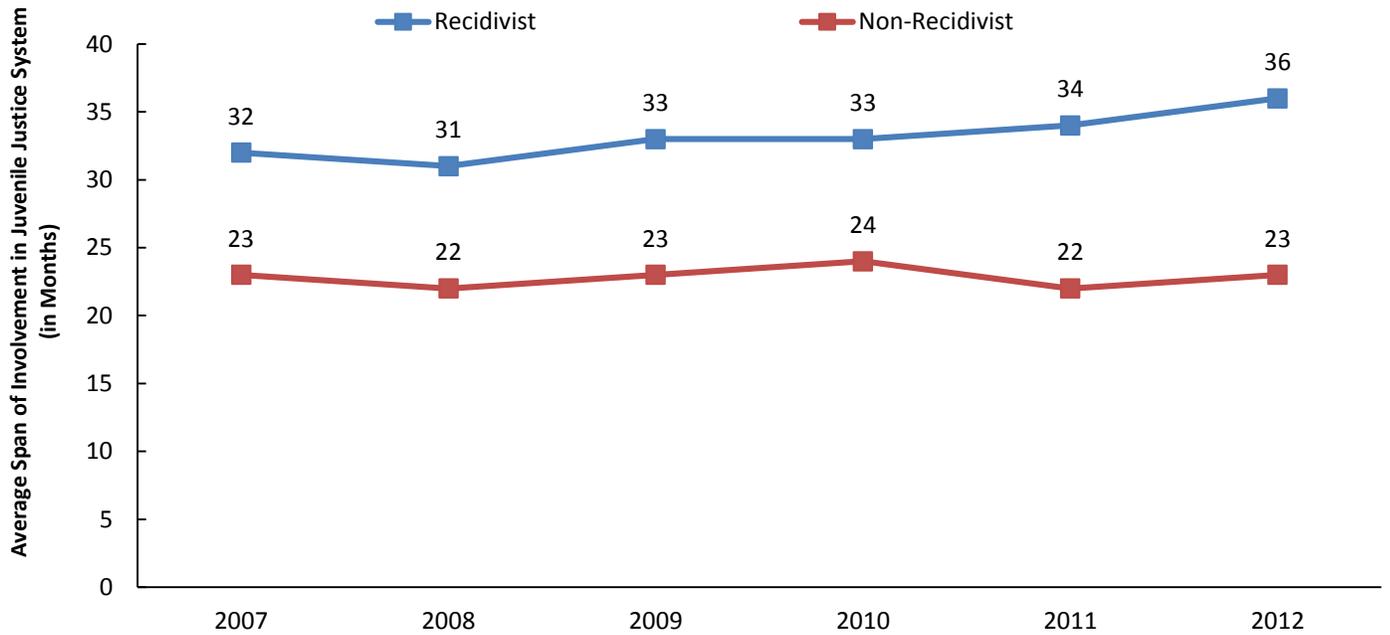
Among all recidivists with cases closed in 2012, the average span of time between the juvenile’s first written allegation and his or her case closure date was 36 months. The median span of involvement was 14 months. Among all non-recidivists with cases closed in 2012, the average span of time involved with the juvenile justice system was 23 months. The median span of involvement was 14 months.

Recidivists consistently spent more time involved with the juvenile justice system than their non-recidivist counterparts across all six years examined. See Table 10 and Figures 11-12.

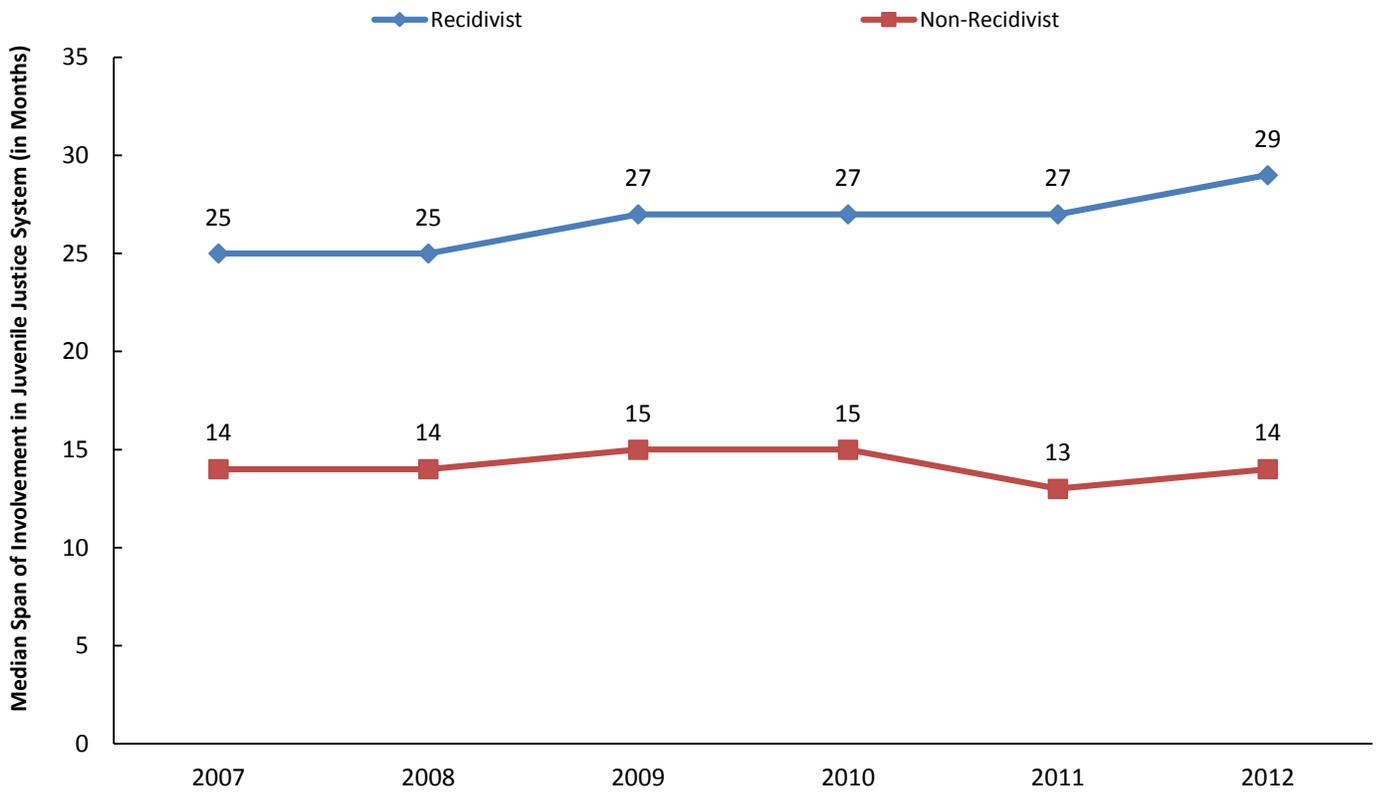
Table 10: Span of Time Involved with the Juvenile Justice System: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Average Span of Time Involved (months)	Median Span of Time Involved (months)	Average Span of Time Involved (months)	Median Span of Time Involved (months)	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)	Average Span of Time Involved (months)	Median Span of Time Involved (months)
Recidivists	32	25	31	25	33	27	33	27	34	27	36	29
Non-Recidivists	23	14	22	14	23	15	24	15	22	13	23	14

⁹ Except where noted, data from Cameron County is not included in 2007 figures, and data from Delaware County is not included in 2008 figures.

**Figure 11: Average Span of Time Involved with the Juvenile Justice System:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



**Figure 12: Median Span of Time Involved with the Juvenile Justice System:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Delinquency Adjudication History¹⁰

In 2012, approximately 46% (n= 8,750) of juveniles with a case closed were adjudicated delinquent at some point prior to their case closure date.

The percentage of recidivists who were adjudicated delinquent prior to their case closure date increased steadily in the six-year time period examined, with 59% (n= 2,238) of recidivists experiencing an adjudication of delinquency in 2007 and 67% (n= 2,453) of recidivists experiencing an adjudication of delinquency in 2012. This represents a 12% (or eight percentage point) increase. Refer to Table 11 and Figure 13.

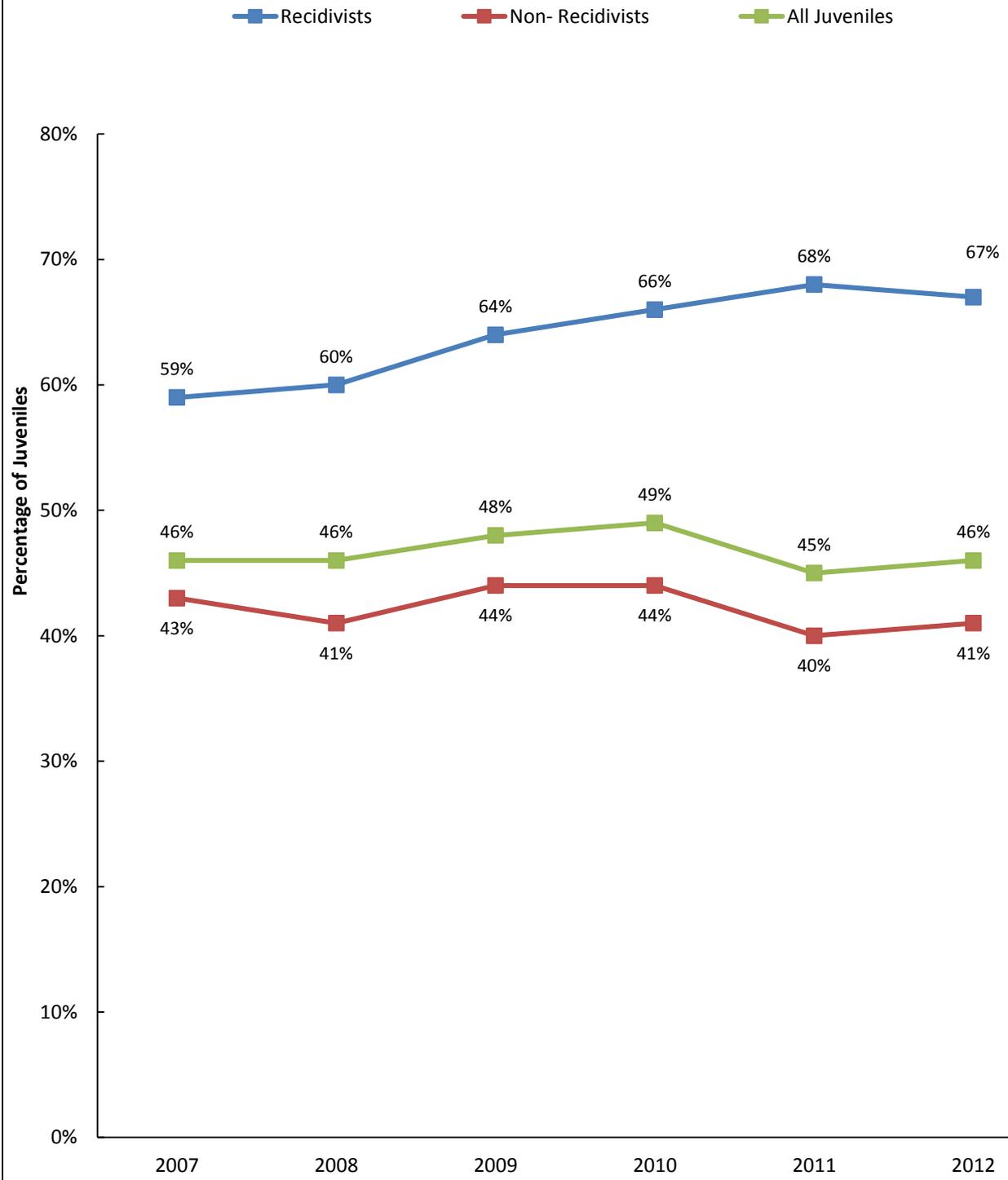
Conversely, the percentage of non-recidivists who were adjudicated delinquent prior to their case closure decreased slightly over the six-year time period examined. In 2007, approximately 43% (n= 6,440) of non-recidivists experienced an adjudication of delinquency prior to their case closure, compared to only 41% (n= 6,297) in 2012.

Please see Appendix B (Table 115) for the total number of recidivists and non-recidivists who had an adjudication of delinquency history by year.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Adjudication Rate					
Recidivists	59%	60%	64%	66%	68%	67%
Non-Recidivists	43%	41%	44%	44%	40%	41%
All Juveniles	46%	46%	48%	49%	45%	46%

¹⁰ These figures are reflective of adjudications of delinquency that occurred prior to the juvenile's case closure in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012.

**Figure 13: Delinquency Adjudication History:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Average Number of Written Allegations in Juvenile's History¹¹

The following analysis examined whether recidivists had more total written allegations to a probation department prior to their case closure date than non-recidivists. As illustrated by Table 12, among all juveniles with cases closed in 2012, recidivists averaged three written allegations each, while non-recidivists averaged two written allegations each. This was consistent across all six years examined.

Please see Appendix B (Table 116) for the total number of written allegations used to calculate averages for recidivists and non-recidivists by year.

Table 12: Average Number of Written Allegations in Juvenile's History: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	3	3	3	3	3	3
Non- Recidivists	2	2	2	2	2	2
All Juveniles	2	2	2	2	2	2

¹¹ The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juvenile's offending history up to the date of the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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 written allegations to a juvenile probation department an individual had in his or her juvenile offending history prior to his or her close date and the likelihood of recidivating.

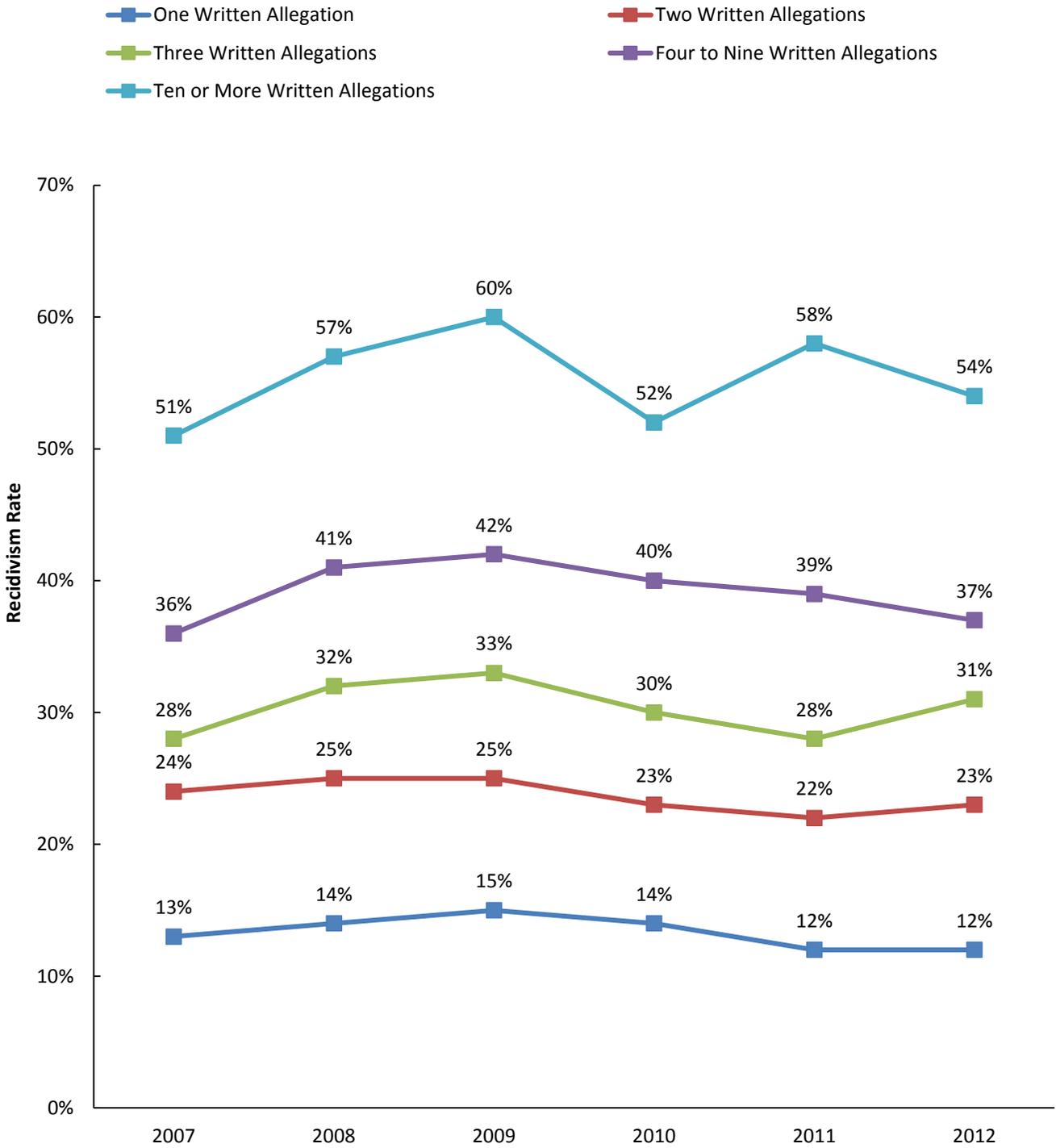
In 2012, approximately 12% (n= 1,292) of juveniles who had one written allegation prior to their close date recidivated. Juveniles with two total written allegations recidivated at a rate of 23% (n= 866). Approximately 31% (n= 590) of juveniles with three total written allegations recidivated, and 37% (n= 863) 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 54% (n= 68). In short, as the juvenile’s total number of written allegations to a juvenile probation department increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism (See Table 13 and Figure 14).

While this trend was consistent over time, the actual recidivism rates of each category of total written allegations fluctuated slightly among the six years examined.

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

Table 13: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Written Allegations: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Number of Written Allegations	Recidivism Rate					
One	13%	14%	15%	14%	12%	12%
Two	24%	25%	25%	23%	22%	23%
Three	28%	32%	33%	30%	28%	31%
Four to Nine	36%	41%	42%	40%	39%	37%
Ten or More	51%	57%	60%	52%	58%	54%

**Figure 14: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Written Allegations:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Section 3. Demographic Variables: Summary of Key Findings

- Recidivists were slightly younger, on average, than non-recidivists at the time of their first written allegation. This trend was consistent across all six years examined (page 41).
- 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 (page 42).
- The younger a 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 45).
- Among all juveniles with a case closed between 2007 and 2012, as age at the time of the youth's case closure increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism (page 48).
- Among all juveniles with a case closed between 2007 and 2012, males recidivated at a rate about 2.5 times higher than females. The recidivism rates of males ranged from a low of 22% in 2011 to a high of 27% in 2009. The recidivism rates of females ranged from a low of 8% in 2011 to a high of 11% in 2008 and 2009 (page 52).
- There was a substantial shift in the race and ethnicity of juveniles who had cases closed from Pennsylvania juvenile probation departments in the six-year time period examined. From 2007 to 2012, the percentage of White Non-Hispanic youth with a case closure decreased 19% (or eleven percentage points), from 59% to 48%. The percentage of Black Non-Hispanic youth increased approximately 20% (or six percentage points), from 31% to 37%. The percentage of Hispanic youth with a case closure increased approximately 45% (or three percentage points), from 9% to 13% (page 54).
- While recidivism rates for each of these race and ethnicity groups declined between 2007 and 2012 (with the exception of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles), Black Non-Hispanic juveniles consistently had the highest recidivism rates, followed by Hispanic juveniles and White Non-Hispanic juveniles. Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles consistently had the lowest recidivism rates, with the exception of the year 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, the recidivism rates of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles increased 50% (or six percentage points), from 12% to 18% (page 56).

Section 3. Demographic Variables: Summary of Key Findings (Continued)

- The percentage of White Non-Hispanic males with cases closed decreased 20% (nine percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 45% to 36%. The percentage of Black Non-Hispanic males increased 17% (or four percentage points) in this six-year time period, from 23% to 27%. Among the remaining race/ethnicity and gender groups, there were not substantial changes in the percentage of youth with cases closed (page 58).
- While recidivism rates for each of the race/ethnicity and gender groups generally declined between 2007 and 2012 (with the exception of Asian Non-Hispanic males), Black Non-Hispanic males consistently had the highest recidivism rates, followed by Hispanic males, and White Non-Hispanic males. Black Non-Hispanic females, White Non-Hispanic females, and Hispanic females consistently had the lowest recidivism rates (page 60).
- Across the six years examined, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were never married increased approximately 35% (or thirteen percentage points), from 37% in 2007 to 50% in 2012. Conversely, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were married decreased approximately 25% (or seven percentage points), from 27% in 2007 to 20% in 2012. Similarly, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were separated or divorced decreased approximately 20% (or six percentage points), from 30% in 2007 to 24% in 2012. The proportion of juveniles with a case closure with one or both parents deceased did not change substantially between 2007 and 2012 (page 62).
- Across the six years examined, juveniles with one or both parents deceased and juveniles with parents never married had the highest recidivism rates. Juveniles whose parents were married had the lowest recidivism rates (page 64).
- Across the six years examined, Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents married, Black Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents never married, Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents never married, and White Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents separated or divorced (page 66).

Section 3. Demographic Variables

Age at First Written Allegation¹²

The following analysis examined whether recidivists were younger, on average, at the time of their first ever written allegation to a juvenile probation department than were non-recidivists. As illustrated by Table 14, among all juveniles with cases closed in 2012, recidivists were, on average, 14.2 years old at the time of their first ever written allegation to a juvenile probation department. Non-recidivists were, on average, 14.6 years old at the time of their first written allegation. In other words, recidivists were slightly younger, on average, than non-recidivists at the time of their first written allegation. This trend was consistent across all six years examined.

Similarly, the median age of recidivists at the time of their first written allegation to a juvenile probation department was approximately one year younger than the median age of non-recidivists (14 years vs. 15 years). This trend was also consistent across all six years examined.

Table 14: Age at First Written Allegation: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	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)	Average Age at First Written Allegation (in years)	Median Age at First Written Allegation (in years)
Recidivists	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.2	14.0
Non-Recidivists	14.7	15.0	14.7	15.0	14.6	15.0	14.7	15.0	14.7	15.0	14.6	15.0

¹² 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 Allegation¹³

The 2012 data illustrated that a 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. 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 15 and Figure 15).

Juveniles aged ten at the time of their first written allegation recidivated at a rate of 28% (n= 127). Approximately 26% (n= 229) juveniles aged eleven at the time of their first written allegation recidivated, 23% (n= 359) of juveniles aged twelve recidivated, and 22% (n= 586) of juveniles aged thirteen recidivated. Similarly, 20% (n= 651) of juveniles aged fourteen at the time of their first written allegation recidivated, and 18% (n= 659) of juveniles aged fifteen recidivated. Finally, juveniles aged sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen at the time of their first written allegations to a juvenile probation department had the lowest recidivism rates at 17% (n= 558), 14% (n= 443), and 13% (n= 34), respectively.

While this trend was consistent over time, the actual recidivism rates of each age category fluctuated slightly among the six years examined.

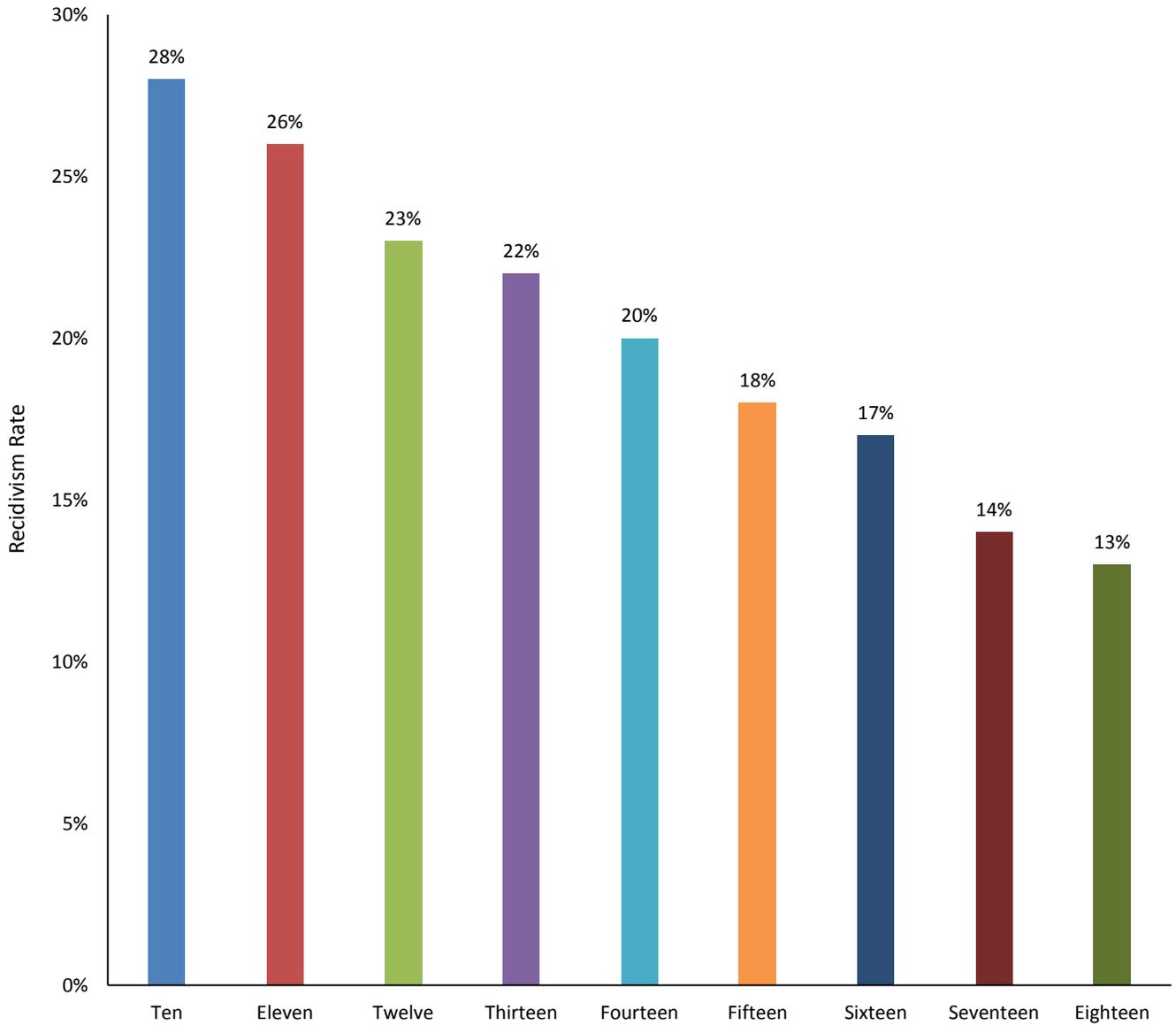
Please see Appendix B (Table 118) for the total number of recidivists and the total number of cases closed by age at first written allegation by year.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Age at First Written Allegation	Recidivism Rate					
Ten	30%	32%	31%	26%	25%	28%
Eleven	27%	29%	32%	30%	20%	26%
Twelve	26%	28%	29%	25%	23%	23%
Thirteen	25%	26%	27%	25%	20%	22%
Fourteen	22%	25%	25%	25%	20%	20%
Fifteen	20%	21%	22%	22%	18%	18%
Sixteen	17%	19%	18%	18%	16%	17%
Seventeen	13%	16%	17%	16%	16%	14%
Eighteen	15%	16%	14%	14%	16%	13%

* The age at first written allegation was unknown for 477 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 539 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 463 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 77 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 55 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 92 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

¹³ 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, 2010, 2011, and 2012.

**Figure 15: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Written Allegation:
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012***



*To compare the recidivism rates by age at first written allegation for juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 15.

Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency¹⁴

The following analysis examined whether recidivists were younger, on average, at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court (for those who had an adjudication of delinquency prior to case closure) than were non-recidivists. As illustrated by Table 16, among all juveniles with cases closed in 2012, recidivists were, on average, 15.2 years old at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court (where applicable). Similarly, non-recidivists were 15.4 years, on average, at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency in juvenile court (where applicable). Across the six years examined, recidivists were only slightly younger, on average, than non-recidivists at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency (where applicable).

The median age at the time of juveniles' first adjudications of delinquency was younger for recidivists with cases closed in 2012 than non-recidivists with cases closed in 2012 (15 years vs. 16 years). This trend was consistent across all six years examined.

**Table 16: Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	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)	Average Age at First Adjudication (in years)	Median Age at First Adjudication (in years)
Recidivists	15.5	15.0	15.1	14.0	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.0
Non-Recidivists	15.6	16.0	15.4	16.0	15.4	16.0	15.3	15.0	15.6	16.0	15.4	16.0

¹⁴ 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 Delinquency¹⁵

Among juveniles with a case closed in 2012, the data illustrated a slight inverse relationship between the age of juveniles at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency (among those who had an adjudication of delinquency prior to case closure) and the likelihood of recidivism. That is, 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.

To illustrate, approximately 42% (n= 16) of juveniles aged ten at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency recidivated, while 36% (n= 48) of juveniles aged eleven recidivated. About 30% (n= 107) of juveniles aged twelve recidivated, 30% (n= 248) of juveniles aged thirteen recidivated, and 30% (n= 393) of juveniles aged fourteen recidivated. Similarly, approximately 27% (n= 460) of juveniles aged fifteen recidivated, while 28% (n= 538) of juveniles sixteen recidivated. Seventeen and eighteen year-olds had slightly lower recidivism rates at 25% and 26%, respectively (n= 455 and n= 166, respectively).

While this trend was consistent over time, the actual recidivism rates of each age category fluctuated slightly among the six years examined. See Table 17 and Figure 16.

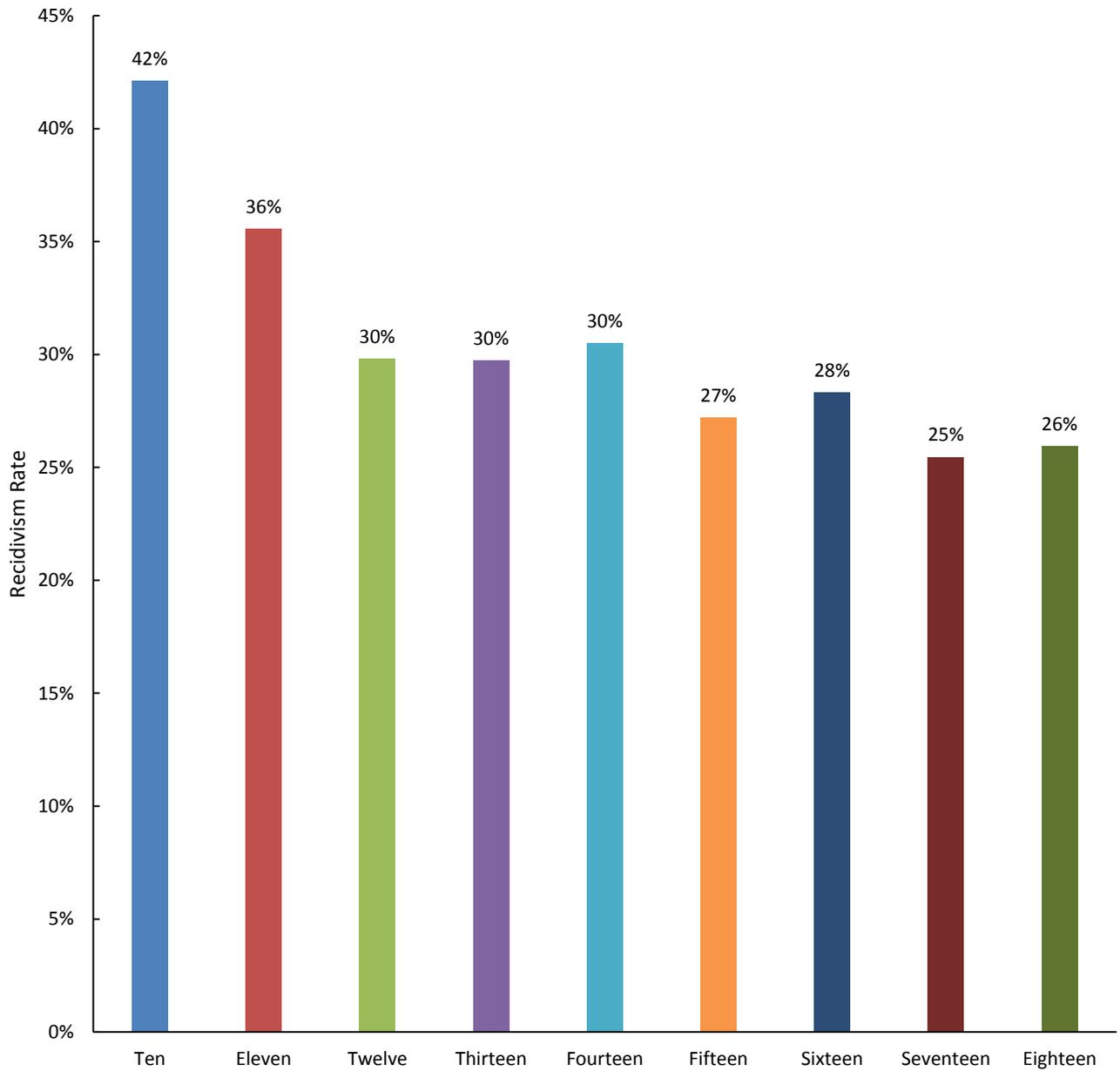
Please see Appendix B (Table 119) for the total number of recidivists and the total number of cases closed by age at first adjudication of delinquency groups by year.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency	Recidivism Rate					
Ten	27%	48%	31%	32%	45%	42%
Eleven	30%	34%	34%	37%	34%	36%
Twelve	29%	34%	33%	31%	35%	30%
Thirteen	29%	37%	34%	32%	32%	30%
Fourteen	30%	33%	32%	31%	27%	30%
Fifteen	26%	28%	32%	30%	30%	27%
Sixteen	24%	27%	29%	27%	24%	28%
Seventeen	24%	25%	26%	26%	27%	25%
Eighteen	25%	27%	26%	28%	28%	26%

*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, 67 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 70 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 79 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

¹⁵ 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 16: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency:
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012***



*To compare the recidivism rates by age at first adjudication of delinquency for juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 17.

Age at Case Closure¹⁶

Across the six years examined, the average age of non-recidivists at the time of case closure was slightly younger than the average age of recidivists at the time of case closure. The median age of recidivists and non-recidivists, however, was the same across all years examined (17.0 years). Refer to Table 18.

Table 18: Age at Case Closure: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Average Age at Case Closure (in years)	Median Age at Case Closure (in years)	Average Age at Case Closure (in years)	Median Age at Case Closure (in years)	Average Age at Case Closure (in years)	Median Age at Case Closure (in years)	Average Age at Case Closure (in years)	Median Age at Case Closure (in years)	Average Age at Case Closure (in years)	Median Age at Case Closure (in years)	Average Age at Case Closure (in years)	Median Age at Case Closure (in years)
Recidivists	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.4	17.0	17.2	17.0
Non-Recidivists	16.7	17.0	16.7	17.0	16.7	17.0	16.8	17.0	16.7	17.0	16.6	17.0

¹⁶ 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 Closure¹⁷

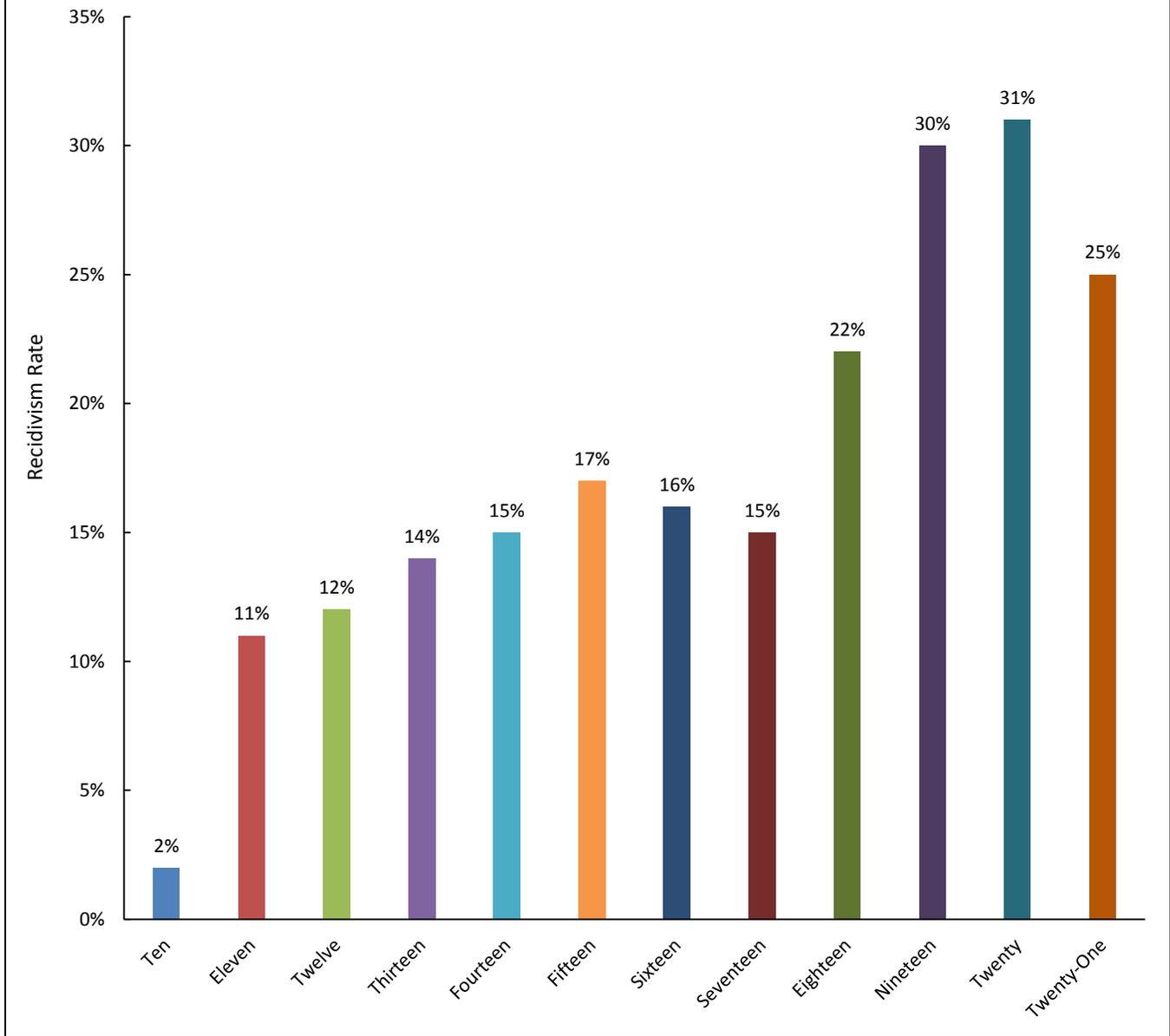
As illustrated by Table 19 and Figure 17, in general, among all juveniles with a case closed between 2007 and 2012, as age at the time of the youth's case closure increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism. While the actual recidivism rates of each age category fluctuated slightly, this trend held true across the six years examined. See Table 19 and Figure 17.

Please see Appendix B (Table 120) for the total number of recidivists and cases closed by age at case closure by year.

Age at Case Closure	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	2011 Recidivism Rate	2012 Recidivism Rate
Ten	6%	7%	5%	5%	4%	2%
Eleven	7%	10%	14%	14%	3%	11%
Twelve	15%	17%	17%	17%	8%	12%
Thirteen	20%	19%	17%	17%	11%	14%
Fourteen	20%	20%	20%	20%	14%	15%
Fifteen	20%	23%	21%	21%	14%	17%
Sixteen	21%	21%	20%	20%	15%	16%
Seventeen	18%	18%	17%	17%	16%	15%
Eighteen	20%	23%	23%	23%	22%	22%
Nineteen	26%	29%	32%	32%	28%	30%
Twenty	24%	29%	25%	25%	27%	31%
Twenty-One	32%	28%	30%	30%	29%	25%

¹⁷ Data from cases closed in Cameron County in 2007 and Delaware County in 2008 are included in these figures.

**Figure 17: Recidivism Rates by Age at Case Closure:
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012***



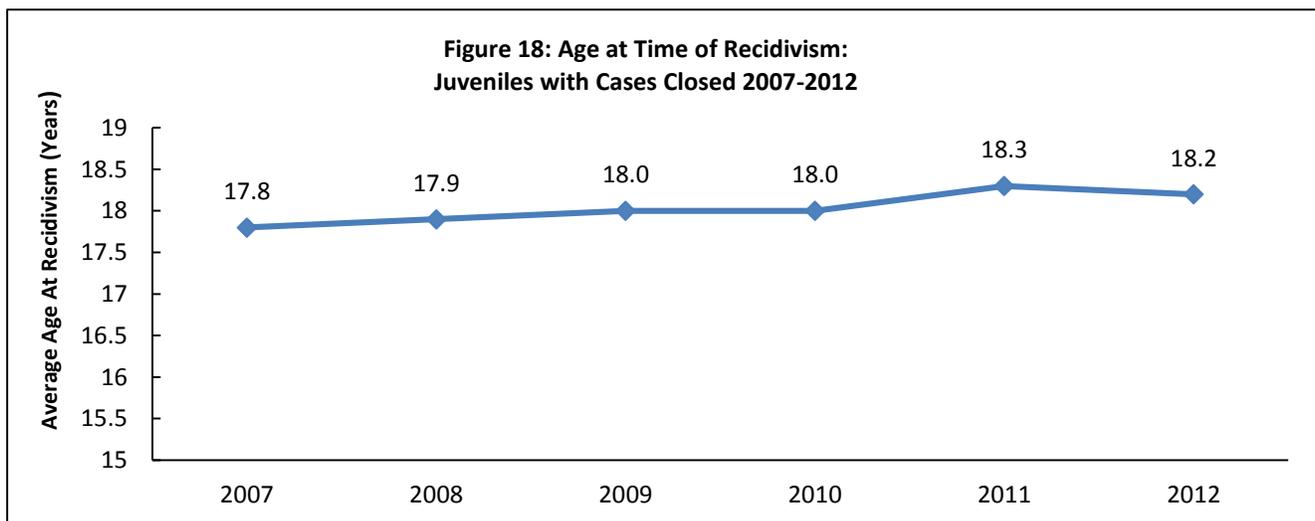
* To compare the recidivism rates by age at case closure for juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 19.

Age at Time of Recidivism

The average age at the time of recidivism for juveniles with cases closed in 2012 was 18.2 years. This is slightly higher than the age at time of recidivism in previous years, with the exception of 2011, in which the average age at the time of recidivism was 18.3 years. The average age at time of recidivism was 17.8 years in 2007, 17.9 years in 2008, 18.0 years in 2009, and 18.0 years in 2010. See Table 20 and Figure 18.

