# **Statewide Outcome Measures**



# Pennsylvania Juvenile Courts Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation Departments

# Juvenile Justice Outcome Measures

## Report Periods

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

January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

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

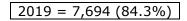
2010 = 16,027	2011 = 14,849	2012 = 13,251	2013 = 12,260	2014 = 10,593
2015 = 10,408	2016 = 10,763	2017 = 9,932	2018 = 10,221	2019 = 9,128

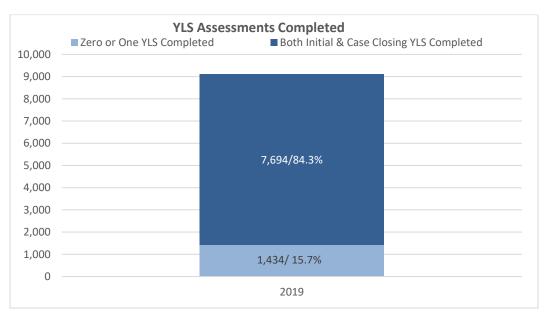
# Juveniles by Risk Level Change

The use of the Youth Level of Service 2.0 (YLS) is the cornerstone of Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy. The YLS is an actuarial risk assessment tool used for juvenile offenders. The tool contains 42 static and dynamic risk factors, divided into eight domains, that have been identified in research literature as most predictive of youthful re-offending. Generally, juveniles are assessed at the time they enter the juvenile justice system. Upon completion of the YLS assessment, juveniles are assigned a numeric score and risk level (i.e., low, moderate, high, or very high) and their top criminogenic needs (those things recognized as driving their delinquent behavior) are identified. These results assist juvenile probation officers in targeting a juvenile's specific needs through treatment, interventions, and services.

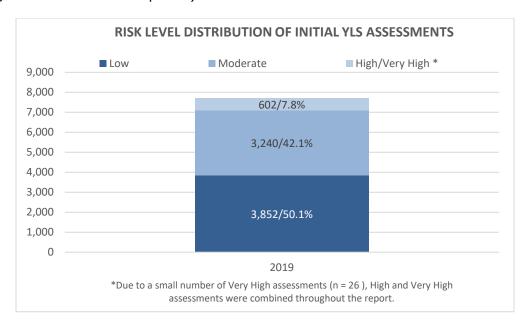
Best practice also dictates that juveniles be re-assessed at regular intervals while under juvenile court supervision and again at the time of case closure. Changes in scores between the juvenile's initial YLS assessment and the juvenile's case closing assessment serve as one indicator of the impact of a juvenile's involvement in the juvenile justice system. Decreases in risk scores would, therefore, indicate a positive outcome for the juvenile.

1. # and % of juveniles that had an initial and a case closing YLS assessment completed:



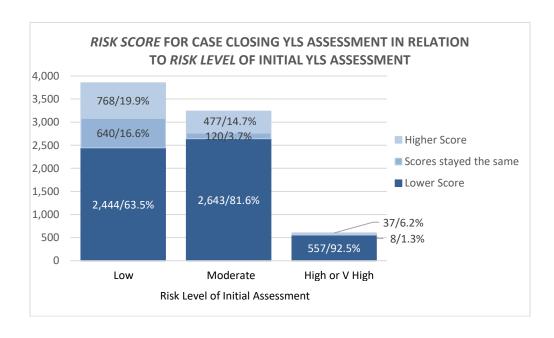


2. **Risk level distribution** of initial YLS assessments (among those who had an initial and a case closing YLS assessment completed):



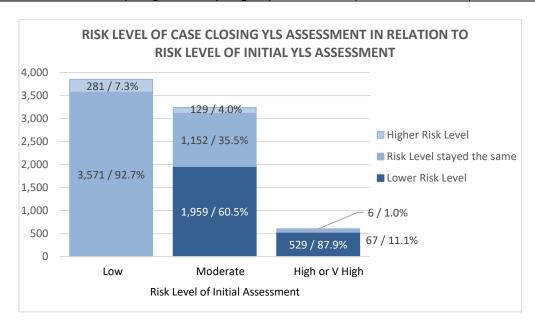
3. **Change in Risk Score** for juveniles who had an initial and closing assessment completed:

		Risk Score	e Case Closing As	sessment
	Lower	Same	Higher	
Risk Score at	Low	63.5%	16.6%	19.9%
Initial Assessment	Moderate	81.6%	3.7%	14.7%
	High or Very High	92.5%	1.3%	6.2%



4. **Change in Risk Level** for juveniles who had an initial and closing assessment completed:

			l Case Closing As	sessment
		Lower	Same	Higher
Risk Level at	Low	-	92.7%	7.3%
Initial Assessment	Moderate	60.5%	35.5%	4.0%
	High or Very High	87.9%	11.1%	1.0%



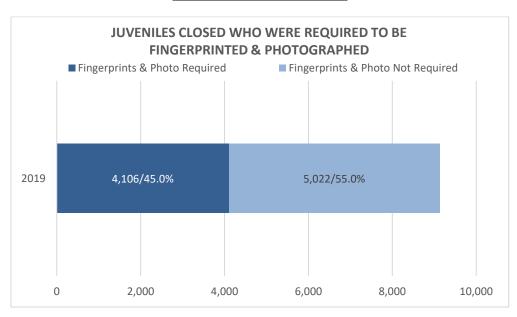
# **Community Protection**

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

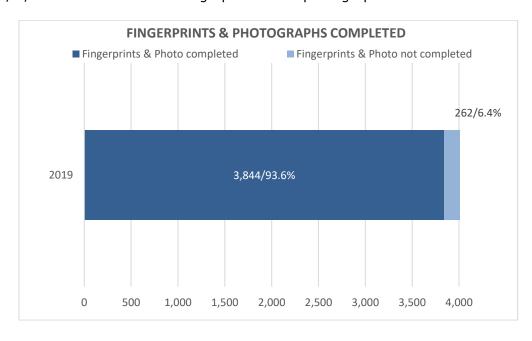
The juvenile justice system has a responsibility to protect the community from known juvenile offenders. Juveniles who do not commit a new offense while under court supervision have a higher probability of remaining crime free.

#### Fingerprints, Photographs, and DNA Collection

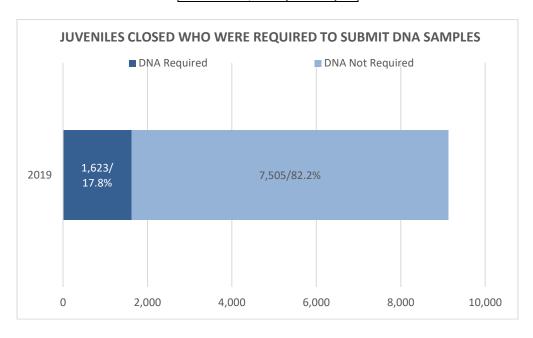
1. # and % of juveniles closed (9,128) that **were required** to be fingerprinted and photographed for an adjudicated offense:



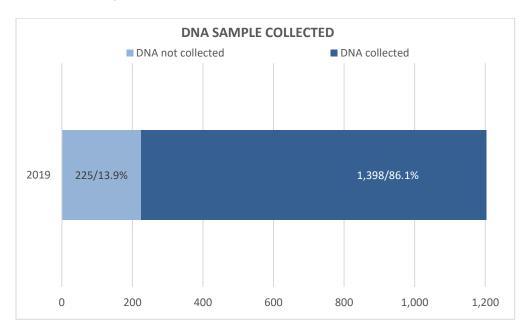
2. Of those juveniles that **were required** to be fingerprinted and photographed for an adjudicated offense, 3,844 or 93.6%% **were** fingerprinted and photographed:



3. # and % of juveniles closed (9,128) that **were required** to **submit** a DNA sample for an applicable offense:



4. Of those juveniles that **were required** to **submit** a DNA sample for an applicable offense, 1,398 or 86.1% had DNA sample **collected**:

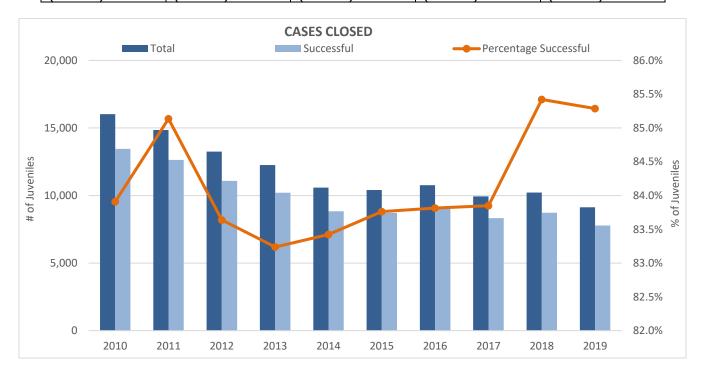


## Juvenile Offenses while under supervision

Since 2010, county juvenile probation departments have supervised and closed 117,432 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:

2010 = 13,448 (83.9%)	2011 = 12,642 (85.1%)	2012 = 11,083 (83.6%)	2013 = 10,205 (83.2%)	2014 = 8,837 (83.4%)
2015 = 8,718	2016 = 9,021	2017 = 8,328	2018 = 8,731	2019 = 7,785
(83.8%)	(84.0%)	(83.8%)	(85.4%)	(85.3%)



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:

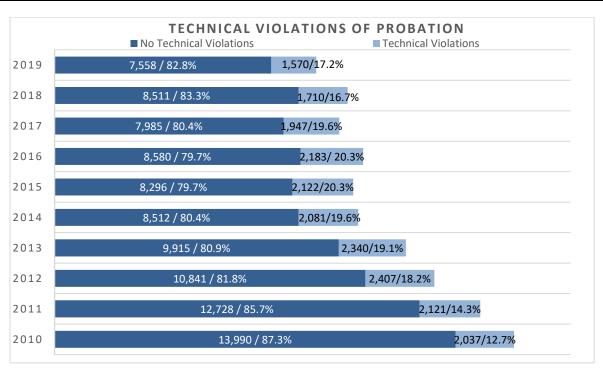
2010 = 2,579	2011 = 2,207	2012 = 2,168	2013 = 2,055	2014 = 1,756
(16.1%)	(14.9%)	(16.4%)	(16.8%)	(16.6%)
2015 = 1,690	2016 = 1,742	2017 = 1,604	2018 = 1,490	2019 = 1,343
(16.2%)	(16.2%)	(16.2%)	(14.6%)	(14.7%)

3. # and % of juveniles closed (9,128) that were **petitioned** to court for a violation of probation:

2010 = 2,037	2011 = 2,121	2012 = 2,407	2013 = 2,340	2014 = 2,081
(12.7%)	(14.3%)	(18.2%)	(19.1%)	(19.6%)
2015 = 2,122	2016 = 2,183	2017 = 1,947	2018 = 1,710	2019 = 1,570
(20.3%)	(20.3%)	(19.6%)	(16.7%)	(17.2%)

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

2010 = 13,990	2011 = 12,728	2012 = 10,841	2013 = 9,915	2014 = 8,512
(87.3%)	(85.7%)	(81.8%)	(80.9%)	(80.4%)
2015 = 8,296	2016 = 8,580	2017 = 7,985	2018 = 8,511	2019 = 7,558
(79.7%)	(79.7%)	(80.4%)	(83.3%)	(82.8%)



5. # and % of juveniles with a **change of disposition** for technical violations of probation while under supervision:

#### Adult Offenses and Direct File while under supervision

1. # and % of juveniles closed (9,128) who, while under supervision, were **charged with a new criminal offense** and whose cases are **pending** in criminal court:

2010 = 467	2011 = 546	2012 = 539	2013 = 534	2014 = 405
(2.9%)	(3.7%)	(4.1%)	(4.4%)	(3.8%)
2015 = 549	2016 = 578	2017 = 541	2018 = 477	2019 = 269
(5.3%)	(5.4%)	(5.4%)	(4.7%)	(3.0%)

2. # and % of juveniles who, while under supervision, were **charged with a new offense** and subsequently **entered ARD**, a plea of **Nolo Contendere**, or were **found guilty** in criminal court:

