Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Statewide Outcome Measures



Pennsylvania Juvenile Courts Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation Departments

Juvenile Justice Outcome Measures

Report Periods

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

January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

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

2008 = 16,788	2009 = 17,702	2010 = 16,027	2011 = 14,849	2012 = 13,235
2013 = 12,620	2014 = 10,593	2015 = 10,408	2016 = 10,763	2017 = 9,932

Community Protection

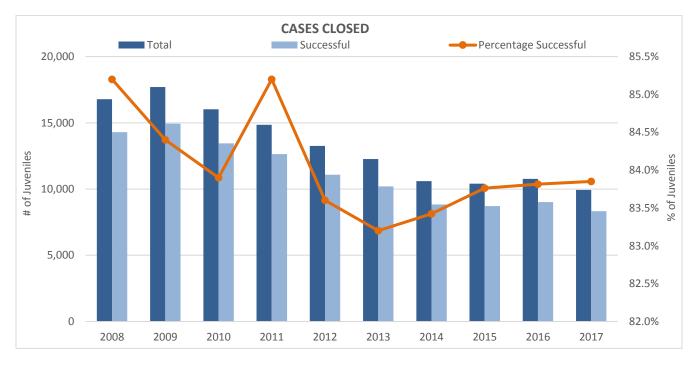
The citizens of Pennsylvania have a right to safe and secure communities.

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 2008, county juvenile probation departments have supervised and closed 132,573 cases. The proportion of cases closed successfully during this time is 84.1%.

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:

2008 = 14,290	2009 = 14,940	2010 = 13,448	2011 = 12,642	2012 = 11,083
(85.1%)	(84.4%)	(83.9%)	(85.1%)	(83.6%)
2013 = 10,205	2014 = 8,837	2015 = 8,718	2016 = 9,021	2017 = 8,328
(83.2%)	(83.4%)	(83.8%)	(84.0%)	(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 guilt in a criminal proceeding:

2008 = 2,498	2009 = 2,762	2010 = 2,579	2011 = 2,207	2012 = 2,168
(14.9%)	(15.6%)	(16.1%)	(14.9%)	(16.4%)
2013 = 2,055	2014 = 1,756	2015 = 1,690	2016 = 1,742	2017 = 1,604
(16.8%)	(16.6%)	(16.2%)	(16.2%)	(16.2%)

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

2008 = 410	2009 = 439	2010 = 467	2011 = 546	2012 = 539
(2.4%)	(2.5%)	(2.9%)	(3.7%)	(4.1%)
2013 = 534	2014 = 405	2015 = 549	2016 = 578	2017 = 541
(4.4%)	(3.8%)	(5.3%)	(5.4%)	(5.4%)

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

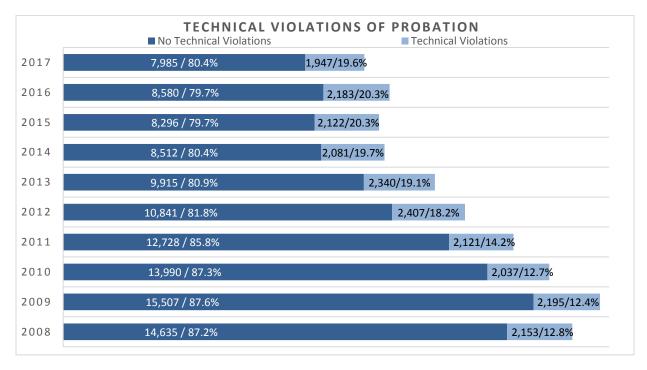
2008 = 75	2009 = 85	2010 = 66	2011 = 61	2012 = 69
(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)
2013 = 71	2014 = 47	2015 = 76	2016 = 50	2017 = 59
(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)

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

2008 = 14,635	2009 = 15,507	2010 = 13,390	2011 = 12,728	2012 = 10,841
(87.2%)	(87.6%)	(87.3%)	(85.8%)	(81.8%)
2013 = 9,915	2014 = 8,512	2015 = 8,296	2016 = 8,580	2017 = 7,985
(80.9%)	(80.4%)	(79.7%)	(79.7%)	(80.4%)

