

Respecting Differences:



A Pennsylvania approach to
Disproportionate Minority Contact

The Disparate Treatment of Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

In a nation that is based on notions of fairness and equality...

The realization that **our laws and justice system** are often administered in a way that has a **disproportionately harsh impact** on **youth of color** is extremely troubling.

In **1986:**

Pennsylvania identified that this **disproportionate** treatment of **youth of color** was an issue that required **immediate action**.

By **1987:**

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) began funding a series of activities in an **effort to decrease racial and ethnic disparities** in its juvenile justice system.



In **1988:**

Congress included in the **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A)**, a mandate that states receiving federal formula one grant through the **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention** address **Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)**.

The initial focus was addressing the disproportionate number of youth of color in secure facilities.

In **1990:**

The **DMC State Subcommittee** was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee of the PCCD:

To ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system regardless of race and ethnicity.

The **DMC State Subcommittee** took **early** and **aggressive action**, earning a **national reputation** for innovation by examining the **issue of race** in PA juvenile justice practices.

A Pennsylvania effort...

To eliminate the overrepresentation of youth of color in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system by advocating strategies for policy changes, education programs, funding and technical assistance at the local and state levels.



In **2002:**

The initial Disproportionate Minority Confinement focus is expanded by Congress to include:

Disproportionate Minority Contact.

States must address the over-representation of youth color at each key stage of the juvenile justice process.

What is DMC?

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC):

Describes the **higher rate of involvement** of **youth of color** at a particular decision **point in the juvenile justice system** when compared with the previous decision point.

And when **compared** to the rate at which **non-Hispanic White youth** appear at the same decision points.

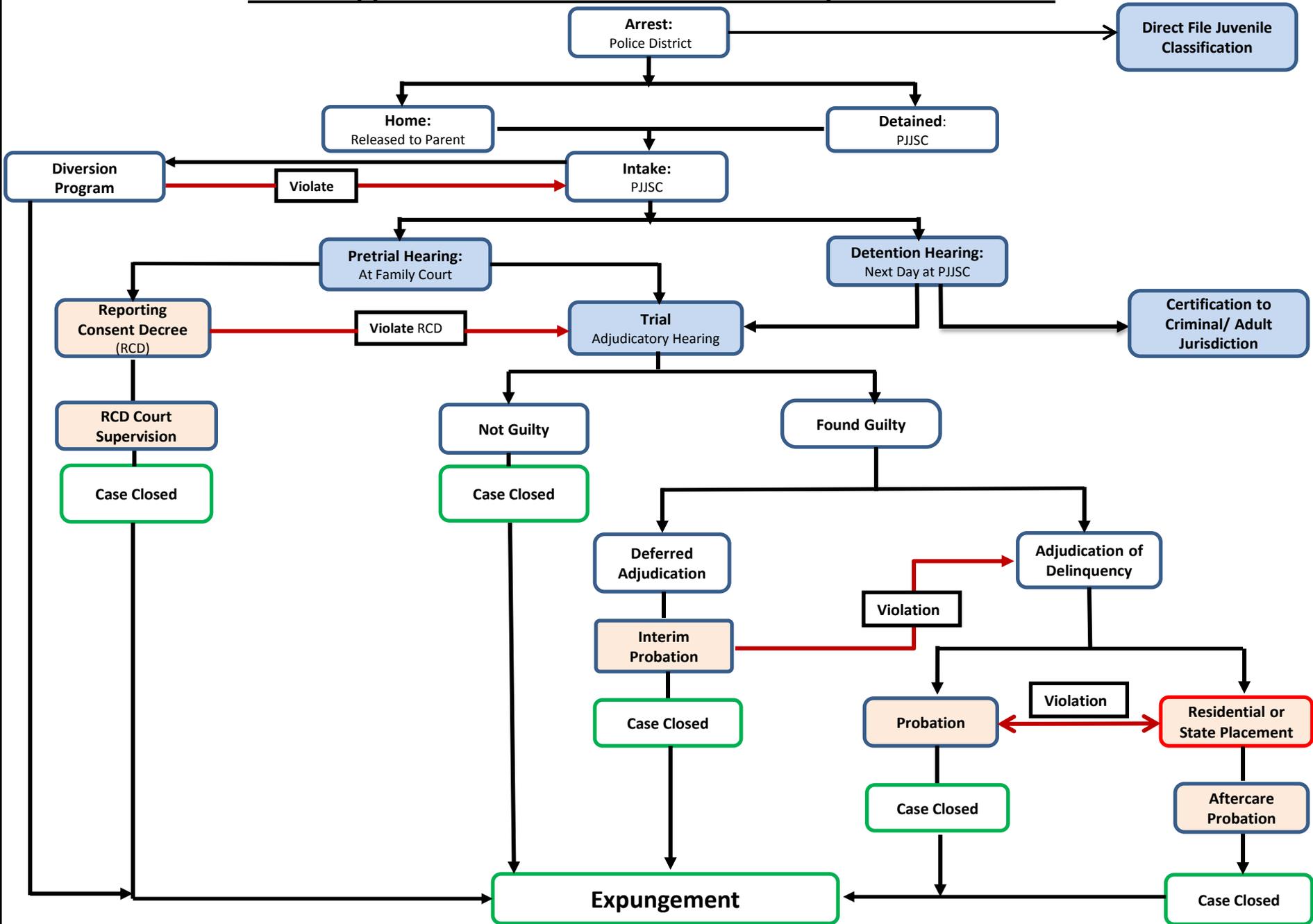
Racial-Ethnic Disparities (RED)

Describes when **youth of color** experience the **juvenile justice system differently** from **white youth**.

Youth of color are more likely to be **arrested, detained, and confined** than **white youth**, and are more likely to be **tried** as adults. [\[1\]](#)

These disparities have deep historical roots reaching back long before the founding of the juvenile justice system.

What Happens After You Get Arrested? – A Map of Juvenile Court





Across the Country...

An analysis of **racial-ethnic disparities** have found that **two-thirds of the state and local juvenile justice systems** studied demonstrated

a “**race effect**” at some stage of the juvenile justice process that resulted in **poorer outcomes for youth of color.**^[8]



African American Youth

More likely **to be referred to juvenile court** than are white youth

More likely **to be processed** (and less likely to be diverted)

More likely **to be sent to secure confinement** after adjudication of delinquency

More likely **to be transferred** to adult facilities [\[6\]](#)

Latino American Youth

More likely **to be petitioned**

than white youth

More likely **to be adjudicated delinquent**

More likely **to be placed out-of-home**

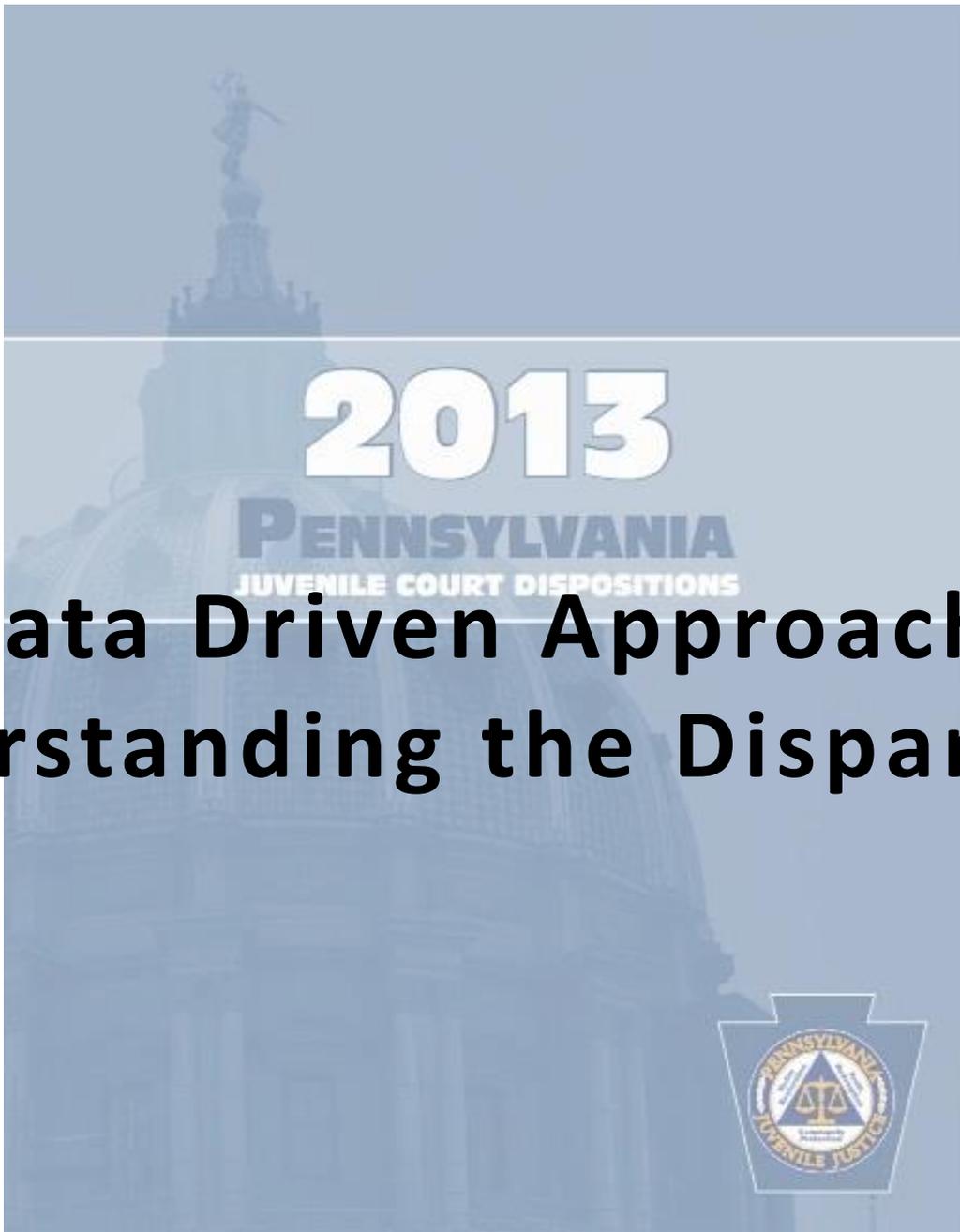
More likely **to be waived for adult court**

More likely **to be incarcerated in adult prison** [\[7\]](#)

Similar disparities may exist among **Latino youth**, but **data on ethnic disparities is limited.**

However, other sources have demonstrated that **Latino youth are also over-represented** in the juvenile justice system **at every stage** of the process.

