

Rep. Dan Miller's



Disability & Mental Health Summit Legislative Panel
Thursday, May 8, 2025 | 2 p.m.

PANEL ONE: Supporting Families with Children with Complex Medical Needs

- Mary Hartley, President, Arc of Greater Pittsburgh
- Emma Schmidt, Mother and Caretaker, Beaver Falls, PA
- Rachel Mann, Esq., Attorney, Disability Rights Pennsylvania
- Erin Johnson, RN, MSN, MPH, Program Coordinator, Technology Assisted Children's Home Program

PANEL TWO: Transforming Mental Health Care Access through Prescribing Privileges for Psychologists

- Rep. Dan Frankel, 23rd Legislative District
- Dr. William Hasek, Clinical Psychologist, Cornerstone Mental Health
- Dr. Krista Boyer, Psychologist and Owner, Authentic Perspectives Psychological and Counseling Services

PANEL THREE: Special Education for Students in Justice Settings

- Laura McWilliams, Associate Attorney, Ruder Law LLC
- Jennifer Solak, Assistant to the Executive Director, Pittsburgh Mt. Oliver Intermediate Unit 2
- Anthony (Tony) Esoldo, Principal, Pittsburgh Mt. Oliver Intermediate Unit 2
- Tracy Carr, Special Education Coordinator, Pittsburgh Mt. Oliver Intermediate Unit 2

Mary Hartley

President, The Arc of Greater Pittsburgh (an affiliate of Achieva)
Supporting Families with Children with Complex Medical Needs
Legislative Panel, Rep. Dan Miller's Disability & Mental Health Summit
Thursday, May 8, 2025 2:00pm

Thank you Representative Miller for hearing these stories and for featuring our statewide coalition's efforts to ensure that the more than 3000 Pennsylvania children with complex medical care needs (who are authorized to receive medically necessary skilled care from home nurses) get it.

Most people remember what it's like to have a newborn—all of those sleepless nights. This is every night for these children and their families. Imagine work all day, you come home to eat and rest and then, because the nurse doesn't show up, you can't sleep. You stay up all night to make sure your child doesn't aspirate, have a seizure and can continue to breathe. OR the nurse calls in sick during the day and you won't be able to go to your job (again). Perhaps there is NO nurse available in the county where you live.

Gratefully, Representative Markosek and at least 11 other House Members are championing the first of two solutions, which is to allow family members (who are trained to perform these nursing functions for their children) to be employed by home health agencies, ensure their child receives the care they need, and maintain a source of income. House Bill 1068¹ is designed not to take jobs from nurses, but rather to address the shortage of nurses. The funding for this innovative solution is already given to Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) in the capitation rates paid by the state, as the MCOs are already required to authorize and provide this care under the children's Medicaid benefit. A second bill (not yet introduced) would help to fix some

¹ Pennsylvania HB 1068, Representative Markosek, Prime Sponsor, "Families Providing Extraordinary Care Act" March 31, 2025 PN 1168: <https://www.palegis.us/legislation/bills/2025/hb1068>

of the reimbursement and bureaucratic hurdles that currently impede the recruitment and retention of pediatric home-care nurses.

There are several good reasons to support these bills. First, there is the obvious humanity - children need the care, and they should receive it in their home with their families, not be forced into an institutional setting simply due to a nursing shortage. Second, these are authorized hours of care that are not being fulfilled - in violation of the state's Medicaid obligations. And finally, it is less expensive to serve a child at home rather than in an institution. According to a report prepared for the Pennsylvania Homecare Association by the Menges Group² (a healthcare consulting firm) it is estimated that for a typical child with 8-12 hours per day of skilled nursing needs, the cost of providing services in the hospital is three times the cost of providing the same services (including nurses, medication, and medical equipment) at home.

No child should live in an institution.

We are open to additional ideas about these efforts but are steadfast when we say any solution must include children who have the most medically complex needs. These are the children who are being supported in hospitals and other segregated facilities and not living with their families. You will hear one of those stories today.

Some good things are happening. Pennsylvania has added access to a Medicaid home and community-based service "waiver" for children with the most complex medical needs, and new Pediatric Complex Care Resource Centers (PCCRC) will help parents navigate the system – but it's still hard to find nurses, especially homecare nurses and any nurse in certain counties to cover even 50% of the shifts needed. With a few changes to support children in the required childhood Medicaid program, Pennsylvania should be able to support these families and bring more children home.

² Costs and Benefits of Enhancing Private Duty/Shift Nursing Payment Rates in Pennsylvania's Medicaid Program, The Menges Group for Pennsylvania Homecare Association, April 2024 link: <https://themengesgroup.com/2024/04/25/costs-and-benefits-of-enhancing-private-duty-shift-nursing-payment-rates-in-pennsylvanias-medicaid-program/> page 17.

FAMILIES PROVIDING EXTRAORDINARY CARE

Could you keep your job if you had to call off one or more times a week?

All children—including those who need the care of skilled nurses—deserve to live with their families. The national nursing shortage has made that impossible for some Pennsylvania children and threatened the home lives of others.

Families are trained and expected, but not paid, to provide the skilled care their children need. When nurses are unavailable, parents are forced to either stay home and give up the jobs that support their families or place their child in institutional care.