**Table 20: Age at Time of Recidivism:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Age at Recidivism	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ten	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eleven	2	2	3	0	2	0
Twelve	13	19	24	20	7	20
Thirteen	49	40	58	59	40	52
Fourteen	139	128	123	119	95	113
Fifteen	279	291	272	217	185	229
Sixteen	435	490	478	375	321	353
Seventeen	634	696	653	532	456	506
Eighteen	737	708	692	618	576	552
Nineteen	844	993	1,011	840	892	856
Twenty	416	452	527	483	486	537
Twenty-One	192	237	253	250	318	327
Twenty-Two	86	75	112	111	120	134
Twenty-Three	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,827	4,132	4,206	3,624	3,498	3,679



Gender

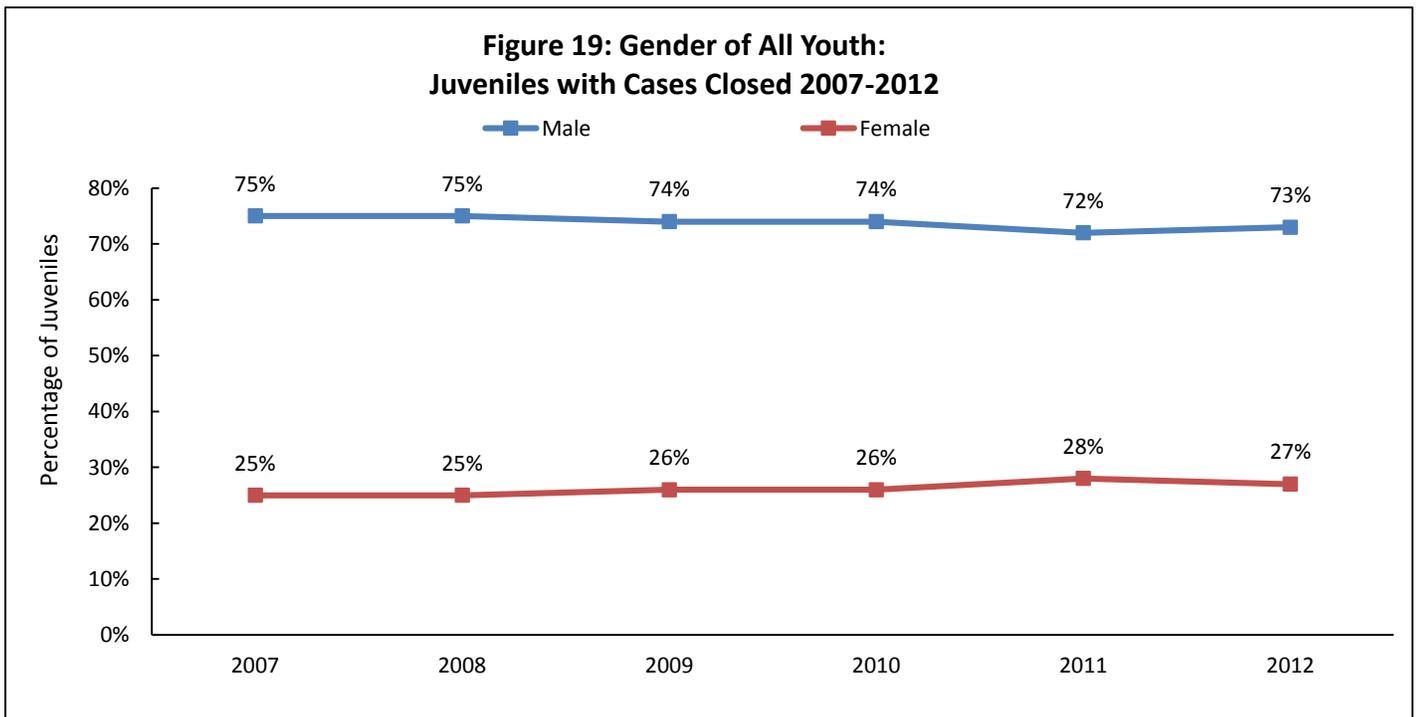
In 2012, 73% (n= 14,022) of juveniles with cases closed were male, while 27% (n= 5,184) were female. Between 2007 and 2012, the percent of youth with cases closed who were male decreased about 4% (or two percentage points) from 75% to 73%. Conversely, the percent of youth with cases closed who were female increased about 11% (or two percentage points) from 25% in 2007 to 27% in 2012. See Table 21 and Figure 19.

**Table 21: Gender of All Youth*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Gender	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
Males	14,161	75%	13,583	75%	13,338	74%	12,368	74%	13,691	72%	14,022	73%
Females	4,688	25%	4,648	25%	4,750	26%	4,423	26%	5,243	28%	5,184	27%
Total	18,849		18,231		18,088		16,791		18,934		19,206	

* The gender was not reported in the PaJCMS for 23 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 396 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 351 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 9 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 1 juvenile with a case closed in 2011, and 2 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Figure 19: Gender of All Youth:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Recidivism Rates by Gender

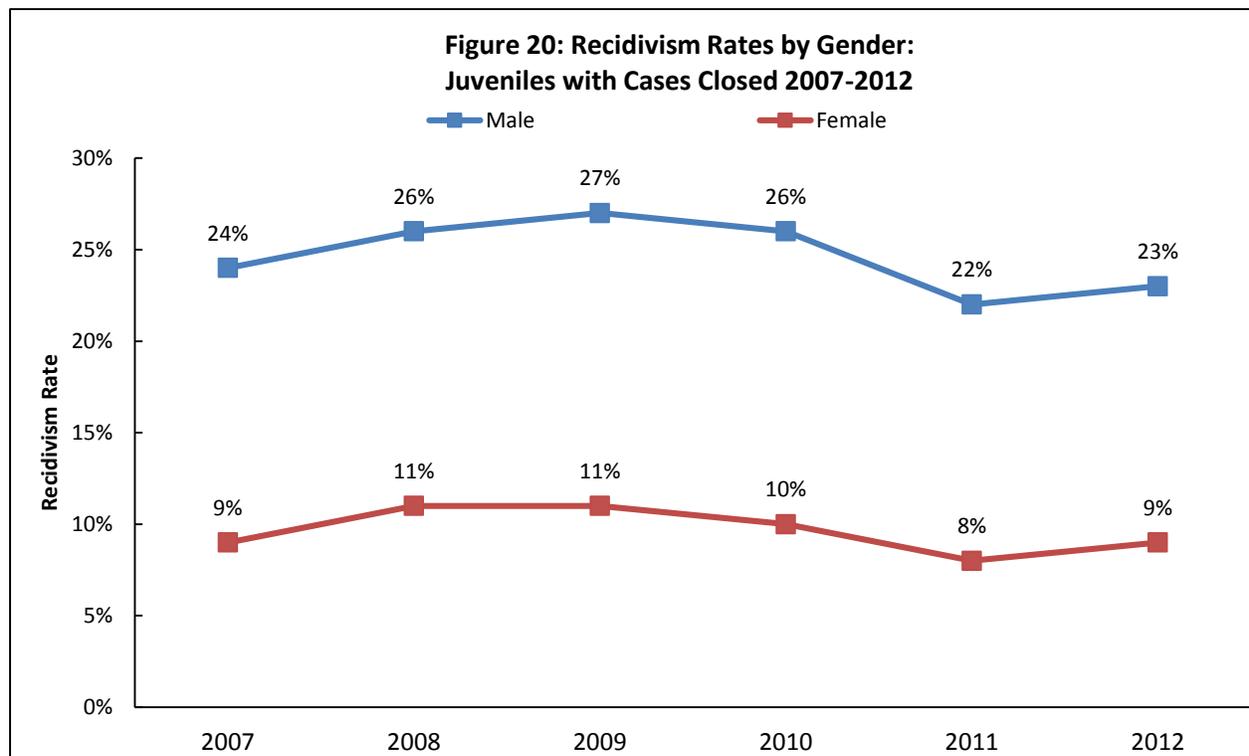
Among all juveniles with a case closed between 2007 and 2012, males recidivated at a rate about 2.5 times higher than females. This trend was consistent across all six years. See Table 22 and Figure 20.

The recidivism rates of males ranged from a low of 22% in 2011 to a high of 27% in 2009. The recidivism rates of females ranged from a low of 8% in 2011 to a high of 11% in 2008 and 2009.

Please see Appendix B (Table 121) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by gender by year.

Gender	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	2011 Recidivism Rate	2012 Recidivism Rate
Males	24%	26%	27%	26%	22%	23%
Females	9%	11%	11%	10%	8%	9%

*The gender was not reported in the PaJCMS for 23 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 396 juveniles with case closed in 2008, 351 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 9 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 1 juvenile with a case closed in 2010, and 2 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.



Race and Ethnicity

In the following section, race and ethnicity are combined into one category for analysis. For the purposes of this report, the following race and ethnicity categories have been identified:

White Non-Hispanic:	Reported as Non-Hispanic for ethnicity and White for race
Black Non-Hispanic:	Reported as Non-Hispanic for ethnicity and Black for race
Asian Non-Hispanic:	Reported as Non-Hispanic for ethnicity and Asian for race
Other Non-Hispanic:	Reported as Non-Hispanic for ethnicity and one of the following races: Multi-Racial, American Indian or Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
Hispanic:	Reported as Hispanic for ethnicity regardless of reported race

Race and Ethnicity

In 2012, about half (48%; n= 8,218) of all juveniles with a case closed were White Non-Hispanic youth. Approximately 37% (n= 6,361) were Black Non-Hispanic youth, while 13% (n= 2,162) were Hispanic youth. An additional 2% (n= 376) were Other Non-Hispanic youth, and less than 1% (n= 71) were Asian Non-Hispanic youth. Refer to Table 23 and Figure 21.

There was a substantial shift in the race and ethnicity of juveniles who had cases closed from Pennsylvania juvenile probation departments in the six-year time period examined. From 2007 to 2012, the percentage of White Non-Hispanic youth with a case closure decreased 19% (or eleven percentage points), from 59% to 48%. The percentage of Black Non-Hispanic youth increased approximately 20% (or six percentage points), from 31% to 37%. The percentage of Hispanic youth with a case closure increased approximately 45% (or three percentage points), from 9% to 13%. The percentage of Other Non-Hispanic youth increased from less than 1% to 2%. Finally, the percentage of Asian Non-Hispanic youth remained consistent across all six years examined (less than 1%).

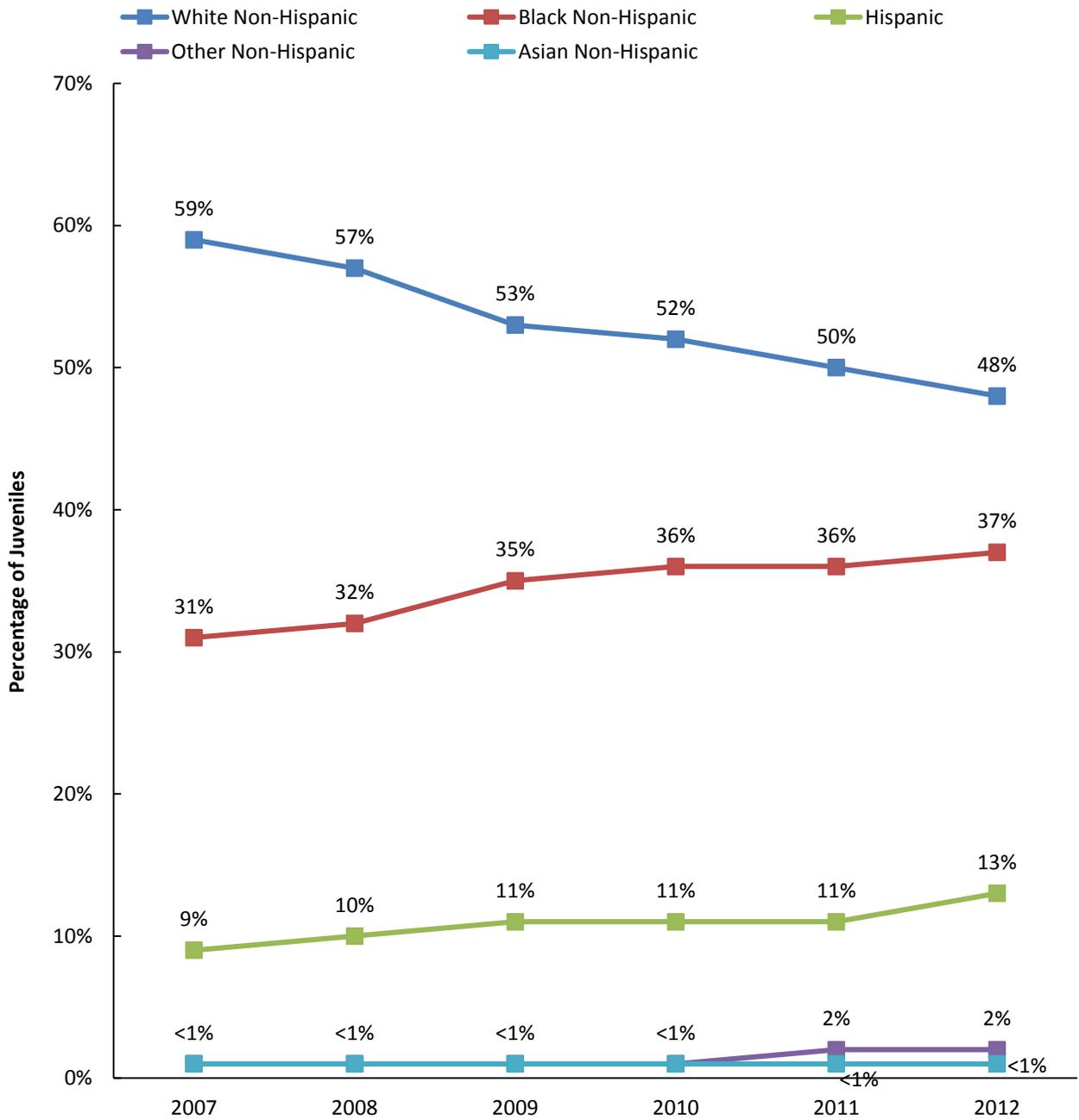
**Table 23: Race and Ethnicity of All Youth*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
Asian Non-Hispanic	73	<1%	74	<1%	99	1%	62	<1%	91	<1%	71	<1%
Black Non-Hispanic	5,682	31%	5,636	32%	6,126	35%	5,789	36%	6,562	36%	6,361	37%
Hispanic	1,714	9%	1,774	10%	2,010	11%	1,787	11%	1,968	11%	2,162	13%
Other Non-Hispanic¹⁸	22	<1%	33	<1%	20	<1%	39	<1%	422	2%	376	2%
White Non-Hispanic	10,957	59%	10,039	57%	9,244	53%	8,343	52%	9,165	50%	8,218	48%
Total	18,448		17,556		17,499		16,020		18,208		17,188	

*The race and/or ethnicity was not reported in the PaJCMS for 424 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 1,071 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 940 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 780 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 727 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,020 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

¹⁸ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

**Figure 21: Race and Ethnicity of All Youth:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Recidivism Rates by Race and Ethnicity¹⁹

In 2012, approximately 24% (n= 1,499) Black Non-Hispanic juveniles recidivated. Hispanic juveniles recidivated at the next highest rate (20%; n= 442), followed by White Non-Hispanic juveniles (16%; n= 1,296). Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles recidivated at the lowest rate of 18% (n= 13). See Table 24 and Figure 22.

While recidivism rates for each of these race and ethnicity groups declined between 2007 and 2012 (with the exception of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles), Black Non-Hispanic juveniles consistently had the highest recidivism rates, followed by Hispanic juveniles and White Non-Hispanic juveniles. Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles consistently had the lowest recidivism rates, with the exception of the year 2012. Between 2011 and 2012, the recidivism rates of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles increased 50% (or six percentage points), from 12% to 18%.

Please see Appendix B (Table 122) for the total number of recidivists and cases closed by race and ethnicity by year.

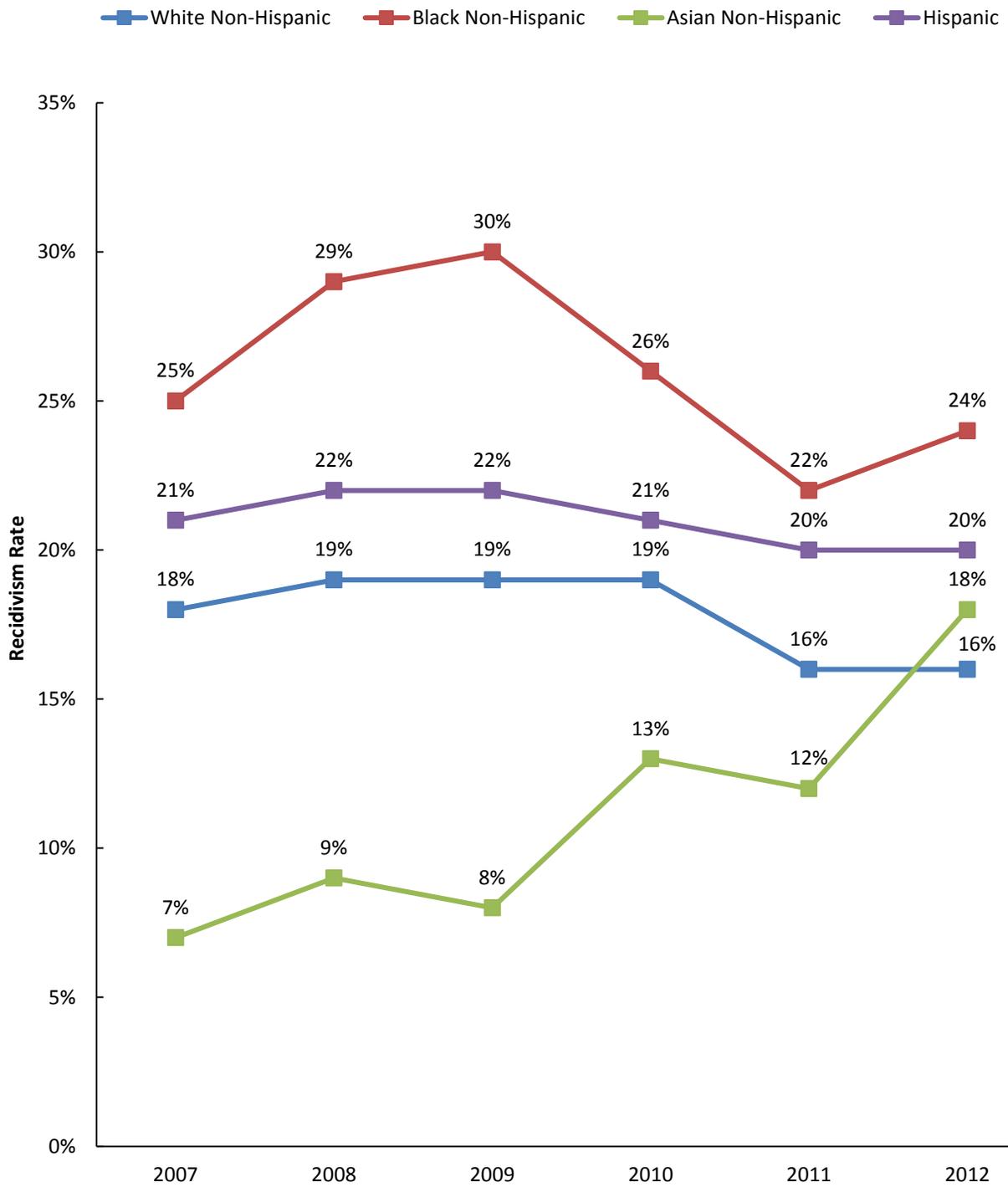
**Table 24: Recidivism Rates by Race and Ethnicity*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	2011 Recidivism Rate	2012 Recidivism Rate
Asian Non-Hispanic	7%	9%	8%	13%	12%	18%
Black Non-Hispanic	25%	29%	30%	26%	22%	24%
Hispanic	21%	22%	22%	21%	20%	20%
White Non-Hispanic	18%	19%	19%	19%	16%	16%

*The race and/or ethnicity was not reported in the PaJCMS for 424 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 1,071 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 940 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 780 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 727 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,020 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

¹⁹ Due to the small number of Other Non-Hispanic juveniles, they have been omitted from this analysis.

**Figure 22: Recidivism Rates by Race and Ethnicity:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Race/Ethnicity and Gender

The overwhelming majority of juveniles with cases closed in 2012 were White Non-Hispanic males and females and Black Non-Hispanic males and females. These four race/ethnicity and gender groups accounted for approximately 85% (n= 14,579) of all juveniles with cases closed.

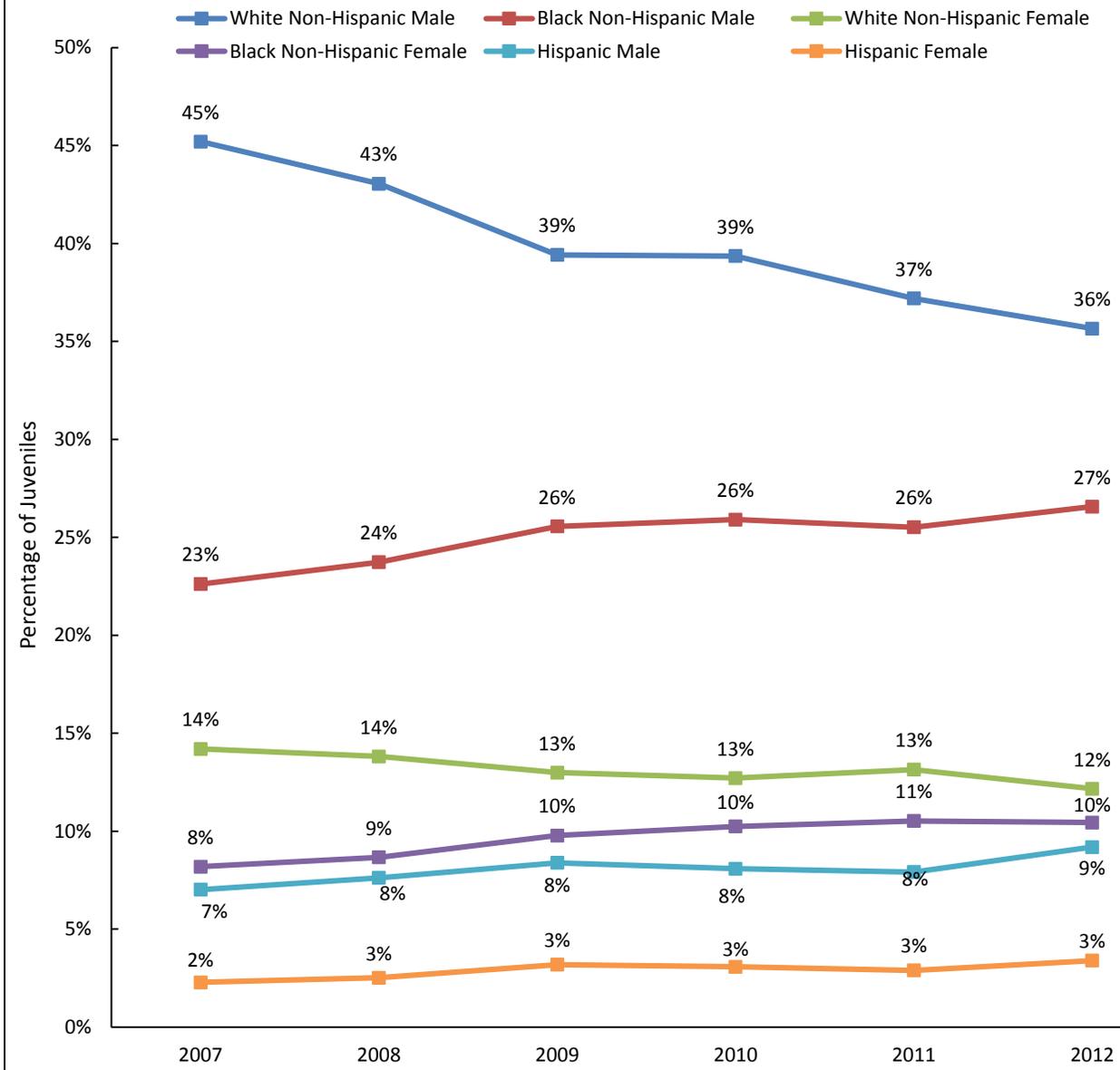
Hispanic males and females accounted for approximately 12% (n= 2,162) of all youth with cases closed in 2012. Other Non-Hispanic males and females and Asian Non-Hispanic males and females accounted for approximately 3% (n= 447) of all juveniles with cases closed in 2012. Refer to Figure 23. This distribution was fairly consistent across all six years examined. See Table 25 for the total number of juveniles who were within each race/ethnicity and gender category by year.

The percentage of White Non-Hispanic males with cases closed decreased 20% (or nine percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 45% to 36%. The percentage of Black Non-Hispanic males increased 17% (or four percentage points) in this six year time period, from 23% to 27%. Among the remaining race/ethnicity and gender groups, there were not substantial changes in the percentage of youth with cases closed.

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
Asian Non-Hispanic Females	10	<1%	20	<1%	20	<1%	11	<1%	22	<1%	13	<1%
Asian Non-Hispanic Males	63	<1%	52	<1%	78	<1%	51	<1%	69	<1%	58	<1%
Black Non-Hispanic Females	1,510	8%	1,489	9%	1,682	10%	1,640	10%	1,916	11%	1,794	10%
Black Non-Hispanic Males	4,172	23%	4,079	24%	4,397	26%	4,149	26%	4,646	26%	4,567	27%
Hispanic Females	420	2%	432	3%	548	3%	492	3%	527	3%	583	3%
Hispanic Males	1,294	7%	1,310	8%	1,443	8%	1,295	8%	1,441	8%	1,579	9%
Other Non-Hispanic Females	6	<1%	12	<1%	4	<1%	17	0%	131	1%	122	1%
Other Non-Hispanic Males	16	<1%	21	<1%	16	<1%	22	<1%	291	2%	254	1%
White Non-Hispanic Females	2,619	14%	2,374	14%	2,235	13%	2,035	13%	2,393	13%	2,090	12%
White Non-Hispanic Males	8,338	45%	7,400	43%	6,781	39%	6,303	39%	6,772	37%	6,128	36%
Total	18,448		17,189		17,204		16,015		18,208		17,188	

* The race, ethnicity, and/or gender was not reported in the PaJCMS for 424 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 1,438 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 1,235 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 785 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 727 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,020 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Figure 23: Race/Ethnicity and Gender of All Youth*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



* Due to the small number of Other Non-Hispanic males and females and Asian Non-Hispanic males and females, they were excluded from this figure. To review the percentage of all case closures these race/ethnicity and gender groups accounted for, please refer to Table 25.

Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender²⁰

In 2012, Black Non-Hispanic males had the highest recidivism rates (29%; n= 1,338), followed by Hispanic males (25%; n= 394) and Asian Non-Hispanic males (22%; n= 13). White Non-Hispanic males recidivated at a rate of 18% (n= 1,102), while White Non-Hispanic females recidivated at a rate of 9% (n= 194). Black Non-Hispanic females recidivated at a rate of 9% (n= 161), and Hispanic females recidivated at a rate of 8% (n= 48). See Table 26 and Figure 24.

While recidivism rates for each of these race/ethnicity and gender groups generally declined between 2007 and 2012 (with the exception of Asian Non-Hispanic males), Black Non-Hispanic males consistently had the highest recidivism rates, followed by Hispanic males, and White Non-Hispanic males. Black Non-Hispanic females, White Non-Hispanic females, and Hispanic females consistently had the lowest recidivism rates.

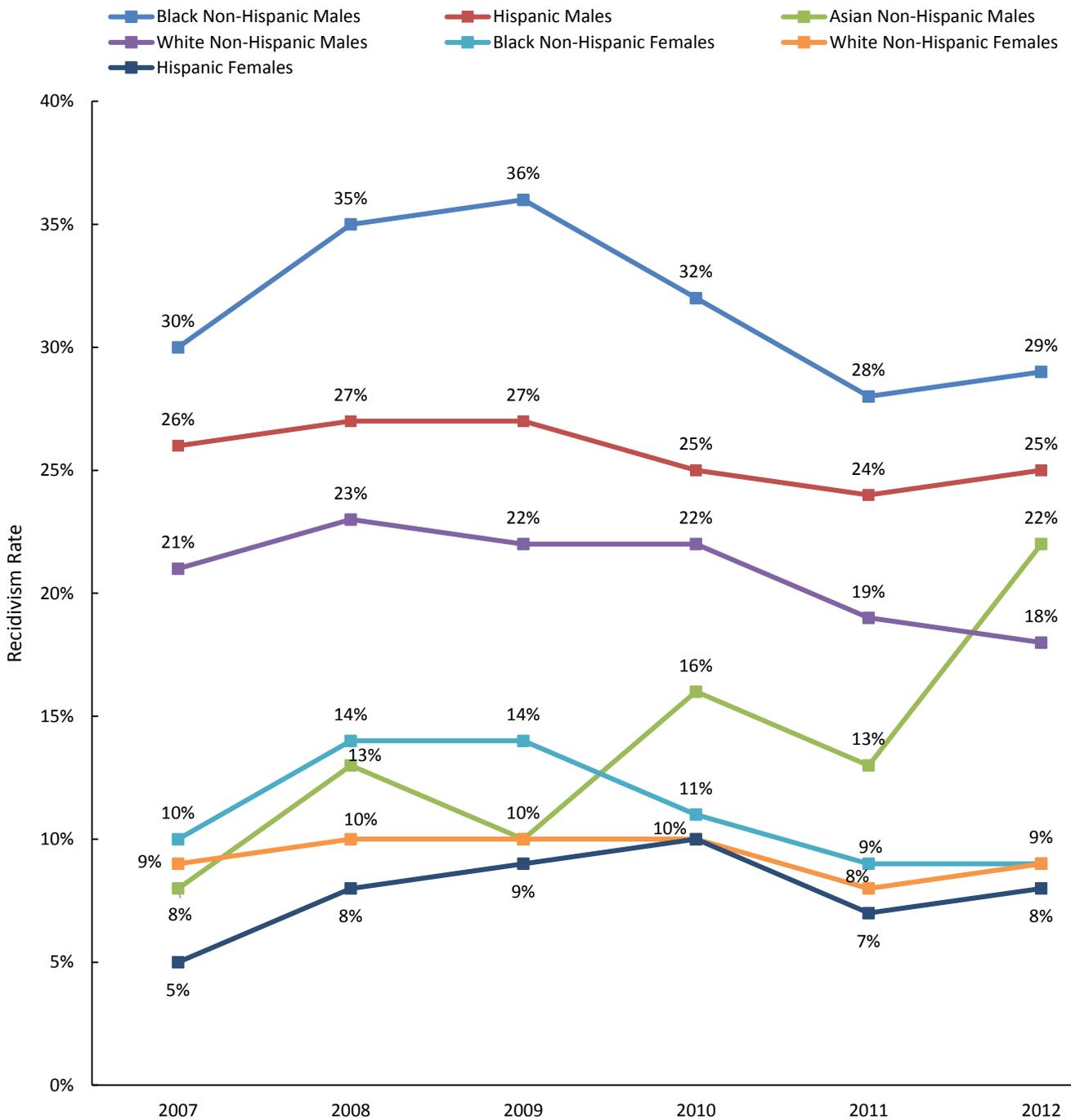
Please see Appendix B (Table 123) for the total number of recidivists and cases closed by race/ethnicity and gender by year.

Table 26: Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender*: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Asian Non-Hispanic Males	8%	13%	10%	16%	13%	22%
Black Non-Hispanic Females	10%	14%	14%	11%	9%	9%
Black Non-Hispanic Males	30%	35%	36%	32%	28%	29%
Hispanic Females	5%	8%	9%	10%	7%	8%
Hispanic Males	26%	27%	27%	25%	24%	25%
White Non-Hispanic Females	9%	10%	10%	10%	8%	9%
White Non-Hispanic Males	21%	23%	22%	22%	19%	18%

*The race, ethnicity, and/or gender was not reported in the PaJCMS for 424 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 1,438 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 1,235 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 785 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 727 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,020 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

²⁰ Due to the historically low numbers of Asian Non-Hispanic females and Other Non-Hispanic males and females, they have been excluded from this analysis.

**Figure 24: Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Family Status

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 the written allegation to the juvenile probation department for the juvenile’s base case, not at the time of the recidivating offense.

In 2012, the majority of juveniles who had a case closed had a family status of parents never married (50%; n= 8,673). An additional 24% (n= 4,059) of juveniles’ parents were separated or divorced, while 20% (n= 3,495) of juveniles’ parents were married. Finally, 6% (n= 969) had a family status of one or both parents deceased. See Table 27 and Figure 25.

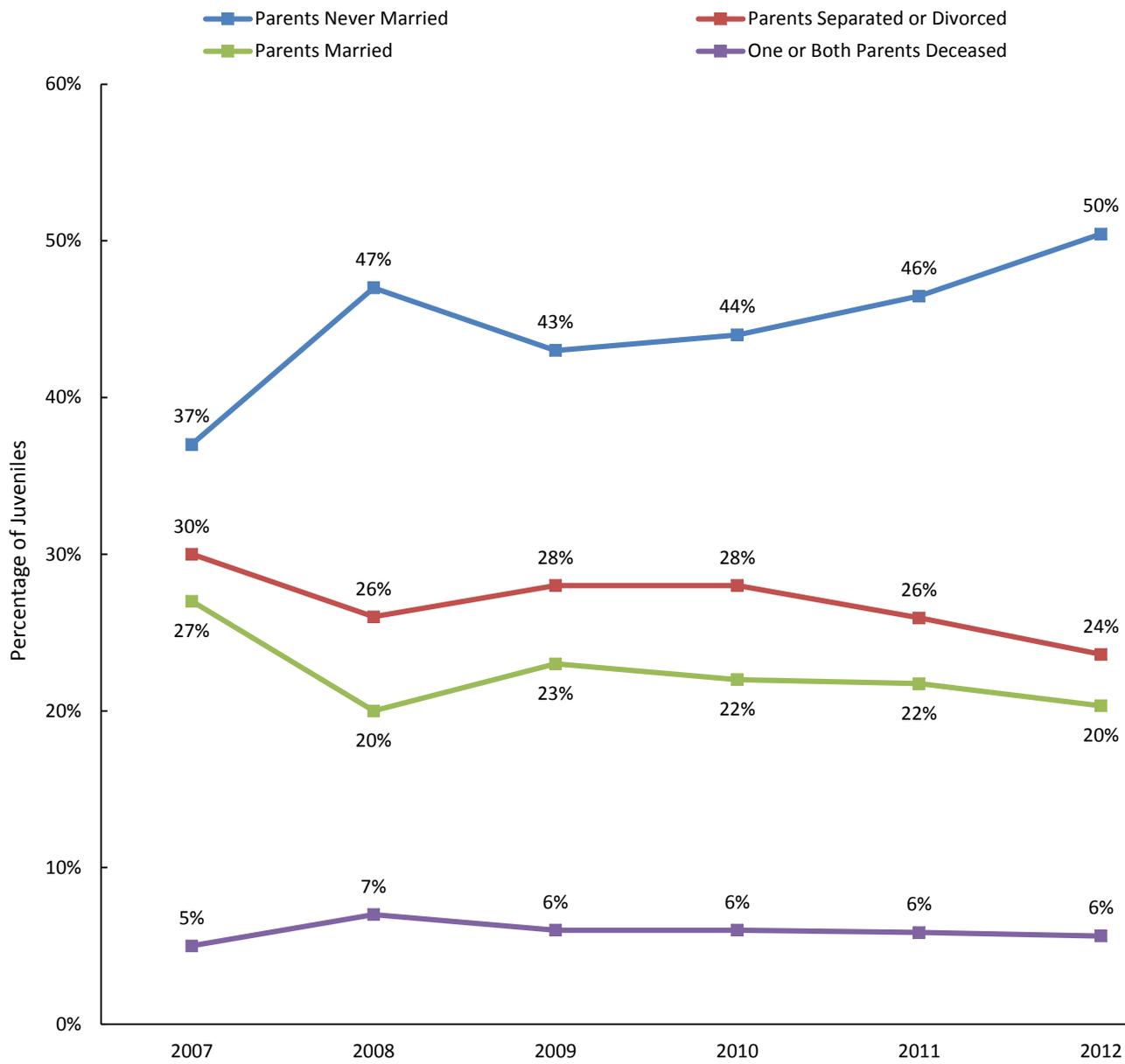
Across the six years examined, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were never married increased approximately 35% (or thirteen percentage points), from 37% in 2007 to 50% in 2012. Conversely, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were married decreased approximately 25% (or seven percentage points), from 27% in 2007 to 20% in 2012. Similarly, the proportion of juveniles with a case closure whose parents were separated or divorced decreased approximately 20% (or six percentage points), from 30% in 2007 to 24% in 2012. The proportion of juveniles with a case closure with one or both parents deceased did not change considerably between 2007 and 2012.

See Table 27 below for the total number of juveniles who were within each family status category by year.

Table 27: Family Status of All Youth*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
Family Status	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
One or Both Parents Deceased	857	5%	939	7%	1,020	6%	940	6%	961	6%	969	6%
Parents Never Married	6,032	37%	6,197	47%	7,009	43%	6,552	44%	7,629	46%	8,673	50%
Separated or Divorced	4,929	30%	4,695	26%	4,528	28%	4,119	28%	4,256	26%	4,059	24%
Married	4,461	27%	4,094	20%	3,843	23%	3,318	22%	3,568	22%	3,495	20%
Total	16,279		15,925		16,400		14,929		16,414		17,196	

* The family status was not reported in the PaJCMS for 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, 1,871 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 2,521 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,012 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Figure 25: Family Status of All Youth:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Recidivism Rates by Family Status

In 2012, juveniles whose parents were never married recidivated at the highest rate (22%, n= 1,914), followed by juveniles with one or both parents deceased (21%; n= 201). Approximately 20% (n= 800) of juveniles whose parents were separated or divorced recidivated in 2012, while only 14% (n= 503) of juveniles whose parents were married recidivated. See Table 28 and Figure 26.

Across the six years examined, juveniles with one or both parents deceased and juveniles with parents never married consistently had the highest recidivism rates. Juveniles whose parents were married consistently had the lowest recidivism rates.

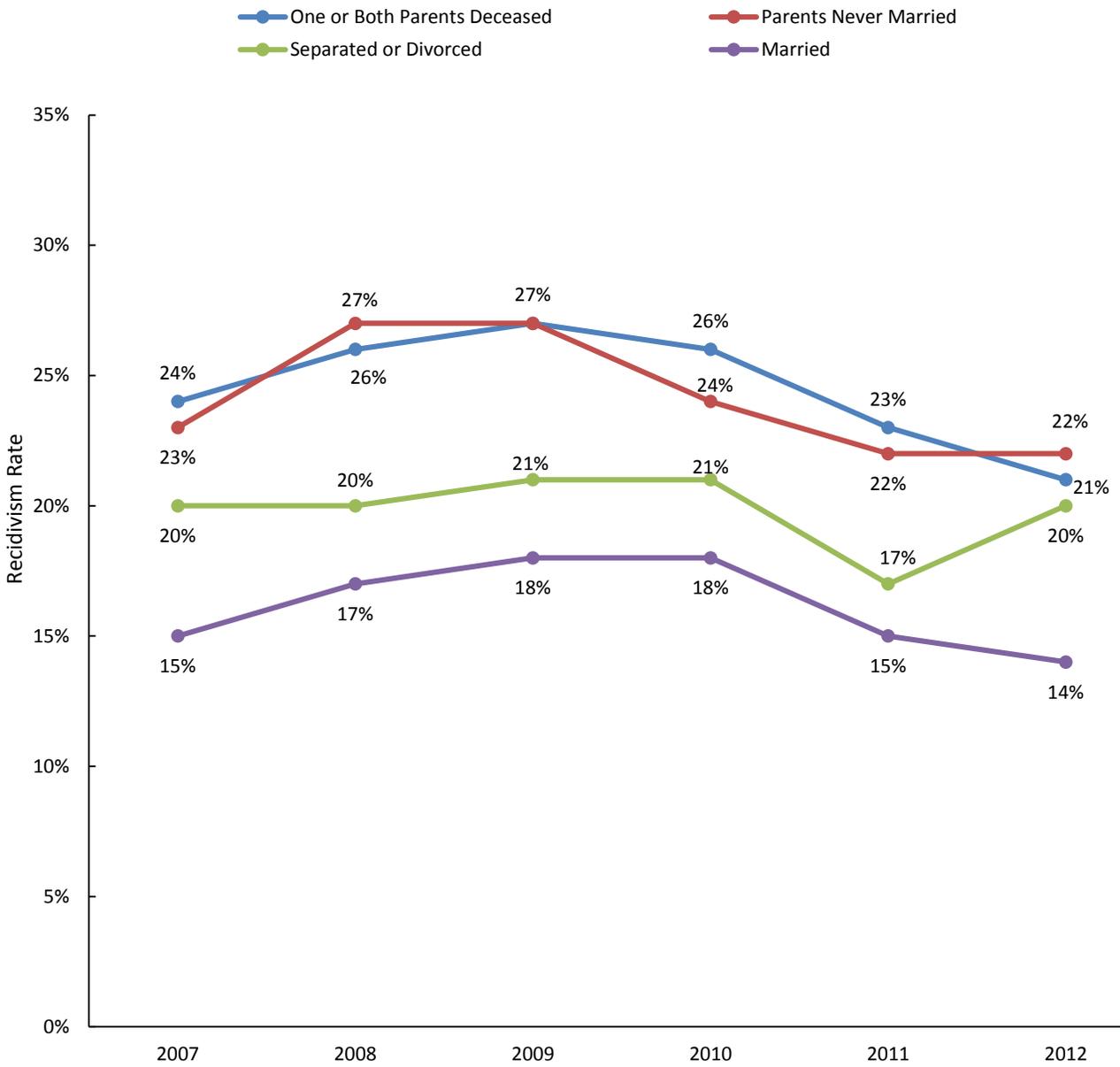
The recidivism rates of juveniles with one or both parents deceased decreased approximately 13% (or three percentage points) between 2007 and 2012 (24% and 21%, respectively), after peaking at a high of 27% in 2009. Similarly, the recidivism rates of juveniles whose parents were never married decreased about 4% (or one percentage point), from 23% in 2007 to 22% in 2012, after peaking at a high of 27% in 2008 and 2009. The recidivism rates of juveniles whose parents were separated or divorced remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2012, though the recidivism rate for this group of offenders dropped to a low of 17% in 2011. Finally, the recidivism rates of juveniles whose parents were married also remained relatively consistent across the six years examined, after peaking at 18% in 2009 and 2010.

Please see Appendix B (Table 124) for the total number of recidivists and cases closed by family status by year.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
One or Both Parents Deceased	24%	26%	27%	26%	23%	21%
Parents Never Married	23%	27%	27%	24%	22%	22%
Separated or Divorced	20%	20%	21%	21%	17%	20%
Married	15%	17%	18%	18%	15%	14%

* The family status was not reported in the PaJCMS for 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, 1,871 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 2,521 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,012 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Figure 26: Recidivism Rates by Family Status:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Family Status by Race and Ethnicity²¹

The following is an analysis of the family status of the four major race/ethnicity groups of juveniles who had cases closed between 2007 and 2012. Please refer to Figure 27. The majority (48%; n= 207) of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles had a family status of parents married. Approximately 25% (n= 106) had a family status of parents never married, while 21% (n= 91) of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles' parents were separated or divorced. Only 5% (n= 23) of Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles had a family status of one or both parents deceased.

Black Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents never married. Approximately seven out of every ten (69%; n= 22,105) Black Non-Hispanic youth fell within this family status group. Approximately 14% (n= 4,377) had a family status of parents separated or divorced, while only 11% (n= 3,492) of these juveniles' parents were married. Only 6% (n= 2,068) of Black Non-Hispanic juveniles had a family status of one or both parents deceased.

Approximately 55% (n= 5,714) of Hispanic juveniles' parents were never married. An additional 23% (n= 2,386) of Hispanic youth's parents were separated or divorced, while 16% (n= 1,706) of their parents were married. Only 5% (n= 552) of Hispanic juveniles had a family status of one or both parents deceased.

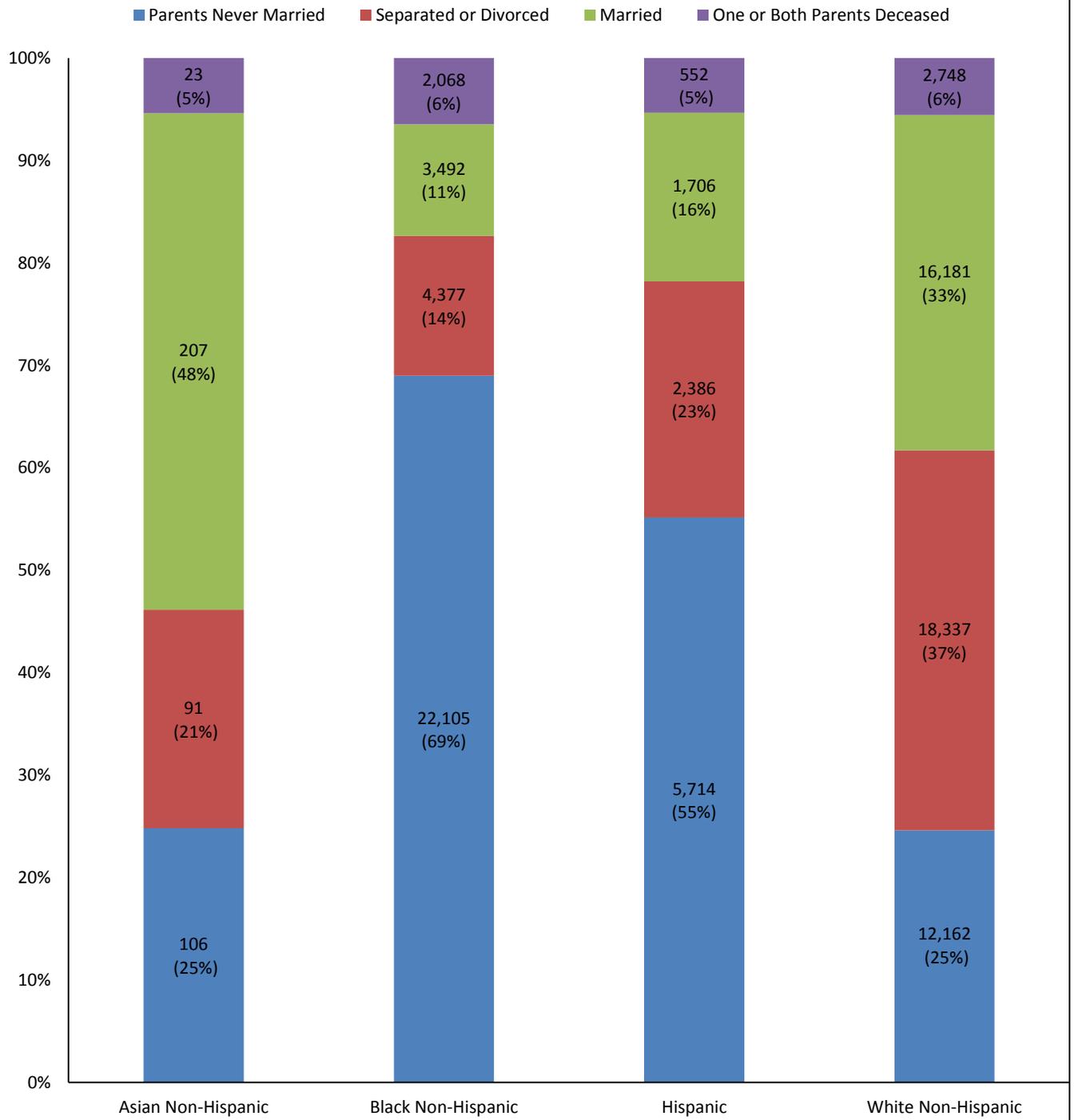
White Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents separated or divorced (37%; n= 18,337), followed by a family status of parents married (33%; n= 16,181). Approximately 25% (n= 12,162) of White Non-Hispanic juveniles' parents were never married, while only 6% (n= 2,748) had a family status of one or both parents deceased.

