

Attachment 2

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

1. System Description

A. Structure and Function of Juvenile Justice System

Pennsylvania's juvenile justice process is governed by the provisions of Act 333 of 1972, the Juvenile Act, 42 Pa. C.S. Section 6301 *et seq.* Since its original passage, the Act has been amended numerous times. Two important amendments, Act 1977-41 and Act 1991-9, are concerned with federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) regulations. Act 1977-41 diverts status offenders from the juvenile justice system and makes it unlawful to hold juveniles in adult jails. Act 1991-9 incorporates federal jail removal regulations pertaining to police facilities.

In 1995, a Special Legislative Session called by then Governor Tom Ridge passed legislation that amended Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act by excluding from the definition of "delinquent act" and subjecting to criminal prosecution:

- juveniles age 15 or older at the time of the alleged conduct who have committed designated felonies (rape; involuntary deviate sexual intercourse; aggravated assault; robbery; aggravated indecent assault; kidnapping; voluntary manslaughter and an attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit murder or any of these crimes) involving the use of a deadly weapon; and
- juveniles age 15 or older at the time of the alleged conduct who have previously been adjudicated delinquent on the basis of any of the designated felonies.

The Juvenile Act defines "delinquent act" as an act, which is designated as a crime under Pennsylvania or federal law, or a local ordinance or law of another state, if the act occurred in that state. The term "delinquent act" does not include the crime of murder; a summary offense—unless the youth fails to comply with a sentence imposed under a summary conviction; or a crime committed by a youth who previously has been convicted as an adult, or designated felonies if committed by a youth age 15 or older under the specific circumstances indicated in the 1995 legislation.

The Juvenile Act makes a distinction between a "delinquent child" and a "dependent child," both in terms of handling and definition. A "delinquent child" is defined as a youth, 10 years of age or older, whom the court has found to have committed a delinquent act and is in need of treatment, supervision or rehabilitation. A dependent child is defined as a youth who:

- is without proper parental care or control, subsistence, education as required by law or other care or control necessary for his/her physical, mental or emotional health or morals;
- has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;
- has been abandoned by his/her parents, guardian or other custodian;
- is without a parent, guardian or legal custodian;
- while subject to compulsory school attendance, is habitually and without justification truant from school;
- has committed a specific act or acts of habitual disobedience of the reasonable and lawful commands of his/her parent, guardian or other custodian and is ungovernable and found to be in need of care, treatment or supervision;
- is under the age of 10 years and has committed a delinquent act;
- has been formerly adjudicated dependent; is under the jurisdiction of the court, subject to its conditions or placements; and commits an act which is defined as ungovernable; or,
- has been referred pursuant to Section 6323 (relating to informal adjustment) and commits an act which is defined as ungovernable.

The new legislation also added language to the Juvenile Act that reflects a new purpose clause, which stresses the importance of programs that (1) protect the community; (2) hold the offender accountable; and (3) develop offender competencies. This purpose incorporates a philosophy known as Balanced and Restorative Justice that requires the system to serve three distinct clients: the community, the victim and the offender.

Court of Common Pleas

Pennsylvania's court system is county operated, consisting of 67 counties and 60 juvenile courts; seven (7) of which provide juvenile jurisdiction over two of the 67 counties. The responsibility for juvenile cases rests with the Court of Common Pleas. A juvenile court judge is elected to serve as both the judicial and administrative officer of the juvenile court. The role of the juvenile court judge includes the administration of juvenile probation, direction of court processes and standards, and determination of delinquency/dependency. The judge has full and final authority in determining the appropriate level of supervision and treatment services required to fulfill the mandates of the Juvenile Act, regardless of time and/or cost.

With two exceptions, the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over all youths under age 18. Original jurisdiction is always under the criminal court if the youth is accused of murder; if he/she previously has been convicted as an adult for a felony offense; if he/she is age 15 or older and has committed designated felony offenses involving the use of a deadly weapon; or is age 15 or older and has a previous

delinquency adjudication for one or more designated offenses under the provisions of the 1995 amendment to the Juvenile Act. In addition, youths between ages 14 and 18 subject to procedural safeguards, may be transferred to criminal court for trial if the judge feels there are reasonable grounds to believe the youth is not amenable to treatment as a juvenile, under the provisions of Section 6355 of the Juvenile Act.

County Juvenile Probation Department

The juvenile probation department and its officers serve as the primary point of contact as a juvenile moves through the system, from intake through discharge. The activities of the juvenile probation officer center around the process of investigation, intake/detention decisions, needs/risks assessments, disposition recommendations, supervision, counseling and aftercare services of the juvenile offender. The juvenile probation officer fills a key role both before and after a case reaches the juvenile court judge. A youth need not be adjudicated by the court, but may be handled informally by the probation department. The scope of the juvenile probation office is twofold—operating both as a social service agency for the counseling of troubled youths and as the vehicle by which the court provides supervision of delinquents after adjudication.

Juvenile probation services vary greatly from one county to the next. The number of staff and the caseload per probation officer are greatly affected by the size and wealth of the county. Smaller counties generally maintain a small staff consisting of one or two people who are likely to handle both adult and juvenile cases. Juvenile probation staff complements range in size from approximately 200 officers in Philadelphia to one-person operations in the more rural jurisdictions. There are more than 1,300 juvenile probation officers statewide.

Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children, Youth and Families

As one of the offices in the Department of Public Welfare (DPW), the Office of Children, Youth and Families (OCYF) is responsible for planning, licensing, inspection, funding, policy and regulation development. The office provides technical assistance to a wide range of public and private programs that serve the needs of abused, neglected, dependent and delinquent youths. Under the Articles of the Public Welfare Code, DPW is mandated to inspect, approve and license all secure detention centers, residential placement facilities and privately, owned and operated children and youth programs.

A youth placed in a Youth Development Center (YDC)/Youth Forestry Camp (YFC) must have been adjudicated delinquent for an act committed prior to his/her 18th birthday. The Juvenile Act states that if a youth is found to be delinquent, the court may commit that youth... “to an institution operated by DPW.” To ensure compliance with DPW regulatory standards and program quality, DPW’s Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services annually conducts a formal review of each facility. Admissions to secure care units are coordinated through the State Court Unit, while commitments to the Loysville YDC and YFCs are arranged through the on-site facility intake officer. BJJS also employs court liaison specialists to assist juvenile courts in determining the most appropriate placements

for youths. The liaisons are familiar with the broad range of services provided by public and private agencies and are particularly helpful in placement alternatives for hard-to-place youths.

The system provides residential programs for the most serious and violent adjudicated juvenile offenders. Consistent with Balanced and Restorative Justice, juveniles are provided supervision, care and rehabilitation while embracing victims' rights and community safety and protection. The role of state facilities in the provision of services is further defined in The Juvenile Act. To complement existing services, facilities have developed specialized programs to serve sex offenders, drug and alcohol abusers and emotionally disturbed youths.

The YDC/YFC system is comprised of nine individual facilities located throughout the state. Commonwealth employees operate eight facilities, while one is operated by a private agency under contract with DPW. The system provides juvenile offenders both secure and non-secure treatment with an overall capacity of 650 beds.

Secure programs combine the benefits of treatment and rehabilitative services with the security, supervision and control of a juvenile facility. Program services are provided by counselors, youth aides, social workers, recreational specialists, teachers and psychologists. Youths who are committed to a secure program are violent and/or serious offenders who have most likely had prior institutional placements. Secure programs are highly structured and exercise substantial external control of individual behavior through strict adherence to institutional rules and firm confrontation of problematic behavior. Admission criteria for secure facilities have been established in conjunction with the juvenile court.

Non-secure programs operate in a less structured atmosphere, but remain committed to the concept of community safety and protection. Emphasis is placed on freedom with responsibility. Greater opportunity is provided for youths to make their own decisions under staff guidance. Youths committed to these programs are presumed able to conduct themselves reasonably in a less restrictive environment. Youths are provided job opportunities, educational and cultural trips and other off-ground activities as rewards for progress. These opportunities vary according to the degree of security required by each facility.

The treatment of youths is guided by the Master Case Planning System (MCPS). Within the framework of Balanced and Restorative Justice, this system focuses on three tasks: (1) ensure accountability on the part of the resident and staff to the victim, community, court and family; (2) ensure maximum participation of families, courts, victims, communities, and facility staff in the development of competency-based intervention plan; and (3) ensure procedural consistency within all facilities.

Educational programming is arranged by the Department of Education, Bureau of Correction Education. Educational diagnostic testing precedes all academic placements and is used in the development of an Individual Education Plan for each youth. Each facility receives a minimum of 180 days of education per year. Instruction is provided through contracts with local intermediate units, school districts, or approved private education programs. Academic and vocational curriculums are provided with specific courses tailored to meet the needs and abilities of each student. In addition, the facilities commonly offer life survival skills, GED preparation, computer science, auto body, welding, small engine repair, and remedial and special education.

This emphasis is supported by Act 148 of 1976, which amended the Public Welfare Code by mandating state reimbursement levels to counties for the provision of services to dependent and delinquent children and youths and their families. Act 148 encouraged counties to provide more community-based services for children and youths and their families rather than relying on institutional services, which are often more restrictive and costly. This is accomplished through the following percentages of state reimbursement for community-based services:

• Adoption Services:	100%
• Shelter Care:	90%
• Emergency In-Home Services:	80%
• Foster Care:	80%
• Community Residential Care:	80%
• Supervised Independent Living:	80%
• Community-Based Alternative Treatment Programs:	80%
• Institutional Services (except Detention):	60%
• Administrative Costs relating to Child Welfare:	60%
• Juvenile Detention:	50%

The overall objectives of Act 148 are as follows:

- to encourage counties to expand the range of services provided to children and youths and their families;
- to provide financial incentives for the provision of community-based services and disincentives for institutional care;
- to encourage local planning and coordination of service provision; and
- to assist county commissioners/administration in managing the number of out-of-home placements.

Through Act 148, most youth service agencies/organizations became a part of the formal juvenile justice system. Through the contracted services provided by the private children and youth social service agencies, these service providers—although not originally part of the formal juvenile justice system—became an extension of the system. Many of these

private agencies have received start-up funding through the JJDP A Formula Grant Program. This funding has enabled the agencies to provide new and innovative programs until “per diem” contracts with referring counties could be fully implemented.

County children and youth social service agencies are responsible for administering services provided through Act 148 funding. Services are provided directly by county employees (i.e., staff of the county agency), through contracts with private providers or by the YDCs and YFCs. Act 148 requires that counties submit to DPW annual estimates of the number of children, youths and families to be served and the cost of those services. Each fiscal year, counties receive allocations of state and federal funding from DPW. Counties receive advance quarterly payments and actual reimbursements for services based on the submission of an approved invoice at the end of each quarter.

Although county children and youth social service agencies have the administrative responsibility for providing services to delinquent youths and their families, the Juvenile Act requires the juvenile court system to determine what services are needed for adjudicated delinquents. The costs of services provided by probation officers are paid by the courts and are not reimbursed under Act 148 provisions. However, counties do receive some support for juvenile probation services through the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's grant-in-aid appropriation. The costs of direct services provided to delinquent youths are paid for by the county children and youth social service agencies from the funds allocated under Act 148.

Private Children and Youth Social Service Agencies

There are over 1,000 private children and youth social service agencies that are a significant component of Pennsylvania’s formal juvenile justice system. These agencies offer a series of activities and services, which provide care, supervision, treatment and rehabilitation for dependent and delinquent youths in 24-hour and non-24-hour settings. These services and activities may be provided in any of the following:

- 1 foster family homes;
- 2 secure and non-secure group residential facilities;
- 3 supervised independent living arrangements;
- 4 maternity homes;
- 5 outdoor experiential environments;
- 6 day treatment centers; and
- 7 alternative treatment programs.

Secure Detention and Detention Alternatives

While preserving the family unit is a juvenile justice system goal, the system also acts to ensure public safety and the best interests of the juvenile. If returning a juvenile to his/her parents or guardians prior to adjudication poses a threat to the juvenile, the public or the crime victim, the juvenile may be held in either secure detention or an alternative to secure detention.

The use of secure detention alternatives is governed by the Juvenile Court Standards which state that “in every situation in which the use of secure detention is to be considered, judges, masters and probation officers must first consider and give preference to alternatives to secure detention which could substantially reduce the risk of flight by the child and/or reduce the risk of danger to the child or the community.” Secure detention alternatives include such options as in-home detention, electronic monitoring, placement with a relative, foster care, shelter care or placement in a licensed facility.

Per the provisions of Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Act, if an alternative to secure detention does not provide the needed level of secure supervision, the youth can be placed in pre-adjudicatory secure detention if:

- 1 such detention is necessary to protect the person or property of others;
- 2 such detention is necessary to protect the person or property of the child;
- 3 the child may abscond or be removed from the jurisdiction of the court; and/or
- 4 there is no parent, guardian or custodian able to supervise, care for and return the child to court when required.

Upon disposition, a juvenile may be returned to a detention center to wait for an opening in an appropriate residential facility. Although secure detention is designed for pre-adjudicatory and short-term stays, up to 30% of the state’s detention population at any one point in time can be comprised of adjudicated youths awaiting placement openings.

Pennsylvania has 21 secure detention centers for alleged or adjudicated delinquents, ages 10 through 17 or those past their 18th birthday still retaining the legal status of a juvenile. The detention centers are required by the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare (DPW) regulations to provide, at a minimum, the following:

1. a standard of care which ensures meeting daily needs relating to personal hygiene, nutrition and clothing;
2. education and recreational services appropriate for the individual youth’s level of achievement and development;
3. an environment that creates a sense of security in youths by providing protection from abuse by other youths or staff; and
4. a maximum of wholesome contacts and relationships with the community, family and significant others.

In addition to holding a juvenile, the detention center is required to provide diagnostic and assessment services. Some detention centers may provide medical and dental examinations and educational programs. The Juvenile Detention Centers Association of Pennsylvania (JDCAP) has developed and published performance-based Juvenile Detention Program Standards to guide the provision of services to all youths held in detention centers. These standards address the following nine areas: Safety, Security and Control; Health Services; Education; Recreation; Family Support and Interaction; Food Services; Therapeutic Services; Diagnostic Services; and Staff Development.

Additional criteria restricting the use of detention were set forth in the 1986 Consent Decree of Coleman v. Stanziani. This decision affected all counties except Philadelphia where detention decisions are governed by the conditions set forth in the Santiago Consent Decree. Although the Coleman Decree expired in 1996, the new standards continue to be enforced by the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) as a condition for county participation in the grant-in-aid program. The JCJC also provides training for all new county juvenile probation officers, which includes the presentation of information designed to help county juvenile probation departments in making consistent, fair and accurate decisions regarding the use of detention.

Law Enforcement

In addition to the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), Pennsylvania has nearly 1,300 local law enforcement agencies that work in collaboration with county juvenile probation and county children and youth offices, to ensure Pennsylvania's youth are receiving appropriate services and treatment upon entering the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC)

The JCJC is the primary state agency that oversees juvenile probation services. The Commission is made up of nine judges nominated by the Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. Act 717 of December 21, 1959, created the JCJC and empowered it with the following duties:

- to advise the juvenile court judges of the Commonwealth in all matters pertaining to the proper care and maintenance of delinquent youths;
- to examine the administrative methods and judicial procedure used in juvenile courts throughout the state, establish standards and make recommendations to the courts;
- to examine the personnel practices and employment standards used in probation offices in the Commonwealth, establish standards and make recommendations to the courts; and
- to collect, compile and publish such statistical and other data as may be needed to accomplish reasonable and efficient administration of the juvenile courts.

In addition to the above duties, the JCJC administers the grant-in-aid program, which financially assists county juvenile probation efforts. The JCJC also developed statewide standards governing such areas as juvenile probation services, training, aftercare, specialized intensive probation, judicial review for children in placement, juvenile court records, secure detention, intake, juvenile court MIS, restitution/community service, etc. These standards have had a significant impact on improving the quality of services within the Commonwealth's juvenile court system. All 67 counties have adopted the standards, participate in training and participate in the statewide statistical program.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD)

The PCCD was created by Act 274 of 1978 to undertake statewide responsibility for criminal and juvenile justice planning, coordination and policy analysis. In this capacity, PCCD functions as the central source of planning, statistical analysis and program development for the improvement of the Commonwealth's criminal and juvenile justice system and provides data analysis, research and legislative recommendations to the Governor's Office and the General Assembly.

Commission membership includes representatives from all facets of the justice system, the General Assembly and knowledgeable private citizens. The Commission meets on a quarterly basis to set policy and direction for staff activities, as well as approve all awards of state and federal grant funds administered by the PCCD. Advice and input are provided through a variety of sources including its various committees. The committees provide oversight to agency efforts in their specified areas of responsibility and advise the Commission as it develops grant funding priorities and strategies. An organizational outline of the PCCD appears in the last section of this plan, which discusses the JJDP staffing of the federal formula funds.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee (JJDP)

Pursuant to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, each state must establish a State Advisory Group (SAG) on Juvenile Justice to receive Title II Formula Grant funds. Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee (JJDP) serves as the official juvenile justice planning, coordinating and policy-setting body under the Governor of Pennsylvania. The Committee has responsibility for developing a comprehensive long-range plan and related policies for the state's juvenile justice system as well as for setting priorities for juvenile justice projects supported by the Commission's various funding streams.

1. A description of the state's process for gathering juvenile justice information and data across state agencies and how the state makes this information available across agencies and incorporates the data into its comprehensive 3-year plan and annual updates.

The Pennsylvania State Advisory Group, the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Committee (JJDP), has established the sharing of accurate and complete information between youth serving agencies as a priority. This sharing of information is vital to the effective identification, control, supervision and treatment of juvenile offenders. Pennsylvania has made great strides in facilitating the sharing of information among juvenile courts and law enforcement agencies:

- The statewide Justice Network (JNET) has been developed into a secure "virtual single system" for sharing of justice information by authorized users.

