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 (JJDPA)**, 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.
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.
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.
A Data Driven Approach to Understanding the Disparities:
Philadelphia Delinquent Dispositions

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

- Black: 3,897
- Hispanic: 768
- White: 401
- Mult-Racial: 150
- Other/UK: 553

JCJC via Shippensburg University ITD
Highest Grade Completed
By Adjudicated Youth

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

- Under Grade 9: 2,118
- Grade 9: 1,283
- Grade 10: 884
- Grade 11: 461
- Grade 12: 254
- Other: 158
- Not Reported: 611

JCJC via Shippensburg University ITD
Adjudicated Youth By Age

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

Number (Quantity) of Youth

Age of Youth

Aged 10: 69
Aged 11: 101
Aged 12: 224
Aged 13: 431
Aged 14: 698
Aged 15: 985
Aged 16: 1,191
Aged 17: 1,477
Aged 18+: 593

JCJC via Shippensburg University ITD
Family Status of Adjudicated Youth

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

- Parents Married: 4,040
- Divorced: 345
- Separated: 105
- One Parent Deceased: 134
- Both Parents Deceased: 15
- Never Married: 211
- Other: 304

JCJC via Shippensburg University ITD
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
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

Models for Change
Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice

partners to create:

The Pennsylvania DMC Youth/Law Enforcement Curriculum
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.padmc.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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recruits</th>
<th>Young people</th>
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</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relationships between police and youth can be improved</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>I have some control over whether youth show me respect</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>An important part of my job is having positive interactions with youth in the community</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity affects interactions between police and youth locally</td>
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<tr>
<td>Police have a role to play in keeping youth out of the justice system</td>
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<tr>
<td>There are techniques I could use to make stopping youth safer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth are often afraid when they interact with police</td>
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<tr>
<td>I trust many of the youth that live in my district</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Definitely Not</th>
<th>Probably Not</th>
<th>Possibly</th>
<th>Probably</th>
<th>Definitely</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explain to the youth why you stopped him or her</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Work to remain calm when youth get upset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talk to youth in the community when there is not a concern</td>
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<td>Try to keep another officer calm if I see him or her getting worked up</td>
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# 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.

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</table>
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.**
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.

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 was a matter of immediate action.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) was created.

The Pennsylvania Story
In 1990, the Pennsylvania Governor’s Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee formed a DMC Subcommittee to assess and address the problem of DMC at multiple points in the juvenile justice system.

Respecting Differences:
A Pennsylvania DMC Youth/Law Enforcement Corporation Newsletter

Winter 2014

Respecting Differences
A Pennsylvania DMC Youth/Law Enforcement Corporation Newsletter

Summer 2015

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...

The Pennsylvania DMC 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.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

To describe 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.

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.
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 Count”

Allegheny Co. DMC Reduction Efforts:
Inspiring Positive Discussion and Change Between Youth and Law Enforcement

Philadelphia Officer Donates iPads to Children with Autism

Philadelphia Office, 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.

Overall, youth and officers, who attended a
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

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 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

Iglesia del Barrio, Philadelphia, PA. George engages Hispanic youth for conversation with local law enforcement about changing perceptions and
The Pennsylvania DMC Youth/Law Enforcement Corporation

In a nation that is based on the 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 the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

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 4.0 times that of white youth.
- Minority youth are placed in long-term secure placements at a rate of 4.84 times that of white youth.

The Pennsylvania Story

In 1998, the disproportionate treatment of youth of color (DMC) was identified as an action issue in PA.

In 2007, the PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) began funding activities to decrease DMC.

In 2008, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) mandated that all states that receive federal JJD funds must assess and address the issue of DMC.

In 2009, 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 2009, 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 5 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.
Consent:

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

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)
Translating, printing, publishing, posting, and distributing materials for a fair, efficient, and effective Juvenile Justice System.
# The Pennsylvania Juvenile Collateral Consequences Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adjudication of Delinquency</td>
<td>A delinquency adjudication is not an adult conviction, but is often treated like one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Records Open to the Public</td>
<td>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 or at least 13 years old is adjudicated of ANY felony offense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Juvenile Court Open to the Public</td>
<td>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 charged with ANY felony offense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Employment Opportunities</td>
<td>A child's ability to obtain employment or acquire licenses for certain professions may be hindered by a delinquency adjudication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Housing</td>
<td>A delinquency adjudication may affect access to public housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Access to Schools</td>
<td>Children may be expelled from school for delinquency adjudications, and information about those adjudications will be sent to any schools to which they transfer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Access to Higher Education</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>A delinquency adjudication may affect a young person's ability to enlist in the military.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sex Offense Registration</td>
<td>Children who are involuntarily civil 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Immigration Status</td>
<td>A delinquency adjudication can affect a child’s immigration status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Driver’s License</td>
<td>A child’s driving license may be suspended as a result of a delinquency adjudication for certain offenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Carrying a Firearm</td>
<td>Children adjudicated delinquent of certain serious offenses cannot carry a firearm if they are otherwise legally permitted to do so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Fines, Court Costs and Restitution</td>
<td>Children who are adjudicated delinquent are required to pay fines and court may be required to pay restitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>DNA Samples</td>
<td>Children adjudicated delinquent of felony offenses and some misdemeanor offenses are required to submit a DNA sample to the State DNA base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Adult Sentencing</td>
<td>A juvenile record can significantly affect sentencing for criminal convictions as an adult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jury Service</td>
<td>A young person who turns 18 is able to serve on a jury despite a delinquency adjudication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Voting</td>
<td>A young person who turns 18 is able to register and vote despite a delinquency adjudication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Expungement</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

¿Cómo?

- Registros juveniles no se destruyen automáticamente—ni siquiera cuando cumolas 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 requerirá 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!

¿Qué 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

¿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 (PJSC), 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.

Los 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 o servicios de protección infantil.

La 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.

¿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.
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...

foundation stones for making an enduring difference.