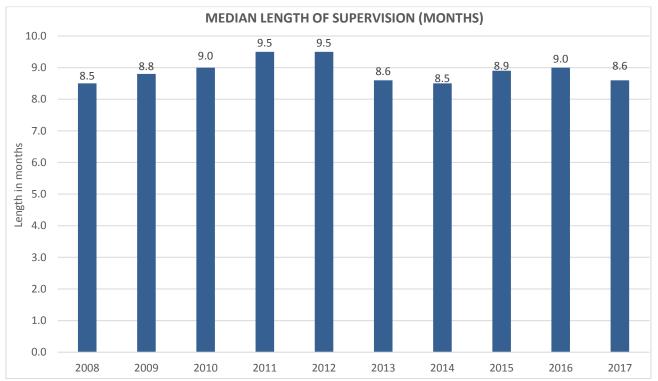
6. # and % of juveniles with a judicial finding of technical violations of probation while under supervision:

2008 = 2,153	2009 = 2,195	2010 = 2,037	2011 = 2,121	2012 = 2,407
(12.8%)	(12.4%)	(12.7%)	(14.2%)	(18.2%)
2013 = 2,340	2014 = 2,081	2015 = 2,122	2016 = 2,183	2017 = 1,947
(19.1%)	(19.7%)	(20.3%)	(20.3%)	(19.6%)



7. Median length of supervision (in months):

2008 = 8.5	2009 = 8.8	2010 = 9.0	2011 = 9.5	2012 = 9.5
2013 = 8.6	2014 = 8.5	2015 = 8.9	2016 = 9.0	2017 = 8.6



^{*} 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 2008, juvenile offenders have completed 4,412,744 hours of community service. The value of the community service hours completed equates to services worth approximately \$31,992,394 based upon a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Additionally, victims of juvenile crime have received \$21,545,342 in restitution from juvenile offenders.

Community Service

1. # and % of juveniles assigned community service:

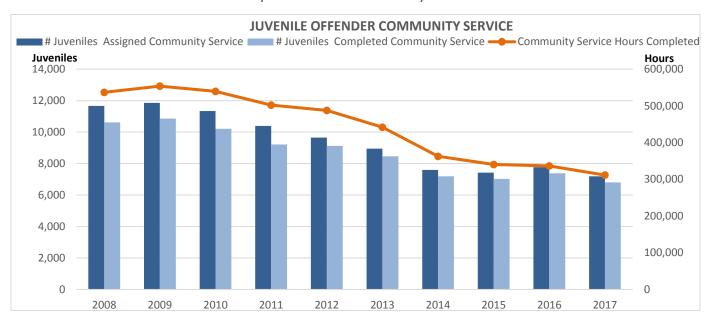
2008 = 11,660	2009 = 11,859	2010 = 11,337	2011 = 10,389	2012 = 9,650
(69.5%)	(67.0%)	(70.7%)	(70.0%)	(72.8%)
2013 = 8,945	2014 = 7,597	2015 = 7,422	2016 = 7,767	2017 = 7,190
(73.0%)	(71.7%)	(71.3%)	(72.2%)	(72.4%)

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

2008 = 10,610	2009 = 10,862	2010 = 10,203	2011 = 9,213	2012 = 9,120
(91.0%)	(91.6%)	(90.0%)	(88.7%)	(94.5%)
2013 = 8,460	2014 = 7,193	2015 = 7,027	2016 = 7,381	2017 = 6,803
(94.6%)	(94.7%)	(96.7%)	(95.0%)	(94.6%)

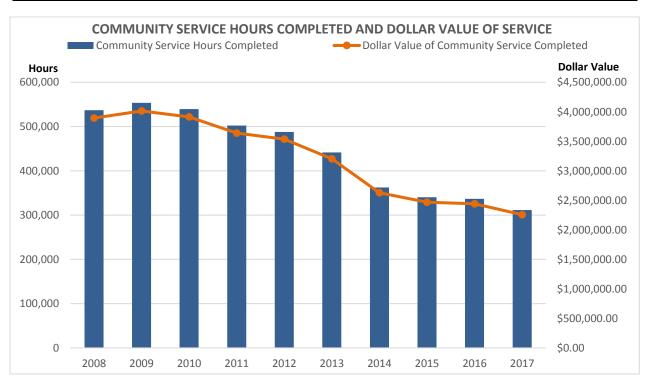
3. Total community service hours completed:

2000 527.006	2000 552 704	2010 520 662	2011 502 106	2012 107 617
2008 = 537,006	2009 = 553,/01	2010 = 539,663	2011 = 502,186	2012 = 487,647
2013 = 441,654	2014 = 362,569	2015 = 340,350	2016 = 336,603	2017 = 311,365



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

2008 =	2009 =	2010 =	2011 =	2012 =
\$3,893,294	\$4,014,329	\$3,912,557	\$3,640,849	\$3,535,441
2013 =	2014 =	2015 =	2016 =	2017 =
\$3,201,992	\$2,628,625	\$2,467,537	\$2,440,371	\$2,257,396



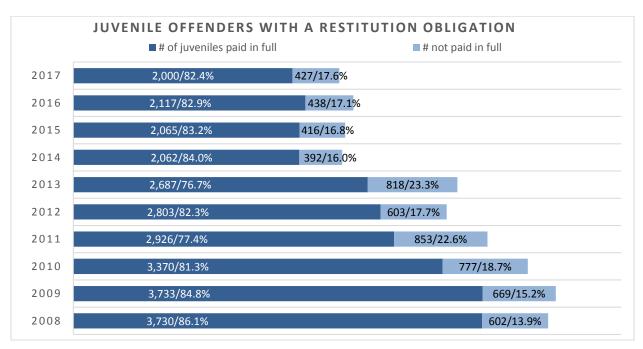
Restitution

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

2008 = 4,332	2009 = 4,402	2010 = 4,147	2011 = 3,779	2012 = 3,406
(25.8%)	(24.9%)	(25.9%)	(25.5%)	(25.7%)
2013 = 3,505	2014 = 2,454	2015 = 2,481	2016 = 2,555	2017 = 2,427
(28.6%)	(23.2%)	(23.8%)	(23.7%)	(24.4%)

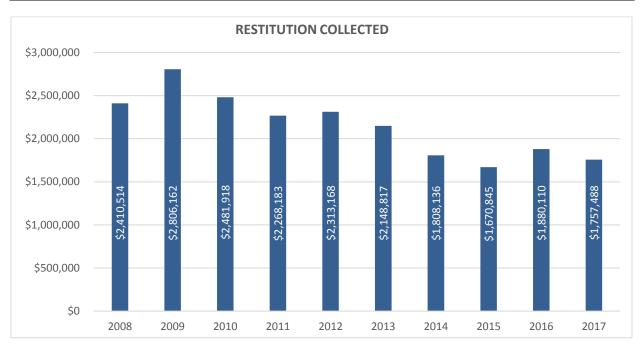
2. # and % of juveniles who made full restitution to their victim(s):

2008 = 3,730	2009 = 3,733	2010 = 3,370	2011 = 2,926	2012 = 2,803
(86.1%)	(84.8%)	(81.3%)	(77.4%)	(82.3%)
2013 = 2,687	2014 = 2,062	2015 = 2,065	2016 = 2,117	2017 = 2,000
(76.7%)	(84.0%)	(83.2%)	(82.9%)	(82.4%)



3. Total amount of restitution collected:

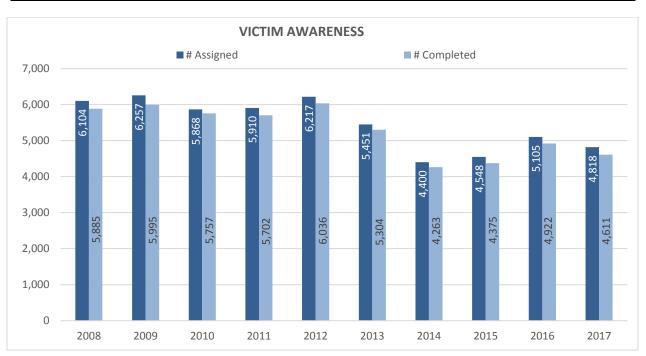
2008 =	2009 =	2010 =	2011 =	2012 =	
\$2,410,514	\$2,806,162	\$2,481,918	\$2,268,183	\$2,313,168	
2013 =	2014 =	2015 =	2016 =	2017 =	
\$2,148,817	\$1,808,136	\$1,670,845	\$1,880,110	\$1,757,488	