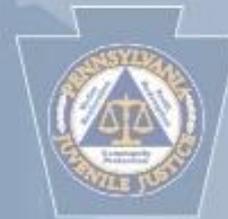




2013

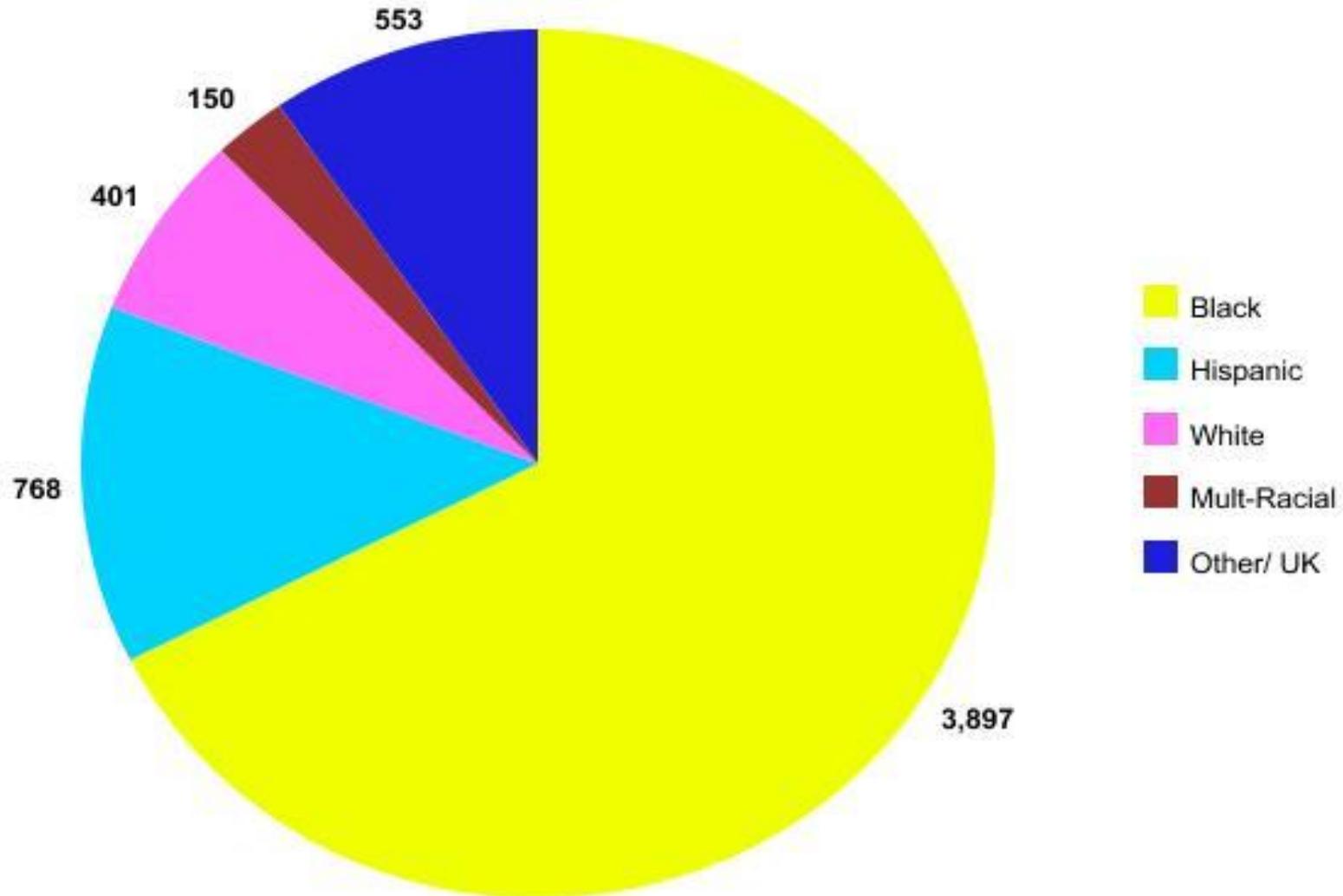
PENNSYLVANIA
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS

**A Data Driven Approach to
Understanding the Disparities:**



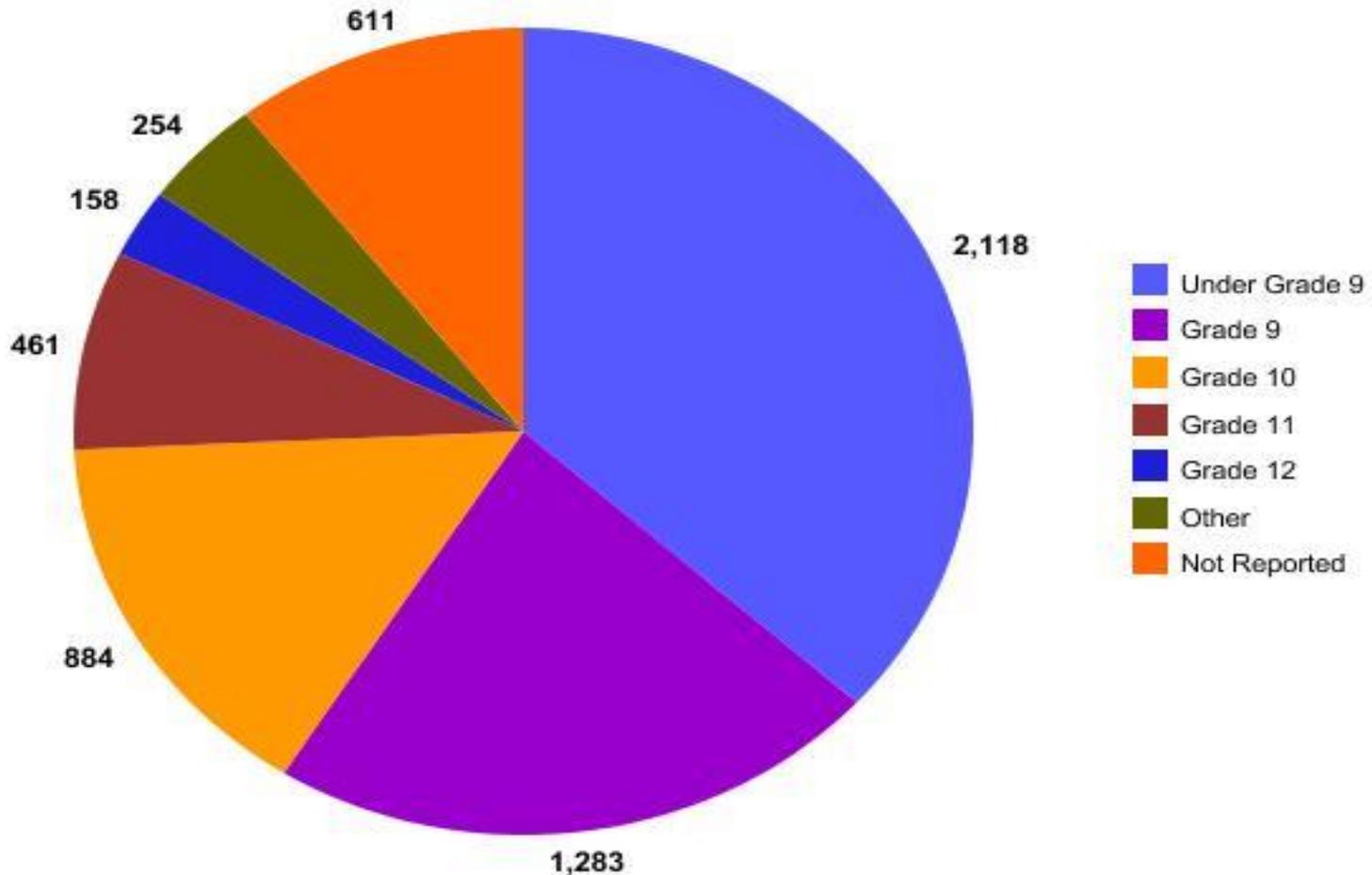
Philadelphia Delinquent Dispositions

2012 Delinquent Disposition Placement Statistics for Philadelphia Co. (5,769 Total Delinquent Dispositions)



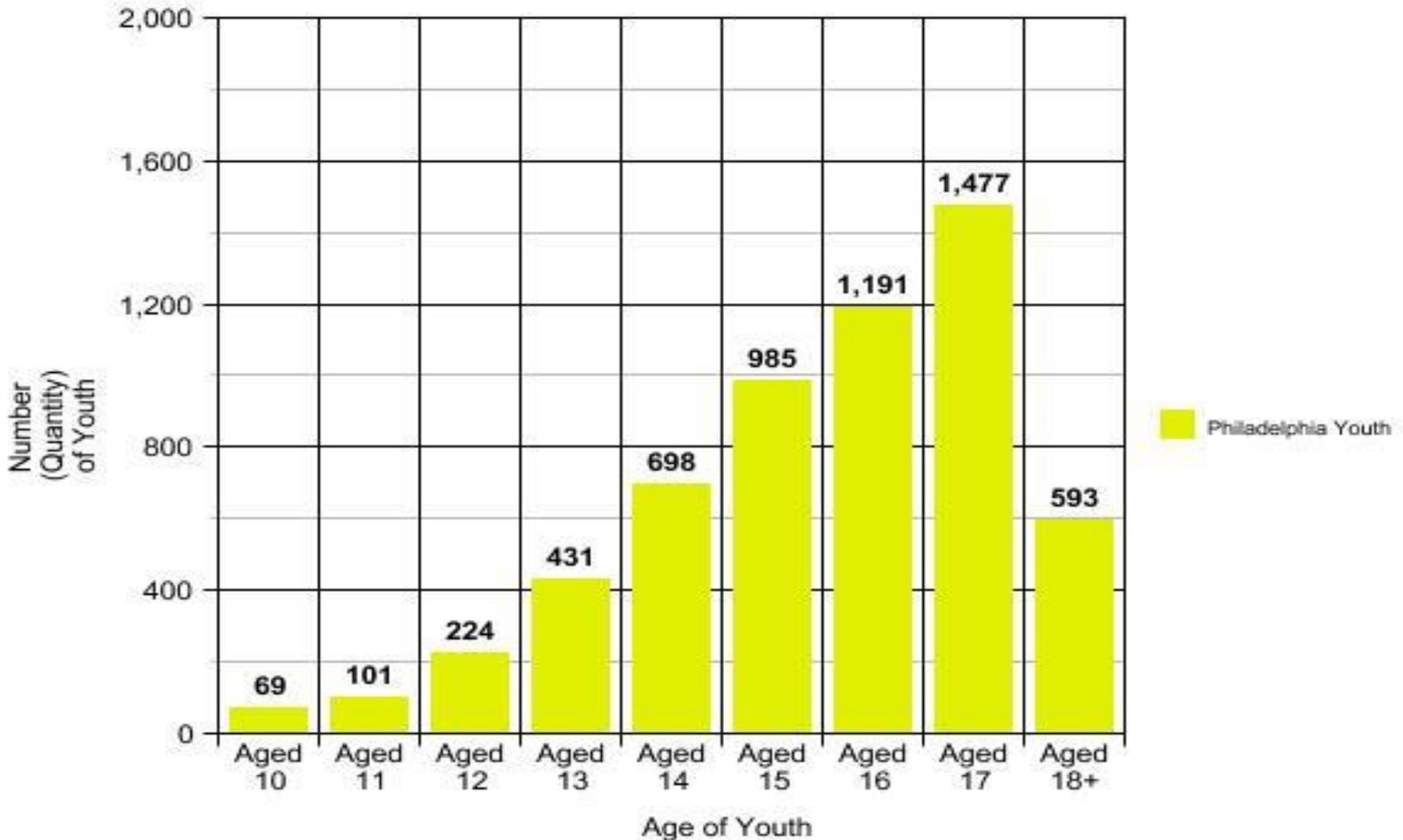
Highest Grade Completed By Adjudicated Youth

2012 Delinquent Dispositions by Highest Grade Completed (5,769 Total Delinquent Dispositions)



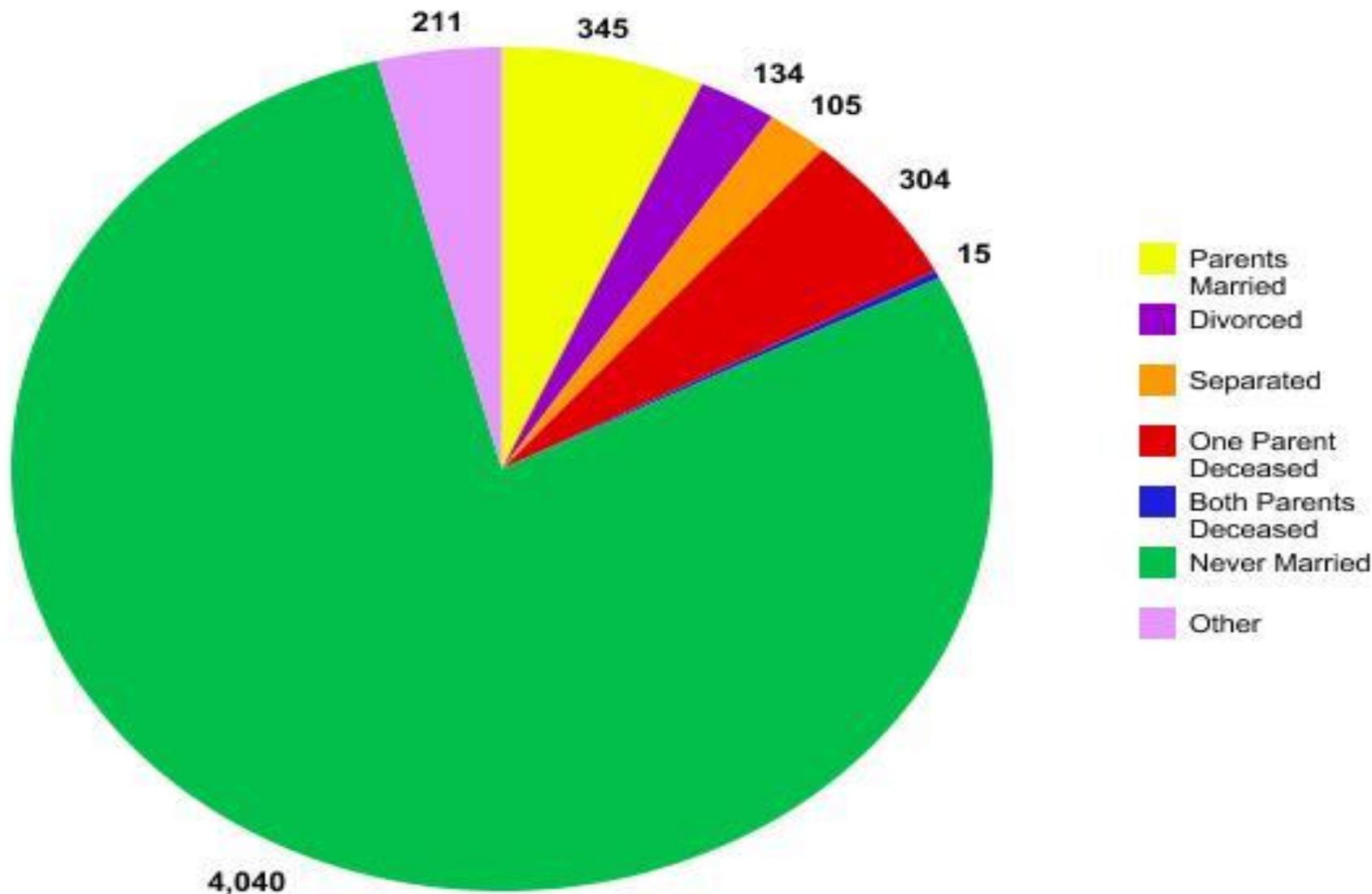
Adjudicated Youth By Age

2012 Delinquent Dispositions by Age (5,769 Total Delinquent Dispositions)



Family Status of Adjudicated Youth

2012 Delinquent Dispositions by Family Status(5,769 Total Delinquent Dispositions)





Why Do We Have DMC?

- Minority youth **may have less access** to prevention and treatment services
- Minority families **may have fewer education and job opportunities**
- **Lack of understanding** between minority youth and law enforcement may lead to increased juvenile justice system involvement

- Communities **may have inadequate resources** for serving minority youth



- Agencies **may use decision-making criteria** with unintended DMC impact
- Governments **may pass laws** with unintended DMC impact

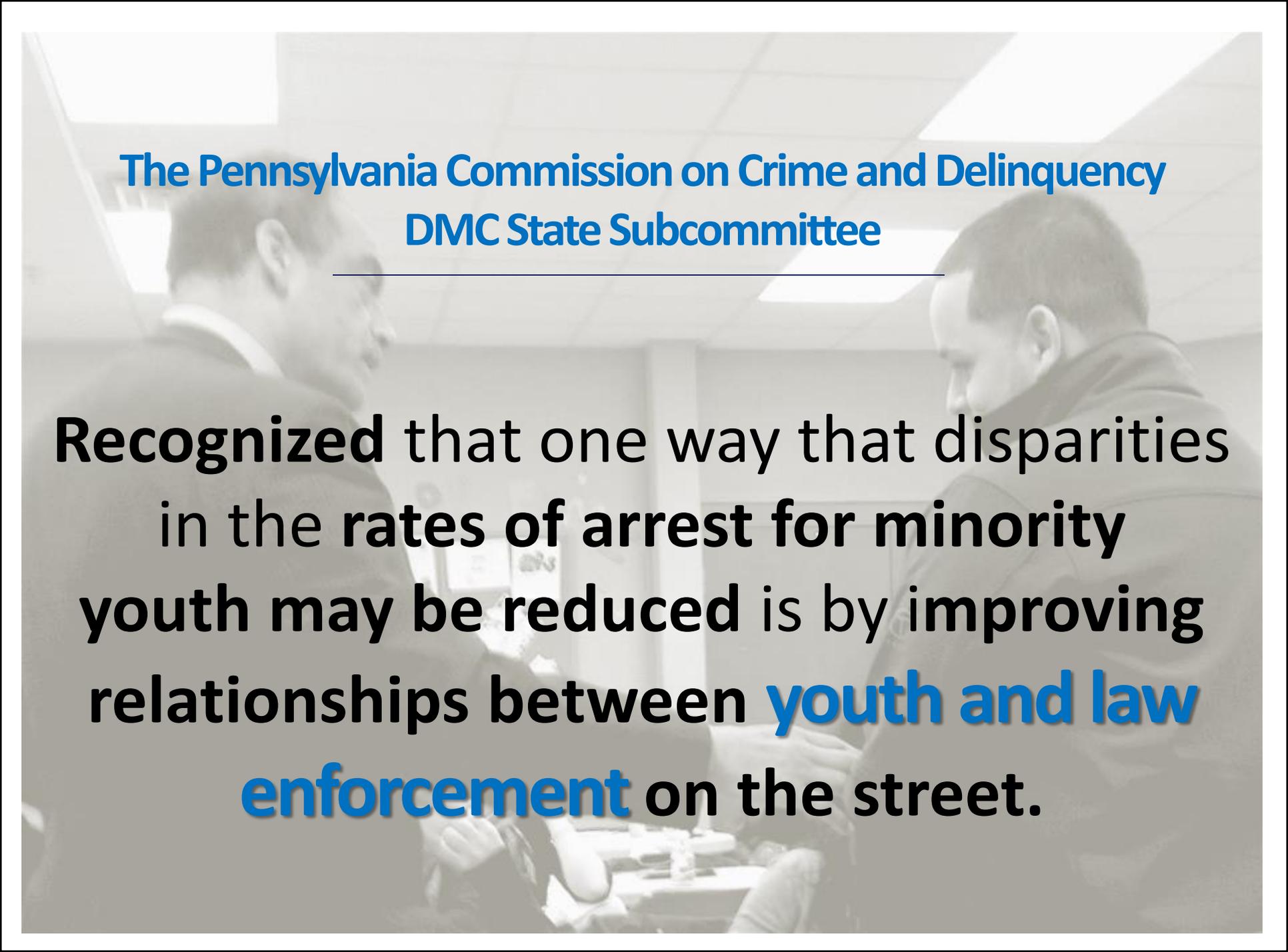
In **2003:**

The **DMC State Subcommittee** focused efforts on the **point of initial contact (arrest).**

With the support of the **DMC State Subcommittee**, **DMC Working Groups**, consisting of local community stakeholders were put in place **across 5 regions:**

Harrisburg– Reading– Lancaster

Philadelphia-- Pittsburgh



**The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
DMC State Subcommittee**

Recognized that one way that disparities in the rates of arrest for minority youth may be reduced is by improving relationships between **youth and law enforcement on the street.**

Minority Youth/ Law Enforcement Forums

were created to
bring **officers and minority youth** together



To talk frankly and openly about the **problems on the street**
and the **troubled relationship** **between the two groups.**

We used these initial discussions to **develop a series of policy recommendations designed to change the system.**

One of the primary recommendations was the creation of a training program for officers relating to youth development and culture.