Help us keep children with their families: create a license for the payment of well-trained family members who provide nurse-level skilled care to their children under the supervision of a home health agency.

- More than 3000, Pennsylvania children are authorized to receive medically necessary skilled care from home nurses when their parents are not available due to work, sleep, or other responsibilities.
- On average, at least 14% of authorized nursing hours are not provided due to the shortage. For some families, nurses are not available for days or weeks at a time.

“The ability to be a paid caregiver for him would allow Ben to continue to safely remain with his family where he can continue to thrive.” - Ben’s mom, Philadelphia



Please Support and Co-Sponsor Legislation to help these families.

Contact: Mary Hartley

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IMPROVING ACCESS TO PEDIATRIC HOME NURSES

Could you keep your medically fragile child safe with no sleep?

All children – including those who need the care of skilled nurses – deserve to live with their families. The national nursing shortage has made that impossible for some Pennsylvania children and threatened the home lives of others.

Lack of access to needed skilled care risks the lives and health of medically fragile children and results in hospitalizations, loss of parent employment, family stress, and caregiver exhaustion. Worse, it causes some children to be placed in residential facilities away from their families and communities.

Nurses are inadequately compensated for providing pediatric home care. Children have a legal entitlement to get the nursing care they need. Medicaid state systems must take responsibility to ensure that these services are provided.

A 2020 survey of more than 900 Pennsylvania licensed nurses revealed that better pay and benefits is the most likely way to attract and keep more nurses in pediatric home care.

Keep children with their families by guaranteeing access to nurses.

“I know that my child and I owe a great debt of gratitude to our nurses, but I also say that they deserve an income comparable to all they do as home care nurses.”
Nancy Santana, Alma’s mother



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FAMILIES PROVIDING EXTRAORDINARY CARE - PARENTS AS PROVIDERS

(Licensed Family Member LFM)

- Create a license for parents or designated family members (by their choice) to be employed by a Home Health Agency (HHA) to provide skilled care solely to their own children ages 0-21 with extraordinary needs (medical condition for which nursing care is needed).
- Funded by OMAP/MCOs for MA-enrolled children.
- Covered Skilled Care: Medically necessary care within a recipient's Medicaid or HCBS waiver benefit that would otherwise be provided by a nurse.

Qualifications: LFMs must be eligible family members (defined broadly):

- Must have completed all required training.
- Have obtained verification of competency from their training entity.
- Have child abuse clearance.
- The LFM license is only valid when the LFM is employed by a Supervising Agency
- Supervising Agencies must plan for and make every effort to provide non-family nurses when a parent or a scheduled nurse cannot fill a scheduled shift.

Training:

- LFMs must meet all the training requirements of 42 C.F.R 484.80 (b) (Medicare home health aide training) and must be trained in all medical and therapeutic procedures needed by their child.
- Training is provided by the supervising agent or other entity designated by the state, and for MA-enrolled children, paid for by the state.

Supervision: Supervising Agencies must provide in-person supervision of active LFMs as needed, at least bi-weekly, and have nurses available to speak to LFMs at all times

Limitations:

- License is only for their designated child.
- No family member can be required to become licensed.
- Scheduled no more than 12 hours per day per LFM, but more if filling in for a nurse's missed shift.
- Medicaid agency may not deny authorization for covered skilled care on the basis that a family member (whether licensed or not) is available to provide the skilled care.

FAMILIES PROVIDING EXTRAORDINARY CARE - PARENTS AS PROVIDERS

(Licensed Family Member LFM)

Reimbursement to/from Home Health Agencies:

- MCOs prohibited from paying lower rate to Supervising Agencies for LFM than they pay for Licensed Practical Nurse (LPNs).
- HHAs pay LFMs at a rate commensurate with LPNs.
- HHAs pay LFMs overtime when they work more than 40 hours per week at the agency.

Research from Other States:

- In Arizona, by legislation, families may be licensed to provide home health aide services plus "medication administration, tracheostomy care, enteral care and therapy, and any other tasks approved by the State Board of Nursing in rule." See:
<https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/1R/laws/0086.pdf?time=1725727772989> and
<https://des.az.gov/services/disabilities/developmental-disabilities/current-member-resources/licensed-health-aide>
- In Colorado, families may be paid for "skilled" CNA care (see <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/parents-as-their-childs-certified-nursing-aide-cna>), which is more than a home health aide but less than a nurse, and includes, enteral care (under nurse supervision), catheter care, respiratory care (chest percussion, suctioning, and changing oxygen tubes or cannula - See Colorado's Pediatric Assessment Tool at: <https://hcpf.colorado.gov/sites/hcpf/files/Pediatric%20Assessment%20Tool%20-%20rev%20March%202022%20final.pdf>

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IMPROVING ACCESS TO PEDIATRIC HOME NURSES

Minimum Coverage Requirement: OMAP and its MCOs shall make every effort described in this Act to ensure that every child receives all medically necessary skilled care as required by federal law. For purposes of data and sanctions, Minimum Coverage Requirement is, FOR EACH CHILD, 90% of authorized care (after subtracting for hospitalizations and parent refusal of nursing altogether (as opposed to rejection of a particular nurse)).

