

PENNSYLVANIA

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Tom Wolf, Governor



Juvenile Justice

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION

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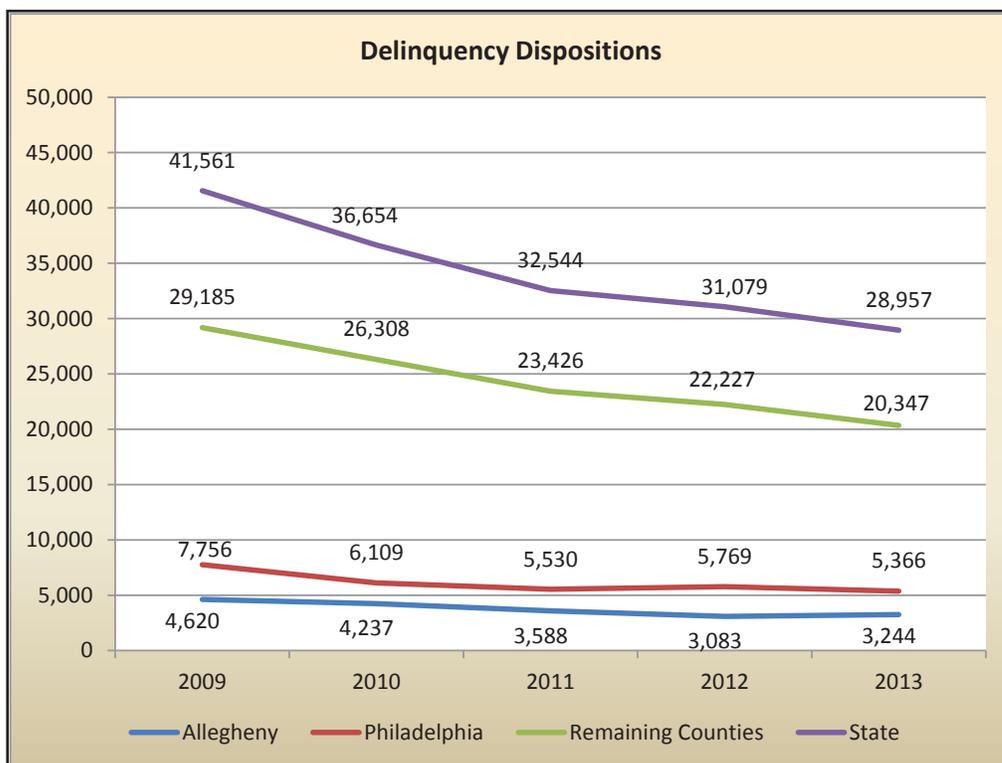
February 2015

2013 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions Report Released

Dispositions, Secure Detention and Placements Continue to Decline

The 2013 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions Report has been published and is available to download from the [JCJC website](#). This report is a compilation of the data collected from the juvenile probation departments throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Statewide and county-specific data on delinquency dispositions, secure detention admissions, and delinquency placements, as well as various demographic variables, are highlighted in this report. Of particular interest in the 2013 report are data that show a continued downward trend in dispositions, detention admissions and placements over recent years, declining both year-by-year and overall since 2009.

The total number of delinquency-related dispositions in Pennsylvania has decreased in each of the last five years. This includes a 6.8% decrease from 2012, and an overall decrease of 30.3% since 2009. Similarly, both alleged and substantiated offenses declined from 2012, with alleged offenses decreasing by 10.3% and substantiated offenses decreasing by 29.3%.



INSIDE:

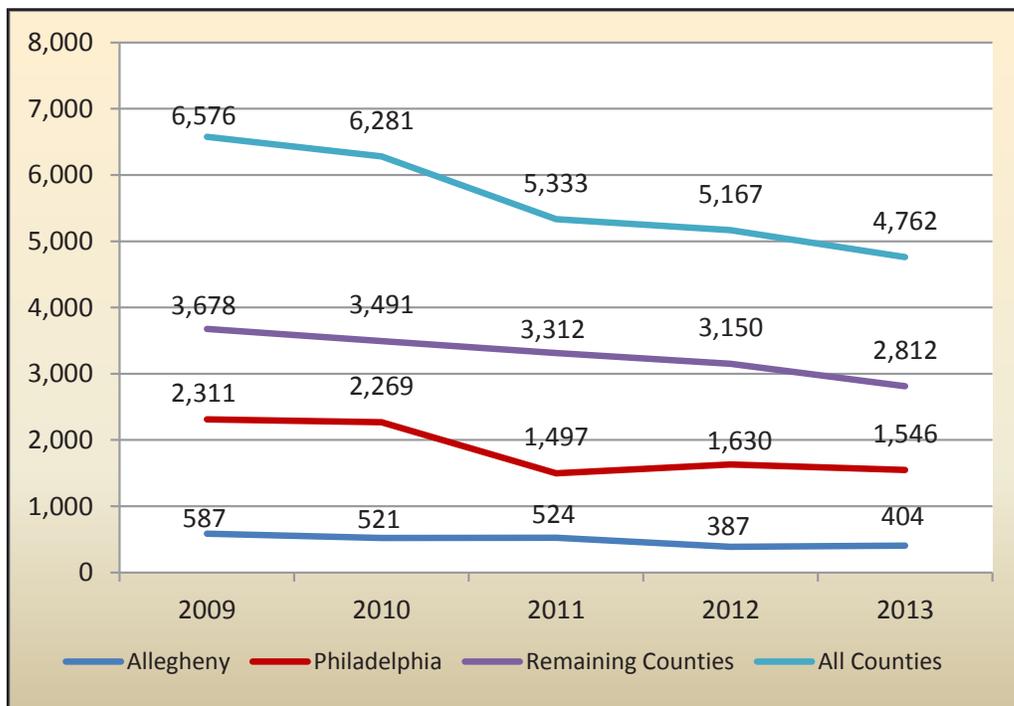
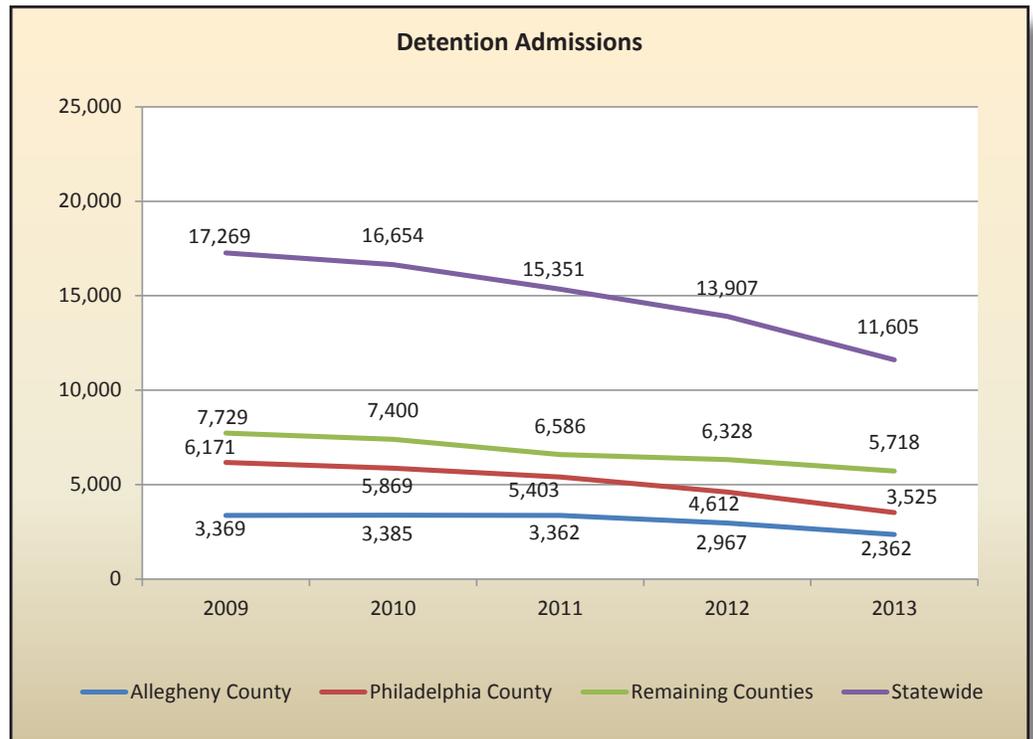
- [Collecting and Monitoring Data: Keeping On Track for Kids and PA](#)
- [23RD Annual Crime Victims' Rights Rally](#)
- [Matthew T. Garvey replaces retired C.JPO Michael R. Schneider in Northampton County](#)
- [Research In Brief: Using Modeling for Change](#)
- [Crime Victims' Rights Compliance in Pennsylvania](#)
- [Staff Development Opportunities](#)
- [Registration Open for First Motivational Interviewing Coaches Forum](#)
- [Save the Date PAPPC Annual Training Institute](#)
- [National Juvenile Justice Announcements](#)

