



# PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE JUSTICE

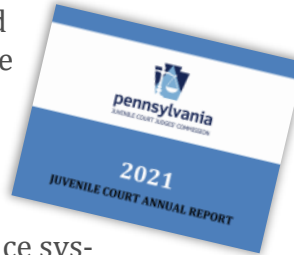
The Newsletter of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

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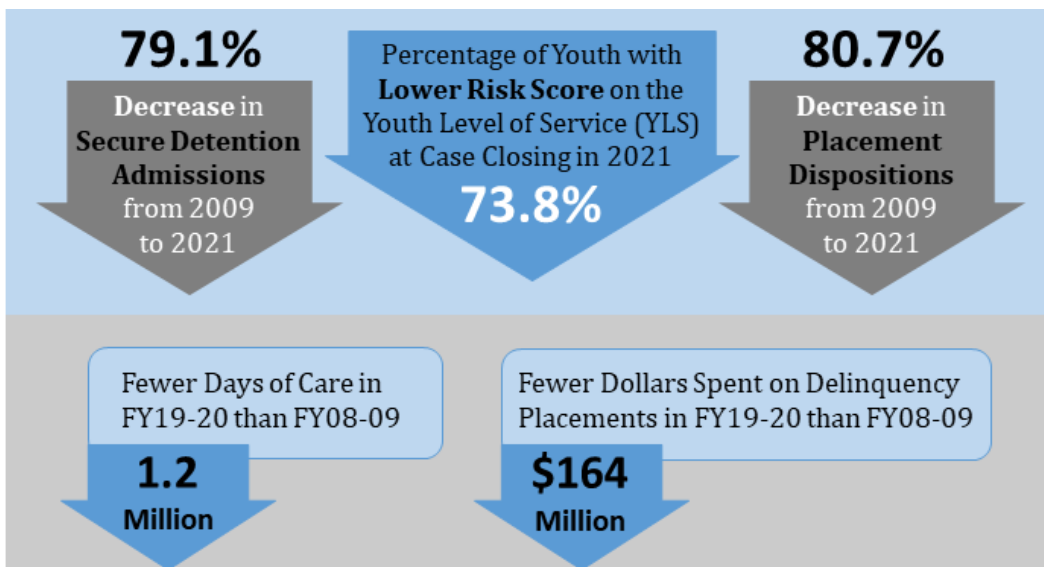
## 2021 PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE COURT ANNUAL REPORT RELEASED

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) is pleased to announce the release of the fifth edition of its Juvenile Court Annual Report. This year, a new chapter dedicated entirely to longitudinal juvenile justice trends and youth outcomes has been added to the report. As Pennsylvania systematically integrates data-driven policies and practices at every stage of the juvenile justice system, the key metrics reported here help to demonstrate the impact of such initiatives over time at key decision points. The data utilized in this new chapter come from a variety of sources, including the Pennsylvania State Police, the Department of Human Services, and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts.



The Annual Report generally describes trends and patterns, without seeking to interpret them—though there are some exceptions made in this year's report given the ongoing effects of COVID-19 on the juvenile court system. The goal of the Impact of COVID-19 chapter in this year's report is to further analyze and explain how the pandemic affected the juvenile justice system. Therefore, hypotheses for the observed trends are discussed when they seem reasonable based on the data and other evidence or knowledge about how the juvenile justice system functions.

Below are the Key Juvenile Justice Trends, followed by the statistical highlights of the Annual Report and the Impact of COVID-19 on page 2. To view the report in its entirety, please visit: <https://www.jcjc.pa.gov/Research-Statistics/Disposition Reports/2021 Juvenile Court Annual Report.pdf>.



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13,785

Delinquency-Related Allegations

- ▼ 44.4% from 2017
- ▼ 8.3% from 2020

12,290

Delinquency-Related Dispositions

- ▼ 44.9% from 2017
- ▼ 15.0% from 2020



3,612

Secure Detention Admissions

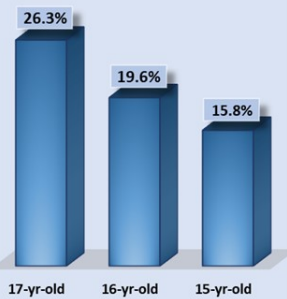
- ▼ 58.0% since 2017
- ▼ 14.0% since 2020

1,269

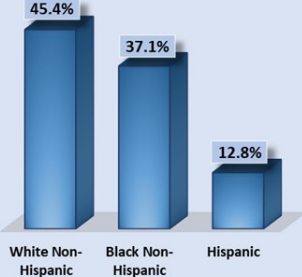
Delinquency Placements

- ▼ 61.8% since 2017
- ▼ 17.0% since 2020

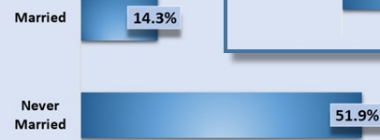
DISPOSITIONS BY SELECTED AGES



TOTAL DISPOSITIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY



FAMILY STATUS OF YOUTH

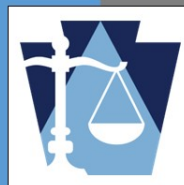


YOUTH RESIDES WITH

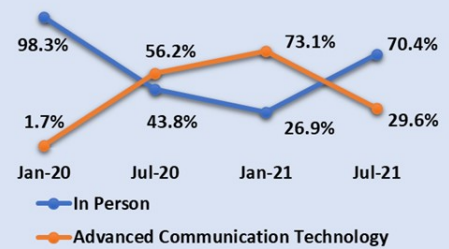


2019 vs. 2021 Pandemic Months

- ▼ 36.7% - Fewer Written Allegations in 2021
- ▼ 41.6% - Fewer Hearings Held in 2021
- ▼ 50.0% - Fewer Placement Dispositions Per Month
- ▼ 46.4% - Fewer Releases from Placement in 2021
- ▼ 45.1% - Fewer Youth, on Average, in Placement on the First Day of Each Month