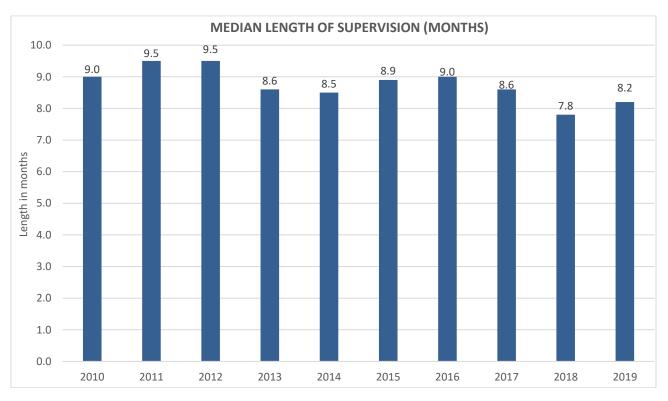
3. # and % of juveniles who, while under supervision, were **charged with a "direct file" offense** and whose cases are **pending** in criminal court:

2010 = 66	2011 = 61	2012 = 69	2013 = 71	2014 = 47
(0.4%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)
2015 = 76	2016 = 50	2017 = 59	2018 = 63	2019 = 17
(0.7%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.6%)	(0.2%)

4. # and % of juveniles who, while under supervision, were **charged with a "direct file" offense** and subsequently **entered ARD**, a plea of **NoIo Contendere**, or were **found guilty** in criminal court:

5. **Median length** of supervision (in months):

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	2019 = 8.2



<sup>\*</sup> 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).

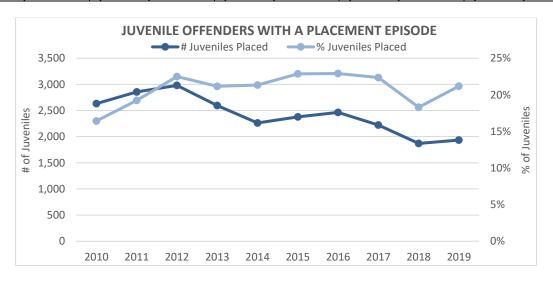
#### **Placement Summary**

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 increased in 2019 to 21.0% from 18.3% in 2018. At the same time, the median length of placement remained steady at 9.9 months.

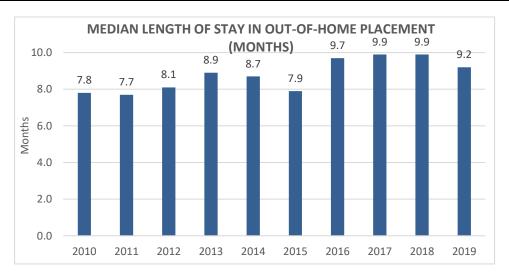
1. # and % of juveniles **committed** to out-of-home placement for 28 or more consecutive days (excluding detention, shelter care, and diagnostic placements):

2010 = 2,632	2011 = 2,855	2012 = 2,980	2013 = 2,594	2014 = 2,261
(16.4%)	(19.2%)	(22.5%)	(21.2%)	(21.3%)
2015 = 2,379	2016 = 2,465	2017 = 2,221	2018 = 1,870	2019 = 1,934
(22.9%)	(22.9%)	(22.4%)	(18.3%)	(21.2%)



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

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	2019 = 9.2



# **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 2010, victims of juvenile crime have received \$19,682,505 in restitution from juvenile offenders. Additionally, juvenile offenders have completed 3,880,498 hours of community service. The value of the community service hours completed equates to services worth approximately \$28,133,610 based upon a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour.

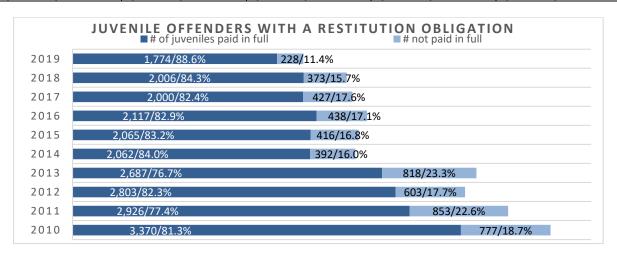
#### Restitution

1. # and % of juveniles closed (9,128) with a restitution obligation:

2010 = 4,147	2011 = 3,779	2012 = 3,406	2013 = 3,505	2014 = 2,454
(25.9%)	(25.5%)	(25.7%)	(28.6%)	(23.2%)
2015 = 2,481	2016 = 2,555	2017 = 2,427	2018 = 2,379	2019 = 2,002
(23.8%)	(23.7%)	(24.4%)	(23.3%)	(21.9%)