These trends were consistent over the six years examined. Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents married, Black Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents never married, Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents never married, and White Non-Hispanic juveniles were most likely to have a family status of parents separated or divorced.

To examine the distribution of family status of race/ethnicity groups by year, please see Appendix B (Table 125).

²¹ Due to the historically low number of Other Non-Hispanic youth, they have been excluded from this analysis.

**Figure 27: Family Status by Race/Ethnicity:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Family Status

Between the three major race/ethnicity groups (Black Non-Hispanic, White Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic) of juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012, Black Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders were generally most likely to recidivate, regardless of their family status, compared to White Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders and Hispanic juvenile offenders. See Table 29 and Figure 28.

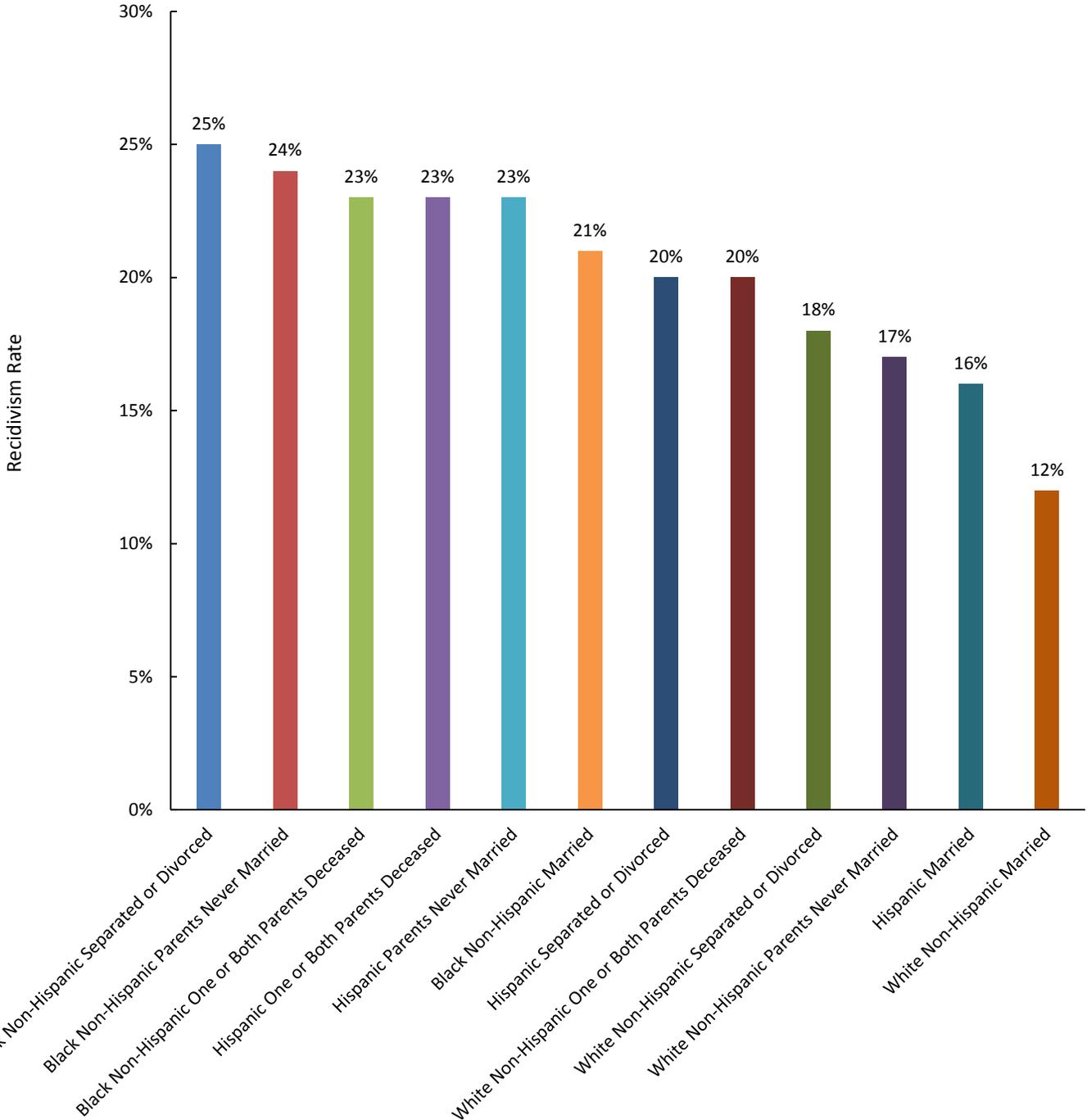
Within each race/ethnicity category, recidivism rates varied depending on the juvenile's family status and the year examined. For instance, Black Non-Hispanic youth with one or both parents deceased had the highest recidivism rate among all Black Non-Hispanic youth with cases closed between 2007 and 2011, though in 2012 those whose parents were separated or divorced had the highest recidivism rate. Similarly, Hispanic youth with one or both parents deceased or parents never married had the highest recidivism rates among all Hispanic youth with cases closed in 2012, though in previous years, the former consistently had the highest recidivism rates. White Non-Hispanic youth with one or both parents deceased, however, consistently had the highest recidivism rates among all White Non-Hispanic youth across the six years examined.

To examine the total number of recidivists and cases closed by race/ethnicity and family status groups by year, please see Appendix B (Table 125).

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Black Non-Hispanic Married	20%	26%	28%	27%	21%	21%
Black Non-Hispanic One or Both Parents Deceased	30%	34%	32%	27%	27%	23%
Black Non-Hispanic Parents Never Married	25%	30%	31%	26%	24%	24%
Black Non-Hispanic Separated or Divorced	23%	25%	26%	26%	21%	25%
Hispanic Married	18%	20%	21%	19%	18%	16%
Hispanic One or Both Parents Deceased	21%	26%	27%	26%	18%	23%
Hispanic Parents Never Married	21%	25%	23%	22%	21%	23%
Hispanic Separated or Divorced	23%	20%	21%	20%	18%	20%
White Non-Hispanic Married	15%	15%	16%	15%	14%	12%
White Non-Hispanic One or Both Parents Deceased	22%	22%	22%	25%	21%	20%
White Non-Hispanic Parents Never Married	20%	23%	21%	21%	18%	17%
White Non-Hispanic Separated or Divorced	19%	19%	20%	20%	16%	18%

*Due to the historically low number of Other Non-Hispanic youth and Asian Non-Hispanic youth each year, they have been excluded from this analysis.

**Figure 28: Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Family Status:
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012***



*To compare the recidivism rates by race/ethnicity and family status for juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 29.

Section 4. Offense and Disposition Variables: Summary of Key Findings

- Juveniles who committed the following offenses consistently had the lowest recidivism rates over the six-year time period examined: non-payment of fines, possession of weapon on school property, indecent assault, and retail theft. Conversely, juveniles who committed the following offenses consistently had the highest recidivism rates: firearm-related offenses, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, possession with intent to deliver, and robbery (page 72).
- Across the six years examined, the proportion of juveniles who committed Drug offenses and Other offenses remained relatively stable. However, the percentage of juveniles who committed Person offenses increased about 25% (or six percentage points), from 23% in 2007 to 29% in 2012. Similarly, the percentage of juveniles who had committed Property offenses decreased approximately 12% (or three percentage points), from 26% to 23% (page 74).
- Between 2007 and 2012, Drug offenders consistently had the highest recidivism rates among offenders (page 76).
- The recidivism rate of juveniles who committed Other offenses dropped substantially (30% or seven percentage points) over time, from a high of 23% in 2009 to a low of 16% in 2012 (page 76).
- Between 2007 and 2012, Person offenders, Property offenders, and Drug offenders were most likely to return to the same types of crimes when they recidivated (i.e., exhibit offense type specialization). In addition, in that six-year time period, Drug offenders exhibited the greatest degree of offense type specialization (page 78).
- The percentage of juveniles who committed misdemeanors on their base case remained consistent between 2007 and 2012. However, the percentage of juveniles who committed a felony offense increased about 20% (or four percentage points), from 19% in 2007 to 23% in 2012. Conversely, the percentage of youth who committed ungraded/summary offenses in this six-year time period decreased about 20% (or five percentage points), from 24% in 2007 to 19% in 2012 (page 80).
- The recidivism rates of felony offenders dropped between 2007 (23%) and 2011 (21%), most notably between 2009 (28%) and 2011 (21%), before increasing again in 2012 (25%) (page 82).
- The recidivism rates of ungraded/summary offenders decreased 36% (or eight percentage points), from a high of 22% in 2008, 2009, and 2010 to a low of 14% in 2012 (page 82).

Section 4. Offense and Disposition Variables: Summary of Key Findings (Continued)

- Regardless of the grading of the offense of the base case, the majority of recidivists committed misdemeanor offenses when they recidivated. This trend was consistent across all six years examined (page 84).
- Across the six years examined, youth with more formal dispositions on their base case had higher recidivism rates than juveniles with less formal dispositions (page 87).
- Across the six years examined, juveniles who committed sex offenses recidivated (both sex offenses and non-sex offenses) at rates substantially lower than the statewide average (page 89).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the rate at which sex offenders were adjudicated delinquent or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense ranged from 1.0% (in 2009) to 2.3% (in 2010) (page 91).
- The percentage of sex offenders identified as White Non-Hispanic declined steadily between 2007 and 2012, while the percentage of sex offenders identified as Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic increased steadily in this same time period (page 105).
- The majority of sex offenders had a family status of parents never married (page 107).

Section 4. Offense²² and Disposition²³ Variables

Recidivism Rates by Offense Committed on Base Case

Figure 29 displays the recidivism rates of twenty-three select offenses. Only offenses committed by 100²⁴ or more juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were included in the analysis. These twenty-three offenses accounted for approximately 85% of offenses committed by all juveniles with cases closed in 2012. Please see Appendix C to review which specific offenses were within each offense category listed in Figure 29.

Juveniles who committed the following offenses recidivated at a rate considerably lower (five or more percentage points) than the 2012 recidivism average of 19%:

- **Retail theft²⁵**: 12%
- **Possession of weapon on school property**: 13%

Juveniles who committed the following offenses recidivated at a rate considerably higher (five or more percentage points) than the 2012 recidivism average of 19%:

- **Theft offenses**: 24%
- **Burglary**: 26%
- **Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle**: 28%
- **Possession with intent to deliver**: 33%
- **Robbery**: 35%
- **Firearm-related offenses**: 37%

Compared to juveniles with 2007-2011 case closures, these rates were fairly consistent. Juveniles who committed the following offenses consistently had the lowest recidivism rates over the six-year time period examined: non-payment of fines, possession of weapon on school property, indecent assault, and retail theft. Conversely, juveniles who committed the following offenses consistently had the highest recidivism rates: firearm-related offenses, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, possession with intent to deliver, and robbery.

To examine recidivism rates of each of these twenty-three offenses by year, please see Appendix B (Table 126).

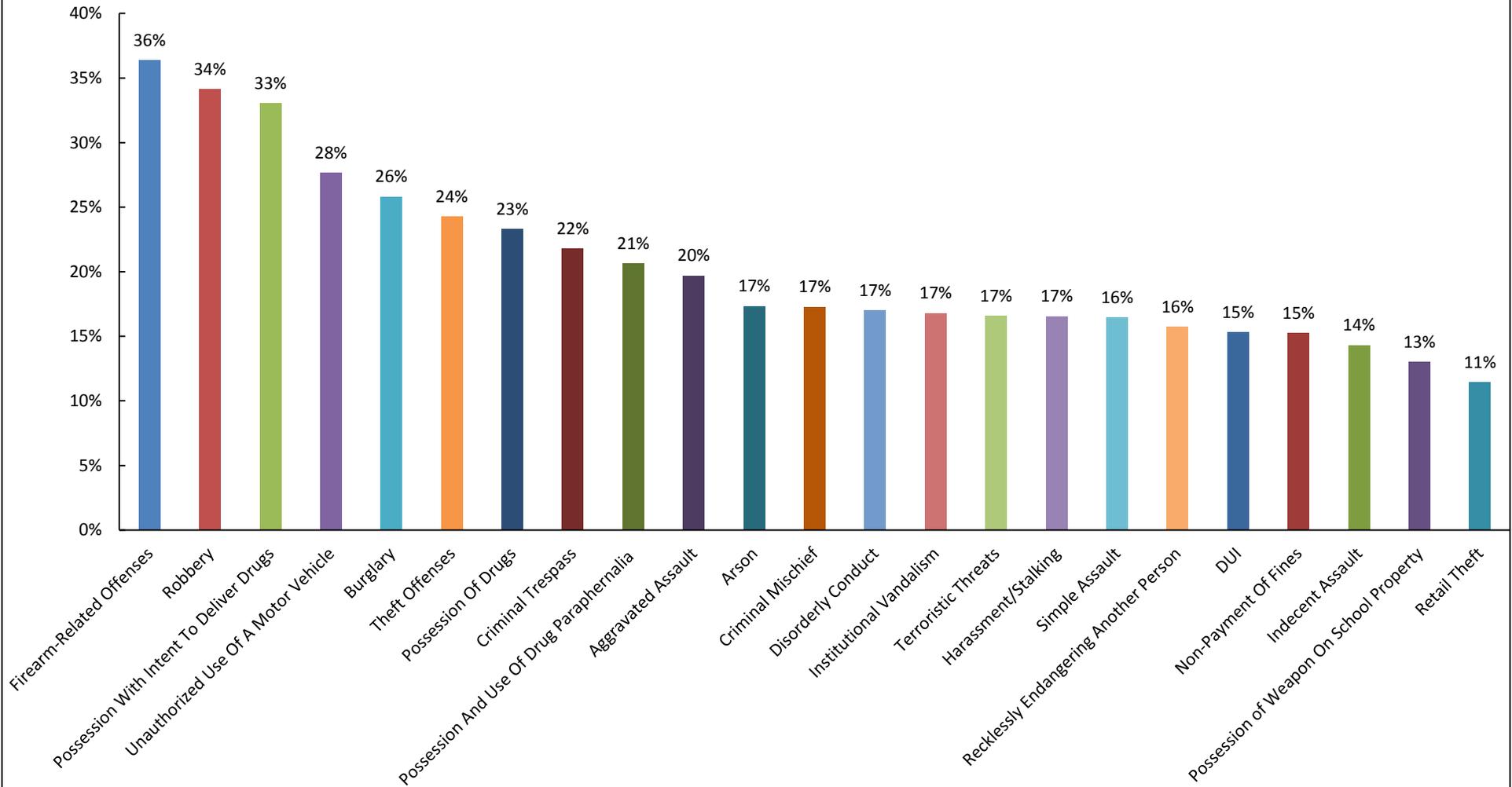
²² Data in the following sections was based on the most serious *alleged* or, when applicable, most serious *substantiated* offense of the juvenile's base and recidivating cases. The *base* case (vs. the *recidivating* case) is the case that occurred most recent to (immediately prior to) the juvenile's 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 close date.

²³ 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 juvenile's case closure from a probation department. In the previous report, data from this section was based on the first case in the juvenile's offending history.

²⁴ The exception to this standard is arson.

²⁵ Misdemeanor or felony retail theft only.

**Figure 29: Recidivism Rates by Offense Committed on Base Case:
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012***



* To compare the recidivism rates of juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011 who committed these offenses, please refer to Table 126 in Appendix B.

Offense Type of Base Case

The proceeding analysis was based on the type of offense the juveniles in the sample committed on their base case. Offense type is broken down into four different groups: Person, Property, Drug, and Other²⁶. These analyses were conducted to determine if the type of offense a juvenile committed was related to recidivating.

In 2012, the majority of juveniles who had a case closed committed an offense in the Other category on their base case (31%; n= 5,868). An additional 29% (n= 5,494) of juveniles committed a Person offense on their base case, while approximately 23% (n= 4,434) committed a Property offense. Only 17% (n= 3,348) of juveniles with a case closed in 2012 committed a Drug offense on their base case. See Table 30 and Figure 30.

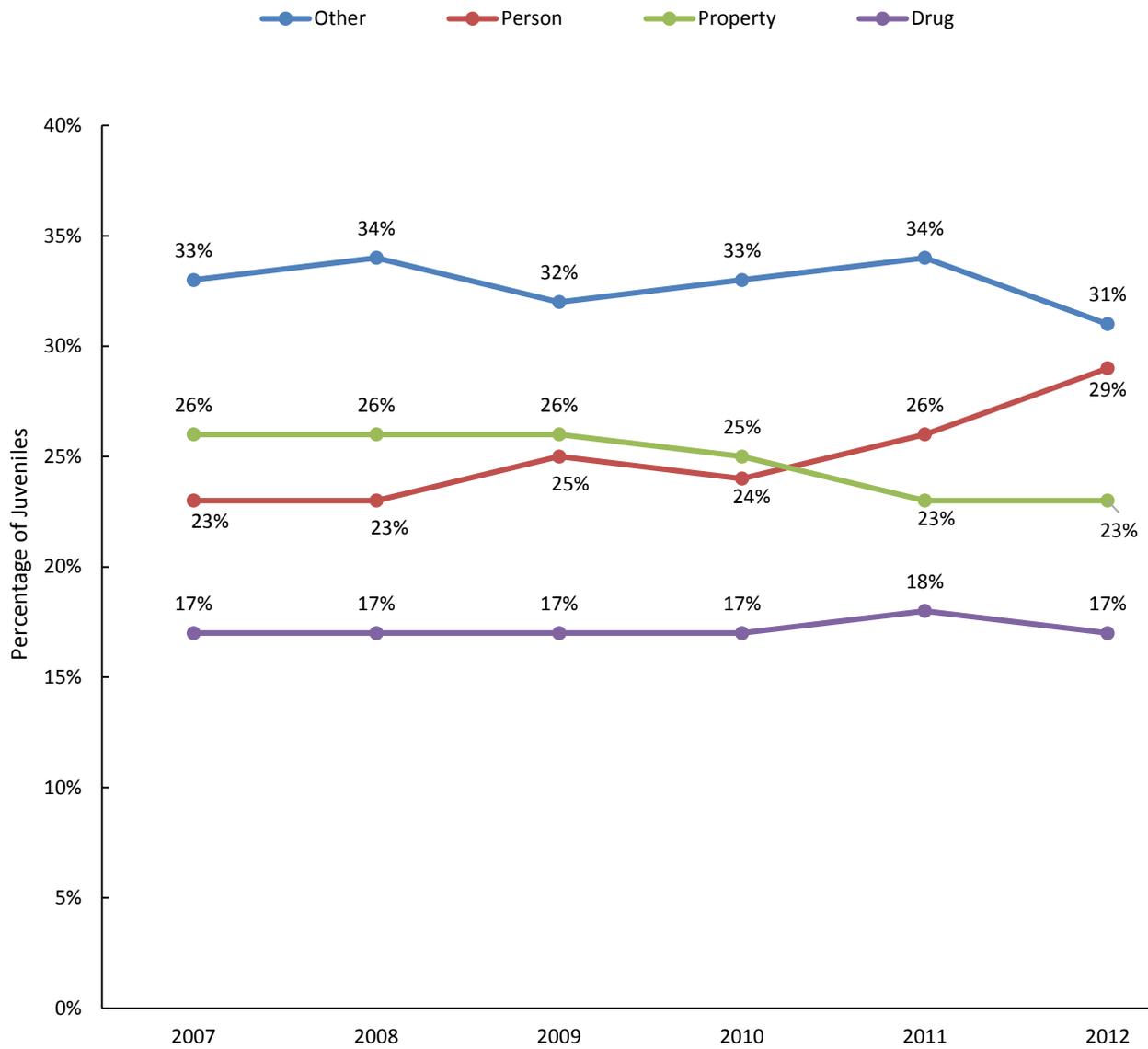
Across the six years examined, the proportion of juveniles who committed Drug offenses and offenses in the Other category remained relatively stable. However, the percentage of juveniles who had committed Person offenses increased about 25% (or six percentage points), from 23% in 2007 to 29% in 2012. Similarly, the percentage of juveniles who committed Property offenses declined approximately 12% (or three percentage points), from 26% to 23%.

Offense Type of Base Case	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
Person	4,332	23%	4,299	23%	4,556	25%	4,082	24%	4,821	26%	5,494	29%
Property	4,871	26%	4,739	26%	4,779	26%	4,156	25%	4,418	23%	4,434	23%
Drug	3,217	17%	3,163	17%	3,058	17%	2,913	17%	3,313	18%	3,348	17%
Other	6,251	33%	6,268	34%	5,937	32%	5,574	33%	6,328	34%	5,868	31%
Total	18,671		18,469		18,330		16,725		18,880		19,144	

*The offense type committed on the base case was unknown for 201 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 158 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 109 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 75 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 55 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 64 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

²⁶ The category of Other includes such offenses as nonpayment of fines, criminal coercion, indecent exposure, perjury, providing false statements to an officer, and possession of a firearm by a minor.

**Figure 30: Offense Type Committed on Base Case of All Youth:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Recidivism Rates by Offense Type of Base Case

In 2012, approximately 23% (n= 765) of juveniles who committed a Drug offense on their base case recidivated. These offenders recidivated at the highest rate across all offense type groups. Juveniles who committed a Property offense on their base case recidivated at the next highest rate (22%; n= 959), followed by Person offenders (19%; n= 1,025). Juveniles who committed an offense in the Other category recidivated at the lowest rate of 16% (n= 920).

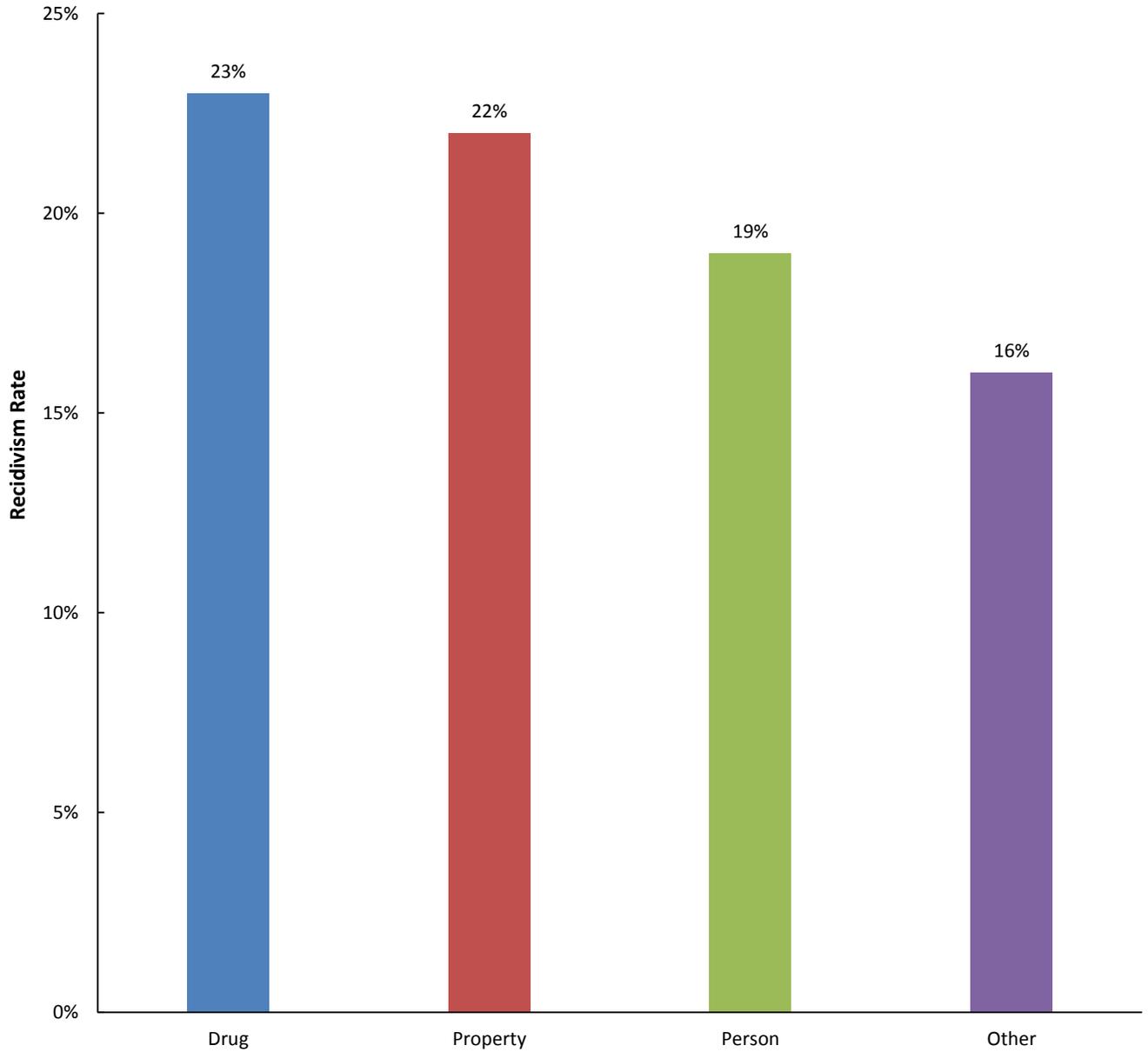
Between 2007 and 2012, Drug offenders consistently had the highest recidivism rates among offenders. The recidivism rates of Property offenders remained fairly consistent over time, fluctuating between 20% and 22% between 2007 and 2012. Person offenders experienced a 19% (four percentage points) reduction in recidivism rates between 2009 (21%) and 2011 (17%), though their recidivism rates increased in 2012 (to 19%). The recidivism rate of offenders who committed an offense in the Other category dropped substantially (30% or seven percentage points) over time, from a high of 23% in 2009 to a low of 16% in 2012. See Table 31 and Figure 31.

To review the total number of recidivists and cases closed by offense type groups by year, please see Appendix B (Table 127).

Offense Type of Base Case	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Person	19%	21%	21%	20%	17%	19%
Property	20%	21%	22%	22%	20%	22%
Drug	21%	24%	25%	24%	22%	23%
Other	21%	22%	23%	21%	17%	16%

*The offense type committed on the base case was unknown for 201 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 158 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 109 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 75 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 55 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 64 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Figure 31: Recidivism Rates by Offense Type of Base Case:
Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012***



* To compare the recidivism rates by offense type of juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 31.

Offense Type Specialization

The following analysis examined the degree of specialization, or propensity to commit the same type of crime, that existed for recidivists with a 2012 case closure. In Table 32, the highlighted cells indicate the number and percentage of juveniles who committed the same type of offense on their recidivating case as on their base case.

The results indicated that some degree of specialization existed among juveniles with a 2012 case closure. More specifically, Person offenders, Property offenders, and Drug offenders were more likely to return to the same types of crimes when they recidivated, or exhibit offense type specialization. For example, 32% (n= 328) of juveniles who committed a Person offense committed another Person offense when they recidivated. Approximately 27% (n= 272) of Person offenders committed a Drug offense when they recidivated, 25% (n= 256) committed a Property offense, and only 16% (n= 169) committed an offense in the Other category.

Similarly, 38% (n= 367) of juveniles who committed a Property offense on their base case committed another Property offense when they recidivated. Furthermore, 29% (n= 277) of Property offenders committed a Drug offense when they recidivated, 19% (n= 185) committed a Person offense, and only 14% (n= 130) committed an offense in the Other category.

Juvenile offenders who committed Drug offenses exhibited the highest degree of specialization. Approximately 52% (n= 394) of Drug offenders committed another Drug offense when they recidivated. An additional 21% (n= 160) committed a Property offense, 15% (n= 113) committed a Person offense, and 13% (n= 98) committed an offense in the Other category.

Juvenile offenders who committed offenses in the Other category were most likely to commit Property (32%; n= 298) and Drug (27%; n= 252) offenses when they recidivated. An additional 25% (n= 232) committed Person offenses, while only 15% (n= 138) committed another offense in the Other category.

Compared to recidivists with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, the same offense type specialization trends existed. In those years, Person offenders, Property offenders, and Drug offenders were most likely to return to the same types of crimes when they recidivated, or exhibit offense type specialization. In addition, between 2007 and 2011, Drug offenders exhibited the greatest degree of offense type specialization.

To examine the offense type specialization of recidivists with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, please see Appendix B (Table 128).

**Table 32: Offense Type Specialization*:
Juveniles with a Case Closed in 2012****

Offense Type Committed on Base Case	Offense Type of Recidivating Case				
	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
Person	32% (n= 328)	25% (n= 256)	27% (n= 272)	16% (n= 169)	1,025
Property	19% (n= 185)	38% (n= 367)	29% (n= 277)	14% (n= 130)	959
Drug	15% (n= 113)	21% (n= 160)	52% (n= 394)	13% (n= 98)	765
Other	25% (n= 232)	32% (n= 298)	27% (n= 252)	15% (n= 138)	920
Total	858	1,081	1,195	535	3,669

*The offense type committed on either the base case or the recidivating case was unknown for 10 recidivists with a 2012 case closure.

**To compare the offense type specialization of recidivists with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 128 in Appendix B.

Grading of Offense of Base Case

The proceeding analysis was based on the grading of the offense juveniles committed on their base case. Grading of offenses is broken down into three different groups for the purposes of this study: ungraded/summary²⁷, misdemeanor, and felony. This analysis was conducted to determine if the grading of the offense that the juvenile committed was related to recidivism.

As shown in Table 33, in 2012, the majority (58%; n= 11,021) of juveniles who had a case closed committed a misdemeanor offense on their base case. An additional 23% (n= 4,483) committed an ungraded/summary offense, while 19% (n= 3,605) committed a felony offense. See also Figure 32.

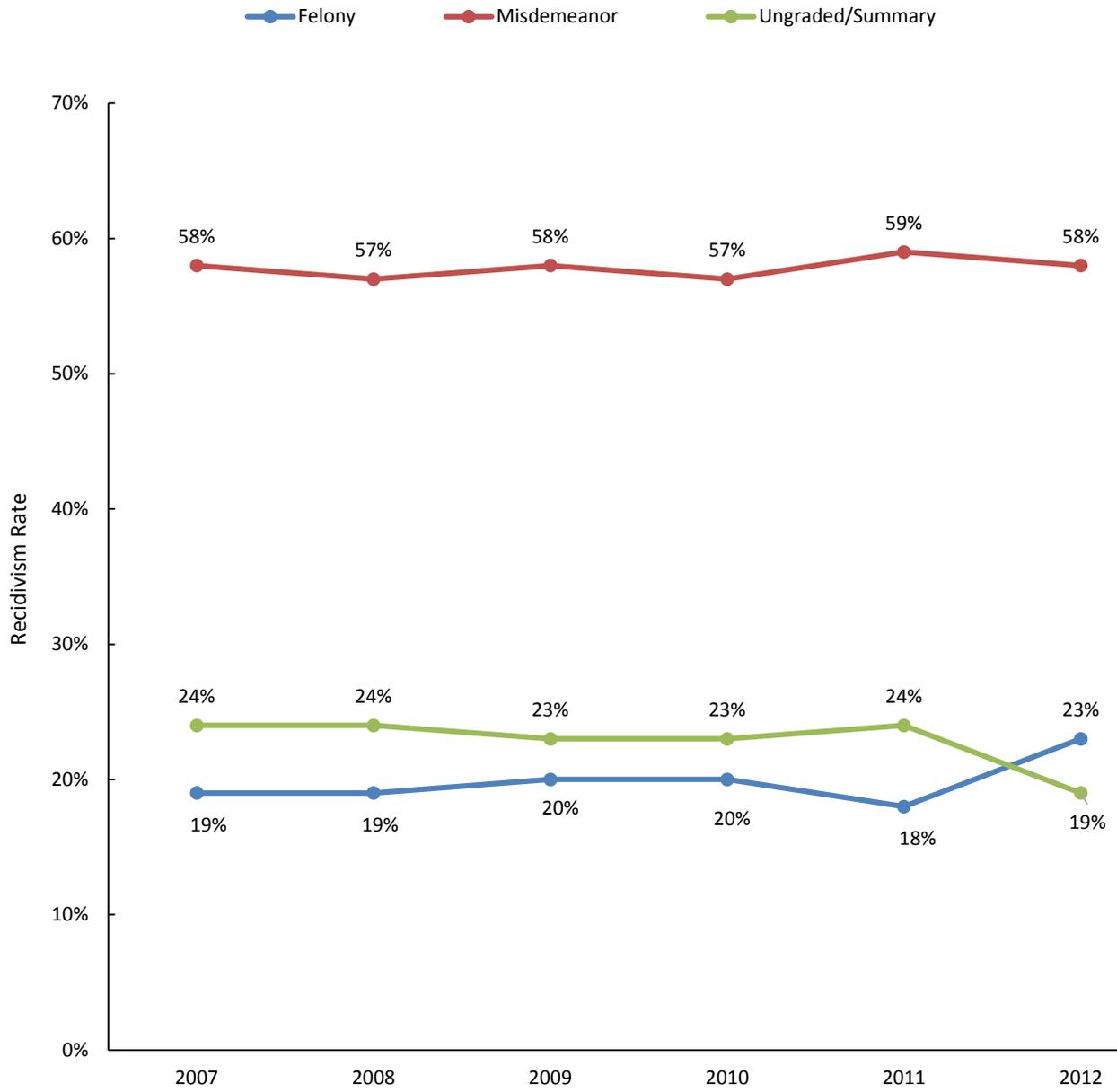
The percentage of juveniles who committed misdemeanors remained consistent between 2007 and 2012. However, the percentage of juveniles who committed a felony offense increased about 20% (or four percentage points), from 19% in 2007 to 23% in 2012. Conversely, the percentage of youth who committed ungraded/summary offenses in this six-year time period decreased about 20% (or five percentage points), from 24% in 2007 to 19% in 2012.

Grading of of Base Case	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
Felony	3,489	19%	3,452	19%	3,555	20%	3,282	20%	3,338	18%	4,483	23%
Misdemeanor	10,622	58%	10,405	57%	10,473	58%	9,586	57%	11,077	59%	11,021	58%
Ungraded/Summary	4,357	24%	4,456	24%	4,169	23%	3,824	23%	4,436	24%	3,605	19%
Total	18,468		18,313		18,197		16,692		18,851			

* The grading of the offense of the base case was not reported in PaJCMS for 404 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 314 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 242 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 108 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 84 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 99 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

²⁷ Ungraded and summary offenses include: failure to pay fines/costs and violations of a court order.

**Figure 32: Grading of Offense of Base Case of All Youth:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Recidivism Rates by Grading of Offense of Base Case

In 2012, 25% (n= 1,118) of juveniles who committed a felony offense on their base case recidivated. Approximately 18% (n= 2,030) of juveniles who committed a misdemeanor offense recidivated, while 14% (n= 517) of juveniles who committed an ungraded/summary offense recidivatd. See Table 34 and Figure 33.

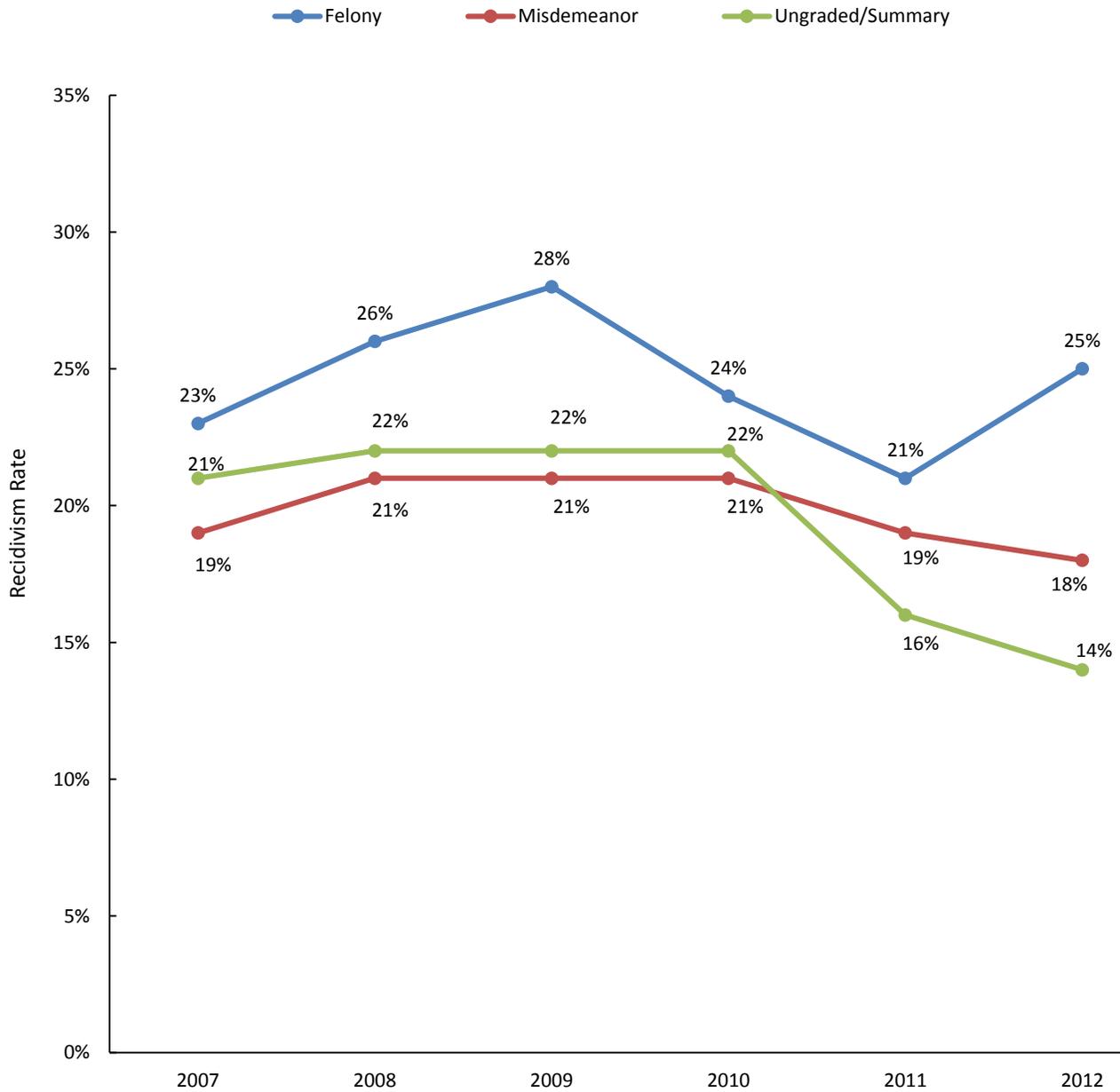
The recidivism rates of felony offenders dropped between 2007 (23%) and 2011 (21%), most notably between 2009 (28%) and 2011 (21%), before increasing again in 2012 (25%). The recidivism rates of misdemeanor offenders decreased between 2007 (19%) and 2012 (18%). In 2008, 2009, and 2010, recidivism rates for these offenders remained constant at 21%. Finally, the recidivism rates of ungraded/summary offenders decreased 36% (or eight percentage points), from a high of 22% in 2008, 2009, and 2010 to a low of 14% in 2012.

To review the total number of recidivists and cases closed by grading by year, please see Appendix B (Table 129).

Table 34: Recidivism Rates by Grading of Offense of Base Case*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
Grading of Offense of Base Case	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Felony	23%	26%	28%	24%	21%	25%
Misdemeanor	19%	21%	21%	21%	19%	18%
Ungraded/Summary	21%	22%	22%	22%	16%	14%

* The grading of the offense of the base case was not reported in PaJCMS for 404 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 314 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 242 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 108 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 84 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 99 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

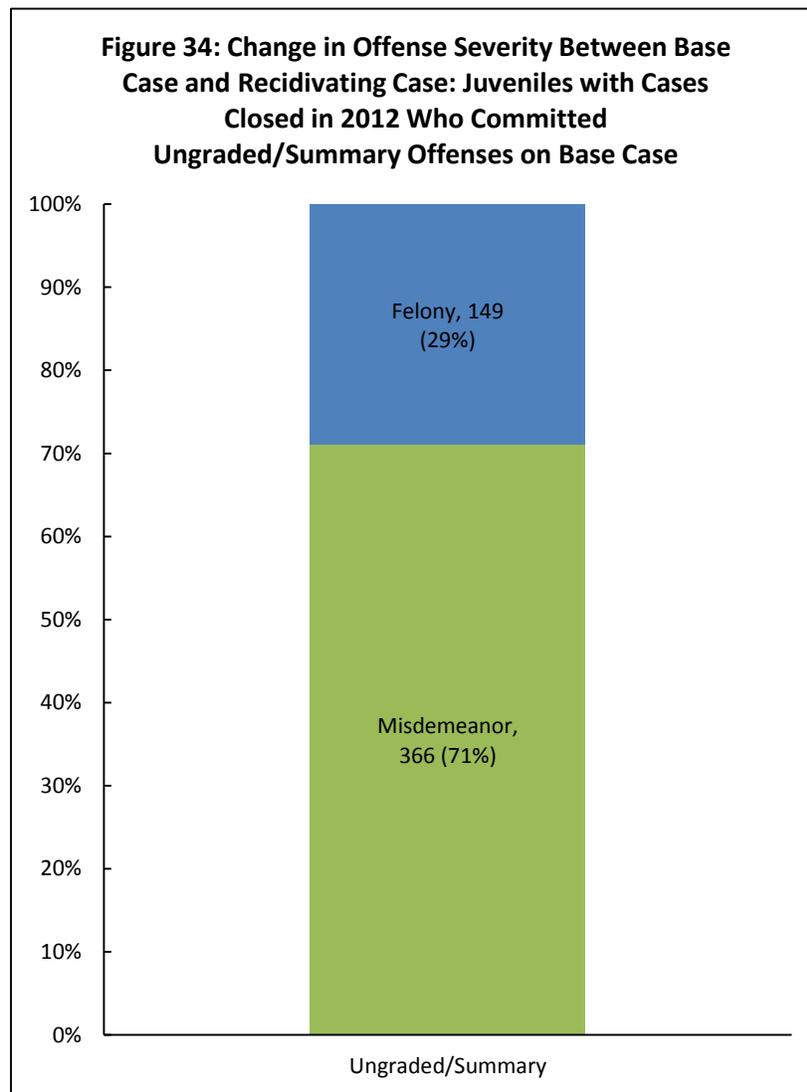
**Figure 33: Recidivism Rates by Grading of Offense of Base Case:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



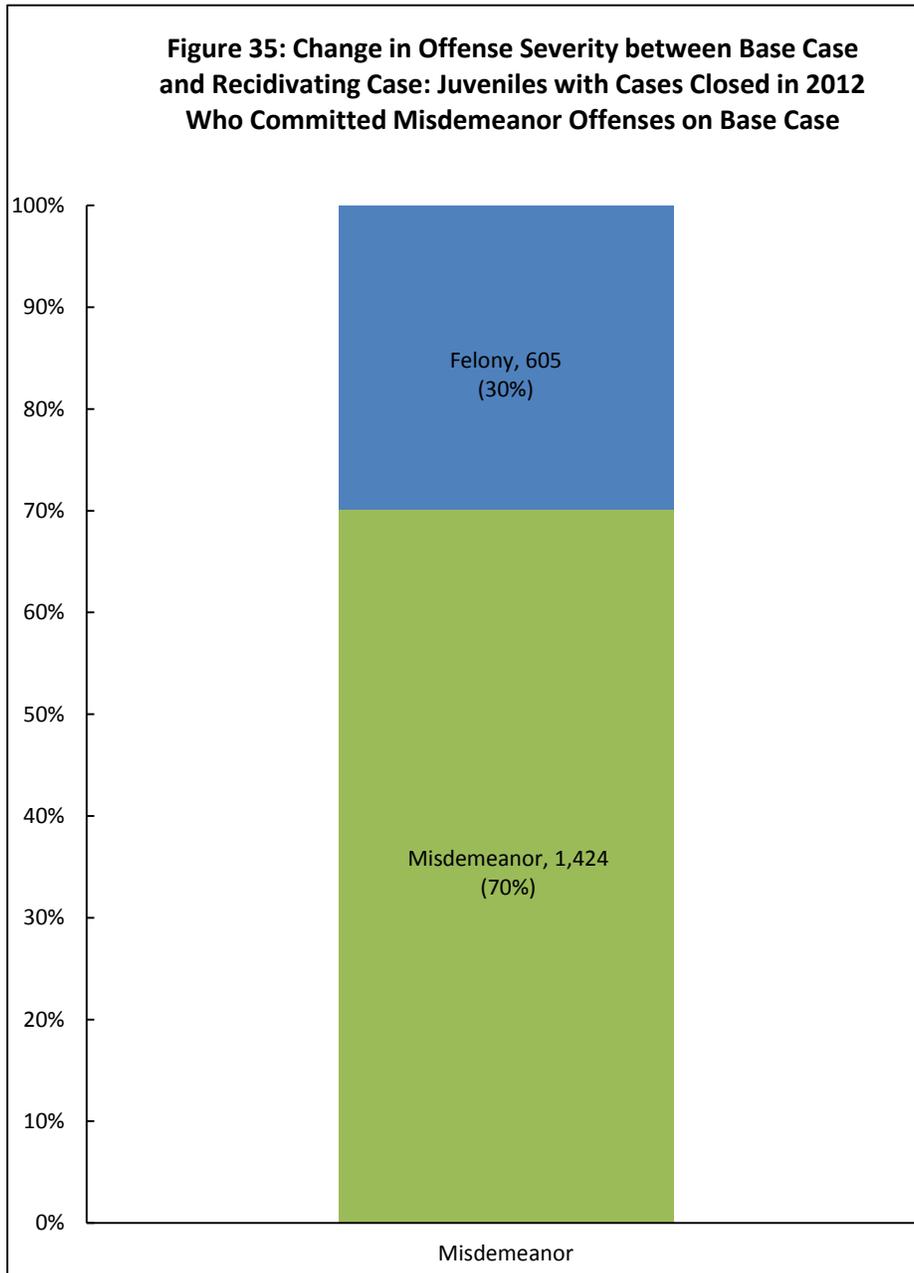
Change in Offense Severity

An analysis was conducted to determine if there was a change in offense severity from the grading of the most serious substantiated offense of the base case closed in 2012 (ungraded/summary, misdemeanor, felony) to the most serious substantiated offense of the recidivating case (misdemeanor or felony).

