Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Statewide Outcome Measures



Pennsylvania Juvenile Courts Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation Departments

Juvenile Justice Outcome Measures

Report Periods

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

January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

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

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	2015 = 10,408

Community Protection

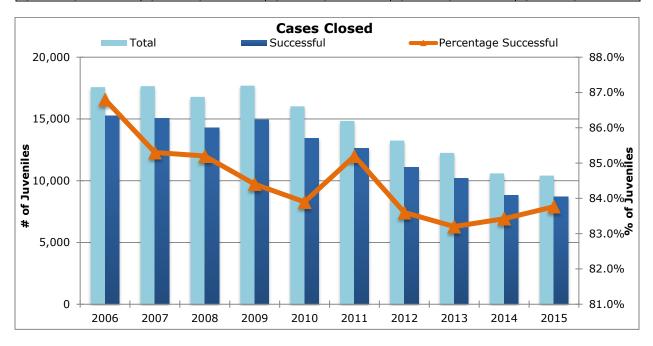
The citizens of Pennsylvania have a right to safe and secure communities.

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 2006, county juvenile probation departments have supervised and closed 147,111 cases. The proportion of cases closed successfully during this time is 84.6%.

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:

2006 = 15,257	2007 = 15,053	2008 = 14,290	2009 = 14,940	2010 = 13,448
(86.8%)	(85.3%)	(85.1%)	(84.4%)	(83.9%)
2011 = 12,642	2012 = 11,083	2013 = 10,205	2014 = 8,837	2015 = 8,718
(85.1%)	(83.6%)	(83.2%)	(83.4%)	(83.8%)



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 quilt in a criminal proceeding:

2006 = 2,319	2007 = 2,602	2008 = 2,498	2009 = 2,762	2010 = 2,579
(13.2%)	(14.7%)	(14.9%)	(15.6%)	(16.1%)
2011 = 2,207	2012 = 2,168	2013 = 2,055	2014 = 1,756	2015 = 1,690
(14.9%)	(16.4%)	(16.8%)	(16.6%)	(16.2%)

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

2006 = 441 (2.5%)	2007 = 484 (2.7%)	2008 = 410 (2.4%)	2009 = 439 (2.5%)	2010 = 467 (2.9%)
2011 = 546	2012 = 539	2013 = 534	2014 = 405	2015 = 549
(3.7%)	(4.1%)	(4.4%)	(3.8%)	(5.3%)

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

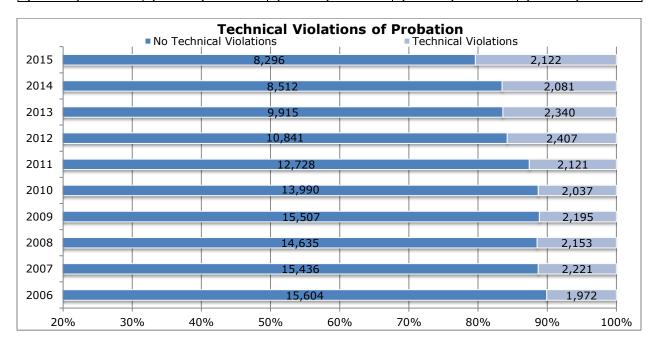
2006 = 63 (0.4%)	2007 = 72 (0.4%)	2008 = 75 (0.4%)	2009 = 85 (0.5%)	2010 = 66 (0.4%)
2011 = 61	2012 = 69	2013 = 71	2014 = 47	2015 = 76
(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.7%)

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

ĺ	2006 = 15,604	2007 = 15,436	2008 = 14,635	2009 = 15,507	2010 = 13,390
	(88.8%)	(87.4%)	(87.2%)	(87.6%)	(87.3%)
ĺ	2011 = 12,728	2012 = 10,841	2013 = 9,915	2014 = 8,512	2015 = 8,296
	(85.8%)	(81.8%)	(80.9%)	(80.4%)	(79.7%)

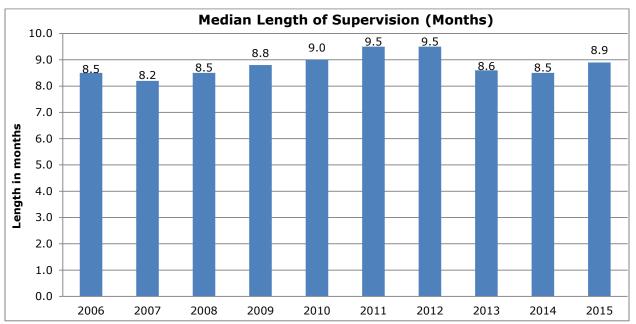
6. # and % of juveniles with a judicial finding of technical violations of probation while under supervision:

2006 = 1,972	2007 = 2,221	2008 = 2,153	2009 = 2,195	2010 = 2,037
(11.2%)	(12.6%)	(12.8%)	(12.4%)	(12.7%)
2011 = 2,121	2012 = 2,407	2013 = 2,340	2014 = 2,081	2015 = 2,122
(14.2%)	(18.2%)	(19.1%)	(19.7%)	(20.4%)



7. Median length of supervision (in months):

	<u> </u>			
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	2015 = 8.9



^{*}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 2006, juvenile offenders have completed 4,879,401 hours of community service. The value of the community service hours completed equates to services worth approximately \$35,375,657.25 based upon a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Additionally, victims of juvenile crime have received \$22,920,044 in restitution from juvenile offenders.

Community Service

1. # and % of juveniles assigned community service:

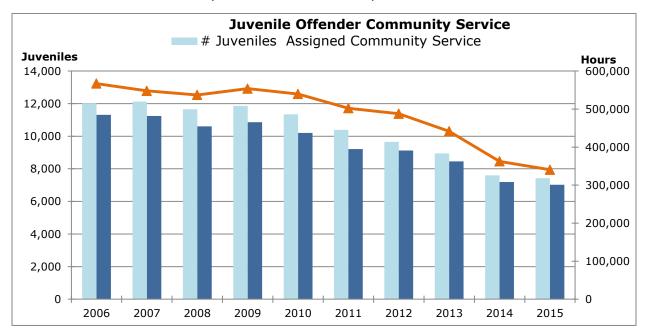
2006 = 12,023	2007 = 12,123	2008 = 11,660	2009 = 11,859	2010 = 11,337
(68.4%)	(68.7%)	(69.5%)	(67.0%)	(70.7%)
2011 = 10,389	2012 = 9,650	2013 = 8,945	2014 = 7,597	2015 = 7,422
(70.0%)	(72.8%)	(73.0%)	(71.7%)	(71.3%)

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

2006 = 11,316	2007 = 11,243	2008 = 10,610	2009 = 10,862	2010 = 10,203
(94.1%)	(92.7%)	(91.0%)	(91.6%)	(90.0%)
2011 = 9,213	2012 = 9,120	2013 = 8,460	2014 = 7,193	2015 = 7,027
(88.7%)	(94.5%)	(94.6%)	(94.7%)	(96.7%)

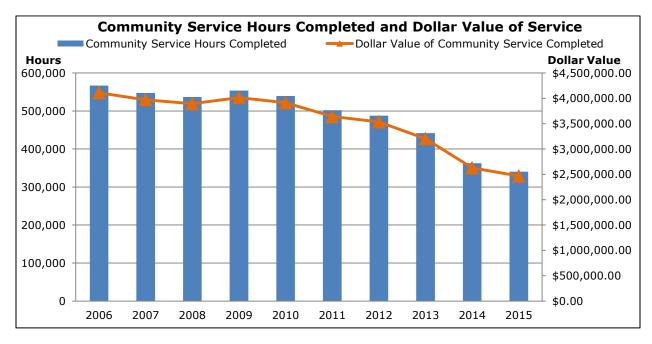
3. Total community service hours completed:

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	2015 = 340,350



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

2006 =	2007 =	2008 =	2009 =	2010 =
\$4,110,322	\$3,970,713	\$3,893,294	\$4,014,329	\$3,912,557
2011 =	2012 =	2013 =	2014 =	2015 =
\$3,640,849	\$3,535,441	\$3,201,992	\$2,628,625	\$2,467,537



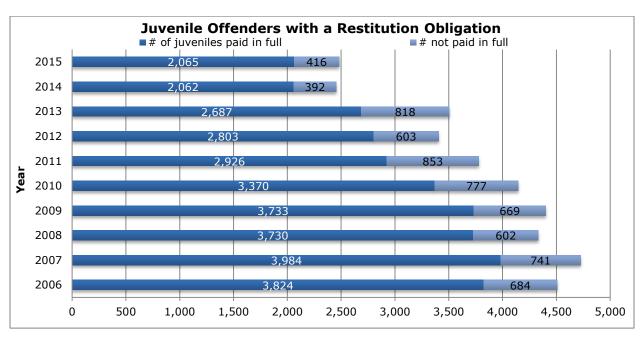
Restitution

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

2006 = 4,508	2007 = 4,725	2008 = 4,332	2009 = 4,402	2010 = 4,147
(25.6%)	(26.8%)	(25.8%)	(24.9%)	(25.9%)
2011 = 3,779	2012 = 3,406	2013 = 3,505	2014 = 2,454	2015 = 2,481
(25.5%)	(25.7%)	(28.6%)	(23.2%)	(23.8%)

