

Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Task Force System Assessment

Rules for Today's Virtual Meeting

- Please keep your line muted if you are not speaking.
- We encourage Task Force members to ask questions or make comments directly during today's meeting, though please also feel free to use the chat box.
- Members of the public may sign up to testify after each Task Force meeting through the website:
 - <u>http://www.pacourts.us/pa-juvenile-justice-task-force</u>

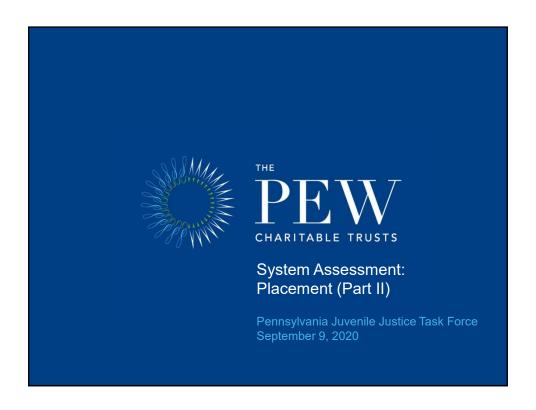
Agenda

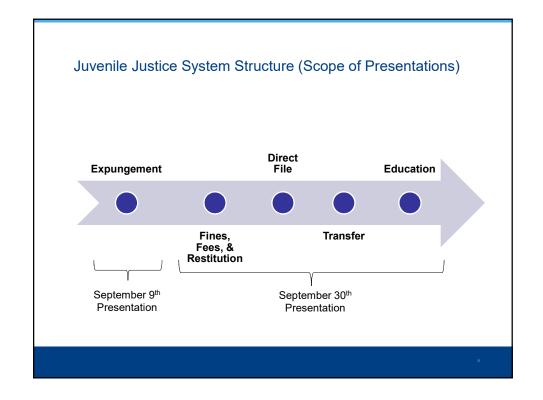
- Welcome and updates stakeholder roundtables (cochairs)
- Placement data analysis and discussion (Pew)
- COVID-19 discussion (co-chairs)
- Expungement data analysis and discussion (Pew)
- Discussion and next steps (co-chairs)

Stakeholder Input

Completed Roundtables		
✓ Dually-Adjudicated Youth		
Crime Victim/Survivors		
✓ Restorative Justice		
<u>Upcoming Roundtables</u>	<u>Date</u>	
☐ Service Providers	<u>Sept. 10</u>	
☐ Service Providers	<u>Sept. 14</u>	
☐ BJJS Facility Staff	<u>Sept. 15</u>	
☐ Judges	<u>Sept. 16</u>	
☐ BJJS Facility Staff	<u>Sept. 17</u>	
☐ Law Enforcement	<u>Sept. 18</u>	
☐ BJJS Facility Staff	<u>Sept. 22</u>	
□ Advocates	<u>Sept. 22</u>	

Upcoming Roundtables	Date
☐ Education Stakeholders	<u>Sept. 23</u>
☐ Advocates	<u>Sept. 23</u>
☐ Education Stakeholders	<u>Sept. 24</u>
☐ Juvenile Probation Officers	<u>Sept. 25</u>
☐ County Commissioners	<u>Sept. 29</u>
☐ YDC/YFC Youth	TBD
☐ JJ-Involved Youth	TBD
☐ Defense Attorneys	TBD
☐ District Attorneys	TBD
☐ Child Welfare Staff	TBD
☐ Family Members	TBD
☐ Northeastern Pennsylvania	TBD





System assessment and data analysis sources

System Assessment Sources Data Reviewed Interviews/Meetings State Data Department of Human Services' (DHS) Office > Juvenile Court Judges' Commission of Children, Youth and Families (OCYF) and Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Department of Education Services (OMHSAS) Department of Human Services Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Questionnaires Strategy executive leadership team > 684 juvenile probation officer respondents Judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys Representing all 67 counties Chief juvenile probation officers and juvenile o 56% response rate probation officers > 61 juvenile court judge respondents Service providers o 42% response rate Individual school districts **National Data** Documents Reviewed ➤ State statute FBI Uniform Crime Report (youth arrest rates) Center for Disease Control (youth population) Rules of judicial administration Rules of juvenile court procedure Administrative policies & regulations School disciplinary policies

Data notes

Data limitations

- Data are correlational, not causal
- Unable to link data between state agencies (e.g., PDE, JCJC, and DHS)

Missing data

 Most recent JCJC data (2019) was not validated at time of collection, with the exception of detention

Overall

- Numbers may not equal 100% due to rounding
- Placement data reflective of youth with cases closed between 2014 and 2018
- Expungement data reflective of dismissed and withdrawn cases, informal adjustments, and consent decrees from 2017; adjudicated cases from 2013