Reimbursement:

1. OMAP/MCOs establish nurse payment rates sufficient to meet expected need.
2. OMAP/MCOs *may* require that up to 85% of rate increases be passed directly to nurses, and shall do so when necessary to meet Minimum Coverage Requirements. (This legislation would provide the authority for OMAP to do so.)
3. Exceptional rates for LPN/RN to meet the Minimum Coverage Requirements for any child, and when necessary, to ensure the health and safety of a child.
4. OMAP/MCOs fund on-call nurses to cover missed shifts.
5. Allow willing nurses to work overtime at overtime rates.

Reducing Health Disparities in Access:

- When necessary to meet the Minimum Coverage Requirement, provide funding for travel reimbursement, escorts for nurses in dangerous neighborhoods, and assistance with accessing needed related supports.

Authorizations: No denials of skilled care based on parent availability.

Sanctions: OMAP - **continue to require** all MCOs to fill all authorized shifts and - **impose financial sanctions** on MCOs for missed shifts in amounts greater than the savings accrued by the missed shifts, plus \$1,000 per week per child for whom Minimum Coverage Requirement is not met

OMAP Oversight: Monitor and report.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 1068 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY MARKOSEK, MADDEN, GIRAL, SMITH-WADE-EL, SANCHEZ,
HILL-EVANS, FREEMAN, DEASY, CERRATO, MALAGARI, STEELE AND
MULLINS, MARCH 31, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES, MARCH 31, 2025

AN ACT

1 Providing for licensure of family members to provide skilled
2 care to designated children, for applications for licensure,
3 for qualifications for licensure, for employment and
4 compensation of licensed family members, for limitations and
5 supervision of licensed family members, for notice to parents
6 of recipients and for authorization of covered skilled care.

7 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
8 hereby enacts as follows:

9 Section 1. Short title.

10 This act shall be known and may be cited as the Families
11 Providing Extraordinary Care Act.

12 Section 2. Definitions.

13 The following words and phrases when used in this act shall
14 have the meanings given to them in this section unless the
15 context clearly indicates otherwise:

16 "Applicant." An individual who submits an application to the
17 board under section 3 to become a licensed family member.

18 "Board." The State Board of Nursing.

19 "Child." An individual younger than 21 years of age with a

1 diagnosed medical condition for which shift nursing care is
2 needed.

3 "Covered skilled care." Medically necessary skilled care
4 within a recipient's Medicaid or home and community-based
5 services waiver benefit during an authorization period,
6 including skilled monitoring, and the unskilled health care
7 necessary during the same authorization period to the same
8 extent a nurse would be paid for an authorized shift.

9 "Decision-maker." Any of the following:

10 (1) A parent, health care representative or legal
11 guardian of a child who makes decisions on behalf of the
12 child.

13 (2) In the case of a child 18 years of age or older who
14 does not have a parent, health care representative or legal
15 guardian, the child or an individual selected by the child to
16 make decisions on the child's behalf.

17 "Designated child." A child designated by a licensed family
18 member to receive skilled care by the licensed family member.

19 "Eligible family member." Any of the following:

20 (1) A parent or legal guardian of a child.

21 (2) A stepparent, grandparent, aunt, uncle or adult
22 sibling of a child.

23 (3) A person living with a child.

24 (4) In the case of a child 18 years of age or older, the
25 individual selected by the child to be the child's decision-
26 maker.

27 "Licensed family member." An individual licensed to provide
28 skilled care to a child for compensation under this act.

29 "Medicaid agency." The Office of Medical Assistance Programs
30 within the Department of Human Services or any of its contracted

1 managed care organizations.

2 "Parent." A biological or adoptive parent.

3 "Recipient." A child who is enrolled in the medical
4 assistance program administered by the Department of Human
5 Services.

6 "Skilled care." Care related to the practice of practical
7 nursing as defined in section 2(1) of the act of March 2, 1956
8 (1955 P.L.1211, No.376), known as the Practical Nurse Law.

9 "Supervising agency." A Medicare-certified home health
10 agency or any other similar entity designated by the Department
11 of Human Services.

12 Section 3. Application for licensure.

13 (a) Submission.--In accordance with this act, an individual
14 may submit an application to the board to provide skilled care
15 to a designated child for compensation as a licensed family
16 member in a form and manner determined by the board.

17 (b) Process.--The board shall be responsible for the
18 licensure of applicants, including obtaining and maintaining
19 proof of qualifications under section 4, and shall use the same
20 procedures as used for licensed practical nurses under the act
21 of March 2, 1956 (1955 P.L.1211, No.376), known as the Practical
22 Nurse Law.

23 Section 4. Qualifications for licensure.

24 In order to qualify as a licensed family member, an applicant
25 shall demonstrate proof of all of the following to the board in
26 an application submitted under section 3:

27 (1) The applicant is an eligible family member.

28 (2) The applicant complies with the training
29 requirements specified under section 5, including receipt of
30 a written verification of competency from the training entity

1 under section 5(5).

2 (3) The applicant has received a Pennsylvania Child
3 Abuse History Clearance.

4 Section 5. Training requirements for applicants and licensed
5 family members.

6 The following shall apply:

7 (1) An applicant or a licensed family member shall
8 comply with the training requirements of 42 CFR 484.80(b)
9 (relating to condition of participation: home health aide
10 services).