In **2007:**

The **Philadelphia DMC Working Group**, with the support of the **PCCD- DMC State Subcommittee** and the **MacArthur Foundation DMC Action Network**, began working on a **curriculum for law enforcement**.

The curriculum was created **through close collaboration** between:

Youth

The Five Branches of Philadelphia Law Enforcement

The Philadelphia Office of the District Attorney

The Defender Association of Philadelphia

Philadelphia Department on Human Services (DHS)

**Faith-Based Institutions
and Community Organizations**

Prepared with the assistance of **experienced curriculum developers**.

The MacArthur Foundation

ModelsforChange

Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice

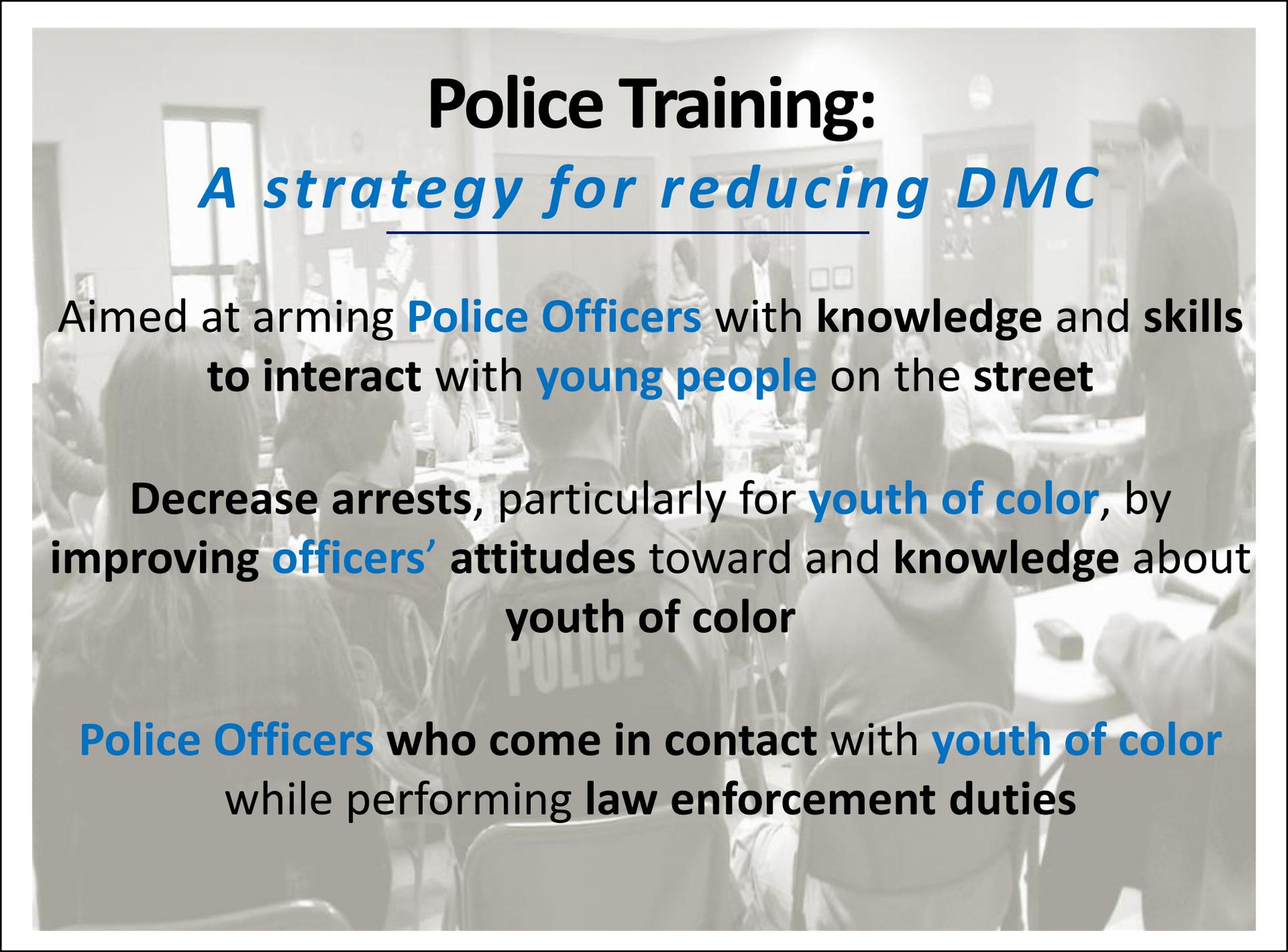
partners to create:

**The Pennsylvania DMC
Youth/ Law Enforcement
Curriculum**



ModelsforChange
Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice

An initiative supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation



Police Training:

A strategy for reducing DMC

Aimed at arming **Police Officers** with **knowledge** and **skills** to interact with **young people** on the **street**

Decrease arrests, particularly for **youth of color**, by improving **officers'** attitudes toward and **knowledge** about **youth of color**

Police Officers who come in contact with **youth of color** while performing **law enforcement duties**

The Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law Enforcement Curriculum Training

8:30 AM **Module 1:** Introduction

Youth/ Law Enforcement Panel Discussion

10:15 AM Break

10:30 AM **Module 2:** Small Group Panel Debrief Sessions

11:30 AM Lunch (reconvene in large group)

12:15 PM **Module 3:** Adolescent Development (Officers)

Module 3A: Think About It First (Youth)

2:15 PM **Module 4:** Role Play Exercises (Youth and Officers)

4:00 PM End of Program

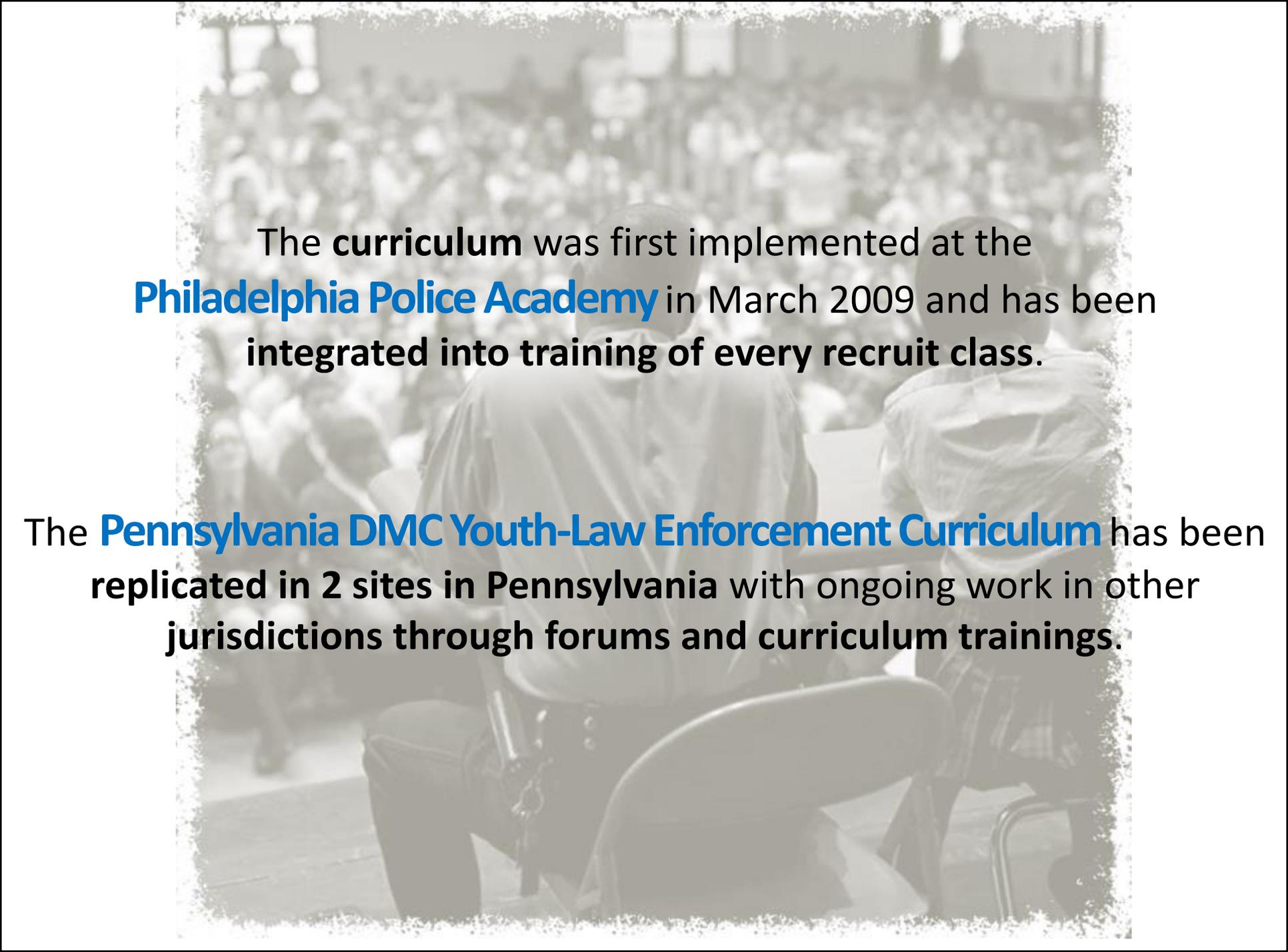
Youth & Law Enforcement Relations

Youth

- We **run** because we're **scared**, **not guilty**.
- Just because we are wearing **certain clothing** doesn't mean we are gang members or bad— **it is about style**.
- We **hang on the corners** because there is **nowhere else to go**.
- Most **kids** want to do the **right thing**.

