Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Statewide Outcome Measures



Pennsylvania Juvenile Courts Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation Departments

Juvenile Justice Outcome Measures

Report Periods

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

January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

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

2009 = 17,702	2010 = 16,027	2011 = 14,849	2012 = 13,251	2013 = 12,260
2014 = 10,593	2015 = 10,408	2016 = 10,763	2017 = 9,932	2018 = 10,221

Community Protection

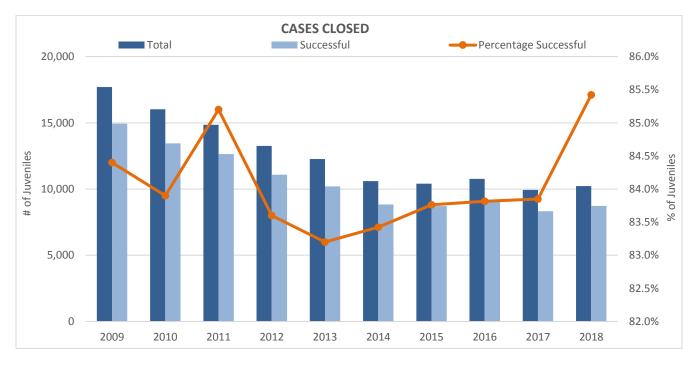
The citizens of Pennsylvania have a right to safe and secure communities.

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 2009, county juvenile probation departments have supervised and closed 126,006 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:

2009 = 14,940	2010 = 13,448	2011 = 12,642	2012 = 11,083	2013 = 10,205
(84.4%)	(83.9%)	(85.1%)	(83.6%)	(83.2%)
2014 = 8,837	2015 = 8,718	2016 = 9,021	2017 = 8,328	2018 = 8,731
(83.4%)	(83.8%)	(84.0%)	(83.8%)	(85.4%)



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:

2009 = 2,762	2010 = 2,579	2011 = 2,207	2012 = 2,168	2013 = 2,055
(15.6%)	(16.1%)	(14.9%)	(16.4%)	(16.8%)
2014 = 1,756	2015 = 1,690	2016 = 1,742	2017 = 1,604	2018 = 1,490
(16.6%)	(16.2%)	(16.2%)	(16.2%)	(14.6%)

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

2009 = 439 (2.5%)	2010 = 467 (2.9%)	2011 = 546 (3.7%)	2012 = 539 (4.1%)	2013 = 534 (4.4%)
2014 = 405	2015 = 549	2016 = 578	2017 = 541	2018 = 477
(3.8%)	(5.3%)	(5.4%)	(5.4%)	(4.7%)

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

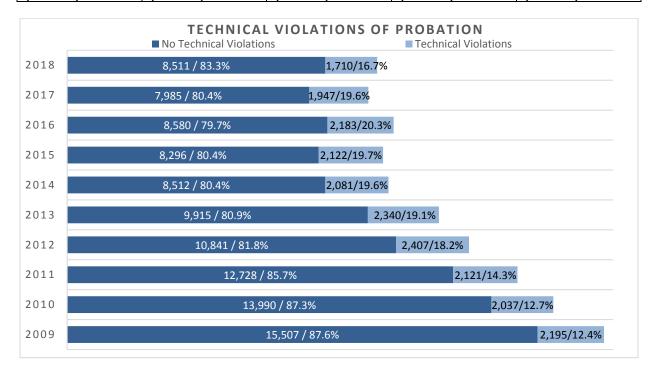
2009 = 85	2010 = 66	2011 = 61	2012 = 69	2013 = 71
(0.5%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)
2014 = 47	2015 = 76	2016 = 50	2017 = 59	2018 = 63
(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.6%)

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

2009 = 15,507	2010 = 13,990	2011 = 12,728	2012 = 10,841	2013 = 9,915
(87.6%)	(87.3%)	(85.8%)	(81.8%)	(80.9%)
2014 = 8,512	2015 = 8,296	2016 = 8,580	2017 = 7,985	2018 = 8,511
(80.4%)	(79.7%)	(79.7%)	(80.4%)	(83.3%)