Victim Awareness

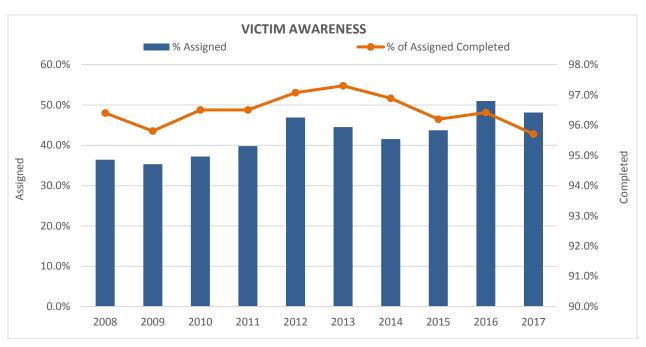
1. # and % of juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a victim awareness curriculum/ program while under supervision:

2008 = 6,104	2009 = 6,257	2010 = 5,968	2011 = 5,910	2012 = 6,217
(36.4%)	(35.3%)	(37.2%)	(39.8%)	(46.9%)
2013 = 5,451	2014 = 4,400	2015 = 4,548	2016 = 5,105	2017 = 4,818
(44.5%)	(41.9%)	(43.7%)	(50.9%)	(48.1%)



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

2008 = 5,885	2009 = 5,995	2010 = 5,757	2011 = 5,702	2012 = 6,036
(96.4%)	(95.8%)	(96.5%)	(96.5%)	(97.1%)
2013 = 5,304	2014 = 4,263	2015 = 4,375	2016 = 4,922	2017 = 4,611
(97.3%)	(96.9%)	(96.2%)	(96.4%)	(95.7%)



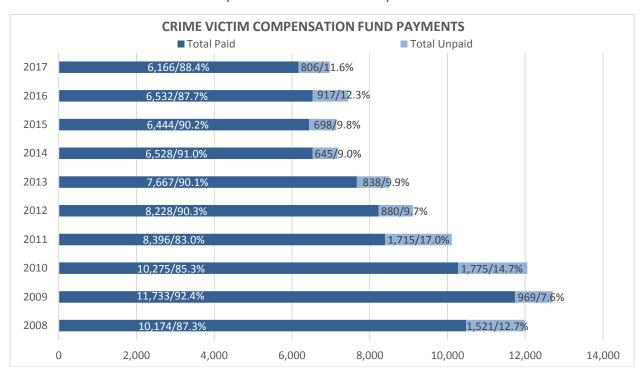
Other Financial Obligations

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

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2008 = 11,995	2009 = 12,702	2010 = 12,050	2011 = 10,111	2012 = 9,108	
(69.3%)	(71.8%)	(75.2%)	(68.1%)	(68.7%)	
2013 = 8,505	2014 = 7,173	2015 = 7,142	2016 = 7,449	2017 = 6,972	
(69.4%)	(67.7%)	(68.6%)	(69.2%)	(70.2%)	

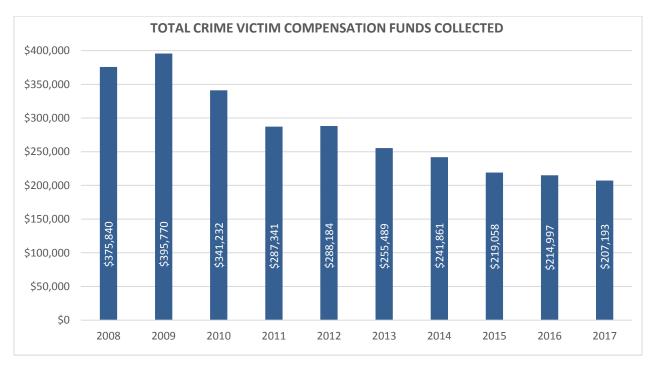
2. # and % of juveniles who paid Crime Victim's Compensation Fund costs in full:

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2008 = 10,174	2009 = 11,733	2010 = 10,275	2011 = 8,396	2012 = 8,228		
(87.4%)	(92.4%)	(85.3%)	(83.0%)	(90.3%)		
2013 = 7,667	2014 = 6,528	2015 = 6,444	2016 = 6,532	2017 = 6,166		
(90.1%)	(91.0%)	(90.2%)	(87.7%)	(88.4%)		



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

2008 =	2009 =	2010 =	2011 =	2012 =
\$375,840	\$395,770	\$341,232	\$287,341	\$288,184
2013 =	2014 =	2015 =	2016 =	2017 =
\$255,489	\$241,861	\$219,058	\$214,997	\$207,193



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.

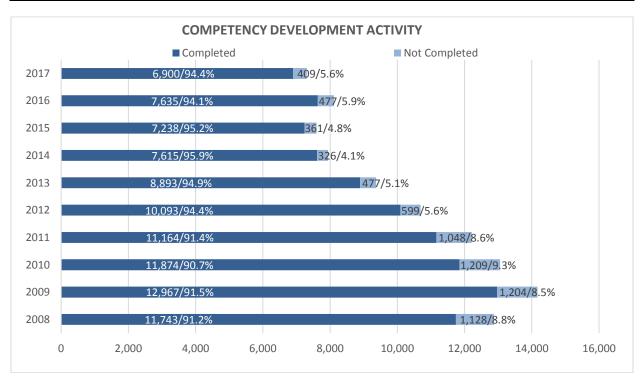
Additionally, juveniles who are either in school or working have a significantly greater chance of not belonging to a gang, and avoiding criminal behaviors such as theft, assault, selling drugs, and carrying a handgun.

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

2008 = 12,871	2009 = 14,171	2010 = 13,056	2011 = 12,212	2012 = 10,692
(76.7%)	(80.1%)	(81.5%)	(82.2%)	(80.7%)
2013 = 9,370	2014 = 7,941	2015 = 7,599	2016 = 8,112	2017 = 7,309
(76.4%)	(74.9%)	(73.0%)	(75.4%)	(73.6%)

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

2008 = 11,743	2009 = 12,967	2010 = 11,874	2011 = 11,164	2012 = 10,093
(91.2%)	(91.5%)	(90.7%)	(91.4%)	(94.4%)
2013 = 8,893	2014 = 7,615	2015 = 7,238	2016 = 7,635	2017 = 6,900
(94.9%)	(95.9%)	(95.2%)	(94.1%)	(94.4%)

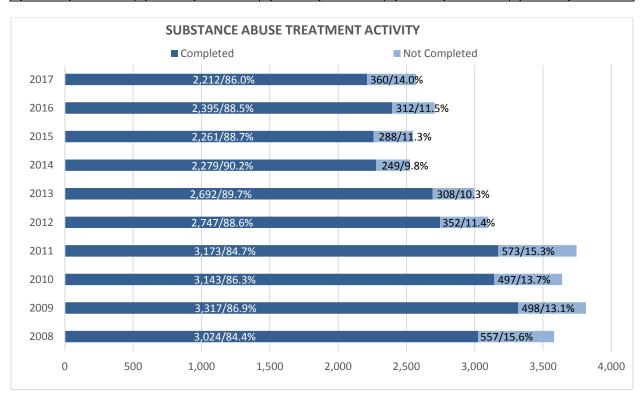


3. # and % of juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a licensed substance abuse treatment program while under supervision:

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2008 = 3,581	2009 = 3,815	2010 = 3,640	2011 = 3,746	2012 = 3,099
(21.3%)	(18.7%)	(22.7%)	(25.2%)	(23.4%)
2013 = 3,000	2014 = 2,528	2015 = 2,549	2016 = 2,707	2017 = 2,572
(24.5%)	(23.9%)	(24.5%)	(25.2%)	(25.9%)