Law Enforcement

- Police **have families** they want to go home to.
- Trust the police to **help** and **protect** you. The only way the police can help you is **if you help them**. Let them know **who and where the problem is**.
- Police **are people too** and they do not want to be **disrespected**.
- **Police** can be **friends**.



The **curriculum** was first implemented at the **Philadelphia Police Academy** in March 2009 and has been integrated into training of every recruit class.

The **Pennsylvania DMC Youth-Law Enforcement Curriculum** has been replicated in 2 sites in Pennsylvania with ongoing work in other jurisdictions through forums and curriculum trainings.

In **2010:**

The Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law Enforcement Corporation,
a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, was formed to expand the



forums and the related

Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law Enforcement Curriculum
to additional jurisdictions in Pennsylvania and throughout the
United States.

The curriculum and forums provide an opportunity for both youth and officers to be heard and to consider each other's views without endorsing either side as completely right or wrong.

These frank exchanges have led to more in-depth discussions about **balancing the need for police to investigate crime safely with the desires of young people to live in their community without being harassed.**

By opening a dialogue, our hope is to reduce the number of volatile interactions between



youth and officers on the street, to decrease arrests of minority youth and to diminish the chance of injuries to **youth and officers** on the street.

“Attributing negative outcomes **solely to the number of contacts** between **law enforcement** and **minorities paints a pretty bleak picture** of law enforcement and the **potential for changing the outcomes.**”

Respecting Differences:

A Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law Enforcement Initiative Video

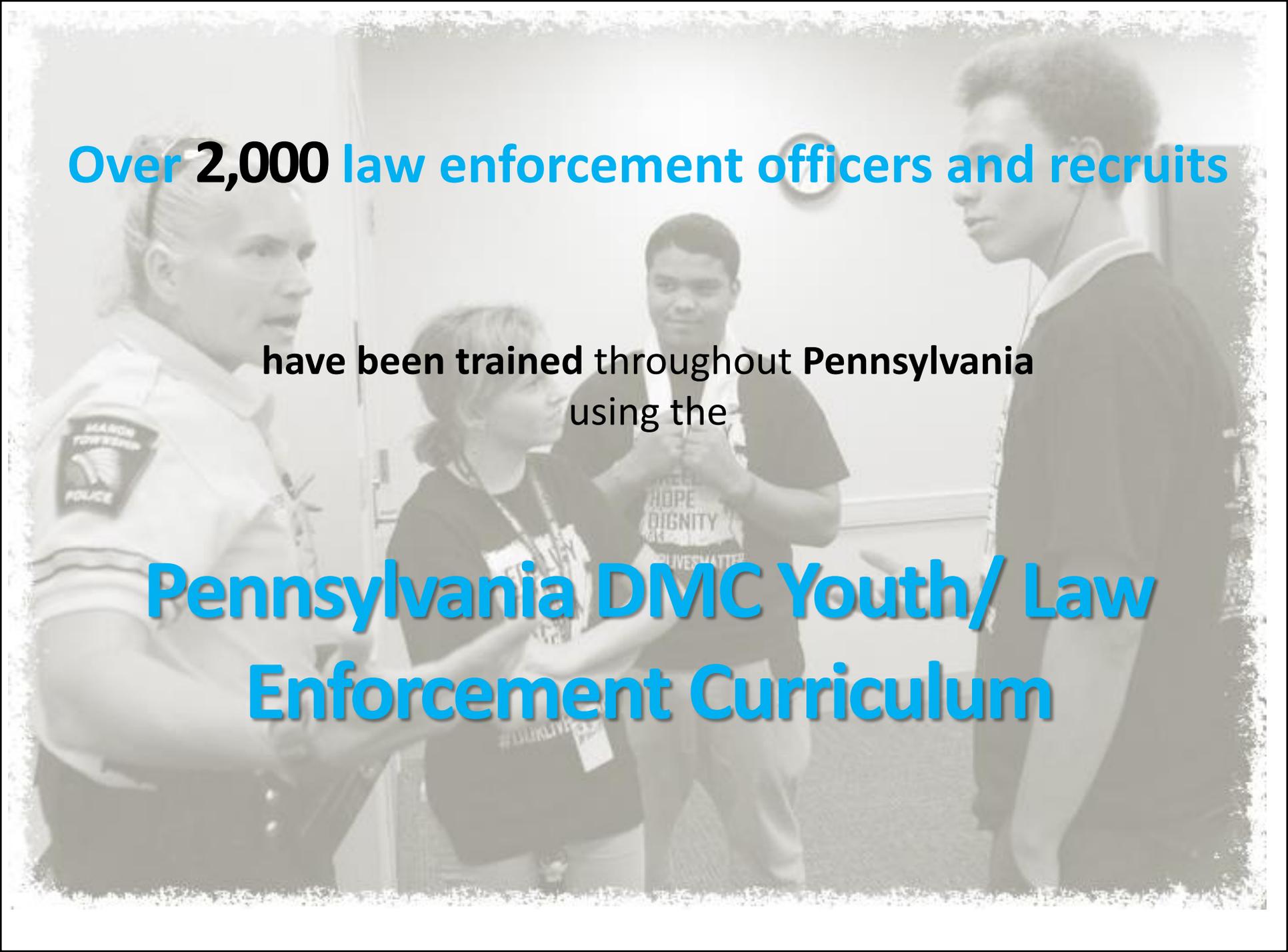
Please view video at:

www.padmcc.org

Video was not imbedded due to file size; will be imbedded for presentation.

At the end of each forum, **both officers and youth** have said that they have **developed a new understanding of each other**.

Of greater importance, both officers and youth have indicated that they might react differently to situations on the street as a result of the forums.



Over 2,000 law enforcement officers and recruits

**have been trained throughout Pennsylvania
using the**

**Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law
Enforcement Curriculum**

Data Collection:

Recruits

Young people

Partnering with

Drexel University's Department of Psychology

to create and implement data collection instruments aimed at examining the pre- and- post attitudes of **young people** and **law enforcement officers**.



Law Enforcement – Post-survey

DMC Youth – Law Enforcement Curriculum

1. Please circle the number that best describes how much you agree or disagree with each sentence.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Relationships between police and youth can be improved	1	2	3	4	5
Youth often overreact when dealing with police	1	2	3	4	5
I have some control over whether youth show me respect	1	2	3	4	5
An important part of my job is having positive interactions with youth in the community	1	2	3	4	5
Youth are more likely to take risks alone than when with a group of friends	1	2	3	4	5
Police should show respect when approaching youth	1	2	3	4	5
Race/ethnicity affects interactions between police and youth locally	1	2	3	4	5
Police have a role to play in keeping youth out of the justice system	1	2	3	4	5
Police often overreact when dealing with youth	1	2	3	4	5
There are techniques I could use to make stopping youth safer	1	2	3	4	5
Youth are often afraid when they interact with police	1	2	3	4	5
I trust many of the youth that live in my district	1	2	3	4	5

2. When you interact with youth in the future, how likely will you be to:

	Definitely Not	Probably Not	Possibly	Probably	Definitely
Explain to the youth why you stopped him or her	1	2	3	4	5
Approach the youth differently than you would an adult	1	2	3	4	5
Try to talk to one youth at a time away from the group	1	2	3	4	5
Work to remain calm when youth get upset	1	2	3	4	5
Talk to youth in the community when there is not a concern	1	2	3	4	5
Try to keep another officer calm if I see him or her getting worked up	1	2	3	4	5

2. When you interact with youth in the future, how likely will you be to:

Explain to the youth why you stopped him or her

Approach the youth differently than you would an adult

Try to talk to one youth at a time away from the group

Work to remain calm when youth get upset

Talk to youth in the community when there is not a concern

Try to keep another officer calm if I see him or her getting worked up

Young people - Pre-Survey
DMC Youth - Law Enforcement Curriculum

Age: _____ Gender: _____

Race/Ethnicity: (Please circle all that apply)

American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Black or African American
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander White Hispanic or Latino Other: _____

Have you ever come into contact with the police? (Please circle) Yes / No

If so, how many times? _____

How would you describe these experiences in general? (Please circle one)

Very Negative Negative Neutral Positive Very Positive

1. Please circle the number that best describes how much you agree or disagree with each sentence.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Relationships between police and young people can be improved	1	2	3	4	5
Police often overreact when dealing with young people	1	2	3	4	5
I have some control over whether police show me respect	1	2	3	4	5
It is important to have positive interactions with police in the community	1	2	3	4	5
Young people are more likely to take risks alone than when with a group of friends					
Young people should show respect when police approach	1	2	3	4	5
Race/ethnicity affects interactions between police and young people locally	1	2	3	4	5
Young people have a role to play in keeping their communities safe	1	2	3	4	5
Young people often overreact when dealing with police	1	2	3	4	5
There are things I can do to keep myself safe if stopped by police	1	2	3	4	5
Police are often afraid when approaching young people	1	2	3	4	5
I trust many of the police in my district	1	2	3	4	5
Young people are often afraid when they interact with police	1	2	3	4	5
All police are bad	1	2	3	4	5
Police are important members of my community	1	2	3	4	5
Most police treat young people fairly	1	2	3	4	5
Police are concerned about their safety when they approach a group of young people	1	2	3	4	5



Relationships between police and young people can be improved
Police often overreact when dealing with young people
I have some control over whether police show me respect
It is important to have positive interactions with police in the community
Young people are more likely to take risks alone than when with a group of friends
Young people should show respect when police approach
Race/ethnicity affects interactions between police and young people locally
Young people have a role to play in keeping their communities safe
Young people often overreact when dealing with police
There are things I can do to keep myself safe if stopped by police
Police are often afraid when approaching young people
I trust many of the police in my district
Young people are often afraid when they interact with police
All police are bad
Police are important members of my community
Most police treat young people fairly
Police are concerned about their safety when they approach a group of young people



3. Please circle your answer to the following questions:

Do you think the police treated you unfairly in the past? Yes No

If so, did you report it? Yes No

Do you know how to report it if you feel that police treated you unfairly? Yes No

If so, how? _____

“Efforts across the state are making significant inroads toward changing the negative perceptions **minorities and law enforcement** may have toward one another...