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

2010 = 3,370 (81.3%)	2011 = 2,926 (77.4%)	2012 = 2,803 (82.3%)	2013 = 2,687 (76.7%)	2014 = 2,062 (84.0%)
2015 = 2,065	2016 = 2,117	2017 = 2,000	2018 = 2,006	2019 = 1,774
(83.2%)	(82.9%)	(82.4%)	(84.3%)	(88.6%)



# 3. Total amount of restitution **collected**:

2010 =	2011 =	2012 =	2013 =	2014 =
\$2,481,918	\$2,268,183	\$2,313,168	\$2,148,817	\$1,808,136
2015 =	2016 =	2017 =	2018 =	2019 =
\$1,670,845	\$1,880,110	\$1,757,488	\$1,724,209	\$1,629,631



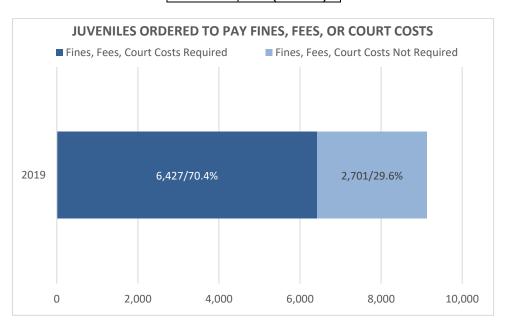
4. # and % of juveniles obligated that **did not make full** restitution to their victim(s):

5. Of juveniles obligated that **did not make full** restitution to their victim(s):

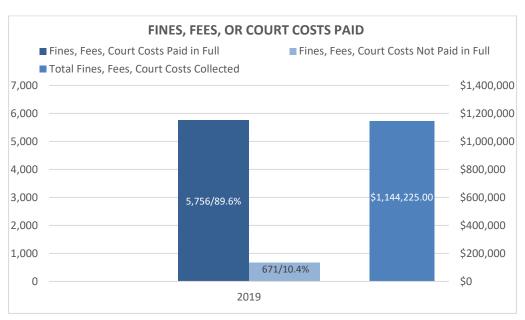
	20	)19
Aged out and judgement was entered	74	32.5%
Aged out and no judgement was entered	11	4.8%
Case closed and judgment was entered prior to aging out	91	39.9%
Case closed with no judgement entered	48	21.1%
Deceased	4	1.8%

#### **Fines, Fees, and Court Costs**

1. # and % of juveniles closed (9,128) **ordered** to pay other fines, fees, or court costs:



2. # and % of juveniles obligated that **did not pay** other fines, fees, or court costs **in full**:



3. Of juveniles obligated that **did not pay** other fines, fees, or court costs **in full**:

	20	)19
Aged out and judgement was entered	60	8.9%
Aged out and no judgement was entered	24	3.6%
Case closed and judgment was entered prior to aging out	173	25.8%
Case closed with no judgement entered	405	60.4%
Deceased	9	1.3%

# **Community Service**

1. # and % of juveniles **assigned** community service:

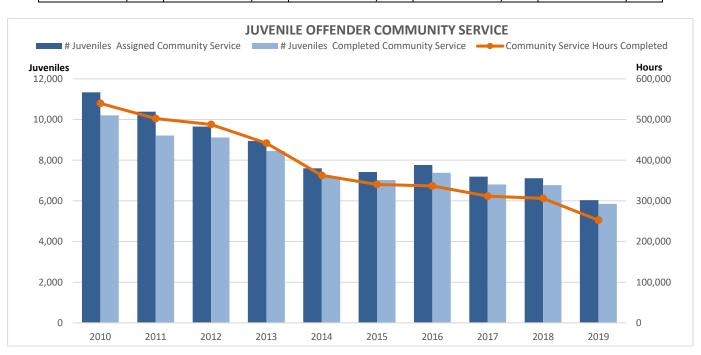
2010 = 11,337	2011 = 10,389	2012 = 9,650	2013 = 8,945	2014 = 7,597
(70.7%)	(70.0%)	(72.8%)	(73.0%)	(71.7%)
2015 = 7,422	2016 = 7,767	2017 = 7,190	2018 = 7,114	2019 = 6,037
(71.3%)	(72.2%)	(72.4%)	(69.6%)	(66.1%)