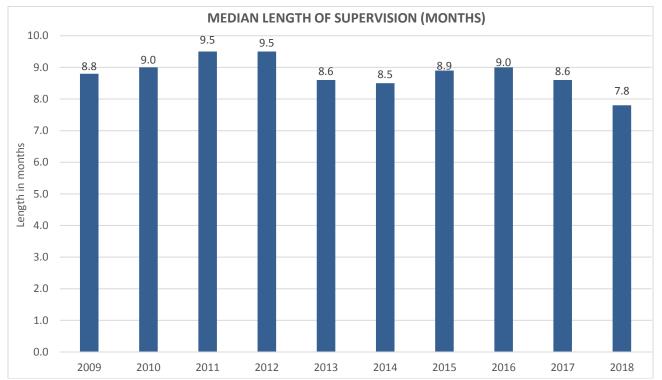
6. # and % of juveniles with a judicial finding of technical violations of probation while under supervision:

2009 = 2,195	2010 = 2,037	2011 = 2,121	2012 = 2,407	2013 = 2,340
(12.4%)	(12.7%)	(14.3%)	(18.2%)	(19.1%)
2014 = 2,081	2015 = 2,122	2016 = 2,183	2017 = 1,947	2018 = 1,710
(19.6%)	(20.3%)	(20.3%)	(19.6%)	(16.7%)



7. Median length of supervision (in months):

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	2018 = 7.8



^{*} 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 2009, juvenile offenders have completed 4,181,665 hours of community service. The value of the community service hours completed equates to services worth approximately \$30,317,071.25 based upon a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Additionally, victims of juvenile crime have received \$20,859,037 in restitution from juvenile offenders.

Community Service

1. # and % of juveniles assigned community service:

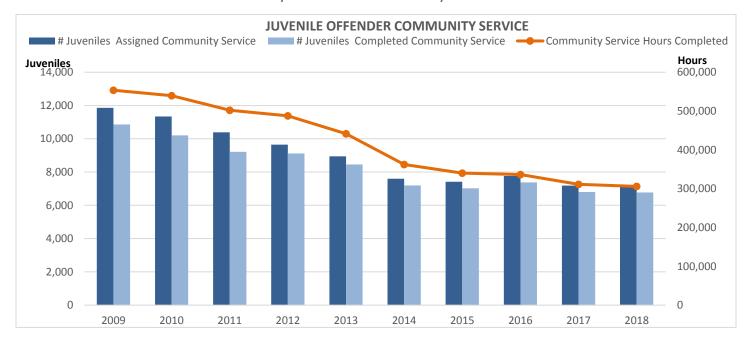
2009 = 11,859	2010 = 11,337	2011 = 10,389	2012 = 9,650	2013 = 8,945
(67.0%)	(70.7%)	(70.0%)	(72.8%)	(73.0%)
2014 = 7,597	2015 = 7,422	2016 = 7,767	2017 = 7,190	2018 = 7,114
(71.7%)	(71.3%)	(72.2%)	(72.4%)	(69.6%)

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

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	2015 = 7.027	2016 = 7,381	2017 = 6.803	2018 = 6,770
(94.7%)	(96.7%)	(95.0%)	(94.6%)	(95.2%)

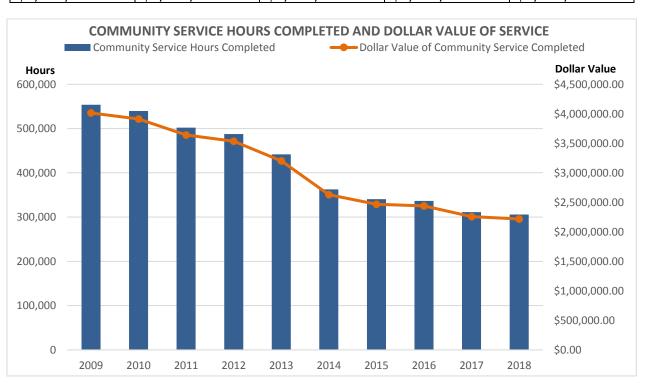
3. Total community service hours completed:

2009 = 553,701	2010 = 539,663	2011 = 502,186	2012 = 487,647	2013 = 441,654
2014 = 362,569	2015 = 340,350	2016 = 336,603	2017 = 311,365	2018 = 305,927



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

2009 =	2010 =	2011 =	2012 =	2013 =
\$4,014,329	\$3,912,557	\$3,640,849	\$3,535,441	\$3,201,992
2014 =	2015 =	2016 =	2017 =	2018 =
\$2,628,625	\$2,467,537	\$2,440,371	\$2,257,396	\$2,217,970



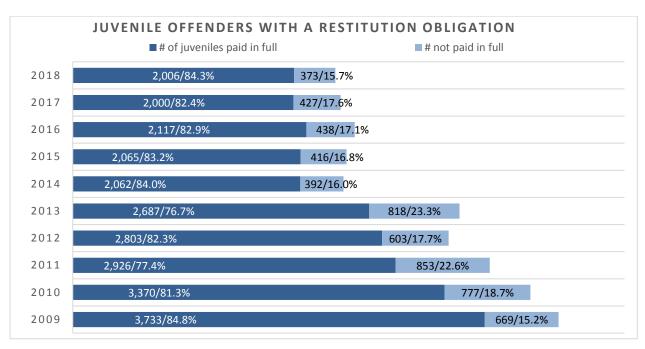
Restitution

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

2009 = 4,402	2010 = 4,147	2011 = 3,779	2012 = 3,406	2013 = 3,505
(24.9%)	(25.9%)	(25.5%)	(25.7%)	(28.6%)
2014 = 2,454	2015 = 2,481	\ /	2017 = 2,427	2018 = 2,379
(23.2%)	(23.8%)		(24.4%)	(23.3%)

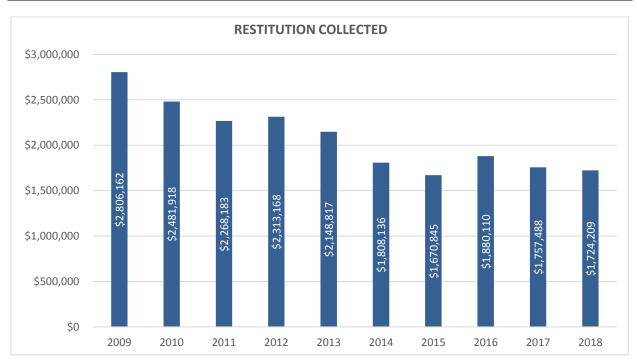
2. # and % of juveniles who made full restitution to their victim(s):

2009 = 3,733	2010 = 3,370	2011 = 2,926	2012 = 2,803	2013 = 2,687
(84.8%)	(81.3%)	(77.4%)	(82.3%)	(76.7%)
2014 = 2,062	2015 = 2,065	2016 = 2,117	2017 = 2,000	2018 = 2,006
(84.0%)	(83.2%)	(82.9%)	(82.4%)	(84.3%)



3. Total amount of restitution collected:

2009 =	2010 =	2011 =	2012 =	2013 =
\$2,806,162	\$2,481,918	\$2,268,183	\$2,313,168	\$2,148,817
2014 =	2015 =	2016 =	2017 =	2018 =
\$1,808,136	\$1,670,845	\$1,880,110	\$1,757,488	\$1,724,209



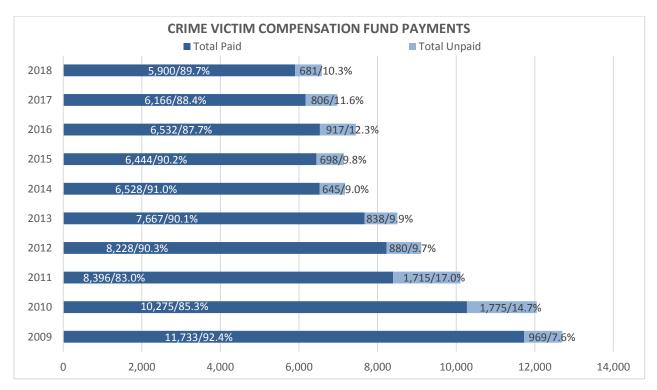
Crime Victim Compensation

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

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2009 = 12,702	2010 = 12,050	2011 = 10,111	2012 = 9,108	2013 = 8,505	
(71.8%)	(75.2%)	(68.1%)	(68.7%)	(69.4%)	
2014 = 7,173	2015 = 7,142	2016 = 7,449	2017 = 6,972	2018 = 6,581	
(67.7%)	(68.6%)	(69.2%)	(70.2%)	(64.4%)	