IN-PERSON HEARINGS VS. ADVANCED COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY HEARINGS 2020-2021



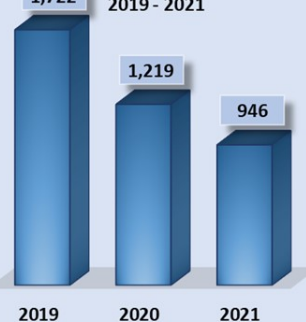
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PLACEMENT DISPOSITIONS DURING PANDEMIC MONTHS 2019 - 2021



AVERAGE NUMBER OF RELEASES FROM PLACEMENT DURING PANDEMIC MONTHS 2019 - 2021



AVERAGE NUMBER OF YOUTH IN PLACEMENT ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH DURING PANDEMIC MONTHS 2019 - 2021



## MELANIE KING JOINS JCJC



The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) is pleased to announce that Melanie King has joined our staff as a Research Analyst. Although Melanie is the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's newest staff member, newsletter readers may already know her. You may have met her during a Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™) interview, on a Stage Four phone call, at a Balanced and Restorative Justice white paper focus group, or as a user of the original "case closing" database.

Prior to joining the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission staff, Melanie served as Allegheny County's Juvenile Justice Planner. In that role, she developed Tableau dashboards, produced reports, responded to data requests, and implemented data integrity processes for Pennsylvania's second largest juvenile probation department. Prior to that, she was a Research Assistant with the National Center for Juvenile Justice. In that role, she provided training and technical assistance on many projects and managed the State Juvenile Justice Profiles. Other highlights from her career include working in continuous quality improvement for managed care and interning as a juvenile court victim advocate.

Melanie received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Justice from American University and her Master of Social Work from the University of Pittsburgh. She enjoys spending time with her daughters Caroline (14) and Mary (12) and her husband Timothy. They live in a Pittsburgh suburb with two cats. Ms. King enjoys reading, traveling, and playing Wordle. A fun fact about Melanie is that she has an identical twin sister named Melissa.

Melanie notes that she looks forward to conducting data analysis and research on Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system's policies and practices, and that she is especially excited to be part of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's expansion of its newly formed Research and Analytics Unit. She can be reached at 717-303-7813 or [c-meking@pa.gov](mailto:c-meking@pa.gov).



## COUNTY SPOTLIGHT



## LUZERNE COUNTY WELCOMES CHIEF KEVIN PERLUKE



On May 31, 2022, Kevin Perluk was appointed Luzerne County Chief of Juvenile Probation Services by the Honorable Michael T. Vough, President Judge.

Mr. Perluk previously worked at Luzerne County Juvenile Probation from 2002 to 2012 as a juvenile probation officer. He served as both a school and community-based probation officer. From 2013 to 2019, Mr. Perluk worked as an Admission Specialist for several juvenile probation service providers. He was responsible for referrals, marketing, and court-related needs. From 2019 until May 2022, he transitioned into the role of SPEP™ Implementation Specialist at EPIS. He was responsible for utilizing the SPEP™ tool in both residential and community-based settings with SPEP™ trained Level I probation officers from his assigned territory which included Bucks, Delaware, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, and Montgomery counties. He also is a Level 2 SPEP™ trainer and has provided several trainings throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Perluk holds a bachelor's degree in History from Mansfield University. He brings over 18 years' experience in the juvenile justice field.

In his free time, Mr. Perluk enjoys spending time with his family and coaching basketball. He resides in Swoyersville, PA with his wife, Samantha, who is a retail district coach. He is the proud father of three children, Taylor (25), Mackenzie (16), and Kyle (15).

## 2021 JJSES IMPLEMENTATION SURVEY RESULTS

Building upon a multi-part newsletter series, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) is excited to further illustrate the progress of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) in Pennsylvania with the Motivational Interviewing (MI) and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) infographics. MI and EPICS are essential components of Stage Two and Three of the JJSES, respectively.

Over the last 12 years, the state has collectively progressed through the foundational steps of the JJSES. By 2016, concerted efforts to fully integrate Stage Two JJSES activities occurred. Juvenile probation departments were strongly encouraged, though not required, to formally implement MI. As a result, the percentage of departments that initiated the formal implementation of MI increased by 33%. According to the 2021 JJSES Implementation Survey, 65 of the 67 juvenile probation departments in the state have initiated the implementation of MI. The remaining two departments are planning to implement MI this fiscal year.

MI helps juvenile justice professionals establish a professional alliance by building rapport with youth and their families. This professional alliance enables juvenile justice professionals to guide and strengthen a youth's motivation for change. While MI does not address a specific skill deficit, it prepares youth and their families for change. MI sets the stage to address the identified needs of youth, ultimately reducing the risk for reoffending.