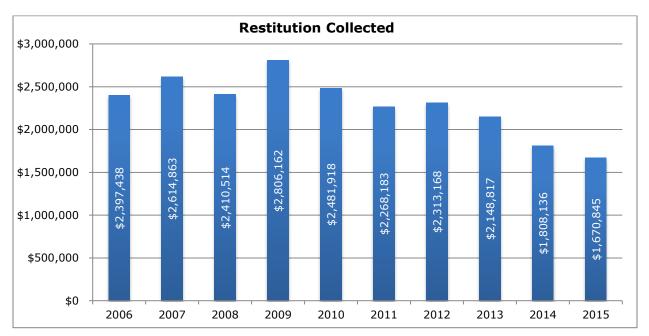
2. # and % of juveniles who made full restitution to their victim(s):

2006 = 3,824	2007 = 3,984	2008 = 3,730	2009 = 3,733	2010 = 3,370
(84.8%)	(84.3%)	(86.1%)	(84.8%)	(81.3%)
2011 = 2,926	2012 = 2,803	2013 = 2,687	2014 = 2,062	2015 = 2,065
(77.4%)	(82.3%)	(76.7%)	(84.0%)	(83.2%)



3. Total amount of restitution collected:

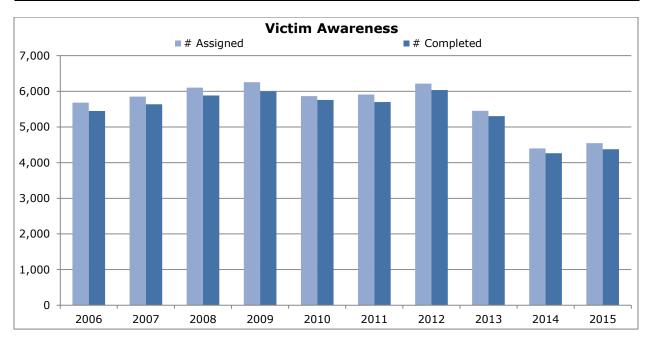
2006 =	2007 =	2008 =	2009 =	2010 =
\$2,397,438	\$2,614,863	\$2,410,514	\$2,806,162	\$2,481,918
2011 =	2012 =	2013 =	2014 =	2015 =
\$2,268,183	\$2,313,168	\$2,148,817	\$1,808,136	\$1,670,845



Victim Awareness

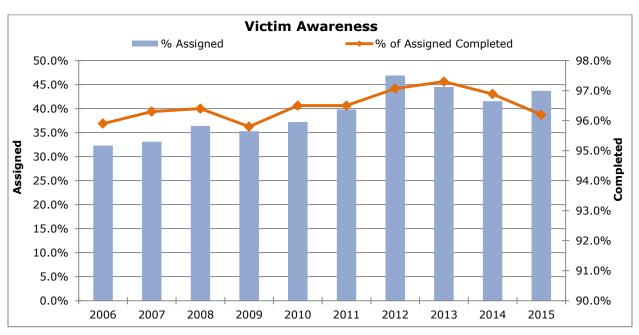
1. # and % of juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a victim awareness curriculum/ program while under supervision:

2006 = 5,681	2007 = 5,851	2008 = 6,104	2009 = 6,257	2010 = 5,968
(32.3%)	(33.1%)	(36.4%)	(35.3%)	(37.2%)
2011 = 5,910	2012 = 6,217	2013 = 5,451	2014 = 4,400	2015 = 4,548
(39.8%)	(46.9%)	(44.5%)	(41.9%)	(43.7%)



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

2006 = 5,449	2007 = 5,637	2008 = 5,885	2009 = 5,995	2010 = 5,757
(95.9%)	(96.3%)	(96.4%)	(95.8%)	(96.5%)
2011 = 5,702	2012 = 6,036	2013 = 5,304	2014 = 4,263	2015 = 4,375
(96.5%)	(97.1%)	(97.3%)	(96.9%)	(96.2%)