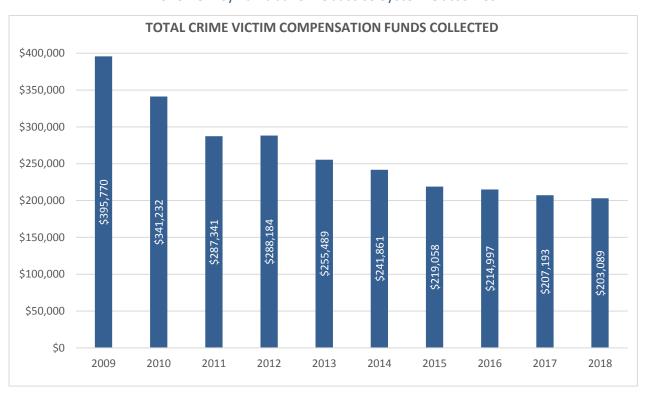
2. # and % of juveniles who paid Crime Victim's Compensation Fund costs in full:

2009 = 11,733	2010 = 10,275	2011 = 8,396	2012 = 8,228	2013 = 7,667
(92.4%)	(85.3%)	(83.0%)	(90.3%)	(90.1%)
2014 = 6,528	2015 = 6,444	2016 = 6,532	2017 = 6,166	2018 = 5,900
(91.0%)	(90.2%)	(87.7%)	(88.4%)	(89.7%)



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

2009 =	2010 =	2011 =	2012 =	2013 =
\$395,770	\$341,232	\$287,341	\$288,184	\$255,489
2014 =	2015 =	2016 =	2017 =	2018 =
\$241,861	\$219,058	\$214,997	\$207,193	\$203,089



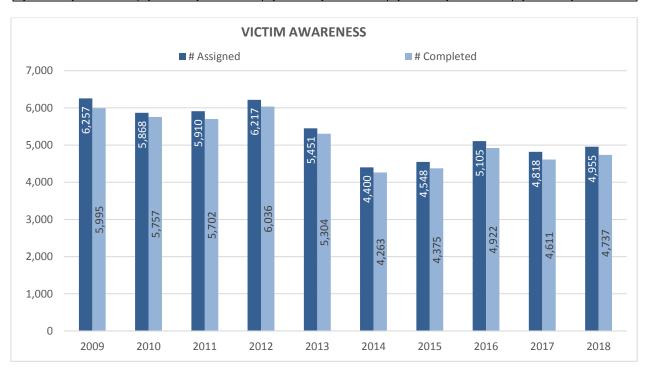
Victim Awareness

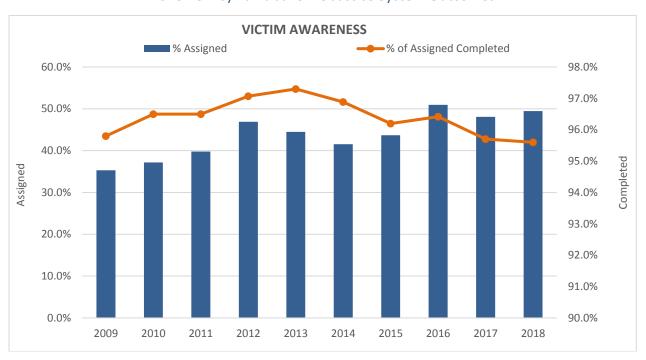
1. # and % of juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a victim awareness curriculum/program while under supervision:

2009 = 6,257	2010 = 5,968	2011 = 5,910	2012 = 6,217	2013 = 5,451
(35.3%)	(37.2%)	(39.8%)	(46.9%)	(44.5%)
2014 = 4,400	2015 = 4,548	2016 = 5,105	2017 = 4,818	2018 = 4,955
(41.9%)	(43.7%)	(50.9%)	(48.1%)	(49.5%)

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

2009 = 5,995	2010 = 5,757	2011 = 5,702	2012 = 6,036	2013 = 5,304
(95.8%)	(96.5%)	(96.5%)	(97.1%)	(97.3%)
2014 = 4,263	2015 = 4,375	2016 = 4,922	2017 = 4,611	2018 = 4,737
(96.9%)	(96.2%)	(96.4%)	(95.7%)	(95.6%)





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.

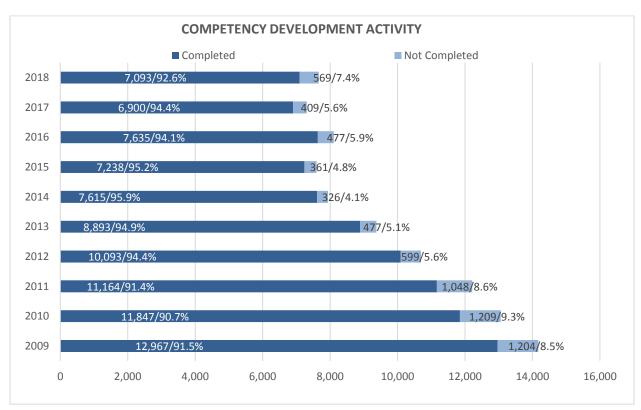
Additionally, juveniles who are either in school or working have a significantly greater chance of not belonging to a gang, and avoiding criminal behaviors such as theft, assault, selling drugs, and carrying a handgun.

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

2009 = 14,171	2010 = 13,056	2011 = 12,212	2012 = 10,692	2013 = 9,370
(80.1%)	(81.5%)	(82.2%)	(80.7%)	(76.4%)
2014 = 7,941	2015 = 7,599	2016 = 8,112	2017 = 7,309	2018 = 7,662
(74.9%)	(73.0%)	(75.4%)	(73.6%)	(74.9%)

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

2009 = 12,967	2010 = 11,874	2011 = 11,164	2012 = 10,093	2013 = 8,893
(91.5%)	(90.7%)	(91.4%)	(94.4%)	(94.9%)
2014 = 7,615	2015 = 7,238	2016 = 7,635	2017 = 6,900	2018 = 7,093
(95.9%)	(95.2%)	(94.1%)	(94.4%)	(92.6%)

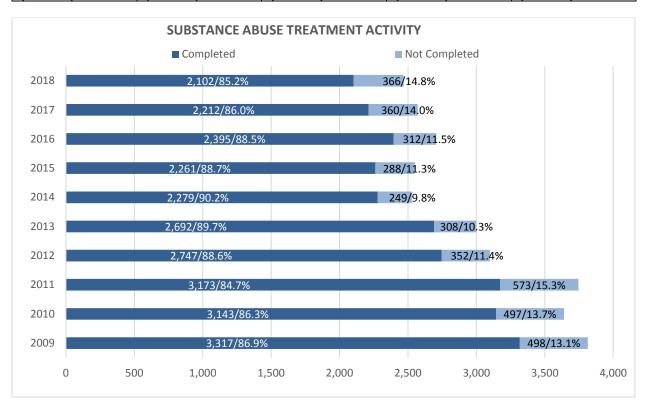


3. # and % of juveniles directed/ordered to participate in a licensed substance abuse treatment program while under supervision:

2009 = 3,815	2010 = 3,640	2011 = 3,746	2012 = 3,099	2013 = 3,000
(18.7%)	(22.7%)	(25.2%)	(23.4%)	(24.5%)
2014 = 2,528	2015 = 2,549	2016 = 2,707	2017 = 2,572	2018 = 2,468
(23.9%)	(24.5%)	(25.2%)	(25.9%)	(24.2%)