Stage Three of the JJSES builds from the diagnostic practices established in Stage Two, and embraces powerful behavior change strategies. A core goal of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice System, according to its Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) mission statement, is to build skills and competencies so that youth can become productive members of the community. Pairing MI with EPICS enhances the ability of juvenile justice professionals to motivate youth and engage them in the aforementioned behavioral change. Based upon the 2021 JJSES Implementation Survey, nearly a third of juvenile probation departments reported that they have initiated EPICS, up from 20% in 2018.

The JCJC, Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers (PCCJPO), and Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) are dedicated to ensuring the sustainability of JJSES activities over time. Specifically, the state has developed a cadre of professionals who can function as subject matter experts on various JJSES activities, including MI and EPICS. These professionals are available for training, technical assistance, and peer support and mentoring, and they play an important role in the state's Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) efforts. To demonstrate, in 2021, there were at least 154 MI Coaches throughout the Commonwealth. In addition, an MI Coaches training is scheduled to take place July 12-13, 2022, at the Scholar Hotel in State College.

In 2016, EPICS was selected by the JJSES Leadership Team as the model of community supervision in Pennsylvania. Since that time, the JJSES Leadership Team has worked to take EPICS to scale and build statewide capacity. In 2021, eight juvenile probation officers from across the Commonwealth and a representative from JCJC obtained EPICS Training of Trainers (TOT) certifications and have since begun facilitating trainings. To further advance the expansion of this activity, an additional ten juvenile probation officers are currently in the process of completing the EPICS TOT certification. Additionally, an EPICS training is scheduled to take place virtually September 19-23, 2022.

Counties interested in either the MI Coaches or EPICS trainings can register for the events in the [JCJC Event Management System \(JEMS\)](#).

# JJSES IMPLEMENTATION SURVEY 2021

## STAGE TWO: INITIATION

### MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING (MI)

**97%**

have implemented MI.

**75%**

initiated formal implementation described in the MI: Implementation and Practice Manual.

**154**

MI Coaches.

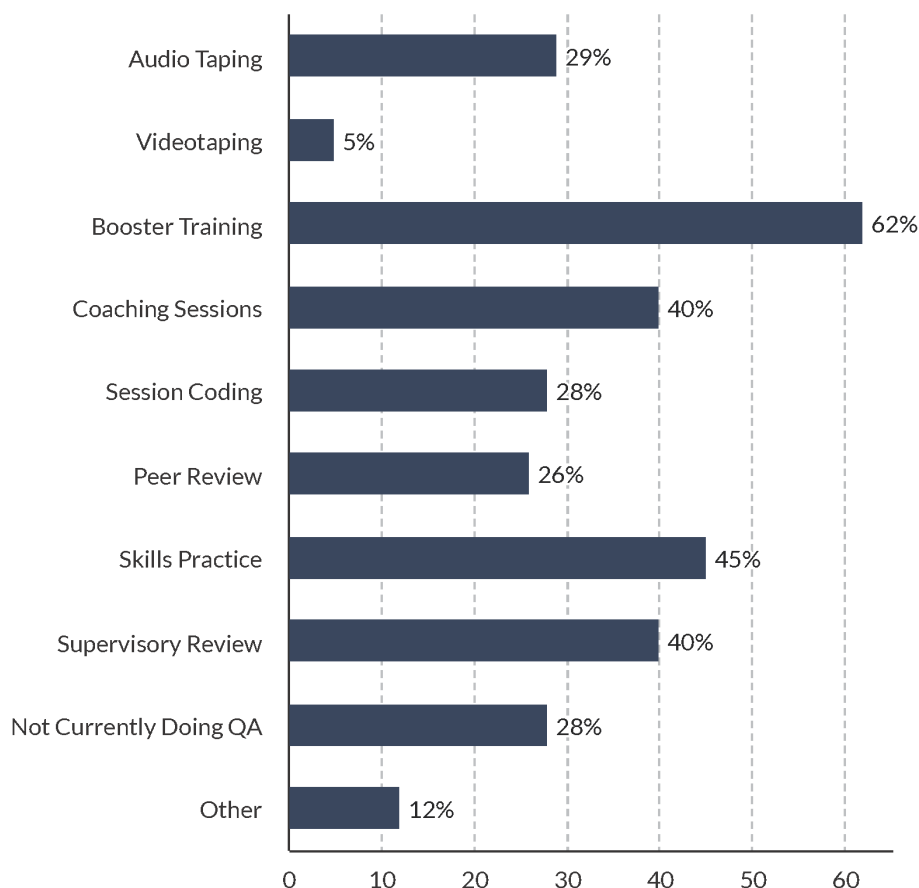
**48%**

of departments report their MI Coaches are responsible for training and QA practices.

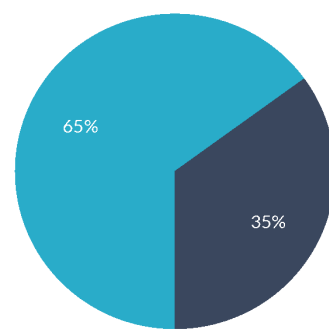
**49%**

have a MI policy.