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

2010 = 10,203	2011 = 9,213	2012 = 9,120	2013 = 8,460	2014 = 7,193
(90.0%)	(88.7%)	(94.5%)	(94.6%)	(94.7%)
2015 = 7,027	2016 = 7,381	2017 = 6,803	2018 = 6,770	2019 = 5,856
(94.7%)	(95.0%)	(94.6%)	(95.2%)	(97.0%)

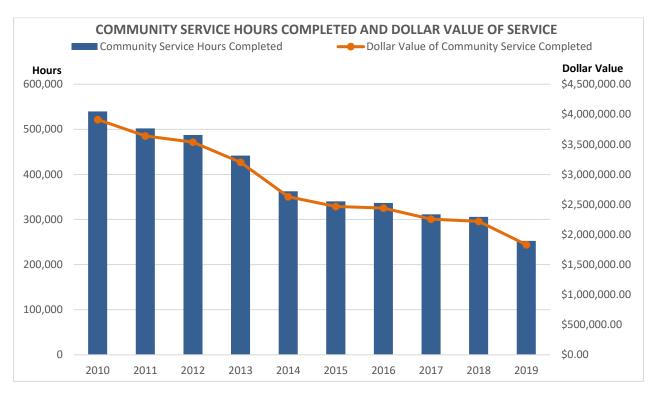
3. Total community service hours **completed**:

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	2019 = 252,534



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

2010 =	2011 =	2012 =	2013 =	2014 =
\$3,912,557	\$3,640,849	\$3,535,441	\$3,201,992	\$2,628,625
2015 =	2016 =	2017 =	2018 =	2019 =
\$2,467,537	\$2,440,371	\$2,257,396	\$2,217,970	\$1,830,872



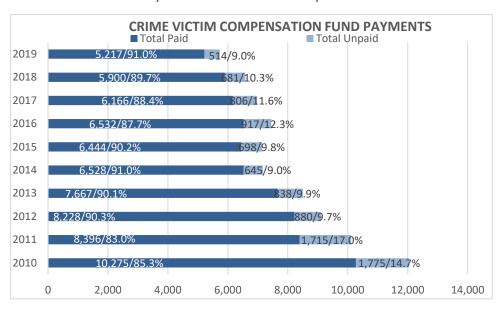
# **Crime Victim Compensation**

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

2010 = 12,050	2011 = 10,111	2012 = 9,108	2013 = 8,505	2014 = 7,173
(75.2%)	(68.1%)	(68.7%)	(69.4%)	(67.7%)
2015 = 7,142	2016 = 7,449	2017 = 6,972	2018 = 6,581	2019 = 5,731
(68.6%)	(69.2%)	(70.2%)	(64.4%)	(62.8%)

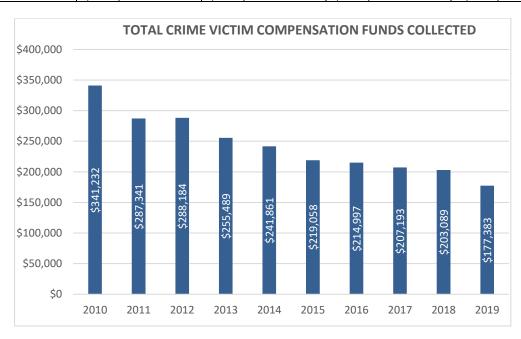
2. # and % of juveniles who paid Crime Victim's Compensation Fund costs in full:

2010 = 10,275	2011 = 8,396	2012 = 8,228	2013 = 7,667	2014 = 6,528
(85.3%)	(83.0%)	(90.3%)	(90.1%)	(91.0%)
2015 = 6,444	2016 = 6,532	2017 = 6,166	2018 = 5,900	2019 = 5,217
(90.2%)	(87.7%)	(88.4%)	(89.7%)	(91.0%)



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

2010 =	2011 =	2012 =	2013 =	2014 =
\$341,232	\$287,341	\$288,184	\$255,489	\$241,861
2015 =	2016 =	2017 =	2018 =	2019 =
\$219,058	\$214,997	\$207,193	\$203,089	\$177,383