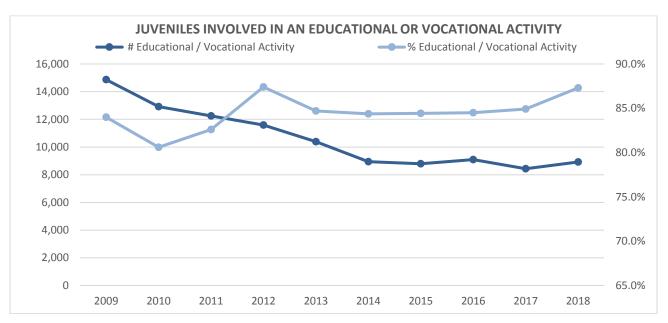
4. # and % of juveniles who were ordered/directed to participate and successfully completed, or are actively participating in, a licensed substance abuse treatment program at case closing (in-patient or out-patient):

2009 = 3,317	2010 = 3,143	2011 = 3,173	2012 = 2,747	2013 = 2,692
(86.9%)	(86.3%)	(84.7%)	(88.6%)	(89.7%)
2014 = 2,279	2015 = 2,261	2016 = 2,395	2017 = 2,212	2018 = 2,102
(90.2%)	(88.7%)	(88.5%)	(86.0%)	(85.2%)



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

2009 = 14,867	2010 = 12,919	2011 = 12,269	2012 = 11,585	2013 = 10,390
(84.0%)	(80.6%)	(82.6%)	(87.4%)	(84.7%)
2014 = 8,938	2015 = 8,788	2016 = 9,095	2017 = 8,434	2018 = 8,922
(84.4%)	(84.4%)	(84.5%)	(84.9%)	(87.3%)



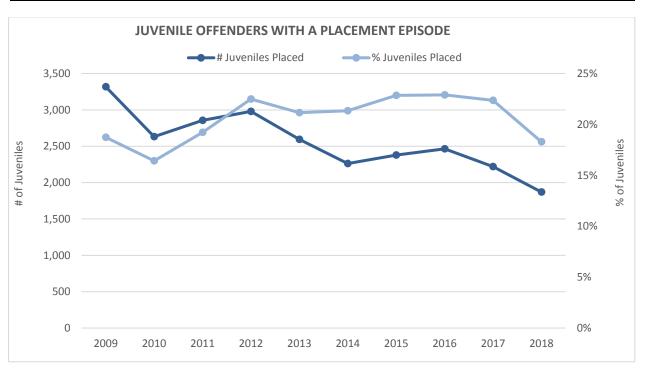
Placement Summary

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 and experienced a placement episode decreased in 2018 to 18.3% from 22.4% in 2017. At the same time, the median length of placement remained steady at 9.9 months.

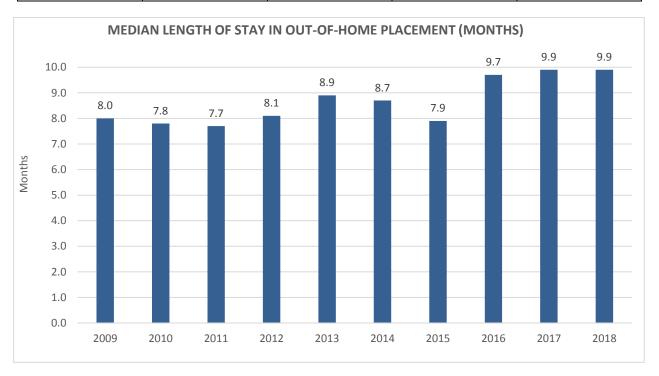
1. # and % of juveniles committed to out-of-home placement for 28 or more consecutive days (excluding detention, shelter care, and diagnostic placements):

2009 = 3,317	2010 = 2,632	2011 = 2,855	2012 = 2,980	2013 = 2,594
(18.4%)	(16.4%)	(19.2%)	(22.5%)	(21.2%)
2014 = 2,261	2015 = 2,379	2016 = 2,465	2017 = 2,221	2018 = 1,870
(21.3%)	(22.9%)	(22.9%)	(22.4%)	(18.3%)



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

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	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	2018 = 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).