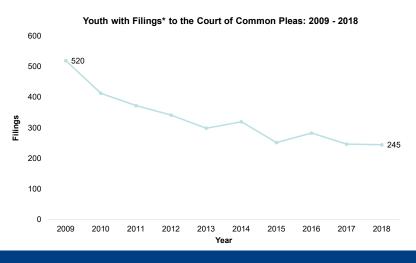


Adult Prosecution

Data





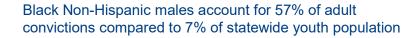
*Figures represent the number of transfer and statutory exclusion cases filed with the Court of Common Pleas

Most youth come under criminal court jurisdiction through statutory exclusion without judicial review

Proportion of Transfer Dispositions* and Statutory Exclusion Filings**: 2009-2018



*Figures represent the total number of transfer dispositions that occurred in Pennsylvania juvenile courts
**Figures represent the number of statutory exclusion cases filed with Pennsylvania Minor Courts



Race and Gender of Adult Prosecution Convictions*: 2018 " PA Statewide Youth Population (Aged 10-17) ■ % Adult Prosecution Convictions of Youth 70% 70% 60% 50% Dercent Adult Prosecution 30% 20% 10% 0% 34% 34% 20% 19% 1% 2% 1% 0.2% 1% 0% Black Non-Hispanic Male Other Non-Hispanic Male Asian Non-Hispanic Male Hispanic Male White Non-Hispanic Male Black Non-White Non-Hispanic Female Hispanic Female Race and Gender

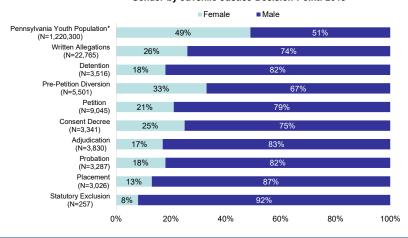
*Figures represent the number of statutory exclusion cases filed with Pennsylvania Minor Courts and the number of transfer dispositions that occurred in Juvenile Court. Asian Non-Hispanic females, Hispanic females, and Other Non-Hispanic females have been excluded from this analysis due to their small numbers

Statutory Exclusion

Data



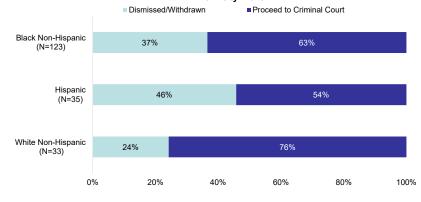
Gender by Juvenile Justice Decision Point: 2018



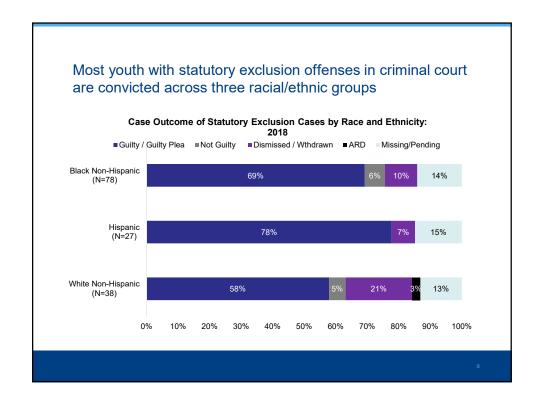
*Pennsylvania youth population data were retrieved from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

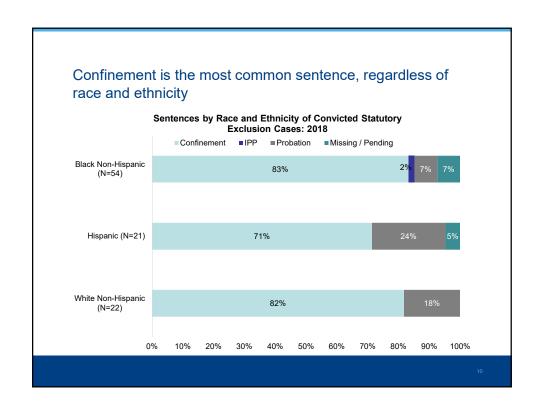
Almost half of statutory exclusion filings to the minor courts for Hispanic youth are dismissed or withdrawn