Placement and System Costs Abridged Takeaways

- The court may place youth for any delinquency adjudication or violation
 - Five state facilities must accept eligible youth; 400+ private facilities have broad discretion to reject youth for admission and eject for "failure to adjust"
- \bullet Over ten years, as allegations dropped 47%, placement dispositions also fell 54%

Placement and System Costs Abridged Takeaways

- Placement dispositions largely driven by youth with misdemeanors and nonperson offenses and by youth with no prior adjudications; unchanged over time
- 54% of youth with placement dispositions score moderate risk; 14% score low
 - Those assessed low-risk also generally score low need across most domains
- Disparities for Black Non-Hispanic youth are greatest for pre-adjudication detention and placement
 - Black Non-Hispanic males represent 42% of placement dispositions for misdemeanors compared to 28% of misdemeanor written allegations

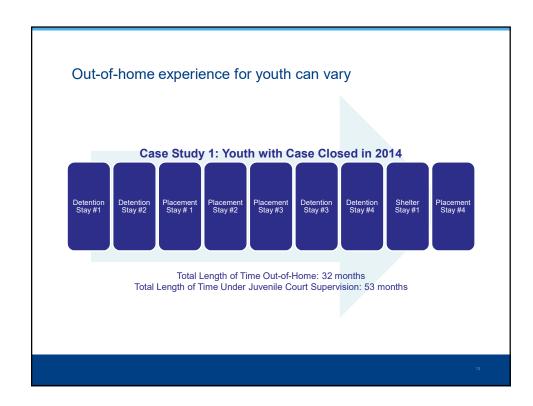
Placement and System Costs Abridged Takeaways

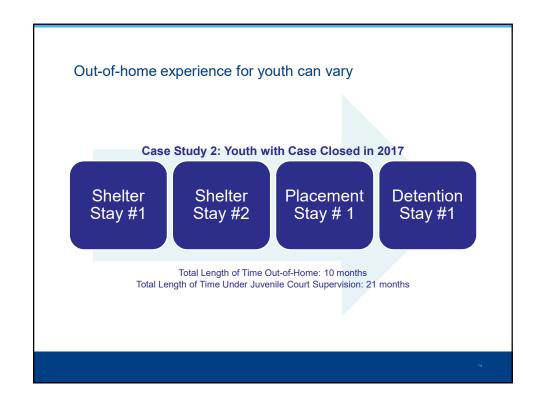
- In FY19, 80% of Pennsylvania's \$349 million juvenile delinquency services expenditures went to out-of-home placements
 - State-run facilities average \$192,720 per youth per year; private placements average \$107,468 per youth per year
 - Those figures exclude added education costs for youth in placement, costs paid by private insurance and Medicaid, and costs paid for dual-system youth

11

Number of Placements and Length of Stay For Youth with Placement Dispositions

Data





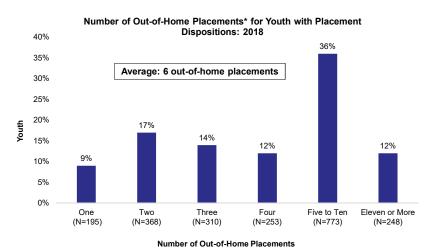
Out-of-home experience for youth can vary

Case Study 3: Youth with Case Closed in 2017



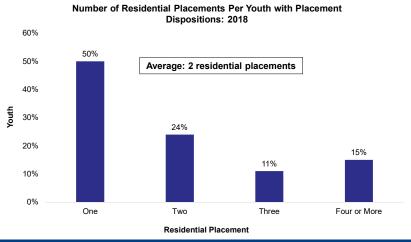
Total Length of Time Out-of-Home: 11 months
Total Length of Time Under Juvenile Court Supervision: 21 months

Almost half of youth with placement dispositions spend time in 5 or more out-of-home placements



*These figures include the total number out-of-home placements that youth with placement dispositions experience. Out-of-home placements include detention, shelter, and residential placements.



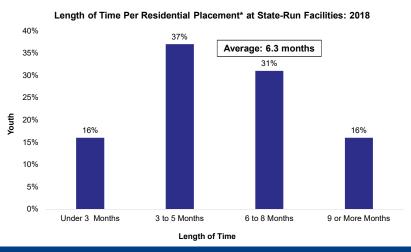


Youth average 6.5 months out of home per residential placement; 54% spend under six months per placement



*Length of time per residential placement is calculated from the youth's service start date to the youth's service end date at the residential facility.