MI Methods of QA Currently in Practice

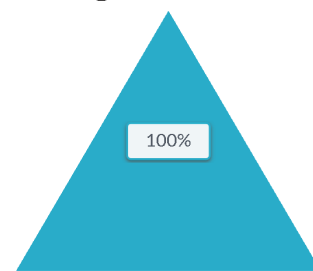


Have included Additional MI Activities in their JJSES Plan for FY 2021-2022



Yes (65%) No (35%)

Planning to Implement MI During FY 2021-2022



Yes (100%)



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# JJSES IMPLEMENTATION SURVEY 2021

## STAGE THREE: BEHAVIORAL CHANGE

### EFFECTIVE PRACTICES IN COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (EPICS)

**33%**

have implemented EPICS.

**50%**

of departments report their EPICS coaches are responsible for QA practices.

**41%**

have an EPICS policy.

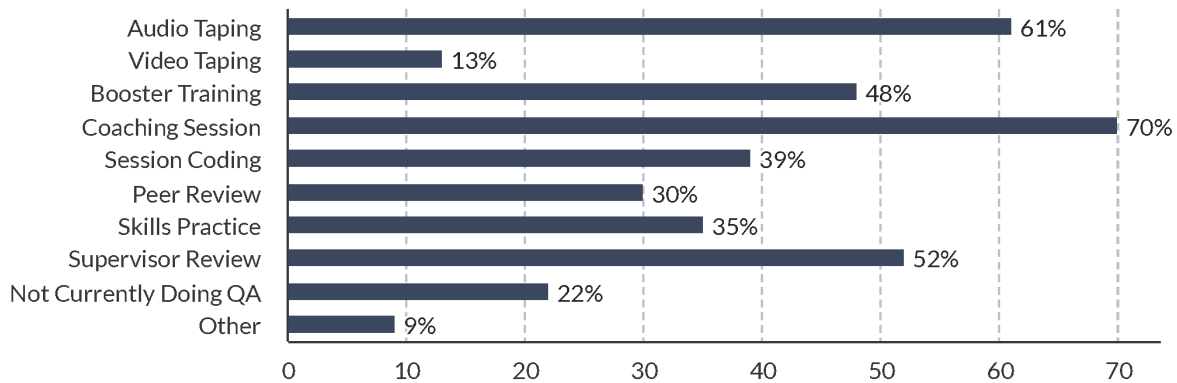
**322**

staff have successfully completed EPICS training.

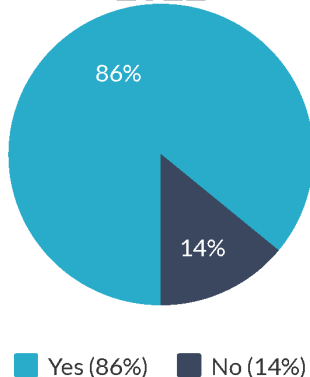
**102**

internal EPICS Coaches statewide.

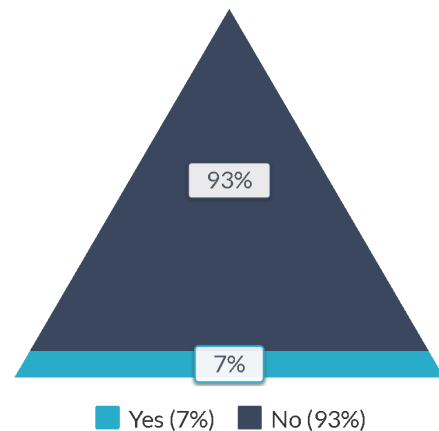
#### EPICS-Specific Methods of Quality Assurance



#### Have Included Additional EPICS Activities in their JJSES Plan for FY 2021-2022



#### Planning to Implement EPICS During FY 2021-2022



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# CHANGE AND HUMANIZATION: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PACE-MAKER INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT CHALLENGES TO THE FIELDS OF PROBATION AND CORRECTIONS

Undoubtedly, the world around us is rapidly changing. Knowledge is growing at an exponential rate. New methods leading to improved outcomes are routinely generated. These changes are affecting all aspects of our lives, including the field of juvenile justice. New assessment tools, interviewing techniques, community-based interventions, and practitioner tools are constantly emerging and improving. Today's professional is challenged to keep abreast of these changes and to integrate this knowledge and innovation in day-to-day practice. Like a whitewater rafting experience, the fast-paced waters can make one uneasy and exhilarated at the same time. Today, there is an undeniable sense of anticipation, a realization that the strategic application of these research findings can produce—will produce—outcomes that make communities safer.

Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) is an example of this rapid change, and an ideal plan for systematically bringing the best science available to the field of juvenile justice to our policy and practices. The body of knowledge that serves as the foundation for evidence-based practices in juvenile justice is both clear and convincing. Today, the challenge for juvenile justice policymakers and practitioners is not so much what should be done; scientific research has shed much light on this question over the past two decades. Instead, the challenge today lies in transforming our current system of juvenile justice from one based solely on gut instinct and officer experience to one that routinely uses research to inform practice and policy.

Recently, Dr. Brian Lovins, a leading expert in systems change, and current President of the Board of Directors of the American Probation and Parole Association, was interviewed on the current improvements and challenges to the fields of criminal and juvenile justice. The full interview in *Justice Trends* can be found at <https://justice-trends.press/change-and-humanization-watchwords-among-community-corrections-professionals-in-the-us/>.

## JJSES Statement of Purpose

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.

See you  
in Harrisburg!