11 (2) An applicant or licensed family member shall also
12 train in all medical and therapeutic procedures necessary for
13 a designated child.

14 (3) A hospital or supervising agency may provide the
15 training specified under this subsection.

16 (4) A Medicaid agency shall ensure that training
17 programs under this subsection are available, timely and
18 offered in multiple languages or with interpretation support.

19 (5) In order to receive a written verification of
20 competency from a training entity under this subsection, an
21 applicant or licensed family member shall demonstrate an
22 understanding of the needs of a designated child and the
23 ability to perform all required care to the satisfaction of
24 the training entity.

25 (6) If a designated child is a recipient, a Medicaid
26 agency shall pay for all of the following:

27 (i) The initial training of an applicant under this
28 subsection and licensure renewal training every two years
29 thereafter.

30 (ii) Covered authorized care for the recipient while

1 the applicant is being trained under this subsection.

2 (iii) Specialized training under this subsection
3 that is needed by the recipient's supervising nurse as
4 determined by a supervising agency.

5 (iv) Training under this subsection for an eligible
6 family member of the recipient, regardless of whether or
7 not the eligible family member is seeking licensure as a
8 licensed family member.

9 Section 6. Employment and compensation of licensed family
10 members.

11 (a) Employment.--

12 (1) A licensed family member must be employed by a
13 supervising agency. The board shall place the license of a
14 licensed family member who ceases employment with a
15 supervising agency in inactive status.

16 (2) A supervising agency shall use the supervising
17 agency's professional judgment in hiring, terminating or
18 refusing employment to a licensed family member. A
19 supervising agency may not adopt a policy prohibiting the
20 hiring of licensed family members as employees of the
21 supervising agency.

22 (3) A supervising agency shall plan for and make every
23 effort to ensure that a nonfamily member nurse is available
24 to a designated child when a licensed family member or a
25 scheduled nurse is unavailable to provide skilled care to the
26 child.

27 (4) A supervising agency shall provide all employment-
28 related requirements to a licensed family member in the
29 language of the licensed family member's choice.

30 (b) Compensation.--

1 (1) A Medicaid agency shall, and any other insurer may,
2 compensate a licensed family member for the covered skilled
3 care provided to a recipient, provided that the licensed
4 family member is employed by a supervising agency. A Medicaid
5 agency may not reimburse a supervising agency for a licensed
6 family member at a rate lower than the reimbursement rate for
7 a licensed practical nurse.

8 (2) A supervising agency shall compensate a licensed
9 family member at a rate commensurate with a licensed
10 practical nurse. A supervising agency shall compensate a
11 licensed family member for overtime when the licensed family
12 member works more than 40 hours per week at the supervising
13 agency. A supervising agency shall compensate an employed
14 licensed family member for planned shifts and for filling
15 unfilled shifts.

16 (3) Upon the hiring of a licensed family member, a
17 supervising agency shall have the following duties:

18 (i) Ensure that the licensed family member and the
19 decision-maker sign an agreement indicating whether the
20 licensed family member is the primary skilled caregiver
21 for a designated child for a specified number of hours
22 per week, or whether each party prefers that the
23 supervising agency identify all available nurses for the
24 designated child.

25 (ii) Compensate the licensed family member for
26 filling in when a nurse is not available for the
27 designated child.

28 (iii) Submit a copy of the agreement under
29 subparagraph (i) to the designated child's Medicaid
30 agency, decision-maker and the licensed family member

1 within seven days of the execution of the agreement. The
2 licensed family member or the designated child's
3 decision-maker may elect to change the agreement under
4 subparagraph (i) by notifying the supervising agency and
5 the Medicaid agency in writing.

6 (4) In a calculation of coverage for authorized nursing
7 hours for recipients individually or collectively, for a
8 shift that was filled by a licensed family member, not
9 including a shift for which the licensed family member opted
10 to be a primary skilled caregiver under paragraph (3)(i), the
11 supervising agency and the Medicaid agency shall report the
12 shift as a missed shift.

13 Section 7. Limitations and supervision of licensed family
14 members.

15 (a) Limitations.--

16 (1) A licensed family member may be scheduled to
17 provide skilled care up to 12 hours per day, but shall be
18 compensated for additional hours when there is no nurse
19 available.

20 (2) A licensed family member may not deny a designated
21 child reasonable opportunities for socialization, community
22 integration and growing independence.

23 (3) A license issued to a licensed family member shall
24 only authorize the licensed family member to receive
25 compensation for skilled care provided to a designated child.

26 (4) A Medicaid agency may not require a family member to
27 become a licensed family member or a licensed family member
28 to accept an employment position with a supervising agency. A
29 Medicaid agency or supervising agency may not require a
30 licensed family member to accept a shift that the licensed

family member has not agreed to cover.

(b) Supervision.--A supervising agency shall provide in-person supervision of a licensed family member as often as deemed medically necessary by a physician, but no less than every two weeks by a registered nurse or by a skilled nurse who has been trained in the specific needs of the designated child. The supervising agency shall make an appropriately trained nurse available to the licensed family member at all times. The supervising nurse shall document each area in which the licensed family member needs additional or repeated training and the supervising agency shall ensure that the training is provided to the licensed family member.