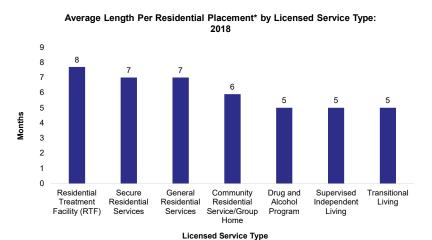
*Length of time per residential placement is calculated from the youth's service start date to the youth's service end date at the residential facility.

For private facilities, the average stay per placement is 6.6 months; one-quarter average over nine months



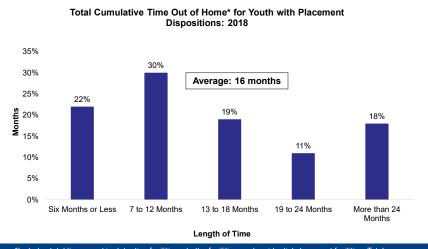
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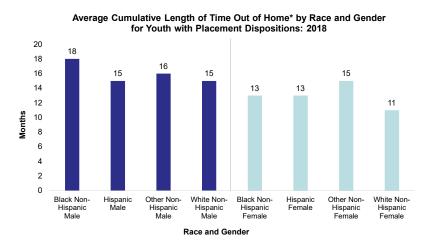
*Length of time per residential placement is calculated from the youth's service start date to the youth's service end date at the residential facility. Excludes length of time in Community Residential Rehabilitation-Host Homes and Inpatient Mental Health facilities due to their small numbers.

Cumulatively, youth with placement dispositions spend 16 months out-of-home, on average; 18% spend over two years



*Includes total time spent in detention facilities, shelter facilities, and residential placement facilities. Total cumulative length of time out of home is calculated by summing together the length of time at each out-of-home placement.

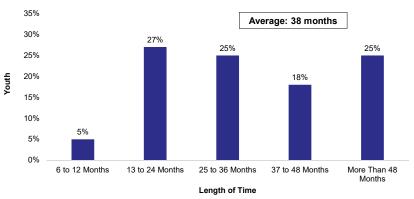




*Includes total time spent in detention facilities, shelter facilities, and residential placement facilities. Total cumulative length of time out of home is calculated by summing together the length of time at each out-of-home placement. Asian Non-Hispanic youth have been excluded due to their low numbers.

Overall court supervision length for youth with placement dispositions is more than three years, on average

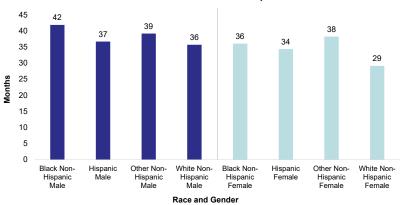
Length of Time Under Juvenile Court Supervision* for Youth with Placement Dispositions: 2018



*Total length of time under juvenile court supervision is calculated from the date the youth was open for services to the date in which the youth was closed for services.

Among youth with placement dispositions, Black Non-Hispanic males spend the most time under court supervision





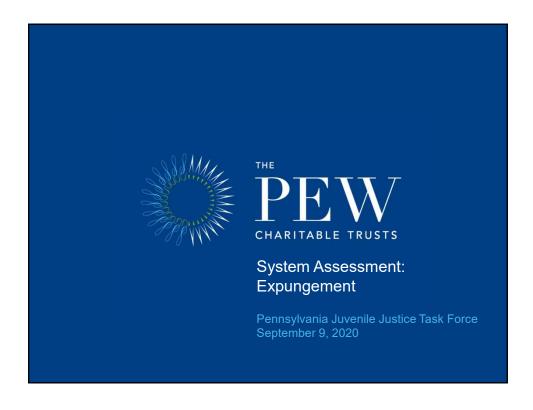
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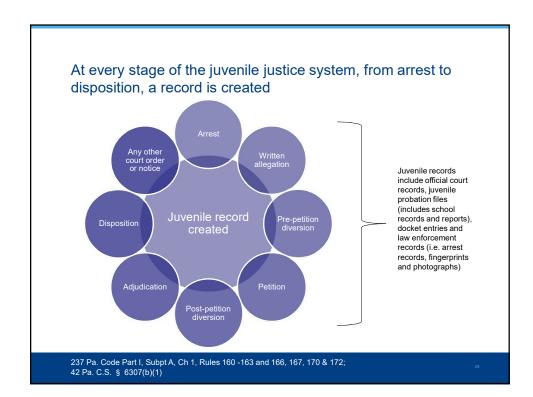
Placement Takeaways - Length of Stay and Supervision

- Among youth with placement dispositions, almost half spend time in five or more out-of-home placements
 - Youth average two residential placements; over a quarter go to three or more
- Youth average 6.5 months out-of-home per residential placement
- Cumulatively, youth with placement dispositions spend 16 months out-of-home, on average; 18% spend over two years
- Youth with placement dispositions spend more than three years under overall court supervision, on average
- Black Non-Hispanic males with placement dispositions average the most cumulative time out of home and spend the most time under overall court supervision

COVID-19 Discussion

- How has COVID-19 impacted you or your colleagues work in the juvenile justice system?
- What is your understanding of the impact COVID-19 has had on youth currently involved in the juvenile justice system?
- How has COVID-19 illuminated underlying challenges in the juvenile justice system impacting youth and staff?