Reminders:

[National Youth Violence Prevention Week - March 23-27, 2015](#)

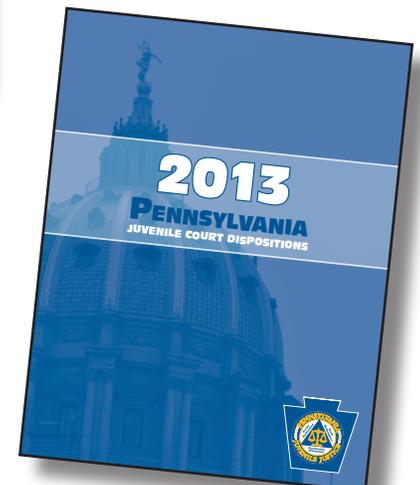


The utilization of secure detention in Pennsylvania continues to decline, as reflected in the 16.6% overall decrease from 2012 to 2013. This includes significant decreases in the Commonwealth's two largest counties, Allegheny (-20.4%) and Philadelphia (-23.6%), which comprised 50.8% of statewide secure detention admissions in 2013. Statewide, secure detention admissions have declined by 32.8% since 2009.



Delinquency placements, including those resulting from dispositional review hearings, have also decreased in each of the last five years. Delinquency placements decreased by 7.8% from 2012 to 2013. The 4,762 delinquency placements in 2013 represented 7.9% of all delinquency dispositions. Statewide delinquency placements decreased by 27.6% since 2009.

County-specific data on delinquency dispositions, secure detention admissions and delinquency placements are contained within the appendices of the [2013 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions Report](#).



Collecting and Monitoring Data: Keeping On Track for Kids and PA

A brief narrative written collaboratively by EPISCenter staff.

The Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support Center (EPISCenter) aims to promote better outcomes for youth and families. We provide technical assistance (TA) to youth-serving agencies to support implementation quality, fidelity, dissemination and sustainability of proven effective programs. Essential to our technical assistance process is the collection and analysis of data. By providing resources that help agencies to measure their process data (e.g., number of youth served, trainings completed, services assessed) and outcomes data (e.g., the impact of the model on behaviors), the EPISCenter empowers organizations to monitor implementation quality and objectively evaluate the success of their programs. Likewise, policymakers and funders use these data to make decisions about the most efficient way to achieve the greatest positive impact with taxpayer dollars. Across all three of the initiatives that we support we strive to support high-quality data collection, compilation, and summarization. This helps to ensure that evidence-based approaches in Pennsylvania are achieving their intended outcomes for children and families in the Commonwealth.

Communities That Care (CTC)

The CTC process has five phases of implementation; each phase has a series of Milestones and Benchmarks (M&B). These M&Bs are used as a step-by-step guide in developing a strategic prevention plan for each community. The EPISCenter has helped coalitions track their progress by integrating the Milestones and Benchmarks into an interactive rating tool. The tool generates an ongoing completion percentage rate as the coalition works through the five phases of CTC. This rating tool informs EPISCenter and the coalition of their progress and can be used to identify potential training needs, while also empowering coalitions to use their data.