- The Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) is providing juvenile history record information to authorized users in juvenile and adult probation departments, law enforcement agencies, District Attorneys' offices, the Department of Corrections, and the PA Board of Probation and Parole, and has the capability to furnish juvenile history record information directly to the Pennsylvania State Police Central Repository.
- The Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS), now in use in 62 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, contains case-level information and provides the means for reporting through JTS to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

A specific barrier that has been encountered in implementing a coordinated information sharing system includes the requirement that juveniles need not be fingerprinted unless they are adjudicated delinquent on a misdemeanor or felony offense or the case is transferred for criminal prosecution. In certain jurisdictions, this results in the juvenile records not being submitted in a timely manner to the Central Repository or never being submitted at all if the fingerprints are never taken. Overall, Pennsylvania has found that the sharing of information depends as much on clear legal authorization and specific interagency agreements as on computer networks and file transfer protocols.

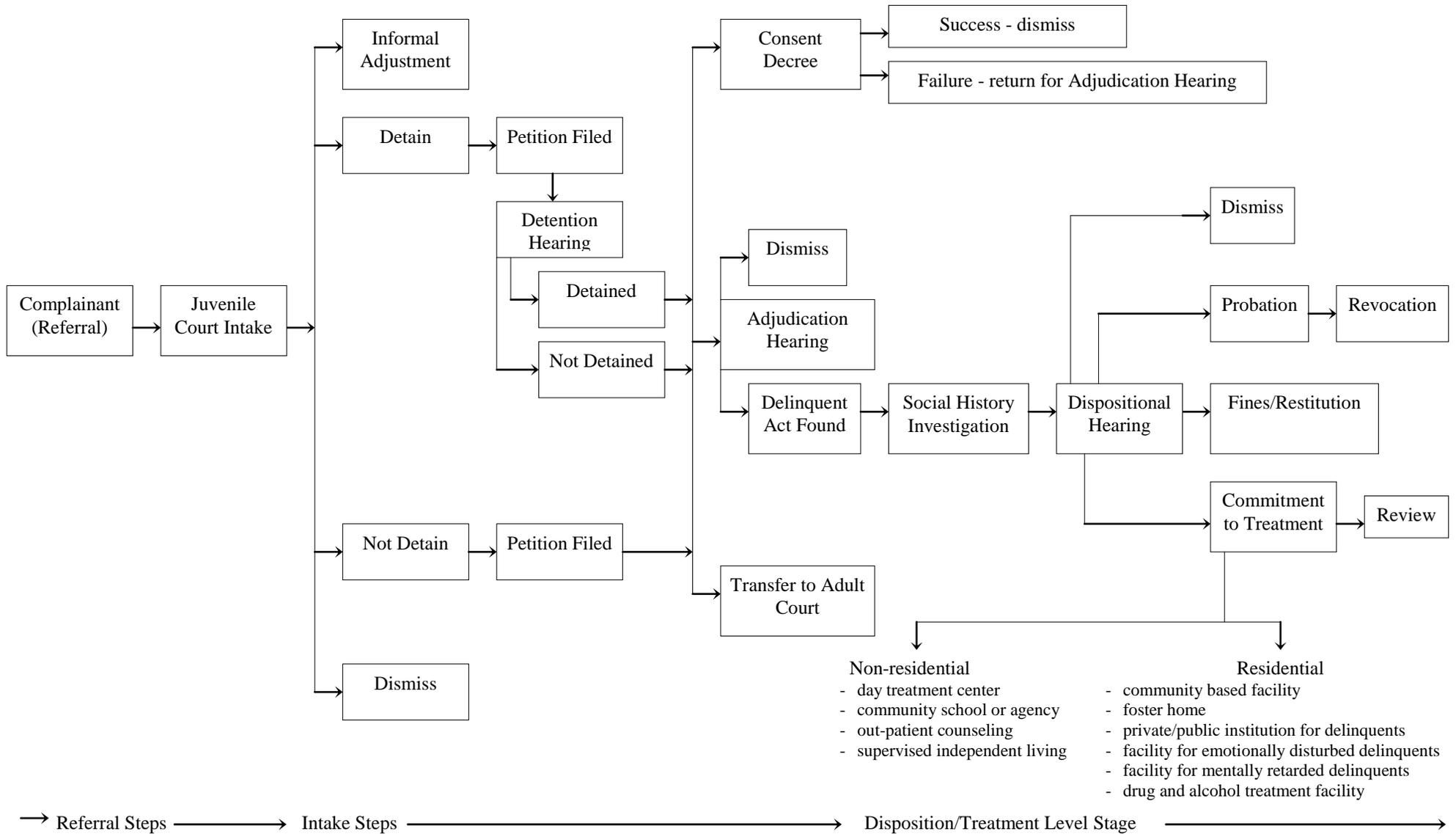
. System Flow

A youth's first contact with the juvenile justice system is most likely to be through the police. Depending upon the circumstances, the police officer can:

- (1) waive and/or release the youth, or
- (2) take the youth to the station; and
 - a) release to the parent(s), or
 - b) refer to a social service agency, another police agency, the district magistrate, adult criminal court or juvenile court intake

The chart on the following page depicts the course of a youth's movement through the juvenile justice system once he/she is arrested or referred for service in Pennsylvania.

Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart



Source: Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency

2. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs

A. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

(1) Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type, Gender, Age and Race

Property Offenses

Year	M	F	Age 11 - 12	Age 13 - 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	White	Black	Hispanic	Other Ethnic	Total Juveniles Arrested
2005	14,322	4,710	1,772	4,818	3,637	3,997	4,594	13,401	5,486	1,438	145	19,032
2006	15,031	4,525	1,725	4,928	3,886	4,115	4,703	13,591	5,830	1,519	131	19,556
2007	9,404	4,345	851	3,083	2,889	3,167	3,686	8,818	4,809	1,009	122	13,749

Source: Pennsylvania State Police: Uniform Crime Reports.

Since 2005, there has been a 28% decrease in the total number of juveniles arrested for property type offenses. The total number of male offenders has also experienced a decline over the three -year span with the percentage of male offenders decreasing by 35%. The majority of offenses continue to be committed by white males who are 17 years of age.

Person Offenses

Year	M	F	Age 11 - 12	Age 13 - 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	White	Black	Hispanic	Other Ethnic	Total Juveniles Arrested
2005	10,086	3,703	1,308	3,683	2,748	3,053	2,889	7,313	6,417	1,241	52	13,789
2006	10,584	3,862	1,275	3,718	2,889	3,315	3,155	7,500	6,908	1,439	58	14,446
2007	10,451	1,898	1,024	3,193	2,513	2,702	2,781	7,216	5,081	1,051	52	12,349

Source: Pennsylvania State Police: Uniform Crime Reports.

Since 2005, there has been an 11% decrease in the total number of juveniles arrested for person related offenses, with a 15% decrease from 2006. The number of female offenders appears to be on the decline.

Drug and Alcohol Offenses

Year	M	F	Age 11 - 12	Age 13 - 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	White	Black	Hispanic	Other Ethnic	Total Juveniles Arrested
2005	10,914	4,000	95	1,377	2,486	4,179	6,758	11,565	3,284	798	65	14,914
2006	11,588	4,182	119	1,406	2,672	4,529	7,027	12,122	3,555	882	92	15,770
2007	11,881	4,327	101	1,409	2,502	4,481	7,703	12,712	3,421	933	75	16,208

Source: Pennsylvania State Police: Uniform Crime Reports.

Over the last three years, there has been a slight increase (8%) in the total number of juveniles arrested for drug and alcohol related offenses. The most significant increases have been made among juveniles age 17 (13%), whites (10%) and juveniles who are of the Hispanic ethnicity (15%).

Other Offenses

(Runaway, Curfew, Prostitution, Disorderly Conduct, Weapons etc.)

Year	M	F	Age 11 - 12	Age 13 - 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	White	Black	Hispanic	Other Ethnic	Total Juveniles Arrested
2005	43,385	16,222	4,304	13,792	12,257	14,491	14,317	31,205	27,881	5,917	521	59,607
2006	45,313	17,007	4,068	14,022	12,849	15,401	15,590	31,787	30,035	6,140	496	62,320
2007	41,049	15,662	4,013	12,510	11,279	13,894	14,555	30,158	26,133	6,331	419	57,711

Source: Pennsylvania State Police: Uniform Crime Reports.

There has been a slight decrease in the total number of juveniles arrested for offenses other than Property and of Person (3%) since 2005, with the greatest decrease occurring between the 2006 to 2007 years (7%). Over the three-year period there have also been slight decreases in all categories except Hispanic, which experienced an increase of 7% since 2005. The most significant decrease has been by Other Ethnic backgrounds (20%).

Since 2003, juvenile arrests have decreased by over 3%. As reflected below, from 2006 to 2007, juvenile arrests decreased by 4.9%, resulting in the lowest rate of juvenile arrests during the five-year period.

Juvenile Arrests Compared to Total Arrests

Year	Total Arrests	Juvenile Arrests	Percent
2003	446,770	108,795	24.4%
2004	465,148	108,653	23.4%
2005	467,236	107,162	22.9%
2006	481,552	111,315	23.1%
2007	488,328	105,931	21.6%

Source: Pennsylvania State Police: Uniform Crime Reports.

In 2007, juveniles accounted for substantial portions of all arrests for the following offenses: arson (47.7%), robbery (29.2%), motor vehicle theft (28.9%); burglary (25.1%); and larceny/theft (22.2%). Of Part I offenses, almost one-half of all juvenile arrests were made for arson (47.7%); and more than one-half (76.9%) of juvenile arrests were made for arson and robbery combined.

The following table reflects juvenile arrests for violent offenses (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault). During 2007, the highest number of violent crime arrests was 3,001 for aggravated assault, followed in descending order by robbery with 2,139 arrests, forcible rape with 217 arrests, murder and non-negligent manslaughter with 52 arrests, and negligent manslaughter with 3 arrests. Data further shows that juveniles account for about 21.3% of all violent crime arrests. Since the overall occurrence of violent juvenile crime remains a critical issue, it will continue to be discussed as a funding priority.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests*

Year	Total	Juveniles	Percent	% of Total Arrests for All Offenses	Arrests per 1,000 Juveniles
2003	23,204	4,901	21.1%	4.5%	3.55
2004	24,438	5,127	20.9%	4.7%	3.72
2005	25,147	5,695	22.6%	5.3%	3.71
2006	26,312	5,782	21.9%	5.2%	3.71
2007	25,439	5,428	21.3%	5.1%	3.70

Source: Pennsylvania State Police: Uniform Crime Reports.

*Violent offenses include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Juvenile arrests for both drug and alcohol-related offenses experienced little change from 2003 through 2007. Drug abuse arrests continue to be lower than alcohol-related arrests. During the five-year period, arrests for drug abuse appear to rise slightly every other year with 2007 data showing a slight decrease of less than 2%. Since 2003, alcohol-related arrests gradually declined until 2006, which experienced a slight increase. However 2007 data shows a decrease of 1%. Drug and alcohol prevention/intervention and/or treatment services remain a valuable component to projects under consideration for juvenile justice funding.

Juvenile Drug/Alcohol-Related Arrests

	Drug Abuse (Sale/Possession)		Alcohol-Related*	
	Number of Arrests	% of Arrests for All Offenses	Number of Arrests	% of Arrests for All Offenses
2003	6,757	6.2%	9,023	8.3%
2004	6,818	6.3%	8,836	8.1%
2005	6,637	6.2%	8,829	8.2%
2006	6,800	6.1%	9,582	8.6%
2007	6,712	6.3%	9,500	8.9%

Source: Pennsylvania State Police: Uniform Crime Reports.

The majority of juvenile arrestees continue to be referred to the district court and juvenile court/probation. During the past five years, release by police has gradually increased while referrals to Juvenile Court/Probation experienced a decrease. Referrals to welfare and other social service agencies remain relatively low and consistent. Since 2003, waivers to criminal court have been at or below 0.6%. Collaboration between systems and agencies is always a strong discussion point when setting funding priorities.

The current data on juvenile drug/alcohol use is difficult to analyze. Although the data shows a high number of alcohol-related arrests, most are summary offenses that are handled by the district justice rather than the juvenile court. Meaningful analysis is further complicated by the fact that programs serving dependent and delinquent youths do so under a variety of state agencies' funding streams and licensing requirements. This translates into data collection that reflects "dollars spent" rather than actual number of youths served due to drug/alcohol use/offenses.

Drug-Alcohol Treatment Admissions for Youths 18 and Under

Fiscal Year	Total Admission	Youth Admission	Percent
2002-2003	74,281	6,466	8.7%
2003-2004	86,908	7,503	9.0%
2004-2005	92,224	7,108	7.7%
2005-2006	92,115	6,634	7.2%
2006-2007	86,492	6,644	7.6%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Office of Drug and Alcohol Programs.

Juvenile Arrests and Referrals

Year	Number of Arrests	Handled by Police and Released	Referred To:			
			Juvenile Court/ Probation*	Welfare Agencies	Other Police Agencies	Criminal/Adult Court**
						197 (0.6%) waivers to criminal court
2003	108,795	32,833 (30.2%)	39,857 (36.6%)	376 (0.3%)	307 (0.3%)	35,422 (32.6%) ----- 167 (0.5%) waivers to criminal court
2004	108,653	34,422 (31.7%)	37,981 (35%)	228 (0.2%)	256 (0.2%)	35,766 (32.9%) ----- 172 (.4%) waivers to criminal court
2005	107,162	36,121 (33.7%)	35,871 (33.5%)	232 (.2%)	303 (.3%)	34,635 (32.3%) ----- 177 (.5%) waivers to criminal court
2006	111,315	37,363 (33.6%)	36,848 (33.1%)	244 (.2%)	582 (.5%)	36,278 (32.6%) ----- 154 (.4%) waivers to criminal court
2007	105,931	33,024 (31.2%)	36,243 (34.2%)	283 (.3%)	663 (.6%)	35,728 (33.7%) ----- 175 (.4%) waivers to criminal court

Source: Pennsylvania State Police: Uniform Crime Reports.

*This number includes all cases referred to Juvenile Court, not merely those referred and processed by the court.

**Includes referrals to district magistrate for specified summary offenses, i.e., underage drinking, shoplifting, etc

(2) Number of Dispositions (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Year	M	F	Age 10-11	Age 12-13	Age 14-15	Age 16-17	Age 18 & Older	White	Black	Asian	Other Ethnic	Total Juveniles Referred
2004	33,602	9,931	939	4,816	12,868	19,648	5,230	25,764	16,506	355	908	43,533
2005	34,494	11,010	847	4,670	13,605	21,030	5,341	26,857	17,661	360	626	45,504
2006	33,450	10,489	760	4,340	13,225	20,758	4,844	25,099	18,172	303	365	43,939

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions.

In 2005, there was an increase in all categories listed including the total number of juveniles referred to Juvenile Court, which increased 4%. However in 2006, each of these categories slightly decreased, with the exception of black offenders which slightly increased by 3%. Despite the decreases in 2006, the greatest number of juveniles referred have remained consistent; white males ages 16 to 17.

(3) Number of Cases Handled Informally and Formally.

There were 45,759 delinquency-related dispositions in Pennsylvania during 2007. Probation and consent decree were the most frequently utilized form of disposition (18.8%) followed in descending order by informal adjustment (14.2%), placement (7.7%), complaint withdrawn (7.6%), warned and/or counseled (6.1%), fines and costs (4.6%) and dismissed not substantiated (4.3%). All remaining dispositions totaled 17.5%. The disposition of transferred to criminal court continues to be less than .4% of the total. The table below reflects that the four most frequently utilized juvenile court dispositions account for two-thirds of the total dispositions.

Frequently Utilized Dispositions

Year	Total Dispositions	Probation*	Informal Adjustment	Placements	Consent Decree
2003	41,036	8,883 (21.6%)	5,167 (12.6%)	5,701 (13.9%)	5,937 (14.5%)
2004	43,533	8,142 (18.7%)	6,814 (15.7%)	3,471 (8.0%)	7,615 (17.5%)
2005	45,504	8,153 (17.9%)	6,660 (14.6%)	3,487 (7.7%)	7,834 (17.2%)
2006	43,939	8,067 (18.4%)	6,855 (15.6%)	3,678 (8.4%)	7,492 (17.1%)
2007	45,759	8,622 (18.8%)	6,496 (14.2%)	3,529 (7.7%)	8,610 (18.8%)

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions.

*Includes probation day treatment.

Cases Handled Informally

Year	Informal Adjustment	Fines and Costs	Warned/ Case Closed	Other	Total Informal Dispositions	% of Total Dispositions
2004	6,199	1,561	2,442	4,282	14,484	33%
2005	6,534	3,175	2,273	5,994	17,976	40%
2006	6,765	2,849	1,763	5,666	17,043	39%

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions.

Although the total number of informal dispositions experienced a significant increase (19%) in 2005. Since 2004, the number of Informal Adjustments continues to increase (8%) while declines have been reported across other categories.

Cases Handled Formally

Year	Probation	Consent Decree	Placement	Other	Total Formal Dispositions	% of Total Dispositions
2004	8,095	6,259	3,458	11,237	29,049	67%
2005	8,136	6,498	3,476	9,418	27,528	60%
2006	8,048	6,177	3,653	9,018	26,896	61%

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions.

Over the past three years, the total number of Formal Dispositions has steadily declined, resulting in a 7% decrease since 2004. Those cases in which juveniles have been court-ordered to placement have slightly increased over the three-year span by a margin of 5%. Despite a 4% increase in juveniles placed on Consent Decree from 2004 to 2005, there has been a 5% decrease in 2006.

(4) Number of Delinquent and Status Offenders Admitted to Juvenile Detention Facilities, Adult Jails and Adult Lock-Ups.

Number of Delinquent Offenders Admitted to Juvenile Detention Facilities, Adult Jails and Adult Lock-Ups

Year	Secure Detention	Total Delinquent Offenders
2005	18,968	38,736
2006	19,688	37,162
2007	18,967	33,823

Source: Pennsylvania Compliance Monitoring Reports

Number of Status Offenders Admitted to Juvenile Detention Facilities, Adult Jails and Adult Lock-Ups

Year	Secure Detention	Adult Jail	Adult Lock-up
2005	13	0	0
2006	9	0	0
2007	10	0	0

Source: Pennsylvania Compliance Monitoring Reports

Since 2005 the total number of delinquent offenders has steadily decreased by 13%. Although the number of delinquent offenders admitted to secure detention experienced a 4% increase in 2006, 2007 data shows admissions declined 4% from the previous year and less than 1% from 2005.

