## **Juvenile Court Judges' Commission**

## **Statewide Outcome Measures**



# Pennsylvania Juvenile Courts Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation Departments

## Juvenile Justice Outcome Measures

#### **Report Periods**

January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005

January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006

January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007

January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008

January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009

January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010

January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011

January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012

January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014

Total cases closed that involved an allegation of delinquency and resulted in probation supervision or other service provided through a county juvenile probation department:

2005 = 18,803	2006 = 17,576	2007= 17,657	2008 = 16,788
2009 = 17,702	2010 = 16,027	2011 = 14,849	2012 = 13,235
	2013 = 12,620	2014 = 10,593	

## **Community Protection:**

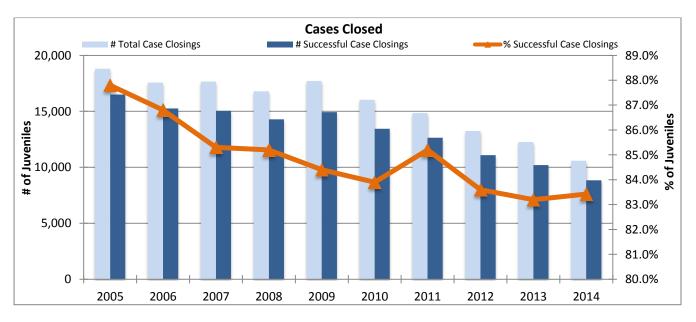
The citizens of Pennsylvania have a right to safe and secure communities.

The juvenile justice system has a responsibility to protect the community from known juvenile offenders. Juveniles who do not commit a new offense while under court supervision have a higher probability of remaining crime free.

Since 2005, county juvenile probation departments have supervised and closed 155,506 cases. The proportion of cases closed successfully during this time is 85.1%.

1. # and % of juveniles who successfully completed supervision without a new offense resulting in a Consent Decree, Adjudication of Delinquency, ARD, Nolo Contendere, or finding of guilt in a criminal proceeding:

2005 = 16,501 (87.8%)	2006 = 15,257 (86.8%)	2007 = 15,053 (85.3%)	2008 = 14,290 (85.1%)
2009 = 14,940 (84.4%)	2010 = 13,448 (83.9%)	2011 = 12,642 (85.1%)	2012 = 11,083 (83.6%)
	2013 = 10,205 (83.2%)	2014 = 8,837 (83.4%)	



2. # and % of juveniles who, while under supervision, were charged with a new offense that resulted in a Consent Decree, Adjudication of Delinquency, ARD, a plea of Nolo Contendere, or finding of guilt in a criminal proceeding:

2005 = 2,302 (12.2%)	2006 = 2,319 (13.2%)	2007 = 2,602 (14.7%)	2008 = 2,498 (14.9%)
2009 = 2,762 (15.6%)	2010 = 2,579 (16.1%)	2011 = 2,207 (14.9%)	2012 = 2,168 (16.4%)
	2013 = 2,055 (16.8%)	2014 = 1,756 (16.6%)	

3. # and % of juveniles who, while under supervision, were charged with a new offense and whose cases are pending in criminal court:

2005 = 430 (2.4%)	2006 = 441 (2.5%)	2007 = 484 (2.7%)	2008 = 410 (2.4%)
2009 = 439 (2.5%)	2010 = 467 (2.9%)	2011 = 546 (3.7%)	2012 = 539 (4.1%)
	2013 = 534 (4.4%)	2014 = 405 (3.8%)	

4. # and % of juveniles who, while under supervision, were charged with a "direct file" offense and whose cases are pending in criminal court:

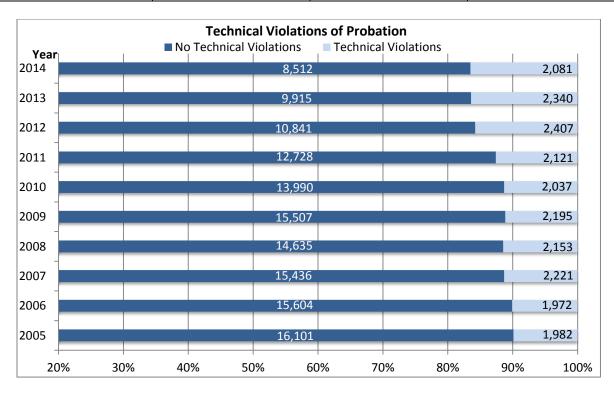
2005 = 59 (0.3%)	2006 = 63 (0.4%)	2007 = 72 (0.4%)	2008 = 75 (0.4%)
2009 = 85 (0.5%)	2010 = 66 (0.4%)	2011 = 61 (0.4%)	2012 = 69 (0.5%)
	2013 = 71 (0.6%)	2014 = 47 (0.4%)	

5. # and % of juveniles with no judicial finding of technical violations of probation while under supervision:

2005 = 16,101 (89.5%)	2006 = 15,604 (88.8%)	2007 = 15,436 (87.4%)	2008 = 14,635 (87.2%)
2009 = 15,507 (87.6%)	2010 = 13,390 (87.3%)	2011 = 12,728 (85.8%)	2012 = 10,841 (81.8%)
	2013 = 9,915 (80.9%)	2014 = 8,512 (80.4%)	

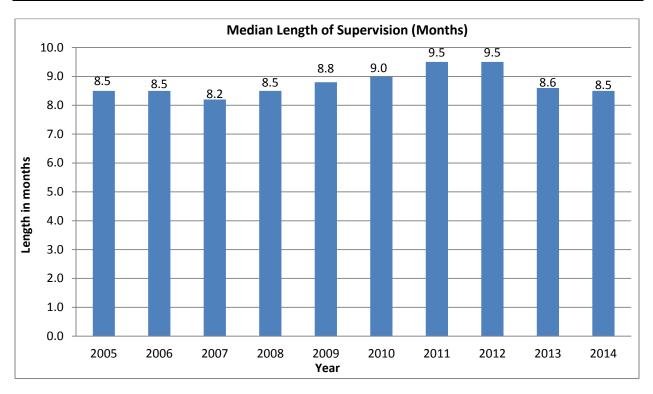
6. # and % of juveniles with a judicial finding of technical violations of probation while under supervision:

2005 = 1,982 (10.5%)	2006 = 1,972 (11.2%)	2007 = 2,221 (12.6%)	2008 = 2,153 (12.8%)
2009 = 2,195 (12.4%)	2010 = 2,037 (12.7%)	2011 = 2,121 (14.2%)	2012 = 2,407 (18.2%)
	2013 = 2,340 (19.1%)	2014 = 2,081 (19.7%)	



## 7. Median length of supervision (in months):

2005 = 8.5	2006 = 8.5	2007 = 8.2	2008 = 8.5
2009 = 8.8	2010 = 9.0	2011 = 9.5	2012 = 9.5
	2013 = 8.6	2014 = 8.5	



<sup>\*</sup>Please note that the numbers above are slightly different than in past reports because the data is being calculated differently than in previous years. The figures above were determined by calculating the median length of supervision using data extracted from juvenile-specific supervision dates in the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PAJCMS).

#### **Accountability:**

In Pennsylvania, when a crime is committed by a juvenile, an obligation to the victim and community is incurred.

The juvenile justice system has a responsibility to ensure that juvenile offenders meet their obligation to repair the harm caused by their crimes. It is important that juvenile offenders make and fulfill a commitment to living crime-free lives. Through the completion of meaningful community service, juvenile offenders demonstrate their commitment to making amends for the harm their actions have caused.

The number and percentage of juveniles who complete assigned community service obligations and the number of community service hours completed are the primary measures of success. Most juvenile offenders complete their community service assignments, and the community receives valuable service from these juveniles.

Victims of juvenile crime are entitled to be restored, to the extent possible, to their pre-crime economic status. The payment of restitution by the juvenile offender is one of the most important outcomes sought by victims. The number and percentage of juveniles who make full restitution to their victims, and the amount of restitution paid are measures of how successful the system is in achieving offender accountability and victim restoration.