# SAVE *the* DATE

Harrisburg Hilton and Towers

**NOVEMBER  
2-4, 2022**

2022 James E. Anderson  
**PENNSYLVANIA  
CONFERENCE  
ON JUVENILE JUSTICE**

**CONFERENCE – HOTEL INFORMATION** - At the **Crowne Plaza** the contracted rate varies based on room type starting at \$117.00 a night. This room block will close on October 3, 2022. You may visit the customized link to book online, [ICJC Conference](#) or call the hotel directly at 717-234-5021 (Voucher Counties call 717-920-1792) / **Group Code: CAL**. The hotel will confirm your reservation.

For general conference information, please contact us at [ra-jcicevents@pa.gov](mailto:ra-jcicevents@pa.gov).

# CQI THROUGH EVIDENCE-BASED CASE REVIEWS

As we continue on this path of implementing evidence-based practices in our supervision of youth, it is important that we continue to evaluate how well we are doing. There are several ways to do this. One obvious way is through collecting and analyzing data. Obviously, we want to assess our recidivism rates, among other data elements. As a system, we should be applauded for having prioritized and expanded our work in this area.

But how do we evaluate these things while still in the process of supervising our youth? How do we improve our continuous quality improvement (CQI) efforts to ensure that cases, while still under supervision, are being supervised in an evidence-based way? What are or should supervisors do differently when reviewing cases on a monthly or quarterly basis? While it is important to develop solid CQI practices within each activity of our JJSES framework, we should also be asking ourselves how well these activities are being put into practice, in a connected way.

The manner in which we have conducted caseload or case reviews over the years may need to be adjusted to align with the way in which we now supervise youth and manage cases. But what does that look like in a practical way?

As supervisors, we have always been quite effective at knowing the background of the juvenile probation officers' cases. This should continue to be a priority. Juvenile probation officers balance quite a lot in their management of cases including ensuring that court obligations are fulfilled. The case review process is a way to provide oversight of these critically important aspects of our duties as a juvenile probation officer.

The question becomes - how do we keep these factors part of a review process but also begin to incorporate a format for supervisors to ensure that youth are truly being supervised in an evidence-based way? What are the critical areas that we should now be focused on during the reviews? How do we help supervisors begin to adjust their approach to these reviews? How do we provide an approach that can be consistently used by supervisors, while still allowing for flexibility?

Time must be allotted to allow supervisors the opportunity to capture essential information and to evaluate how effectively we are putting these activities into practice. This is more than just the quality assurance aspect - was something done? It's about how well things are being done.

It is still beneficial for supervisors to understand and discuss the historical case information and the problems that may exist in a case; however, they should also have a mechanism in place to converse about other aspects of the case. Most counties are including discussions about the YLS results. This should be more than whether the YLS is up to date or if a reassessment is due. Although those are very important, we also need to be confident that the juvenile probation officers are properly prioritizing the criminogenic needs and effectively matching services and interventions to those needs. There must be a process to provide feedback and direction to juvenile probation officers about the selected tools that are being used during supervision, based, in part, on those identified needs. Case reviews should offer the opportunity to provide assurance that youth are being supervised, in part, at the proper contact level, when aligned with risk. If a department has implemented EPICS, the case review process can serve as a place to make certain the model is being used properly. These reviews can ensure that graduated responses are part of the management of a case, and that sanctions and incentives are being used appropriately. A snapshot of a few random case plans could also be beneficial to increase confidence that these are being updated, align with best practices, and capturing the essential information from the various assessments and screening tools we are using.

Many juvenile probation departments have begun to recognize the need to expand or adjust their supervisory case review process. Some have developed new processes or checklists to assist supervisors with these changes.

Shifting to a more evidence-based caseload review will demonstrate to staff that their effort to properly implement these activities is important and will ultimately help to achieve better outcomes. Although we must strive toward having individual CQI practices for each activity within JJSES, the case review process is the exact place to guarantee that the "dots are connected."



## STAFF DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS

### July

- 12-13 Motivational Interviewing (MI) Coaches State College
- 14 Graduated Response Peer Mentor Call - Virtual

### August

- 3 Victim/Community Awareness Curriculum Training for Facilitators Boosters - State College
- 29-30 The Internet, Social Media, and Data Privacy for Juvenile Justice Professionals - State College

### September

- 8 Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) Coaches Forum - State College
- 15 Leading with Purpose: How to Center Success State College
- 19-23 Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) Virtual
- 26-30 Orientation for the New Juvenile Probation Professional - A Blended Learning Course - Camp Hill

### October

- 4 Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument: Version 2 (MAYSI~2) - Virtual
- 6-7 Youth Level of Service (YLS) Master Trainer Certification - Camp Hill
- 12 Motivational Interviewing (MI) Coaches Forum State College
- 18 Learning Community for MAYSI~2 & CTS Coordinators in PA's Juvenile Probation Departments - Virtual

Registration available at [www.jcjcjems.pa.gov](http://www.jcjcjems.pa.gov)

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) coordinates and presents in-person, virtual, and online trainings each year to juvenile probation officers, juvenile court judges, and staff from both private and public residential facilities. To support the JCJC professional development program, JCJC has formed the Professional Development Advisory Committee. This committee will assist and advise in advancing and delivering JCJC's professional development program. The committee will provide recommendations for trainings that will enhance the knowledge, skills, and proficiencies of juvenile justice professionals throughout Pennsylvania.