Changing the perceptions and improving the relationships **can change the outcomes** when the two groups make contact.”

A Time for Collaboration:

The DMC Adopt-A-School Program

Inspired by National Events:

The Black Law Student Association (BLSA) of the
University of Pennsylvania

felt a **call to action** and a sincere **desire to make a difference**

The Result:

A **collaboration** between a **DMC Working Group, Law Students,** and
Charter School Students.



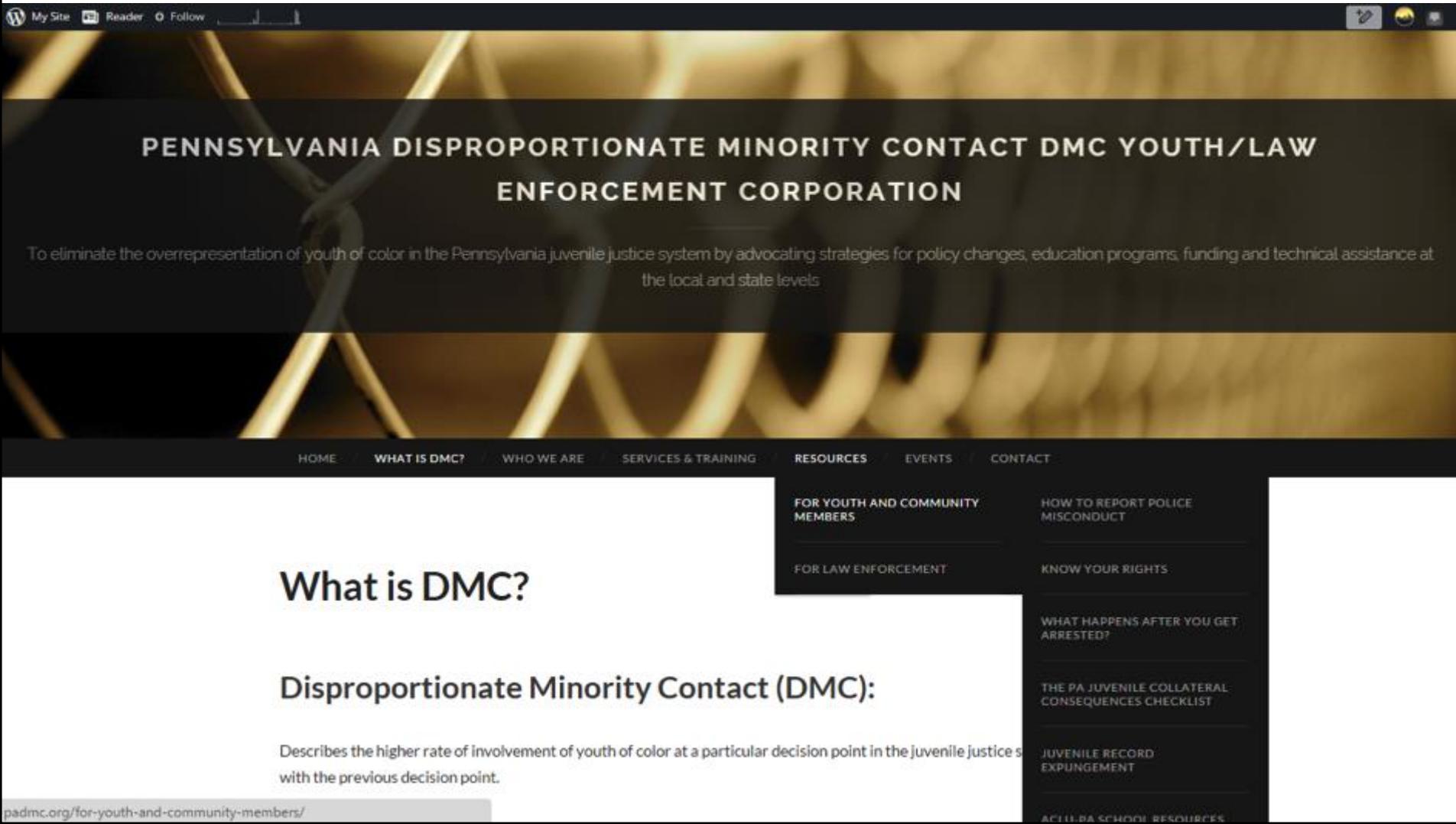
Creating DMC Resources:

Efforts for **reducing DMC** at the **various points of contact** by creating **resources more responsive** to the **needs of all system involved youth** across the **Commonwealth**.

The imperative of a just society.

DMC Website:

Online resources for **youth, families, officers,**
and **juvenile justice professionals.**



My Site Reader Follow

PENNSYLVANIA DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT DMC YOUTH/LAW ENFORCEMENT CORPORATION

To eliminate the overrepresentation of youth of color in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system by advocating strategies for policy changes, education programs, funding and technical assistance at the local and state levels

HOME WHAT IS DMC? WHO WE ARE SERVICES & TRAINING RESOURCES EVENTS CONTACT

What is DMC?

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC):

Describes the higher rate of involvement of youth of color at a particular decision point in the juvenile justice system with the previous decision point.

padmc.org/for-youth-and-community-members/

- FOR YOUTH AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS
- FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
- HOW TO REPORT POLICE MISCONDUCT
- KNOW YOUR RIGHTS
- WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOU GET ARRESTED?
- THE PA JUVENILE COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES CHECKLIST
- JUVENILE RECORD EXPUNGEMENT
- ACLU-PA SCHOOL RESOURCES

DMC Newsletter:

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT-DMC

Issue No.05

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT-DMC

Issue No.02

Disproportionate Minority Contact

The Mission:

To eliminate the overrepresentation of youth of color in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system by advocating strategies for policy changes, education programs, funding and technical assistance at the local and state levels.



Above, Philadelphia Police Officer, Eddie Lopez, Sr. encourages local students to stay in school and arrest-free

A History of DMC:

The Disparate Treatment of Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

In a nation that is based on notions of fairness and equality...

The realization that our laws and justice system are often administered in a way that has a disproportionately harsh impact on youth of color is extremely troubling.

In 1986, Pennsylvania identified that this disproportionate treatment of youth of color immediate action.

By 1987, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) began funding a series of activities in an effort to decrease racial and ethnic disparities in its juvenile justice system.

Disproportionate Minority Confinement is created

In 1988, Congress included in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), a mandate that states receiving federal formula one grant through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) address Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC). The initial focus was addressing

The Pennsylvania Story

In 1990, the Pennsylvania Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee formed a DMC Subcommittee

Respecting Differences:

A Pennsylvania DMC Youth/Law Enforcement Newsletter



Winter 2014

Funding for The Pennsylvania DMC Youth / Law Enforcement Corporation is made possible by:



Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Describes the higher rate of involvement of youth of color at a particular decision point in the juvenile justice system when compared with the previous decision point and when compared to the rate at which non-Hispanic White youth appear at the same decision points.

to assess and address the problem of DMC at multiple points in the juvenile justice system. (Cont. on Page 2)

Respecting Differences

A Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law Enforcement Corporation Newsletter



Photo by: Jeff Ruppenthal/ Staff of Lancasteronline.com

Millersville University-- On May 6, 2015, a young female wore one of the T-shirts given to youth at the Lancaster DMC Working Group's Annual Minority Youth/Law Enforcement Forum

The Initial Point of Contact:

Focusing Efforts on the Point of Arrest Through Training Youth & Law Enforcement

To ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system regardless of race and ethnicity...

In 2003, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency's (PCCD) DMC Subcommittee decided to focus DMC efforts specifically on the point of initial contact (arrest).

With the support of the DMC Subcommittee, DMC Working Groups, consisting of local community stakeholders were put in place across 5 regions:

Harrisburg-- Reading-- Lancaster Philadelphia-- Pittsburgh

Youth/ Law Enforcement Forums

Minority Youth/ Law Enforcement forums were created:

To bring officers and minority youth together to talk frankly and openly about the problems on the street and the troubled relationship between the two groups.

The Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law Enforcement Corporation

A 501(c)(3) non-profit organization created to expand the forums and the related PA DMC

A Pennsylvania Effort...

To eliminate the overrepresentation of youth of color in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system by advocating strategies for policy changes, education programs, funding and technical assistance at the local and state levels.



Summer 2015

www.padmc.org

Funding for The Pennsylvania DMC Youth / Law Enforcement Corporation is made possible by:



Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Describes the higher rate of involvement of youth of color at a particular decision point in the juvenile justice system when compared with the previous decision point and when compared to the rate at which non-Hispanic White youth appear at the same decision points.

(Cont. on Page 2)

Shining a Light on DMC Reduction Efforts Across the Commonwealth

Lancaster Co. DMC Reduction Efforts:

Forum Aims to Improve Police-Youth Relations, Keep Minorities Out of Criminal Justice System

Susquehanna Township DMC Reduction Efforts

Police & Youth Forum:

"You Only Live Once/ YOLO- Make It

day, May 8, 2015 5:30 pm |Updated: 6:04 pm, Sun May 10, 2015
minorities-out/article_e08be1ca-f5ba-11e4-ac88-8776ed4c6179.html

Allegheny Co. DMC Reduction Efforts:

Inspiring Positive Discussion and Change Between Youth and Law Enforcement

Susquehanna Township, Dauphin Co., PA—

On Thursday May

Philadelphia Officer Donates iPads to Children with Autism

Overall, youth and officers, who attended a

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., PA—
Philadelphia Police Officer, Philadelphia DMC Working Group Member, and "Keeping Kids Out of Court and In School" Police Diversion Officer, Sammy Sanchez, went above and beyond the call of duty by raising nearly \$8,000 to purchase specially equipped iPads for dozens of children with Autism.