Evidence-based Programs (EBP)

Early in the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency's Violence Prevention Programs initiative each PCCD grantee was asked to define fidelity and outcomes measures for their funded program. This resulted in inconsistent reporting and data that was difficult to analyze at both the local and state levels. In 2010, for each EBP we established a set of clearly defined

performance measures and pre/post assessments, based on the program's logic model, through collaboration with grantees and program developers. A tailored data analysis tool for each program was developed in Excel. This resulted in a data collection and analysis system that allows grantees to quickly enter and analyze their local data, with consistency across providers for each of the eleven programs. The spreadsheets are submitted to PCCD on a quarterly basis to meet grant-reporting requirements. EPISCenter staff then compiles the collected data into a statewide report which is shared with policymakers and program developers, and is also used internally to improve the technical assistance process. These data collection and analysis tools are available to the general public and can be accessed for no cost at www.episcenter.psu.edu/resources/data-collection. We encourage anyone implementing the programs we support to use these tools.

In an effort to further enhance data collection processes the EPISCenter also initiated the development of a web-based data collection system called the INtegrated System for Program Implementation and Real-time Evaluation or INSPIRE. Three intervention programs were migrated from the Excel spreadsheet system to INSPIRE in 2011. This system allows for even more efficient data analysis with the added value of being able to generate full-color reports that illustrate reach, impact and program quality. Additionally for Functional Family Therapy and Multisystemic Therapy, INSPIRE automatically integrates data from the national developer systems, further lessening data entry burden for providers.

Both systems allow for immediate feedback of data to providers, which empowers them to self-correct when problems occur and to objectively demonstrate program impacts to stakeholders.

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP)

The SPEP is a validated and data-driven rating system for evaluating program effectiveness developed by Dr. Mark Lipsey at Vanderbilt University. The SPEP, which is part of Stage 3 of PA's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy, is based on four areas of informa-

tion: service category, quality of service delivery, amount of service, and risk level of youth served.

EPISCenter staff are developing data collection and tracking systems to guide and inform the SPEP process in PA. A logic model for the SPEP process is in development, which will in turn guide the selection of performance measures to determine the impact of SPEP on reducing recidivism rates in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system.

The Value of Collecting and Monitoring Data

The collection and review of data across all three initiatives provides the EPISCenter with unique opportunities to support organizations, researchers, program developers, and policy makers, to integrate proven-effective approaches into all systems serving youth in Pennsylva-

nia. In [a recent report by the Pew-MacArthur Foundation](#), five steps are outlined for effective policymaking using evidence. All five steps require the collection and monitoring of data to make informed decisions. It is important that policy and systems changes are guided by evidence of effectiveness that can be obtained by regularly monitoring data instead of by hunches or anecdotal evidence. For this to be successful, it will require all stakeholders to examine the outcomes of their own programs and policies to assure they are as effective as they can be for the well being of all Pennsylvania's youth.

If you are interested in learning more about data collection tools, program evaluation, logic models, or accessing technical assistance for your organization or programs, please visit the EPISCenter website at EPISCenter.psu.edu or call (814) 863-2568. We're here for the Commonwealth.

The EPISCenter represents a collaborative partnership between the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), and the Bennett Pierce Prevention Research Center, College of Health and Human Development, Penn State University. The EPISCenter is funded by PCCD and the PA Department of Human Services. This resource was developed by the EPISCenter through PCCD grant VP-ST-24368.



23RD Annual Crime Victims' Rights Rally

Crime Victims' Rights Week is being honored April 19-25, 2015. This year's theme is "Engaging Communities, Empowering Victims." The Crime Victims Alliance of PA will be honoring victims and raising awareness of the rights and interests of crime victims on Monday, April 19th at the Harrisburg State Capitol. This event will be held at 11AM in the Capitol Rotunda. Participants will hear from victims, survivors, a District Attorney, State Victim Advocate Jennifer Storm and others. There will also be tables set up with information from agencies that provide assistance to victims. If you are an agency that works with victims and would like a table at this year's Rally, please contact Monica Iskrick at msiskr@ship.edu by March 15th.



Matthew T. Garvey replaces retired CJPO Michael R. Schneider in Northampton County

On December 30, 2014, Michael R. Schneider retired from Northampton County as the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer following 36 years of service to the department. Mr. Schneider began his distinguished career in Northampton County Probation Department as a line probation officer in 1978. He was appointed Chief Juvenile Probation Officer in August of 2000. During his tenure in Northampton County, Michael has worked in various capacities within the department, including line probation officer, Community Work Service Coordinator, intake officer, Supervisor, and Deputy Chief.