The committee had its introductory meeting on April 12, 2022, where the purpose, expectations, and goals were discussed. The committee currently consists of Sonya Stokes (JCJC), Margaret Joyce (Philadelphia), Leo Lutz (JCJC), Angie Mackley (Franklin), Mike Purcell (Schuylkill), Lisa Rusko (Allegheny), Scott Weller (JCJC) and Greg Young (PCCD). If you have interest in offering support to the JCJC professional development program and would like to participate on the Professional Development Advisory Committee, please contact Sonya Stokes, [systokes@ship.edu](mailto:systokes@ship.edu).

# JCJC is Accepting Award Nominations

**For nomination forms, please visit the [JCJC website](http://www.jcjc.org).**

For questions, contact Angel Stewart at [angstewart@pa.gov](mailto:angstewart@pa.gov)  
or Keysla Rodriguez at [keyrodrigu@pa.gov](mailto:keyrodrigu@pa.gov).

# CELEBRATING OUR DIFFERENCES: HAPPY PRIDE MONTH!

*Submitted by Barbara Dancy, S.O.G.I.E. Chair*

Happy Pride Month! For those of you who are unaware, during the month of June, the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ+) community and their allies, celebrate PRIDE. This month is full of history, steeped in love, culture, color, and struggle.

Since 1969, The United States has celebrated Pride and the acceptance of different identities. This month highlights the sacrifices made by the LGBTQ+ community in becoming both legally and socially accepted. The commencement of Pride in the late 60's occurred after riots at The Stonewall Inn in Greenwich Village, New York City. Individuals within the LGBTQ+ community decided to resist being targeted for their sexuality. Many viewed The Stonewall Inn as their only safe haven. While progress has been made, some within the LGBTQ+ community, particularly youth, struggle immensely. The Trevor Project, (the leading national organization that provides crisis intervention and suicide prevention services to LGBTQ+ youth) reports suicide is the second leading cause of death among young people. LGBTQ+ youth aged 10-24, are four times more likely than their non-LGBTQ+ peers to seriously consider suicide and make a plan for suicide. Moreover, the Trevor Project reported that youth having one accepting adult in their life decreases their risk of suicide by 40%.

So, you ask, what can I do? As professionals, we can lend an ear, listen, and hear another individual's perspective, and work on recognizing and examining our implicit biases and microaggressions. We can begin using inclusive language in our everyday conversations and work toward providing a safe and affirming space. Things such as placing an LGBTQ+ flag or signs acknowledging diversity are a great first step. Ultimately, allowing folks to simply be who they are. Many of you may have seen the LGBTQ+ flag and wondered what the colors represent; orange (healing), yellow (sunlight), green (nature), turquoise (harmony), red (life), and violet (the spirit).



Currently, the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers (PCCJPO), in collaboration with the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC), as well as Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), and various stakeholders within the LGBTQ+ community has formed the Sexual Orientation, Gender, Identity and Expression (S.O.G.I.E.) Committee to increase staff knowledge around inclusivity. In keeping with the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Statement of Purpose, the juvenile justice system recognizes the importance of gender identity and inclusivity, as fundamental fairness is at the root of the JJSES building blocks.

During this month, let's all be present!

Happy Pride Everyone!

Should anyone want to be a part of the S.O.G.I.E. Committee, please contact the S.O.G.I.E chair, Barbara D. Dancy at [bdancy@countyofberks.com](mailto:bdancy@countyofberks.com).

# RESEARCH BRIEF



## OJJDP RELEASES “JUVENILES IN RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT, 2019” BULLETIN

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) recently released a National Report Series Bulletin, titled “Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2019”, to describe national trends and characteristics of the residential placement population in the juvenile justice system. This report captures both placement and detention trends. Below are some key findings from the report.

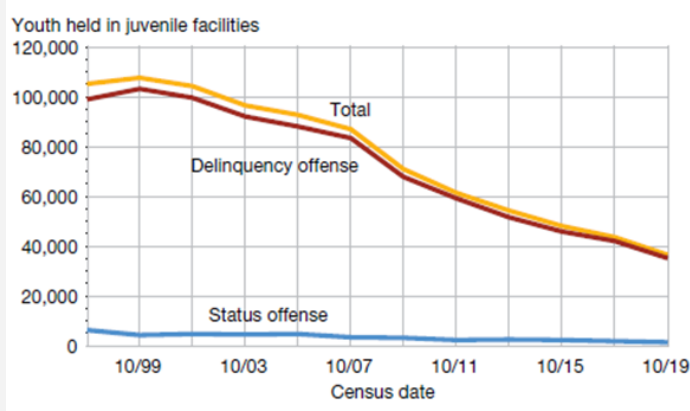
### National Trends

Overall, the data indicates that the number of youth in residential placement has decreased 65% from 1997 to 2019. In 2019, the number of youth in residential placement was the lowest that it has been since OJJDP began collecting such data in 1997.

Similarly, both the percentage of youth held for an offense in public facilities (64%) and private facilities (68%) also decreased from 1997 to 2019. Additionally, the number of operating facilities has also decreased. From 1997 to 2019, there was an 18% decrease in the number of public facilities and a 65% decrease in the number of private facilities in operation.

In 2019, the majority of youth (96%) were held (in either placement or detention) for delinquency offenses. Approximately 37% of youth were held for person offenses, while 4% were held for status offenses. Of the youth held in a residential placement in 2019, the majority (58%) were committed to the facility as part of a court-ordered disposition. The remaining 42% of youth were detained pending adjudication, disposition, placement, or were in the facility as part of diversionary agreement. Finally, relative declines from 1997 to 2019 were greater for committed youth than for detained youth. Specifically, between 1997 and 2019, the detained delinquency population decreased 47% and the committed delinquency population decreased 72%.

(Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention)



(Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention)

The number of youth in residential placement declined for all offenses between 1997 and 2019

Most serious offense	Youth in residential placement, 2019			Percent change 1997–2019		
	Type of facility			Type of facility		
	All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private
<b>Total</b>	36,479	27,035	9,444	-65%	-64%	-68%
<b>Delinquency</b>	35,055	26,635	8,420	-65	-64	-66
Person	15,823	13,928	3,406	-55	-49	-57
Criminal homicide	941	903	38	-51	-50	-62
Sexual assault	2,362	1,536	826	-58	-61	-49
Robbery	4,131	3,633	498	-56	-54	-64
Aggravated assault	3,427	2,814	613	-64	-63	-67
Simple assault	3,067	2,091	976	-54	-49	-61
Other person	1,895	1,440	455	-14	-15	-13
Property	7,503	5,499	2,004	-76	-76	-78
Burglary	2,540	1,835	705	-80	-81	-77
Theft	1,576	1,136	440	-78	-78	-79
Auto theft	1,782	1,296	486	-73	-70	-77
Arson	204	170	34	-77	-75	-85
Other property	1,401	1,062	339	-70	-68	-75
Drug	1,589	1,011	578	-82	-84	-79
Drug trafficking	269	219	50	-91	-90	-93
Other drug	1,320	792	528	-79	-81	-74
Public order	5,077	3,649	1,428	-51	-50	-52
Weapons	2,087	1,742	345	-50	-47	-60
Other public order	2,990	1,907	1,083	-51	-52	-49
Technical violation	5,063	4,059	1,004	-59	-61	-53
<b>Status offense</b>	1,424	400	1,024	-77	-74	-78

### Case Characteristics

The number of juvenile males and females in placement has also declined between 1997 and 2019 (66% and 62%, respectively). In 2019, juvenile males represented 85% of the residential placement population. Females accounted for a higher percentage of the population in private facilities (16%) compared to public facilities (14%). The number of juvenile females in residential placement has declined since 1997, but the proportion of the placement population remains the same.

In 2019, the majority of youth in placement for delinquency or status offenses were Black youth (41%), 33% were White youth, 20% were Hispanic youth, and 6% were of other races (e.g., American Indian, Asian, or two or more races). Youth from ethnic and racial minority groups made up the majority of male (67%) and female (62%) youth in residential placement.

Youth ages 16 and 17 accounted for more than half of youth in placement in 2019. In addition, between 1997 and 2019, the number of youth in placement declined most for youth age 15 and younger. Finally, females in residential placement tended to be younger than their male counterparts. Approximately 43% of females in residential placement were younger than age 16, compared with 32% of males.

To access the full report, please visit the [OJJDP website](#).

**Youth in placement, 2019**

Race/ethnicity	Number	Percent change	
		2010–2019	1997–2019
Total	36,479	-48%	-65%
White	12,152	-47	-69
Minority	24,327	-49	-63
Black	14,902	-49	-64
Hispanic	7,409	-52	-62
American Indian	752	-39	-53
Asian	357	-51	-84
Two or more	907	-31	61

## TECHNOLOGY CORNER

In support of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Stage 2 efforts, a county-level Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission (JCJC) Data Dashboard has been developed for the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2). When released, this dashboard will be accessible from a button on the dashboard home page for county users. Similar to the MAYSI-2 reports in the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS), the dashboard will show aggregate counts of MAYSI-2 assessment Scales and Scores, as well as counts and percentages of Caution, Warning, and Critical Case assessments. Separate charts are provided to show a breakout of Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age values.

The interactive function of the dashboard application allows users to filter counts and percentages by a range of days so historical data (monthly, quarterly, yearly, etc.) can be analyzed. Additionally, dashboard pages are provided to report assessment data per individual juvenile probation officer. For each of the major dashboard page topics, details of individual assessment data will be displayed in a table format, either directly on the page, or via a drill-down functionality from a pie or bar chart typical of the dashboard application.

A ‘User Guide’ specific for this dashboard is available via a link on the MAYSI-2 Summary page to assist new users with dashboard functionality, explanation of data points, and contact information for additional support or questions. The county level MAYSI-2 dashboard is now available, with a statewide dashboard in development to be made available soon, to assist with the Stage 2 JJSES efforts.



# Probation Overview of PACTT Affiliation for Providers

The Pennsylvania Academic, Career and Technical Training (PACTT) initiative consists of a group of residential facilities, community-based programs and probation offices that have voluntarily agreed to work toward enhancing services to adjudicated youth in the areas of academics, work-related services, and job skills training.