Pennsylvania has continued to ensure that status offenders are not being admitted to adult jails and lock-ups. The number of status offenders being admitted to secure detention facilities continues to remain an issue. Since 2004, the number of status offenders admitted to juvenile detention facilities has decreased drastically by 45%. Despite this large decrease, Pennsylvania remains committed to working toward the elimination of status offenders being admitted to these types of facilities.

Detention admission data is extracted from a central database of information provided by each secure detention facility with the exception of Philadelphia. Due to different reporting procedures, Philadelphia’s detention admissions are listed separately. As shown in the following table, total detention admissions changed slightly during the five-year period. However, as a percent of all delinquency cases, less than 50% of the cases continue to be admitted to detention.

Juvenile Secure Detention*

Year	Total Delinquency Dispositions	Total Detention Admissions	Detention Admissions (excluding Philadelphia)	Detention Admissions Philadelphia
2003	41,036	19,451 (47.4%)	13,923 (33.9%)	5,528 (13.5%)
2004	43,533	19,565 (44.9%)	14,037 (32.2%)	5,528 (12.7%)
2005	45,504	19,158 (42.1%)	13,685 (30.0%)	5,473 (12.0%)
2006	43,939	19,697 (44.8%)	14,110 (32.1%)	5,587 (12.7%)
2007	45,759	19,169 (41.8%)	13,431 (29.3%)	5,738 (12.5%)

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions.

*Several detention experiences may be linked to one case.

(5) Other Social, Economic, Legal, and Organizational Conditions Considered Relevant to Delinquency Prevention Programming.

The data and information presented in this section covers the five-year period of 2003-2007. Data for 2008 was not available at the time this plan was prepared. *Please note that DMC data for 2007 was not available for this report, therefore DMC statistics will cover the period up until 2006.*

The section begins with data that compares juvenile arrests to total arrests, followed by juvenile arrests for violent crimes and juvenile arrests for drug and/or alcohol-related offenses. Additional data reflects how arrested juveniles were referred within the system. Due to changes in Pennsylvania’s Uniform Crime Report format for juvenile arrests, race figures, by offense and gender, were not available at the time this Plan was prepared. However, the race percentages for all juvenile arrests offenses in 2007 were: white

(60.1%), black (40.0%), Indian (<0.1%) and Asian (0.6 %.). Hispanic youths accounted for 9.5% of all juvenile arrests. More extensive data relative to minority arrests and confinement is presented in the DMC section, Attachment 3.

(1) Juvenile Population

The estimated state population reflected below shows very little change in total and juvenile populations during the five-year period.

Year	Total State Population	Juvenile Population (Ages 10-17)	Juvenile Population as Percent of Total Population
2002	12,335,091	1,378,710	11.2%
2003	12,365,455	1,378,819	11.2%
2004	12,406,292	1,378,189	11.1%
2005	12,429,616	1,379,045	11.1%
2006	12,440,621	1,380,028	11.1%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health: Vital Statistics.

(2) Juvenile Employment

As reflected below, the juvenile employment/unemployment rates reflect that the majority of youths in the labor force are employed.

Year	Juvenile Labor Force	Number and Percent of Youths in Labor Force	
		Employed	Unemployed
2003	316,000	269,000 (85.1%)	47,000 (14.9%)
2004	337,000	275,000 (81.6%)	62,000 (18.4%)
2005	325,000	276,000 (84.9%)	49,000 (15.0%)
2006	310,000	267,000 (86.1%)	43,000 (13.9%)
2007	320,000	273,000 (85.3%)	47,000 (14.6%)

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

(3) Violence and Weapon Possession in Public Schools

Prior to 1996, formal data documenting overall school violence and weapon possession was not available. However, Act 26 of 1995 was signed into law by the Governor to specifically address violence and weapon possession in Pennsylvania's schools. The Act also established the Office of Safe Schools within the Pennsylvania Department of Education and requires that public schools report all incidents involving violence and weapon possession on school property to the Office. Data is collected from all school districts, intermediate units and area vocational technical schools. Incidents occurring in kindergarten through grade 12 are included in the reports. Further breakdown by age or grade is not available at this time.

When comparing the figures in the following chart, it should be noted that the reporting process began during the 1995-96 school year resulting in significant under-reporting for

that period. During the following years, schools were still implementing new local reporting and data collection procedures. Currently, schools continued to establish and refine data collection policies and procedures.

Recent reports indicate that since some incidents involve formal legal proceedings or disciplinary hearings, final outcomes may not have been determined until after the report period. Although schools are provided an opportunity to revise their data, not all schools have the data collection process, which allows them to meet the deadline of the grace period.

Additionally, data on acts of violence should not be compared between school districts. Each school district, intermediate unit, charter school and vocational/technical school determines its own threshold for reporting incidents. This policy is consistent with school policies on discipline, where each school district establishes its own list of infractions and the sanctions imposed for each.

The following statewide data was extracted from annual reports, which also provide data relevant to individual county, district and school building. As the reporting and collection procedures become more reliable, such data will be a helpful source of information for considering future funding priorities and reviewing funding requests.

NOTE: The source of PCCD's data for this section, the Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), began excluding fighting and disorderly conduct data with its 2001-2002 annual report. The data previously submitted for the 2002-2005 has been amended herein to reflect that procedural change. It appears as though PDE has begun collecting this data again and therefore the 2005-2006 annual report data will reflect the abovementioned data in the chart below.

Violence and Weapon Possession in Pennsylvania's Public Schools by School Year

Number of:	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Incidents	26,987	22,831	66,974	72,769	82,267
Offenders	25,952	21,696	51,658	59,183	67,088
Firearms	47	73	42	28	39
Knives	1,728	2,030	2,177	2,147	2,023
Other Weapon	973	1,188	1,238	1,173	1,304
Assaults on Students	9,853	8,464	5,973	5,950	7,391
Assaults on Staff	2,365	2,839	2,759	2,262	2,714
Fighting	NA	NA	NA	10,309	8,218
Disorderly Conduct	NA	NA	NA	10,586	11,429
Bomb Threats	166	103	118	195	271
Law Enforcement Contacts	9,432	10,273	16,880	18,885	20,018
Arrests	4,841	5,245	11,991	12,106	12,918
In School Suspensions	NA	NA	NA	9,484	9,526
Out of School Suspensions	21,866	19,256	58,550	63,550	73,559

Expulsions less than one year				1,057	1,116
Expulsions of one year				689	587
Expulsions greater than one year				177	242
Other Sanction	NA	NA	NA	9,712	9,033
Assigned Alternative Education	2,476	1,810	5,663	7,117	7,809

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Office of Safe Schools; Violence and Weapon Possession Report.

(4) School Dropouts

School dropout figures among all ages have experienced little change during the five-year period. However, it is encouraging to see the rates have been on a consistent decline and most recent data reflects the dropout rate at its lowest (1.6%), well below the high of 3.4% recorded in 1988-89. The highest numbers of dropouts continue to occur at age 17 and above, most likely because this is Pennsylvania’s required age for school attendance. It is also noteworthy that the number of 17-year old dropouts has decreased even more in 2005-06, as well as a significant decrease in the number of dropouts aged 18 than previously reported in the 2004-05 school year. Reasons for dropouts are not included due to the large percentage of unknown factors, which go into the decision to drop out of school. School dropout rates have remained relatively fixed; however, as an indicator of potential delinquent behavior, programs that address school attendance and academic performance continue to be an important topic relative to funding discussions.

Annual Dropout Rate by Age Grades 7-12

School Year	Enrollments	Dropouts	Dropout Rate	Age at Time of Dropout					
				12-14	15	16	17	18	19-21
2002-03	863,771	18,560	2.1%	239	224	1,263	7,591	6,094	3,149
2003-04	877,021	16,986	1.9%	107	198	942	7,101	5,830	2,808
2004-05	882,908	17,178	1.9%	154	189	1,042	6,842	5,982	2,969
2005-06	889,226	16,829	1.9%	235	243	995	6,543	5,776	3,037
2006-07	882,837	14,473	1.6%	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A

Source: Department of Education

*School Year 2006-07 Dropout Data by Age is currently unavailable.

(5) Habitual Truancy

As a result of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, Pennsylvania determined that it would be important to research what efforts were being made to reduce truancy. In May of 2004, Pennsylvania established a Truancy Task Force charged with finding effective practices to promote increased achievement in Pennsylvania’s schools. Members of the Task Force included representatives from schools, the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission, the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare (DPW), the Governor’s Policy Office, the Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), magisterial district

judges and other stakeholders in truancy reduction. It was through the work of this task force that led to the development of a Toolkit for School Attendance and Truancy Reduction.

Based on a recommendation from the Truancy Task Force, in August of 2006, the PDE issued a new truancy Basic Education Circular (BEC 24 P.S. 13-1327) that aligned state agency efforts and provided comprehensive guidelines for schools, families and communities. As a result of this BEC, schools began paying more attention to the seriousness of truancy and therefore began collecting more efficient data. In 2005, the PDE started reporting this truancy data in the Department’s Annual School Safety Report.

Since the 2005-06 school year, the total number of habitual truants across the state has slightly increased (1%), despite having the number of schools submitting truancy reports decrease by 1%. Additional decreases have been detected in the truancy rates by gender (male and female), whites, and blacks all by nearly 1%. There have been slight increases in the truancy rates of Hispanics and Asians by approximately .95%.

Statewide Habitual Truancy

School Year	Enrollment of Schools Submitting Truancy Reports	Total Habitual Truants	Truancy Rate
2005-06	1,830,684	138,337	7.56%
2006-07	1,821,383	139,492	7.66%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Office of Safe Schools; Violence and Weapon Possession Report.

Number of Habitual Truant Youth And Truancy Rate by Gender

School Year	Male		Female	
	Total Number Truants	Truancy rate	Total Number Truants	Truancy rate
2005-06	78,989	4.31%	71,701	3.92%
2006-07	76,630	4.21%	70,558	3.87%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Office of Safe Schools; Violence and Weapon Possession Report.

Number of Habitually Truant Youth And Truancy Rate by Ethnicity

School Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
2005-06	51,527 (2.81%)	72,343 (3.95%)	23,115 (1.26%)	2,342 (.13%)	1,363 (.07%)
2006-07	50,183 (2.76%)	69,408 (3.81%)	23,874 (1.31%)	2,474 (.14%)	1,249 (.07%)

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Office of Safe Schools; Violence and Weapon Possession Report.

Number of Habitually Truant Youth and Truancy Rate by Grade

Grade	2005-06	2006-07
Kindergarten	6,847 (.37%)	0
First	9,567 (.52%)	8,668 (.48%)
Second	9,030 (.49%)	7,999 (.44%)
Third	8,132 (.44%)	7,434 (.41%)
Fourth	8,334 (.46%)	7,355 (.40%)
Fifth	9,049 (.49%)	7,515 (.41%)
Sixth	12,315 (.67%)	10,023 (.55%)
Seventh	14,307 (.78%)	12,617 (.69%)
Eighth	14,976 (.82%)	13,890 (.76%)
Ninth	24,038 (1.31%)	26,194 (1.44%)
Tenth	17,663 (.96%)	22,606 (1.24%)
Eleventh	10,926 (.60%)	15,191 (.83%)
Twelfth	5,245 (.29%)	7,696 (.42%)

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Office of Safe Schools; Violence and Weapon Possession Report.

Since the 2005-06 school year, truancy rates by grades kindergarten through eighth have minimally decreased, while the rates by grades ninth through twelfth have slightly increased. The largest increase was among tenth graders (.28) followed by eleventh (.23), ninth (.13) and twelfth (.13).

(6) Child Abuse

The Child Protective Services Law (CPSL) mandates DPW to report annually to the Governor and General Assembly on the problem of child abuse. Data concerning investigated and substantiated child abuse reports is reflected in the following tables. The overall investigated and substantiated reports per 1,000 children have experienced a slight decrease over the five-year period. The 2007 data on sexual abuse has experienced a decrease of 4% since 2003. Other types of abuse (physical, mental and neglect) have significantly decreased over the five-year period (13.2%), despite a 2% increase from 2006.

Child Abuse Reports Investigated and Substantiated and Rate per 1,000 Children

Year	Reported Cases	Substantiated		Total Reports Per 1,000 Children	Substantiated Reports Per 1,000 Children
		Number	Percent		
2003	23,602	4,523	19.2%	8.2	1.6
2004	23,618	4,628	19.6%	8.2	1.6
2005	22,854	4,390	19.2%	8.1	1.6
2006	23,181	4,152	17.9%	8.0	1.4
2007	24,021	4,162	17.3%	8.3	1.4

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children, Youth and Families: Child Abuse Reports.

Substantiated Sexual Abuse Compared to All Other Abuse

Year	Total Substantiated Reports	Sexual Abuse	All Other Abuses
2003	4,523	2,514 (55.6%)	2,009 (44.4%)
2004	4,628	2,707 (58.5%)	1,921 (41.5%)
2005	4,390	2,626 (59.8%)	1,764 (40.2%)
2006	4,152	2,436 (58.7%)	1,716 (41.3%)
2007	4,162	2,418 (58.1%)	1,744 (41.9%)

Source: Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children, Youth and Families: Child Abuse Reports.

(7) 2007 Statewide Juvenile Justice Outcome Measures Report

The philosophy of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) serves as the foundation for the Juvenile Justice System in Pennsylvania, which directly supports the purpose/mission of the juvenile justice system as stated in Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Act.

Balanced and Restorative Justice is rooted in the following principles:

1. Community Protection – the citizens of Pennsylvania have a right to safe and secure communities.
2. Accountability – In Pennsylvania, when a crime is committed by a juvenile, an obligation to the victim and the community is incurred.
3. Competency Development – Juveniles who come within the jurisdiction Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system should leave the system more capable of being responsible and productive members of their communities.

Annually, the JCJC aggregates BARJ data from all juvenile case closing forms. FY 2007 data is as follows:

A. Community Protection

In FY 2007, 17,657 cases were closed across Pennsylvania. 15,071 (85.4%) of those cases were closed as a result of juveniles successfully completing their supervision, while 14.6% reported being charged with a new offense. The median length of supervision was 9 months. 3,107 juveniles were committed to out-of-home placement for 28 or more consecutive days, resulting in a median length of stay in out-of-home placement (excluding detention, shelter care, and diagnostic placements) of 7 months.

B. Accountability

Community Service

Of the 12,123 juveniles who were assigned community service, 92.7% of them completed their assignments for a total of 547,684.5 hours.

Restitution

There were 4,725 juveniles who were ordered to pay restitution. 84.3% (3,984) of these juveniles made full restitution in the amount of \$2,614,862.90.

Victim Awareness

5,581 juveniles were ordered to participate in a victim awareness curriculum/program. Of those 5,581 juveniles, 5,637 (96.3%) successfully completed a curriculum/program.

C. Competency Development

13,017 juveniles were ordered to participate in a competency development activity while under juvenile probation supervision. 91.4% of these juveniles successfully completed an activity. 3,754 juveniles were ordered to participate in substance abuse treatment, 85.2% of which successfully completed their treatment. Additionally, there were 14,676 juveniles who either obtained employment or participated in an educational or vocational activity.

(8) Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

Since 1989, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has conducted a survey of secondary school students on their behavior, attitudes and knowledge concerning alcohol, tobacco, other drugs and violence. The *Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)* of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade public school students is conducted every two years. The findings from the *PAYS* build upon the data gathered during the three previous waves of the survey in 2001, 2003 and 2005, as well as the *Generation at Risk* survey, a biennial study of drug use prevalence rates that was conducted from 1989 through 1997.

Administered in the fall of 2007, in collaboration with other state agencies, including the Department of Education, Department of Health, Liquor Control Board, and Department of Public Welfare. The PCCD contracted with Westat, a private research company, to conduct the survey.

The data gathered in the *PAYS* serve two primary needs. First, the survey results provide an important benchmark for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use and delinquent behavior among young Pennsylvanians, and help indicate whether prevention and treatment programs are achieving their intended results. Second, the survey assesses risk factors that are related to these behaviors and the protective factors that guard against them. This information allows community leaders and school administrators to direct prevention resources to areas where they are likely to have the greatest impact.

In 2007, with a few exceptions, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use by Pennsylvania youth was lower than ATOD use measured by *Monitoring the Future (MTF)*, a 2007 national representative survey of adolescent drug use. In addition, nearly all 2007 PAYS ATOD prevalence rates were down compared to rates from previous PAYS administrations. Important ATOD highlights are as follows:

Lifetime Alcohol and 30-Day Use

- For younger Pennsylvanians, lifetime and 30-day use of alcohol are extremely low. In 2007, 3.3 percent of the 6th graders reported using alcohol in the past 30 days.
- For older Pennsylvania teens, lifetime use of alcohol is slightly higher than MTF use rates. For example, 78.4 percent of the 12th graders in Pennsylvania reported lifetime alcohol use compared to 72.2 percent of 12th graders nationally. For both 8th and 10th graders, 30-day use of alcohol is lower than MTF use rates. For example, 31.9 percent of the 10th graders in Pennsylvania reported using alcohol in the past 30 days compared to 33.4 percent of 10th graders nationally.

Binge Drinking

- Pennsylvania youth have lower binge drinking rates than do young people nationally. For example, 6.5 percent of the 8th graders in Pennsylvania reported binge drinking the past 30 days compared to 10.3 percent of the 8th graders nationally.

Cigarette Smoking

- Pennsylvania youth have lower lifetime and 30-day rates of cigarette smoking than do young people nationally. For example, 20.6 percent of the 12th graders in Pennsylvania reported smoking cigarettes the past 30 days compared to 21.6 percent of 12th graders nationally.

Smokeless Tobacco Use

- Pennsylvania youth mostly have higher lifetime and 30-day rates of smokeless tobacco use than do young people nationally. For example, 9.7 percent of the 12th graders in Pennsylvania reported using smokeless tobacco the past 30 days compared to 6.6 percent of 12th graders nationally.