Outcome of Statutory Exclusion Filings to Minor Courts* by Race and Ethnicity: 2018



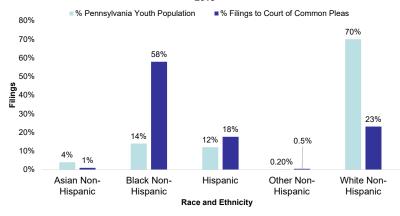
*Pennsylvania Minor Courts include Magisterial District Courts and Philadelphia Municipal Court







Race and Ethnicity of Youth with Filings* to the Court of Common Pleas: 2018

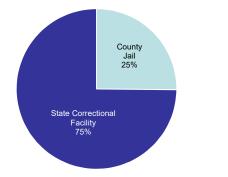


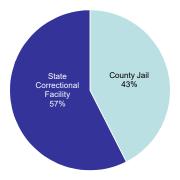
*Figures represent the number of transfer and statutory exclusion cases filed with the Court of Common Pleas

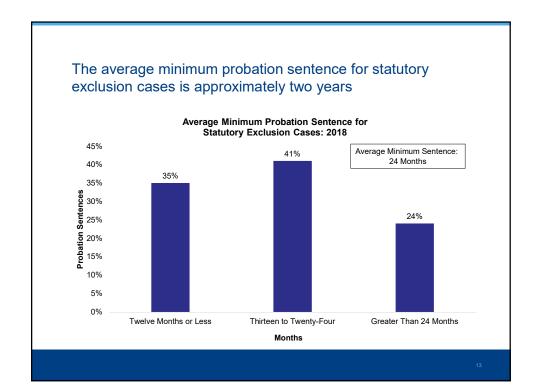


Commitment by Facility Type: 2009

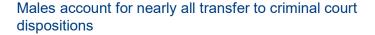
Commitment by Facility Type: 2018



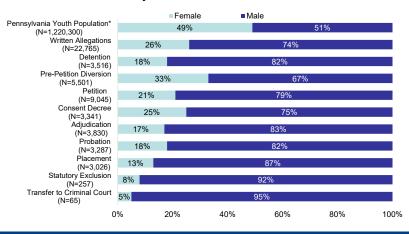




Transfer



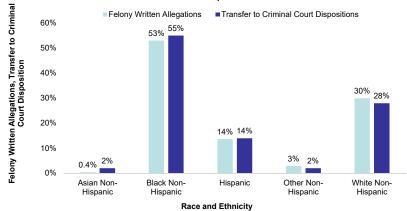
Gender by Juvenile Justice Decision Point: 2018



*Pennsylvania youth population data were retrieved from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

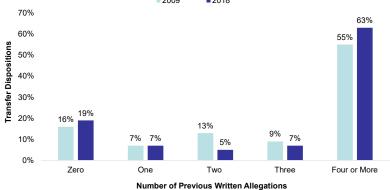
Among most racial/ethnic groups, share of written allegations eligible for transfer is similar to the proportion of transfers

Race and Ethnicity of Eligible Felony Written Allegations vs. Transfer to Criminal Court Dispositions: 2018

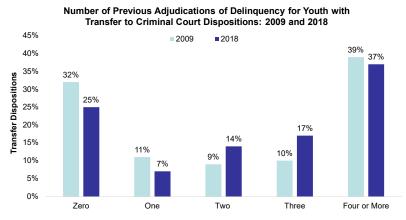




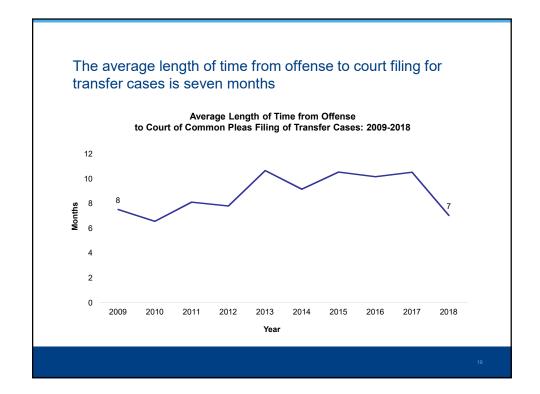
Number of Previous Written Allegations for Youth with Transfer to Criminal Court Dispositions: 2009 and 2018 2009 ■2018