Since 2005, juvenile offenders have completed 5,075,247 hours of community service. The value of the community service hours completed equates to services worth approximately \$36,795,540.75 based upon a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Additionally, victims of juvenile crime have received \$23,611,626 in restitution from juvenile offenders.

## **Community Service**

1. # and % of juveniles assigned community service:

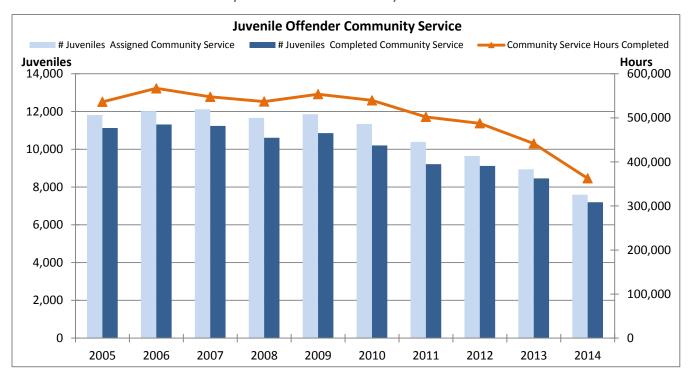
2005 = 11,816 (62.8%)	2006 = 12,023 (68.4%)	2007 = 12,123 (68.7%)	2008 = 11,660 (69.5%)
2009 = 11,859 (67.0%)	2010 = 11,337 (70.7%)	2011 = 10,389 (70.0%)	2012 = 9,650 (72.8%)
	2013 = 8,945 (73.0%)	2014 = 7,597 (71.7%)	

2. # and % of juveniles who completed assigned community service obligation:

2005 = 11,128 (94.2%)	2006 = 11,316 (94.1%)	2007 = 11,243 (92.7%)	2008 = 10,610 (91.0%)
2009 = 10,862 (91.6%)	2010 = 10,203 (90.0%)	2011 = 9,213 (88.7%)	2012 = 9,120 (94.5%)
	2013 = 8,460 (94.6%)	2014 = 7,193 (94.7%)	

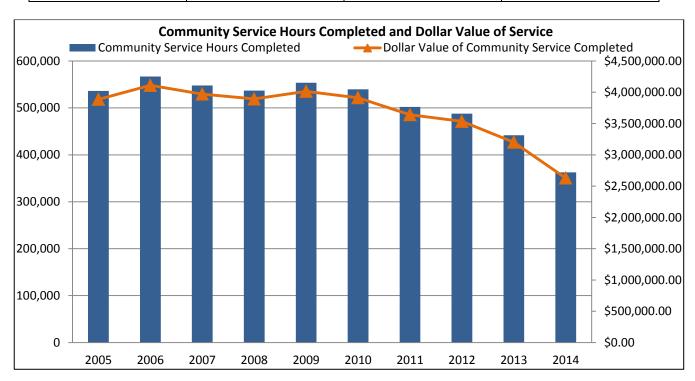
3. Total community service hours completed:

2005 = 536,196	2006 = 566,941	2007 = 547,685	2008 = 537,006
2009 = 553,701	2010 = 539,663	2011 = 502,186	2012 = 487,647
	2013 = 441,654	2014 = 362,569	



## 4. Value of community service completed, at \$7.25 per hour:

2005 = \$3,887,421	2006 = \$4,110,322	2007 = \$3,970,713	2008 = \$3,893,294
2009 = \$4,014,329	2010 = \$3,912,557	2011 = \$3,640,849	2012 = \$3,535,441
	2013 = \$3,201,992	2014 = \$2,628,625	