Marijuana Use

- Pennsylvania youth have lower lifetime marijuana use rates than do young people nationally; however, 12th graders in Pennsylvania have higher 30-day marijuana use rates than do their counterparts elsewhere in the nation. For example, 23.5 percent of the 10th graders in Pennsylvania reported using marijuana during their lifetime compared to 31.0 percent of the 10th graders nationally. In addition, 19.2 percent of the 12th graders in Pennsylvania reported using marijuana in the past 30 days compared to 18.8 percent of 12th graders nationally.

Other Antisocial Behaviors

Students in Pennsylvania reported very low levels of participation in the following antisocial behaviors: Being Arrested, Bringing a Weapon to School and Attempting to Steal a Vehicle.

In Pennsylvania, 10.5% of students reported Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm in the past year, making it the most prevalent antisocial behavior. Getting suspended is the second most prevalent antisocial behavior, with 9.1% of Pennsylvania students reporting having been suspended in the past year.

Risk and Protective Factor Profile

For the overall sample of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th graders in Pennsylvania, percentile scores across the nine protective factor scales range from a low of 49 to a high of 64, with an average score of 55, which is five points higher than the normative average of 50. The three lowest overall scores were for the following protective factor scales: Religiosity (49), Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (52) and Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (53). Pennsylvania students reported the three highest overall scores for the following protective factor scales: Belief in the Moral Order (64), Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (60) and School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (56).

Overall percentile scores across the 23 risk factor scales range from a low of 37 to a high of 51, with an average score of 44, which is six points lower than the normative average of 50. Pennsylvania students reported the four highest overall scores for the following risk factor scales: *Transitions and Mobility* (51), *Community Disorganization* (50), *Family Conflict* (49) and *Peer Rewards for Antisocial Behavior* (49). The three lowest overall scores were for the following risk factor scales: *Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use* (37), *Early Initiation of Drug Use* (38) and *Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior* (38).

(9) Gender Specific Services

In response to the 1992 amendments to the JJDPA regarding “gender specific” services, Pennsylvania’s SAG, called the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee (JJJPC,) routinely reviews juvenile statistics in an effort to develop a profile of females in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. The special needs of females in the juvenile system is a routine topic of discussion focusing on issues such as: how females enter the system (pathways to delinquency,) what problems they present, what specific treatment concerns they face, what services are or are not available for females in the system, and what staffing considerations are needed.

In 2000, the JJJPC created its Female Services Subcommittee (FSS) to address these and similar questions. There was a growing concern that as the number of females entering Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Justice System increased, treatment programs originally developed to serve males were inadequate for—and possibly harmful to—females. The JJJPC charged the FSS with developing an action plan and recommendations for improving the juvenile justice system’s ability to effectively respond to the unique needs of girls.

Comprised of representatives from a wide variety of juvenile justice organizations, as well as researchers and policymakers, the FSS is charged with examining policies, practices and services available to girls in Pennsylvania. It has worked to educate the field on identifying and addressing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), leading to the development of a PTSD Residential Treatment Curriculum (RTC) for girls in residential treatment facilities. The overwhelming recognition by the field of the need for female-specific interventions has guided the FSS in taking steps to institutionalize the PTSD

curricula and to identify ways the juvenile justice goals of accountability, competency development and community protection can be incorporated into programs and services for girls.

Accordingly, the subcommittee continues to work on its in-depth assessment of female offenders and the corresponding demands for treatment services and other issues. The subcommittee has undertaken the following activities to develop this assessment:

- 1) Collect accurate annual data (number, offense, race, age, disposition, etc.) on females processed/served by the juvenile justice system and keep this information current and available to the field. PCCD has used formula grant funds to create and maintain the Pennsylvania Electronic Databook, a repository of information on issues relating to girls involved in the juvenile justice system including literature reviews, data on girls as victims or offenders, and links to juvenile justice professionals across the nation.
- 2) Determine the types of facilities and locations of services currently available for females in the juvenile justice system. In conjunction with the state Department of Public Welfare (DPW,) a survey of all licensed facilities will be released that will provide this information.
- 3) Conduct a gap analysis to identify existing service gaps/issues/additional needs relative to females in the system and recommend action strategies for addressing gaps/additional needs. Information collected through the aforementioned survey process will serve as the basis for this analysis.
- 4) Increase awareness of gender-specific issues in the field and work to incorporate this knowledge into the development of policies and procedures for facilities. Key Pennsylvania stakeholders have prepared a “Joint Position Statement on Juvenile Justice System Responsiveness to the Unique Needs of Girls.” These stakeholders, who include PCCD, DPW, Pennsylvania’s Department of Education, the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission, the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation officers, and several providers’ associations have agreed to a statement of principles that should be incorporated into program design to address identified issues that can improve the services available to girls, and thereby the results.
- 5) Prepare and provide specific trainings based on the Joint Position Statement for facility line staff and juvenile probation officers to educate them on how to incorporate gender-responsive principles in day-to-day policies, procedures, and operations. FSS is working to identify an appropriate consultant with expertise in this area to assist in the development of a training curriculum.

An additional effort to address gender specific services is evident in the JJDP Formula Grant funding guidelines and prior years’ State Challenge Activities Program action plan developed by the SAG. For the past several years, PCCD used a portion of the Formula Grant funds to support projects that target juvenile offenders with special treatment needs

through the use of the Residential Treatment Curriculum (RTC). The curriculum targets delinquent females in residential placement and enhances the knowledge base and skill level of the staff providing daily supervision and treatment to these offenders. Using Federal funds, PCCD created a number of PTSD Coordinator positions in residential treatment facilities, juvenile probation departments, and a district attorney's office and supported these positions with three-year grants to incorporate PTSD recognition and training into daily practices. While many of these positions have come off state funding, the impact of these grants continues through the change in institutional mindsets about PTSD and the impact it can have on the development of appropriate treatment plans.

In order to promote sustainability and expand the use of the RTC, the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Project migrated to a unit of local government, Westmoreland County, where the Juvenile Probation Department has oversight. This project is a massive countywide education and training effort that targets police, juvenile detention staff, juvenile probation officers, juvenile court judges, school officials, Children and Youth employees, and residential treatment provider staff. This project also provides a PTSD education program for adolescent girls in juvenile detention and an education program for juvenile probation officers and other juvenile justice professionals to use with the adolescent girls on their caseloads. The initial project under was supported with State Challenge Grant funds; it was supported with Justice Assistance Grant funds until March 31, 2009, at which time it will be permanently incorporated into the county's needs-based budget, using funds from DPW.

Working closely with DPW, a series of "Principles to Practice" Forums have been held that bring together residential treatment providers, policymakers and probation representatives to hear nationally recognized presenters discuss issues of gender responsiveness. The DPW/FSS collaboration has increased awareness and worked to change the approaches taken by those who deal with girls involved in the juvenile justice system.

The JJDPC anticipates continued collaboration with the DPW Office of Children, Youth and Families, while maintaining an ongoing push to educate the field and raise awareness on issues pertaining to girls in the system. To that end, the JJDPC will dedicate resources, as available, to refining and establishing effective female-responsive policies and practices. Through the continued FSS/DPW collaboration, standardized use of the PTSD Residential Treatment Curriculum will be promoted not only within Pennsylvania's residential facilities and probation offices, but also in the development of routine aftercare plans for girls exiting those facilities.

(10) Mental Health Services

Pennsylvania's efforts relative to mental health services for juveniles began in 1994 when Program Category 4 was added to the three-year program plan submitted to OJJDP for funding. This funding category was initially developed to address the increasing number of juvenile offenders who exhibit serious mental health/emotional problems. Specific types of offenders (i.e., sex offenders and arsonists) present significant challenges to treatment in the juvenile justice community. Currently, only a limited number of

effective treatment programs targeting these types of offenders exist in Pennsylvania. Therefore, one goal of this funding category is to provide support for the development of innovative treatment approaches for youths in need of mental health services, as well as to increase the knowledge base concerning effective strategies for dealing with offenders with mental health problems. Although only a few funding requests which address this goal have been funded under this category to date, Pennsylvania's SAG continues to examine the need and availability of mental health services for juveniles.

The Mental Health Assessment of Youth in Detention Project was completed in December 2006. In August 2006 Elizabeth Cauffman, Ph.D., Susan Farrugia, Ph.D., Elizabeth Shulman, and Jennifer Dickman completed an evaluation of the project. The results of the evaluation proved to be positive and definitely confirmed the need for the use of a screening instrument. Currently, the use of the MASYI~2 is institutionalized in twenty of the twenty-two secure detention centers.

Since the Detention Steering Committee's work is focusing on mental health needs of youths in detention, the Mental Health Services Subcommittee was discontinued as a separate subcommittee.

The Juvenile Detention Center's Association of PA (JDCAP) Training Planning Grant will allow the Association to better plan to address the training needs of the secure detention community. A large percentage of detained youth exhibit mental health symptoms that require staff to be experienced in behavioral health interventions and trauma informed care. To address this issue, JDCAP has been awarded funds to develop a plan to adequately provide for the training needs of secure detention personnel. Currently, planning meetings have taken place to best identify training needs and to develop a plan to integrate the training structure for detention staff into a more stable funding structure.

As part of the MacArthur "Models of Change" reform initiative, Pennsylvania and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation have partnered to support efforts to improve the coordination of mental health services for youth in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system. The initiative began in 2005 with facilitated strategic planning, bringing juvenile justice and behavioral health system decision-makers together and helping them to devise their own coordination solutions. The three pilot counties chosen to participate in the Models for Change work are Allegheny, Chester, and Erie Counties. Each is served by a Models for Change funded mental health coordinator, is led by a local interdisciplinary planning team, and is involved in a series of activities supporting screening/assessment of juveniles, the proliferation of evidence-based treatment, increasing family involvement and promoting collaboration among child-serving agencies.

Work is being undertaken at both a state and county level, with a state implementation team addressing state-level barriers to service coordination, and three Pennsylvania counties working on local coordination problems. A team of state and county level behavioral health, child welfare and juvenile justice officials leads the state effort. The goal of the state effort is to:

“develop a comprehensive model system that (1) prevents the unnecessary involvement of youth with mental health disorders in the juvenile justice system and (2) provides for the early identification and effective treatment of the mental health needs of youth in the juvenile justice system within the least restrictive setting that is consistent with the public safety needs.”

The state team’s objectives last year included: facilitating the development of a behavioral health screening and assessment process for county juvenile probation departments, in cooperation with the JCJC; promoting the use of evidence-based programs; building capacity for behavioral health services; and improving transitional services for juveniles on aftercare with behavioral health needs. The team is also exploring ways to safeguard youths’ rights with regard to self-incriminating information obtained from assessment tools (which may elicit admissions regarding drug use, additional crimes, etc.). In September 2006 the state team institutionalized the “Mental Health-Juvenile Justice Joint Policy Statement” which serves as a blueprint for the work that lies ahead.

The behavioral MAYSI~2 health screening and assessment instrument is now being used in a total of 24 Pennsylvania county Juvenile Probation Departments with each county being at different stages of implementation of the MAYSI~2. Implementation occurred in three phases. The first phase involved 15 counties in the spring of 2007, with an additional 6 counties joining the project in the fall of 2007. Currently, these counties have begun to provide preliminary data showing the need for more mental health services for youth coming into the system. On October 9, 2008, Governor Rendell signed into law Act 109 of 2008 which provides protection from self-incrimination during screening, assessment, and evaluation for youth undergoing assessments.

Furthermore, in October 2008, Pennsylvania developed a draft Model Pre-Adjudication Diversion Policy. This draft model policy was developed by the Diversion Subcommittee of the state Mental Health/Juvenile Justice work group for the Models for Change Initiative. This policy was developed in direct response to two key findings of a survey conducted in 2007 of county juvenile justice stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and juvenile probation officers. First, although Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Act provides a statutory basis for diversion, most Pennsylvania counties currently do not have a formal written policy on diversion. Second, there is a need for statewide standards regarding diversion in order to ensure that diversion is made available to all eligible youth throughout the Commonwealth and is fairly administered. Consequently, the purpose of this model policy is to set forth fundamental values and practice standards that ought to underpin any pre-adjudication diversion policy in Pennsylvania. Stakeholders can use and adapt this model in crafting county-specific diversion policies that will guide local practice in a manner that is still consistent with statewide standards. The draft policy is currently being reviewed by key stakeholders and the goal is to finalize the policy by the end of 2009.

On July 1, 2008, the Resource Center for Evidence-Based Prevention and Intervention Programs and Practices (Resource Center) was created. The Resource Center seeks to support the proliferation of quality prevention and intervention programs aimed at

promoting positive youth development and preventing violence, delinquency, substance abuse and other problem behaviors in children and adolescents. The PA Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children Youth and Families and PCCD provide funding for the Resource Center. The goal of the Center is to proliferate evidence-based programs throughout the state and ensure they are implemented with fidelity.

B. State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

Examination and analysis of juvenile crime data for 2003-2007 highlights areas in which existing programs may potentially be increased or intensified. Based on those areas, the following problems have been identified.

Priority 1: System Enhancement – Balanced and Restorative Justice Principles and Practices

Although Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) is the philosophical basis of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system, there are still several areas across the State that have not begun implementing competency development and/ or accountability best practices.

The BARJ Initiative provides a central point of contact for those seeking related information, training and technical assistance on Balanced and Restorative Justice. It also continues to infuse the CJJT&R Training program with training sessions specifically geared toward system enhancement. Between August 31, 2005 and December 31, 2008 over 21,817 documents and balanced and restorative justice-related materials were distributed from this central office. 925 Delinquency Benchbooks were distributed to Judges, Chief Juvenile Probation Officers and other interested parties throughout the state. Additionally since 2005, 57 training sessions relating to Balanced and Restorative Justice have been conducted with 2,250 participants. During this same period 67 requests for technical assistance have been fulfilled.

Since 2005 the following progress has been made in this priority area:

- Training and technical assistance has been provided in response to individual and delivered requests through the various BARJ-related committees. Individual requests for information and technical assistance have been received within Pennsylvania, from other States and internationally.
- Technical assistance related to competency development and accountability best practices has been provided to 15 committees with financial support received by three of these committees.
- Many activities started though this initiative have been sustained by integrating these activities into the operations of existing organizations and initiatives. For example, the project funded the start up of a website to showcase the numerous publications and activities associated with Balanced and Restorative Justice Implementation. The webpage www.pachiefprobationofficers.org is now

sustained through the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers. The Special Edition Newsletter which focused completely on BARJ implementation activities merged with the Statewide Juvenile Justice Newsletter.

- In March 2008, the statewide BARJ Implementation Committee finalized its Strategic Plan for advancing Balanced and Restorative Justice. The first strategic plan was developed in 1998, but there was a need to revisit and broaden the goals and objectives of the Committee and to strategize a course of action that would take Pennsylvania into the next decade. This plan and our ongoing commitment will ensure that the concepts of: Community Protection, Victim Restoration and Youth Redemption will become the lasting hallmarks of our system.

Collaboration and planning with the victims services community remains a high priority. Numerous activities from training events to the development and enhancement of the Victim/Community Awareness Curriculum, restorative group conferencing and collaboration on the Victim's Rights Compliance Project will continue to be supported through the BARJ Initiative. In 2008, the System Enhancement Project added a consultant to focus on the victim services community.

Priority 2: Delinquency Prevention and Intervention

Pennsylvania's juvenile violent crime arrests and incidents in school violence have increased over the past five years. In order to respond to the needs of young offenders, local courts and probation departments need access to a continuum of programs, services and supports—from diversion to aftercare—that are located as close to the community as possible, and are designed to achieve system goals and address the behavioral health and delinquency-related needs of young offenders.

Pennsylvania's juvenile violent crime arrests (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) fluctuated slightly from 2003 to 2007. The data reveals an approximate 8.0% increase in juvenile arrests for violent crimes during the five-year period. Juveniles represent about 21.3% of all violent crime arrests.

During 2007, the highest number of violent crimes arrests was 3,001 for aggravated assault, followed in descending order by robbery with 2,139 arrests, forcible rape with 217 arrests, murder and non-negligent murder manslaughter with 52 arrests, and negligent manslaughter with 3 arrests.

In order to respond to the needs of young offenders, local courts and probation departments also need access to a continuum of programs, services and supports—from diversion to aftercare—that are located as close to the community as possible, and are designed to achieve system goals and address the behavioral health and delinquency-related needs of young offenders. During the past two decades considerable scientific advancements have been made in developing programs that positively alter the life course of young people at risk or already in trouble with the law, reduce crime and recidivism, and provide economic benefits to society that outweigh expenditures. Research has also documented principles of effective programming that transcend particular program

models and include considerations related to program design, development, implementation, demonstration and replication.

The overall goal of this priority is to support the proliferation and sustainability of high quality and effective juvenile justice intervention and delinquency prevention programs throughout Pennsylvania. This will be accomplished through ongoing efforts to fund the start-up and operation of evidence-based program models and ensure fidelity replication and adherence to quality assurance standards, and new efforts to “raise the bar” for local “innovative” / “promising” intervention programs to ensure that these programs are designed to achieve juvenile justice goals and have the potential to demonstrate effectiveness. To that end, the PCCD has developed a Resource Center for Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Programs and Practices that would be managed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) at PCCD and would be coordinated with the appropriate agencies.

Pennsylvania recognizes that existing “promising” programs that operate in juvenile courts, probation departments, and community-based and placement settings could benefit from the application of a standardized review and follow-up assistance to ensure that they meet a minimum threshold of quality and effectiveness.

During the next three years Pennsylvania will work to improve and promote Pennsylvania’s knowledge of effective intervention and prevention programs and practices by advancing recognized standards of research for determining program effectiveness. The Resource Center will promote best practices and programs that increase protective factors, reduce delinquency-related risk factors, address juvenile justice goals, and respond to behavioral health treatment needs. It will work toward establishing statewide use of common language for describing, assessing and designating quality programming. The Center will provide an education and information-sharing infrastructure to support the proliferation of evidence- and research-based practices and programs and promote understanding about principles of effective programming.

Priority 3: Reducing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Black-to-white RRI ratios calculated for Pennsylvania and for individual counties, reveal that for the state as a whole, the ratios tend to be higher for African American youth at several decision points.