Mr. Schneider received his Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice Administration from Mansfield University in 1977, and a Masters of Science degree in Administration of Justice from Shippensburg University in 1989 through the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's Graduate Education Program.

Many of Mike's innovations have contributed greatly to the transformational efforts of the department including wide implementation of Balanced and Restorative Justice Principles and initiation of Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategies. Mike has also been significantly involved in statewide juvenile justice system efforts, having served as President of the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers from 2008-2009.



Mr. Matthew T. Garvey was appointed to the position of Chief Juvenile Probation Officer following the retirement of Mr. Schneider. Garvey began working with delinquent youth in September of 1991 as a part time youth care worker with the Juvenile Detention Home in Northampton County, and was subsequently hired as full time staff shortly thereafter. He was promoted to supervisor nearly two years later and worked for a total of 9 years in the facility.

His first position with the Northampton County Juvenile Probation Department was as a school based PO I in 2000. He was subsequently promoted to PO II in 2001, then promoted as an Intensive Aftercare specialist in 2006, when the department consolidated all of the youth with sexually harming behaviors into one caseload. Mr. Garvey's most recent promotion was to probation supervisor in July of 2014.

Mr. Garvey achieved a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science/American Studies from Rider College in 1991. In 2008, he obtained a Masters Degree in Juvenile Justice Administration at Shippensburg University through the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's Graduate Education Program. Later the same year, he received the 2008 Dr. Anthony F. Ceddia Award for Outstanding Scholarship in Juvenile Justice.

Matt is quick to express gratitude to Mike Schneider, who has served as a mentor and friend for nearly 25 years. He credits Schneider as providing invaluable support and guidance on how to navigate challenges, both professional and personal, and to view each as opportunities.

Please congratulate both of these leaders in their respective accomplishments.

RESEARCH IN BRIEF

Part 12 in a series

Source Document:

Trotter, C. (2009). Pro-Social Modeling. *European Journal of Probation*, 1(2), 124-134.

The body of scientific knowledge related to the field of juvenile justice is growing at an exponential rate. With this knowledge, new processes leading to improved outcomes are routinely generated. Clearly, the need to have access to, and understand scientific information is critical. Unfortunately, practitioners often do not have the time to sort through the literature. With this issue in mind, in 2006, *the Colorado Division of Probation Services* began to publish **Research in Briefs (RIB's)**. These documents are intended to summarize potentially helpful research related to effective practices, as well as provide ideas for practical applications of the information. More information on **RIB's** can be found here: http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/file/Administration/Probation/ResearchInBriefs/RIB_Summary1213.pdf

Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) rests on two interlinked foundations: the best empirical research available in the field of juvenile justice and a set of core beliefs about how to integrate this research into practice. With this in mind, as an ongoing feature of *Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice*, "**Research In Brief (RIBs)**" will provide summaries of published research related to various aspects of the JJSES. The **RIBs** will convey how various scientific studies support the JJSES Statement of Purpose.

Using Modeling for Change

*Reprinted with Permission from: Colorado Division of Probation Services. (April, 2010).
Pro-Social Modeling-Using Modeling for Change.*

Retrieved from: <http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/file/Administration/Probation/ResearchInBriefs/RIB-Modeling-Apr10.pdf>

This article is a literature review on pro-social modeling. The author defines the skill of pro-social modeling and discusses the studies which have explored the use of modeling with offender populations. The author also identifies and responds to some of the criticism of this skill. Research noted in the article found that the use of pro-social modeling can reduce recidivism, and the author concludes, "The greatest strength of pro-social modeling is that the research evidence suggests that it works."

For the purposes of this article, pro-social modeling is defined as "the way in which probation officers...model pro-social values and behaviours in their interactions with clients." In addition, the author's definition includes positive and negative reinforcement and confrontation.

The article cites several studies that found pro-social modeling to be associated with improved outcomes for offenders. Specifically, studies have found "it can make considerable difference to the re-offence rates of those

under supervision." Examples of pro-social modeling include respecting other people's feelings, being honest and reliable. "Pro-social workers are also inclined to reinforce comments and actions which value non-criminal activities and associations including family, sport..." One of the easiest ways to reinforce the client is through body language (such as leaning forward to listen) and using praise. Also, the use of appropriate rewards is effective, especially when the offender can connect pro-social behavior to the reward.