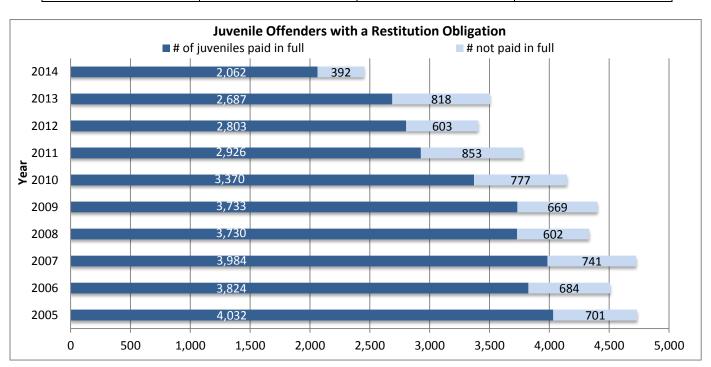
### Restitution

1. # and % of juveniles with a restitution obligation:

2005 = 4,733 (25.2%)	2006 = 4,508 (25.6%)	2007 = 4,725 (26.8%)	2008 = 4,332 (25.8%)
2009 = 4,402 (24.9%)	2010 = 4,147 (25.9%)	2011 = 3,779 (25.5%)	2012 = 3,406 (25.7%)
	2013 = 3,505 (28.6%)	2014 = 2,454 (23.2%)	

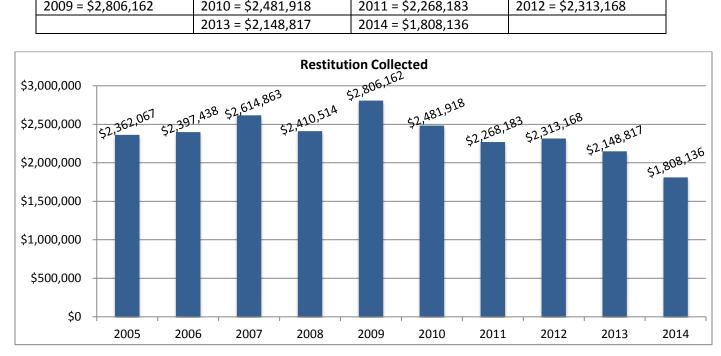
2. # and % of juveniles who made full restitution to their victim(s):

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2005 = 4,032 (85.2%)	2006 = 3,824 (84.8%)	2007 = 3,984 (84.3%)	2008 = 3,730 (86.1%)
2009 = 3,733 (84.8%)	2010 = 3,370 (81.3%)	2011 = 2,926 (77.4%)	2012 = 2,803 (82.3%)
	2013 = 2,687 (76.7%)	2014 = 2,062 (84.0%)	



## 3. Total amount of restitution collected:

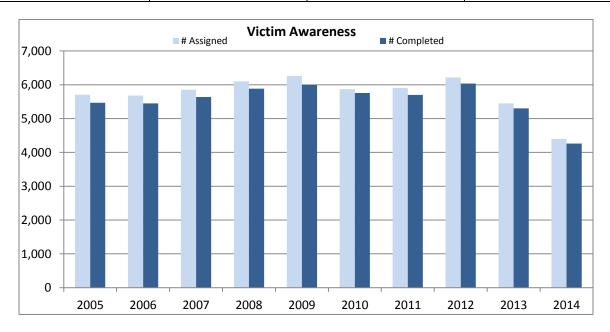
2005 = \$2,362,067	2006 = \$2,397,438	2007 = \$2,614,863	2008 = \$2,410,514
2009 = \$2,806,162	2010 = \$2,481,918	2011 = \$2,268,183	2012 = \$2,313,168
	2013 = \$2,148,817	2014 = \$1,808,136	



### **Victim Awareness**

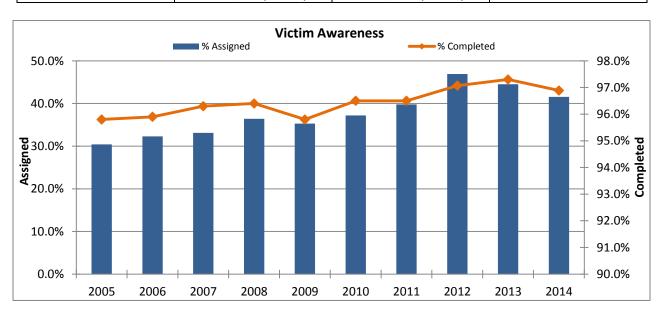
1. # and % of juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a victim awareness curriculum/ program while under supervision:

2005 = 5,706 (30.4%)	2006 = 5,681 (32.3%)	2007 = 5,851 (33.1%)	2008 = 6,104 (36.4%)
2009 = 6,257 (35.3%)	2010 = 5,968 (37.2%)	2011 = 5,910 (39.8%)	2012 = 6,217 (46.9%)
	2013 = 5,451 (44.5%)	2014 = 4,400 (41.9%)	



2. # and % of juveniles who successfully completed a victim awareness curriculum/program while under supervision:

2005 = 5,468 (95.8%)	2006 = 5,449 (95.9%)	2007 = 5,637 (96.3%)	2008 = 5,885 (96.4%)
2009 = 5,995 (95.8%)	2010 = 5,757 (96.5%)	2011 = 5,702 (96.5%)	2012 = 6,036 (97.1%)
	2013 = 5,304 (97.3%)	2014 = 4,263 (96.9%)	



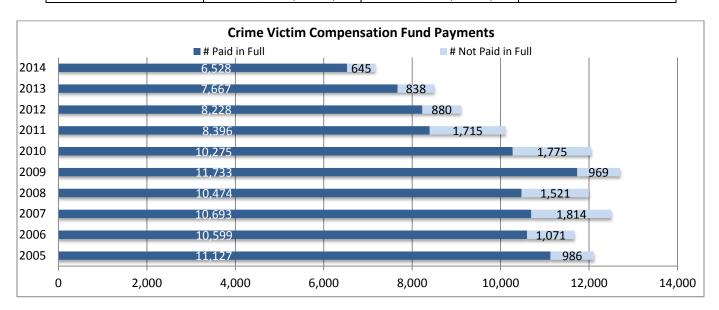
## **Other Financial Obligations**

## 1. # and % of juveniles ordered to pay Crime Victim's Compensation Fund costs:

2005 = 12,113 (64.4%)	2006 = 11,670 (66.4%)	2007 = 12,507 (70.8%)	2008 = 11,995 (69.3%)
2009 = 12,702 (71.8%)	2010 = 12,050 (75.2%)	2011 = 10,111 (68.1%)	2012 = 9,108 (68.7%)
	2013 = 8,505 (69.4%)	2014 = 7,173 (67.7%)	

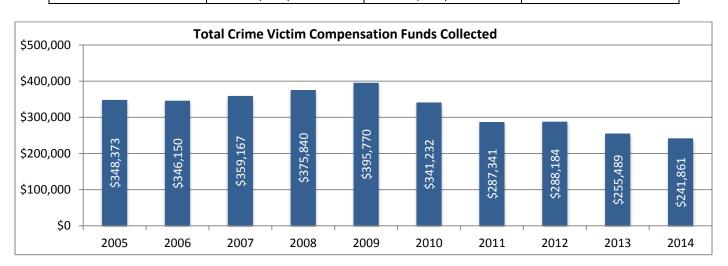
## 2. # and % of juveniles who paid Crime Victim's Compensation Fund costs in full:

2005 = 11,127 (91.9%)	2006 = 10,599 (90.8%)	2007 = 10,693 (85.5%)	2008 = 10,174 (87.4%)
2009 = 11,733 (92.4%)	2010 = 10,275 (85.3%)	2011 = 8,396 (83.0%)	2012 = 8,228 (90.3%)
	2013 = 7,667 (90.1%)	2014 = 6,528 (91.0%)	



## 3. Total amount Crime Victim's Compensation Fund costs collected:

2005 = \$348,373	2006 = \$346,150	2007 = \$359,167	2008 = \$364,770
2009 = \$395,770	2010 = \$341,232	2011 = \$287,341	2012 = \$288,184
	2013 = \$255,489	2014 = \$241,861	



### **Competency Development:**

Juveniles, who come within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system, should leave the system more capable of being responsible and productive members of their communities.

Areas in which one could reasonably expect young people in trouble with the law to build and demonstrate competencies depending on their age and stage of development are Pro-Social Skills, Moral Reasoning Skills, Academic Skills, Workforce Development Skills, and Independent Living Skills.