The data from 2004 shows that juvenile minorities represented in secure confinement dropped slightly to 54.7% while the arrest stage slightly increased to 46.8%, a 2.3% increase from 2003.

Data from 2005 shows that juvenile minorities represented 62.2% of the juveniles in secure confinement, a 7.5% increase from 2004. Additionally, at the arrest stage, 49.4% were minority juveniles resulting in an increase of 2.6%. This data shows that the proportionality of minority youths in the juvenile justice system continues to be a problem.

Assessing the reasons for any disparity and implementing reduction strategies has been the goal of the DMC efforts in Pennsylvania, which have operated under the direction of the JJDP's Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Subcommittee for nearly two decades. Since the Relative Rate Indices have consistently revealed disparity at the points of arrest and referral to court, the Subcommittee has taken proactive steps to work with law enforcement agencies by holding regional forums aimed at improving relationships between law enforcement and youth.

Progress in the coming years will depend on efforts to enhance state and local policymakers' ability to pinpoint disparate processing of racial and ethnic groups at key decision points in efforts to identify and implement effective DMC reduction strategies.

The overall goals of this priority are impartial and unbiased decision-making, equal and fair treatment of juveniles, and a reduction in overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The strategies employed for achieving these goals have, and will continue to include, collection and analysis of county level data on delinquency case processing, and improving the accuracy of race and ethnicity coding of youth at key decision points in justice system processing. This will also require the DMC Subcommittee to engage system stakeholders and youth in plans for targeted interventions at key decision points in the system, and through implementing DMC reduction strategies at the local level. For additional information on Pennsylvania's DMC Plan, please see **Section 4. Plan for Compliance with DMC Core Requirement.**

Priority 4: Aftercare

Aftercare planning does not consistently begin at the time of disposition. All too often, aftercare planning is not considered until the months leading up to a juvenile's discharge from placement.

Although some form of community-based supervision is the predominant disposition handed down by juvenile courts in delinquency matters, in 2006 juvenile courts ordered 7,412 delinquency placements as a result of either an initial disposition or a disposition review hearing, roughly 10% of all dispositions ordered. Most delinquents are placed in group homes, wilderness and boot camp programs, drug and alcohol programs and private institutions. Only 767 placements or about 10% of all placements were in the most restrictive state youth development centers.

The overall goal of this priority is the improvement of aftercare planning, services and supervision so that every youth has a smooth and successful reentry after being in a juvenile justice residential placement. Progress in the coming years will depend primarily on the commitment of key agencies to implementation of the Joint Policy Statement on Aftercare (JPS) by 2010 and on statewide resources available to support local counties seeking to fine-tune their aftercare approaches. The predominate strategies being employed to further this initiative center around supporting pilot counties/probation departments in developing a comprehensive model that is in line with the JPS vision and Pennsylvania juvenile justice goals that includes the use of the Needs-Based Budget for the support of community-based aftercare services. Improving education and behavioral

health transitions as well as offering job readiness and employment assistance are service delivery strategies that should be employed statewide.

Since 2006, the Pennsylvania's Aftercare Initiative has progressed rapidly with accomplishments such as:

- The Aftercare Steering Committee and its four subcommittees, overseen by Juvenile Law Center as part of the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative in the state, continues to spearhead the "top-down" state-level policy reforms.
- Two Aftercare Specialists assigned to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) and the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers conducted an assessment in 2006 of current aftercare practice in each county against the vision laid out in the JPS. A third Aftercare Specialist assigned to DPW was hired in 2006.
- The January 2007 issue of Pennsylvania Progress, a juvenile justice research, policy and practice series written by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), chronicled the findings from the statewide assessment and discussed what it will take to bring local aftercare practice into line with the goals of the Joint Policy Statement.
- For the past three years, the Aftercare Specialists have convened quarterly meetings of the PCCD-funded pilot counties for day and a half "All-sites" meetings. NCJJ has provided research and writing support to this group, documenting group consensus on various aspects of good aftercare practice aligned with the JPS and juvenile justice system goals. At its November 2007 meeting, the group approved release of a model for comprehensive aftercare (Case Management Essentials) operating in county juvenile probation departments and in collaboration with public juvenile corrections institutions, private residential facilities and placement and home school districts.
- The PCCD-funded pilot counties are collecting data that track progress on process measures regarding model probation practices (assessment, planning, monitoring before, during and after placement) and intermediate outcomes at the time of reentry (measures of immediate engagement in school, work, or career training within the first 30 days of release from placement) and at the time the case is closed from juvenile court jurisdiction (measures of achievement of juvenile justice system goals). Baseline data for each of the pilot counties has been reported regarding the average length of stay in placement, percentage of youth immediately engaged following placement and percentage of youth placed on aftercare supervision. It is anticipated that there will be improvement in each of these areas as the projects progress over the next two years.

- Second and third wave pilot counties are in various stages of assessing their practices against the model and planning or implementing reforms with the assistance of the JCJC and the Chiefs' Council Aftercare Specialists.
- JCJC's annual statewide juvenile justice conference and aftercare forum have been opportunities to educate other counties on the model and share experiences from the pilot counties.

During the next three years Pennsylvania will focus efforts on the support of county practices that are consistent with the Joint Policy Statement and assessing the preliminary impact of better aftercare practices on youth. Specifically, practical probation aftercare guidelines will be developed with training and technical assistance being made available to all counties. Lessons learned from the aftercare pilot demonstration projects will be documented and distributed to Pennsylvania stakeholders. The JJDPC will continue to support state level policy aligned with the JPS and track the corresponding changes in practice.

In addition, during the next three years focus will be directed to removing barriers of released juveniles returning to school, providing job readiness training and opportunities, and ensuring that behavioral health services that are provided in the institution are continued in the community.

Priority 5: Juvenile Justice System Responsiveness to the Unique Needs of Girls

Although girls remain a relatively small proportion of the juvenile offender population their numbers have increased substantially over the last two decades. Pennsylvania has identified a lack of effective programs and practices in addressing the unique needs of girls involved in the juvenile justice system.

The number of juvenile court cases involving females in 2005 was 74% higher than it was in 1995, while cases involving males increased just 12% over that ten-year period. Subsequently, the number of juvenile female arrests has risen 4% between 2005 and 2006, while the number of juvenile female dispositions has increased by 2.1%.

The Female Services Subcommittee (FSS) was created in 2000 in response to the concern that the numbers of females entering Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system were increasing and that treatment programs originally developed to serve males were inadequate for—and possibly harmful to—females. The JJDPC charged the FSS with developing an action plan and recommendations for improving the juvenile justice system's ability to effectively respond to the unique needs of girls. Comprised of representatives from an array of juvenile justice organizations, as well as researchers and policymakers, the FSS has examined policies, practices and services available to girls in Pennsylvania. It has worked to educate the field on Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), leading to the development of a PTSD Residential Treatment Curriculum for girls in residential treatment facilities. The overwhelming acknowledgement from the field of the need for female-specific interventions has guided the FSS in taking steps to institutionalize the PTSD curricula and to identify ways the juvenile justice goals of

accountability, competency development and community protection can be incorporated into programs and services for girls.

Progress in the coming years will depend primarily on the implementation of a Joint Policy Statement, which is currently under development by the Female Services Subcommittee. The overall goal of this priority is to make Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system more responsive to the female adolescents under its jurisdiction. The strategies for achieving this goal have, and will continue to include, researching and developing exemplary female-responsive programs leading to the creation of training specific to system interventions with girls. This will also require the FSS to promote collaboration and cooperation among the key system stakeholders, and for the JJDPC to aggressively advocate for effective public policies related to girls in the juvenile justice system. To garner support for these developments, the JJDPC will continue to promote activities that serve to increase public awareness of issues related to girls. By establishing performance measures as benchmarks, encouraging data collection, analysis and outcome reporting the JJDPC will demonstrate accountability of the system to this portion of the juvenile population that it serves.

Pennsylvania anticipates continued collaboration with the DPW Office of Children, Youth and Families, while maintaining an ongoing push to educate the field and raise awareness on issues pertaining to girls in the system. To that end, the JJDPC will dedicate resources, as available, to refining and establishing effective female responsive policies and practices.

More concrete activities will focus on the completion of the gap analysis of available programming for girls in the juvenile justice system along with corresponding recommendations for addressing those gaps. Upcoming work will include the development and release of a Joint Policy Statement supporting the Guiding Principles, and the JJDPC will encourage the revision of policies and practices to address issues raised in the Guiding Principles.

Through the continued FSS/DPW collaboration, standardized use of the PTSD Residential Treatment Curriculum will be promoted not only within Pennsylvania’s residential facilities, but also in the development of routine aftercare plans for girls exiting those facilities.

3. Plans for Compliance with the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and the State’s Plan for Compliance Monitoring

A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Year	Adult Jails	Adult Lockups	Detention Centers	Training Schools
2005	0	0	39	0
2006	0	0	65	0
2007	0	0	108	0

Source: Pennsylvania Compliance Monitoring Reports

Since 2005, Pennsylvania has not had any DSO violations in adult jails, adult lockups, or juvenile training schools. However, over that three-year period, there has been a 64% increase in the number of DSO violations in juvenile detention centers. The drastic increase in violations can largely be attributed to the increase in the number of Federal Wards (75%) held in Pennsylvania detention centers. Through the Secure Detention Monitoring Project, Pennsylvania will continue to conduct annual on-site visits to all Juvenile Detention Centers and Training Schools to ensure compliance with the core protections is maintained. Training and technical assistance will continue to take place not only during these on-site visits, but also through Juvenile Detention Center Association of Pennsylvania (JDCAP) quarterly meetings.

B. Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

Year	Adult Jails	Adult Lockups	Detention Centers	Training Schools
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0

Source: Pennsylvania Compliance Monitoring Reports

Over the past three years, Pennsylvania has not had any Separation violations. In order to continue with our success, Pennsylvania will continue to strictly monitor all facilities within our monitoring universe, as outlined in the attached Pennsylvania Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual.

C. Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)

Year	Adult Jails	Adult Lockups
2005	0	4
2006	0	11
2007	1	13

Source: Pennsylvania Compliance Monitoring Reports

Since 2005, there has been a 70% increase in the number of Jail Removal violations across the State. Although Pennsylvania remains in compliance with the JJDP Act, efforts are being made to reduce these violations to the point where no violations are occurring. Through the Police Liaison Project, Pennsylvania utilizes three part-time Police Liaisons to provide ongoing trainings and technical assistance to all police lock-ups found to be in violation of this core protection. Additionally, the Police Liaisons will continue to provide annual on-site visits to all police lock-ups who have reported holding a juvenile securely during the past year.

In 2007, Pennsylvania had incurred their first Jail Removal violation within an adult jail. With collaboration among PCCD, the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission, and the adult jail administrator, the juvenile was immediately transported to the local detention center. The PCCD Compliance Monitor will continue to work closely with the adult jail

administrators and provide training at the Annual County Jail Administrators Conference. Additionally, the PCCD Compliance Monitor will continue to conduct on-site visits to verify data that is submitted annually through the adult jail certification process.

D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act

Pursuant to Section 223 (a)(14) of the JJDP Act, the state must provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, lockups, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities. To assist in our monitoring efforts, Pennsylvania contracts with the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research (CJJT&R) and the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers (PCCJPO).

The contract with CJJT&R is a two-year \$495,000 contract that supports the full time position of a Secure Detention Monitor. The Secure Detention Monitor is responsible for monitoring all of Pennsylvania's Juvenile Detention Centers and Youth Training Schools.

Secure Detention Monitor
1871 Old Main Drive
Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 17257

The contract with the PCCJPO is a \$120,000 one-year contract that supports three part-time Police Liaison positions. The Liaisons are responsible for monitoring the almost 1,300 police lock-ups throughout the State.

PCCJPO
6th Floor, 55 East Court Street
Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18901

(1) Policy and Procedures

Pennsylvania's Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application.

(2) Monitoring Authority

Pennsylvania's Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania's Monitoring Authority can be found in Section 1.3 (Monitoring Authority) and Appendix 1 of the Manual.

(3) Monitoring Timeline

Pennsylvania's Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania's Monitoring Timeline can be found in Section 1.3 (Required OJJDP Monitoring Tasks) of the Manual.

(4) Violation Procedures

Pennsylvania's Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania's Violation Procedures can be found in Section 2.5 (Violation Procedures) of the Manual.

(5) Barriers and Strategies

Pennsylvania’s Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania’s Barriers and Strategies can be found in Section 1.1 (Barriers and Strategies) and Appendix 1 of the Manual.

(6) Definition of Terms

Pennsylvania’s Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania’s Definition of Terms can be found in Section 1.4 (Definition of Terms) of the Manual.

(7) Identification of the Monitoring Universe

Pennsylvania’s Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania’s Identification of the Monitoring Universe can be found in Section 2.1 (Identification of the Monitoring Universe) of the Manual.

(8) Classification of the Monitoring Universe

Pennsylvania’s Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania’s Classification of the Monitoring Universe can be found in Section 2.2 (Classification of Facilities) of the Manual.

(9) Inspection of Facilities

Pennsylvania’s Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania’s Inspection of Facilities can be found in Section 2.3 (Inspection of the Facilities) and Appendix 2.3 of the Manual.

(10) Data Collection and Verification

Pennsylvania’s Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual has been included as an attachment to this application. Pennsylvania’s Inspection of Facilities can be found in Section 2.3 (Inspection of the Facilities) and Appendix 2.4 of the Manual.

4. Plan for Compliance with DMC Core Requirement

Phase I: Identification

(1) Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets.

Data has been entered into the Web-based DMC Data Entry System at www.ojjdp.dmcddata.org which includes our most recently available data (2006) for the following counties along with statewide data: Adams, Allegheny, Berks, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lehigh, Philadelphia, and York. Each of these jurisdictions have been targeted through the use of law enforcement and minority youth relationship building forums or through the Latino Needs Assessment being conducted by the Philadelphia Health Management Corporation.

(2) DMC Data Discussion

- a. When quantifiable documentation is unavailable or incomplete to determine whether DMC exists or changes, the state must provide a time-limited plan of action for developing and implementing a system to routinely collect the data needed to track progress in DMC reduction and demonstrate consistent improvement in this area.

Pennsylvania currently collects data on nine points of contact within the Juvenile Justice System which includes: arrest, referral to juvenile court, cases diverted, cases involving secure detention, cases petitioned, cases resulting in delinquent findings, cases resulting in probation, cases resulting in secure confinement, and cases transferred to adult court. Additionally, we are continuing to work with the MacArthur Foundation to improve our statewide data collection and to move towards becoming a model state for DMC data collection. Currently the MacArthur Foundation is working in Allegheny, Berks and Philadelphia Counties as part of the DMC Action Network. The Action Network is a series of eight different states, twelve individual sites, that serves as a national learning bank, promoting strategies that other states and local jurisdictions can replicate. DMC Action Network sites collect and analyze comprehensive data and regularly report performance measures for their work. Network sites each adopt strategies that reduce racial and ethnic disparities at key system decision points, and they share their experiences with each other. In Allegheny County, the focus of the MacArthur work is on the high number of “failure to adjust” concerns post-disposition. The MacArthur Foundation is working with the National Center for Juvenile Justice to conduct research on how to determine the cause of these high numbers and what can be done to reduce them.

In Berks County the MacArthur Foundation is working on enhancing Spanish language capability and cultural competency, working to reduce minority detentions through screenings and alternatives, recruiting non-traditional service providers and developing workforce opportunities.

In Philadelphia County the Foundation is working on the development of a cultural competency curriculum for new police officers, a “graduated sanctions court” experiment to minimize unnecessary use of detention for youth on probation, and research intended to shed light on the causes of minority expulsions from residential programs and explore what can be done to prevent them.

As the first member of the Action Network, Pennsylvania had already recognized that there were significant racial and ethnic disparities in its juvenile justice system and made a concerted effort to address these disparities. The most urgent priority to improve and make Pennsylvania a

“model” state involved the need for detailed and accurate demographic data. Juveniles in Pennsylvania with a Hispanic ethnicity had for years been “lost” statistically as they were typically categorized as “white” or “black” racial categories regardless of their ethnicity. With the development and printing of a set of standard racial and ethnic coding guidelines for county juvenile probation agencies, the Hispanic population is becoming more accurate in regards to statistics.

- b. Discuss the Relative Rate Indexes (RRIs) obtained, make comparisons between the updated data and data obtained in earlier years, and illustrate how the data inform/guide the state’s FY 2009-2011 DMC Compliance Plan.

According to our statewide 2006 Relative Rate Index (RRI) the relative volume of arrests for African American youth was almost four times higher(3.9) than it was for White youth and twice (2.0) as high for Hispanic youth. In comparison to the 2005 data, the relative volume of arrests for African Americans has increased from 3.75 to 3.90 but the volume for Hispanic or Latinos has decreased slightly from 2.04 to 2.00. The attached chart shows all of the contact points for the last three years of data submission broken down by Hispanic and African American relative rate indices and broken down by the five current counties in which targeted DMC efforts are taking place.

The most prominent change over the last three years of data is for cases involving secure detention which has increased quite dramatically by both racial groups (Hispanic and African American). The Hispanic RRI for secure detention has increased significantly over the last three years, almost tripling in 2006 to 2.08 from the .70 RRI in 2004, especially for individual counties with higher Latino populations such as Lancaster and Berks Counties. These changes may be in part due to an improved method of data collection. In working with the MacArthur Foundation, the National Center for Juvenile Justice issued a report on “Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting the Race and Ethnicity of Juveniles in Conjunction with Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Reporting to the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission.” The primary change was the direction to juvenile probation officers to ask the question “What is your ethnicity” before asking “What is your race” to juveniles. Evidence has shown that if asked in this order, the correct racial group and ethnic group will be coded. As of 2005, the race and ethnicity data in Pennsylvania has become more accurate. Therefore, the changes in the RRI may reflect as an increase in arrest volume, but may actually be a more accurate profile of the individual races. (I.e. the actual numbers reflect the population more so now than they did in 2004)

The DMC Subcommittee reviews the Relative Rate Index annually to guide their decision making process. The committee meets quarterly to

develop strategies to impact the rate of disproportionate minority contact in the state. The Subcommittee will continue to focus on the arrest contact point but will also be carefully examining the increase in the secure detention indices.