#### **Victim Awareness**

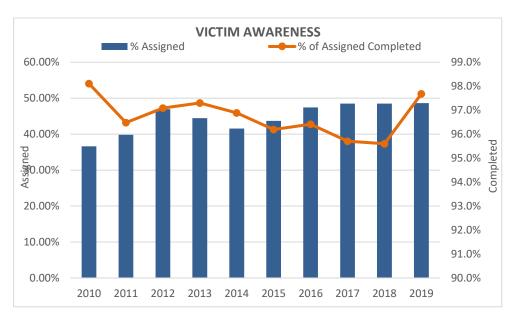
1. # and % of juveniles **directed/ordered** to participate in a victim awareness curriculum/program while under supervision:

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2011 = 5,910	2012 = 6,217	2013 = 5,451	2014 = 4,400
	(39.8%)	(46.9%)	(44.5%)	(41.9%)
	2016 = 5,105	2017 = 4,818	2018 = 4,955	2019 = 4,438
	(47.4%)	(48.5%)	(48.5%)	(48.6%)

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

2010 = 5,757	2011 = 5,702	2012 = 6,036	2013 = 5,304	2014 = 4,263
(98.1%)	(96.5%)	(97.1%)	(97.3%)	(96.9%)
2015 = 4,375	2016 = 4,922	2017 = 4,611	2018 = 4,737	2019 = 4,335
(96.2%)	(96.4%)	(95.7%)	(95.6%)	(97.7%)





# 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.

#### **Case Plan Activities**

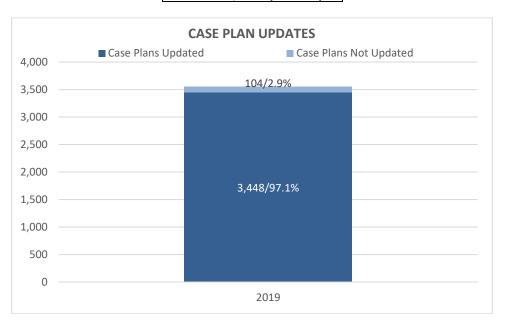
1. # and % of juveniles that had a case plan **completed** that included goals and risk reduction activities to address the top 2-3 criminogenic needs identified by the YLS:



2. # and % of case plans **completed** that included:

	20	2019	
Skill Building & Tools activities	2,639	74.3%	
Cognitive Behavioral Group Interventions	1,471	41.4%	
Referral to Treatment Services	2,121	59.7%	
Other activities	180	5.1%	

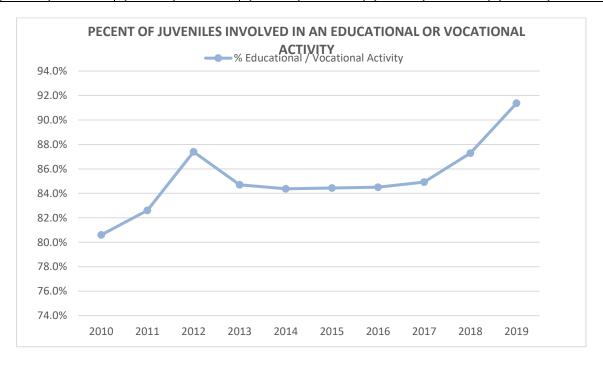
3. # and % of case plans were **updated** throughout the supervision period:



#### **Education and Employment**

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

2010 = 12,919 (80.6%)	2011 = 12,251 (82.6%)	2012 = 11,585 (87.4%)	2013 = 10,390 (84.7%)	2014 = 8,938 (84.4%)
2015 = 8,788	2016 = 9,095	2017 = 8,434	2018 = 8,922	2019 = 8,340
(84.4%)	(84.5%)	(84.9%)	(87.3%)	(91.4%)



# 2. # and % of juveniles by educational or vocational activity:

	20	)19
Attending School & Passing	5,200	62.4%
Attending School & Not Passing	456	5.5%
Graduated High School	1,211	14.5%
Attending G.E.D. Preparation Classes	269	3.2%
Obtained G.E.D.	280	3.4%
Participating in Vocational Training	240	2.9%
Enrolled or Participating in Higher Education	408	4.9%
Actively Seeking Employment	810	9.7%
Employed Full-Time	852	10.2%
Employed Part-Time	1,782	21.4%