The majority of recidivists committed misdemeanor offenses when they recidivated, regardless of the grading of the offense of their base case. For instance, as illustrated in Figure 34, 71% (n= 366) of juveniles who committed an ungraded/summary offense on their base case committed a misdemeanor offense on their recidivating case. Approximately 29% (n= 149) of recidivists committed a felony offense when they recidivated.



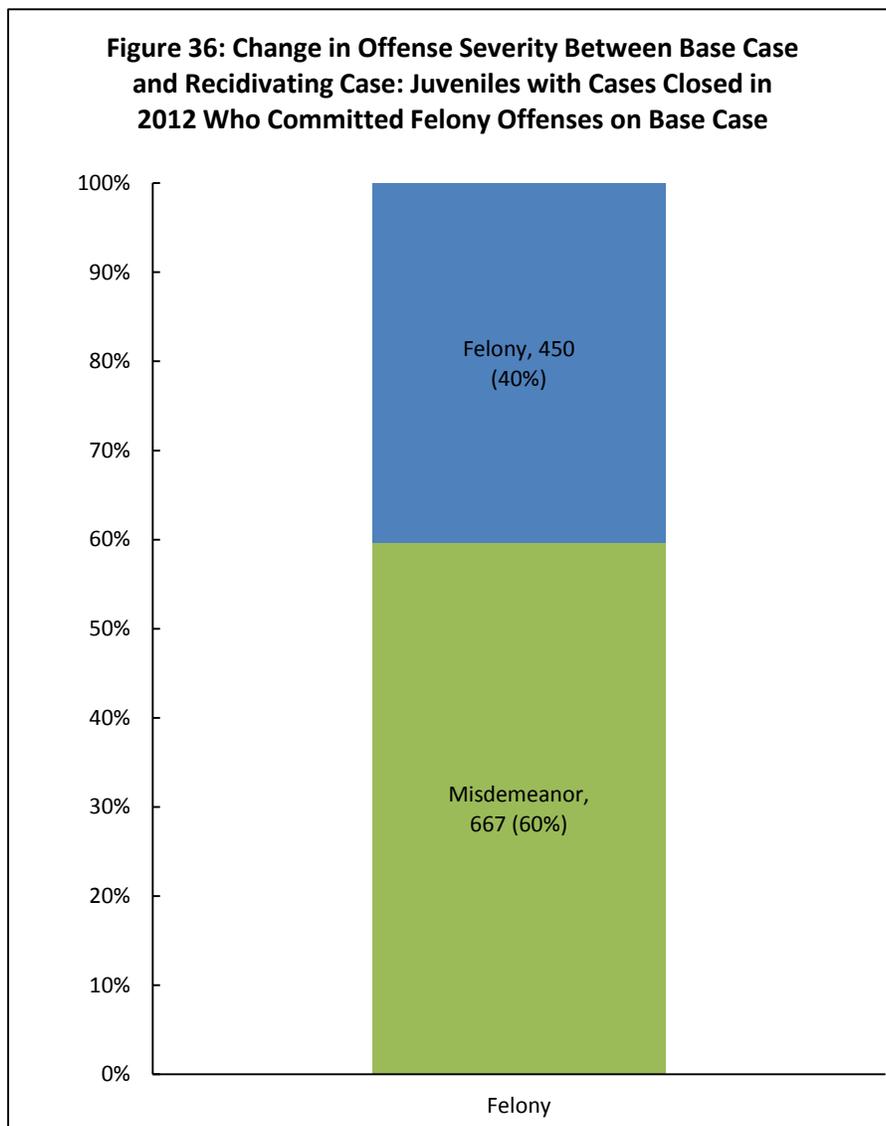
Additionally, 70% (n= 1,424) of juveniles who committed a misdemeanor offense on their base case committed another misdemeanor offense on their recidivating case, while 30% (n= 605) committed a felony offense. This indicates that approximately 70% of misdemeanor offenders remained the same in offense severity, while 30% of misdemeanor offenders increased in offense severity (See Figure 35).



Finally, as illustrated in Figure 36, approximately 60% (n= 667) of juveniles who committed a felony offense on their base case committed a misdemeanor offense on their recidivating case (decreased in severity), while 40% (n= 450) committed another felony offense on their recidivating case (remained the same in offense severity). The change in offense severity was unknown for twenty-one recidivists.²⁸

Compared to juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, similar change in offense severity trends existed. In those years, juveniles were also more likely to commit misdemeanor offenses when they recidivated, regardless of the grading of the offense on their base case.

To examine the change in offense severity of juvenile offenders with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, please see Appendix B (Table 130).



²⁸ The change in offense severity was unknown for twenty-one juveniles because the grading of the offense of their recidivating case was not specified in either PaJCMS or CPCMS.

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

Among juveniles with cases closed in 2012, youth with more formal dispositions (e.g., probation and placement) on their base case had higher recidivism rates than juveniles with less formal dispositions (e.g., informal adjustment and consent decree). For example, 36% (n= 1,157) of juveniles who had a disposition of *placement* recidivated. Approximately 22% (n= 61) of juveniles with a final disposition of *other* recidivated, while 20% (n= 914) of juveniles with a final disposition of *probation* recidivated. In addition, 18% (n= 343) of juveniles with a final disposition of *finer and/or costs or restitution only* recidivated, while 17% (n= 168) of juveniles with a *deferred adjudication* disposition recidivated. Approximately 16% (n= 124) of juveniles who were *warned and counseled* recidivated. Furthermore, 13% of juveniles with a final disposition of *consent decree* (n= 455) and *referred to another agency/individual* (n= 80) recidivated. Finally, juveniles with a final disposition of *protective supervision; dependent* and *informal adjustment* recidivated at the lowest rates: 11% (n= 18 and n= 369, respectively). See Table 35 and Figure 37.

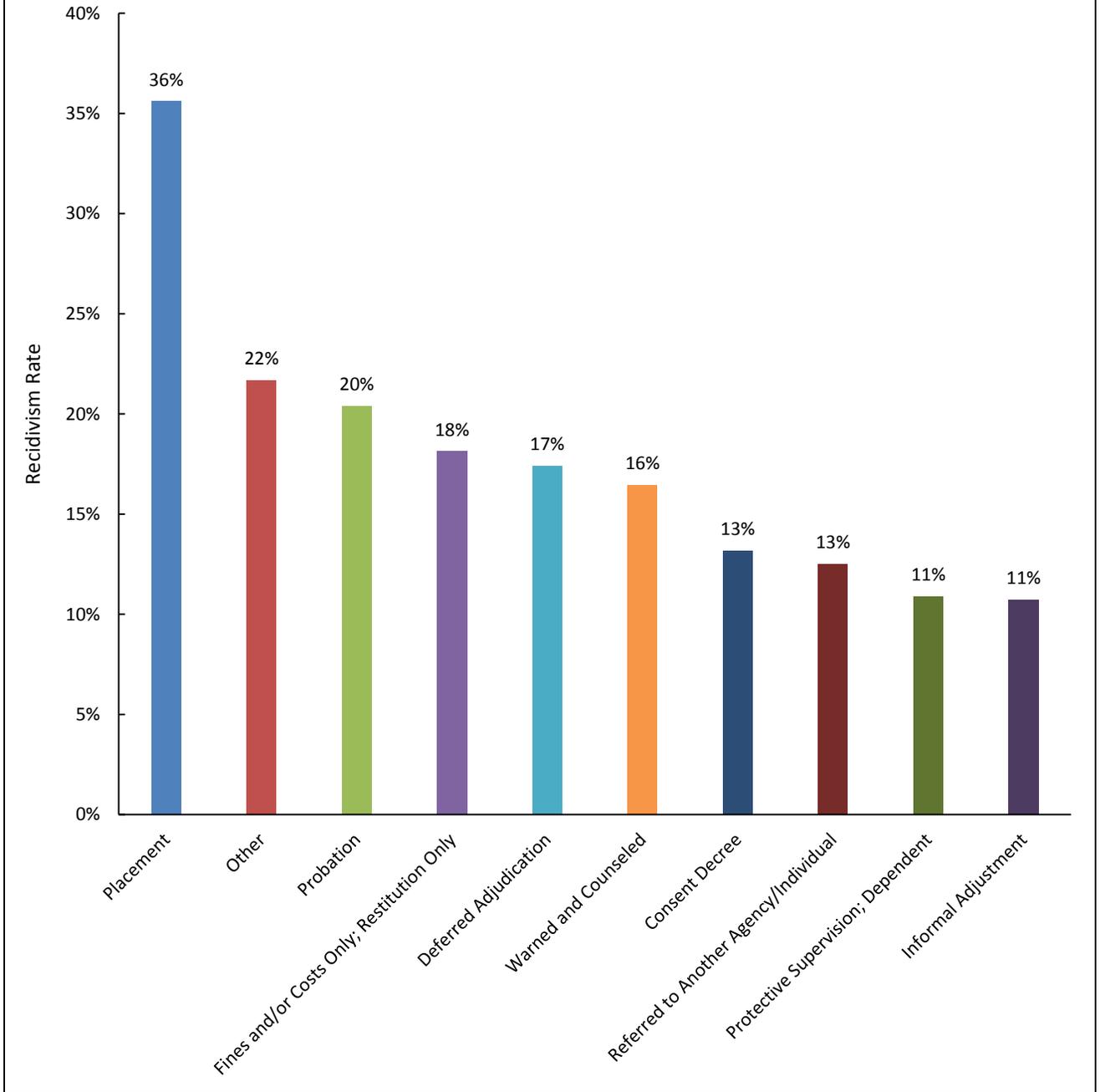
These trends were consistent among all six years examined: youth with more formal dispositions on their base case had higher recidivism rates than juveniles with less formal dispositions.

Please see Appendix B (Table 131) for the total number of recidivists and total number of cases closed by disposition for each year.

Final (Most Recent) Disposition on Base Case	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Recidivism Rate					
Consent Decree	14%	17%	16%	15%	13%	13%
Deferred Adjudication	24%	23%	27%	18%	15%	17%
Fines and/or Costs Only; Restitution Only	22%	21%	22%	22%	16%	18%
Informal Adjustment	15%	17%	17%	15%	10%	11%
Other	27%	31%	32%	31%	24%	22%
Placement	31%	33%	37%	35%	34%	36%
Probation	22%	22%	24%	21%	21%	20%
Protective Supervision; Dependent	14%	20%	13%	10%	3%	11%
Referred to Another Agency/Individual	18%	16%	17%	24%	13%	13%
Warned and Counseled	20%	25%	24%	22%	18%	16%

* The final (most recent) disposition of 311 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Figure 37: Recidivism Rates by Final (Most Recent) Disposition on Juvenile's Base Case: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012*



* To compare the recidivism rates by disposition type of juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 35.

Sex Offender Recidivism Analysis

General Recidivism Rates of Sex Offenders

In 2012, 636 juveniles who committed a sex offense on their base case were closed from probation supervision. Ultimately, 87 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. However, depending on the type of sex offense committed on the juvenile's base case, recidivism rates range from 10% (involuntary deviate sexual intercourse (IDSI)) to 22% (statutory sexual assault) (See Table 36 and Figure 38).

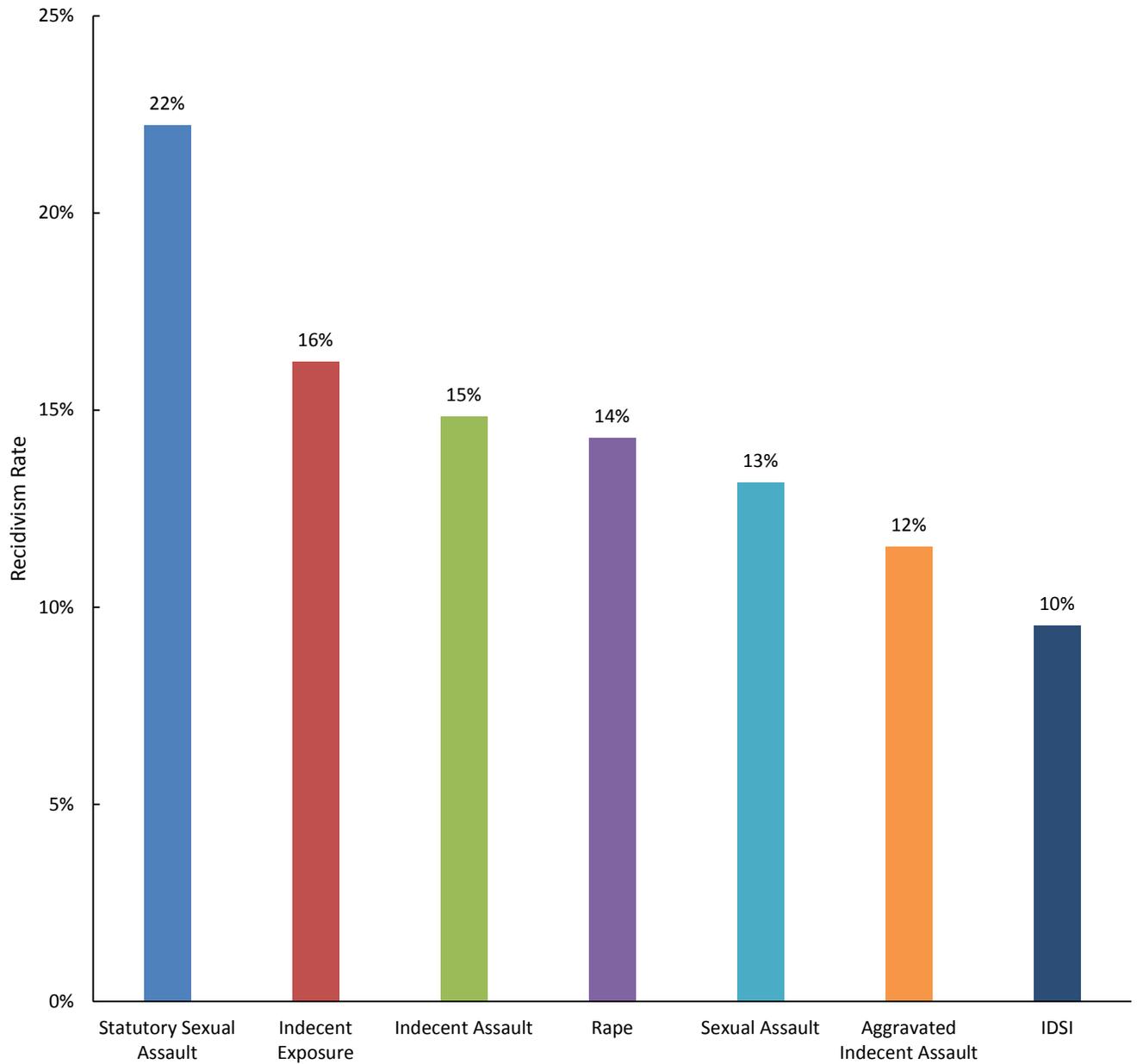
Unfortunately, it is difficult to examine general recidivism trends for sex offenders by sex offense type over the study period because the number of juveniles who committed sex offenses on their base cases each year between 2007 and 2012 was so small, resulting in substantial fluctuations in recidivism rates each year. The exception to this was juveniles who committed indecent assault. Between 2007 and 2012, at least 200 juveniles committed this sex offense on their base case each year. As illustrated in Table 36, the recidivism rates of juveniles who committed this offense fluctuated slightly between 2007 and 2012, with a low of 10% in 2007, while reaching a high of 15% in 2012.

Please see Appendix B (Table 132) for the total number of recidivists and total number of cases closed by sex offense type for each year.

Table 36: General Recidivism Rates* of Juveniles Who Committed a Sex Offense on Their Base Case: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
Sex Offense Committed on Base Case	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aggravated Indecent Assault	15%	15%	3%	10%	19%	12%
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse (IDSI)	11%	12%	13%	14%	10%	10%
Indecent Assault	10%	11%	12%	14%	11%	15%
Indecent Exposure	22%	24%	14%	25%	9%	16%
Rape	15%	12%	19%	14%	22%	14%
Sexual Assault	17%	14%	19%	21%	3%	13%
Statutory Sexual Assault	25%	15%	38%	57%	11%	22%
Total	13%	13%	13%	16%	11%	14%

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

Figure 38: General Recidivism Rates of Juveniles Who Committed a Sex Offense on Their Base Case: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012*



* To compare the recidivism rates by sex offense type for juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 36.

Sex Offenders who Were Adjudicated or Convicted of a Subsequent Sex Offense²⁹

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) adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense within two years of their 2012 case closure. Of the 636 juveniles with a case closed in 2012 who committed a sex offense on their base case, only 14 individuals (or 2.2% 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 rape or aggravated indecent assault (4%) on their base case were most likely to be adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense, followed by those who committed sexual assault (3%) (See also Figure 39).

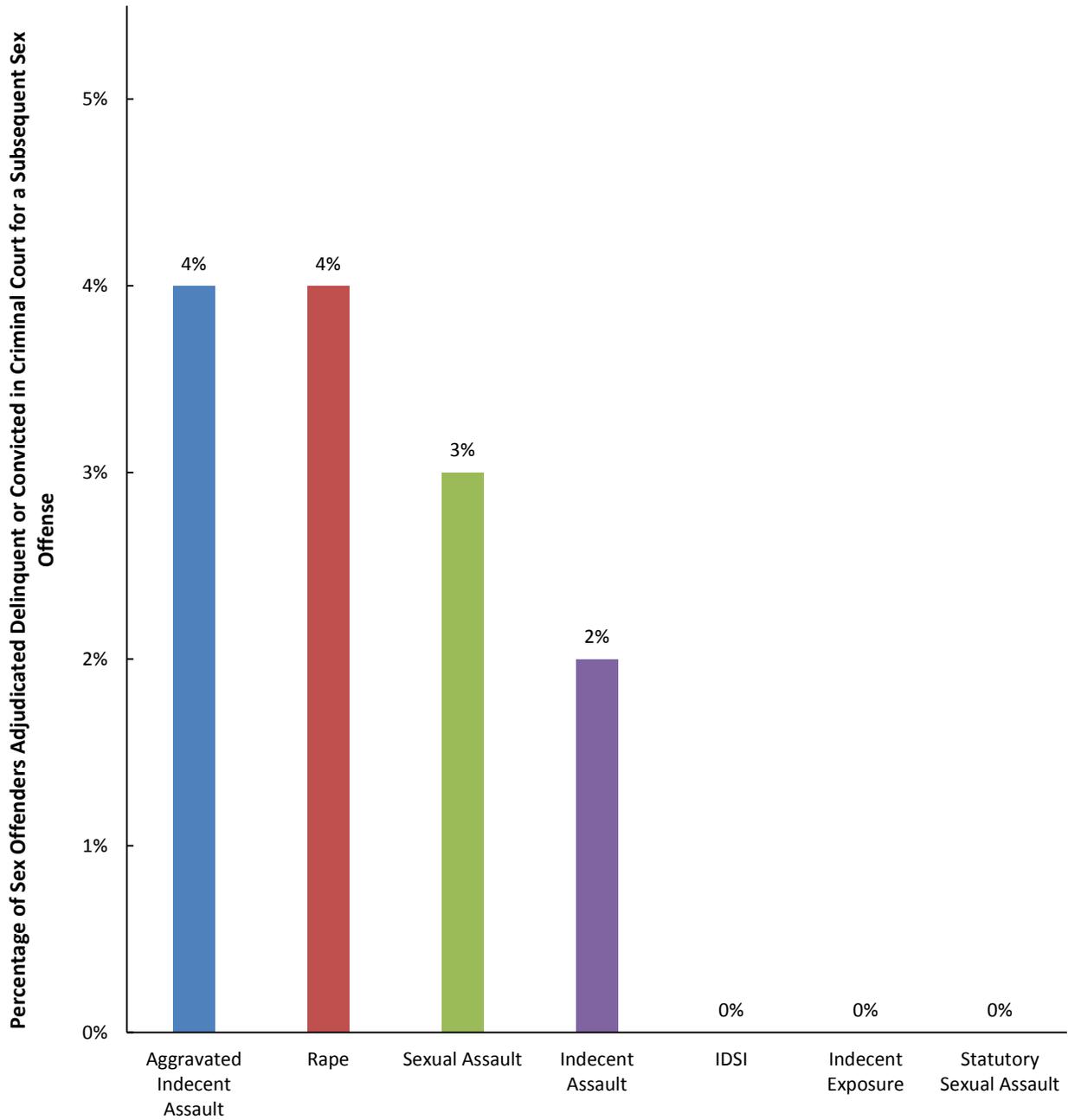
As mentioned in the previous section, it is difficult to examine recidivism trends for sex offenders by sex offense type over the study period because the number of juveniles who committed sex offenses on their base cases each year between 2007 and 2012 was so small. Furthermore, the number of juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense was even smaller. These two issues combined resulted in substantial fluctuations in rates.

Between 2007 and 2012, the rate in which sex offenders were adjudicated delinquent or convicted in criminal court for a subsequent sex offense ranged from 1.0% (in 2009) to 2.3% (in 2010). Please see Appendix B (Table 133) for the total number of recidivists and total number of cases closed by sex offense type for each year.

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 2007-2012						
Sex Offense Committed on Base Case	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aggravated Indecent Assault	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse (IDSI)	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Indecent Assault	0.4%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%
Indecent Exposure	8%	5%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Rape	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%	4%
Sexual Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Statutory Sexual Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	1.4%	1.6%	1.0%	2.3%	1.4%	2.2%

²⁹ 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 part of the first recidivating case that occurred. This differs from the remainder of the report in which the most serious substantiated offense of the first recidivating case was included in the analyses.

Figure 39: Sex Offenders Who Were Adjudicated Delinquent in Juvenile Court or Convicted in Criminal Court for a Subsequent Sex Offense: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2012*



* To compare the recidivism rates by sex offense type for juveniles with cases closed in 2007-2011, please refer to Table 37.

Recidivism Rates and Recidivating 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.

As mentioned previously, it is difficult to examine recidivism trends for sex offenders by sex offense type over the study period because the number of juveniles who committed sex offenses on their base cases each year between 2007 and 2012 was so small, resulting in substantial fluctuations in recidivism rates each year.

Aggravated Indecent Assault

In 2012, 52 juveniles who committed aggravated indecent assault on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department. Six of those juveniles were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another offense within two years, resulting in a 12% recidivism rate (See Table 38). The general recidivism rates for juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 who committed aggravated indecent assault are also presented in Table 38.

Table 38: Aggravated Indecent Assault Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	6	4	1	3	6	6
Non-Recidivists	33	23	29	26	25	46
Total	39	27	30	29	31	52
Recidivism Rate	15%	15%	3%	10%	19%	12%

As shown in Table 39, 26 of the 208 juveniles who committed aggravated indecent assault on their base case between 2007 and 2012 recidivated. Three (1%) of those recidivists committed another sex offense when they recidivated.

Table 39: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Aggravated Indecent Assault on 2007-2012 Base Case	
Offense	Number of Recidivists
Accidents Involving Damage Or Death	2
Aggravated Assault	1
Aggravated Indecent Assault*	1
Burglary	1
Disorderly Conduct	1
DUI	1
False Identification To Law Enforcement	1
Possession of Drugs	3
Possession of Weapon on School Property	3
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Propulsion Of Missiles	1
Rape*	1
Simple Assault	3
Statutory Sexual Assault*	1
Tampering/Fabricating Evidence	1
Theft	4
Total	26

Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse (IDSI)

A total of 105 juveniles who committed involuntary deviate sexual intercourse (IDSI) on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department in 2012. Ten (10%) of those individuals were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another offense within two years (Refer to Table 40). The general recidivism rates for juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 who committed IDSI are also presented in Table 40.

Table 40: Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse (IDSI) Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	7	7	8	10	7	10
Non-Recidivists	54	52	56	59	63	95
Total	61	59	64	69	70	105
Recidivism Rate	11%	12%	13%	14%	10%	10%

As shown in Table 41, 49 of the 428 juveniles who committed IDSI on their base case between 2007 and 2012 recidivated. Five (1%) of those recidivists committed another sex offense when they recidivated.

Table 41: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse (IDSI) on 2007-2012 Base Case	
Offense	Number of Recidivists
Access Device Fraud	1
Aggravated Assault	1
Aggravated Indecent Assault*	1
Arson	1
Burglary	3
Criminal Trespass	2
Disorderly Conduct	2
Firearm-Related Offense	2
Forgery	1
Incest	1
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse*	3
Possession of Drugs	9
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	2
Resisting Arrest Or Law Enforcement	1
Robbery	3
Sexual Assault*	1
Simple Assault	2
Terrorist Threats	1
Theft	8
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	1
Unlawful Restraint	1
Total	49

Indecent Assault

Of the 283 juveniles with a case closed in 2012 who committed indecent assault on their base case, approximately 15% (n= 42) were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court within two years of their base case closure (See Table 42). The general recidivism rates for juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 who committed indecent assault are also presented in Table 42.

Table 42: Indecent Assault Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	24	29	26	29	32	42
Non-Recidivists	209	229	200	172	254	241
Total	233	258	226	201	286	283
Recidivism Rate	10%	11%	12%	14%	11%	15%

As shown in Table 43, 181 of the 1,487 juveniles who committed indecent assault on their base case between 2007 and 2012 recidivated. Twenty-five (2%) of those recidivists committed another sex offense when they recidivated.

Table 43: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Indecent Assault on 2007-2012 Base Case**

Offense	Number of Recidivists
Aggravated Assault	2
Aggravated Indecent Assault*	4
Burglary	5
Corruption Of Minors	2
Criminal Mischief	4
Criminal Trespass	9
Disorderly Conduct	3
DUI	3
Endangering Welfare Of Children	1
False Reports To Law Enforcement	2
Firearm-Related Offense	4
Fleeing Or Alluding Police	2
Forgery	2
Harassment/Stalking	2
Hindering Apprehension	1
IDSI*	3
Indecent Assault*	12
Indecent Exposure*	3
Institutional Vandalism	1
Obstructing Law/Government Function	1
Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia	5
Possession Of Drugs	22
Possession Of Obscene Materials	1
Possession With Intent To Deliver	10
Retail Theft	3
Robbery	8
Sexual Abuse Of Children	1
Sexual Assault*	2
Simple Assault	24
Statutory Sexual Assault*	1
Terroristic Threats	4
Theft	28
Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle	1
Weapons Offense	5
Total	181

**The most serious substantiated offense of one juvenile's recidivating case was unknown.

Indecent Exposure³⁰

In 2012, a total of 37 juveniles who committed indecent exposure on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department. Six of those juveniles were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another offense within two years, equating to a 16% recidivism rate (See Table 44). The general recidivism rates for juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 who committed indecent exposure are also presented in Table 44.

Table 44: Indecent Exposure Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	8	9	7	7	4	6
Non-Recidivists	28	28	43	21	41	31
Total	36	37	50	28	45	37
Recidivism Rate	22%	24%	14%	25%	9%	16%

³⁰ Of the 233 juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 whose most serious **substantiated** offense was indecent exposure, the most serious **alleged** offense for 166 of those juveniles was also indecent exposure. The most serious **alleged** offense for the remaining juveniles was as follows: a more serious sex offense (n= 35), simple assault (n= 2), aggravated assault (n= 2), terroristic threats (n= 2), making of child pornography (n= 1), possession of weapon on school property (n= 1), possession of prohibited offensive weapons (n= 1), and possession of obscene materials (n= 1). The most serious **alleged** offense was unknown for 22 juveniles.

As shown in Table 45, 41 of the 233 juveniles who committed indecent exposure on their base case between 2007 and 2012 recidivated. Six (3%) of those recidivists committed another sex offense.

Table 45: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Indecent Exposure on 2007- 2012 Base Case	
Offense	Number of Recidivists
Aggravated Assault	1
Burglary	6
Criminal Mischief	2
Disorderly Conduct	1
DUI	2
Firearm-Related Offense	1
Fleeing Or Attempting To Elude Police	2
Harassment/Stalking	1
Indecent Assault*	2
Indecent Exposure*	3
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2
Possession of Drugs	3
Possession with Intent to Deliver	2
Robbery	2
Simple Assault	4
Statutory Sexual Assault*	1
Terroristic Threats	3
Theft	3
Total	41

Rape

A total of 112 juveniles who committed rape on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department in 2012. Sixteen (14%) of those individuals were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court for another offense within two years (Refer to Table 46). The general recidivism rates for juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 who committed rape are also presented in Table 46.

Table 46: Rape Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	7	5	10	10	8	16
Non-Recidivists	39	38	44	60	28	96
Total	46	43	54	70	36	112
Recidivism Rate	15%	12%	19%	14%	22%	14%

As shown in Table 47, 56 of the 361 juveniles who committed rape on their base case between 2007 and 2012 recidivated. Seven (2%) of those recidivists committed another sex offense when they recidivated.

Table 47: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Rape on 2007-2012 Base Case**	
Offense	Number of Recidivists
Aggravated Indecent Assault*	2
Burglary	1
Criminal Trespass	1
Disorderly Conduct	2
DUI	2
False Identification To Law Enforcement	1
False Reports To Law Enforcement	1
Indecent Exposure*	1
Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse*	1
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession of Drugs	6
Possession with Intent to Deliver	3
Rape*	1
Resisting Arrest Or Law Enforcement	1
Robbery	2
Sexual Abuse Of Children	1
Sexual Assault*	1
Simple Assault	11
Statutory Sexual Assault*	1
Terroristic Threats	1
Theft	9
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	3
Weapons Offenses	2
Total	55

**The most serious substantiated offense of one juvenile's recidivating case was unknown.

Sexual Assault

As shown in Table 48 below, 38 juveniles who committed sexual assault on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department in 2012. Five (13%) of those juveniles recidivated. The general recidivism rates for juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 who committed sexual assault are also presented in Table 48.

Table 48: Sexual Assault Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	2	2	3	6	1	5
Non-Recidivists	10	12	13	23	36	33
Total	12	14	16	29	37	38
Recidivism Rate	17%	14%	19%	21%	3%	13%

As shown in Table 49, 19 of the 146 juveniles who committed sexual assault on their base case between 2007 and 2012 recidivated. One (0.7%) of those recidivists committed another sex offense.

Table 49: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Sexual Assault on 2007-2012 Base Case	
Offense	Number of Recidivists
Burglary	1
DUI	2
False Reports To Law Enforcement	1
Firearms-Related Offense	1
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession Of Drugs	5
Possession of Instrument of Crime	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver	1
Robbery	1
Simple Assault	3
Statutory Sexual Assault*	1
Terroristic Threats	1
Total	19

Statutory Sexual Assault

As illustrated by Table 50, nine juveniles who committed statutory sexual assault on their base case were closed from a juvenile probation department in 2012. Approximately 22% (n= 2) of those individuals were adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court or convicted in criminal court within two years. The general recidivism rates for juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 who committed statutory sexual assault are also presented in Table 50.

Table 50: Statutory Sexual Assault Recidivism Rate: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	2	2	6	4	1	2
Non-Recidivists	6	11	10	3	8	7
Total	8	13	16	7	9	9
Recidivism Rate	25%	15%	38%	47%	11%	22%

As shown in Table 51, 17 of the 62 juveniles who committed sexual assault on their base case between 2007 and 2012 recidivated. None of those recidivists committed another sex offense.

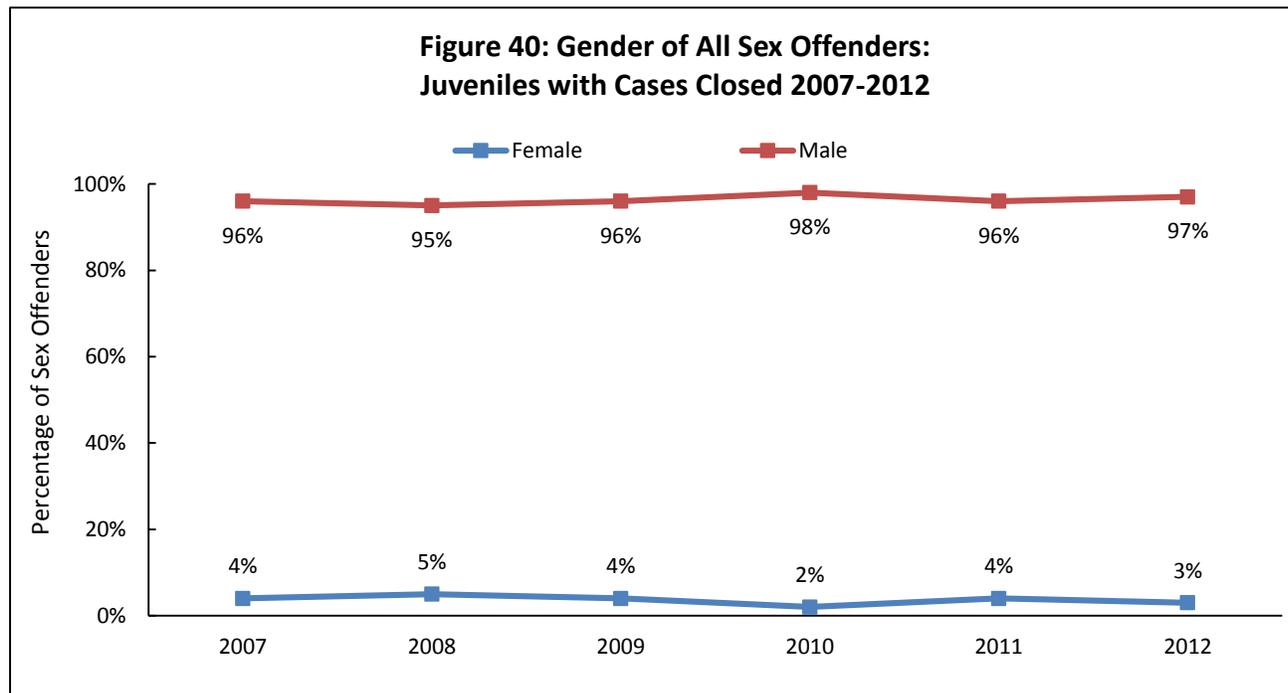
Table 51: Most Serious Substantiated Offense of Recidivating Case for Juveniles who Committed Statutory Sexual Assault on 2007-2012 Base Case	
Offense	Number of Recidivists
Aggravated Assault	1
Burglary	1
Fleeing Or Attempting to Allude Police	1
Interference in Custody Of Children	1
Possession of Drugs	2
Retail Theft	3
Simple Assault	1
Terroristic Threats	1
Theft	6
Total	17

Gender of Sex Offenders

In 2012, the overwhelming majority of juveniles identified as sex offenders were male (97%; n= 614). Only 3% (n= 22) were female. Across all six years examined, the overwhelming majority of sex offenders were male. See Table 52 and Figure 40.

Table 52: Gender of All Sex Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
Gender	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
Female	16	4%	22	5%	16	4%	10	2%	23	4%	22	3%
Male	418	96%	420	95%	429	96%	423	98%	491	96%	614	97%
Total	434		442		445		433		514		636	

* The gender was not reported in PaJCMS for 1 sex offender with a case closed in 2007, 9 sex offenders with a case closed in 2008, and 12 sex offenders with a case closed in 2009.



Race and Ethnicity of Sex Offenders

Among all juveniles with cases closed in 2012, the majority of identified sex offenders were White Non-Hispanic (55%; n= 323), followed by Black Non-Hispanic (34%; n= 199). About 11% (n= 63) were Hispanic, and less than 1% (n= 1) was Asian Non-Hispanic.

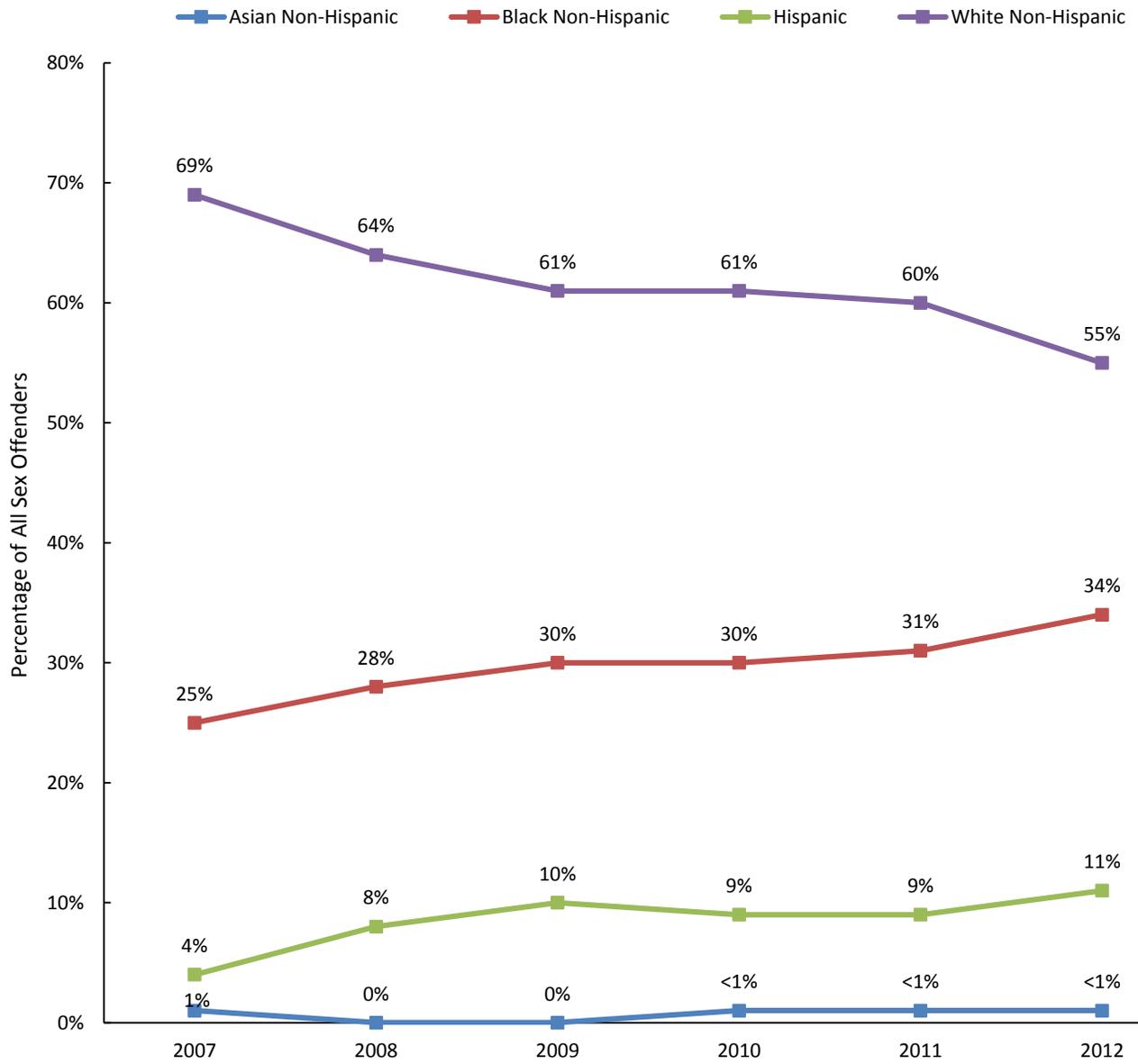
The percentage of identified sex offenders who were White Non-Hispanic steadily decreased between 2007 and 2012. In this six-year time period, the percentage of sex offenders identified as White Non-Hispanic decreased 20% (or fourteen percentage points), from 69% in 2007 to 55% in 2012. In that same time period, the percentage of sex offenders identified as Black Non-Hispanic increased 36% (or nine percentage points), from a low of 25% in 2007 to 34% in 2012. Similarly, the percentage of sex offenders identified as Hispanic increased from 4% to 11% between 2007 and 2012. Finally, the percentage of sex offenders identified as Asian Non-Hispanic did not change substantially between 2007 and 2012. Refer to Table 53 and Figure 41.

**Table 53: Race and Ethnicity of All Sex Offenders*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
Asian Non-Hispanic	5	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Black Non-Hispanic	108	25%	122	28%	130	30%	120	30%	153	31%	199	34%
Hispanic	19	4%	33	8%	42	10%	36	9%	42	9%	63	11%
White Non-Hispanic	297	69%	281	64%	268	61%	244	61%	297	60%	323	55%
Total	429		436		440		403		493		586	

* The race and/or ethnicity was not reported in PaJCMS for 6 sex offenders with a case closed in 2007, 15 sex offenders with a case closed in 2008, 17 sex offenders with a case closed in 2009, 30 sex offenders with a case closed in 2010, 21 sex offenders with a case closed in 2011, and 50 sex offenders with a case closed in 2012.

**Figure 41: Race and Ethnicity of All Sex Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Family Status of Sex Offenders

In 2012, identified sex offenders were most likely to have a family status of parents never married (47%; n= 282), followed by parents separated/divorced (28%; n= 170) and parents married (21%; n= 127). Only 4% (n= 24) of identified sex offenders had a family status of one or both parents deceased.