African American RRI

	2004						2005						2006					
	PA	AL	BE	DA	PH	LA	PA	AL	BE	DA	PH	LA	PA	AL	BE	DA	PH	LA
Arrests	3.37	3.49	2.29	2.44	1.10	4.28	3.75	4.10	2.53	2.59	1.29	4.46	3.90	4.14	1.96	2.55	1.44	4.70
Referral	1.19	1.80	1.46	1.97	3.21	1.58	1.09	1.59	1.58	1.76	3.28	1.78	1.14	1.62	2.20	1.95	2.50	1.83
Diverted	.68	.77	.84	1.06	.67	.90	.77	.73	.82	1.26	.88	.94	.78	.79	.86	.79	.83	.92
Secure Detention	1.34	2.20	2.08	1.85	**	1.34	1.47	2.33	1.78	1.64	**	1.36	2.54	2.30	1.64	1.93	1.50	1.52
Petitioned	1.16	1.10	1.19	.98	1.10	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.23	.92	1.05	1.06	1.13	1.10	1.18	1.05	1.09	1.10
Delinquent Findings	.83	1.47	1.28	1.46	1.08	.95	.87	1.26	1.47	1.52	1.03	.97	.89	1.52	1.06	1.67	.92	.97
Probation	.78	.89	.57	.80	.85	.88	.81	.96	.75	.97	.86	.74	.80	.91	.61	.92	.94	.85
Secure Facilities	1.29	**	**	**	**	**	1.86	**	**	**	**	3.86	1.41	1.88	**	**	**	**
Transfer	1.02	**	**	**	**	**	.86	**	**	**	**	**	.98	**	**	**	**	**

PA=Pennsylvania AL=Allegheny County BE=Berks County DA=Dauphin County PH=Philadelphia County LA=Lancaster County **=Not available

Hispanic/Latino RRI

	2004						2005						2006					
	PA	AL	BE	DA	PH	LA	PA	AL	BE	DA	PH	LA	PA	AL	BE	DA	PH	LA
Arrests	2.09	.38	2.18	1.01	.76	2.41	2.04	.31	2.14	1.14	.71	2.64	2.00	.55	1.94	.94	.69	2.59
Referral	1.06	**	1.24	2.94	2.71	1.62	1.32	**	1.67	2.31	3.63	1.62	1.29	1.29	1.77	1.66	2.34	1.94
Diverted	.92	**	.92	1.36	.46	.93	1.06	**	.90	1.16	.99	1.11	1.07	**	.89	.76	.91	1.06
Secure Detention	.70	**	2.06	1.69	**	1.77	.73	**	1.94	1.82	**	1.50	2.08	**	2.26	2.71	1.86	1.59
Petitioned	1.04	**	1.10	.86	1.16	1.06	.96	**	1.13	.95	1.00	.87	.96	**	1.15	1.06	1.05	.93
Delinquent Findings	1.06	**	1.40	1.28	1.11	.99	1.10	**	1.43	1.64	1.00	1.02	1.12	**	1.30	1.79	.80	1.01
Probation	.89	**	.84	.71	.83	.90	.91	**	.86	1.04	.80	.88	.93	**	.65	.78	1.14	1.09
Secure Facilities	1.89	**	**	**	**	**	1.40	**	**	**	**	**	1.57	**	**	**	**	1.88
Transfer	1.11	**	**	**	**	**	1.22	**	**	**	**	**	1.11	**	**	**	**	**

PA=Pennsylvania AL=Allegheny County BE=Berks County DA=Dauphin County PH=Philadelphia County LA=Lancaster County **=Not available

Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis

- (1) Brief summary of the findings of the statewide DMC assessment and any contributing mechanisms identified.

In 1992, “The Role of Race in Juvenile Justice Processing in Pennsylvania,” was conducted by Dr. Kimberly Kempf. This study of white, black, and Hispanic youth in Pennsylvania found that juvenile justice outcomes were influenced

directly by race at every stage except adjudication. Data was collected on 2,016 juvenile delinquency cases from 14 Pennsylvania counties in 1989, equally distributed as 672 each in urban, suburban, and rural court categories. In addition to information recorded in case files, the study obtained data from juvenile justice staff regarding their perceptions of the system. Surveys were distributed to 901 probation officers, 128 judges, 98 police officers, and 44 treatment providers. The response rate was estimated at 52 percent overall, 49 percent for probation officers, and 33 percent for juvenile court judges.

The findings of The Role of Race showed that there were many different contributing mechanisms to DMC in these 14 counties in Pennsylvania. Most prominently differential processing was the main contributing factor. White youth had less harsh outcomes at the early stages of the juvenile justice system than their minority counterparts.

Another contributing mechanism demonstrated in these 14 counties was the effectiveness of the program. Most white youth, although not involved in serious drug offending, were most often involved in group home settings or drug treatment while minority youth were placed in public residential facilities.

In addition to the Role of Race study conducted in 1992, the DMC Subcommittee has commissioned the Philadelphia Health Management Corporation (PHMC) with the task of completing a Latino Needs Assessment in seven counties with very high disposition rates for Latino youth. The study will look at the needs of both the Latino youth involved in the Juvenile Justice System as well as the parents of said juveniles. The PHMC has utilized a focus group format to gather information from youth and parents, as well as surveying and speaking with various professionals (including probation staff) in the juvenile justice field. This study will be completed at the end of March, 2009 and the results will be analyzed by the DMC Subcommittee with funding recommendations being proposed based on the specific findings.

- (2) If a statewide assessment has not been conducted or completed, please provide a time-limited plan for completing this assessment and/or any technical assistance needed.

See Above

Phase III: Intervention

- (1) Progress made in 2008
 - a. Which activities have been implemented? Discuss specific progress made.

Law Enforcement/Youth Forums -In 2008 forums with law enforcement and youth were held in Lancaster, Harrisburg, Reading and Philadelphia. Philadelphia has taken a unique approach to the forums by holding them within the confines of the school building. Philadelphia held a forum in both Bartram and South Philadelphia High Schools. This approach allowed for a more individualized focus on the youth and law enforcement

in attendance. The remaining sites, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Reading all held traditional forums where youth were brought together in a much larger group and then broken down into individual break out sessions where topics such as “rights and responsibilities” were discussed with experts in the field of Human Rights and Law Enforcement participating as facilitators. Progress has significantly improved in the Harrisburg region where the local workgroup now meets on a regular basis and continues to expand in size. The Harrisburg group has formed a strong relationship with the Harrisburg School District which has helped to foster more direct access to youth.

Forum Toolkit

The law enforcement and minority youth forum Toolkit has been completed and will be available via the DVD format for other regions and/or states who are interested in developing a similar forum format in their region/state to address the relationships between minority youth and law enforcement to reduce the disproportionality at the arrest stage of the Juvenile Justice System.

Statewide DMC DVD

In addition to the traditional forum process, the subcommittee has worked on the development of a statewide DVD to demonstrate the efforts across the Commonwealth. The DVD, while still in the final development stages, will be completed by June, 2009 and will be available for dissemination to every state DMC Coordinator and Juvenile Justice Specialist. The DVD will highlight the forum process, the Toolkit for forum developing, and other various DMC activities.

Latino Needs Assessment

The Philadelphia Health Management Corporation (PHMC) has been working on the Latino Needs Assessment research with seven counties in Pennsylvania. The Assessment will be finished at the end of March, 2009 and will be presented to the DMC Subcommittee for further analysis. The DMC Subcommittee will decide what targeted actions they may be able to take to address the needs of the Latino youth who are involved in the Juvenile Justice System as determined by the study.

DMC Curriculum for Students and Law Enforcement

The DMC Subcommittee and local workgroups in Harrisburg and Philadelphia both finished and began the piloting of a middle school and law enforcement academy curriculum (for youth and law enforcement). The middle school curriculum is currently being piloted in the Harrisburg School District’s Downey Elementary School in grades seven and eight. The curriculum focuses on the rights and responsibilities of the youth and educates the youth on many civics related topics. The curriculum for law enforcement, being piloted in the Philadelphia Police Department’s academy, has more of a discretionary focus for law enforcement officers

and will demonstrate areas where law enforcement should use more discretion in arresting youth. Both curriculums were developed with the goal of reducing disproportionality at the arrest stage.

MacArthur Foundation- The DMC Subcommittee continues to work with the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change initiative. Subcommittee members work with the MacArthur Foundation in Allegheny, Berks, Philadelphia and Lancaster Counties. The DMC Subcommittee continues to work with the MacArthur Foundation to move Pennsylvania toward becoming a model of DMC data collection and to use the data collected to bring about needed change.

(2) DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2009-2011:

- a. Include specific activities in data collection, data system improvement, assessment, programmatic and systems improvement intervention, evaluation, and monitoring strategies.

Law Enforcement/Youth Forum Outcome Assessment - The DMC Subcommittee has been using various forms of pre and post surveying for the law enforcement and minority youth forums. Starting in July, 2009 the pre and post surveys being used will all be the same survey in order to compare/contrast outcomes in each region.

Data Collection- Specific data collected on the nine contact points within the Juvenile Justice System will continue to be collected and reported. This data continues to improve with the work of the MacArthur Foundation. We now have more accurate reporting of Latinos within the Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice System due to the "Guidelines for Collecting & Recording the Race and Ethnicity of Juveniles in Conjunction with Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Reporting to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission." This publication, intended for juvenile courts and probation departments, emphasizes the need for accurate coding of individuals' race AND ethnicity and proposes that by asking the ethnicity and then the race of an individual it will lead to more accurate reporting and coding. Efforts to continually educate juvenile probation officers and court staff members on the importance of accurate data collection and the implications such data has on DMC is of extreme importance. This data collection is an ongoing project.

Relative Rate Index Review: The DMC Subcommittee will be looking in-depth at the Relative Rate Index numbers for every county across the Commonwealth and determining where new and targeted intervention strategies should be developed. This will occur every year once new data is available.

Funding of Intervention Strategies- The DMC Subcommittee will be looking at funding intervention strategies based on the results and analysis of the Latino Youth Needs Assessment. These activities will take place in the FY2009 and FY2010 and could potentially extend into the FY2011 depending on what the specific needs are and how much targeted funding and/or training is needed. Funding for these specific activities are not yet clear as we have not been presented with the findings of the Latino Assessment at this time.

Targeted Assessment- The DMC Subcommittee intends to fund an assessment study in the five current regions (Dauphin, Lancaster, Allegheny, Berks and Philadelphia Counties) where law enforcement and minority youth forums are being conducted. The targeted assessment would look primarily at the arrest contact point in the juvenile justice system for minority youth since this has been the point of contact in which the forums have been trying to reduce disproportionality. An analysis of existing data would be completed to determine what contributing mechanism(s) exist, creating disproportionality. The DMC Subcommittee will be putting a funding announcement out in 2009 for potential bids on a targeted assessment in these five regions with an anticipated finalization date in 2010.

The assessment is needed in order to address the significant RRI data in many contact points in these regions, most prominently the juvenile arrest and secure detention indices. The assessment would be used to discover what contributing mechanisms exist in these regions that are leading to high numbers of disproportionality at the specified contact points. Once completed, the assessment would allow for the statewide subcommittee to address specific contributors through targeted funding and programming.

DMC Conference-The Subcommittee is planning to hold a statewide conference within the FY2010/2011 to promote the DMC activities, but more importantly to educate professionals in the juvenile justice field on DMC. Costs for a conference are also not known at this time.

Continued Forum Process- In addition to the new activities discussed above, the Subcommittee will continue to focus their efforts on the regional forum process. Currently there are five active regions addressing youth and law enforcement relations through the forum format. Each forum is allotted no more than \$6,000 per forum and in general only one forum is held per fiscal year. Therefore, within the FY2009-FY2011 time frame, there will be approximately 15 forums held for a cost not to exceed \$90,000.

In addition to the assessment (planned for late FY2009/FY2010) an evaluation will be conducted to determine how efficient currently intervention strategies (including the forums) are at reducing

disproportionality. As reported earlier, beginning in July 2009, a standard pre/post survey will be used for all forums across the state. This will help to determine the efficacy of the forums in each region.

Statewide DVD- The DMC Subcommittee will be spending grant funds on the duplication of the statewide DVD for dissemination to all of the state DMC Coordinators and Juvenile Justice Specialists. Costs are estimated to be \$5,000.

Education & Outreach- The DMC Subcommittee will focus their efforts in the next three years on education and outreach to communities and juvenile justice professionals. The members of the Subcommittee will travel across the state to help educate on what DMC is and how each community and professional is responsible for helping to reduce the disproportionality of minorities at all contact points. Funding will be minimal and highly scrutinized.

Expansion of Curricula- Additionally, the Subcommittee will continue to focus their efforts on the two curricula developed for law enforcement and youth. The Subcommittee plans to expand these curricula to a larger population and anticipates the possibility of other funding sources to assist with an expansion which would include duplication costs and training costs.

Detention Screening Instrument- A final item of particular interest to the Subcommittee is the funding of a universal detention screening instrument. Currently several counties, including Berks and Allegheny, are using a screening instrument developed in collaboration with the MacArthur Foundation and the National Center for Juvenile Justice. The Subcommittee is interested in funding this statewide which would need to include training on the instrument. Funding is estimated at no more than \$5,000.

Include planned Formula Grant-supported activities under “Program Descriptions” section below with amount budgeted and required descriptions of goals, objectives, and performance measures selected to document the output and outcomes of these activities.

DMC Activity	Funding Amount	Source of Funding	Completion Date
Law enforcement and youth relationship forums	\$6,000 per forum with at least one being held annually in each of the 5 regions (approximately	Formula Grant funds, donations from community organizations, and in-kind donations.	Ongoing

	\$90,000 for three years)		
Curricula expansions	\$10,000	Formula funding, school and/or law enforcement donations	Ongoing
Latino Needs Assessment Intervention Strategies	\$30,000-100,000	Formula Grant funds	April 2009-Ongoing
Statewide DMC DVD duplication	\$5,000	Formula funding Potentially other sources such as the MacArthur Foundation	Ongoing
DMC Education	\$5000	Formula funding and other sources such as specific departments requesting information on DMC	July 2009-Ongoing
DMC Conference	\$20,000-30,000	Formula funding and other in-kind and/or donated resources from juvenile justice organizations	2010-2011
Detention Screening Instrument	\$2000-5000	Formula funding and possibly MacArthur Foundation funding	2009-ongoing
Targeted DMC Assessment	Up to \$155,000	Formula funding	2009-2010/2011

Phase IV: Evaluation

If no formal process of outcome evaluation has been conducted, please write “Not applicable.”

Not applicable

Phase V: Monitoring “The ultimate question that jurisdictions must answer is: Has DMC been reduced:”

- (1) Include a description of how the state will monitor and track changes in DMC trends over time.

The state currently monitors and tracks changes in DMC trends through an annual analysis of the Relative Rate Index (RRI) statistics for each county.

Through the assistance of the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the Center for

Juvenile Justice Training and Research, and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, data is received for nine contact points within the juvenile justice system and provided annually to the DMC Coordinator. The Coordinator then reviews and prioritizes the areas where the RRI is significantly high or low (depending on the contact point) and recommends strategies to reduce the disproportionality at these contact points.

- (2) Indicate who will monitor these activities. If this is a DMC coordinator, please indicate if their position is full or part-time.

The DMC Coordinator, along with the DMC Subcommittee, monitors and tracks the progress of the DMC efforts through the use of the RRIs. The DMC Coordinator, while the position itself is full-time, approximately 70% of the Coordinator's time is spent on DMC and DMC related issues.

- (3) Provide a timeline of current and/or future monitoring activities.

The DMC Subcommittee currently reviews the RRI data on an annual basis and will continue to do so. In addition to reviewing the RRI data, the Subcommittee will be conducting an evaluation of the forum process, begin using a standard pre/post survey, and will focus on educating probation offices (and other juvenile justice professionals) on what DMC is and how they can help to reduce disproportionality. The Subcommittee will analyze data in each county where information on DMC has been received to see if there has been an effect on disproportionality at any given contact point.

5. Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect and Delinquency Programs

A. Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers

N/A – Pennsylvania State Funding provides financial support to Juvenile Probation Officers.

B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records (including child protective services records) with the Courts in the Juvenile Justice System.

As a matter of practice, juvenile probation officers who process cases routinely determine if a child has been active with children and youth and other human services agencies, and a summary of those services are provided to the court at disposition through a social summary.

C. Establishing Policies and Systems to incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records.

Pennsylvania assures that both A and B above are fully addressed through

- The Pennsylvania Juvenile Act 42 PA.C.S. Section 6307, which covers Inspection of Court Files and Records.

- The Public Welfare Code (55 Pa. Code) Section 3130.44, which covers Confidentiality of Family Case Records.

In addition to above mentioned statute, the 55 Pa. Code Sections 3800.224 – 3800.225 indicate that a child’s Individual Service Plan (ISP) shall be developed within 30 calendar days of the child’s admission into placement. A review of the child’s progress on the ISP, and necessary revisions, must be completed at least every six months.

6. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

The Pennsylvania SAG has established the sharing of accurate and complete information between youth serving agencies as a priority. This sharing of information is vital to the effective identification, control, supervision and treatment of juvenile offenders. Pennsylvania has made great strides in facilitating the sharing of information among juvenile courts and law enforcement agencies:

- The statewide Justice Network (JNET) has been developed into a secure “virtual single system” for sharing of justice information by authorized users.
- The Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) is providing juvenile history record information to authorized users in juvenile and adult probation departments, law enforcement agencies, District Attorneys’ offices, the Department of Corrections, and the PA Board of Probation and Parole, and has the capability to furnish juvenile history record information directly to the Pennsylvania State Police Central Repository.
- The Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS), now in use in 62 of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties, contains case-level information and provides the means for reporting through JTS to the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission. It is anticipated that two additional counties will be using the JCMS by the end of 2009, bringing the total number of implementing counties to 64.
- The Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook, developed in 1998, provides local planners and administrators with user-friendly county-level information related to delinquency risk factors and juvenile justice processing.