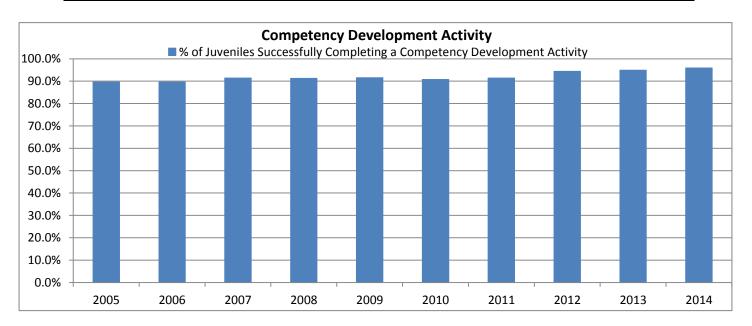
Additionally, juveniles who are either in school or working have a significantly greater chance of not belonging to a gang, and avoiding criminal behaviors such as theft, assault, selling drugs, and carrying a handgun.

1. # and % of juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a competency development activity while under supervision:

2005 = 13,704 (72.9%)	2006 = 13,301 (75.7%)	2007 = 13,017 (73.7%)	2008 = 12,871 (76.7%)
2009 = 14,171 (80.1%)	2010 = 13,056 (81.5%)	2011 = 12,212 (82.2%)	2012 = 10,692 (80.7%)
	2013 = 9,370 (76.4%)	2014 = 7,941 (74.9%)	

2. # and % of juveniles who successfully completed a competency development activity while under supervision:

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2005 = 12,275 (89.6%)	2006 = 11,918 (89.6%)	2007 = 11,896 (91.4%)	2008 = 11,743 (91.2%)
2009 = 12,967 (91.5%)	2010 = 11,874 (90.7%)	2011 = 11,164 (91.4%)	2012 = 10,093 (94.4%)
	2013 = 8,893 (94.9%)	2014 = 7,615 (95.9%)	

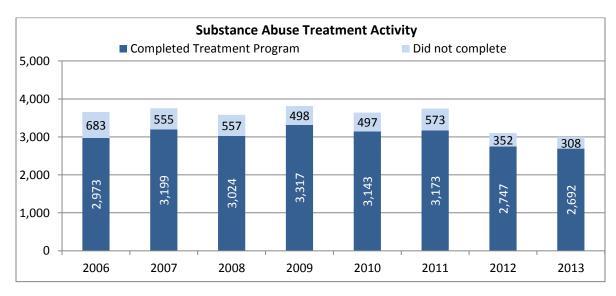


3. # and % of Juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a licensed substance abuse treatment program while under supervision:

2006 = 3,656 (20.8%)	2007 = 3,754 (21.3%)	2008 = 3,581 (21.3%)
2009 = 3,815 (18.7%)	2010 = 3,640 (22.7%)	2011 = 3,746 (25.2%)
2012 = 3,099 (23.4%)	2013 = 3,000 (24.5%)	2014 = 2,528 (23.9%)

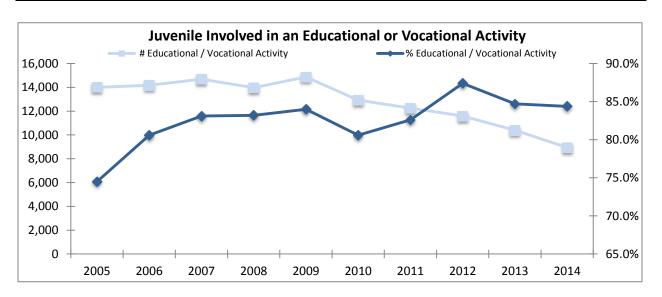
4. # and % of juveniles who were ordered/directed to participate and successfully completed, or are actively participating in, a licensed substance abuse treatment program at case closing (in-patient or out-patient):