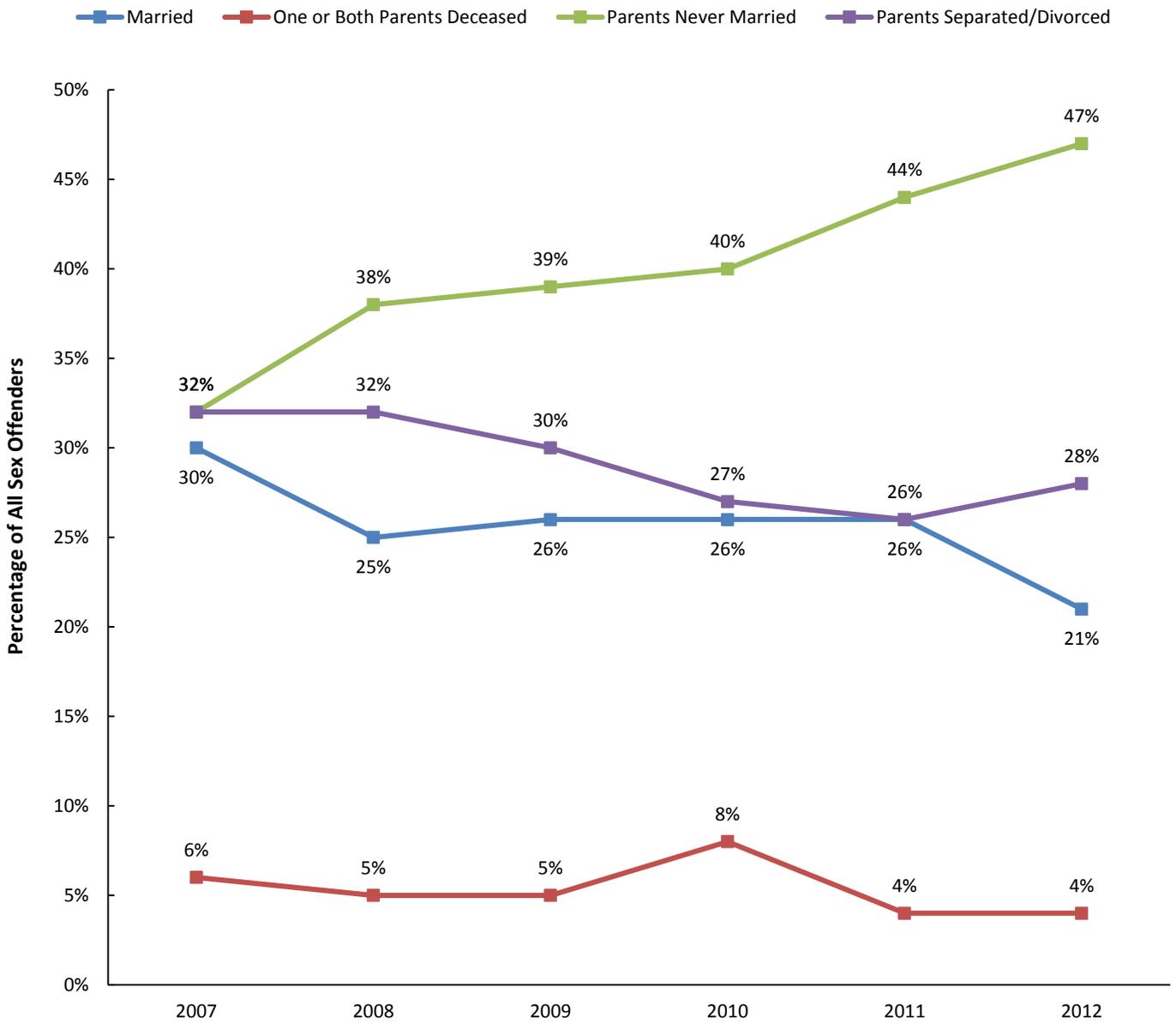
The percentage of sex offenders with a family status of parents never married increased steadily between 2007 and 2012. In fact, the percentage of sex offenders with this family status increased almost 50% (or fifteen percentage points) in this time period. Conversely, the percentage of sex offenders with a family status of parents married and parents separated/divorced steadily decreased between 2007 and 2012 (nine percentage points and four percentage points, respectively). There was not a substantial change in the percentage of sex offenders with one or both parents deceased in the six-year time period examined. See Table 54 and Figure 42.

**Table 54: Family Status of All Sex Offenders*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Family Status	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed	Number of Juveniles	Percentage of Cases Closed
Married	121	30%	105	25%	111	26%	104	26%	129	26%	127	21%
One or Both Parents Deceased	24	6%	22	5%	21	5%	31	8%	20	4%	24	4%
Parents Never Married	128	32%	159	38%	167	39%	159	40%	216	44%	282	47%
Parents Separated/Divorced	130	32%	133	32%	129	30%	106	27%	126	26%	170	28%
Total	403		419		428		400		491		603	

* The family status was not reported in PaJCMS for 32 sex offenders with a case closed in 2007, 32 sex offenders with a case closed in 2008, 29 sex offenders with a case closed in 2009, 33 sex offenders with a case closed in 2010, 23 sex offenders with a case closed in 2011, and 33 sex offenders with a case closed in 2012.

**Figure 42: Family Status of All Sex Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Section 5. County Class Size

Cautionary Note

It is critically important to note that expunged cases create a significant limitation to the current 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case expungement were omitted from the study's sample, unless they had a separate case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 that was not expunged. Due to a change in the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules, however, identifying information can now be retained for research purposes. Beginning with 2015 case closures, expunged cases will no longer impact the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's ability to calculate recidivism rates.

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 treatment and 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. Each county's six-year recidivism rates are displayed in the tables below. For the number of recidivists, the number of juveniles closed, and the total number of expunged cases for each year examined, refer to Table 1 found on pages 12-20.

Philadelphia County is the only county in Class 1. Philadelphia's recidivism rates for juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 ranged from 22% to 32%. See Table 55.

Table 55: Recidivism Rates of Class 1						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Philadelphia	29%	28%	32%	23%	22%	24%

Allegheny County is the only county in Class 2. As shown in Table 56, Allegheny County’s recidivism rates for juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 ranged from 16% to 29%.

Table 56: Recidivism Rates of Class 2						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Allegheny	16%	28%	29%	26%	19%	18%

Table 57 presents the recidivism rates of Class 2A counties: Bucks County, Delaware County, and Montgomery County.

Table 57: Recidivism Rates of Class 2A Counties						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bucks	20%	20%	22%	25%	22%	21%
Delaware	22%	16%	24%	24%	21%	21%
Montgomery	21%	24%	25%	25%	17%	15%

The recidivism rates of Class 3 counties are provided in Table 58 below.

Table 58: Recidivism Rates of Class 3 Counties						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Berks	20%	22%	18%	18%	18%	13%
Chester	19%	18%	20%	19%	17%	13%
Dauphin	22%	25%	26%	23%	22%	24%
Erie	21%	24%	22%	19%	17%	19%
Lackawanna	25%	24%	20%	30%	20%	28%
Lancaster	28%	25%	18%	14%	14%	14%
Lehigh	10%	12%	15%	20%	19%	19%
Luzerne	21%	17%	17%	15%	11%	11%
Northampton	16%	18%	17%	17%	14%	17%
Westmoreland	13%	17%	17%	18%	16%	13%
York	24%	25%	25%	25%	20%	25%

Class 4 counties' recidivism rates are presented in Table 59.

Table 59: Recidivism Rates of Class 4 Counties						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Beaver	17%	15%	17%	17%	11%	15%
Butler	19%	12%	18%	15%	13%	24%
Cambria	16%	21%	24%	23%	14%	17%
Cumberland	29%	20%	31%	28%	18%	31%
Fayette	13%	16%	14%	17%	15%	11%
Schuylkill	13%	17%	15%	19%	14%	19%
Washington	25%	27%	21%	24%	17%	17%

Table 60 presents the recidivism rates of Class 5 counties.

Table 60: Recidivism Rates of Class 5 Counties						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Blair	9%	17%	27%	19%	19%	25%
Centre	11%	20%	17%	30%	12%	3%
Franklin	24%	20%	23%	24%	23%	23%
Lawrence	17%	14%	20%	20%	14%	21%
Lebanon	30%	23%	27%	29%	23%	27%
Lycoming	29%	29%	26%	27%	27%	24%
Mercer	19%	12%	18%	16%	16%	16%
Monroe	9%	15%	11%	21%	16%	12%
Northumberland	22%	23%	24%	22%	19%	18%

Class 6 counties' recidivism rates are presented in Table 61.

Table 61: Recidivism Rates of Class 6 Counties						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adams	23%	27%	25%	20%	15%	21%
Armstrong	14%	19%	20%	29%	18%	16%
Bedford	14%	22%	14%	22%	18%	8%
Bradford	19%	17%	22%	24%	17%	11%
Carbon	8%	14%	20%	14%	22%	14%
Clarion	45%	22%	20%	25%	17%	25%
Clearfield	25%	20%	12%	33%	14%	12%
Clinton	0%	29%	24%	26%	20%	18%
Columbia	17%	18%	14%	15%	21%	14%
Crawford	17%	18%	26%	24%	18%	17%
Elk	22%	21%	33%	27%	29%	9%
Greene	8%	20%	12%	6%	3%	8%
Huntingdon	23%	14%	17%	12%	14%	21%
Indiana	13%	17%	14%	23%	10%	15%
Jefferson	25%	19%	26%	28%	32%	33%
McKean	27%	23%	24%	18%	13%	24%
Mifflin	36%	27%	27%	21%	23%	32%
Pike	12%	14%	14%	14%	17%	8%
Somerset	9%	11%	10%	24%	21%	11%
Susquehanna	23%	23%	13%	13%	19%	20%
Tioga	24%	18%	16%	13%	17%	16%
Venango	9%	19%	13%	10%	13%	20%
Warren	15%	17%	23%	10%	24%	11%
Wayne	20%	15%	11%	13%	10%	17%

The recidivism rates of Class 7 counties are provided in Table 62.

Table 62: Recidivism Rates of Class 7 Counties						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Juniata	33%	25%	41%	18%	18%	23%
Perry	21%	29%	17%	34%	30%	33%
Snyder	27%	24%	31%	9%	19%	16%
Union	18%	36%	12%	10%	24%	47%
Wyoming	28%	14%	9%	22%	15%	14%

Table 63 displays Class 8 recidivism rates.

Table 63: Recidivism Rates of Class 8 Counties						
County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cameron	20%	14%	22%	56%	*N/A	0%
Forest	33%	14%	8%	0%	25%	0%
Fulton	6%	13%	9%	27%	13%	6%
Montour	19%	22%	32%	13%	30%	36%
Potter	15%	17%	5%	10%	10%	11%
Sullivan	0%	13%	0%	*N/A	0%	*N/A

*N/A: There were no juveniles with a case closed from this county in this year. Therefore, there is no recidivism rate to report.

Section 6. Program and Out-of-Home Service Variables: Summary of Key Findings

- Between 2007 and 2012, the rate of receiving out-of-home services remained relatively consistent for non-recidivists. However, the rate of receiving out-of-home services increased about 11% (or six percentage points) for recidivists, from 52% (in 2007) to 58% (in 2012) (page 115).
- Between 2007 and 2012, juveniles who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience recidivated at a rate at least two times as high as that of juveniles who had no out-of-home experience (page 117).
- Across the six-years examined, juveniles with no out-of-home experience had the lowest recidivism rates, while juveniles with both detention AND placement experiences had the highest recidivism rates. Juveniles who had an experience at a detention/shelter only or placement only had very similar recidivism rates between 2007 and 2009, though in 2010, 2011, and 2012, the former had much lower recidivism rates, on average, than the latter (page 118).
- As the total number of dispositional placement episodes in a juvenile's offense history increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism. This was consistent across all six years examined (page 122).
- Generally, across the six years examined, juveniles who spent more time receiving out-of-home services had the highest recidivism rates, while juveniles who spent less time receiving out-of-home services had lower recidivism rates. While rates fluctuated from year to year, these trends generally held constant from 2007-2012 (page 126).

Section 6. Program and Out-of-Home Service Variables

Below is an analysis of juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure who received an out-of-home service³¹ (detention/shelter or dispositional placement³²) 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 xx to xx, the case histories of all juveniles in the study 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 Tables 64 and Figure 43, among juveniles with cases closed in 2012, approximately 36% (n= 6,992) 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 (58% vs. 31%, respectively).

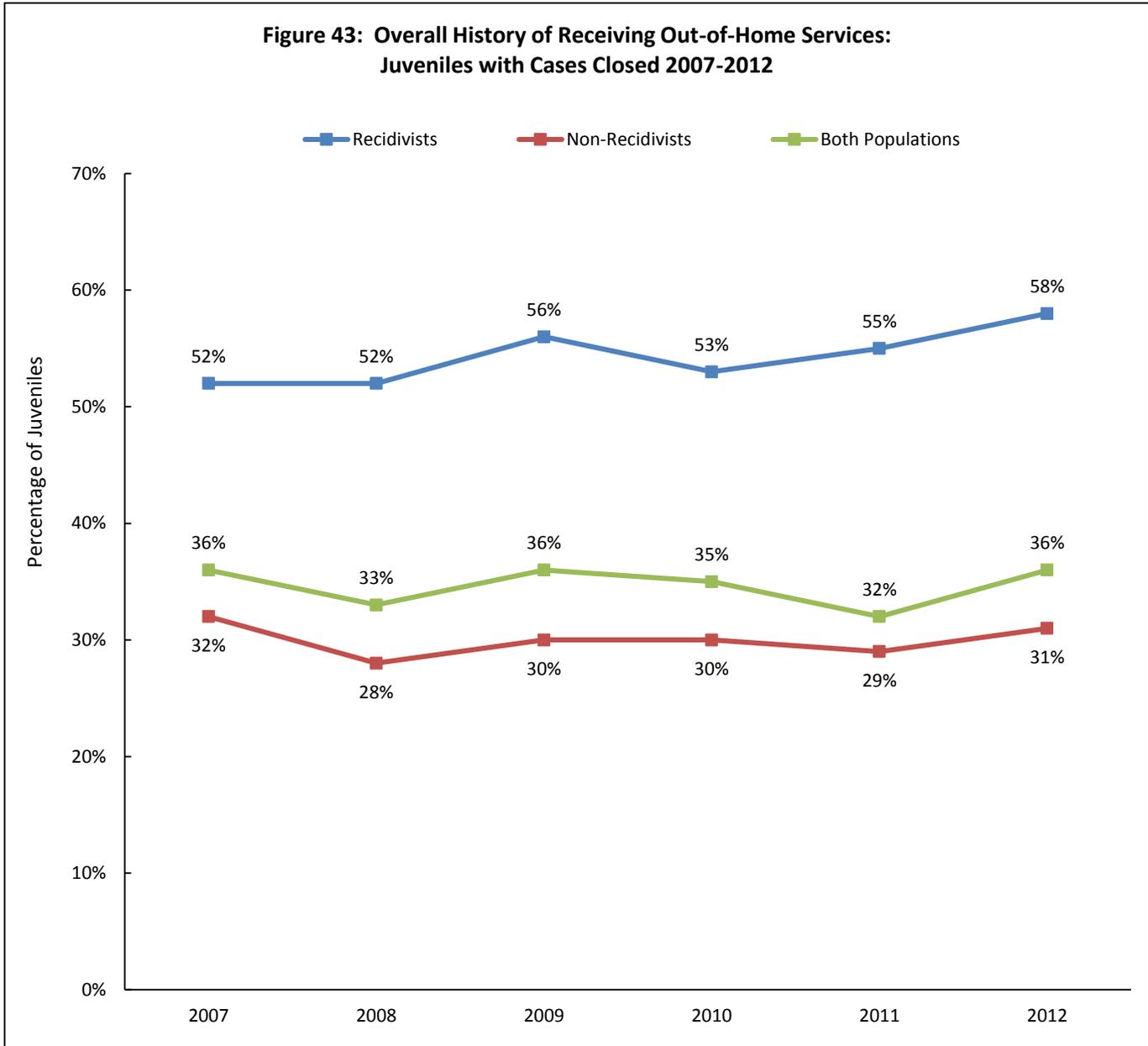
Please see Appendix B (Table 134) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed for those who did and those who did not receive out-of-home services for each year.

Table 64: Overall History of Receiving Out-of-Home Services: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Rate of Receiving Services					
Recidivists	52%	52%	56%	53%	55%	58%
Non-Recidivists	32%	28%	30%	30%	29%	31%
Both Populations	36%	33%	36%	35%	32%	36%

³¹ The term out-of-home service is used to describe, in general, experiences in either detention/shelter facilities or placement facilities.

³² 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.

Between 2007 and 2012, the rate of receiving out-of-home services remained relatively consistent for non-recidivists. However, the rate of receiving out-of-home services increased about 11% (or six percentage points) for recidivists, from 52% (in 2007) to 58% (in 2012).

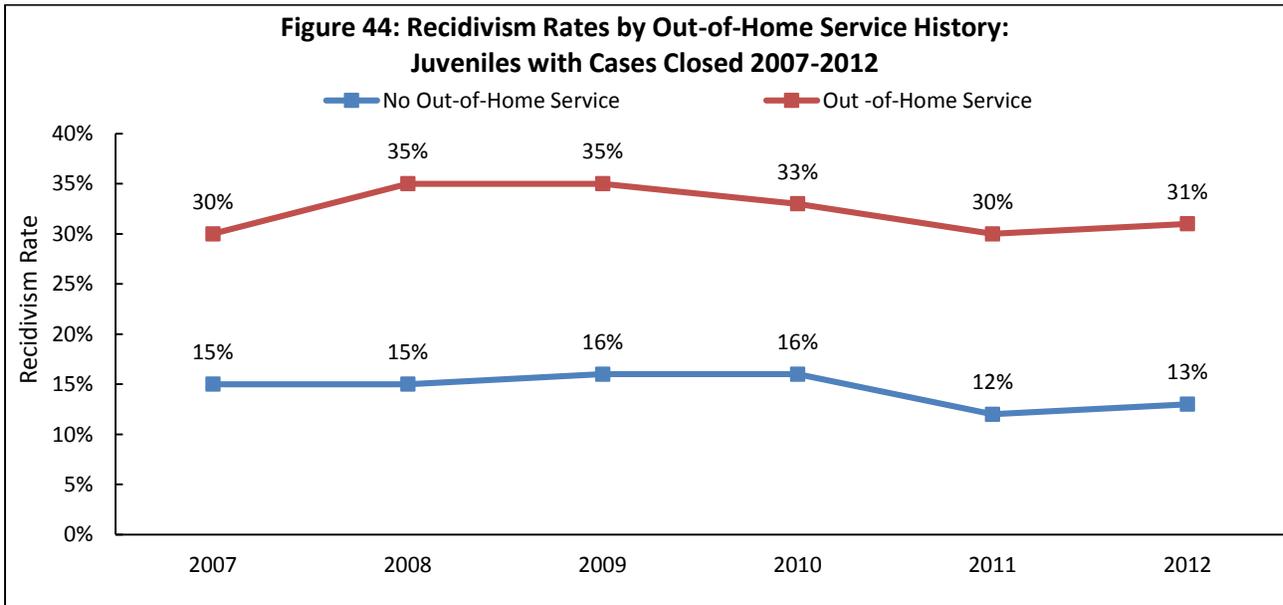


As shown in Table 65 and Figure 44, juveniles with cases closed in 2012 who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience recidivated at a rate almost 2.5 times that of juveniles who had no out-of-home experience (31% vs. 13%, respectively). This trend was consistent across all six years examined.

Please see Appendix B (Table 135) 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.

**Table 65: Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service History:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service										
Recidivism Rate	15%	30%	15%	35%	16%	35%	16%	33%	12%	30%	13%	31%



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.

Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service Experience

As displayed in Table 66 and Figure 45, only 13% (n= 1,529) of juveniles with a 2012 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 recidivated at a rate of 22% (n= 583). Similarly, approximately three out of every ten (31%; n= 237) juveniles who only had an out-of-home experience at a placement facility recidivated. Juveniles who had experiences at a detention/shelter facility AND a placement facility recidivated at the highest rate: 38% (n= 1,330).

Across the six years examined, juveniles with no out-of-home experience had the lowest recidivism rates, while juveniles with both detention AND placement experiences had the highest recidivism rates. Juveniles who had an experience in only a placement facility (i.e., no shelter/detention) generally had the second highest recidivism rates, with the exception of 2009, in which juveniles with only a detention/shelter experience had the second highest recidivism rate.

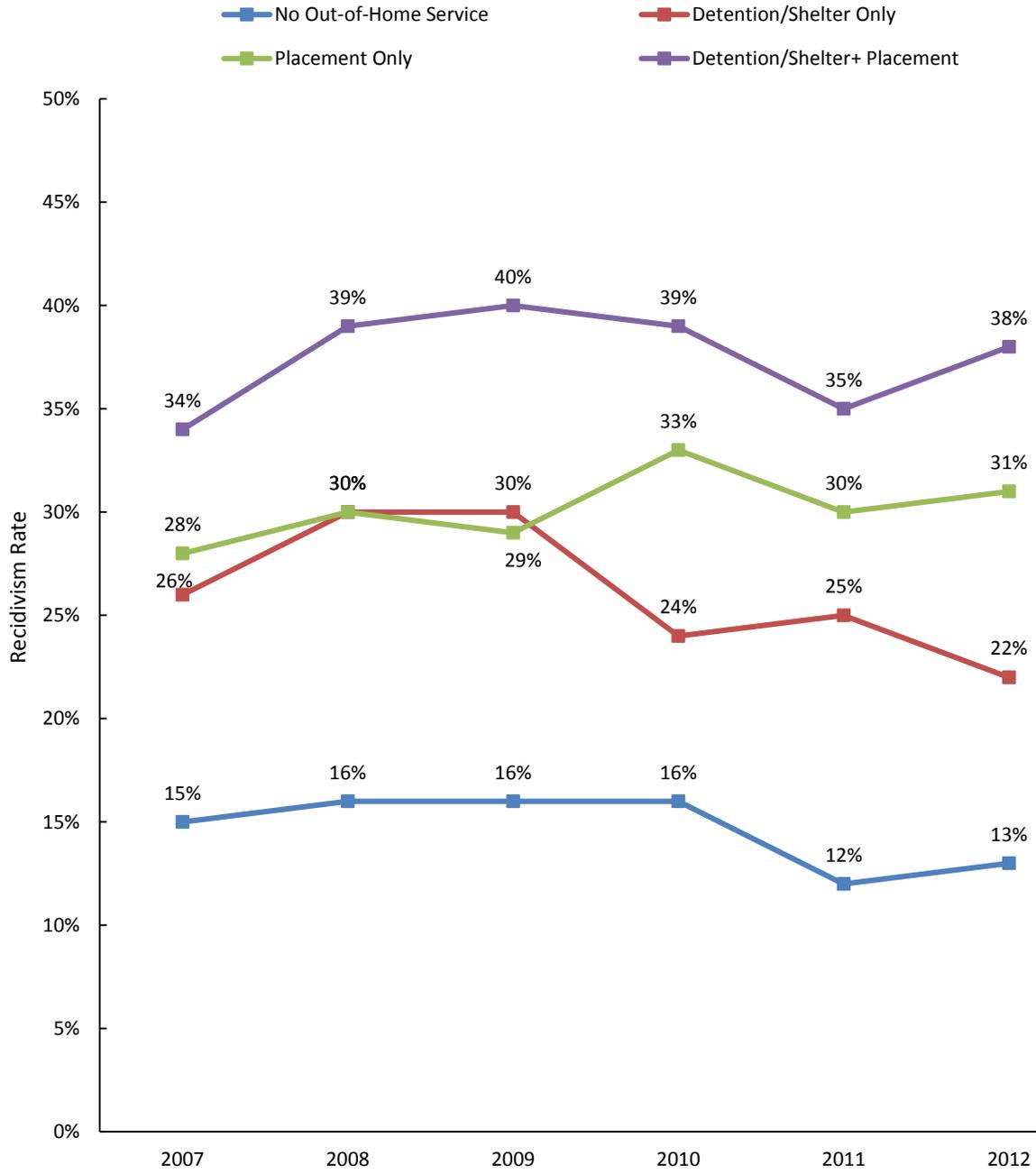
The average recidivism rates for youth who had been in detention/shelter AND placement increased about 11% (or four percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 34% to 38%. Similarly, the recidivism rates for youth who had been in placement only increased about 11% (or three percentage points) in that same time period, from 28% to 31%. Conversely, the recidivism rates of youth who had been in detention/shelter only decreased about 15% (or four percentage points), from 26% to 22%. The recidivism rates of youth who had no out-of-home service experience remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2010, before dropping to 12% in 2011. These juveniles' recidivism rates increased slightly in 2012.

Please see Appendix B (Table 136) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by out-of-home service experience by year.

**Table 66: Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service Experience:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Out-of-Home Service Experience	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	2011 Recidivism Rate	2012 Recidivism Rate
No Out-of-Home Service	15%	16%	16%	16%	12%	13%
Detention/Shelter Only	26%	30%	30%	24%	25%	22%
Placement Only	28%	30%	29%	33%	30%	31%
Detention/Shelter + Placement	34%	39%	40%	39%	35%	38%

**Figure 45: Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service Experience:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



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 three. Both recidivists and non-recidivists averaged three 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 three. Recidivists averaged four out-of-home episodes, while non-recidivists averaged three 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 three. Recidivists averaged four out-of-home episodes, while non-recidivists averaged three episodes.

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 three. Recidivists averaged four out-of-home episodes each, while non-recidivists averaged three out-of-home episodes each.

Among the 6,380 juveniles with a 2011 case closure who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience, the average number of out-of-home episodes was four. Recidivists averaged four out-of-home episodes each, while non-recidivists averaged three out-of-home episodes each.

Finally, among the 6,992 juveniles with a 2012 case closure who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement experience, the average number of out-of-home episodes was four. Recidivists averaged five out-of-home episodes each, while non-recidivists averaged four 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%) experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending history. An additional 41% (n= 2,732) had a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional 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%) experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending history. An additional 52% (n= 3,172) had a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional 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 history. An additional 52% (n= 3,476) had a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional placement experience.

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) experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending history. An additional 45% (n= 2,688) had a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional placement experience.

Among the 6,380 juveniles who had a case closed in 2011 who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode, approximately 55% (n= 3,524) had experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending history. An additional 45% (n= 2,856) had a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional placement experience.

Among the 6,992 juveniles who had a case closed in 2012 who had at least one detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode, approximately 50% (n= 3,465) had experienced only one service type (e.g., detention/shelter only, placement only) in their juvenile offending history. An additional 50% (n= 3,527) had a detention/shelter experience AND a dispositional placement experience.

Recidivism Rates by Number of Dispositional Placement³³ Episodes in Juvenile Offending History

Among juveniles with cases closed in 2012, as the total number of dispositional placement episodes in a juvenile’s offense history increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism. To illustrate, juveniles who had only one dispositional placement episode recidivated at a rate of 32% (n= 721). Juveniles who had two dispositional placement episodes recidivated at a rate of 38% (n= 403), while juveniles with three dispositional placement episodes recidivated at a rate of 43% (n= 225). Juveniles with four or more dispositional placement episodes in their offending history recidivated at a rate of 47% (n= 218). This trend was consistent across the other five years examined as well: as the total number of dispositional placement episodes in a juvenile’s offense history increased, so did the likelihood of recidivism (Refer to Table 67 and Figure 46).

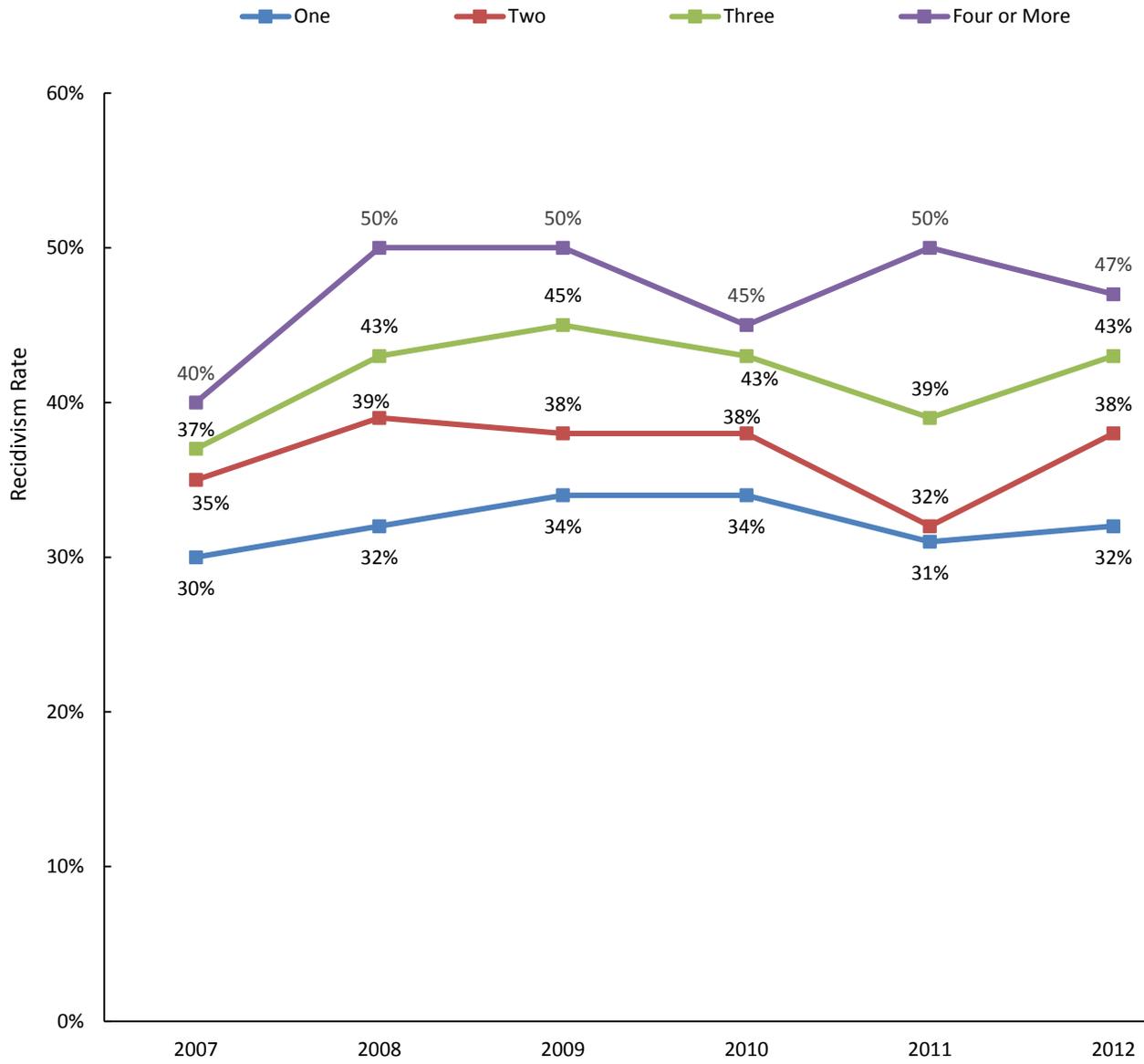
Please see Appendix B (Table 137) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by number of placement episodes and year.

Table 67: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Placement Episodes in Juvenile Offending History: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012

Number of Placement Episodes	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	2011 Recidivism Rate	2012 Recidivism Rate
One	30%	32%	34%	34%	31%	32%
Two	35%	39%	38%	38%	32%	38%
Three	37%	43%	45%	43%	39%	43%
Four or More	40%	50%	50%	45%	50%	47%

³³ These figures include only dispositional placement episodes. No detention/shelter episodes are included in these statistics.

**Figure 46: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Placement Episodes in Juvenile Offending History:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Average Length of Time (in days) Per Out-of-Home Episode³⁴

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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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 125.

Across the six years, the average length of detention/shelter episodes ranged from 16 days to 17 days for all juveniles with a case closure. The average length of detention/shelter episodes for recidivists ranged from 16 days to 19 days, while the average length of detention/shelter episodes for non-recidivists ranged from 15 days to 17 days (Refer to Table 68).

In addition, the average length of dispositional placement episodes ranged from 181 days to 200 days for all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012. The average length of placement episodes for recidivists ranged from 176 days to 190 days, while the average length for non-recidivists ranged from 182 days to 207 days.

**Table 68: Average Length of Time (in days) Per Out-of-Home Episode:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Out-of-Home Type	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations															
Detention/Shelter	19	15	16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
Placement	178	182	181	176	186	182	178	193	187	183	192	188	176	195	188	190	207	200

³⁴ 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-Home³⁵

In contrast to the previous section in which the length of time each individual detention/shelter or dispositional placement episode lasted was examined, 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 124).

The following analysis demonstrates, however, that recidivists spent a longer amount of total time out-of-home, on average, than did non-recidivists. For example, the average range of total time spent in detention/shelter for recidivists was 48 days to 67 days, while the average range of total time spent in detention/shelter for non-recidivists was 31 days to 45 days. Similarly, the average range of total time spent in placement for recidivists was 347 days to 400 days, while the average range of total time spent in placement for non-recidivists was 310 days to 372 days.

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. Refer to Table 69.

Table 69: Total Length of Time (in days) Spent Out-of-Home: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012																		
Out-of-Home Service Type	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Recidivists	Non-Recidivists	Both Populations															
Detention/Shelter	49	31	36	48	35	40	48	37	41	60	44	49	58	44	48	67	45	52
Placement	347	310	322	367	323	339	367	343	352	349	329	336	363	341	348	400	372	382

³⁵These 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 six years examined, juveniles who spent more time receiving out-of-home services had the highest recidivism rates, while juveniles who spent less time receiving out-of-home services had lower recidivism rates. While rates fluctuated from year to year, these trends generally held constant from 2007-2012 (Refer to Table 70).

Please see Appendix B (Table 138) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by total length of time (in days) out-of-home by year.

**Table 70: Recidivism Rates by Total Length of Time (in days) Out-of-Home:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Total Length of Time (in days)	2007 Recidivism Rate	2008 Recidivism Rate	2009 Recidivism Rate	2010 Recidivism Rate	2011 Recidivism Rate	2012 Recidivism Rate
1 to 90	26%	29%	29%	26%	29%	34%
91 to 180	30%	34%	33%	33%	33%	31%
181 to 270	29%	36%	39%	38%	34%	37%
271 to 365	38%	40%	39%	35%	35%	37%
366 or More	37%	41%	42%	40%	37%	40%

Section 7. Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offender and Child Offender Analysis: Summary of Key Findings

- Across the six years examined, the percentage of juveniles (both recidivists and non-recidivists) identified as a serious, violent, or chronic offender remained relatively stable. The lowest percentage of youth identified as a serious, violent, or chronic offender occurred in 2008 and 2011 (19%), while the percentage of youth identified as such peaked in 2010 (22%) (page 130).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the recidivism rates of serious, violent, or chronic offenders was consistently at least two times higher than the recidivism rates of juveniles who did not meet such a classification. Furthermore, the recidivism rates of both populations peaked in 2009 (38% and 18%, respectively), while decreasing steadily thereafter (page 132).
- The prevalence of serious offenders among all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012 remained relatively stable, only decreasing one percentage point in that six-year time period (6% to 5%). The recidivism rates of serious offenders ranged from 34% (2007) to 39% (2009) (page 134).
- The percentage of serious offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 33% (or nineteen percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 57% to 38%. Conversely, the percentage of serious offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 35% (or eleven percentage points) in this time period, from 31% to 42%. Similarly, the percentage of serious offenders who were Hispanic increased 42% (or five percentage points), from 12% in 2007 to 17% in 2012 (page 138).
- The prevalence of violent offenders among all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012 remained relatively stable, only increasing one percentage point across that six-year time period (6% in 2007 to 7% in 2012). The recidivism rates of violent offenders ranged from 31% (2007) to 40% (2008) (page 142).
- The percentage of violent offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 15% (or nine percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 58% to 67%. Conversely, the percentage of violent offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 36% (or ten percentage points) in this time period, from 28% to 18%. The percentage of violent offenders who were Hispanic remained stable between 2007 and 2012 at 13% (page 146).
- The prevalence of chronic offenders among all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012 remained relatively stable, only decreasing one percentage point in that six-year time period (14% to 13%), though it did hit a low of 12% in 2011. The recidivism rates of chronic offenders ranged from 37% (2007) to 43% (2009) (page 150).

Section 7. Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders and Child Offender Analysis: Summary of Key Findings (Continued)

- The percentage of chronic offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 28% (or eleven percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 39% to 50%. Conversely, the percentage of chronic offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 32% (or sixteen percentage points) in this time period, from 50% to 34%. Similarly, the percentage of chronic offenders who were Hispanic increased approximately 30% (or three percentage points), from 11% in 2007 to 14% in 2012 (page 154).
- Across the six years examined, no more than 0.5% of juveniles with cases closed met the definition of a serious, violent, and chronic (SVC) offender. The recidivism rates for these offenders, however, ranged from 47% (2008) to 66% (2009) (page 161).
- The prevalence of child offenders among all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012 remained relatively stable, only increasing one percentage point in this six-year time period (2% to 3%). The recidivism rates of child offenders ranged from 29% (2007) to 35% (2008 and 2011) (page 165).
- The percentage of child offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2012, only increasing two percentage points between 2007 (48%) and 2012 (50%), after dropping to a low of 41% in 2009. The percentage of child offenders who were Hispanic increased approximately five percentage points, from 10% in 2007 to 15% in 2012. Conversely, the percentage of child offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased seven percentage points in this time period, from 40% in 2007 to 33% in 2012 (page 169).
- Between 2007 and 2012, approximately 50% of child offenders were either a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender, while only 20% of non-child offenders were a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender (page 173).

Section 7. Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offender and Child Offender Analysis

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 and child offenders among all juveniles with cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, 2.) determine if juveniles who were serious, violent, and/or chronic offenders and child 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.

The definitions of serious offenders, violent offenders, chronic offenders, and child offenders are as follows:³⁶

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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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.

³⁶ To view the exact crimes codes utilized to define serious and violent offenses, refer to Appendix xx.

Prevalence of Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders

Among all juveniles with a case closed in 2012, approximately 20% (n= 3,852) met the definition of a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender. This means that the majority (80%) of offenders with a case closed were not serious, violent, or chronic offenders.

In addition, in 2012, recidivists were more likely to be a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender than non-recidivists. To illustrate, 37% (n= 1,375) of recidivists with a case closed met such a definition, while only 16% (n= 2,477) of non-recidivists met such a definition. Refer to Table 71 and Figure 47.

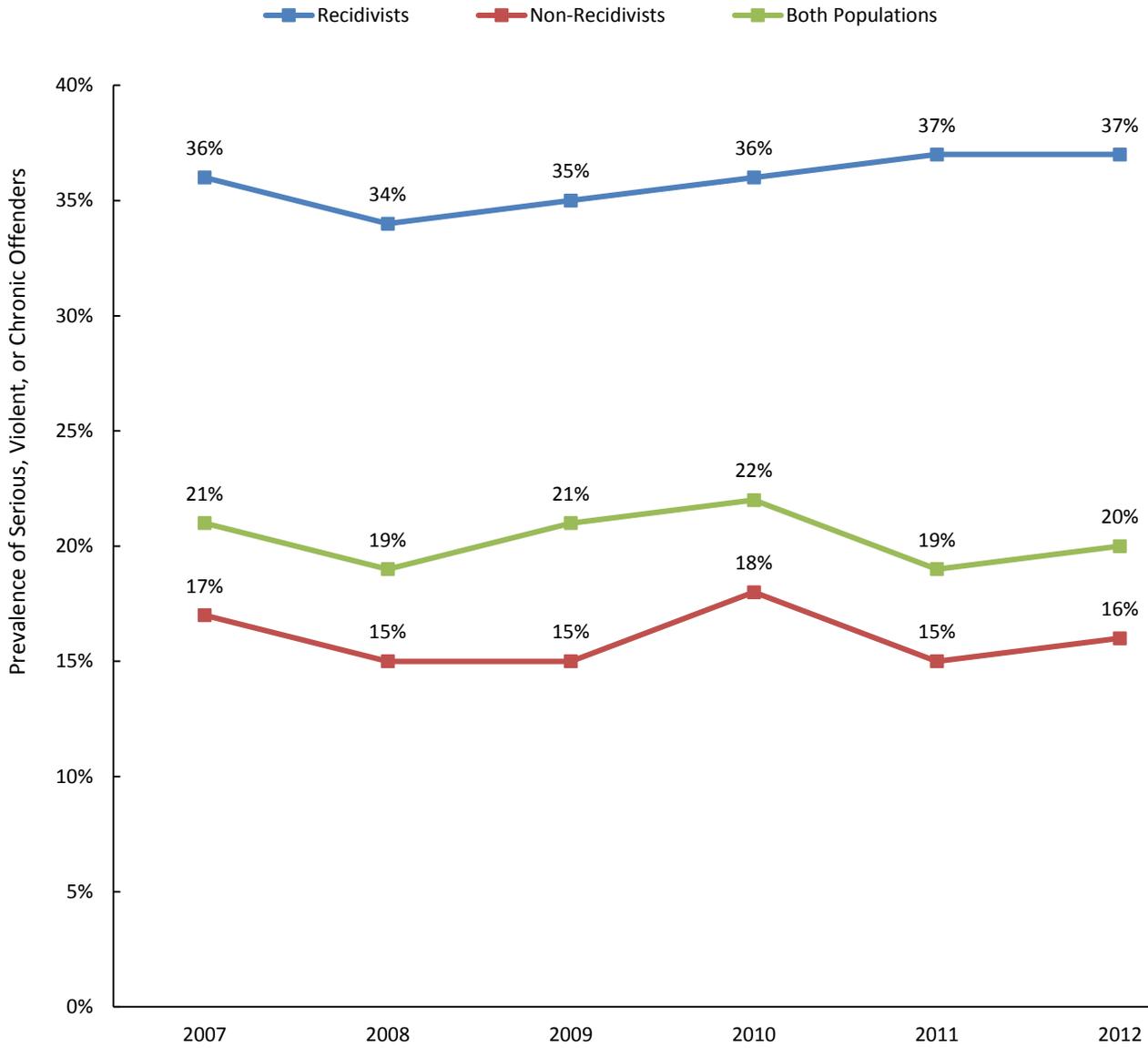
Across the six years examined, the percentage of juveniles (both recidivists and non-recidivists) identified as a serious, a violent, or a chronic offender remained relatively stable. The lowest percentage of youth identified as a serious, violent, or chronic offender occurred in 2008 and 2011 (19%), while the percentage of youth identified as such peaked in 2010 (22%).

Please see Appendix B (Table 139) 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 71: Prevalence of Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	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	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender
Recidivists	36%	34%	35%	36%	37%	37%
Non-Recidivists	17%	15%	15%	18%	15%	16%
Both Populations	21%	19%	21%	22%	19%	20%

**Figure 47: Prevalence of Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders

As illustrated by Table 72 and Figure 48 below, juveniles with cases closed in 2012 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 recidivated at a rate more than two times higher than those juveniles who were non-serious, non-violent, and non-chronic (36% vs. 15%).

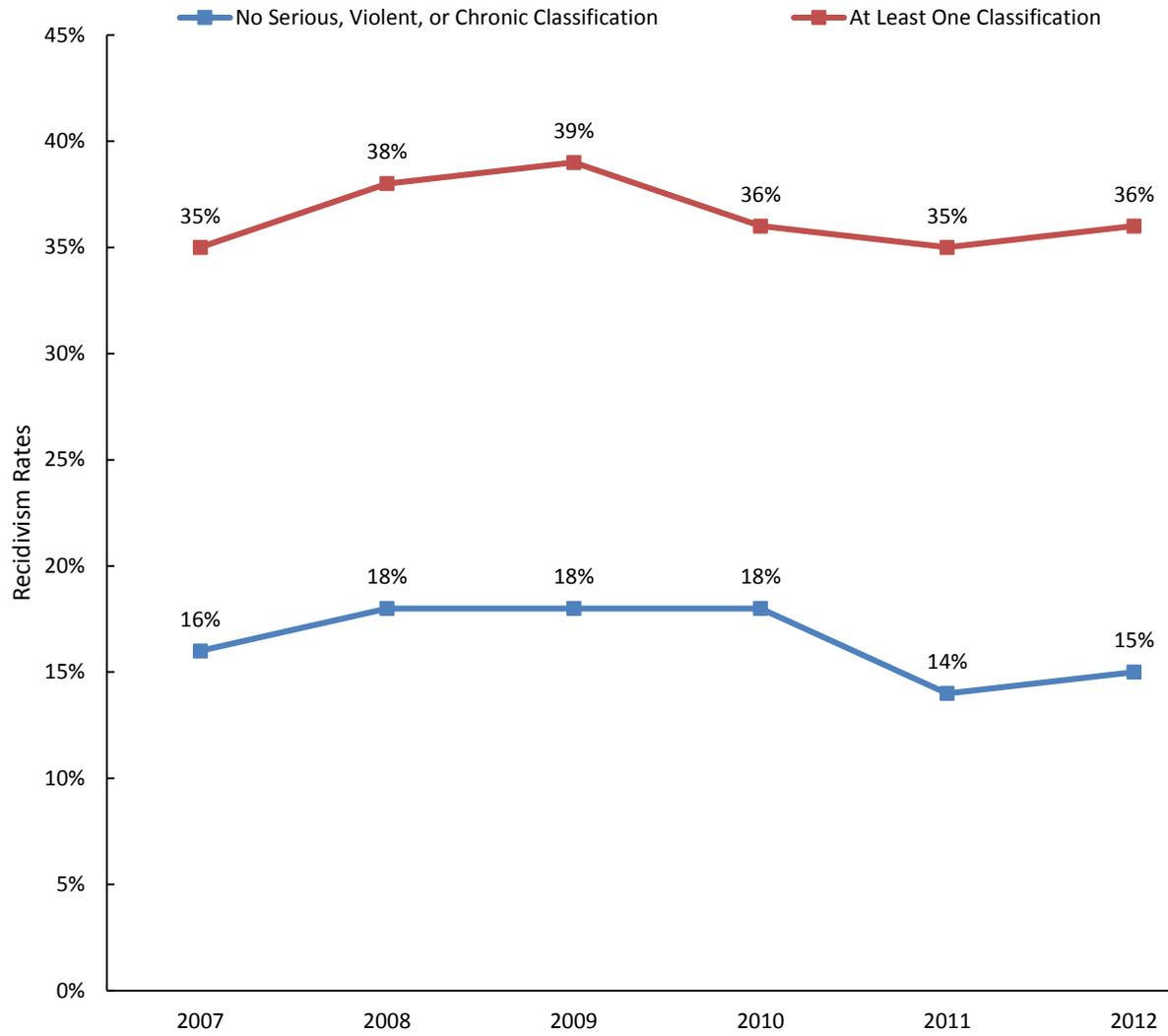
Between 2007 and 2012, the recidivism rate of juveniles identified as a serious, violent, or chronic offender was consistently at least two times higher than the recidivism rate of juveniles who did not meet such a classification. Furthermore, the recidivism rates of both populations peaked in 2009 (38% and 18%, respectively), while decreasing steadily thereafter.