Section 8. Notice to parents of recipients.

A Medicaid agency shall notify each parent of a recipient in writing within 14 days of a request for authorization of nursing of the procedures for becoming a licensed family member. The notice shall include information on how to file a complaint or request information with the Department of Human Services regarding any issue related to the parent's application, training, work or supervision under this act.

Section 9. Authorization of covered skilled care.

A Medicaid agency shall authorize covered skilled care based on the medical needs of a recipient without reference to whether covered skilled care is provided by a licensed nurse or a licensed family member. A Medicaid agency may not deny authorization for covered skilled care on the basis that a family member is a licensed family member or available to provide the skilled care.

Section 10. Construction.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent a parent or

1 parental designee from providing skilled care to a child without
2 compensation or in any circumstance otherwise permitted by
3 Federal or State law. Nothing in this act shall be construed to
4 discharge a Medicaid agency of the duty to provide all medically
5 necessary home health services.

6 Section 11. State plan amendment or Federal waiver.

7 If a State plan amendment or Federal waiver necessary for the
8 provisions of this act is approved or is not necessary, the
9 Secretary of Human Services shall transmit a notice to the
10 Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the next
11 available issue of the Pennsylvania Bulletin.

12 Section 12. Effective date.

13 This act shall take effect as follows:

14 (1) Section 11 and this section shall take effect
15 immediately.

16 (2) The remainder of this act shall take effect 60 days
17 after the publication of the notice under section 11.

Conrad was born at Warren General Hospital 12 years ago – a small town east of Erie. At birth, he cried but could not make any sound. He was floppy and unable to breathe on his own. He went to the NICU in Erie and after a week transferred to the NICU at Pittsburgh. There we received a diagnosis of Myotubular Myopathy (MTM), a rare disease that causes profound muscle weakness. As a result, Conrad depends on a ventilator for breathing, gets nutrition through a feeding tube and has only trace movements in his arms and legs. He is completely dependent for all aspects of his care. Emotionally and intellectually he is a typical pre-adolescent boy. Loves music, his iPad, FaceTime with Nana and Pap and a good, bumpy ride in his wheelchair.

We took Conrad home for the first time at nine weeks old. We had twelve hours of nursing overnight to get started. My husband enrolled in nursing school after a permanent layoff from his job. When I returned to work, we got a few additional daylight hours to cover Scott's school schedule. It really didn't feel like enough and the bulk of Conrad's care during the day fell on Scott's shoulders. We made increasingly frequent trips back to Children's for respiratory illness. At five months old, Conrad had a tracheostomy and his respiratory stability improved tremendously.

When Conrad was six months old, we lost Scott to suicide. Although I will never know for sure, I suspect that as much as he adored Conrad, he was completely overwhelmed. He thought that by removing himself from the equation I would easily get all of the help that Conrad needed. There I was, a 37-year-old widow with a brand new complex and fragile baby. It was Conrad and me against the world. Through sheer determination and stubbornness we found our way. With the help of the PA Health Law Project, it took about a year to get a nursing schedule that allowed me to work, sleep and have time to get things done around the house. We received respite funding from what at that time was called the Ventilator Assisted Children's Home Program. These extra hours allowed us to travel to Chicago for a family conference for people living with Myotubular Myopathy. We went to Kentucky for a friend's wedding. We flew to San Francisco for Rare Patient Appreciation Day. I went to Chicago to participate in a focus group with a drug company that was exploring a treatment for MTM.

When Conrad was three, I moved back home to Erie County. We were closer to Nana and Pap and settled into a very nice life together. We kept the same nurses that we already had as well as a somewhat larger pool to draw from when changes were needed. Conrad attended the local elementary school and he thrived. They were admittedly worried about having him in the building at first. I assured them that his nurse could handle all of his medical needs during the day. They just needed to help him learn whatever he could to enjoy his school experience. He very quickly became everyone's favorite student. Our small, rural school district provided phenomenal care for him.

This life is always fraught with challenges and crises, but we enjoyed multiple years where things ran relatively smoothly. Conrad stayed out of the hospital for respiratory illness for about seven years. Our nursing schedule was full and open shifts were infrequent. I advocated with the county to restore respite funding. This allowed me to take a break sometimes from Conrad's constant needs. It also allowed me to take a class and become a certified EMT, something I had wanted to do since my college days.

I kept hearing about nursing shortages and I was grateful that we seemed to be beating the odds. This is due in part to the strong bonds that Conrad formed with his nursing team and their immense love for him. One of his nurses worked seven days per week for nearly a year straight because she did not want

him to be without care. I also learned to pick my battles. There were not any nurses waiting in the wings so I worked with what we had in place.

A couple years ago, I met a gentleman who lived in Beaver Falls. I had no intention of uprooting Conrad and moving to another corner of the state, but he turned out to be pretty wonderful. I talked with our nursing agency about transferring Conrad's care to Beaver County. They referred me to a different administrative office who told me that they did not have any nurses available but they would put him on their referral list. I started calling all of the agencies I could find and they all told me the same thing. I knew it would just take some time. I believed with all of my heart that this was the direction we were supposed to take and I was certain that it would all work out as it was supposed to. In the interest of time, I left out a good chunk of our story but I need to say that I have always been able to look back and see God's hand at work in Conrad's life. Things that never should have worked out did and I have always been able to get him what he needed when he needed it, even when it seemed impossible.