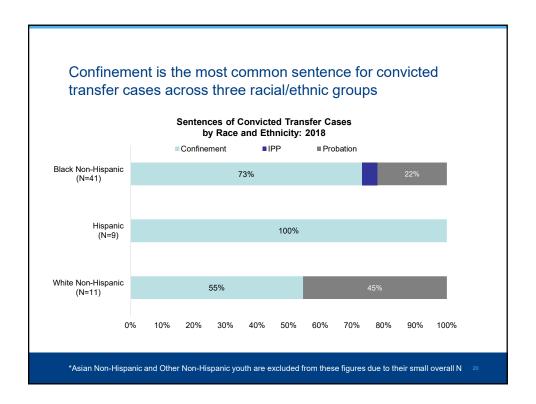


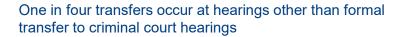
Among youth transferred to criminal court, approximately 25% had no previous adjudications of delinquency



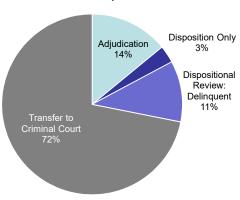
Number of Previous Adjudications of Delinquency







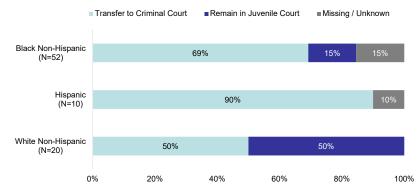
Hearing Types that Resulted in Transfer to Criminal Court Dispositions: 2018



21

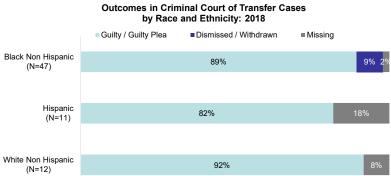
White Non-Hispanic youth are more likely to remain in juvenile court compared to Non-White youth

Outcomes of Transfer to Criminal Court Hearings: 2018



*Asian Non-Hispanic youth and Other Non-Hispanic youth were excluded from this analysis due to their small N 22





92%

50%

60%

70%

80%

40%

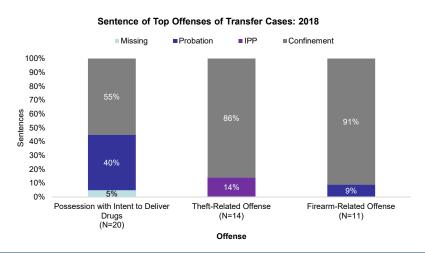
90% 100%

Confinement is the most frequently utilized sentence, regardless of offense

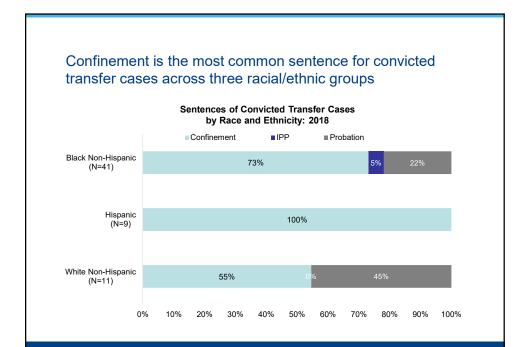
10%

20%

30%



*Confinement includes county jails and state correctional facilities



*Asian Non-Hispanic and Other Non-Hispanic youth are excluded from these figures due to their small overall N 25