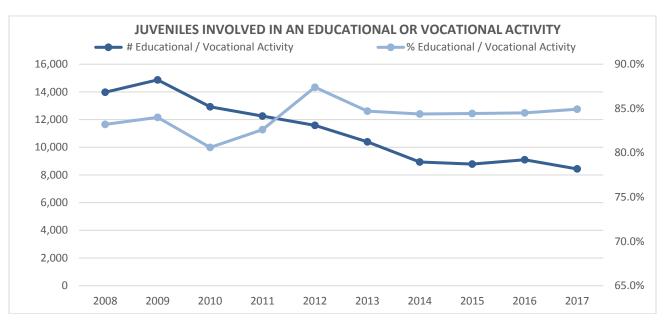
4. # and % of juveniles who were ordered/directed to participate and successfully completed, or are actively participating in, a licensed substance abuse treatment program at case closing (in-patient or out-patient):

2008 = 3,024	2009 = 3,317	2010 = 3,143	2011 = 3,173	2012 = 2,747
(84.4%)	(86.9%)	(86.3%)	(84.7%)	(88.6%)
2013 = 2,692	2014 = 2,279	2015 = 2,261	2016 = 2,395	2017 = 2,212
(89.7%)	(90.2%)	(88.7%)	(88.5%)	(86.0%)



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

2008 = 13,968	2009 = 14,867	2010 = 12,919	2011 = 12,269	2012 = 11,585
(83.2%)	(84.0%)	(80.6%)	(82.6%)	(87.4%)
2013 = 10,390	2014 = 8,938	2015 = 8,788	2016 = 9,095	2017 = 8,434
(84.7%)	(84.4%)	(84.4%)	(84.5%)	(84.9%)



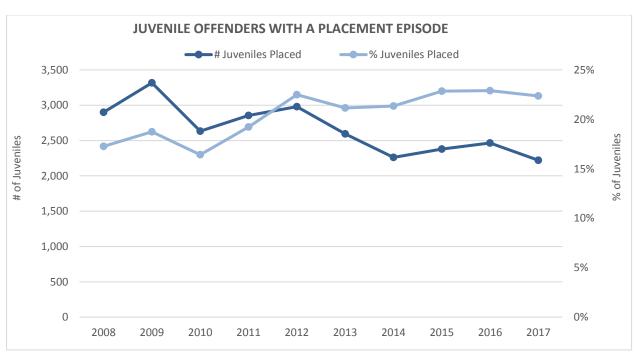
Placement Summary

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 2017 and experienced a placement episode was 22.7%. At the same time, the median length of placement increased from 9.7 months in 2016 to 9.9 months in 2017.

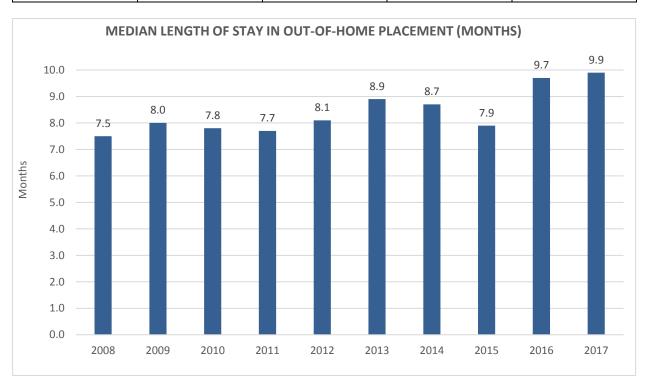
1. # and % of juveniles committed to out-of-home placement for 28 or more consecutive days (excluding detention, shelter care, and diagnostic placements):

2008 = 2,900	2009 = 3,317	2010 = 2,632	2011 = 2,855	2012 = 2,980
(17.3%)	(18.4%)	(16.4%)	(19.2%)	(22.5%)
2013 = 2,594	2014 = 2,261	2015 = 2,379	2016 = 2,465	2017 = 2,221
(21.2%)	(21.3%)	(22.9%)	(22.9%)	(22.4%)



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

2008 = 7.5	2009 = 8.0	2010 = 7.8	2011 = 7.7	2012 = 8.1		
2013 = 8.9	2014 = 8.7	2015 = 7.9	2016 = 9.7	2017 = 9.9		



^{*} 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).