Within months of making the decision to move, I found the exact job that I wanted and a beautiful home in what was rumored to be the best school district in the county. Everything fell into place very quickly, except for nursing. I panicked. How in the world am I going to make this work?

I explored temporary facility placements. Can you believe that there was a pediatric care facility only 20 minutes away from the new house? While I was not at all happy to have Conrad out of the house, it seemed like the perfect solution. They would care for him while I settled into the new house and got nursing in place. I stressed to them over and over again the importance of aggressive airway clearance for Conrad to keep him well. I also explained that his mind is quick even though his body is not and they needed to keep him engaged. He would not tolerate just laying in his bed with nothing to do and no one to talk to. They promised that they would meet all of his needs. He was admitted mid-December 2023.

Leaving him there was one of the hardest things I have ever done, but I believed that it would only be for a little while. Conrad bounced in and out of the hospital three times in quick succession. He was quite ill with pneumonia after seven years without a respiratory illness. I refused to return him to that facility.

I found another facility in Beaver County! I spoke at length with their admissions team about Conrad's needs and what had gone wrong at the other place. They came to the hospital to evaluate him and were confident that they could meet his needs. The respiratory team assured me they would complete airway clearance at the frequency that he required. He was admitted to their care in March of last year.

Sadly, the same thing happened. He bounced in and out of the hospital. They eventually admitted that they were not equipped to handle his respiratory needs and could not take him back. Conrad has been inpatient at Children's since April 29 of last year, 2024. We had multiple meetings to explore other facility placements and I have declined to place him again. Two reasonably reputable facilities in our community promised that they would care for him and failed to deliver. I do not believe that Conrad will survive another placement away from home. I have exhausted every avenue I can think of to bring Conrad home. A sizable team of people have been working alongside me. We do not have a solution.

So, we wait.

Parent licensure would be revolutionary. I am highly skilled at Conrad's care and can do everything that a nurse and respiratory therapist can do for him, probably better. Compensation for providing this level of expertise would allow me to maintain stable employment during extreme uncertainty. Should Conrad's time with me come to an end, I would not have to explain lengthy gaps in my resume when returning to the world of Social Work. I urge you to pass this legislation quickly. Countless families are in crisis and have exhausted all other options to protect their children.

Disability Summit – Legislative Panel

Good afternoon. My name is Rachel Mann and I am on the steering committee of the Imagine Different Coalition – an organization dedicated to systems reform to enable all children with developmental disabilities to grow up in family homes rather than institutions. I am an attorney, retired from Disability Rights Network after 30 years of representing children and adults with disabilities.

The nursing shortage is causing parents to lose their jobs and income in order to keep their children at home. It is also endangering their children's health by making it necessary for them to provide skilled care on too little sleep. Children should have a right to grow up safely at home with their families. But to make that a reality for Conrad (the child you heard about today) and the hundreds of Pennsylvania children like him, we need to make skilled care available to them at home. To that end, we have proposed two interrelated bills – one to ensure appropriate reimbursement to nurses, and the other to permit payment to trained family members employed and supervised by home health agencies. I will do my best to summarize the bills.

The Families Providing Extraordinary Care Act, is designed to offer a source of income for parents who are already providing highly skilled care to their children, though currently without pay or supervision, so that they can afford to keep their children at home and still feed and support their families. The bill would allow parents or their related designees to obtain a license from the State Board of Nursing to provide all levels of skilled care to their own and no other child. The license would require verification from an approved entity of training in general home health care as well as in the specific care needed by their child, and a child abuse clearance, and would only be valid when they are employed by a home health agency. The licensed family member could choose to provide care on a regular basis, or to fill missed nursing shifts, or both. This Act includes protections to ensure that employment offered is truly an option, and not a requirement, for families.

Of course, no parent can provide skilled care for their child around the clock even if they are paid. Parents need to sleep and care for themselves and their other family members. Conrad, for example, cannot leave the hospital without *at least* one full 8-hour shift per day of reliable outside nurses. The Improving Access to Pediatric Home Nurses Act is designed to improve the availability of nurses. It requires the state to review rates regularly and make them competitive and sufficient to fill the needs, to provide funding for overtime for willing nurses, to ensure that rate increases are (at least in large part) passed on to nurses, and to provide extra pay and incentives for individual cases when necessary to ensure that each child receives at least 90% of

their authorized nurses. This bill also holds Medicaid's managed care organizations accountable by imposing financial penalties when they fail to provide (and therefore do not have to pay for) medically necessary home nurses.

Both bills prohibit the MA program from refusing to authorize medically necessary skilled care on the basis that a family member is available to provide it for free.

Thank you for your time.

Dan Miller's Disability & Mental Health Summit, Pittsburgh, PA Supporting Families with Children with Complex Medical Needs 5/8/2025 Erin Johnson MSN, MPH, RN
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Hello my name is Erin Johnson. Since August 2019, I have worked as a non-clinical, master's prepared public health nurse with families of children dependent on technology to support their health. These families live in 31 counties across the eastern portion of our state and represent a variety of socio-economic backgrounds. Many of the families are authorized for home pediatric shift nursing hours that are either unfilled or partially filled.