Philadelphia Police Department
We wanted to take a few minutes to give a shout out to one of our officers who is doing some great work in order to help kids in need.

Over the past several months, Officer Sammy Sanchez has raised over \$8,000 in order to donate iPads to 6 Philadelphia schools who work with kids with autism.

Philadelphia Police Department,

Educating, Informing, and Empowering Stakeholders and Communities to be a part of the DMC Reduction Movement

A Word from the President:

It's Good To Be Out Front!

By: George D. Mosee, Jr., Esq.
Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law Enforcement Corporation, President
Philadelphia Deputy District Attorney, Juvenile Division

Dear Readers,

Given the choice between being reactive or proactive, we all would opt for nipping things in the bud.

As a prosecutor, my traditional role would have me go into action only after a crime has been committed. However, even when a just result is realized in a case, no one really wins.

The victim's pain cannot be erased. If guilty, the defendant's potential to contribute to society is suspended or lost, and if exonerated, the time spent in jeopardy can never be recaptured.

We all need to be prepared to react to crime, but...

The best public safety strategy is crime prevention. I'm pleased to say that prosecutors in Pennsylvania are making significant investments in



Iglesia del Barrio, Philadelphia, PA- George engages Hispanic youth, far conversation with local law enforcement about changing perceptions and

Since its inception, and at Mr. Elby's direction, the subcommittee has consistently addressed issues in a proactive way.

The current focus on improving the relationship between police and minorities, pioneered by

This newsletter continuing of preventative disproportion

The work is, i out front.

Keeping

Department of Justice

On September 29, 2011, Nutter announced that Philadelphia won three grants from the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and is going efforts to reduce recidivism and provide productive pathways to adulthood.

School Justice Collaboration Program

Through the School Justice Collaboration

Keeping Kids in School (Continued from Page 3)

in helping to ensure that schools are a safer place for students to learn without becoming a pathway to prison.

"We call on communities to see what can be done in your own schools and to take steps locally to help ensure that children spend their days where they belong: in schools, not jails."

- Philadelphia Police
Deputy Commissioner,
Kevin Bethel

I am proud of the partnership that Philadelphia has developed with the U.S. Department of Justice and for the national reputation we have built as one

The Pennsylvania DMC Youth/ Law Enforcement Corporation

In a nation that is based on notion of fairness and equality...

The realization that our laws and justice system are often administered in a way that has a disproportionately harsh impact on youth of color is extremely troubling.



Our Mission:

To eliminate the overrepresentation of youth of color in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system by advocating strategies for policy changes, education programs, funding and technical assistance at the local and state levels.

*Committed to strengthening the
relationship between youth
and law enforcement.*

Funding is made possible by:



DMC Brochure:

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Describes the higher rate of involvement of youth of color at a particular decision point in the juvenile justice system when compared with the previous decision point and when compared to the rate at which non-Hispanic White youth appear at the same decision points.



Why Do We Have DMC?

There is no single cause of DMC- there are multiple causes, including:

- Minority youth may have less access to prevention and treatment services.
- Minority families may have fewer education and job opportunities.
- Lack of understanding between minority youth and law enforcement may lead to increased juvenile justice system involvement.
- Communities may have inadequate resources for serving minority youth.
- Agencies may use decision-making criteria with unintended DMC impact.
- Governments may pass laws with unintended DMC impact.

How Does DMC Impact Youth in Pennsylvania?

In Pennsylvania, minority youth are disproportionately represented at many levels of the juvenile justice system:

- African-American youth are arrested at a rate of more than 3.76 times that of white youth
- Hispanic youth are arrested at a rate of 1.47 times that of white youth
- African-American and Hispanic youth are less likely to be diverted than white youth
- Minority youth are placed on formal probation at a rate of 0.83 times that of white youth
- Minority youth are placed in long-term, secure placements at a rate of 1.80 times that of white youth



African-American and Hispanic-American youth are more likely to be arrested for certain types of offenses than white youth and are also more likely to be detained prior to trial and subsequently placed in secure state run residential placement than their white counterparts.

*** According to 2012 statistics from the PA Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research.***

The Pennsylvania Story

In 1986, the disproportionate treatment of youth of color-DMC was identified as an action issue in PA.

In 1987, the PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) began funding activities to decrease DMC.

In 1988, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) mandated that all states that receive federal JJDP funds must assess and address the issue of DMC.

In 1990, the DMC Subcommittee was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee of the PCCD.

To ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system regardless of race and ethnicity.

The DMC Subcommittee took early and aggressive action, earning a national reputation for innovation by examining the issue of race in PA juvenile justice practices.

In 2003, the DMC Subcommittee focused efforts on the point of initial contact (arrest).

With the support of the DMC Subcommittee, DMC Working Groups, consisting of local community stakeholders were put in place across 3 regions:

Harrisburg-- Reading-- Lancaster
Philadelphia-- Pittsburgh

To enhance minority youth and law enforcement relationships:

Minority Youth/ Law Enforcement forums were created to bring officers and minority youth together to talk frankly and openly about the problems on the street and the troubled relationship between the two groups.

Educational Materials

Consent:

con·sent /kən' sent/ *noun*

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

Consent is another way to say you give officers permission to do something.

Officers might **ask for permission to:**

- **Search You** (your bag, your house, your car)
- **Question You**

You **DO NOT HAVE TO:**

- **Consent to a Search**
- **Answer Questions**

You can tell the officers **calmly and clearly** that you:

- **Do Not Agree**
- **Do Not Consent to Their Search**
- **Do Not Consent to Answer Questions**

If the officers start to search anyway:

DO NOT TRY TO PHYSICALLY STOP THEM



How to Report Police Misconduct

THERE'S **NO** EXCUSE FOR POLICE **MISCONDUCT**

As a citizen, you have the right to report misconduct if you believe that a police officer's actions were inappropriate or that they violated the law.

To file a complaint, **you can contact:**

- **The Internal Affairs Division**
Open: 8:10A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Address: 7790 Dungan Road, Philadelphia, PA 19111
Phone: 215-685-5056, 5057, or 5058
- **Any Member of Philadelphia City Council**
- **Any Police District**
- **Download the Complaint Form (also in Spanish)**
<http://www.phillypolice.com/forms/official-complaint-process/>
- **The American Civil Liberties Union/ ACLU-PA**
Phone: 1-877-PHL-ACLU (1-877-745-2258)

Include **as much detail as possible:**

- **Date, Time, Location**
- **Identities of the officer(s) involved**
(if known- badge number, car number)
- **Events surrounding your complaint**
- **Include your name and a phone number in case an investigator needs to contact you**



Language Access:

Effective communication that conveys information in a manner that is easily understood by **diverse audiences** with **Limited English Proficiency (LEP)**

La preparación de este documento fue apoyado por la Fundación John D. y Catherine T. MacArthur, la Asociación de Defensores de Juveniles de Pennsylvania (JDAP) y el Centro Nacional de Defensores de Juveniles (NJDC).

El financiamiento para la versión en español de este documento fue posible gracias a:
La Pennsylvania DMC Juventud/ Oficial de la Ley Corporación



A través del generoso apoyo financiero de: La Pennsylvania Comisión de Crimen y Delincuencia
DMC Subcomité



Se necesita permiso para modificar el contenido o la forma de esta publicación con cualquier

Translating, printing, publishing, posting, and distributing materials



for a **fair, efficient, and effective** Juvenile Justice System.



The Pennsylvania Juvenile Collateral Consequences Checklist



1. Adjudication of Delinquency	A delinquency adjudication is not an adult conviction, but is often treated like one.
2. Records Open to the Public	Juvenile records are open to the public if a 12 or 13 year old child is adjudicated delinquent of certain serious offenses, or if a child at least 14 years old is adjudicated of ANY felony offense.
3. Juvenile Court Open to the Public	Juvenile courts are open to the public if a child is 12 years old and charged with certain very serious offenses or the child is 14 years old or older and charges with ANY felony offense.
4. Employment Opportunities	A child's ability to obtain employment or acquire licenses for certain professions may be hindered by a delinquency adjudication.
5. Public Housing	A delinquency adjudication may affect access to public housing.
6. Access to Schools	Children may be expelled from school for delinquency adjudications, and information about those adjudications will be sent to any schools to which they transfer.
7. Access to Higher Education	A delinquency adjudication does not need to be reported on many college applications, and does not bar access to federal financial aid for higher education.
8. Military	A delinquency adjudication may affect a young person's ability to enlist in the military.
9. Sex Offense Registration	Children who are involuntarily civilly committed under 42 Pa.C.S. § 6358, 6401-6409, also known as Act 21, must register as sex offenders for life. Children who are adjudicated delinquent of certain sexual offenses may be required to register if they live, work, or attend school outside of Pennsylvania.
10. Immigration Status	A delinquency adjudication can affect a child's immigration status.
11. Driver's License	A child's driving license may be suspended as a result of a delinquency adjudication for certain offenses.
12. Carrying a Firearm	Children adjudicated delinquent of certain serious offenses cannot carry a firearm when they are otherwise legally permitted to do so.
13. Fines, Court Costs and Restitution	Children who are adjudicated delinquent are required to pay fines and court and may be required to pay restitution.
14. DNA Samples	Children adjudicated delinquent of felony offenses and some misdemeanor offenses are required to submit a DNA sample to the State DNA Base.
15. Adult Sentencing	A juvenile record can significantly affect sentencing for criminal convictions as an adult.
16. Jury Service	A young person who turns 18 is able to serve on a jury despite a delinquency adjudication.
17. Voting	A young person who turns 18 is able to register and vote despite a delinquency adjudication.
18. Expungement	Juvenile records may be expunged 5 years after a child is discharged from court supervision, or sooner in some circumstances. Children adjudicated delinquent on certain sexual offenses are ineligible for expungement.