Negative reinforcement includes confrontation. Confrontation can relate to positive outcomes when the officer "(1) suggests more positive ways of dealing with the situation, (2) acknowledges that negative feelings may be justified and (3) explores the reasons why offenders feel and act the way they do." It is also important to confront anti-social comments and/or actions to improve outcomes.

There are some criticisms of modeling which the author addresses. First, some officers feel like they already

model well. “However, there is evidence that those who work with involuntary clients do not routinely use these skills,” and in some cases, officers “inadvertently reinforced the very behavior they were hoping to change, often through use of smiling and body language.”

Critics also note modeling may be inappropriate with clients of particular cultural backgrounds; however, the author refutes this charge by stressing the importance of cultural competency by emphasizing that probation officers must “attempt to understand the views and actions of their clients in terms of their cultural context.”

Practical Applications

- ✓ Start simply: be punctual, be reliable, be nonjudgmental, respond to phone calls, be attentive, use praise, be positive, express empathy, and listen carefully.
- ✓ Give positive feedback to probationers when they demonstrate pro-social statements or actions.
- ✓ When rewarding pro-social behavior (such as reducing the frequency of office visits) ensure the probationer understands the reward is clearly connected to the pro-social behavior (history of regular attendance).
- ✓ When utilizing pro-social modeling be mindful of cultural differences. For example, not all cultures place the same value on time or educational achievement.
- ✓ When the probationer fails at pro-social behaviors (for instance, having a college application turned down or not securing a job after an interview) positive reinforcement, not confrontation, should be used.

Limitations of Information

The article draws heavily on research conducted in countries other than the United States. Although one can assume the findings are generalizable to the US offender population, more work with the US population would enhance the findings for jurisdictions in the United States. Also, it is noted that “pro-social modeling will not address all the problems faced by clients... It is, however, one skill which will address some issues, it relates to client outcomes and can be used along with a range of other skills.”

Caveat: The information presented here is intended to summarize and inform readers of research and information relevant to probation work. It can provide a framework for carrying out the business of probation as well as suggestions for practical application of the material. While it may, in some instances, lead to further exploration and result in future decisions, it is not intended to prescribe policy and is not necessarily conclusive in its findings. Some of its limitations are described above.

JJSES Statement of Purpose

To work in partnership to enhance the capacity of Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system to achieve its balanced and restorative justice mission by: employing evidence-based practices, with fidelity, at every stage of the juvenile justice process; collecting and analyzing the data necessary to measure the results of these efforts; and, with this knowledge, striving to continuously improve the quality of our decisions, services and programs.

Readers are encouraged to submit ideas and suggestions related to the JJSES that they would like to have addressed. Ideas and suggestions may be submitted to: Leo J. Lutz at LeLutz@pa.gov.

Crime Victims' Rights Compliance in Pennsylvania

Victims of crime in the Pennsylvania criminal and juvenile justice system have rights which help to ensure that they are provided with information, support and are able to participate fully in the juvenile justice system. These rights were developed to make sure that victims are treated with dignity and respect at all times, regardless of gender, age, marital status, race, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, disability or religion.

In Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system, crime victims rights are provided by several different agencies, which include state or local law enforcement agencies, as well as victim advocates located in the local prosecutor's office or juvenile probation office. Additionally, services for crime victims can also be available in local Victims Services organizations within the community, such as a Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault Agency.

Currently, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there are no legal remedies to address the denial of these rights or standards of service; however a process for filing a rights violation has been established through the Office of the Victim Advocate.

The primary purpose of this process is to provide a forum for the review of these complaints, to address the concerns or the specific rights violations reported, and to seek to intervene through education, and technical assistance when necessary. The result of these informational reviews can then be utilized as learning tools to help improve the already existing services throughout the Commonwealth.