Pennsylvania continues to encounter difficulties implementing a coordinated information sharing system, which includes the requirement that juveniles need not be fingerprinted unless they are adjudicated delinquent on a misdemeanor or felony offense or the case is transferred for criminal prosecution. In certain jurisdictions, this results in the juvenile records not being submitted in a timely manner to the Central Repository or never being submitted at all if the fingerprints are never taken. Through our Compliance Monitoring efforts, PCCD has implemented the Police Liaison Project. Under this project, PCCD

utilizes two Police Liaisons to not only monitor how juveniles are being handled within Police Departments across the state, but to also educate them on the state statute requiring the fingerprinting of those juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

7. Program Descriptions

COMPLIANCE MONITORING, DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS, JAIL REMOVAL, AND SEPARATION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: Category 01 STANDARD PROGRAM

AREA(S): 06, 08, 17, 28

NOTE 1: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not fund the aforementioned program areas separately. The Commonwealth's total compliance monitoring project encompasses all of the program areas.

Pennsylvania's success with remaining in compliance with the JJDP Act has resulted from two projects that have been funded with JJDP Formula Grant funding; The Police Liaison Project and the Secure Detention Monitoring Project. The Police Liaison Project consists of three part-time Police Liaisons who are responsible for monitoring all police departments throughout the Commonwealth. This project is operated by the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers.

The second Formula Grant funded and compliance-related project, "Secure Detention Monitoring," provides for the auditing of detention center and training school admissions to ensure that status offenders/other non-offenders are not held in secure custody.

In addition to the two projects cited above, the PCCD also utilizes Formula Grant funding to support the Compliance Monitor's salary. The Compliance Monitor not only manages the two compliance monitoring projects, but is also responsible for monitoring court holding facilities, adult jails, adult prisons, MH facilities, and group homes.

Without the above-mentioned efforts, the data needed to prepare the required Annual Compliance Monitoring Report would not be available. Additionally, if problems arise within local juvenile justice systems with respect to lack of needed services and/or alternatives to police custody, there will be a need to implement services and alternative programs in order to maintain jail removal compliance.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

NOTE 2: For the reason cited in NOTE 1, the goals/objectives/performance indicators/activities are consolidated herein.

Goals:

- Ensure that the juvenile justice system has the capacity to respond appropriately to remain in compliance with federal jail removal requirements.

- Provide training/technical assistance to state legislative and policy initiatives concerning juvenile case processing.
- Ensure accurate, timely reporting when complying with data reporting.

Objectives:

- Maintain the ability of police departments to comply with federal/state jail removal requirements.
- Provide jail removal training/technical assistance to Pennsylvania police officers, probation officers, children and youth workers and other relevant juvenile justice system professionals on a continuing and as-needed basis.
- Implement alternatives to police custody to ensure Pennsylvania’s continued compliance with state/federal jail removal requirements.
- Minimize the length of time juveniles are held in police custody prior to being placed in secure detention or released.
- Improve the coordination/integration of juvenile justice and related services relative to maintaining compliance with state and federal jail removal and compliance monitoring requirements.
- Minimize the number of six-hour secure holding violations and/or the number of status offender secure holding violations.
- Improve juvenile case processing and data reporting in compliance with existing state policy and legislative requirements.

Performance Indicators:

COMPLIANCE MONITORING (#06)

1 Mandatory Outputs

- Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act of 2002

2 Optional Outputs

- Number of activities that address compliance with Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act of 2002
- Number of facilities receiving TA

3 Mandatory Outcomes (Annual)

- Submission of complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP

Budget:	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>		<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
	FY 2009	\$389,947	FY 2009 \$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: The Commonwealth expects to continue two existing subgrants. The minimum duration of these projects will be 12 months. Additional months will be considered on an as-needed basis. The remaining funds, if any, will be used for newly identified programs considered necessary to achieve and/or maintain the goals of this category.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: Category 02

STANDARD

PROGRAM AREA: 10

Program Problem Statement: *Black-to-white RRI ratios calculated for Pennsylvania and for individual counties, reveal that for the state as a whole, the ratios tend to be higher for African American youth at several decision points.*

In 1988, Pennsylvania's initial assessment of disproportionality of minority youths reflected that 75% of the juveniles in secure confinement were minority. This proportion was 6.3 times the 12% minority youth proportion in the juvenile population. A further analysis completed in 1989 assessed the differences in arrest, detention, prosecution, adjudication, transfer to adult court, disposition and secure facility commitment. At the arrest stage, 27% were minority juveniles with a proportion of 2.3 times the minority juvenile population. For 18 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties with significant minority populations, this analysis showed a higher proportion of minorities in the juvenile justice system at all processing stages.

Data from 2004 show that minorities represented 54.7% of the juveniles in secure confinement; a proportion 2.5 times the 21.5% minority youth represented in the population. At the arrest stage, 46.7% were minority juveniles with a proportion of 2.7 times the minority juvenile population. This data shows that the proportionality of minority youths in the juvenile justice system continues to be a problem.

NOTE: The aforementioned data is updated every three years and is, therefore, the most recent information available at this time.

As a result of discussions and information gleaned from a statewide and regional forums, it has been determined that a training curriculum to address conflicts between police and minority youths is needed. Currently, regional meetings are being held to target areas to improve the current situation between police and minority youth in their community. The Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association (PCPA) offers training to police agencies on this topic. However, the PCPA's training pertains to police procedure more than cultural or sensitivity training and therefore additional training needs to be developed.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goals:

- Reduce the disproportionate representation of minorities at all contact points within the juvenile justice system.
- Expand the juvenile delinquency treatment knowledge base concerning effective prevention programs for minority youths/families.
- Encourage and support community involvement in delinquency prevention and intervention activities targeting minority offenders.
- Support the implementation of community-based prevention/intervention programs targeting minority youth.
- Help minority youth develop positive relationships with peers, adults and community organizations.
- Reduce recidivism among minority juvenile offenders.
- Improve relationships between minority youth and law enforcement professionals.
- Implement prevention and intervention programs to better address the needs of our Latino youth involved in the Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice System.
- Identify DMC Contributing Mechanisms in the five targeted regions.
- Increase public awareness related to the issues of DMC in Pennsylvania.
- Reduce the relative rate indices of minority juveniles in secure detention.
- Reduce the relative rate indices at the arrest contact point among minority youths.
- Maintain compliance with federal DMC requirements.

Objectives: All objectives are anticipated to be completed as measured at the end of each fiscal year

- Reduce the relative rate indices of at-risk minority youth at the arrest stage in each of the five targeted counties
- Implement and assess community-based prevention/intervention programs targeting minority youths in order to obtain information on the effectiveness of funded initiatives/programs in terms of treatment outcomes.

- Provide targeted prevention and intervention programming and funding to communities demonstrating DMC issues with Latino youth as a result of the Latino Youth Needs Assessment.
- Complete targeted assessments in the five DMC regions.
- Develop alternatives to detention strategies in the DMC regions.
- Analyze the results of the Latino needs assessment and implement programming as needed.
- Facilitate and assess the effectiveness of the youth/law enforcement forums.
- Make available for other jurisdictions the law enforcement and middle school DMC curriculums.
- Promote greater public awareness of the DMC issues in PA through the facilitation of a statewide DMC conference.

Pennsylvania's Disproportionate Minority Contact Plan includes the following performance indicators and activities as outlined in our three-year plan.

Performance Indicators:

Mandatory Outputs

- FG funds awarded for DMC at the state and local levels
- Number of activities conducted*
- Number of program youth served

*Selected as an alternative to non-applicable mandatory performance measure

Optional Outputs

- Number of materials developed
- Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded

Mandatory Outcomes (Short Term)

- Number of agencies with improved data collection systems
- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend
- Number and percent of youth exhibiting a desired change in targeted behaviors (e.g., substance use, school attendance, family relationships, and antisocial behavior)
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements

Mandatory Outcomes (Long Term)

- Percent of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at state level

- Percent of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at local level
- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend

Optional Outcomes

- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program
- Number and percent of program families satisfied with program

Activities:

- Continue regional forums to address and act upon the issues in the communities between law enforcement and minority youth
- Continue to work on the development of a training curriculum for youth in middle schools and police in the academies
- Develop a targeted assessment and intervention plan based on the results of the Latino Youth Needs Assessment research study in the seven counties with high Latino representation in the Juvenile Justice System.

The DMC Subcommittee has also been working closely with the Models for Change initiative with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. In addition to focusing on aftercare and mental health coordination reform in Pennsylvania, Models for Change is seeking to help the state improve its ability to monitor the race/ethnicity in key juvenile justice decisions from arrest to confinement. These goals of the Models for Change work are to help Pennsylvania become a model for other states in the area of DMC data collection and analysis, and to use the products of this improved data collection and analysis to change policies and practices that result in DMC, particularly at the local level. Specifically, this work continues to include:

- Detailed analysis of existing county-level data on delinquency case processing
- Exposure of deficiencies, inconsistencies, and gaps in the data available
- Identification of local models of DMC data collection and reporting practices
- Statewide efforts to promote better DMC data collection and reporting, and to better use the data currently available
- Identification of local jurisdictions and specific decision points for which the data suggest that race or ethnicity may be a factor in decision making
- Targeted training and technical assistance in areas where the data reveal significant disparities

Budget:	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
	FY 2009 \$400,000	FY 2009 \$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: It is anticipated that 2-4 subgrants will be awarded under this program category. The minimum duration of each subgrant will be 12 months.

**AFTERCARE/RE-ENTRY, ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION,
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, DIVERSION, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, SERIOUS
CRIME**

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: Category 03

STANDARD PROGRAM AREA(S): 01, 02, 09, 11, 29, 32

Program Problem Statement:

- 1. Aftercare/Re-entry:** *Aftercare planning does not consistently begin at the time of disposition. All too often, aftercare planning is not even considered until the months leading up to a juvenile's discharge from placement.*

Although some form of community-based supervision is the predominant disposition handed down by juvenile courts in delinquency matters, in 2006 juvenile courts ordered 7,412 delinquency placements as a result of either an initial disposition or a disposition review hearing, roughly 10% of all dispositions ordered. Most delinquents are placed in group homes, wilderness and boot camp programs, drug and alcohol programs and private institutions. Only 767 placements or about 10% of all placements were in the most restrictive state youth development centers.

- 2. Delinquency Prevention and Intervention Programs:** *Pennsylvania's juvenile violent crime arrests and incidents in school violence have increased over the past five years. In order to respond to the needs of young offenders, local courts and probation departments need access to a continuum of programs, services and supports—from diversion to aftercare—that are located as close to the community as possible, and are designed to achieve system goals and address the behavioral health and delinquency-related needs of young offenders.*

Pennsylvania's juvenile violent crime arrests (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) fluctuated slightly from 2003 to 2007. The data reveals an approximate 8.0% increase in juvenile arrests for violent crimes during the five-year period. Juveniles represent about 21.3% of all violent crime arrests.

During 2007, the highest number of violent crimes arrests was 3,001 for aggravated assault, followed in descending order by robbery with 2,139 arrests, forcible rape with 217 arrests, murder and non-negligent murder manslaughter with 52 arrests, and negligent manslaughter with 3 arrests.

In order to respond to the needs of young offenders, local courts and probation departments also need access to a continuum of programs, services and supports—from diversion to aftercare—that are located as close to the community as possible, and are designed to achieve system goals and address the behavioral health and delinquency-related needs of young offenders. During the past two decades considerable scientific

advancements have been made in developing programs that positively alter the life course of young people at risk or already in trouble with the law, reduce crime and recidivism, and provide economic benefits to society that outweigh expenditures. Research has also documented principles of effective programming that transcend particular program models and include considerations related to program design, development, implementation, demonstration and replication.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

NOTE 1: Several Standard Program Areas are encompassed by PCCD's research-based project subgrants. Consequently, the goals/ objective/ performance indicators/activities are consolidated herein.

Goals:

- Reduce/prevent delinquency and associated problem behaviors among juvenile offenders.
- Strengthen the family unit as a means of preventing delinquency and associated problem behaviors.
- Increase the involvement of parents/family (“significant adults” and siblings) in addressing delinquency and associated problem behaviors.
- Expand Diversion Practices in Pennsylvania.

Objectives:

- Implement Research-Based Prevention and Intervention Programs.
- Encourage the development of caring relationships between adult volunteers and juvenile offenders.
- Help parents deal effectively with their child’s behavior problems through services provided by a complex of interconnected service systems.
- Provide educational and developmental services and activities for juvenile offenders.
- Support the implementation of statewide pre-adjudication Diversion Policy.
- Encourage and support community involvement in delinquency prevention activities and the monitoring of youths involved in these activities.
- Help juvenile offenders develop positive relationships with peers, adults and community organizations that set clear standards for healthy and law-abiding behaviors.

- Enhance involvement of the community in providing opportunities for juvenile offenders to participate in structured and productive activities that benefit the community and/or provide opportunities for these youths to develop competencies.
- Encourage and support community involvement in delinquency prevention activities and the monitoring of those juvenile offenders involved in these activities.
- Facilitate community input to the juvenile justice system regarding community protection issues.

Performance Indicators:

NOTE 2: For the reason cited in NOTE 1 above, the performance indicators are consolidated herein.

AFTERCARE/RE-ENTRY (#01)

1 Mandatory Outputs

- FG money awarded for services
- Number of program youth served

2. Optional Outputs

- Number of program staff trained
- Average length of time to complete aftercare or re-entry plan

3. Mandatory Outcomes (Short Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements

4. Mandatory Outcomes (Long Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend

5. Optional Outcomes

- Number and percent of program youth charged with formal probation violations
- Number and percent of program youth committed to correctional facility

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION (#02)

1 Mandatory Outputs

- FG money awarded for services
- Number of program youth served

2 Optional Outputs

- Number of hours of program staff training provided
- Average length of stay in program

3 Mandatory Outcomes (Short Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements

4 Mandatory Outcomes (Long Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend

5 Optional Outcomes

- Percent change in average daily population (ADP) in secure detention
- Percent change of average length of stay (ALOS) in secure detention

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (#09)

1 Mandatory Outputs

- FG money awarded for services
- Number of program youth served

2 Optional Outputs

- Number and percent of program staff trained
- Number and percent of parents served

3. Mandatory Outcomes (Short Term)

- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in target behaviors (e.g., substance use, school attendance, antisocial behavior, family relationships, pregnancies)
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements

4. Mandatory Outcomes (Long Term)

- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in target behaviors (e.g., substance use, school attendance, antisocial behavior, family relationships, pregnancies)

5. Optional Outcomes

- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program
- Number of program staff with increased knowledge of program area

DIVERSION (#11)

1 Mandatory Outputs

- FG money awarded for services
- Number of program youth served

2 Optional Outputs

- Number and percent of program staff trained
- Average length of stay in program

3 Mandatory Outcomes (Short Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend
- Number and percent of youth completing program requirements

4 Mandatory Outcomes (Long Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend

5 Optional Outcomes

- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in target behaviors (e.g., substance use, school attendance, antisocial behavior, family relationships, pregnancies)
- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program

SUBSTANCE ABUSE (#32)

1 Mandatory Outputs

- FG money awarded for services
- Number of program youth served

2 Optional Outputs

- Number and percent of program staff trained
- Average length of stay in program

3 Mandatory Outcomes (Short Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend*
- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in substance use**
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements

4 Mandatory Outcomes (Long Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend*
- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in substance use**

5 Optional Outcomes

- Number and percent of program youth charged with formal probation violations
- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program

* Mandatory for intervention programs only

**Mandatory for prevention programs only

Activities:

- Fund violence prevention and intervention programs designed to reduce the effect of risk factors and enhance protective factors related to youth violence and delinquency.
- Fund Research-based model programs as identified in the “*Blueprints for Violence Prevention*”
- Support Diversion Programming
- Support Aftercare

Budget:	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>		<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>	
	FY 2009	\$513,355	FY 2009	\$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: It is anticipated that six to eight one-time 24-month awards will be awarded.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT, SERIOUS CRIME AND PROBATION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: Category 04 STANDARD PROGRAM
AREA(S): 19, 24, 29

Program Problem Statement:

1. System Enhancement: Balanced and Restorative Justice Principles and Practices:

Although Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) is the philosophical basis of Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system, there are still several areas across the State that have not begun implementing competency development and/ or accountability best practices.

The need for juvenile justice system unification has been identified in numerous assessments of the Commonwealth’s juvenile justice system, including the 1991 report of the Juvenile Justice Task Force, *Toward the Year 2000: A Blueprint for Excellence*, and the 1996 report of the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee, *A Review of Juvenile*

Justice Programs and Services in Pennsylvania. Disjointed system components and the lack of one specific governing body to provide system-wide guidance and oversight were hindering the implementation of juvenile justice system reform efforts based on the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ), as specified in Act 33 passed by the General Assembly in the 1995 Special Session on Crime.

The implementation of BARJ cannot occur without improved system planning, coordination and improvement. Moreover, since BARJ applies to all juvenile justice system processes, it is only logical that the BARJ principles should be addressed as a primary focus by all juvenile justice projects in Pennsylvania.

The key to successful planning and coordinated service delivery for juvenile offenders is access to timely and accurate information upon which to base critical decisions. The assessment and service provision phases of the juvenile offender case processing system require improved information collection and sharing procedures. Assessments of the juveniles' physical, emotional and mental needs are often conducted by various agencies during their contact with the system. Problems with current assessment procedures include the lack of information sharing between agencies and the lack of assessment procedures that focus on identifying juveniles' strengths in addition to weaknesses. This information must also be shared with agencies and professionals in related youth-serving systems in order to eliminate duplication of services and unnecessary delays in the service delivery process.

1. Juvenile Justice System Responsiveness to the Unique Needs of Girls:

Although girls remain a relatively small proportion of the juvenile offender population their numbers have increased substantially over the last two decades. Pennsylvania has identified the lack of effective programs and practices in addressing the unique needs of girls involved in the juvenile justice system.

The number of juvenile court cases involving females in 2005 was 74% higher than it was in 1995, while cases involving males increased just 12% over that ten-year period. Subsequently, the number of juvenile female arrests has risen 4% between 2005 and 2006, while the number of juvenile female dispositions has increased by 2.1%.