Please see Appendix B (Table 140) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a serious, violent, or chronic offender classification and those who did not have such a classification.

**Table 72: Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Recidivism Rate					
Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender Classification	35%	38%	39%	36%	35%	36%
No Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender Classification	16%	18%	18%	18%	14%	15%

**Figure 48: Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



Serious Offenders

Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious Offenders

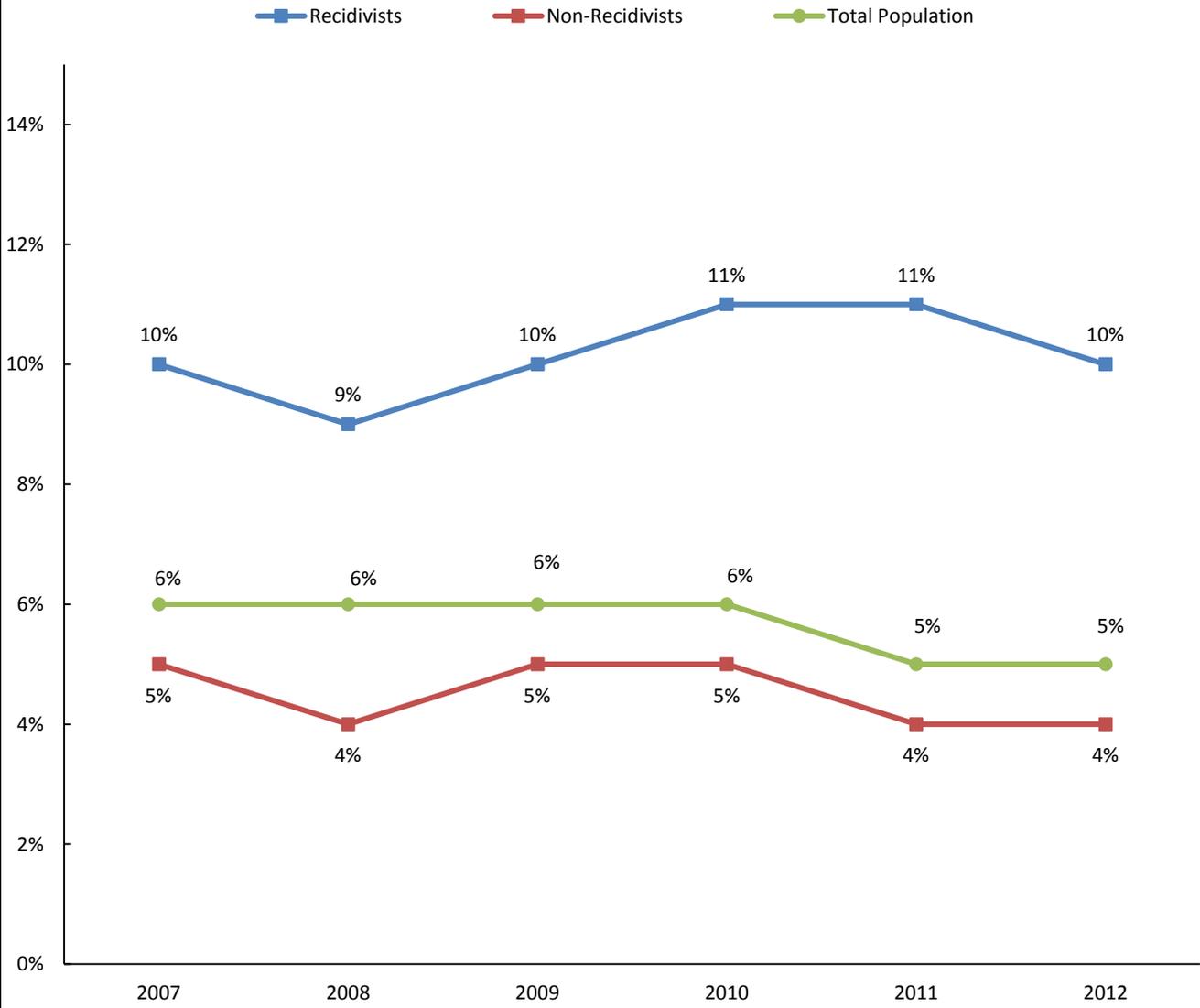
In 2012, approximately 5% (n= 1,022) of juveniles with a case closed were serious offenders. Approximately 10% (n= 382) of juveniles who were identified as recidivists were serious offenders, while only 4% (n= 640) of non-recidivists were serious offenders.

The prevalence of serious offenders among all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012 remained relatively stable, only decreasing one percentage point in that six-year time period (6% to 5%). Similarly, the percent of non-recidivists identified as a serious offender decreased only one percentage point between 2007 and 2012 (from 5% to 4%). The percent of recidivists identified as a serious offender remained stable at 10%, on average, across the six years examined. See Table 73 and Figures 49 and 50.

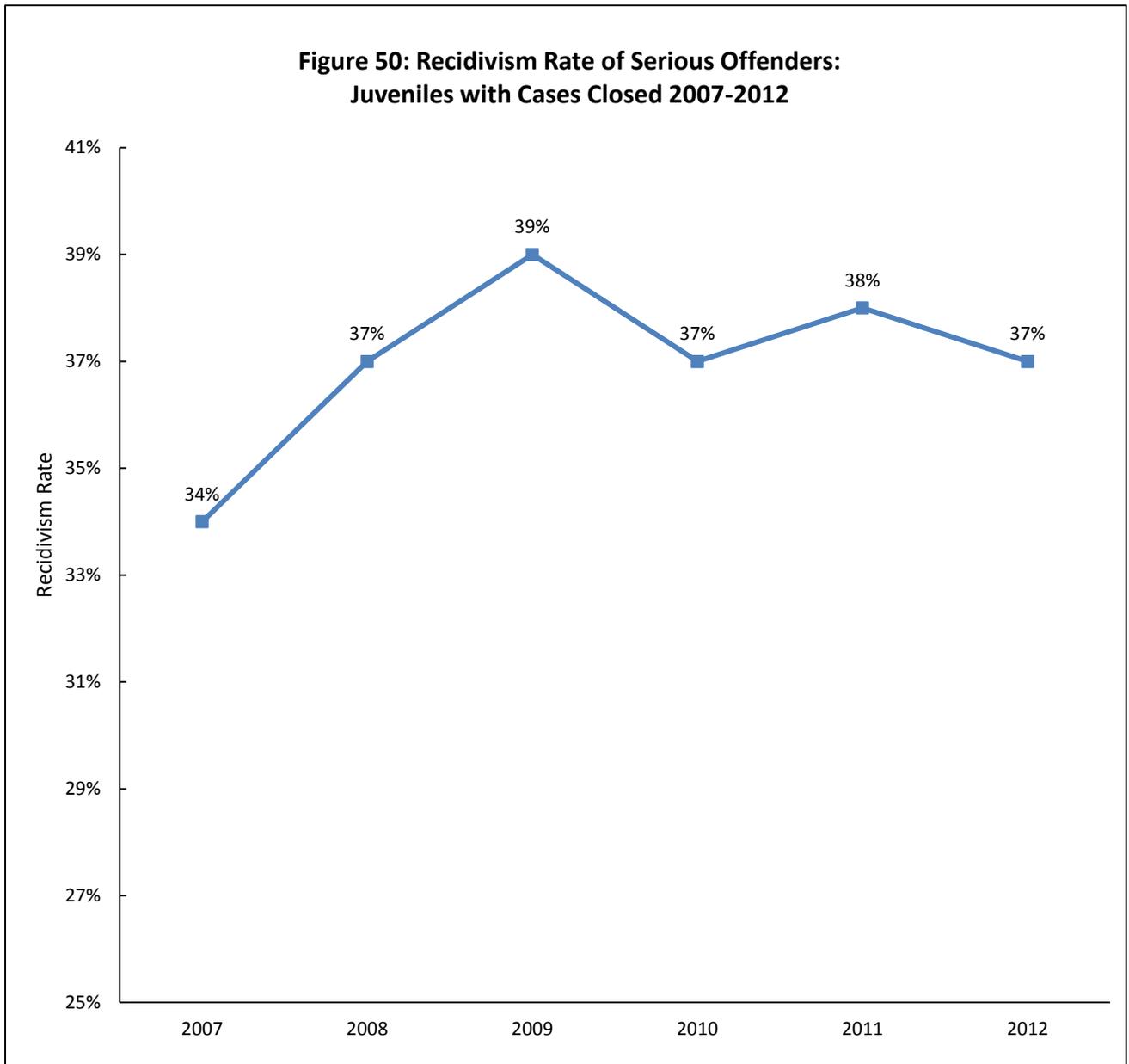
Please see Appendix B (Table 141) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a serious offender classification.

Table 73: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Prevalence of Serious Offenders	Recidivism Rate										
Recidivists	10%	34%	9%	37%	10%	39%	11%	37%	11%	38%	10%	37%
Non-Recidivists	5%		4%		5%		5%		4%		4%	
Total	6%		6%		6%		6%		5%		5%	

**Figure 49: Prevalence of Serious Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



The recidivism rate of serious offenders peaked in 2009 at 39%. Since then, it has dropped approximately 6% (or two percentage points) to 37% (in 2012).



Gender

As illustrated by Table 74, the overwhelming majority (94%; n= 957) of serious offenders with cases closed in 2012 were male. Only 6% (n= 65) of serious offenders in 2012 were female. This trend was consistent between 2007 and 2011 as well.

Table 74: Gender of Serious Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Gender	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	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders
Male	1,010	93%	946	93%	994	92%	950	93%	957	93%	957	94%
Female	76	7%	68	7%	86	8%	73	7%	71	7%	65	6%
Total	1,086		1,014		1,080		1,023		1,028		1,022	

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

Furthermore, approximately 7% (n= 957) of all male juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2012 were serious offenders, while only 1% (n= 65) of females with cases closed in 2012 were serious offenders (See Table 75). This trend was consistent between 2007 and 2011 as well.

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

Table 75: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Gender Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gender	Prevalence of Serious Offenders					
Male	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%
Female	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%

*The gender of 33 serious offenders and 740 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Race and Ethnicity

In 2012, approximately 42% (n= 364) of serious offenders were Black Non-Hispanic, while 38% (n= 332) were White Non-Hispanic. Approximately 17% (n= 148) were Hispanic, 3% (n= 17) were Other Non-Hispanic, and about 1% (n= 5) were Asian Non-Hispanic.

The percentage of serious offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 33% (or nineteen percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 57% to 38%. Conversely, the percentage of serious offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 35% (or eleven percentage points) in this time period, from 31% to 42%. Similarly, the percentage of serious offenders who were Hispanic increased 42% (or five percentage points), from 12% in 2007 to 17% in 2012. The percentage of serious offenders who were Other Non-Hispanic and Asian Non-Hispanic did not change substantially in this six-year time period. Refer to Table 76 and Figure 51.

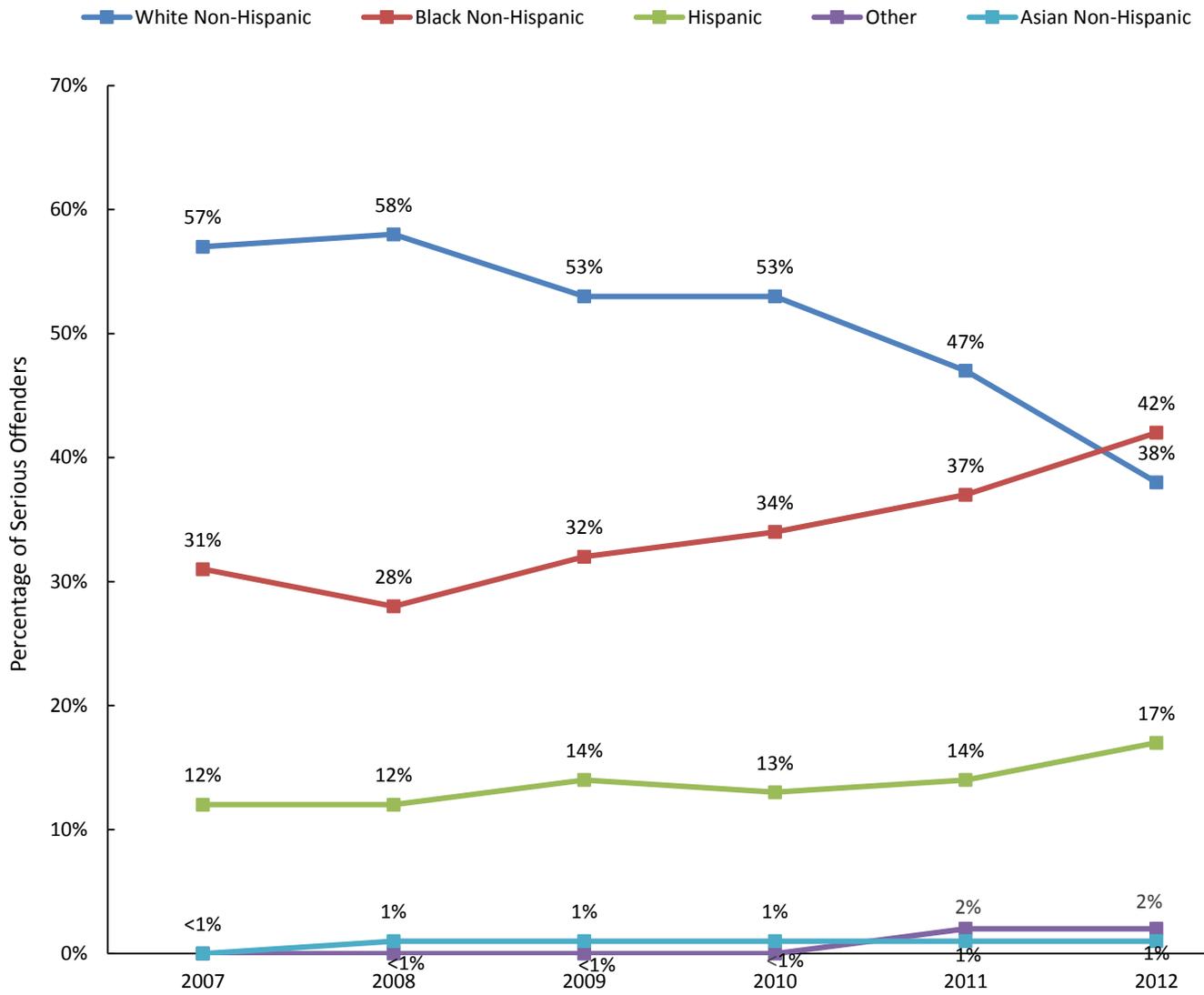
**Table 76: Race and Ethnicity of Serious Offenders*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	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	Number of Serious Offenders	Percentage of All Serious Offenders
White Non-Hispanic	610	57%	581	58%	554	53%	511	53%	477	47%	332	38%
Black Non-Hispanic	328	31%	282	28%	336	32%	334	34%	368	37%	364	42%
Hispanic	128	12%	119	12%	148	14%	122	13%	138	14%	148	17%
Other Non-Hispanic³⁷	2	<1%	5	1%	2	<1%	1	<1%	17	2%	17	2%
Asian Non-Hispanic	2	<1%	8	1%	10	1%	5	1%	6	1%	5	1%
Total	1,070		995		1,050		973		1,006		866	

* The race and/or ethnicity was not reported in the PaJCMS for 16 serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 31 serious offenders with a case closed in 2008, 51 serious offenders with a case closed in 2009, 50 serious offenders with a case closed in 2010, 22 serious offenders with a case closed in 2011, and 156 serious offenders with a case closed in 2012.

³⁷ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

**Figure 51: Race and Ethnicity of Serious Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



As illustrated by Table 77 below, 7% (n= 5) of all Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were serious offenders. Similarly, 7% (n= 148) of Hispanic offenders with a case closed were serious offenders. Furthermore, 6% (n= 364) of Black Non-Hispanic juveniles and 5% (n= 17) of Other Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders were serious offenders. Only 4% (n= 332) of White Non-Hispanic juveniles were serious offenders in 2012. Generally, the prevalence of serious offenders within race/ethnicity groups remained consistent between 2007 and 2012.

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

Table 77: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Race and Ethnicity Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Race and Ethnicity	Prevalence of Serious Offenders					
White Non-Hispanic	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%
Black Non-Hispanic	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Hispanic	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Other Non-Hispanic³⁸	9%	15%	10%	3%	4%	5%
Asian Non-Hispanic	3%	11%	10%	8%	7%	7%

*The race and/or ethnicity of 326 serious offenders and 5,636 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

³⁸ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

*Written Allegations*³⁹

Across all six years examined, serious offenders averaged two more written allegations than their non-serious offender counterparts (Refer to Table 78).

Table 78: Average Number of Written Allegations of Serious and Non-Serious Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Number of Written Allegations					
Serious Offenders	4	3	3	4	4	4
Non-Serious Offenders	2	2	2	2	2	2

Age at First Written Allegation

The data indicates that serious offenders generally began offending at a slightly younger age than non-serious offenders (See Table 79).

Table 79: Average Age at First Written Allegation of Serious and Non-Serious Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Age					
Serious Offenders	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.1
Non-Serious Offenders	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.6

Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency

Serious offenders and non-serious offenders did not differ substantially in age at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency (See Table 80).

Table 80: Average Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency of Serious and Non-Serious Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Age					
Serious Offenders	15.6	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.2
Non-Serious Offenders	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.3

³⁹ The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juvenile's offending history up to the juvenile's case closure date in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012.

Violent Offenders

Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent Offenders

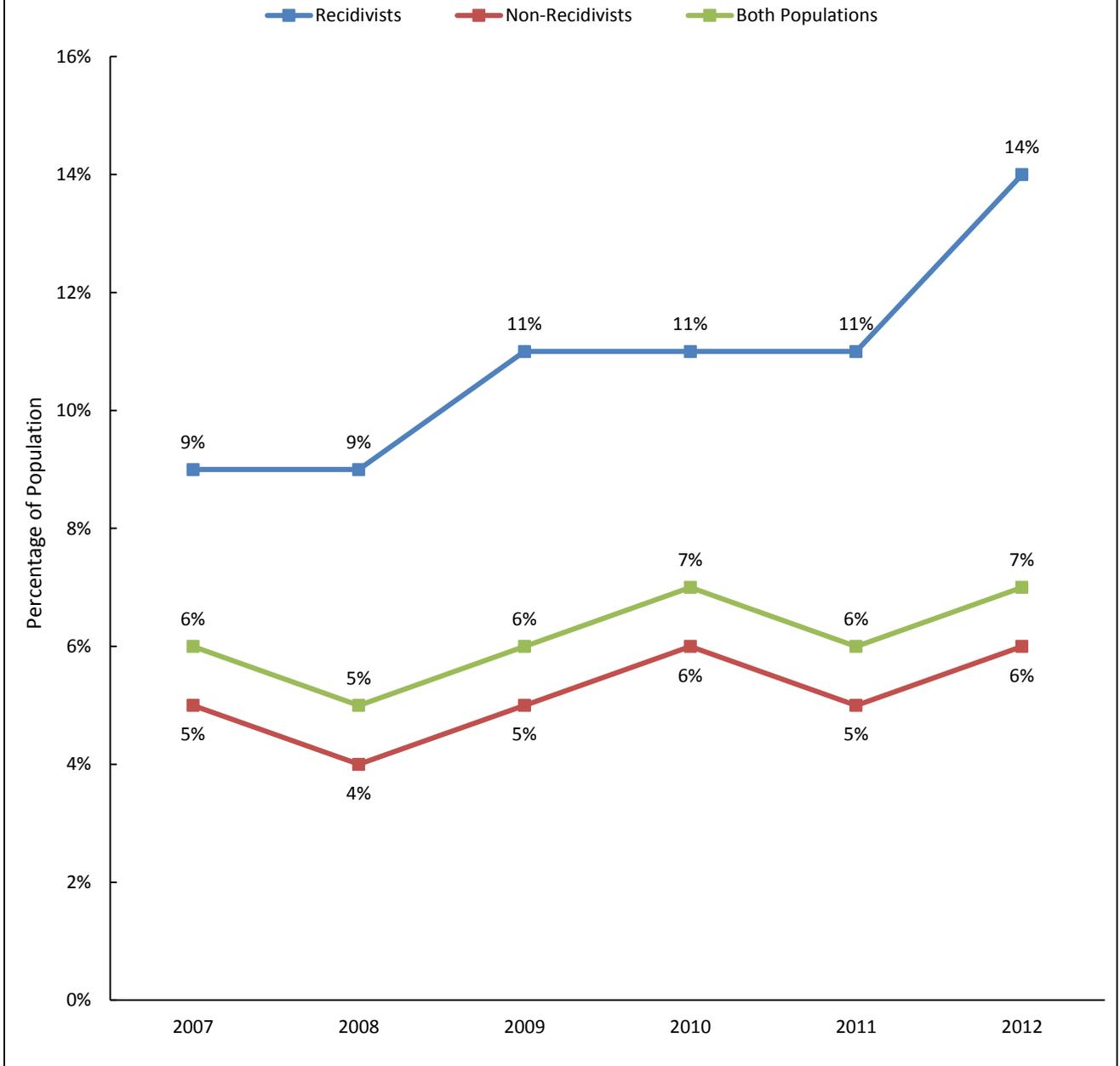
In 2012, approximately 7% (n= 1,379) of juveniles with a case closed were violent offenders. Approximately 14% (n= 520) of juveniles who were identified as recidivists were violent offenders, while only 6% (n= 859) of non-recidivists were violent offenders.

The prevalence of violent offenders among all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012 remained relatively stable, only increasing one percentage point across that six-year time period (6% in 2007 to 7% in 2012). Similarly, the percent of non-recidivists identified as a violent offender increased only one percentage point between 2007 and 2012 (from 5% to 6%). The percent of recidivists identified as a violent offender, however, increased approximately 55% (or 5 percentage points) in this six-year time period, from 9% in 2007 to 14% in 2012. See Table 81 and Figures 52 and 53.

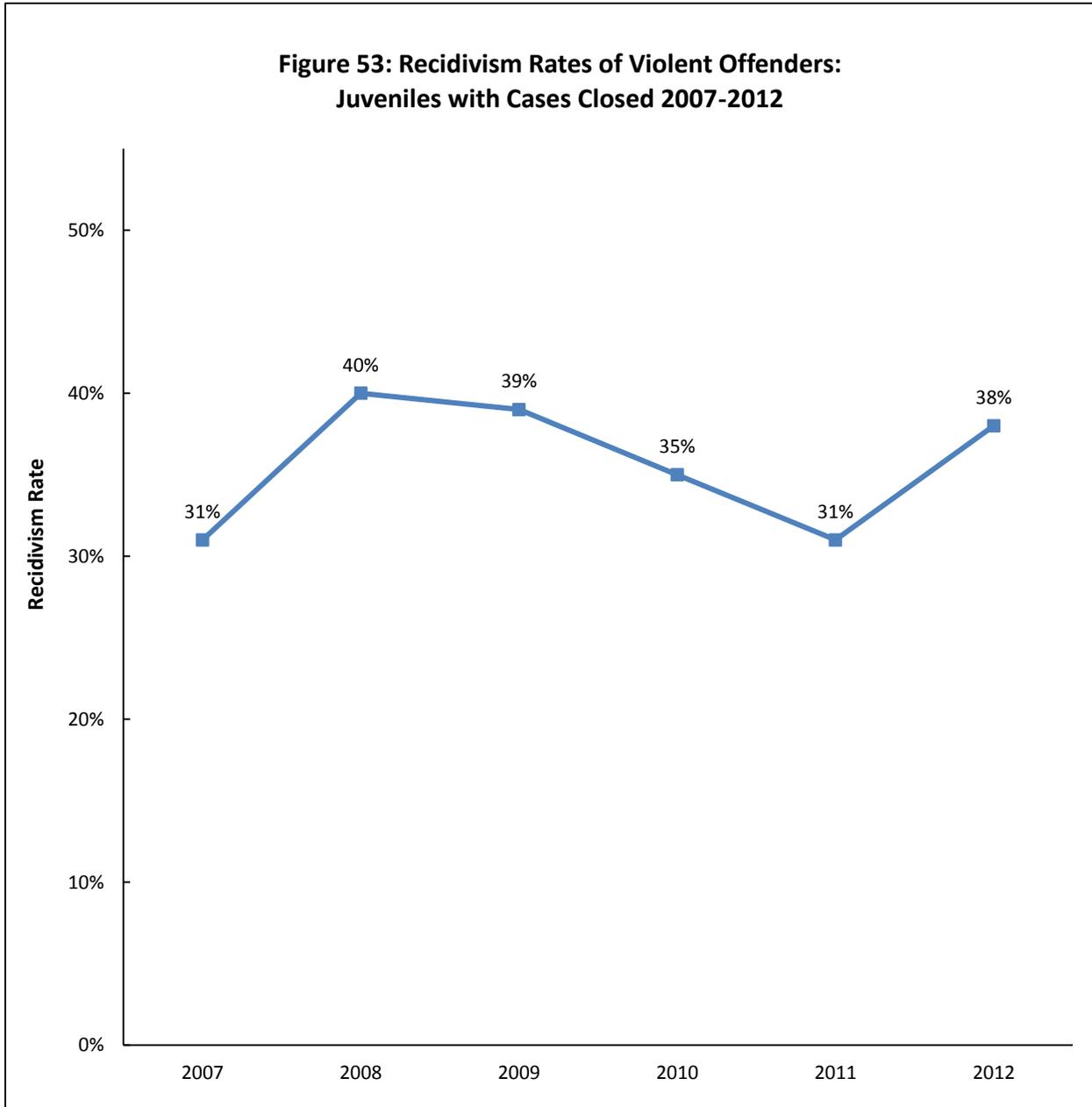
Please see Appendix B (Table 144) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a violent offender classification.

Table 81: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Prevalence of Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate										
Recidivists	9%	31%	9%	40%	11%	39%	11%	35%	11%	31%	14%	38%
Non-Recidivists	5%		4%		5%		6%		5%		6%	
Total	6%		5%		6%		7%		6%		7%	

**Figure 52: Prevalence of Violent Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



The recidivism rate of violent offenders peaked in 2008 at 40%. Since then, it has dropped approximately 5% (or two percentage points) to 38% (in 2012).



Gender

As illustrated by Table 82, the overwhelming majority (89%; n= 1,225) of violent juvenile offenders with cases closed in 2012 were male. Only 11% (n= 154) of violent offenders in 2012 were female. This trend was consistent between 2007 and 2011 as well.

Table 82: Gender of Violent Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Gender	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	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders
Male	925	87%	848	88%	1,008	88%	1,025	88%	1,083	88%	1,225	89%
Female	141	13%	120	12%	142	12%	136	12%	146	12%	154	11%
Total	1,066		968		1,150		1,161		1,229		1,379	

*The gender was not reported in the PaJCMS for 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.

Furthermore, almost one in every ten (9%; n= 1,225) males with a case closed in 2012 were violent offenders, while only 3% (n= 154) of females with cases closed in 2012 were violent offenders (See Table 83). The prevalence of violent offenders among males slowly increased over the six-year time period examined, while the prevalence of violent offenders among females remained the same.

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

Table 83: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Gender Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gender	Prevalence of Violent Offenders					
Male	7%	6%	8%	8%	8%	9%
Female	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

*The gender of 16 violent offenders and 757 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Race and Ethnicity

In 2012, approximately 67% (n= 811) of violent offenders were Black Non-Hispanic, while 18% (n= 211) were White Non-Hispanic. Approximately 13% (n= 148) were Hispanic, 1% (n= 18) were Other Non-Hispanic, and about 1% (n= 5) were Asian Non-Hispanic.

The percentage of violent offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 15% (or nine percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 58% to 67%. Conversely, the percentage of violent offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 36% (or ten percentage points) in this time period, from 28% to 18%. The percentage of violent offenders who were Hispanic remained stable between 2007 and 2012 at 13%, though the rate did drop to 10% in 2010. The percentage of violent offenders who were Other Non-Hispanic and Asian Non-Hispanic did not change substantially in this six-year time period. Refer to Table 84 and Figure 54.

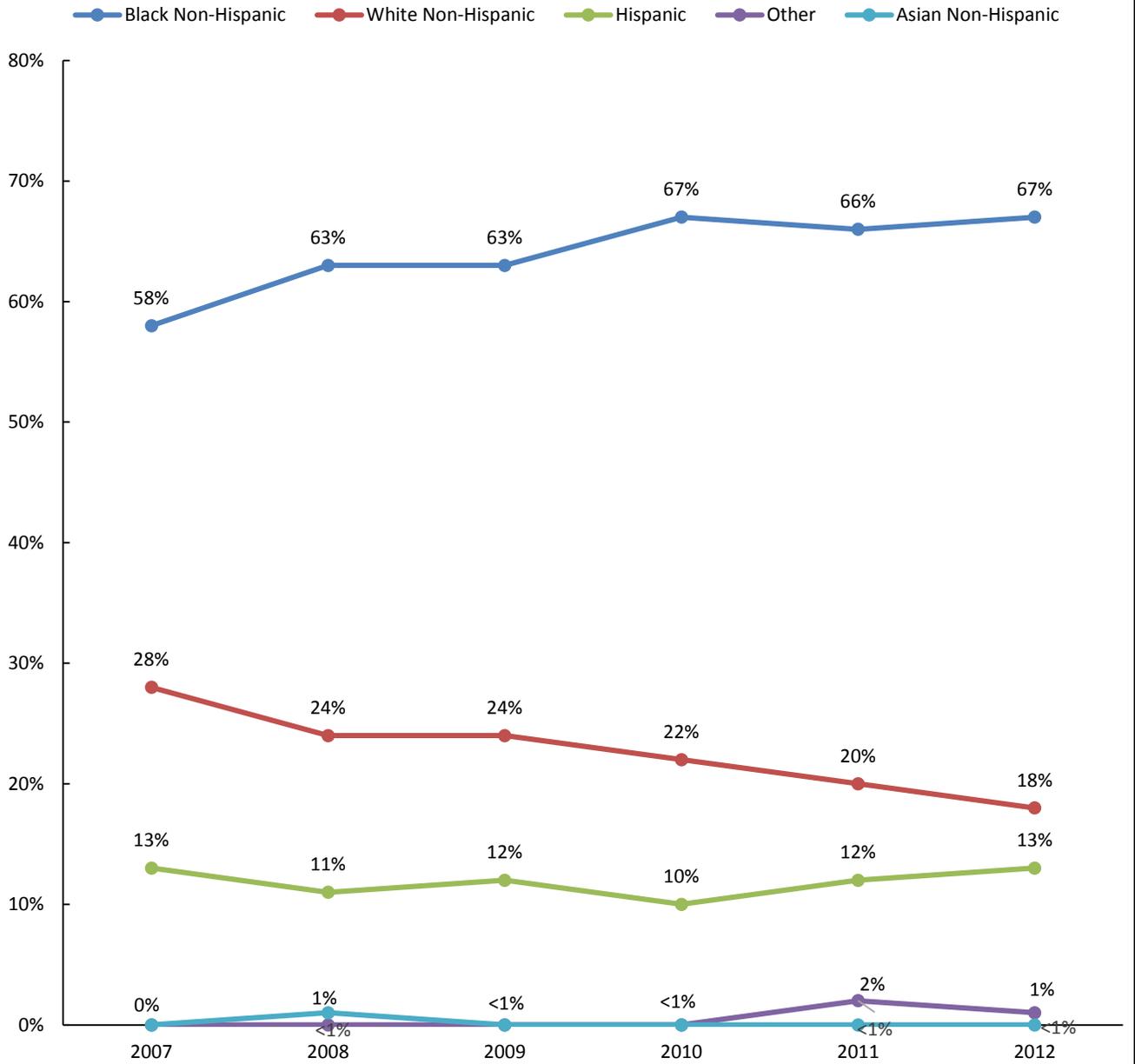
**Table 84: Race and Ethnicity of Violent Offenders*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	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	Number of Violent Offenders	Percentage of All Violent Offenders
Black Non-Hispanic	616	58%	605	63%	710	63%	758	67%	797	66%	811	67%
White Non-Hispanic	297	28%	233	24%	277	24%	253	22%	244	20%	211	18%
Hispanic	138	13%	107	11%	141	12%	117	10%	140	12%	160	13%
Other Non-Hispanic⁴⁰	0	0%	2	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%	26	2%	18	1%
Asian Non-Hispanic	5	<1%	7	1%	4	<1%	1	<1%	5	<1%	5	<1%
Total	1,056		954		1,133		1,131		1,212		1,205	

*The race and/or ethnicity was not reported in the PaJCMS for 11 violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 19 violent offenders with a case closed in 2008, 27 violent offenders with a case closed in 2009, 30 violent offenders with a case closed in 2010, 17 violent offenders with a case closed in 2011, and 174 violent offenders with a case closed in 2012.

⁴⁰ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

**Figure 54: Race and Ethnicity of Violent Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



As illustrated by Table 85, approximately one in every eight (13%; n= 811) Black Non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were violent offenders. Approximately 7% (n= 160) of Hispanic offenders with a case closed in 2012 were violent offenders, as were 7% (n= 5) of Asian Non-Hispanic offenders. Furthermore, 5% (n= 18) of Other Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders were violent offenders. Only 3% (n= 211) of White Non-Hispanic juveniles were violent offenders in 2012. Generally, the prevalence of violent offenders within race/ethnicity groups remained consistent between 2007 and 2012.

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

**Table 85: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Race and Ethnicity Groups*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Race and Ethnicity	Prevalence of Violent Offenders					
Black Non-Hispanic	11%	11%	12%	13%	12%	13%
White Non-Hispanic	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Hispanic	8%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Other Non-Hispanic⁴¹	0%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Asian Non-Hispanic	7%	9%	4%	2%	5%	7%

*The race and/or ethnicity of 278 violent offenders and 5,684 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

⁴¹ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

*Written Allegations*⁴²

As shown in Table 86, across the six years examined, violent offenders averaged more written allegations to a juvenile probation department than their non-violent juvenile offender counterparts.

Table 86: Average Number of Written Allegations of Violent and Non-Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Number of Written Allegations					
Violent Offenders	3	3	3	4	3	3
Non-Violent Offenders	2	2	2	2	2	2

Age at First Written Allegation

Violent offenders generally began offending at a younger age than non-violent offenders (See Table 87).

Table 87: Average Age at First Written Allegation of Violent and Non-Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Age					
Violent Offenders	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.0
Non-Violent Offenders	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.6

Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency

Violent offenders were slightly younger than non-violent offenders at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency (Refer to Table 88).

Table 88: Average Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency of Violent and Non-Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Age					
Violent Offenders	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.0
Non-Violent Offenders	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4

⁴² The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juvenile's offending history up to the juvenile's case closure date in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012.

Chronic Offenders

Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Chronic Offenders

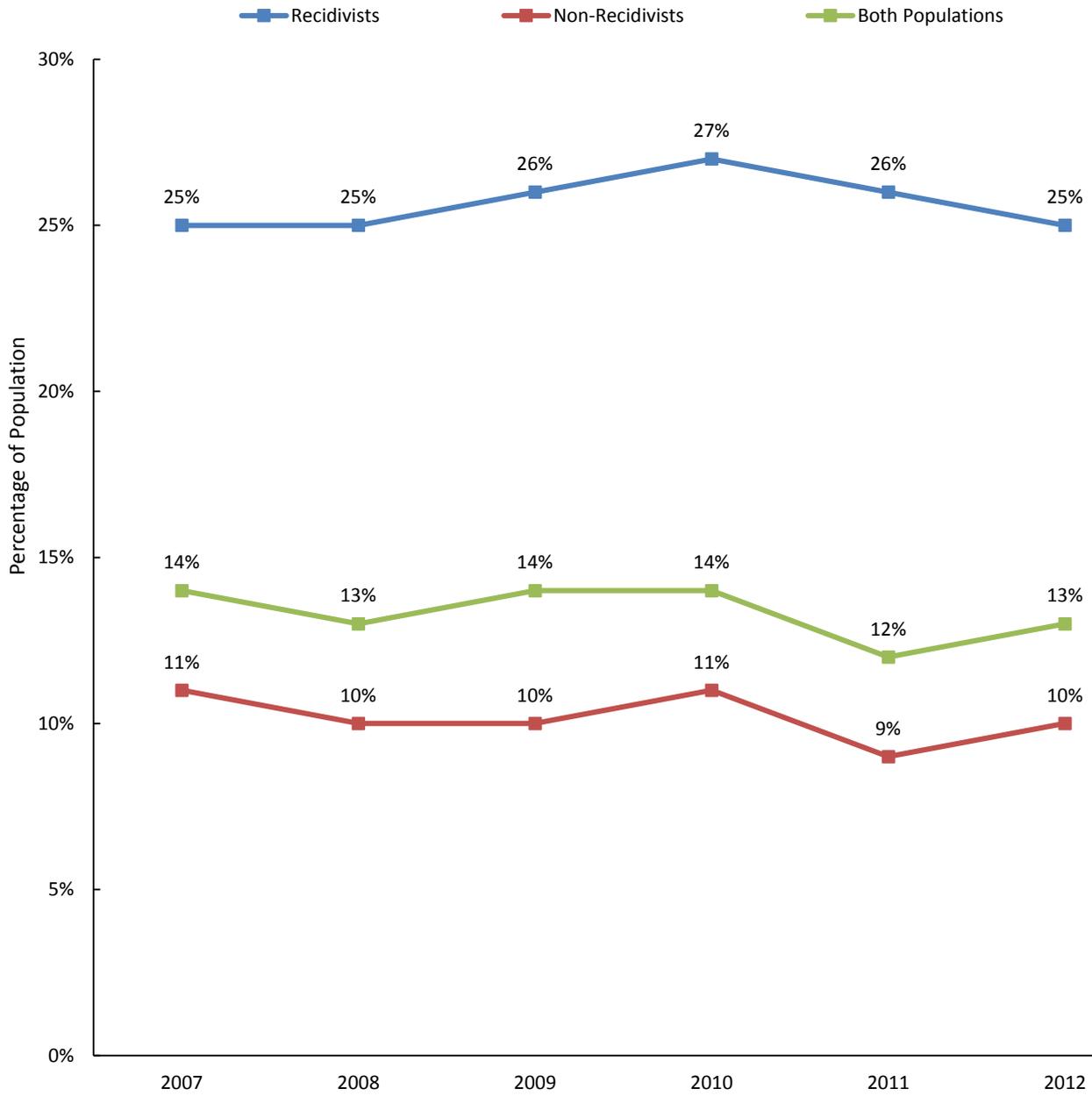
In 2012, approximately 13% (n= 2,442) of juveniles with a case closed were chronic offenders. Approximately 25% (n= 931) of juveniles who were identified as recidivists were chronic offenders, while only 10% (n= 1,511) of non-recidivists were chronic offenders. See Table 89 and Figures 55 and 56.

The prevalence of chronic offenders among all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012 remained relatively stable, only decreasing one percentage point in that six-year time period (14% to 13%), though it dropped to a low of 12% in 2011. Similarly, the percent of non-recidivists identified as a chronic offender decreased only one percentage point between 2007 and 2012 (from 11% to 10%), while dropping to a low (9%) in 2011. The percent of recidivists identified as a chronic offender remained stable at 25%, on average, across the six years examined, though the prevalence of chronic offenders among recidivists peaked at 27% in 2010.

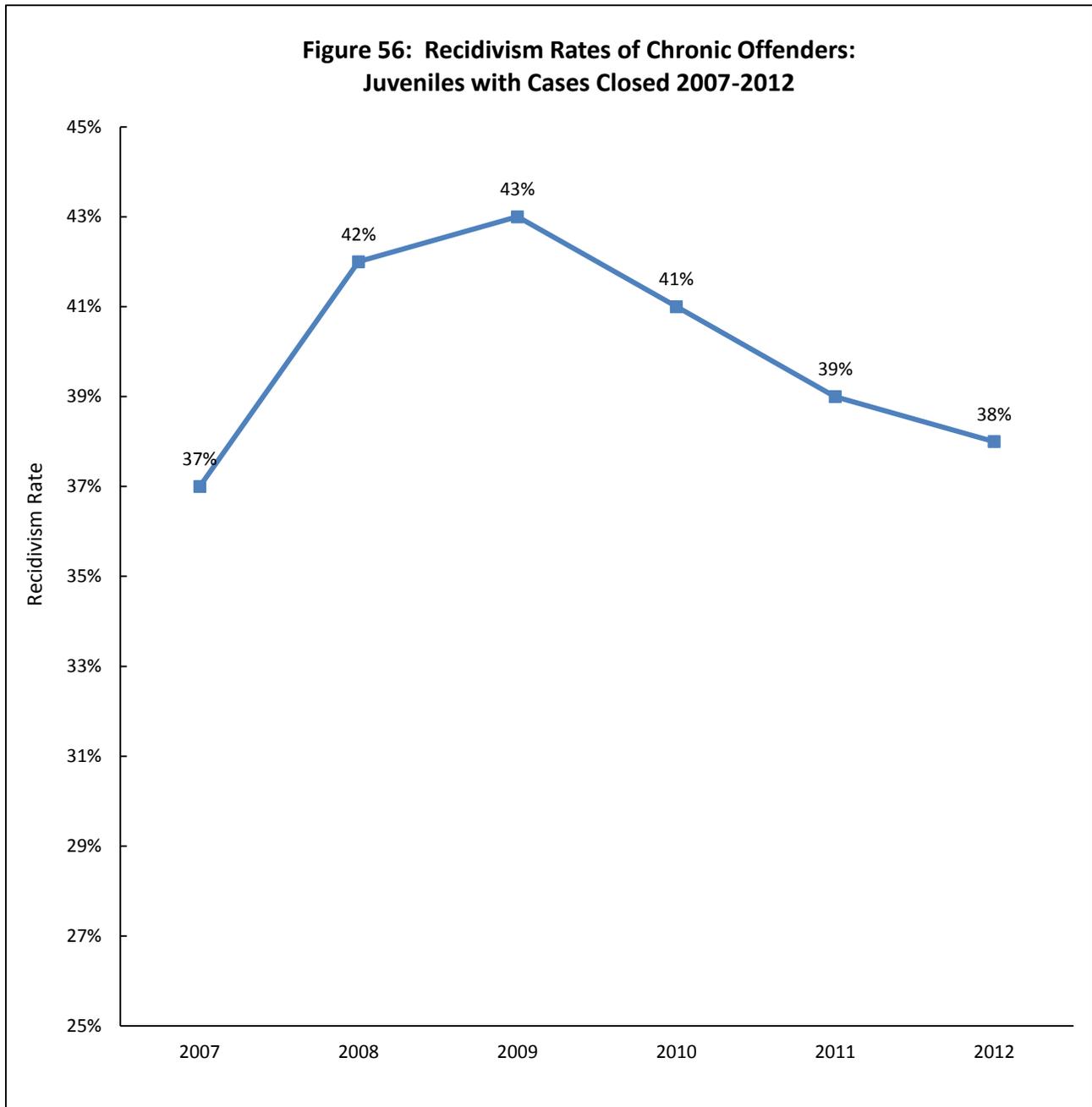
Please see Appendix B (Table 147) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a chronic offender classification.