These rights include at a **minimum**:

- To receive basic information concerning the services available for victims of crime;
- To be notified of certain significant actions and proceedings within the juvenile justice system pertaining to their case;
- To be accompanied at all juvenile proceedings in accordance with 42 Pa. C.S. 6336 (relating to conduct of hearing) by a family member, a victim advocate or other person providing assistance or support;
- To have the opportunity to offer prior comment on the disposition of a delinquent child, to include the submission of a written and oral victim impact statement detailing the physical, psychological and economic effects of the crime on the victim and the victim's family. The written statement shall be included in any predisposition report submitted to the court. Victim impact statements shall be considered by a court in determining the disposition of a juvenile;
- To be restored, to the extent possible, to the pre-crime economic status through the provision of restitution, compensation, and the expeditious return of property that is seized, as evidence in the case, when in the judgment of the prosecutor is that the evidence is no longer needed for prosecution of the case; and
- To have assistance in the preparation of, submission of and follow-up on financial assistance claims to the Crime Victims Compensation Program.



If, at any time, you believe a victim's rights were not provided according to the Crime Victims Act, a complaint may be filed by completing the Victims' Rights Complaint Form located on the OVA website at http://www.o.va.pa.gov/migration/Documents/victim_complaint_form_2014_rvsvd.pdf and emailing/ mailing it to the Office of Victim Advocate. The Office of the Victim Advocate (OVA) will review the complaint and a staff member will contact you.

Upcoming Staff Development Opportunities:

The JCJC/CJTT&R Staff Development schedule is being updated regularly with more workshops. Please be sure that you check the listing frequently.

- **Heroin and Other Narcotics**
Pennsylvania Child Welfare Resource Center
Bruce Schaffer
3/24-25/2015
- **Motivational Interviewing Coaches Forum**
Days Inn State College
MI Committee Members
4/8-9/2015
- **Sexual Identity, Sexual Orientation and Gender Role Issues of Adolescence**
Pennsylvania Child Welfare Resource Center
Barbara Orr
4/21-22/2015
- **Motivational Interviewing 101**
Days Inn State College
Barbara Orr
4/30 - 5/1/2015
- **Addiction and Motivational Interviewing**
Days Inn State College
Marilyn Stein
5/7-8/2015
- **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and the Juvenile Justice System**
Days Inn State College
Gary Lewis
5/19/2015
- **Core Competencies for Supervisors**
Days Inn State College
Dawn Schantz, Angela Work
5/27-28/2015
- **Advanced Reading Workshop**
Days Inn State College
Doug McGuire
6/3-4/2015
- **YLS Master Trainer Recertification**
Days Inn State College
Assessment/ Case Plan Committee
6/17-18/2015
- **Heroin and Other Narcotics**
Days Inn State College
Bruce Schaffer
6/18-19/2015

Please remember, all the details on these and other sponsored workshops may be reviewed at any time by visiting www.jcjcjems.state.pa.us for regular updates to the schedule.

Hosting a training you would like to see listed here? E-mail us the details and we'll list it in our next issue.

Registration Open for First Motivational Interviewing Coaches Forum

Registration is now open for the first Motivational Interviewing Coaches Forum. The event, open to all Motivational Interviewing Coaches, will take place on April 8 and 9, 2015 at the Days Inn in State College, PA. The event will be facilitating by members of the State Motivational Interviewing Committee of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy Leadership Team.

The one and a half day event will consist of large group and breakout sessions aimed at providing information to Motivational Interviewing Coaches on the topics of planning for implementation, conducting creative booster sessions and facilitating the observation/coding process. The forum will also provide an opportunity for coaches to share lessons learned with fellow coaches from around the Commonwealth. Additionally, the forum facilitators hope to gain valuable feedback from participants that will help to shape the development of best practices for the implementation and use of Motivational Interviewing in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system.

To register for this event, please go to the JCJC Event Management System at www.jcjcjems.state.pa.us.



PAPPC

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONS

SAVE *the* DATE

05-17-15
through
05-20-15



94th Annual Training Institute

Radisson

Radisson Hotel Harrisburg





National Juvenile Justice Announcements

The following announcements are reprinted from JUVJUST, an OJJDP news service:

Desktop Resource Available for Youth in Confinement Practitioners

The [National Partnership for Juvenile Services](#) has produced the “[Desktop Guide to Quality Practice for Working with Youth in Confinement](#).” This web-based guide for computers and mobile reading devices allows facility leadership and staff to search across 19 chapters for information on principles, concepts, and practices in use in custody facilities. This project received funding and guidance from OJJDP, the National Institute of Corrections, and the OJJDP National Center for Youth in Custody.