Juvenile records do not automatically disappear in adulthood

Status of Case	Prerequisites for Expungement Eligibility	
Dismissed or Withdrawn	• None	In all cases: The court, youth or a guardian must initiate the expungement process Notice must be given to the DA and JPO; objections must be received in 30 days The court may grant or deny the motion with or without a hearing
Diverted	6 months after completion of diversion no adjudication or conviction pending	
Consent Decree	6 months after completion of consent decree no adjudication or conviction pending	
Adjudication	 5 years since discharge from court supervision not adjudicated delinquent and no conviction No adjudication or conviction pending 	

*The court may also expunge juvenile records by court order once a child reaches the age of 18 if the Commonwealth attorney consents to the expungement.

Pa.R.J.C.P. 170, 171, 172; 18 Pa. C. S. § 9123; 44 Pa. C.S. § 2321 204 Pa.Code § 303.7

Juvenile court involvement and the associated records may lead to lasting detrimental consequences

Exclusionary Discipline (at School) Employment/ Occupational Licensing

Housing

Military Enlistment

License to Drive

Firearm Possession

Public Benefits College Admission

Credit

Adoption

Registration for Sex Offenses

Immigration

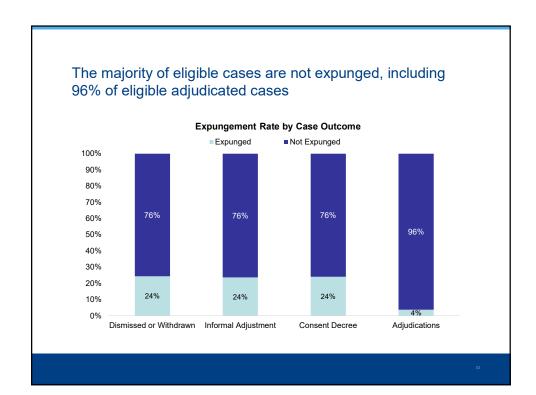
*Adjudications of delinquency can be considered by the court when sentencing following a criminal conviction and may lead to sentencing enhancements in both the state and federal systems

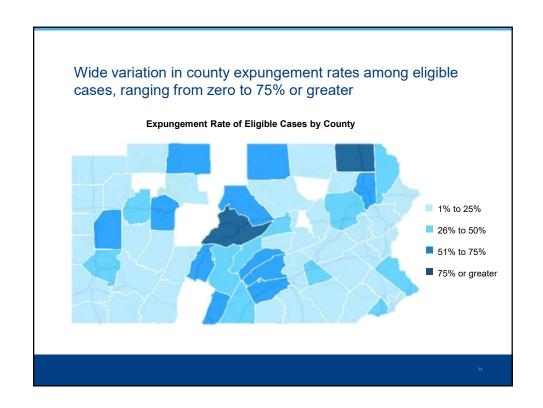
18 Pa. C.S. § 6105; 42 Pa. C.S. § 9795.2; 75 Pa. C.S. § 1503, 1532, 3804; 8 U.S.C. § 1227, 1427; 42 U.S.C. § 13663

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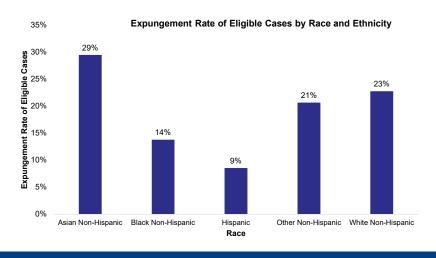
Expungements

Data





Wide variation among expungement rates by race; less than 10% of eligible cases for Hispanic youth are expunged



Expungement Takeaways

- Records associated with a youth's juvenile justice system involvement do not automatically disappear in adulthood, even if their case is dismissed or withdrawn
- Those arrest and court records may have lasting detrimental consequences, affecting employment prospects, military enlistment, family housing, education, among many other areas
- Most cases eligible for expungement are not expunged, including:
 - 76% of cases that were dismissed or withdrawn
 - 96% of eligible adjudicated cases
- Wide variation in county expungement rates among eligible cases, including two counties with 75% or more of eligible cases expunged and seven counties with none
- · Other?

Next Steps

- Data analysis and system assessment
- Stakeholder outreach
 - Roundtables
 - Public testimony
 - Dissemination of meeting executive summaries

Contact Information

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