An illness or diagnosis can come unexpectedly "out of the blue" to any one's life.

I am the single parent of a pediatric cancer survivor, diagnosed in 2016 at 11 months of age with a difficult-to-treat form of leukemia. Together, my daughter and I were inpatient over 250 nights during 3 years of treatment. There were countless outpatient days of care as well, for infusions, bone marrow aspirations, CT or MRI scans, or blood transfusions. My daughter's cancer came back twice. I had to leave my job and was unemployed. First, I depleted Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) hours, then I was supported by 6 months of Unemployment compensation, and then by my personal GoFundMe community. My daughter and I utilized public assistance programs including Women Infants Children (WIC), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Medicaid.

Throughout my daughter's health journey, I was never authorized any home nursing or home health aid supports. I was entirely responsible for the correct, around-the-clock administration of countless medications, for using multiple types of pumps and other instruments. I managed my daughter's central line, feeding tube, and the many side effects of treatment including nausea, high blood pressure, painful mucositis and skin breakdown. I updated medical supplies deliveries and created workflows for myself. Medication and care regimens changed each time we were discharged to home. I measured and comforted my daughter through countless fevers, some so high that the thermometer could not read them. The constant sleep disruptions because of my child's care needs, worries about her survival, and demands on my energy to schedule and attend medical appointments, occupational and physical therapy appointments, and endless laundry were exhausting. And I still had to pay the utility bills, get groceries and cook dinner.

As of this year, I am very happy to report that my daughter is currently in a cancer survivorship program. Almost 8 years after her original diagnosis, I continue to be fully

responsible for nightly injections and weekly infusions at home. This medication administration will be my responsibility until my daughter is old enough to take on these tasks by herself.

In Pennsylvania, parents can currently work for staffing agencies as home health aides, giving unskilled care.

But parents that are providing skilled care – including managing ventilators and tracheostomies - in the absence of reliable, high quality, consistent skilled nursing cannot be paid. The current reality is a systems and public health failure.

The Growth Intake Coordinator at AbbyCare, a staffing agency that employs family caregivers as home health aides shared that the agency turns "away about 5-10 kids a month. Additionally, they shared that "managed care organizations deny at least 5 kids a month for home health aide services" because the Dan Miller's Disability & Mental Health Summit, Pittsburgh, PA Supporting Families with Children with Complex Medical Needs 5/8/2025 Erin Johnson MSN, MPH, RN erinjohnson528@gmail.com

children need "medication management and G tubes" (skilled care) even if medications and feeding are not included among home health aide hours.

The Director of Nursing, Monica Ruh at Abby Care additionally shared the following: "There is something uniquely different about family caregivers and the bond they share with their children... The level of care provided by a family member is unmatched in compassion and skill. And, "...the majority of family members are teaching the home health nurses the higher standard of care, the right way to care for their child, and the better care practices for their child's skilled needs."

"These families aren't...permitted to leave the hospital with their child without undergoing rigorous skills training, demonstrations, and "practice stays" and passing via hospital grade standards. Of course they can learn the skills; the compassion, care, and bonding they bring to the table as a family member is what makes them so successful...." In fact, the state fully expects parent caregivers to provide the care, however the state just will not permit the caregivers to be paid for that work. Monica Ruh also points out that paying caregivers for the skilled work they already do would yield staffing consistency, less exposure to infection, injury, rehospitalization – and with more attention to detail and better patient outcomes.

One family caregiver named Jessica whom I support said, *I have been trying to find an agency that will allow me to get paid for providing skilled care for my son. I lost my job after being there for 7 years because I cannot travel back and forth to the office due to my son's caregiving needs....So, we are moving to a less expensive apartment. Since*

we do not have nursing almost every weekend, it would mean the world for us if I could get paid while doing what I already do. It doesn't make sense for me to get a job and be calling out from my own job when the nurses call out.

Many families would choose their career, but are left without the option to work. Instead, in the absence of reliable in-home nursing supports, they are left to take care of their child 24 x7. However, it is an impossibility to be awake and providing quality care 24 x7. Ensuring that there is a robust in-home shift nursing workforce would give families options that they do not currently have.

My professional work has helped me to see that many families are suffering enormously due to the lack of qualified, well-trained, reliable nurses whose benefits and pay acknowledge the incredibly challenging work that pediatric home care is. Medically fragile children who require skilled nursing care at home will always exist. Family caregivers fill in the gaps, and they deserve to be compensated for the work they are doing to fill the skilled care gaps in a broken home care system.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this summit by sharing my experience as a parent and citizen of Pennsylvania.

Opening Statement

We're going to spend a lot of time today talking about the details of HB1000 and the data showing the impact it could have, but before we get any of that, I want to illustrate the reality of the mental health prescriber shortage by telling you the story of my son, Adlai.

Adlai calls himself "a four-year-old man" — and if you met him, you'd understand why. He plays the cello — remarkably well for someone his age — and we suspect he might even have perfect pitch. He once invented his own letter, "Double Q" — it's like a W, but made of two connected Q's. It hasn't caught on yet, but he's convinced it's the future.