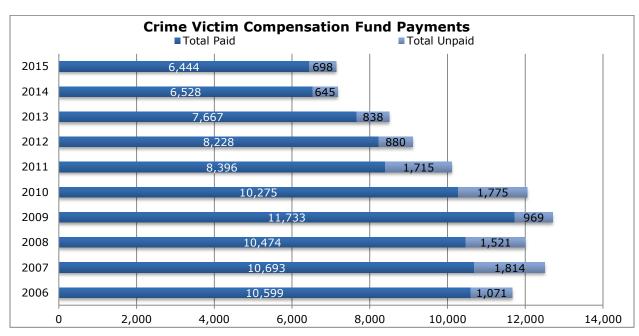
Other Financial Obligations

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

2006 = 11,670	2007 = 12,507	2008 = 11,995	2009 = 12,702	2010 = 12,050
(66.4%)	(70.8%)	(69.3%)	(71.8%)	(75.2%)
2011 = 10,111	2012 = 9,108	2013 = 8,505	2014 = 7,173	2015 = 7,142
(68.1%)	(68.7%)	(69.4%)	(67.7%)	(68.6%)

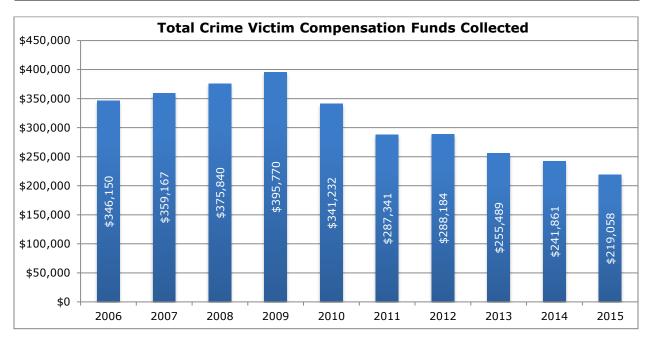
2. # and % of juveniles who paid Crime Victim's Compensation Fund costs in full:

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2006 = 10,599	2007 = 10,693	2008 = 10,174	2009 = 11,733	2010 = 10,275	
(90.8%)	(85.5%)	(87.4%)	(92.4%)	(85.3%)	
2011 = 8,396	2012 = 8,228	2013 = 7,667	2014 = 6,528	2015 = 6,444	
(83.0%)	(90.3%)	(90.1%)	(91.0%)	(90.2%)	



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

2006 =	2007 =	2008 =	2009 =	2010 =
\$346,150	\$359,167	\$364,770	\$395,770	\$341,232
2011 =	2012 =	2013 =	2014 =	2015 =
\$287,341	\$288,184	\$255,489	\$241,861	\$219,058



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.

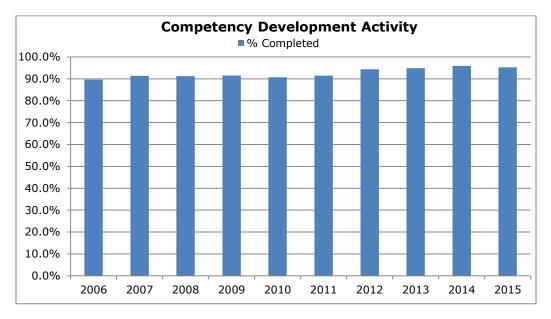
Additionally, juveniles who are either in school or working have a significantly greater chance of not belonging to a gang, and avoiding criminal behaviors such as theft, assault, selling drugs, and carrying a handgun.

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

2006 = 13,301	2007 = 13,017	2008 = 12,871	2009 = 14,171	2010 = 13,056
(75.7%)	(73.7%)	(76.7%)	(80.1%)	(81.5%)
2011 = 12,212	2012 = 10,692	2013 = 9,370	2014 = 7,941	2015 = 7,599
(82.2%)	(80.7%)	(76.4%)	(74.9%)	(73.0%)

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

2006 = 11,918	2007 = 11,896	2008 = 11,743	2009 = 12,967	2010 = 11,874
(89.6%)	(91.4%)	(91.2%)	(91.5%)	(90.7%)
2011 = 11,164	2012 = 10,093	2013 = 8,893	2014 = 7,615	2015 = 7,238
(91.4%)	(94.4%)	(94.9%)	(95.9%)	(95.2%)

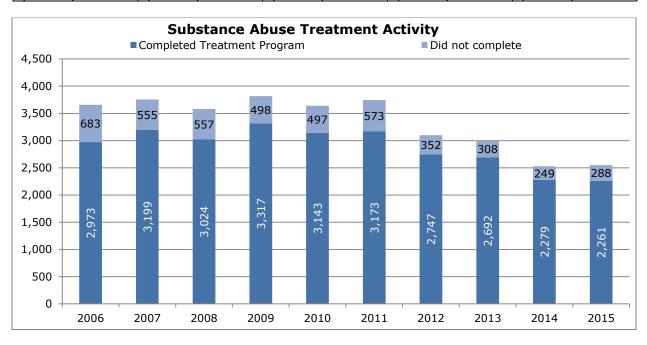


3. # and % of Juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a licensed substance abuse treatment program while under supervision:

2006 = 3,656	2007 = 3,754	2008 = 3,581	2009 = 3,815	2010 = 3,640
(20.8%)	(21.3%)	(21.3%)	(18.7%)	(22.7%)
2011 = 3,746	2012 = 3,099	2013 = 3,000	2014 = 2,528	2015 = 2,549
(25.2%)	(23.4%)	(24.5%)	(23.9%)	(24.5%)

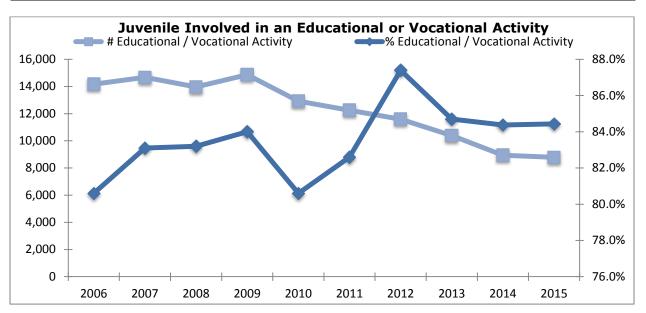
4. # and % of juveniles who were ordered/directed to participate and successfully completed, or are actively participating in, a licensed substance abuse treatment program at case closing (in-patient or out-patient):

2006 = 2,973	2007 = 3,199	2008 = 3,024	2009 = 3,317	2010 = 3,143
(81.3%)	(85.2%)	(84.4%)	(86.9%)	(86.3%)
2011 = 3,173	2012 = 2,747	2013 = 2,692	2014 = 2,279	2015 = 2,261
(84.7%)	(88.6%)	(89.7%)	(90.2%)	(88.7%)



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

2006 = 14,166	2007 = 14,676	2008 = 13,968	2009 = 14,867	2010 = 12,919
(80.6%)	(83.1%)	(83.2%)	(84.0%)	(80.6%)
2011 = 12,269	2012 = 11,585	2013 = 10,390	2014 = 8,938	2015 = 8,788
(82.6%)	(87.4%)	(84.7%)	(84.4%)	(84.4%)



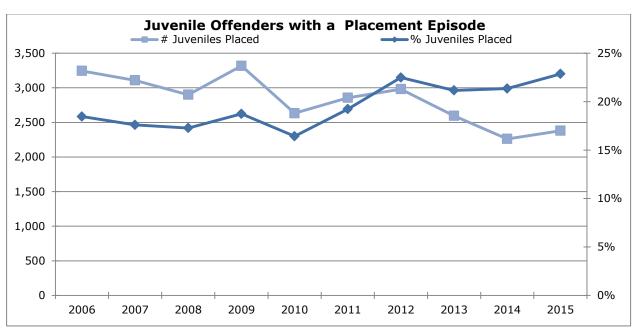
Placement Summary

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 2015 and experienced a placement episode was 22.9%. At the same time, the median length of placement decreased from 8.7 months in 2014 to 7.9 months in 2015.

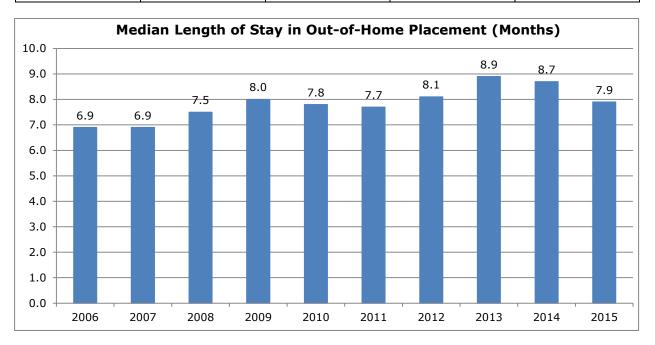
1. # and % of juveniles committed to out-of-home placement for 28 or more consecutive days (excluding detention, shelter care, and diagnostic placements):

2006 = 3,244	2007 = 3,107	2008 = 2,900	2009 = 3,317	2010 = 2,632
(18.5%)	(17.6%)	(17.3%)	(18.4%)	(16.4%)
2011 = 2,855	2012 = 2,980	2013 = 2,594	2014 = 2,261	2015 = 2,379
(19.2%)	(22.5%)	(21.2%)	(21.3%)	(22.9%)



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

<u> </u>					
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	2015 = 7.9	



^{*}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).