Some benefits to probation offices of a provider being affiliated with PACTT include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Affiliated programs are part of a network where they not only meet a set of standards but also have opportunities to have input into what the standards are.
- Programs can work with PACTT's staff and other affiliated agencies while sharing experiences and insights into what they've found to be effective.
- PACTT staff living regionally throughout the state are available to provide on-site technical assistance, support and assist with program development.
- Annual reviews are conducted by PACTT staff to identify strengths, areas of improvement, and areas where programs may not meet standards. Subsequently, PACTT staff work collaboratively to build upon strengths and address those areas in need of improvement.
- As a PACTT affiliate, agencies have access to non-competitive grants of up to \$75,000 over a five-year period and a competitive innovation grant of up to \$75,000 to enhance their programming.
- Through a Memorandum of Understanding between PACTT and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, programs have access to a funding source designed to assist youth with disabilities to advance to their highest possible level of academic achievement, become economically self-sufficient, and prepare them to secure or retain competitive integrated employment.
- In collaboration with a private research company, PACTT's database used by affiliated programs provides the opportunity to gather Pennsylvania specific information related to employment, job training and academic services provided to adjudicated youth.
- Probation offices have access to agency-specific "Public Reports" generated by affiliated programs each January and July. Useful information contained in these reports include an overview of the program, their PACTT related services and outcomes in areas of affiliation.

Additional information about the PACTT initiative, to obtain the most recent list of affiliated programs or to find your local PACTT representative please see our website. You can also email PACTT's resource account at

[RA-PWBJSPACTT@pa.gov](mailto:RA-PWBJSPACTT@pa.gov).

#### **PACTT Website**

<http://www.pactt-alliance.org/Pages/default.aspx>

#### **Elements of Participation**

[http://www.pactt-alliance.org/Documents/Stakeholder%20Overview%20Elements%20of%20Participation%20-%203%20Types%20\(January%202021\).pdf](http://www.pactt-alliance.org/Documents/Stakeholder%20Overview%20Elements%20of%20Participation%20-%203%20Types%20(January%202021).pdf)

#### **Affiliate's Public Reports**

<https://www.dhs.pa.gov/Services/Children/PACTT/Pages/PACTT.aspx>

**JULY 27-29, 2022**  
**Graduate Hotel**  
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# SAPEN

Sexual Abuse Prevention & Education Network



Keynote Speaker

**Clark Fredericks**



Female Offenders

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Human Trafficking in YOUR  
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Sexual Abuse and IDD

**Robert Krome, M.Ed., CSOTP**



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## NATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following announcements are reprinted from JUVJUST, an OJJDP news service:

### AMBER ALERTS LAUNCH ON INSTAGRAM

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) has partnered with Instagram to add an AMBER Alert feature on the social media platform to notify users of missing children in their area.



The AMBER Alerts contain the missing child's photo and description, location of the suspected abduction, and vehicle identification, if known. Instagram users can share photos of missing children with friends and other users. AMBER Alerts are available on Instagram in 25 countries.

OJJDP has partnered with NCMEC for over 30 years to help recover missing children and prevent child victimization. In fiscal year 2021, OJJDP awarded nearly \$37 million to fund its activities. Since its founding in 1984, NCMEC has helped law enforcement recover more than [376,000 missing children](#).

#### RESOURCES:

- View OJJDP's latest issue of [The AMBER Advocate](#).
- Access OJJDP's Missing and Exploited Children [webpage](#) for resources.
- Visit the AMBER Alert [website](#).
- Follow OJJDP on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).

### NATIONAL JUVENILE TREATMENT COURT DASHBOARD NOW AVAILABLE

OJJDP recently launched the National Juvenile Treatment Court Dashboard, a map-based website that shows juvenile drug treatment courts (JDTC) operating across the U.S. and details the tools, programs, and resources they use. The site provides JDTC professionals with best practices and encourages peer-to-peer connections. Supported by OJJDP's Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program, the dashboard was developed by the [National Association of Drug Court Professionals](#), the [Center for Court Innovation](#), and the [National Drug Court Resource Center](#).

In 2021, OJJDP awarded more than \$26 million to drug court programs nationwide.

#### RESOURCES:

- Visit OJJDP's [Drug Courts webpage](#).
- Listen to a [series of podcasts](#), supported by OJJDP and hosted by National Drug Court Resource Center, on family treatment courts and juvenile drug treatment courts.
- Follow OJJDP on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).

### OJJDP CELEBRATES LGBTQ+ PRIDE MONTH

President Biden [proclaimed](#) June as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQ+) Pride Month. The Biden Administration is committed to delivering protections, safety, and equality to the LGBTQ+ community, including youth. The President's [Executive Order on Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation](#) directs all federal agencies to treat everyone "with respect and dignity. . . no matter who they are or whom they love" and to take all necessary steps to ensure that they "receive equal treatment under the law, no matter their gender identity or sexual orientation."

OJJDP continues its longstanding support of LGBTQ+ youth. The Office will fund the [FY 2022 National Resource Center for Justice-Involved LGBTQ+ and Two-Spirit Youth](#) grant to meet the needs of this marginalized community. OJJDP has also developed a framework to guide its approach to serving LGBTQ+ and Two-Spirit youth, including a policy statement with recommendations for their treatment in the juvenile justice system.

#### RESOURCES:

- Read "[OJJDP Expands Efforts To Protect Youth Who Identify as LGBTQ+ and Two-Spirit](#)" in [OJJDP News @ a Glance](#), May/June 2022.
- See OJJDP's Model Programs Guide literature review on [LGBTQ youth in the juvenile justice system](#).
- Learn about the first [White House Gender Policy Council](#) to advance gender equity and equality.
- Follow OJJDP on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).

This publication is produced monthly by the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. Guest articles are welcome; please submit by e-mail to [ra-oajcnews@pa.gov](mailto:ra-oajcnews@pa.gov).

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