Table 89: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate										
Recidivists	25%	37%	25%	42%	26%	43%	27%	41%	26%	39%	25%	38%
Non-Recidivists	11%		10%		10%		11%		9%		10%	
Total	14%		13%		14%		14%		12%		13%	

**Figure 55: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



The recidivism rate of chronic offenders peaked in 2009 at 43%. Since then, it has dropped approximately 12% (or five percentage points) to 38% (in 2012).



Gender

As illustrated by Table 90, the majority (83%; n= 2,028) of chronic juvenile offenders with cases closed in 2012 were male. Approximately 17% (n= 414) of chronic offenders were female. This trend was consistent between 2007 and 2011 as well, though there was a slight increase in the percentage of chronic offenders who were female in 2012 compared to the previous five years. Similarly, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of chronic offenders who were male in 2012 compared to the previous five years.

Table 90: Gender of Chronic Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Gender	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	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders
Male	2,215	85%	2,040	85%	2,186	85%	2,008	85%	1,974	85%	2,028	83%
Female	392	15%	365	15%	385	15%	354	15%	342	15%	414	17%
Total	2,607		2,405		2,571		2,362		2,316		2,442	

*The gender was not reported in the PaJCMS for 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.

Furthermore, approximately 14% (n= 2,028) of all males with a case closed in 2012 were chronic offenders, while only 8% (n= 414) of females with cases closed in 2012 were chronic offenders (See Table 91). The prevalence of chronic offenders among males decreased two percentage points between 2007 and 2012, though the prevalence of chronic offenders among females remained relatively stable across the six-year time period.

Please see Appendix B (Table 148) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by gender for juveniles who had a chronic offender classification.

Table 91: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Gender Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gender	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders					
Male	16%	15%	16%	16%	14%	14%
Female	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	8%

*The gender of 17 chronic offenders and 756 non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Race and Ethnicity

In 2012, approximately 50% (n= 1,099) of chronic offenders were Black Non-Hispanic, while 34% (n= 742) were White Non-Hispanic. Approximately 14% (n= 304) were Hispanic, 2% (n= 52) were Other Non-Hispanic, and about 1% (n= 6) were Asian Non-Hispanic. See Table 92 and Figure 57.

The percentage of chronic offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic increased 28% (or eleven percentage points) between 2007 and 2012, from 39% to 50%. Conversely, the percentage of chronic offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased 32% (or sixteen percentage points) in this time period, from 50% to 34%. Similarly, the percentage of chronic offenders who were Hispanic increased approximately 30% (or three percentage points), from 11% in 2007 to 14% in 2012. The percentage of chronic offenders who were Other Non-Hispanic increased from less than 1% in 2007 to 2% in 2012. The percentage of chronic offenders who were Asian Non-Hispanic did not change substantially in this six-year time period.

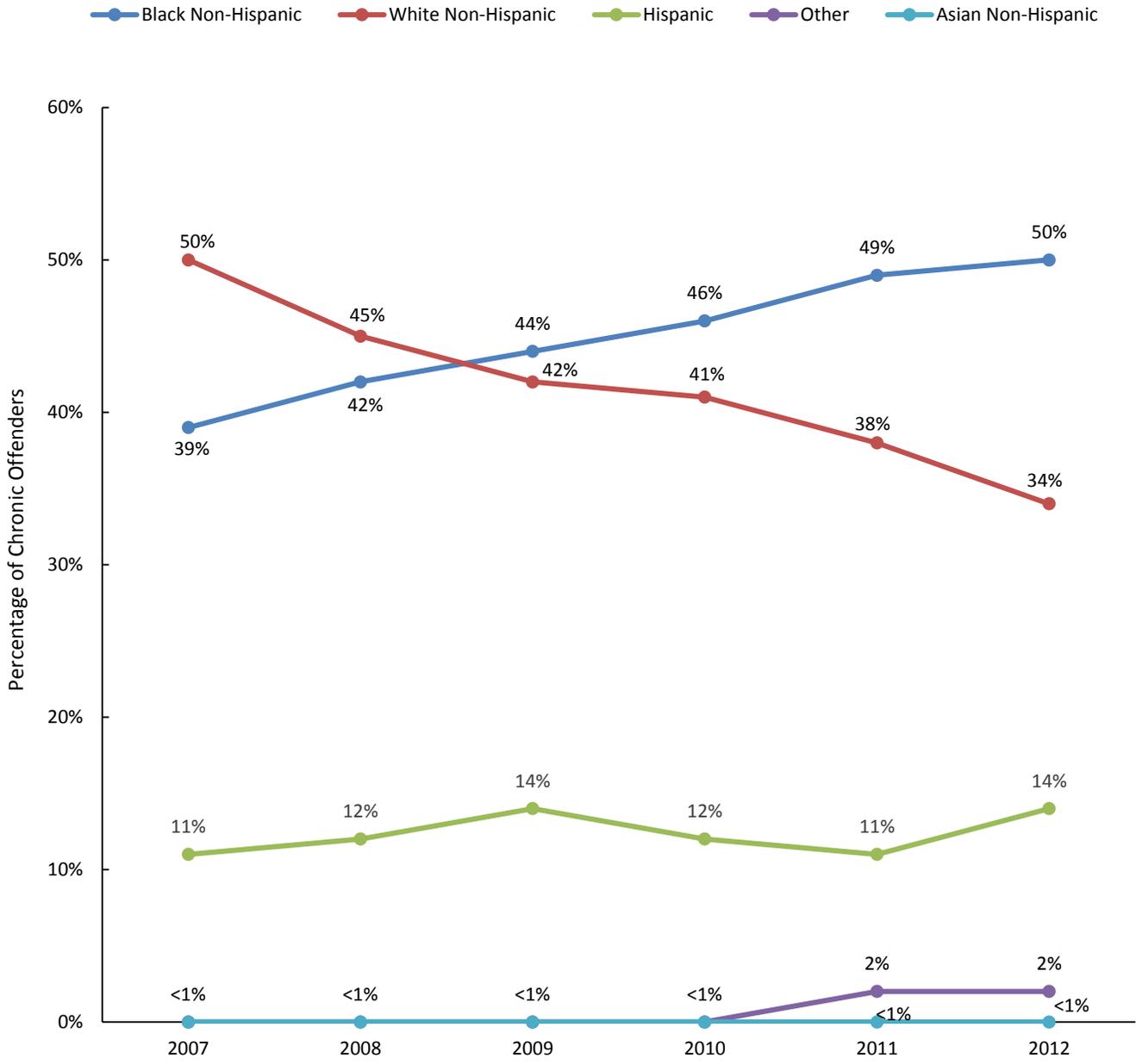
**Table 92: Race and Ethnicity of Chronic Offenders*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	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	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Chronic Offenders
Black Non-Hispanic	1,004	39%	991	42%	1,110	44%	1,066	46%	1,109	49%	1,099	50%
White Non-Hispanic	1,282	50%	1,066	45%	1,051	42%	941	41%	857	38%	742	34%
Hispanic	292	11%	283	12%	356	14%	281	12%	260	11%	304	14%
Other Non-Hispanic⁴³	2	<1%	4	<1%	0	0%	2	0%	49	2%	52	2%
Asian Non-Hispanic	4	<1%	6	<1%	5	<1%	4	<1%	4	<1%	6	<1%
Total	2,584		2,350		2,522		2,294		2,279		2,203	

*The race and/or ethnicity was not reported in the PaJCMS for 24 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 63 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2008, 57 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2009, 68 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2010, 37 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2011, and 239 chronic offenders with a case closed in 2012.

⁴³ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

**Figure 57: Race and Ethnicity of Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



As illustrated by Table 93, 17% (n= 1,099) of all Black Non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were chronic offenders. Similarly, 14% (n= 304) of Hispanic offenders and 14% (n= 42) of Other Non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed were chronic offenders. Furthermore, 9% (n= 742) of White Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders and 8% (n= 6) of Asian Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders were chronic offenders.

The prevalence of chronic offenders within the following race/ethnicity groups increased between 2007 and 2012: Other Non-Hispanic (55% or five percentage points) and Asian Non-Hispanic (60% or three percentage points). The prevalence of chronic offenders within the following race/ethnicity groups decreased between 2007 and 2012: White Non-Hispanic (25% or three percentage points) and Hispanic (18% or three percentage points). The prevalence of chronic offenders among Black Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders remained stable over the six-year time period observed.

Please see Appendix B (Table 149) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by race/ethnicity for juveniles who had a chronic offender classification.

Table 93: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Race and Ethnicity Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
Race and Ethnicity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Prevalence of Chronic Offenders					
Black Non-Hispanic	18%	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%
White Non-Hispanic	12%	11%	11%	11%	9%	9%
Hispanic	17%	16%	18%	16%	13%	14%
Other Non-Hispanic⁴⁴	9%	12%	0%	5%	12%	14%
Asian Non-Hispanic	5%	8%	5%	6%	4%	8%

*The race and/or ethnicity of 488 chronic offenders and 5,474 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

⁴⁴ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

*Written Allegations*⁴⁵

Across the six years examined, chronic offenders averaged four more written allegations to a juvenile probation department than their non-chronic offender counterparts with the exception of 2012, in which chronic offenders average five more written allegations. See Table 94.

Table 94: Average Number of Written Allegations of Chronic and Non-Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Number of Written Allegations					
Chronic Offenders	5	5	5	5	5	6
Non-Chronic Offenders	1	1	2	1	1	1

Age at First Written Allegation

As shown in Table 95, chronic offenders were about 1.5 years younger than non-chronic offenders at the time of their first written allegation to a juvenile probation department.

Table 95: Average Age at First Written Allegation of Chronic and Non-Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Age					
Chronic Offenders	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.1
Non-Chronic Offenders	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.7

Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency

Among juveniles who had an adjudication history, chronic offenders were younger than non-chronic offenders at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency (Refer to Table 96).

Table 96: Average Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency of Chronic and Non-Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Age					
Chronic Offenders	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7
Non-Chronic Offenders	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.5

⁴⁵ The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juvenile's offending history up to the juvenile's case closure date in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012.

Multiple Classification Offenders

Not surprisingly, many juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 met more than one offender classification. The following sections illustrate the breakdown of: serious and chronic offenders; violent and chronic offenders; serious and violent offenders; and serious, violent, and chronic offenders.

Serious and Chronic Offenders

Approximately 2% (n= 417) of juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were serious and chronic offenders. Approximately 5% (n= 196) of recidivists from 2012 were serious and chronic, while 1% (n= 221) of non-recidivists were serious and chronic. The recidivism rate of serious and chronic offenders was 47%. Refer to Table 97. Finally, 39% of serious offenders were chronic offenders, and 17% of chronic offenders were serious offenders in this time period.

Generally, the prevalence and recidivism rates of serious and chronic offenders remained consistent between 2007 and 2012.

Please see Appendix B (Table 150) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a serious and chronic offender classification.

**Table 97: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious and Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		
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	Prevalence of Serious and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	
	Recidivists	5%	47%	5%	52%	5%	51%	6%	50%	6%	49%	5%	47%
	Non-Recidivists	2%		1%		1%		2%		2%		1%	
	Total	2%		2%		2%		2%		2%		2%	

Violent and Chronic Offenders

Approximately 3% (n= 516) of juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were violent and chronic offenders. Approximately 7% (n= 244) of recidivists from 2012 were violent and chronic, while 2% (n= 272) of non-recidivists were violent and chronic. The recidivism rate of violent and chronic offenders was 47%. Refer to Table 98. Finally, 38% of violent offenders were chronic offenders, and 18% of chronic offenders were violent offenders in this time period.

Generally, the prevalence and recidivism rates of violent and chronic offenders remained consistent between 2007 and 2012.

Please see Appendix B (Table 151) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a violent and chronic offender classification.

Table 98: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent and Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Violent and Chronic	Prevalence of Violent and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate	Prevalence of Violent and Chronic Offenders	Recidivism Rate
Recidivists	4%	41%	5%	49%	5%	52%	6%	47%	6%	43%	7%	47%
Non-Recidivists	2%		1%		1%		2%		2%		2%	
Total	2%		2%		2%		3%		2%		3%	

Serious and Violent Offenders

Approximately 0.8% (n= 151) of juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were serious and violent offenders. Approximately 2% (n= 76) of recidivists from 2012 were serious and violent, while 0.5% (n= 75) of non-recidivists were serious and violent. The recidivism rate of serious and violent offenders was 50%. Refer to Table 99. Finally, 11% of serious offenders were violent offenders, and 10% of violent offenders were serious offenders in this time period.

Generally, the prevalence of serious and violent offenders remained consistent between 2007 and 2012, though the recidivism rates of such offenders fluctuated considerably.

Please see Appendix B (Table 152) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a serious and violent offender classification.

Table 99: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious and Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Serious and Violent	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	Prevalence of Serious and Violent Offenders	Recidivism Rate
	Recidivists	1%	41%	1%	43%	1%	53%	2%	51%	2%	42%	2%
Non-Recidivists	0.4%		0.4%		0.4%		0.4%		0.5%		0.5%	
Total	0.6%		0.5%		0.6%		0.7%		0.7%		0.8%	

Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC) Offenders

Approximately 0.5% (n= 93) of juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were serious, violent, and chronic offenders. Approximately 2% (n= 58) of recidivists from 2012 were serious, violent, and chronic offenders, while only 0.2% (n= 35) of non-recidivists were serious, violent, and chronic offenders. The recidivism rate of serious, violent, and chronic offenders was 62%. Refer to Table 100.

Generally, the prevalence of serious, violent, and chronic offenders remained consistent between 2007 and 2012, though the recidivism rates of such offenders fluctuated considerably.

Please see Appendix B (Table 153) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed for juveniles who had a serious, violent, and chronic (SVC) offender classification.

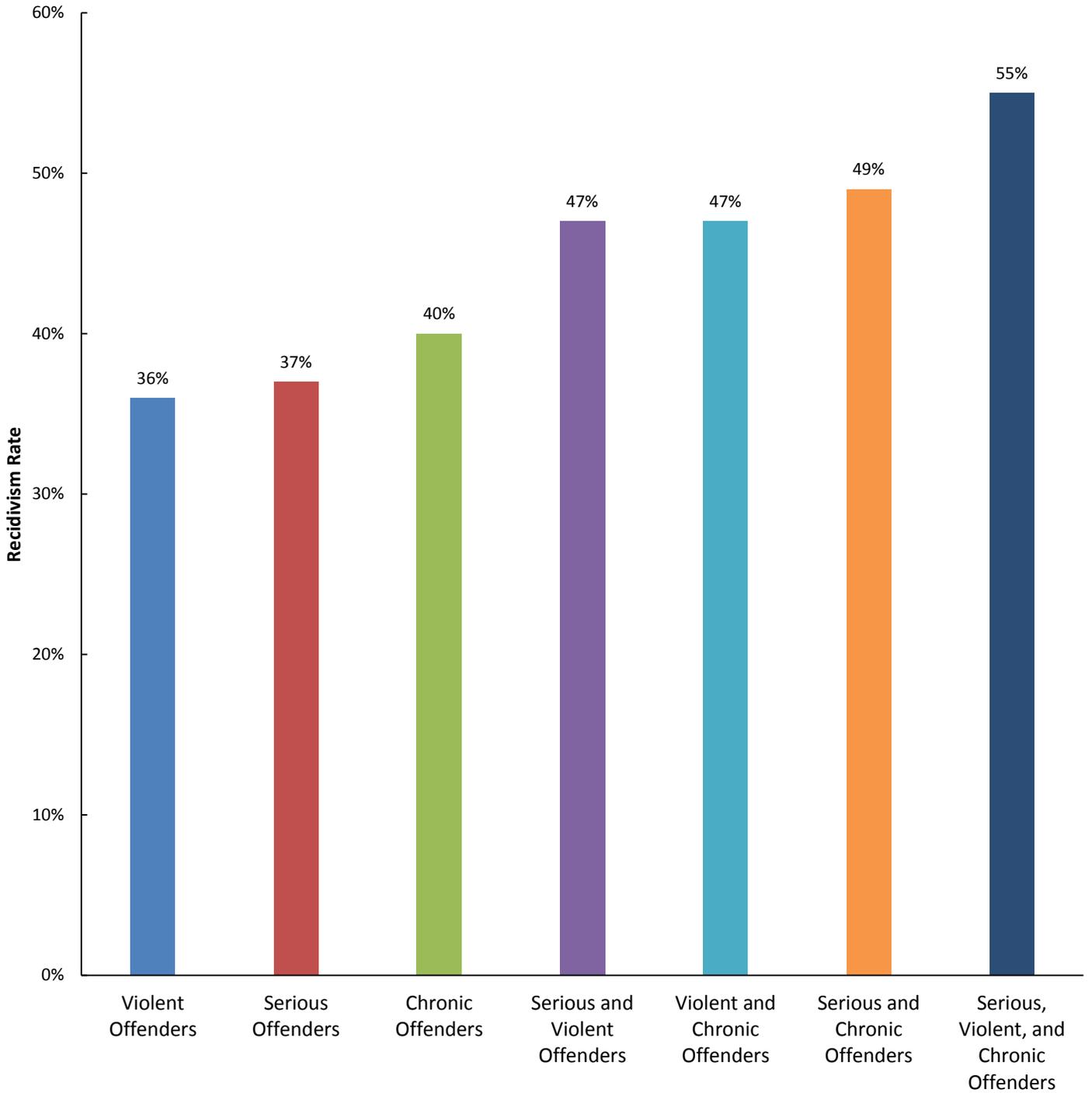
Table 100: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC) Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC)	Prevalence of SVC Offenders	Recidivism Rate										
	Recidivists	1%	48%	1%	47%	1%	66%	1%	58%	1%	47%	2%
Non-Recidivists	0.3%		0.2%		0.2%		0.3%		0.3%		0.2%	
Total	0.4%		0.3%		0.4%		0.5%		0.5%		0.5%	

**Figure 58: Serious, Violent, and/ or Chronic Offenders in Pennsylvania:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



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 59: Six-Year Average Recidivism Rates for Serious, Violent, and/or Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



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*.

Child Offenders

Like serious, violent, and/or chronic offenders, *child offenders* are an 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 and Recidivism Rates of Child Offenders

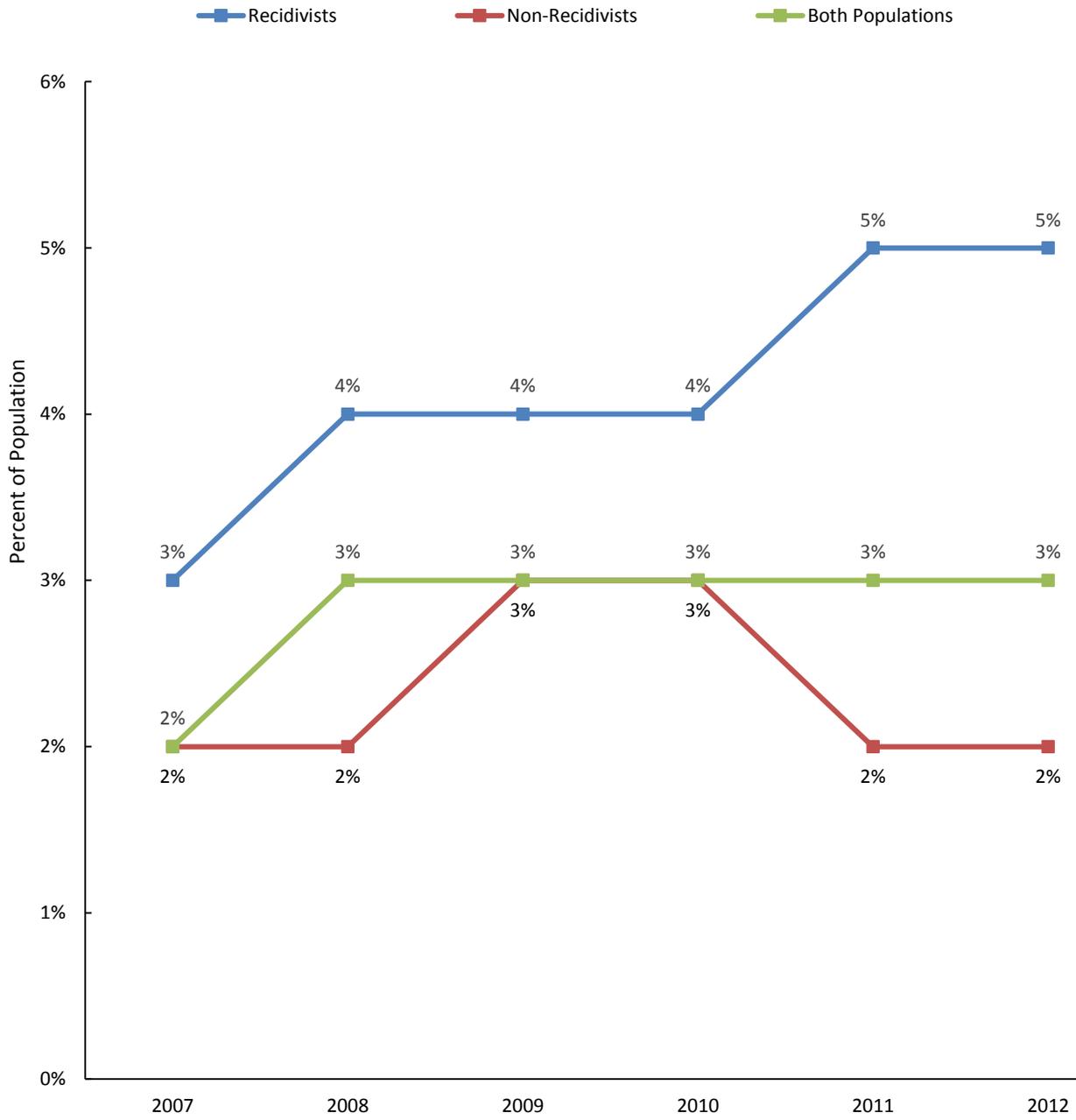
In 2012, approximately 3% (n= 532) of juveniles with a case closed were child offenders. Approximately 5% (n= 171) of juveniles who were identified as recidivists were child offenders, while only 2% (n= 361) of non-recidivists were child offenders. Refer to Table 101 and Figures 60 and 61.

The rate of child offenders among all juveniles with cases closed between 2007 and 2012 remained relatively stable, only increasing one percentage point in this six-year time period (2% to 3%). Similarly, the percent of non-recidivists identified as a child offender remained relatively stable across the six-year time period (2%). The percent of recidivists identified as a child offender increased between 2007 and 2012, from a low of 3% in 2007 to a high of 5% in 2012.

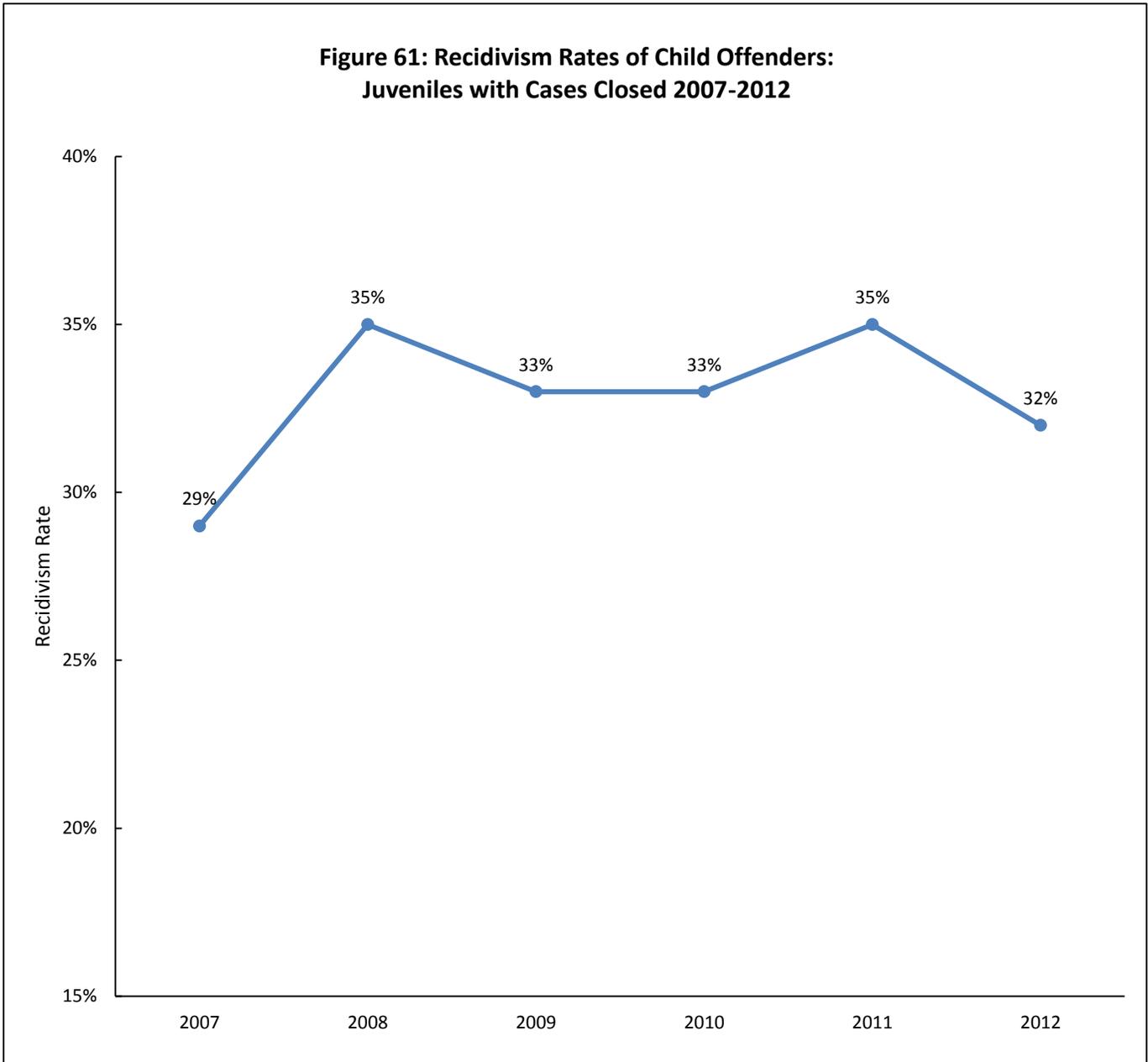
Please see Appendix B (Table 154) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year for juveniles who had a child offender classification.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Prevalence of Child Offenders	Recidivism Rate										
Recidivists	3%	29%	4%	35%	4%	33%	4%	33%	5%	35%	5%	32%
Non-Recidivists	2%		2%		3%		3%		2%		2%	
Both Populations	2%		3%		3%		3%		3%		3%	

**Figure 60: Prevalence of Child Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



The recidivism rate of child offenders peaked in 2008 and 2011 at 35%. The recidivism rate of child offenders dropped to 32% in 2012.



Gender

As illustrated by Table 102, the majority (82%; n= 438) of child offenders with cases closed in 2012 were male. Approximately 18% (n= 94) of child offenders in 2012 were female. This trend was consistent between 2007 and 2011 as well, though there was a slight increase in the percentage of child offenders who were female in 2012 compared to the previous five years. Similarly, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of child offenders who were male in 2012 compared to the previous five years.

Table 102: Gender of Child Offenders*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012												
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
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	Number of Child Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders
Male	315	84%	447	87%	465	86%	433	88%	430	86%	438	82%
Female	62	16%	69	13%	76	14%	61	12%	69	14%	94	18%
Total	377		516		541		494		499		532	

*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.

Furthermore, approximately 3% (n= 438) of all male juvenile offenders with a case closed in 2012 were child offenders, while only 2% (n= 94) of females with cases closed in 2012 were child offenders (See Table 103). The prevalence of child offenders among males increased one percentage point between 2007 and 2012 (2% to 3%), as did the prevalence of child offenders among females (1% to 2%).

Please see Appendix B (Table 155) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by gender for juveniles who had a child offender classification.

Table 103: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Gender Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gender	Prevalence of Child Offenders					
Male	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Female	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%

*The gender of 15 child offenders and 758 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Race and Ethnicity

In 2012, approximately 50% (n= 242) of child offenders were Black Non-Hispanic, while 33% (n= 160) were White Non-Hispanic. Approximately 15% (n= 72) were Hispanic, 2% (n= 10) were Other Non-Hispanic, and none were Asian Non-Hispanic.

The percentage of child offenders who were Black Non-Hispanic remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2012, only increasing two percentage points between 2007 (48%) and 2012 (50%), after dropping to a low of 41% in 2009. The percentage of child offenders who were Hispanic increased approximately five percentage points, from 10% in 2007 to 15% in 2012. Conversely, the percentage of child offenders who were White Non-Hispanic decreased seven percentage points in this time period, from 40% in 2007 to 33% in 2012. The percentage of child offenders who were Other Non-Hispanic increased from 0% in 2007 to 2% in 2012. The percentage of child offenders who were Asian Non-Hispanic did not change substantially in this six-year time period. See Table 104 and Figure 62.

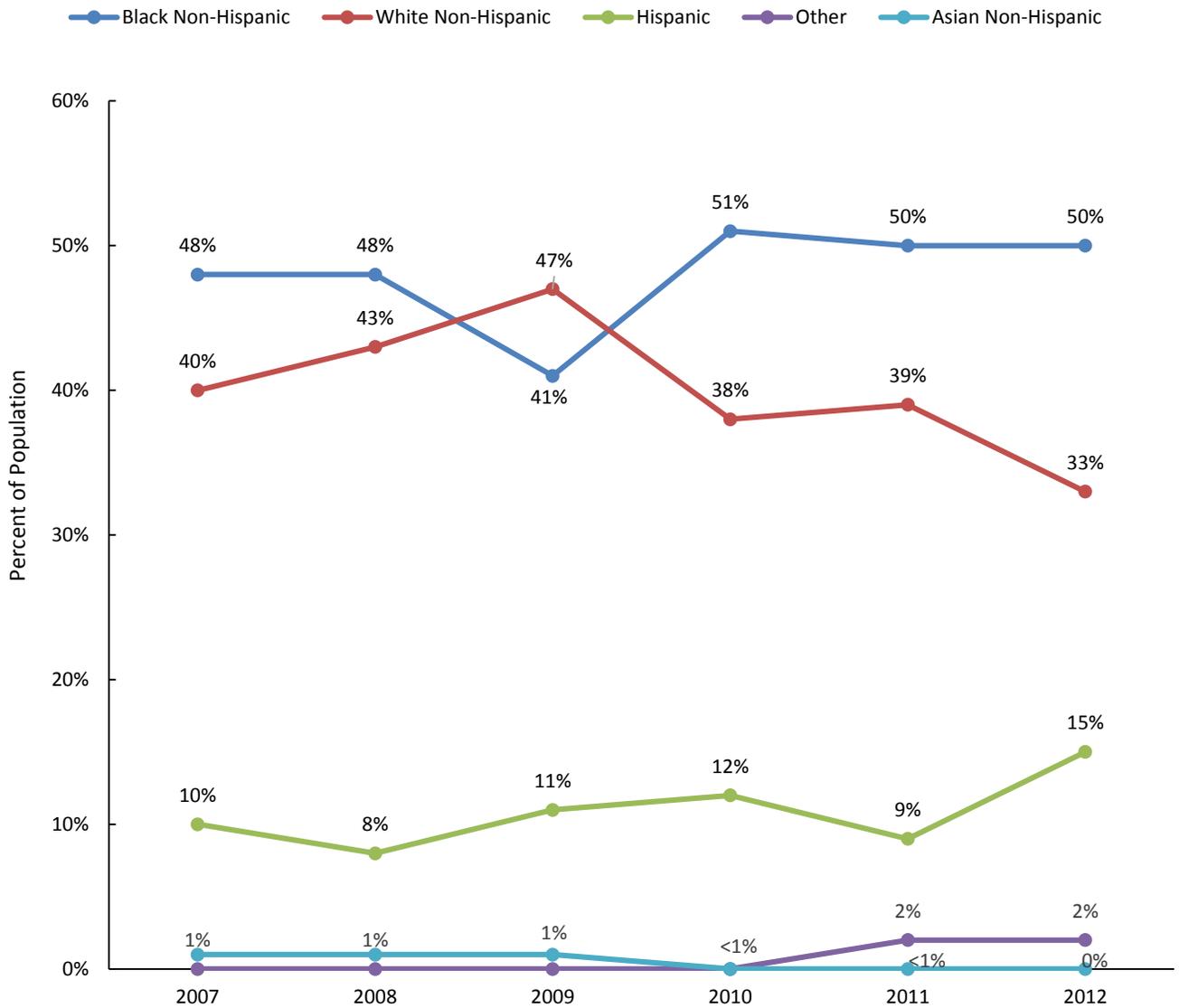
**Table 104: Race and Ethnicity of Child Offenders*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders	Number of Chronic Offenders	Percentage of All Child Offenders
Black Non-Hispanic	177	48%	242	48%	220	41%	241	51%	245	50%	242	50%
White Non-Hispanic	147	40%	217	43%	252	47%	179	38%	190	39%	160	33%
Hispanic	38	10%	42	8%	57	11%	56	12%	45	9%	72	15%
Other Non-Hispanic⁴⁶	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%	0	<1%	9	2%	10	2%
Asian Non-Hispanic	3	1%	3	1%	4	1%	1	0%	2	<1%	0	0%
Total	365		504		534		477		491		484	

*The race and/or ethnicity was not reported in the PaJCMS for 12 child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 15 child offenders with a case closed in 2008, 19 child offenders with a case closed in 2009, 17 child offenders with a case closed in 2010, 8 child offenders with a case closed in 2011, and 48 child offenders with a case closed in 2012.

⁴⁶ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

**Figure 62: Race and Ethnicity of Child Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



As illustrated by Table 105, 4% (n= 242) of all Black Non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were child offenders. Similarly, 3% (n= 72) of Hispanic juveniles and 3% (n= 10) of Other Non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed were child offenders. Approximately 2% (n= 160) of White Non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed in 2012 were child offenders, while no Asian Non-Hispanic juveniles with a case closed were a child offender.

The prevalence of child offenders within the following race/ethnicity groups increased between 2007 and 2012: Black Non-Hispanic (one percentage point), White Non-Hispanic (one percentage point), Hispanic (one percentage point), and Other Non-Hispanic (three percentage points). The prevalence of child offenders within the Asian Non-Hispanic population decreased four percentage points between 2007 and 2012.

Please see Appendix B (Table 156) for the total number of recidivists, non-recidivists, and cases closed by year and by race/ethnicity for juveniles who had a child offender classification.

Table 105: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Race and Ethnicity Groups*: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Race and Ethnicity	Prevalence of Child Offenders					
Black Non-Hispanic	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
White Non-Hispanic	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Hispanic	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Other Non-Hispanic⁴⁷	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%	3%
Asian Non-Hispanic	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	0%

*The race and/or ethnicity of 119 child offenders and 5,843 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS .

⁴⁷ The race category of Other Non-Hispanic includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander juveniles.

*Written Allegations*⁴⁸

As shown in Table 106, across the six years examined, child offenders averaged two more written allegations to a juvenile probation department than their non-child offender counterparts.

Table 106: Average Number of Written Allegations of Child and Non-Child Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Number of Written Allegations					
Child Offenders	3	4	4	4	4	4
Non-Child Offenders	2	2	2	2	2	2

Age at First Written Allegation

As illustrated in Table 107, child offenders were about 3.5 years younger than non-child offenders at the time of their first written allegation to a juvenile probation department.

Table 107: Average Age at First Written Allegation of Child and Non-Child Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Age					
Child Offenders	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.2
Non-Child Offenders	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6

Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency

Among juveniles who had an adjudication history, child offenders were approximately four years younger than non-child offenders at the time of their first adjudication of delinquency. Refer to Table 108.

Table 108: Average Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency of Child and Non-Child Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Average Age					
Child Offenders	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Non-Child Offenders	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6

⁴⁸ The figures presented include all written allegations that occurred in the juvenile's offending history up to the juvenile's case closure date in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012.

Child Offenders Who Were Also Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders

The following analysis was conducted to determine whether juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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= 1,489) of child offenders were either a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender, while only 20% (n= 21,134) of non-child offenders were a serious offender, a violent offender, or a chronic offender.

Serious Offenders

As illustrated by Table 109, among youth with cases closed in 2012, approximately 10% (n= 54) of juveniles identified as child offenders were serious offenders, while only 5% (n= 968) of non-child offenders were serious offenders. While the prevalence of child offenders who were also serious offenders decreased between 2007 and 2012, child offenders were still at least two times as likely to be serious offenders than non-child offenders across the six years examined.

Please see Appendix B (Table 157) for the total number of child offenders and non-child offenders who were serious offenders by year.

Table 109: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Serious Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Child Offenders	15%	18%	15%	16%	17%	10%
Non-Child Offenders	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%	5%

Violent Offenders

Similarly, approximately 21% (n= 112) of juveniles with cases closed in 2012 identified as child offenders were violent offenders, while only 7% (n= 1,267) of non-child offenders with cases closed in 2012 were violent offenders (See Table 110). The percent of child offenders who were also violent offenders increased approximately 24% (or four percentage points) between 2007 and 2012 (17% to 21%, respectively). Furthermore, child offenders were also about three times more likely to be violent offenders than non-child offenders across the six years examined.

Please see Appendix B (Table 158) for the total number of child offenders and non-child offenders who were violent offenders by year.

Table 110: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Violent Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Child Offenders	17%	16%	17%	16%	18%	21%
Non-Child Offenders	5%	5%	6%	7%	6%	7%

Chronic Offenders

In addition, approximately 41% (n= 216) of juveniles with cases closed in 2012 who were child offenders were chronic offenders, while only 12% (n= 2,226) of non-child offenders were chronic offenders (Refer to Table 111). Between 2007 and 2012, the percent of child offenders who were chronic offenders increased 32% (or ten percentage points), from 31% to 41%. The percent of non-child offenders who were chronic offenders dropped one percentage point, from 13% in 2007 to 12% in 2012. Child offenders were consistently more likely than non-child offenders to be chronic offenders.

Please see Appendix B (Table 159) for the total number of child offenders and non-child offenders who were chronic offenders by year.

Table 111: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Chronic Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Child Offenders	31%	41%	37%	38%	41%	41%
Non-Child Offenders	13%	12%	13%	13%	11%	12%

Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC) Offenders

Finally, child offenders were more likely than non-child offenders to be serious, violent, and chronic (SVC) offenders. As shown in Table 112, among juveniles with cases closed in 2012, 2% (n= 10) of juveniles who were identified as child offenders were also serious, violent, and chronic offenders. Only 0.4% (n= 83) of non-child offenders were serious, violent, and chronic offenders. The percent of child offenders and non-child offenders who were also chronic offenders remained relatively stable across the six years examined.

Please see Appendix B (Table 160) for the total number of child offenders and non-child offenders who were serious, violent, and chronic offenders by year.

Table 112: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were SVC Offenders: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Child Offenders	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Non-Child Offenders	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

Limitations of Study

As detailed earlier, it is critically important to note that expunged cases create a significant limitation to the current 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case expungement were omitted from the study's sample, unless they had a separate case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 that was not expunged. Due to a change in the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules, however, identifying information can now be retained for research purposes. Beginning with 2015 case closures, expunged cases will no longer impact the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's ability to calculate recidivism rates.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine how a particular county's recidivism rate in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 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, 2010, 2011, or 2012⁴⁹. In general, however, 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, recidivating 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.

⁴⁹ While Youth Level of Service (YLS) has been collected in PaJCMS since 2010, there is not reliable statewide YLS data for juveniles with cases closed in 2010, 2011 or 2012.

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

Inquiries have been 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 2%.