Progress in the coming years will depend primarily on the implementation of a Joint Policy Statement, which is currently under development by the Female Services Subcommittee. The overall goal of this priority is to make Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system more responsive to the female adolescents under its jurisdiction. The strategies for achieving this goal have, and will continue to include, researching and developing exemplary female-responsive programs leading to the creation of training specific to system interventions with girls. This will also require the FSS to promote collaboration and cooperation among the key system stakeholders, and for the JJDPC to aggressively advocate for effective public policies related to girls in the juvenile justice system. To garner support for these developments, the JJDPC will continue to promote activities that serve to increase public awareness of issues related to girls. By establishing performance measures as benchmarks, encouraging data collection, analysis and outcome reporting the

JJDPC will demonstrate accountability of the system to this portion of the juvenile population that it serves.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goals:

- Increase the ability of juvenile courts and probation departments to identify serious, repeat juvenile offenders.
- Develop accurate juvenile justice management information data.
- Broaden BARJ education and implementation initiatives.
- Obtain and analyze data from related youth-serving systems in order to improve the treatment service planning and delivery process.
- Increase the knowledge base with regard to critical juvenile justice issues and promising/effective juvenile justice treatment approaches.
- Make information-sharing systems *user-friendly* to the ever-increasing numbers of juvenile justice professionals, academicians, researchers and practitioners.
- Generate and disseminate relevant juvenile research findings and items of interest and applicability to all juvenile justice professionals, academicians, researchers and field practitioners.
- Make Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system more responsive to female adolescents.

Objectives:

- Improve the inter-system coordination – especially in terms of accessing services for delinquent youths delivered within a managed care framework – among the juvenile justice, child welfare, education, drug and alcohol, mental health/mental retardation and law enforcement systems within the Commonwealth.
- Increase the knowledge base regarding effective treatment approaches for serious, repeat juvenile offenders.
- Increase the knowledge base regarding factors contributing to desistance from delinquent behavior.
- Improve information gathering techniques and information-sharing capacity.

- Evaluate programs, conduct research and foster other initiatives designed to examine issues and improve practices, procedures or policies on a system-wide basis.
- Continue BARJ education, implementation and outcome measurement initiatives.
- Provide analysis of the available programming for girls in the juvenile justice system.
- Based on the analysis of services available to girls, implement programs to address identified gaps.

Performance Indicators:

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT (#19)

1 Mandatory Outputs

- FG funds awarded (for JJ system improvement)
- Number of system-wide IT improvements implemented*
- Number of planning activities conducted*

*Selected as an alternative to non-applicable mandatory outputs

2 Optional Outputs

- Number of program materials developed
- Number of system improvement initiatives

3 Mandatory Outcomes (Long Term)

- Average length of time between disposition and placement*
- Percent change in the ADP in secure detention*
- Percent change in the average length of stay (ALOS) in secure detention*

*Selected as alternatives to non-applicable mandatory outcomes

4 Optional Outcomes (Long Term)

- Number of agencies sharing automated data
- Average length of time between intake and initial court appearance

PROBATION (#24)

1 Mandatory Outputs

- FG funds awarded for services
- Number of program youth served

2 Optional Outputs

- Number of planning activities
- Number of service hours completed
- Average length of stay in program

3 Mandatory Outcomes (Short Term)

- Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend
- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behaviors (NOTE: 4A, 4B, 4C and 4E can all be addressed to some degree by this project, although not in exactly the way each is defined because the project is reporting gains made in probation cases that are reported after the case is closed, not as a progress report on active cases.)
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements

4 Optional Outcomes (Short Term)

- Number and percent of program youth charged with formal probation violations
- Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area

Activities:

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT (#19)

- National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) to continue producing and disseminating nationally, annual editions of the *Pennsylvania Progress* Education Journal
- Maintain the *Pennsylvania Electronic Juvenile Justice Databook* on a new, user-friendly operating platform
- Present progress reports and findings to SAG and other juvenile justice professionals, academicians, researchers and field practitioners at conferences and seminars nationwide
- Continue collaboration with DPW to standardize the PTSD Residential Treatment Curriculum
- Release and disseminate the newly created Female Services Joint Policy Statement
- Provide statewide education and awareness on issues relating to girls in the juvenile justice system
- Support the implementation of Competency Development and Accountability Programming

PROBATION (#24)

- Assess the progress of BARJ implementation
- Continue to refine BARJ training techniques
- Expand BARJ training initiatives

Budget:	<u>JJDPF Funds</u>		<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>	
	FY 2009	\$460,425	FY 2009	\$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: It is anticipated that four to six one-time 12-month awards will be funded.

PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: Category 00
PROGRAM AREA: 23

STANDARD

Program Problem Statement: The need to implement more effective activities associated with planning and administration.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal: To improve Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System

Objectives:

- Fully staff PCCD's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- Apply sound program management principles to projects implemented to support the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended
- Apply sound fiscal management principles to OJJDP funds PCCD receives to meet the goals, objectives, activities and performance measures contained in Pennsylvania's Annual Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan
- To support juvenile justice system improvement and state and local prevention and intervention efforts

Performance Indicators:

1 Mandatory Outputs

- FG funds awarded for Planning and Administration
- Number of subgrants awarded

2 Optional Outputs

- Average time from receipt of subgrant application to date of award
- Number of SAG committee and subcommittee meetings staffed

3 Mandatory Outcomes (Annual)

- Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with 3-year plan

4 Optional Outcomes (Annual)

- Number of FG-funded programs sustained after 3 years

Activities:

- Review subgrant applications for programmatic fidelity to goals and objectives, cost effectiveness and sustainability
- Provide staff comments and funding recommendations to the Funding Subcommittee of PCCD’s Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee (JJDP)
- Conduct periodic site and monitoring visits to determine subgrantees’ compliance with program and funding requirements of awarded subgrants

Continue to emphasize subgrantee sustainability of projects while developing and implementing a long-range exit strategy policy for subgrant awards

Budget:	<u>JJDP Funds</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
	FY 2009 \$199,303	FY 2009 \$199,303	FY 2009 \$398,606

Expected Number of Subgrants: It is anticipated that one subgrant will be awarded to support the Commonwealth’s program Planning and Administration efforts.

STATE ADVISORY GROUP (SAG) ALLOCATION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 00

STANDARD

PROGRAM AREA: 31

Program Problem Statement: The need for more effective SAG activities keeping in mind the overarching principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goals: Pennsylvania’s SAG, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee, will work to improve Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Justice System as well as focus on delinquency prevention.

Objectives:

- Apply sound program management principles to projects implemented to support the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended
- Apply sound fiscal management principles to OJJDP funds PCCD receives to meet the goals, objectives, activities and performance measures contained in Pennsylvania’s Annual Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan

Performance Indicators:

1 Mandatory Outputs

- Number of grants funded with Formula Grant funds
- Number of grant applications reviewed and commented on

2 Optional Outputs

- Number of SAG committee meetings held
- Bi-annual report submitted to the Governor

3 Mandatory Outcomes (Annual)

- Number and percent of Plan recommendations implemented

4 Optional Outcomes (Annual)

- Number of FG-funded programs sustained after 3 years

Activities:

- Serve in an advisory capacity to the PCCD through the JJDPC's participation in the development of that part of the PCCD's comprehensive plan relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention
- Perform those functions related to the direct approval and disbursement of financial assistance in an advisory capacity only, but the JJDPC shall have the opportunity to review and comment on such applications within 30 days after receipt of the application from PCCD
- Advise the PCCD on the definition, development and correlation of programs and projects and the establishment of priorities for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention
- Develop standards, methods and procedures for evaluation and monitoring services for delinquent and dependent children
- Upon request, provide assistance and advice to the PCCD on any other matters relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention
- Submit to the Governor and the General Assembly such reports as may be required by Federal law

- Advise the PCCD in defining and collaborating with all state agencies on planning and programming related to juvenile delinquency prevention and the reduction and prevention of violence by and against children
- Advise and assist the PCCD in designing and promoting comprehensive research-based initiatives to assist communities and community-based organizations to promote the positive development of children and in preventing juvenile delinquency and youth violence

Budget:	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>		<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>	
	FY 2009	\$30,000	FY 2009	\$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: It is anticipated that one subgrant will be awarded to support the SAG.

8. Subgrant Award Assurances

A. Subaward Selection

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(21)(A) and (B) of the JJDP Act, Pennsylvania gives priority to projects that are evidence-based. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency's (PCCD) Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has instituted a competitive five-month application process, to enable local sub-grantees to implement evidence-based juvenile justice programs that begin with OJJDP's release of a Funding Announcement. All interested applicants will be encouraged to submit a Concept Paper based on the specific requirements outlined within the announcement. Concept Papers received by the set deadline will then be competitively reviewed and scored, in accordance to the requirements set forth within the Funding Announcement by PCCD Program Staff, SAG members or other agency representatives.

Upon completion of the review process, concept papers recommended for funding will be presented to the SAG Resource Center Steering Committee and the SAG for approval. Once approval has been recommended by the SAG, the concept papers will be presented to the Commission on Crime and Delinquency for final approval.

Once the concept papers have been approved, those applicants will be contacted and invited to submit an official application for funding. All official applicants will then be required to submit quarterly reports. Each report must include the relevant performance measure data that has been mandated by the OJJDP and outlined within the OJJDP Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT).

In conjunction with the mandated quarterly reports, OJJDP program staff will be responsible for conducting periodic monitoring visits. These monitoring visits will assist in ensuring each recipient is utilizing funds as indicated in their

applications, and that each recipient is implementing effective research-based programs that are true to the fidelity of each model. If at any time a sub-grantee fails to demonstrate positive program outcomes, or negligence toward the fidelity of the model program, PCCD may terminate funding. Approximately 35% of Formula Grant funds are used to support evidence-based juvenile justice programs.

B. Geographic Information

PCCD requires that all applicants strictly adhere to the requirements set forth within each of the Funding Announcements issued. These requirements specify that each applicant must include in their application the following information:

- Name and full address of applicant;
- County where the program will be implemented;
- Community Risk and Resource Assessment Results;
- Clear description of how the program will operate, including who will provide the services and how those services will be administered;
- Clear description of where the program will be implemented; and
- Clearly identifies the target population (both demographically and geographically).

The PCCD's OJJDP is strongly committed to assuring that sub-grantees are including both their demographic and geographic information within each application submitted. This information is a vital component in identifying communities across the State that are either at a high-risk, or that may be already experiencing an increase in delinquent behaviors.

As prevention efforts continue to take priority for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is the OJJDP's goal to create a statewide database that will be easily accessible to prevention stakeholders throughout the state. This database will allow Federal, State and local stakeholders to quickly visualize what prevention efforts already exist in Pennsylvania, where these programs are taking place, how many children and families are being impacted, where prevention efforts are needed, and what existing prevention programs are available that may be implemented to effectively address those issues.

9. State Advisory Group Membership

	Name	Represents	F/T Gov	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
1.	Ronald Sharp*, Chairman	D(4)			January 2001	Harrisburg
2.	James Anderson*, Vice Chairman	B(1,4)	X		Ex-officio per PA law	Harrisburg
3.	Michael Vogel	D(1,3,4)			November 2008	Philadelphia
4.	Adeline Beighley	B(4)	X		January 2001	Greensburg
5.	Valerie Bender	D(6)			January 2001	Gibsonia
6.	Susan Blackburn	B(1)	X		January 2001	Shippensburg
7.	Esther Bush*	D(1,7)			November 2003	Pittsburgh
8.	Hon. Fred Anthony	B(1)	X		January 2001	Erie
9.	Angel Stewart	E	X	X	November 2008	Harrisburg
10.	Donna Gority	A	X		January 2001	Hollidaysburg
11.	Hon. Arthur E. Grim	B(1)	X		January 2001	Reading
12.	Philip W. Harris	C(4)			March 2001	Philadelphia
13.	Thomas DiMaria	B	X		July 2003	Philadelphia
14.	Leon Haynes, III	D(1,3,4,7,8)			March 2001	Wilkinsburg
15.	Corey Kean	E		X	November 2003	Highspire
16.	Lawrence Mason	H			January 2001	Greensburg
17.	James Rieland	B(4)	X		October 2002	Pittsburgh
18.	Anita Fernandez	E		X	November 2003	Dauphin
19.	Daniel Elby	A(6)(7)(10)			October 2006	York
20.	Robert Schwartz	B(3),D(6)			January 2001	Philadelphia
21.	Alan Tezak	D(1,3,4)			October 2002	Harrisburg
22.	Anne Marie Ambrose, Esq	C(1)	X		October 2006	Philadelphia
23.	Anthony Cottle, Jr.	E		X	October 2006	Philadelphia
24.	Kareem Watts	E		X	October 2006	Harrisburg
25.	Corrie Warfield	E		X	October 2006	Philadelphia
26.	Mary I. Ramirez	C(4)	X		October 2006	Philadelphia
27.	David Mueller	B (4)	X		April 2007	Lancaster
28.	Maureen Raquet	C (2)	X		April 2007	Montgomery
29.	Bob Listenbee	B (3)	X		April 2007	Philadelphia
30.	George Mosee	B (2)	X		April 2007	Philadelphia
31.	Carol Tinari*	D(4)(6)			March 2009	Philadelphia
32.	Hon. Carol Van Horn	B(1)	X		March 2009	Franklin
33.	James Harron	D (3,8)			July 2003	Philadelphia

*Member State Supervisory Board

10. Organization of Agency Designated to Implement the Formula Grants Program

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency Office of the Executive Director

Weed and Seed
Policy and Legislative Affairs
Legal Counsel
Press Office

Advisory Committees

Evaluation
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Public Safety
Senior Citizens
Victims Services
Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board
Constables' Education and Training Board
Targeted Community Revitalization and Crime Prevention

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program
Resource Center Steering Committee
System Enhancement
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
Female Services

Office of Criminal Justice System Improvements

Information Technology Planning and Services
Network Operations and Technical Support
Technology Projects
Applications Support
Local Services and Technology Development
Criminal Justice Science and Technology
Local Services
Criminal Justice System Development and Services
Program Management and Support
County Programs

Office of Victims' Services

Victim Services
Victims Compensation
Direct Victims Services
Claims Processing
Education & Outreach

Office of Financial Management

Grants Management
JAG/IPP
Victims/Juvenile
Fund Tracking
OJJDP Liaison
Financial Administration
Audits
Administrative Services

Bureau of Training Services

Constable Training
Deputy Sheriff Training
DARE Training
Crime Prevention

Center for Research, Evaluation and Statistical Analysis

Evaluation and Research
Data Management

JJDP FORMULA PROGRAM STAFFING

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD)

Michael Kane, Executive Director

(Receives no salary from Federal JJDP Formula Grant funds)

Percent of Salary/Time Federal JJDP Formula Grant Funds

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Michael Pennington, Director.....0%

Derin Myers, Deputy Director.....90%

Wendy Poston, Administrative Officer.....0%

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program

Marcella Szumanski, Manager.....0%

Christina Cosgrove, Criminal Justice System Planner.....0%

Vacant, Program Analyst.....100%

Stephen Lynch, Program Analyst.....64%

Geoffrey Kolchin, Program Analyst.....100%

Holly Koppenhaver, Clerk Typist II.....100%

Melissa Shetrom, Program Analyst.....100%

Office of Financial Management and Administration

Sally Hitz, Director.....5%

Lavern Wulf, Manager
Grants Management Division.....10%

Chris Epoca, Accountant.....35%

Robert Wormser, Audit Specialist Supervisor.....15%

Vacant, Auditor.....2%

Support Staff.....8%

Under the direction of the PCCD's Executive Director, the Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supervise the Juvenile Justice Program in the administration of the JJDP Federal Formula Grant funds (hereinafter referred to as Formula funds). The Program, supervised by the Program Manager, includes five Program Analyst positions, and one Criminal Justice Systems Planner position—three of the analyst positions are fully supported with the Formula Grant funds. A Clerk-Typist provides staff support to the Program under the direction of the Administrative Officer. Additional administrative, financial and legal support is provided through other appropriate units of the agency. Responsibilities of the above staff are outlined below:

Program staff is primarily responsible for processing applications requesting formula funds through reviewing/scoring concept papers, reviewing/summarizing applications, and preparing recommendations for the SAG and the PCCD's Supervisory Board. Once a program is funded, the staff is responsible for monitoring project progress and provides technical assistance as requested. In addition to subgrant-related assignments, staff provides support to the SAG as directed by the Program Manager. Each staff has lead responsibilities relative to additional formula grant activities as follows:

Stephen Lynch, Program Analyst, is responsible for the preparation and electronic submission of Pennsylvania's annual reports: the Three-Year Plan and Annual Updates, the Performance Report and the Compliance Monitoring Report. Mr. Lynch also has responsibility for designated activities within the Juvenile Justice System Improvement program area, as well as Aftercare. Mr. Lynch serves in the capacity of Compliance Monitor for the state.

Geoffrey Kolchin, Program Analyst, is responsible for the Gender Specific initiative and provides staff support to all SAG activities and subcommittees relating to this initiative. Mr. Kolchin is also an active participant on the Female Services Subcommittee and provides oversight for evidence-based juvenile justice programs.

Melissa Shetrom, Program Analyst, is responsible for the coordination and planning of DMC activities. As the state's DMC Coordinator, Ms. Shetrom provides staff support to all SAG activities and subcommittees related to this initiative.

Holly Koppenhaver, Clerk Typist II, under the supervision of the Administrative Officer, is responsible for providing administrative support to the Juvenile Justice Program. The duties of this position include but are not limited to: finalizing correspondence, documents, and reports, and scheduling/logistical preparation for meetings, etc.

Sally Hitz, Director, Office of Financial Management and Administration, oversees all Formula Grant responsibilities conducted within her Office. Under her direction, Robert Wormser and another auditor review the final financial and compliance audits of the subgrantees, which are conducted by independent

auditing firms. Staff supervised by Ms. Hitz provides additional administrative support.

Also under Ms. Hitz's direction, Grants Management Division Manager, Lavern Wulf, will supervise the financial management of all subgrant applications awarded Formula funds. Under Mr. Wulf, Chris Epoca provides financial review and technical assistance to applicants and subgrantees. Mr. Epoca is also responsible for assisting in the preparation of the administrative and planning subgrant as well as the federal financial status report (H-1 Report).