2006 = 2,973 (81.3%)	2007 = 3,199 (85.2%)	2008 = 3,024 (84.4%)
2009 = 3,317 (86.9%)	2010 = 3,143 (86.3%)	2011 = 3,173 (84.7%)
2012 = 2,747 (88.6%)	2013 = 2,692 (89.7%)	2014 = 2,279 (90.2%)



5. # and % of juveniles employed or engaged in an educational or vocational activity at case closing:

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2005 = 14,001 (74.5%)	2006 = 14,166 (80.6%)	2007 = 14,676 (83.1%)	2008 = 13,968 (83.2%)
2009 = 14,867 (84.0%)	2010 = 12,919 (80.6%)	2011 = 12,269 (82.6%)	2012 = 11,585 (87.4%)
	2013 = 10,390 (84.7%)	2014 = 8,938 (84.4%)	



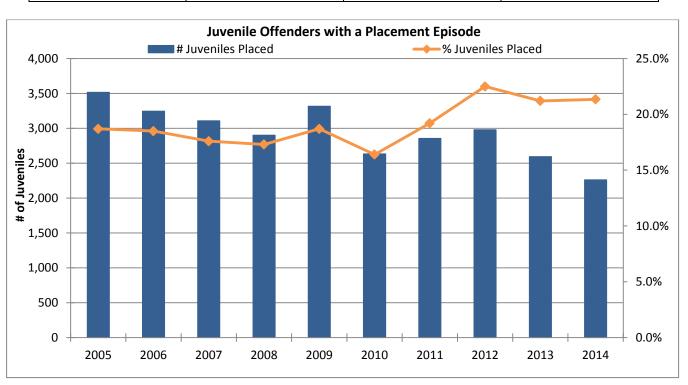
## **Placement Summary:**

The following information pertains to juveniles who, while under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, were committed to out-of-home placement for a period greater than 28 days at least one time in conjunction with a juvenile delinquency disposition.

The proportion of juveniles whose cases were closed in 2014 and experienced a placement episode was 21.3%, however, the total number of juveniles who experienced a placement episode is the lowest since this data has been collected. At the same time, the median length of placement increased from 6.8 months in 2013 to 7.8 months in 2013.

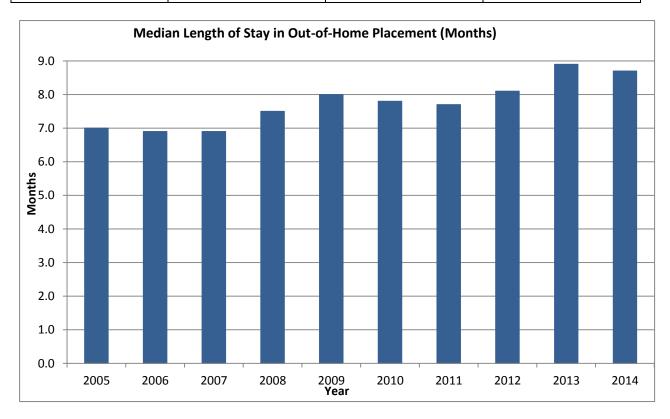
1. # and % of juveniles committed to out-of-home placement for 28 or more consecutive days (excluding detention, shelter care, and diagnostic placements):

2005 = 3,516 (18.7%)	2006 = 3,244 (18.5%)	2007 = 3,107 (17.6%)	2008 = 2,900 (17.3%)
2009 = 3,317 (18.4%)	2010 = 2,632 (16.4%)	2011 = 2,855 (19.2%)	2012 = 2,980 (22.5%)
	2013 = 2,594 (21.2%)	2014 = 2,261 (21.3%)	



2. Median length of stay in out-of-home placement (excluding detention, shelter care, and diagnostic placements), in months:

2005 = 7.0	2006 = 6.9	2007 = 6.9	2008 = 7.5
2009 = 8.0	2010 = 7.8	2011 = 7.7	2012 = 8.1
	2013 = 8.9	2014 = 8.7	



<sup>\*</sup>Please note that the numbers above are slightly different than in past reports because the data is being calculated differently than in previous years. The figures above were determined by calculating the median length of supervision using data extracted from juvenile-specific supervision dates in the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PAJCMS).