For more information and to request a hard copy booklet, please visit:

<http://jdapa.info/resources/training-materials/>

or

<http://padmc.org/the-pa-juvenile-collateral-consequences-checklist/>



La Pennsylvania Lista de Consecuencias Colaterales para Juveniles



1. Determinación de Delincuencia	Una determinación de delincuencia no es una condena penal de adultos, pero a menudo se trata como tal.
2. Registros Abiertos al Público	Registros juveniles están abiertos al público si un niño de 12 o 13 años de edad es determinado delinciente de ciertos delitos muy graves, o si un niño que tiene 14 años o más está determinado de CUALQUIER delito grave.
3. Tribunales de Juveniles Abiertos al Público	Los tribunales de juveniles son abiertos al público si un niño tiene 12 años de edad y está acusado de ciertos delitos muy graves o si el niño tiene 14 años de edad o más y está acusado de CUALQUIER delito grave.
4. Oportunidades de Empleo	La capacidad del niño para obtener empleo o para adquirir licencias para ciertas profesiones puede ser obstaculizada por una determinación de delincuencia.
5. Vivienda Pública	Una determinación de delincuencia puede afectar el acceso a la vivienda pública.
6. El Acceso a Escuela	Los niños pueden ser expulsados de la escuela a causa de ciertas determinaciones de delincuencia, y la información sobre las determinaciones se enviara a la escuela siguiente si se elige transferir el niño.
7. El Acceso a la Educación Superior	En muchas peticiones de matrícula a la universidad no es necesario informar de una determinación de delincuencia y no impide el acceso a la ayuda financiera del gobierno federal para la educación superior.
8. Servicio Militar	Una determinación de delincuencia puede afectar la capacidad de un joven para inscribir en el servicio militar.
9. Registro de Delitos Sexuales	Los niños que son involuntariamente civilmente cometidos bajo 42 Pa.C.S. § 6358, 6401-6409, también conocido como Act 21/ Ley 21, están sujetos al registro de ofensores sexuales por vida. Niños que son determinados delincuentes de ciertas ofensas sexuales pueden ser sujetos al registro de ofensores sexuales si viven, trabajan, o asisten a la escuela fuera de Pennsylvania.
10. Situación de Inmigración	Una determinación de delincuencia puede afectar la situación inmigratoria de un niño.
11. Licencia de Conducir	El permiso/ licencia de conducción de un niño puede ser suspendido como resultado de una determinación de delincuencia para ciertos delitos de drogas, alcohol, y de conducción.
12. Portando Armas de Fuego	Los niños que están determinados delincuentes de ciertos delitos muy graves serán impedidos de portar las armas de fuego cuando son de otro modo legalmente permitidos de hacerlo.
13. Multas, Gastos de Corte, y Restitución	Los niños que están determinados delincuentes están obligados a pagar las multas y los gastos de la corte y puede ser necesario que paguen la restitución.
14. Muestras de ADN	Los niños que están determinados delincuentes de delitos graves y de ciertos delitos menores tienen la obligación de presentar una muestra de ADN a la Base Estatal de Datos de ADN.
15. Sentencias de Adultos	Un registro juvenil de las determinaciones de delincuencia por ciertos delitos puede afectar significativamente la sentencia de una condena penal.
16. Servicio de Jurado	Una persona que ha cumplido los 18 años de edad es capaz de servir la función de jurado, sin considerar la determinación de delincuencia por cualquier delito.
17. Votación	Una persona que ha cumplido los 18 años de edad es capaz de registrar y votar, sin considerar la determinación de delincuencia por cualquier delito.
18. Eliminación de Registros Juveniles	Los registros juveniles pueden ser eliminados cinco años después del descargo de la supervisión de la corte, o antes de esto en ciertas circunstancias. Sin embargo, los niños que están determinados delincuentes de ciertos delitos sexuales son inelegibles para eliminación.

Para más información y obtener un folleto un folleto en papel, favor de ver:

<http://jdapa.info/resources/training-materials/>

o

<http://padmc.org/the-pa-juvenile-collateral-consequences-checklist/>





HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED AS A JUVENILE?

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN SEEN BEFORE A JUDGE?

HAS ANYONE EVER SAID THAT YOU WERE
ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT?

THEN YOU PROBABLY HAVE A JUVENILE RECORD

TIME TO GET AN EXPUNGEMENT!

Having a juvenile record can prevent you from moving forward with your life by affecting things like:

- Getting a job
- Where you can live
- College applications
- Getting a driver's license
- And SO much more

EXPUNGEMENT

Expungement means that your juvenile record will be erased so that no one can see it.

How?

- Juvenile records are not automatically destroyed—not even when you turn 18!
- You have to file for an expungement on your own or with the help of a lawyer.



¿CUÁNDO ERA MENOR DE EDAD, TE ARRESTÓ LA POLICÍA?

¿ALGUNA VEZ TUVISTE UNA CITA ANTE UN JUEZ?

¿ALGUNA VEZ ALGUIEN TE HA DICHO QUE ESTAS DETERMINADO DELINCUENTE?

ENTONCES, PROBABLEMENTE TIENES UN REGISTRO JUVENIL

¡ES LA HORA DE ELIMINAR TU REGISTRO JUVENIL!

Tener un registro juvenil puede impedirte de adelantar tu vida, afectando cosas como:

- Obtener trabajo
- Dónde puedes vivir
- Matriculaciones Universitarias
- Obtener la licencia de conducir
- ¡Y mucho más!

ELIMINACIÓN DEL REGISTRO JUVENIL

Eliminación significa que tu registro juvenil se borrará de manera que nadie pueda verlo.

¿COMO?

- ¡Registros juveniles no se destruyen automáticamente— ni siquiera cuando cumplas los 18 años!

Corte de Tratamiento para Juveniles Formulario de Disposición Diferida
Corte de Causas Comunes, Condado de Philadelphia,
División de la Corte de Familia, Subdivisión de Juveniles

En el interés de: _____ J # _____

Número de Petición(es) _____; _____; _____; _____;

La Corte ha escuchado la evidencia subyacente del delito(s) alegado en la(s) petición(es) mencionada(s) anteriormente y ha determinado que los elementos jurídicos necesarios para constituir ciertos delitos han sido satisfechos. La Corte diferirá su decisión de si se debe determinar si eres delincuente en espera de tu participación en la Corte de Tratamiento. Una determinación de delincuencia requiere que la Corte decida que estás en necesidad de tratamiento, rehabilitación o supervisión. Normalmente, se requeriría que la Corte decida si debes ser determinado delincuente dentro de 20 días de su constatación de que has cometido los elementos del delito(s) si estás detenido en custodia, o dentro de los 60 días de su conclusión si no estás detenido en custodia. Participación en la Corte de Tratamiento requiere que te comprometas a extender ese período de tiempo hasta que hayas completado el Programa de la Corte de Tratamiento o hasta que hayas sido despedido del programa.

RESTITUCIÓN (Requerido _____ No Requerido _____)

Si la corte te ordena a pagar restitución, el pago total de tu restitución será una condición de tu participación en la Corte de Tratamiento. En este caso, la Corte te ha ordenado pagar \$ _____.



Programa de Servicios de Prevención Intensivos (IPS)

¡Guiando la juventud hacia un nuevo camino!



¿Quién es elegible?

Los jóvenes referidos a IPS deben de tener entre 10 a 19 años de edad. Los jóvenes pueden ser referidos por: Los Padres, El Philadelphia Centro de Servicios para La Justicia Juvenil (PJJSC), El Departamento de Policía, La Unidad de Tribunales de Familia Servicios de Prevención, Departamento de Servicios Humanos DHS / CYD, La Oficina del Fiscal de Distrito Paneles de Ayuda Juvenil, y IPS agencias de proveedoras.

Jóvenes referidos al programa de IPS típicamente muestran comportamientos que los ponen en riesgo de tener conflictos familiares, problemas de disciplina en la escuela, contacto con el sistema de justicia y / o servicios de protección infantil.

Si IPS determina que se necesitan otros servicios para el joven y la familia, IPS hará las referencias apropiadas a la comunidad y/ o a programas de salud mental.

¿Que es el programa de IPS?

El programa de los Servicios de Prevención Intensivos (IPS) ofrece un programa integral de intervención temprana intensiva para los jóvenes que presentan alto riesgo o en situación de riesgo comportamientos. El programa se propone desarrollar la resiliencia y el sentido de autoestima para los resultados positivos y la redirección de los jóvenes.

Los servicios están diseñados para enriquecer las capacidades parentales con proporcionando actividades significativas que nutren la responsabilidad y promover los factores de protección esenciales para el desarrollo saludable de los adolescentes.

“¡El programa me ha dado una segunda oportunidad para hacer mi vida buena!”

– Participante del programa IPS, 15



¿Qué se puede lograr con IPS?

Agencias de IPS trabajan con las familias para fortalecer sus capacidades, relaciones con la comunidad, y la conexión con la escuela del joven.

Nuestros proveedores de IPS:

1. Aconsejan al joven y a los padres con el objetivo de mejorar su comunicación y relación.
2. Ayudan al joven a identificar sus fortalezas y capacidad para establecer y trabajar hacia sus metas.
3. Asistir a los jóvenes en situación de riesgo con su desarrollo integral mediante el fortalecimiento de sus habilidades sociales, académicas y de comportamiento.
4. Apoyar la interacción positiva de los compañeros y de las actividades creativas extra curriculares.

¿Qué es la típica experiencia para el participante en el programa de IPS?

Un típico IPS programa tiene los siguientes componentes básicos:

- *Apoyo Académico*
- *Social y Emocional Competencia Construcción*
- *Tutoría*
- *Recreación*
- *Preparación del Trabajo Programación*
- *Servicio Comunitario / Participación*
- *Participación de los Padres*

The Pursuit of Creating Opportunity for Everyone

Incorporating the DMC lens as a part of all of **our Juvenile Justice Initiatives**



To ensure that racial and ethnic disparities are considered each time the system touches **a child**.

A black and white photograph of three young women looking at a document together. They are wearing shirts with the text 'EQUALITY TRUST' and 'FREEDOM' visible. The image is semi-transparent, serving as a background for the text.

Are diversion programs being offered to
all **young people**?

Do **young people** have access to resources
in their **native language**?

Are the **programs** culturally competent?

For the steady expansion of **human rights** and
human dignity...

A black and white photograph of three young women smiling. They are wearing shirts with 'Susquehanna Township' printed on them. The woman on the left is wearing a dark jacket with a large white 'A' on it. The woman in the middle is wearing a light-colored jacket over a white t-shirt. The woman on the right is wearing a white t-shirt. The background is plain white.

foundation stones for **making an enduring
difference.**