Resources:

Access the [desktop guide](#).

Registration Open for Global Youth Justice Training

On June 16-18, 2015, [Global Youth Justice](#) will host its [11th Global Youth Justice Training Institute](#) in Cape Cod, MA. Participants will learn strategies to enhance juvenile diversion programs—teen, peer, youth, and student courts and peer juries. The agenda includes peer-to-peer training sessions on recruiting/training volunteers, grants and funding, increasing juvenile referrals, community partnerships, wrap-around services, and substance abuse screening and treatment. A half-day grant writing and resource session will also be offered.



Resources:

[Register](#) for the conference.

SAMHSA, MacArthur Announce Diversion Program for Youth with Behavioral Health Needs

The [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#) and the [John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation](#) have announced the 2015–16 Integrated Policy Academy-Action Network Initiative. They will select as many as four states to improve policies and practices to divert justice-involved youth who have behavioral health disorders to community-based services. The [National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice](#) at [Policy Research Associates](#) and the [Technical Assistance Collaborative](#) will coordinate this initiative.

Resources:

[Apply](#) by February 6, 2015.

NIJ Announces Funding To Study the Use of Research in the Criminal Justice Field

The [National Institute of Justice](#) (NIJ) is accepting applications for its fiscal year 2015 [Social Science Research on Implementation, Dissemination, and Translation](#) solicitation. NIJ seeks proposals for funding projects to study how criminal justice practitioners and policymakers use research in their decisionmaking processes and how they implement evidence-based programs or practices. NIJ proposes two distinct research activities under this solicitation. Applications are due by April 9, 2015.

Resources:

Visit [NIJ's funding](#) webpage for current and upcoming grant opportunities.

OJJDP Updates Statistical Briefing Book

OJJDP has updated its [Statistical Briefing Book](#) (SBB). Developed by the [National Center for Juvenile Justice](#), SBB offers easy online access to statistics on a variety of juvenile justice topics.

The following updates have recently been posted to the SBB:

[Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics](#) now includes data through 2012 on national, state, and county arrest estimates. Users can choose among displays of arrest counts and arrest rates for juveniles, adults, or combined data. Displays present arrest statistics for 29 detailed offense categories.

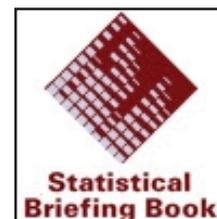
[Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts](#) now includes state and county juvenile court case counts for delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases between 1997 and 2011.

FAQs on the characteristics of [children living in poverty](#) (2013); high school completion and dropout rates (2012); [juvenile arrests](#) and [juvenile arrest rate trends](#) through 2012; and [juvenile suicide victims](#), [juvenile homicide victims](#), and [juvenile homicide offenders](#) through 2012.

Resources:

Access the [OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book](#).

Keep up with the OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).



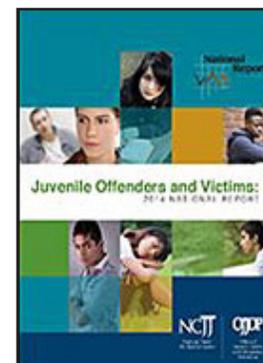
National Report on Juvenile Offenders and Victims Now Available

The [National Center for Juvenile Justice](#), the research division of the [National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges](#), has released "[Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report](#)." This OJJDP-funded report presents data and research on juvenile offending and victimization and explores the juvenile justice system's response. The report includes comprehensive information on juvenile population characteristics, juvenile victims, juvenile offenders, juvenile justice system structure and process, law enforcement and juvenile crime, juvenile offenders in court, and juvenile offenders in corrections. This is the fourth report in a series on juvenile crime, juvenile victimization, and the juvenile justice system.

Resources:

[View or download](#) the full report or [request a print copy](#).

Visit [OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book](#) to access additional statistics on a variety of juvenile justice topics.



This publication is produced monthly at the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research at Shippensburg University. Guest articles are always welcome; please submit them by e-mail.

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