****Please refer to page 12 for a detailed explanation of the impact expunged cases have on calculating recidivism rates.****

Table 113: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates Using an Alternative Definition of Recidivism: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012				
County	Actual Six-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Alternative Six-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Alternative Number of Juveniles Who Had Cases Closed	Alternative Number of Recidivists Who Had Cases Closed
Adams	22%	25%	1,300	321
Allegheny	22%	25%	12,432	3,070
Armstrong	19%	21%	527	109
Beaver	15%	21%	1,940	400
Bedford	16%	19%	347	66
Berks	19%	24%	4,515	1,072
Blair	18%	21%	578	122
Bradford	16%	17%	454	78
Bucks	21%	22%	4,117	914
Butler	17%	19%	1,033	194
Cambria	19%	20%	1,768	362
Cameron	30%	27%	37	10
Carbon	15%	18%	589	105
Centre	16%	18%	357	64
Chester	18%	18%	4,016	735
Clarion	25%	28%	219	61
Clearfield	20%	22%	334	72
Clinton	22%	23%	202	47
Columbia	17%	18%	438	81
Crawford	20%	21%	820	175
Cumberland	26%	31%	526	163
Dauphin	24%	26%	5,418	1,402
Delaware	22%	23%	3,216	727
Elk	25%	31%	201	62
Erie	20%	22%	4,259	949
Fayette	14%	23%	1,561	360
Forest	13%	23%	35	8

**Table 113: County and Statewide Recidivism Rates Using an Alternative Definition of Recidivism:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012 (Continued)**

County	Actual Six-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Alternative Six-Year Average Recidivism Rate	Alternative Number of Juveniles Who Had Cases Closed	Alternative Number of Recidivists Who Had Cases Closed
Franklin	23%	26%	1,699	445
Fulton	12%	15%	88	13
Greene	8%	10%	293	28
Huntingdon	17%	21%	297	61
Indiana	15%	19%	424	79
Jefferson	26%	29%	291	84
Juniata	26%	24%	90	22
Lackawanna	24%	26%	1,143	302
Lancaster	19%	20%	2,745	549
Lawrence	17%	22%	1,045	227
Lebanon	27%	28%	1,419	391
Lehigh	16%	19%	5,710	1,068
Luzerne	16%	19%	2,795	520
Lycoming	27%	30%	1,828	555
McKean	22%	22%	267	58
Mercer	16%	18%	1,020	185
Mifflin	27%	29%	376	108
Monroe	14%	15%	1,555	238
Montgomery	21%	23%	5,881	1,375
Montour	26%	27%	128	35
Northampton	17%	19%	3,075	586
Northumberland	21%	24%	962	228
Perry	27%	29%	335	97
Philadelphia	26%	27%	18,821	5,138
Pike	13%	14%	423	58
Potter	11%	11%	174	20
Schuylkill	16%	18%	1,532	273
Snyder	20%	22%	367	79
Somerset	14%	16%	503	78
Sullivan	4%	11%	80	9
Susquehanna	18%	20%	336	68
Tioga	17%	19%	340	66
Union	28%	25%	216	55
Venango	15%	18%	578	103
Warren	17%	22%	549	121
Washington	21%	23%	1,674	384
Wayne	14%	19%	810	152
Westmoreland	16%	19%	2,943	564
Wyoming	17%	27%	1,058	283
York	24%	26%	4,768	1,261
Total:	21%	23%	119,877	27,695

Appendix B: Detailed Recidivism Tables

Table 114: Recidivism Rates at Six Month Intervals: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012																		
	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Juveniles Who Recidivated	Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
6 Months	1,037	18,882	5%	1,169	18,910	6%	1,188	18,439	6%	1,036	16,800	6%	1,028	18,935	5%	1,011	19,208	5%
12 Months	2,154	18,882	11%	2,371	18,910	13%	2,386	18,439	13%	2,069	16,800	12%	2,057	18,935	11%	2,053	19,208	11%
18 Months	3,103	18,882	16%	3,381	18,910	18%	3,471	18,439	19%	2,960	16,800	18%	2,923	18,935	15%	2,980	19,208	16%
24 Months	3,827	18,882	20%	4,132	18,910	22%	4,206	18,439	23%	3,624	16,800	21%	3,498	18,935	18%	3,679	19,208	19%

**Table 115: Delinquency Adjudication History:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Total Number of Juveniles with a History of Adjudication	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closure	Adjudication Rate
Recidivists	2,238	3,825	59%	2,449	4,087	60%	2,679	4,206	64%	2,383	3,624	66%	2,372	3,498	68%	2,453	3,679	67%
Non-Recidivists	6,440	15,047	43%	6,034	14,540	41%	6,226	14,233	44%	5,910	13,176	44%	6,122	15,437	40%	6,297	15,529	41%
All Juveniles	8,678	18,872	46%	8,483	18,627	46%	8,905	18,439	48%	8,293	16,800	49%	8,494	18,935	45%	8,750	19,208	46%

**Table 116: Average Number of Written Allegations in Juvenile's History:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Total Number of Juveniles	Total Number of Written Allegations	Average Number of Written Allegations per Juvenile
Recidivists	3,825	10,418	3	4,087	11,143	3	4,206	11,655	3	3,624	10,099	3	3,498	9,733	3	3,679	10,195	3
Non-Recidivists	15,047	27,934	2	14,540	26,046	2	14,233	26,146	2	13,176	24,453	2	15,437	26,856	2	15,529	27,609	2
Total	18,872	38,352	2	18,627	37,189	2	18,439	37,801	2	16,800	34,552	2	18,935	36,589	2	19,208	37,804	2

**Table 117: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Written Allegations:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Total Number of Written Allegations	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Cases Closed	Recidivism Rate
One Written Allegation	1,396	10,389	13%	1,473	10,373	14%	1,456	9,813	15%	1,268	9,007	14%	1,280	11,125	12%	1,292	11,147	12%
Two Written Allegations	939	3,987	24%	988	3,957	25%	998	4,072	25%	864	3,685	23%	804	3,684	22%	866	3,694	23%
Three Written Allegations	526	1,888	28%	608	1,884	32%	653	1,975	33%	528	1,746	30%	500	1,810	28%	590	1,925	31%
Four to Nine Written Allegations	904	2,491	36%	942	2,280	41%	1,029	2,463	42%	893	2,225	40%	851	2,207	39%	863	2,315	37%
Ten or More Written Allegations	60	117	51%	76	133	57%	70	116	60%	71	137	52%	63	109	58%	68	127	54%
Total	3,825	18,872		4,087	18,627		4,206	18,439		3,624	16,800		3,498	15,437		3,679	15,529	

**Table 118: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Written Allegation*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Age at First Written Allegation	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Ten	123	411	30%	114	353	32%	119	386	31%	85	323	26%	96	379	25%	127	446	28%
Eleven	206	753	27%	221	750	29%	235	746	32%	217	719	30%	153	753	20%	229	873	26%
Twelve	381	1,449	26%	387	1,363	28%	445	1,521	29%	334	1,363	25%	321	1,412	23%	359	1,582	23%
Thirteen	596	2,397	25%	586	2,287	26%	663	2,439	27%	557	2,205	25%	471	2,372	20%	586	2,605	22%
Fourteen	727	3,333	22%	811	3,285	25%	795	3,155	25%	708	2,845	25%	606	3,085	20%	651	3,222	20%
Fifteen	706	3,469	20%	748	3,517	21%	770	3,465	22%	672	3,092	22%	670	3,644	18%	659	3,590	18%
Sixteen	561	3,331	17%	626	3,356	19%	584	3,214	18%	549	3,067	18%	577	3,507	16%	558	3,369	17%
Seventeen	434	3,251	13%	501	3,177	16%	507	3,050	17%	439	2,790	16%	552	3,434	16%	453	3,163	14%
Eighteen	52	358	15%	55	341	16%	46	327	14%	44	317	14%	46	294	16%	34	266	13%
Total	3,734	18,394		3,994	18,088		4,118	17,976		3,561	16,404		3,446	18,586		3,622	18,850	

* The age at first written allegation was unknown for 477 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 539 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 463 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 77 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 55 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 92 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Table 119: Recidivism Rates by Age at First Adjudication of Delinquency*⁵⁰:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Age At First Adjudication	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles Adjudicated	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles Adjudicated	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles Adjudicated	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles Adjudicated	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles Adjudicated	Recidivism Rate	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles Adjudicated	Recidivism Rate
Ten	9	33	27%	13	27	48%	13	42	31%	12	38	32%	14	31	45%	16	38	42%
Eleven	29	96	30%	53	157	34%	45	134	34%	49	131	37%	49	143	34%	48	135	36%
Twelve	71	248	29%	114	335	34%	126	377	33%	100	325	31%	113	325	35%	107	359	30%
Thirteen	185	633	29%	261	713	37%	286	843	34%	232	720	32%	239	750	32%	248	834	30%
Fourteen	343	1,135	30%	424	1,303	33%	423	1,321	32%	366	1,188	31%	326	1,201	27%	393	1,289	30%
Fifteen	413	1,603	26%	455	1,618	28%	552	1,700	32%	474	1,596	30%	497	1,679	30%	460	1,691	27%
Sixteen	443	1,859	24%	471	1,769	27%	540	1,865	29%	494	1,805	27%	450	1,837	24%	538	1,900	28%
Seventeen	516	2,167	24%	435	1,760	25%	477	1,827	26%	447	1,752	26%	483	1,812	27%	455	1,787	25%
Eighteen	229	904	25%	194	722	27%	189	721	26%	185	670	28%	179	646	28%	166	640	26%
Total	2,238	8,678		2,420	8,404		2,651	8,830		2,359	8,225		2,350	8,424		2,431	8,673	

*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, 67 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 70 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 79 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

⁵⁰ 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 120: Recidivism Rates by Age at Case Closure:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Age at Case Closure	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Ten	2	35	6%	2	28	7%	3	33	9%	1	22	5%	2	49	4%	1	62	2%
Eleven	10	139	7%	11	113	10%	19	140	14%	17	122	14%	5	176	3%	20	186	11%
Twelve	48	312	15%	56	321	17%	55	309	18%	55	317	17%	29	367	8%	51	411	12%
Thirteen	149	749	20%	133	717	19%	126	685	18%	104	603	17%	84	737	11%	117	819	14%
Fourteen	280	1,367	20%	269	1,325	20%	269	1,245	22%	227	1,125	20%	181	1,270	14%	215	1,392	15%
Fifteen	420	2,137	20%	501	2,158	23%	462	2,017	23%	362	1,713	21%	280	2,047	14%	352	2,045	17%
Sixteen	613	2,940	21%	582	2,835	21%	593	2,793	21%	493	2,451	20%	441	2,868	15%	451	2,892	16%
Seventeen	716	3,993	18%	717	4,023	18%	685	3,774	18%	582	3,434	17%	596	3,801	16%	571	3,863	15%
Eighteen	944	4,797	20%	1,139	4,877	23%	1,161	4,758	24%	1,006	4,413	23%	1027	4,614	22%	971	4,333	22%
Nineteen	383	1,473	26%	438	1,509	29%	487	1,555	31%	452	1,427	32%	431	1,524	28%	481	1,605	30%
Twenty	120	492	24%	153	534	29%	194	619	31%	142	568	25%	179	653	27%	227	729	31%
Twenty-One	142	448	32%	131	470	28%	152	511	30%	183	605	30%	243	829	29%	222	871	25%
Total	3,827	18,882		4,132	18,910		4,206	18,439		3,624	16,800		3,498	18,935		3,679	19,208	

**Table 121: Recidivism Rates by Gender*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total															
Recidivists	3,396	427	3,823	3,568	506	4,074	3,628	546	4,174	3,162	457	3,619	3,069	429	3,498	3,220	459	3,679
Non-Recidivists	10,765	4,261	15,026	10,015	4,142	14,157	9,710	4,204	13,914	9,206	3,966	13,172	10,622	4,814	15,436	10,802	4,725	15,527
Total	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,368	4,423	16,791	13,691	5,243	18,934	14,022	5,184	19,206
Recidivism Rate	24%	9%		26%	11%		27%	11%		26%	10%		22%	8%		23%	9%	

*The gender was not reported in the PaJCMS for 23 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 396 juveniles with case closed in 2008, 351 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 9 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 1 juvenile with a case closed in 2011, and 2 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Table 122: Recidivism Rates by Race and Ethnicity*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity**	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Black Non-Hispanic	1,411	5,682	25%	1,629	5,636	29%	1,842	6,126	30%	1,503	5,789	26%	1,474	6,562	22%	1,499	6,361	24%
Hispanic	364	1,714	21%	393	1,774	22%	449	2,010	22%	379	1,787	21%	386	1,968	20%	442	2,162	20%
White Non-Hispanic	1,985	10,957	18%	1,910	10,039	19%	1,729	9,244	19%	1,596	8,343	19%	1,448	9,165	16%	1,296	8,218	16%
Asian Non-Hispanic	5	73	7%	7	74	9%	8	99	8%	8	62	13%	11	91	12%	13	71	18%

* The race and/or ethnicity was not reported in the PaJCMS for 424 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 1,071 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 940 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 780 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 727 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,020 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

** Due to the historically low numbers of Other Non-Hispanic juveniles, they have been excluded from this analysis.

**Table 123: Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race/Ethnicity and Gender**	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Asian Non-Hispanic Males	5	63	8%	7	52	13%	8	78	10%	8	51	16%	9	69	13%	13	58	22%
Black Non-Hispanic Females	150	1,510	10%	213	1,489	14%	239	1,682	14%	186	1,640	11%	179	1,916	9%	161	1,794	9%
Black Non-Hispanic Males	1,261	4,172	30%	1,414	4,079	35%	1,602	4,397	36%	1,317	4,149	32%	1,295	4,646	28%	1,338	4,567	29%
Hispanic Females	22	420	5%	36	432	8%	52	548	9%	51	492	10%	38	527	7%	48	583	8%
Hispanic Males	342	1,294	26%	356	1,310	27%	394	1,443	27%	328	1,295	25%	348	1,441	24%	394	1,579	25%
White Non-Hispanic Females	247	2,619	9%	234	2,374	10%	232	2,235	10%	202	2,035	10%	183	2,393	8%	194	2,090	9%
White Non-Hispanic Males	1,738	8,338	21%	1,666	7,400	23%	1,485	6,781	22%	1,392	6,303	22%	1,265	6,772	19%	1,102	6,128	18%
Total	3,765	18,426		3,926	17,156		4,012	17,184		3,484	15,976		3,319	17,786		3,250	16,812	

* The race, ethnicity, and/or gender was not reported in the PaJCMS for 424 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 1,438 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 1,235 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 785 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 727 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,020 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

** Due to the historically low numbers of Asian Non-Hispanic females and Other Non-Hispanic males and females, they have been excluded from this analysis.

**Table 124: Recidivism Rates by Family Status*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Family Status	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
One or Both Parents Deceased	208	857	24%	247	939	26%	273	1,020	27%	244	940	26%	221	961	23%	201	969	21%
Parents Never Married	1,388	6,032	23%	1,654	6,197	27%	1,870	7,009	27%	1,561	6,552	24%	1,645	7,629	22%	1,914	8,673	22%
Separated or Divorced	971	4,929	20%	936	4,695	20%	940	4,528	21%	856	4,119	21%	741	4,256	17%	800	4,059	20%
Married	689	4,461	15%	699	4,094	17%	706	3,843	18%	583	3,318	18%	552	3,568	15%	503	3,495	14%
Total	3,256	16,279		3,536	15,925		3,789	16,400		3,244	14,929		3,159	16,414		3,418	17,196	

* The family status was not reported in the PaJCMS for 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, 1,871 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 2,521 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 2,012 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Table 125: Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Family Status*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race/Ethnicity and Family Status**	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Black Non-Hispanic Married	118	601	20%	148	577	26%	168	605	28%	143	535	27%	128	617	21%	116	557	21%
Black Non-Hispanic One or Both Parents Deceased	84	279	30%	105	306	34%	116	359	32%	103	387	27%	100	374	27%	83	363	23%
Black Non-Hispanic Parents Never Married	809	3,211	25%	998	3,298	30%	1,171	3,728	31%	933	3,573	26%	946	4,020	24%	1,030	4,275	24%
Black Non-Hispanic Separated or Divorced	187	797	23%	185	730	25%	205	786	26%	186	706	26%	155	737	21%	157	621	25%
Hispanic Married	62	338	18%	51	260	20%	62	300	21%	47	249	19%	48	273	18%	47	286	16%
Hispanic One or Both Parents Deceased	17	81	21%	24	91	26%	28	105	27%	21	82	26%	19	103	18%	21	90	23%
Hispanic Parents Never Married	160	748	21%	204	832	25%	229	1,016	23%	202	907	22%	214	1,019	21%	269	1,192	23%
Hispanic Separated or Divorced	79	349	23%	79	401	20%	93	435	21%	76	380	20%	74	403	18%	83	418	20%
White Non-Hispanic Married	499	3,430	15%	465	3,004	15%	433	2,699	16%	366	2,373	15%	347	2,502	14%	257	2,173	12%
White Non-Hispanic One or Both Parents Deceased	105	483	22%	110	489	22%	113	505	22%	110	435	25%	93	442	21%	78	394	20%
White Non-Hispanic Parents Never Married	405	1,983	20%	418	1,842	23%	413	2,007	21%	376	1,824	21%	390	2,166	18%	398	2,340	17%
White Non-Hispanic Separated or Divorced	692	3,698	19%	630	3,282	19%	603	3,054	20%	564	2,831	20%	477	2,916	16%	464	2,556	18%

** Due to the historically low numbers of Other Non-Hispanic youth, they have been excluded from this analysis.

**Table 126: Recidivism Rates of Select Offenses:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Offense Committed on Base Case ⁵¹	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Aggravated Assault	124	690	18%	162	725	22%	191	795	24%	101	623	16%	110	730	15%	185	957	19%
Arson	17	84	20%	18	90	20%	21	96	22%	12	62	19%	10	80	13%	17	94	18%
Burglary	148	637	23%	138	600	23%	149	558	27%	129	483	27%	116	504	23%	164	633	26%
Criminal Mischief	105	654	16%	99	559	18%	106	611	17%	71	469	15%	105	610	17%	77	447	17%
Criminal Trespass	81	397	20%	112	462	24%	78	437	18%	76	399	19%	86	432	20%	79	384	21%
Disorderly Conduct	163	745	22%	162	660	25%	171	692	25%	156	738	21%	180	795	23%	78	482	16%
DUI	36	331	11%	47	290	16%	35	278	13%	55	246	22%	35	237	15%	42	267	16%
Firearm-Related Offenses	55	162	34%	62	161	39%	71	156	46%	81	183	44%	48	163	29%	79	213	37%
Harassment/Stalking	36	274	13%	59	284	21%	45	285	16%	69	307	22%	66	354	19%	32	193	17%
Indecent Assault	24	233	10%	29	258	11%	26	226	12%	28	201	14%	32	286	11%	42	283	15%
Institutional Vandalism	27	145	19%	17	100	17%	28	131	21%	19	92	21%	19	125	15%	20	123	16%
Non-Payment Of Fines	669	3,165	21%	714	3,277	22%	664	3,002	22%	606	2,739	22%	495	3,320	15%	401	2,663	15%
Possession & Use Of Drug Paraphernalia	116	537	22%	122	526	23%	123	527	23%	107	557	19%	135	580	23%	98	482	20%
Possession Of Drugs	374	1,717	22%	416	1,764	24%	410	1,685	24%	327	1,410	23%	441	1,978	22%	421	1,947	22%
Possession With Intent To Deliver Drugs	133	492	27%	154	469	33%	180	474	38%	198	624	32%	119	434	27%	193	580	33%
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	33	190	17%	28	131	21%	35	161	22%	25	133	19%	33	174	19%	21	138	15%

⁵¹ To view the exact crimes in each offense category, refer to Appendix C.

**Table 126: Recidivism Rates of Select Offenses (Continued):
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Retail Theft	37	448	8%	70	530	13%	98	633	15%	63	478	13%	73	573	13%	60	519	12%
Robbery	115	392	29%	129	370	35%	153	445	34%	103	384	27%	111	444	25%	222	628	35%
Simple Assault	366	1,815	20%	363	1,828	20%	376	1,865	20%	329	1,678	20%	377	2,170	17%	353	2,211	16%
Terroristic Threats	82	414	20%	77	422	18%	106	449	24%	47	184	26%	69	407	17%	100	587	17%
Theft Offenses	471	2,139	22%	465	2,027	23%	493	1,971	25%	477	1,894	25%	403	1,850	22%	474	1,966	24%
Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle	71	253	28%	67	242	28%	86	249	35%	52	180	29%	55	183	30%	52	187	28%
Weapon On School Property	73	555	13%	96	521	18%	103	542	19%	57	435	13%	68	619	11%	40	318	13%
Total	3,356	16,469		3,606	16,296		3,748	16,268		3,188	14,499		3,186	17,048		3,250	16,302	

**Table 127: Recidivism Rates by Offense Type of Base Case*:
Juviles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Offense Type of Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juviles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Person	826	4,332	19%	882	4,299	21%	979	4,556	21%	797	4,082	20%	811	4,821	17%	1,025	5,494	19%
Property	979	4,871	20%	1,011	4,739	21%	1,074	4,779	22%	922	4,156	22%	881	4,418	20%	959	4,434	22%
Drug	683	3,217	21%	763	3,163	24%	763	3,058	25%	700	2,913	24%	742	3,313	22%	765	3,348	23%
Other	1,290	6,251	21%	1,395	6,268	22%	1,360	5,937	23%	1,192	5,574	21%	1,051	6,328	17%	920	5,868	16%
Total	3,778	18,671		4,051	18,469		4,176	18,330		3,611	16,725		3,485	18,880		3,669	19,144	

*The offense type committed on the base case of 201 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 158 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 109 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 75 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 55 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 64 juveniles with a case closed in 2012 was unknown.

**Table 128: Offense Type Specialization*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Offense Type Committed on Base Case	Offense Type of Recidivating case				
	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
Person	34% (n= 1,468)	24% (n=1,048)	26% (n= 1,111)	15% (n=665)	4,292
Property	20% (n= 973)	38% (n= 1,865)	28% (n= 1,376)	13% (n= 648)	4,862
Drug	15% (n= 544)	20% (n= 714)	53% (n= 1,934)	12% (n= 454)	3,646
Other	26% (n= 1,605)	30% (n= 1,891)	27% (n= 1,722)	17% (n= 1,062)	6,280
Total	4,590	5,518	6,143	2,829	19,080

*The offense type committed on either the base case or the recidivating case was unknown for 160 recidivists with a 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case closure.

**Table 129: Recidivism Rates by Grading of Offense of Base Case*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Grading of Offense of Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Felony	811	3,489	23%	881	3,452	26%	982	3,555	28%	772	3,282	24%	699	3,338	21%	1,118	4,483	25%
Misdemeanor	2,015	10,622	19%	2,166	10,405	21%	2,234	10,473	21%	2,008	9,586	21%	2,070	11,077	19%	2,030	11,021	18%
Ungraded/Summary	894	4,357	21%	968	4,456	22%	914	4,169	22%	824	3,824	22%	708	4,436	16%	517	3,605	14%
Total	3,720	18,468		4,015	18,313		4,130	18,197		3,604	16,692		3,477	18,851		3,665	19,109	

* The grading of the offense of the base case was not reported in the PaJCMS for 404 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 314 juveniles with a case closed in 2008, 242 juveniles with a case closed in 2009, 108 juveniles with a case closed in 2010, 84 juveniles with a case closed in 2011, and 99 juveniles with a case closed in 2012.

**Table 130: Change in Offense Severity between Base Case and Recidivating Case:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Grading of Offense Committed on Base Case	Grading of Offense Committed on Recidivating Case		
	Misdemeanor	Felony	Total
Ungraded/Summary	2,917 (68%)	1,387 (32%)	4,304
Misdemeanor	7,329 (70%)	3,155 (30%)	10,484
Felony	2,589 (62%)	1,554 (38%)	4,143

**Table 131: Recidivism Rates by Final (Most Recent) Disposition on Base Case:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Final (Most Recent) Disposition on Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Total Number of Recidivists	Total Number of Juveniles with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Consent Decree	500	3,457	14%	560	3,369	17%	550	3,483	16%	491	3,316	15%	462	3,583	13%	455	3,451	13%
Deferred Adjudication	196	803	24%	187	800	23%	234	883	27%	113	624	18%	112	757	15%	168	964	17%
Fines and/or Costs Only; Restitution Only	382	1,762	22%	439	2,062	21%	398	1,816	22%	371	1,707	22%	347	2,212	16%	343	1,889	18%
Informal Adjustment	548	3,623	15%	593	3,426	17%	528	3,090	17%	400	2,587	15%	352	3,383	10%	359	3,344	11%
Other	137	507	27%	153	493	31%	136	425	32%	110	359	31%	90	377	24%	61	276	22%
Placement	632	2,060	31%	695	2,083	33%	860	2,318	37%	951	2,717	35%	996	2,946	34%	1,157	3,249	36%
Probation	1,014	4,599	22%	980	4,367	22%	1,050	4,458	24%	892	4,159	21%	919	4,290	21%	914	4,478	20%
Protective Supervision; Dependent	14	100	14%	18	92	20%	11	86	13%	3	31	10%	3	90	3%	18	165	11%
Referred to Another Agency/Individual	30	163	18%	28	177	16%	21	123	17%	24	99	24%	48	371	13%	80	639	13%
Warned and Counseled	342	1,675	20%	409	1,663	25%	404	1,702	24%	261	1,163	22%	169	926	18%	124	753	16%

*The final (most recent) disposition of 311 juveniles with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

Table 132: General Recidivism Rates* of Juveniles Who Committed a Sex Offense on Their Base Case: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012

Sex Offense Committed on Base Case	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Recidivists	Total Number of Sex Offenders with Case Closed	Recidivism Rate
Aggravated Indecent Assault	6	39	15%	4	27	15%	1	30	3%	3	29	10%	6	31	19%	6	52	12%
IDSI	7	61	11%	7	59	12%	8	64	13%	10	69	14%	7	70	10%	10	105	10%
Indecent Assault	24	233	10%	29	258	11%	26	226	12%	29	201	14%	32	286	11%	42	283	15%
Indecent Exposure	8	36	22%	9	37	24%	7	50	14%	7	28	25%	4	45	9%	6	37	16%
Rape	7	46	15%	5	43	12%	10	54	19%	10	70	14%	8	36	22%	16	112	14%
Sexual Assault	2	12	17%	2	14	14%	3	16	19%	6	29	21%	1	37	3%	5	38	13%
Statutory Sexual Assault	2	8	25%	2	13	15%	6	16	38%	4	7	57%	1	9	11%	2	9	22%
Total	56	435	13%	58	451	13%	61	456	13%	69	433	16%	59	514	11%	87	636	14%

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

Table 133: Sex Offenders Who Were Adjudicated Delinquent in Juvenile Court or Convicted in Criminal Court for a Subsequent Sex Offense: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
Sex Offense Committed On Base Case	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	Number of Juveniles Who Committed a Subsequent Sex Offense	Number of Juveniles Who Committed Sex Offense on Base Case	Recidivism Rate
Aggravated Indecent Assault	1	39	3%	0	27	0%	0	30	0%	0	29	0%	0	31	0%	2	52	4%
IDSI	1	61	2%	2	59	3%	0	64	0%	1	69	1%	1	70	1%	0	105	0%
Indecent Assault	1	233	0.4%	3	258	1%	2	226	1%	7	201	3%	5	286	2%	7	283	2%
Indecent Exposure	3	36	8%	2	37	5%	0	50	0%	1	28	4%	0	45	0%	0	37	0%
Rape	0	46	0%	0	43	0%	1	54	2%	1	70	1%	1	36	3%	4	112	4%
Sexual Assault	0	12	0%	0	14	0%	0	16	0%	0	29	0%	0	37	0%	1	38	3%
Statutory Sexual Assault	0	8	0%	0	13	0%	0	16	0%	0	7	0%	0	9	0%	0	9	0%
Total	6	435	1.4%	7	451	1.6%	3	456	1.0%	10	433	2.3%	7	514	1.4%	14	636	2.2%

**Table 134: Overall History of Receiving Out-of-Home Services:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services	Out-of-Home Service	Total	Rate of Receiving Services
Recidivists	2,004	3,825	52%	2,121	4,087	52%	2,347	4,206	56%	1,932	3,624	53%	1,941	3,498	55%	2,150	3,679	58%
Non-Recidivists	4,740	15,047	32%	4,014	14,540	28%	4,336	14,233	30%	4,000	13,176	30%	4,439	15,437	29%	4,842	15,529	31%
Total	6,744	18,872	36%	6,135	18,627	33%	6,683	18,439	36%	5,932	16,800	35%	6,380	18,935	32%	6,992	19,208	36%

**Table 135: Recidivism Rate by Out-of-Home Service History:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total	No Out-of-Home Service	Out-of-Home Service	Total
Recidivists	1,821	2,004	3,825	1,966	2,121	4,087	1,859	2,347	4,206	1,692	1,932	3,624	1,557	1,941	3,498	1,529	2,150	3,679
Non-Recidivists	10,307	4,740	15,047	10,526	4,014	14,540	9,897	4,336	14,233	9,176	4,000	13,176	10,998	4,439	15,437	10,687	4,842	15,529
Total	12,128	6,744	18,872	12,492	6,135	18,627	11,756	6,683	18,439	10,868	5,932	16,800	12,555	6,380	18,935	12,216	6,992	19,208
Recidivism Rate	15%	30%		15%	35%		16%	35%		16%	33%		12%	30%		13%	31%	

**Table 136: Recidivism Rates by Out-of-Home Service Experience:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Out-of-Home Service Experience	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate															
No Out-of-Home Service	1,821	12,128	15%	1,966	12,492	16%	1,859	11,756	16%	1,692	10,868	16%	1,557	12,555	12%	1,529	12,216	13%
Detention/Shelter Only	760	2,937	26%	593	1,993	30%	663	2,237	30%	508	2,086	24%	636	2,559	25%	583	2,691	22%
Placement Only	305	1,075	28%	294	970	30%	277	970	29%	381	1,158	33%	294	965	30%	237	774	31%
Detention/Shelter + Placement	939	2,732	34%	1,234	3,172	39%	1,407	3,476	40%	1,043	2,688	39%	1,011	2,856	35%	1,330	3,527	38%
Total	3,825	18,872		4,087	18,627		4,206	18,439		3,624	16,800		3,498	18,935		3,679	19,208	

**Table 137: Recidivism Rates by Total Number of Placement Episodes in Juvenile Offending History:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Number of Placement Episodes	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate															
One	651	2,201	30%	728	2,265	32%	792	2,358	34%	720	2,126	34%	639	2,046	31%	721	2,252	32%
Two	310	875	35%	380	969	39%	412	1,072	38%	361	945	38%	311	971	32%	403	1,059	38%
Three	140	377	37%	195	456	43%	231	517	45%	183	421	43%	173	438	39%	225	527	43%
Four or More	143	354	40%	225	452	50%	249	499	50%	160	354	45%	182	366	50%	218	463	47%
Total	1,244	3,807		1,528	4,142		1,684	4,446		1,424	3,846		1,305	3,821		1,567	4,301	

**Table 138: Recidivism Rates by Total Length of Time (in days) Out-of-Home:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Length of Time (in days) Out-of-Home	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate															
1-90	882	3,453	26%	706	2,454	29%	793	2,719	29%	659	2,541	26%	167	572	29%	206	603	34%
91-180	226	744	30%	273	803	34%	274	818	33%	233	706	33%	251	755	33%	243	796	31%
181-270	199	685	29%	231	648	36%	256	660	39%	226	602	38%	193	564	34%	232	623	37%
271-365	184	486	38%	225	563	40%	250	638	39%	170	484	35%	209	600	35%	233	634	37%
366 or More	513	1,376	37%	686	1,667	41%	774	1,848	42%	644	1,599	40%	477	1,298	37%	651	1,642	40%
Total	2,004	6,744		2,121	6,135		2,347	6,683		1,932	5,932		1,297	3,789		1,565	4,298	

**Table 139: Prevalence of Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Number of NO 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 NO 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 NO 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 NO 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 NO 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 NO Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Percentage of Population Who Were a Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offender
Recidivists	2,430	1,395	36%	2,702	1,385	34%	2,678	1,528	35%	2,306	1,318	36%	2,213	1,285	37%	2,304	1,375	37%
Non-Recidivists	12,449	2,598	17%	12,305	2,235	15%	11,799	2,434	15%	10,858	2,318	18%	13,055	2,382	15%	13,052	2,477	16%
Total	14,789	3,993	21%	15,007	3,620	19%	14,477	3,962	21%	13,164	3,636	22%	15,268	3,667	19%	15,356	3,852	20%

**Table 140: Recidivism Rates of Juveniles Identified as Serious, Violent, or Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number of NO Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of NO Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of NO Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of NO Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of NO Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification	Number of NO Serious, Violent, or Chronic Classification	Number of Serious, Violent, OR Chronic Classification
Recidivists	2,430	1,395	2,702	1,385	2,678	1,528	2,306	1,318	2,213	1,285	2,304	1,375
Non-Recidivists	12,449	2,598	12,305	2,235	11,799	2,434	10,858	2,318	13,055	2,382	13,052	2,477
Total	14,789	3,993	15,007	3,620	14,477	3,962	13,164	3,636	15,268	3,667	15,356	3,852
Recidivism Rate	16%	35%	18%	38%	18%	39%	18%	36%	14%	35%	15%	36%

**Table 141: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
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	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
	Recidivists	373	3,825	10%	375	4,087	9%	425	4,206	10%	381	3,624	11%	394	3,498	11%	382	3,679
Non-Recidivists	713	15,047	5%	651	14,540	4%	676	14,233	5%	642	13,176	5%	634	15,437	4%	640	15,529	4%
Both Populations	1,086	18,872	6%	1,026	18,627	6%	1,101	18,439	6%	1,023	16,800	6%	1,028	18,935	5%	1,022	19,208	5%
Recidivism Rate	34%			37%			39%			37%			38%			37%		

**Table 142: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Gender Groups*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total															
Serious Offenders	1,010	76	1,086	946	68	1,014	994	86	1,080	950	73	1,023	957	71	1,028	957	65	1,022
Non-Serious Offenders	13,151	4,612	17,763	12,637	4,580	17,217	12,344	4,664	17,008	11,425	4,352	15,777	12,734	5,172	17,906	13,065	5,119	18,184
Total	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,375	4,425	16,800	13,691	5,243	18,934	14,022	5,184	19,206
Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders	7%	2%		7%	1%		7%	2%		8%	2%		7%	1%		7%	1%	

*The gender of 33 serious offenders and 740 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 143: Prevalence of Serious Offenders within Race and Ethnicity Groups*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Serious Offenders
White Non-Hispanic	610	10,957	6%	581	10,039	6%	554	9,244	6%	511	8,343	6%	477	9,165	5%	332	8,218	4%
Black Non-Hispanic	328	5,682	6%	282	5,636	5%	336	6,126	5%	334	5,789	6%	368	6,562	6%	364	6,361	6%
Hispanic	128	1,714	7%	119	1,774	7%	148	2,010	7%	122	1,787	7%	138	1,968	7%	148	2,162	7%
Other Non-Hispanic	2	22	9%	5	33	15%	2	20	10%	1	39	3%	17	422	4%	17	376	5%
Asian Non-Hispanic	2	73	3%	8	74	11%	10	99	10%	5	62	8%	6	91	7%	5	71	7%
Total	1,070	18,448		995	17,556		1,050	17,499		973	16,020		1,006	18,208		866	17,188	

*The race and/or ethnicity of 326 serious offenders and 5,636 non-serious offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 144: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent Offenders:
Juviles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
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	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
	Recidivists	328	3,825	9%	385	4,087	9%	452	4,206	11%	410	3,624	11%	387	3,498	11%	520	3,679
Non-Recidivists	739	15,047	5%	588	14,540	4%	708	14,233	5%	751	13,176	6%	842	15,437	5%	859	15,529	6%
Both Populations	1,067	18,872	6%	973	18,627	5%	1,160	18,439	6%	1,161	16,800	7%	1,229	18,935	6%	1,379	19,208	7%
Recidivism Rate	31%			40%			39%			35%			31%			38%		

**Table 145: Prevalence of Violent Offenders Within Gender Groups*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total															
Violent Offenders	925	141	1,066	848	120	968	1,008	142	1,150	1,025	136	1,161	1,083	146	1,229	1,225	154	1,379
Non-Violent Offenders	13,236	4,547	17,783	12,735	4,528	17,263	12,330	4,608	16,938	11,350	4,289	15,236	12,608	5,097	17,705	12,797	5,030	14,022
Total	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,375	4,425	16,800	13,691	5,243	18,934	14,022	5,184	
Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders	7%	3%		6%	3%		8%	3%		8%	3%		8%	3%		9%	3%	

*The gender of 16 violent offenders and 757 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 146: Prevalence of Violent Offenders within Race and Ethnicity Groups*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Violent Offenders
Black Non-Hispanic	616	5,682	11%	605	5,636	11%	710	6,126	12%	758	5,789	13%	797	6,562	12%	811	6,361	13%
White Non-Hispanic	297	10,957	3%	233	10,039	2%	277	9,244	3%	253	8,343	3%	244	9,165	3%	211	8,218	3%
Hispanic	138	1,714	8%	107	1,774	6%	141	2,010	7%	117	1,787	7%	140	1,968	7%	160	2,162	7%
Other Non-Hispanic	0	22	0%	2	33	6%	1	20	5%	2	39	5%	26	422	6%	18	376	5%
Asian Non-Hispanic	5	73	7%	7	74	9%	4	99	4%	1	62	2%	5	91	5%	5	71	7%
Total	1,056	18,448		954	17,556		1,133	17,499		1,131	16,020		1,212	18,208		1,205	17,188	

*The race and/or ethnicity of 278 violent offenders and 5,684 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 147: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
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	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
	Recidivists	964	3,825	25%	1,018	4,087	25%	1,099	4,206	26%	964	3,624	27%	914	3,498	26%	931	3,679
Non-Recidivists	1,644	15,047	11%	1,395	14,540	10%	1,480	14,233	10%	1,398	13,176	11%	1,402	15,437	9%	1,511	15,529	10%
Both Populations	2,608	18,872	14%	2,413	18,627	13%	2,579	18,439	14%	2,362	16,800	14%	2,316	18,935	12%	2,442	19,208	13%
Recidivism Rate	37%			42%			43%			41%			39%			38%		

**Table 148: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Gender Groups*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total															
Chronic Offenders	2,215	392	2,607	2,040	365	2,405	2,186	385	2,571	2,008	354	2,362	1,974	342	2,316	2,028	414	2,442
Non-Chronic Offenders	11,946	4,296	16,242	11,543	4,283	15,826	11,152	4,365	15,517	10,367	4,071	14,438	11,717	4,901	16,618	11,994	4,770	16,764
Total	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,375	4,425	16,800	13,691	5,243	18,934	14,022	5,184	19,206
Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	16%	8%		15%	8%		16%	8%		16%	8%		14%	7%		14%	8%	

*The gender of 17 chronic offenders and 756 non-chronic offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 149: Prevalence of Chronic Offenders within Race and Ethnicity Groups*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders	Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Chronic Offenders
Black Non-Hispanic	1,004	5,682	18%	991	5,636	18%	1,110	6,126	18%	1,066	5,789	18%	1,109	6,562	17%	1,099	6,361	17%
White Non-Hispanic	1,282	10,957	12%	1,066	10,039	11%	1,051	9,244	11%	941	8,343	11%	857	9,165	9%	742	8,218	9%
Hispanic	292	1,714	17%	283	1,774	16%	356	2,010	18%	281	1,787	16%	260	1,968	13%	304	2,162	14%
Other Non-Hispanic	2	22	9%	4	33	12%	0	20	0%	2	39	5%	49	422	12%	52	376	14%
Asian Non-Hispanic	4	73	5%	6	74	8%	5	99	5%	4	62	6%	4	91	4%	6	71	8%
Total	2,584	18,448		2,350	17,556		2,522	17,499		2,294	16,020		2,279	18,208		2,203	17,188	

*The race and/or ethnicity of 488 chronic offenders and 5,474 non-violent offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 150: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious and Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
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	Number of Serious & Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Chronic Offenders
	Recidivists	201	3,825	5%	193	4,087	5%	205	4,206	5%	204	3,624	6%	200	3,498	6%	196	3,679
Non-Recidivists	229	15,047	2%	178	14,540	1%	196	14,233	1%	204	13,176	2%	205	15,437	1%	221	15,529	1%
Both Populations	430	18,872	2%	371	18,627	2%	401	18,439	2%	408	16,800	2%	405	18,935	2%	417	19,208	2%
Recidivism Rate	47%			52%			51%			50%			49%			47%		

**Table 151: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Violent and Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
Violent & Chronic	Number of Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Total Number of Juveniles in Population																	
	Percent of Population Who Were Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Number of Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Total Number of Juveniles in Population																	
	Percent of Population Who Were Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Number of Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Total Number of Juveniles in Population																	
	Percent of Population Who Were Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Number of Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
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	Number of Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Total Number of Juveniles in Population																	
	Percent of Population Who Were Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Number of Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
	Total Number of Juveniles in Population																	
	Percent of Population Who Were Violent & Chronic Offenders																	
Recidivists	169	3,825	4%	185	4,087	5%	227	4,206	5%	218	3,624	6%	199	3,498	6%	244	3,679	7%
Non-Recidivists	245	15,047	2%	192	14,540	1%	206	14,233	1%	245	13,176	2%	265	15,437	2%	272	15,529	2%
Both Populations	414	18,872	2%	377	18,627	2%	433	18,439	2%	463	16,800	3%	464	18,935	2%	516	19,208	3%
Recidivism Rate	41%			49%			52%			47%			43%			47%		

**Table 152: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious and Violent Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
Serious & Violent	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	Number of Serious & Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were Serious & Violent Offenders
	Recidivists	44	3,825	1%	40	4,087	1%	63	4,206	1%	61	3,624	2%	54	3,498	2%	76	3,679
Non-Recidivists	64	15,047	0.4%	53	14,540	0.4%	55	14,233	0.4%	58	13,176	0.4%	74	15,437	0.5%	75	15,529	0.5%
Both Populations	108	18,872	0.6%	93	18,627	0.5%	118	18,439	0.6%	119	16,800	0.7%	128	18,935	0.7%	151	19,208	0.8%
Recidivism Rate	41%			43%			53%			51%			42%			50%		

**Table 153: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC) Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
Serious, Violent, & Chronic (SVC)	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	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Percent of Population Who Were SVC Offenders
Recidivists	37	3,825	1%	23	4,087	1%	49	4,206	1%	46	3,624	1%	43	3,498	1%	58	3,679	2%
Non-Recidivists	40	15,047	0.3%	26	14,540	0.2%	25	14,233	0.2%	34	13,176	0.3%	48	15,437	0.3%	35	15,529	0.2%
Both Populations	77	18,872	0.4%	49	18,627	0.3%	74	18,439	0.4%	80	16,800	0.5%	91	18,935	0.5%	93	19,208	0.5%
Recidivism Rate	48%			47%			66%			58%			47%			62%		

**Table 154: Prevalence and Recidivism Rates of Child Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
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	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
	Recidivists	109	3,825	3%	180	4,087	4%	184	4,206	4%	161	3,624	4%	176	3,498	5%	171	3,679
Non-Recidivists	268	15,047	2%	339	14,540	2%	369	14,233	3%	333	13,176	3%	323	15,437	2%	361	15,529	2%
Both Populations	377	18,872	2%	519	18,627	3%	553	18,439	3%	494	16,800	3%	499	18,935	3%	532	19,208	3%
Recidivism Rate	29%			35%			33%			33%			35%			32%		

**Table 155: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Each Gender Group*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total															
Child Offenders	315	62	377	447	69	516	465	76	541	433	61	494	430	69	499	438	94	532
Non-Child Offenders	13,846	4,626	18,472	13,136	4,579	17,715	12,873	4,674	17,547	11,942	4,364	16,306	13,261	5,174	18,436	13,584	5,090	18,674
Total	14,161	4,688	18,849	13,583	4,648	18,231	13,338	4,750	18,088	12,375	4,425	16,800	13,691	5,243	18,934	14,022	5,184	19,206
Percentage Who Were Child Offenders	2%	1%		3%	1%		3%	1%		3%	1%		3%	1%		3%	2%	

*The gender of 15 child offenders and 758 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 156: Prevalence of Child Offenders within Race and Ethnicity Groups*:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

Race and Ethnicity	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Child Offenders	Total Number of Juvenile Offenders with Case Closed	Percentage Who Were Child Offenders
Black Non-Hispanic	177	5,682	3%	242	5,636	4%	220	6,126	4%	241	5,789	4%	245	6,562	4%	242	6,361	4%
White Non-Hispanic	147	10,957	1%	217	10,039	2%	252	9,244	3%	179	8,343	2%	190	9,165	2%	160	8,218	2%
Hispanic	38	1,714	2%	42	1,774	2%	57	2,010	3%	56	1,787	3%	45	1,968	2%	72	2,162	3%
Other Non-Hispanic	0	22	0%	0	33	0%	1	20	5%	0	39	0%	9	422	2%	10	376	3%
Asian Non-Hispanic	3	73	4%	3	74	4%	4	99	4%	1	62	2%	2	91	2%	0	71	0%
Total	365	5,682		504	17,556		534	17,499		477	16,020		491	18,208		484	17,188	

*The race and/or ethnicity of 119 child offenders and 5,843 non-child offenders with a case closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 was not reported in the PaJCMS.

**Table 157: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Serious Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Serious Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate
Child Offenders	57	377	15%	94	519	18%	85	553	15%	79	494	16%	83	499	17%	54	532	10%
Non-Child Offenders	1,029	18,495	6%	932	18,108	5%	1,016	17,886	6%	944	16,306	6%	945	18,436	5%	968	18,676	5%
Total	1,086	18,872		1,026	18,627		1,101	18,439		1,023	16,800		1,028	18,935		1,022	19,208	

**Table 158: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Violent Offenders:
Juviles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Violent Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate
Child Offenders	63	377	17%	84	519	16%	93	553	17%	77	494	16%	92	499	18%	112	532	21%
Non-Child Offenders	1,004	18,495	5%	889	18,108	5%	1,067	17,886	6%	1,084	16,306	7%	1,045	18,436	6%	1,267	18,676	7%
Total	1,067	18,872		973	18,627		1,160	18,439		1,161	16,800		1,137	18,935		1,379	19,208	

**Table 159: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were Chronic Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of Chronic Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate
Child Offenders	116	377	31%	214	519	41%	206	553	37%	189	494	38%	206	499	41%	216	532	41%
Non-Child Offenders	2,492	18,495	13%	2,199	18,108	12%	2,373	17,886	13%	2,173	16,306	13%	2,110	18,436	11%	2,226	18,676	12%
Total	2,608	18,872		2,413	18,627		2,579	18,439		2,362	16,800			18,935		2,442	19,208	

**Table 160: Percentage of Child Offenders and Non-Child Offenders Who Were SVC Offenders:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	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	Number of SVC Offenders	Total Number of Juveniles in Population	Rate
Child Offenders	7	377	2%	9	519	2%	15	553	3%	12	494	2%	14	499	3%	10	532	2%
Non-Child Offenders	70	18,495	0.4%	40	18,108	0.2%	59	17,886	0.3%	68	16,306	0.4%	77	18,436	0.4%	83	18,676	0.4%
Total	77	18,872		49	18,627		74	18,439		80	16,800		91	18,935		93	19,208	

**Appendix C: List of Offenses Used for Analysis of
Offense-Specific Recidivism Rates**

List of Offenses Used for Analysis of Offense-Specific Recidivism Rates	
Offense Category	List Of Offenses Included
Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Assault
Arson	Arson: Attempt
	Arson : Conspiracy
	Arson And Related Offenses
Burglary	Burglary
	Burglary: Attempt
	Burglary: Conspiracy
Criminal Mischief	Criminal Mischief
Criminal Trespass	Criminal Trespass
Disorderly Conduct	Disorderly Conduct
DUI	DUI
Firearm-Related Offenses	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
Harassment/Stalking	Harassment/Stalking
	Harassment/Stalking By Communication
Indecent Assault	Indecent Assault
Institutional Vandalism	Institutional Vandalism
Non-Payment Of Fines	Non-Payment Of Fines
Possession And Use Of Drug Paraphernalia	Drug Paraphernalia
	Use/Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia

Offense Category	List Of Offenses Included
Possession Of Drugs	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
Possession With Intent To Deliver To Drugs	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
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	Recklessly Endangering Another Person
Retail Theft	Retail Theft (Misdemeanor or Felony only)
Robbery	Robbery
	Robbery Of Motor Vehicle
	Robbery: Conspiracy
Simple Assault	Simple Assault
Terroristic Threats	Terroristic Threats

Offense Category	List Of Offenses Included
Theft Offenses	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
Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle	Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle
Weapon On School Property	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"> • Burglary (18 Pa. C.S. §3502); • Felony Thefts (18 Pa. C.S. §3921-3927); • Arson (18 Pa. C.S. §3301); and • Manufacture/ Deliver/ Possession with Intent to Deliver Drugs (35 Pa. C.S. §780-113A30) 	<p>Juveniles who were ever adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder (18 Pa. C.S. §2501, 18 Pa. C.S. §2502); • Non-Negligent Manslaughter (18 Pa. C.S. §2503); • Rape (18 Pa. C.S. §3121); • Robbery (18 Pa. C.S. §3701, 18 Pa. C.S. §3702); • Aggravated Assault (18 Pa. C.S. §2702); • Kidnapping (18 Pa. C.S. §2901); and • Weapon Offenses (excluding weapon on school property; 18 Pa. C.S. §2716, 5122, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6108, 6110, or 6110.1) 	<p>Four or more written allegations for separate incidents that occurred up to the date of the juvenile's case closure</p>