In so many ways, he is a typical little kid. He loves cars, trucks, and trains. Once, when we asked him to pick his favorite toys, he thought for a moment and said, "I like anything with wheels!"

My son was born in May of 2020, just after the world shut down from COVID-19. I remember the moment he was delivered: the nurses were talking to me, and when I spoke back, one of them smiled and said, "Oh — he hears your voice! He's trying to find you."

What I didn't know then — what none of us knew — was that it would take my son a long, long time to find his own voice.

From early on, we knew something was different. He was extremely fussy, wouldn't take a bottle, became easily overwhelmed. He struggled to interact with other babies.

Any time we went out in public, he would cling to me — absolutely terrified. He never ventured more than a few feet from my side.

At school, he refused to speak to anyone, despite being chatty and vibrant at home.

Eventually, we sought an evaluation.

He was diagnosed with selective mutism and autism.

Both my wife and I are mental health clinicians. If any child had an advantage, it was ours. We recognized something was wrong early. We fought to get him help. And I want to say especially: my wife is the true hero of this story. She has been his fiercest advocate, making call after call, driving him to therapies, researching every option.

Through early intervention services, therapists, even an intensive therapy camp in Maryland, our son made incredible strides.

But about a year ago, we hit a wall.

Despite all the hard work, he remained anxious and silent at school. And with kindergarten approaching, we knew we could not afford to wait.

We needed medication support — urgently — to help him overcome this final hurdle.

And so, we started looking for a prescriber.

But even with every advantage — being clinicians ourselves, having personal contacts in the field, living in Pittsburgh, one of the best-served areas of Pennsylvania — it still took us eight months to find a psychiatrist.

Eight months.

During that time, his primary care office tried their best. They trialed a medication, but no one there specialized in mental health.

The medication didn't work.

Finally, after months of searching, my wife found a psychiatrist — and the doctor has been wonderful. She started him on a medication that is finally working, but she doesn't accept insurance — and sadly, this is true of many psychiatrists (Bishop et. al., 2014).

We paid out of pocket.

We are lucky that we can.

Most Pennsylvania families cannot.

And that's what I want you to sit with today:

If it was this hard for us —

If it took eight months for two mental health professionals, with personal connections, financial resources, and geographic proximity to care —

What chance does the average Pennsylvanian family have?

What about the family living hours away from a major city?

What about the family relying on Medicaid?

What about the family who doesn't know who to call, or where to start?

Too many children — and adults — are losing ground because they cannot access the care they need.

We can do better.

And the legislation before you today is one way to make that happen.

Testimony

You've already heard a clear case for this bill — the scope of the mental health crisis, what this legislation would do, and how it could change lives.

But I want to talk about what might give you pause. Because you will hear opposition — especially from parts of the medical establishment. These concerns may sound reasonable. I understand them. I respect them. But I also want to show you why they are misplaced — and what the cost of inaction looks like in real human terms.

One of the most common fears is that psychologists aren't trained well enough to prescribe safely — especially when a patient has other medical issues, like diabetes or heart disease.

All psychologists in Pennsylvania already hold a doctoral degree and are licensed to practice independently — typically after at least 5-6 years of graduate education, clinical training, and supervised experience. But HB1000 requires even more. To prescribe, psychologists must go *back* to school and earn an additional master's degree specifically in clinical psychopharmacology. They must also complete advanced biomedical coursework, hands-on clinical supervision, and pass a national certification exam — all focused solely on safe, responsible prescribing. This is not a shortcut. It is one of the most rigorous, targeted training paths in health care.

Peer-reviewed research shows that this training is comparable to that of psychiatric nurse practitioners (Muse & McGrath, 2010). Pennsylvania already allows nurse practitioners to prescribe based on this type of training. It would be inconsistent to now claim similar training is insufficient when applied to psychologists.

Psychologists have been prescribing safely for over 30 years — in the military, Indian Health Service, and in seven states. The data is clear: they prescribe responsibly, often more cautiously than other providers, refer to appropriate specialists when medical complications arise, and there's been no increase in malpractice or bad outcomes. (Linda & McGrath, 2017; Shearer et. al., 2014)

HB1000 follows those same proven models. It's not risky. It's smart, tested, and safe.

Still, you are likely to hear some medical professionals claim that it is too dangerous — that maintaining the status quo is the safer option.

Let's talk about the status quo.

Let me tell you about one of my patients — a quiet, kind young man who struggled with chronic, severe depression. I met him shortly after he was hospitalized. He had finally found a combination of medications that worked, and for the first time in his life he was able to really engage in therapy and begin addressing some past trauma.

His medications were prescribed by his primary care doctor, and like many PCPs, she was feeling overburdened managing mental health issues and informed her patients that she would no longer be prescribing any psychotropic medications.

No psychiatrist was available. Within weeks, he was in a suicidal crisis. We searched for help. It took seven months to find a new prescriber.

This heartbreaking situation — **one that put his life at risk** — could have been avoided entirely had I been allowed to prescribe the medications he had already been taking for years.

This is the status quo. Does it sound safe to you?

Is it truly safer to deny timely, proven treatment — and leave people spiraling into preventable emergencies — than to empower qualified psychologists to help?

If this young man were your child, your spouse, your brother — would you prefer he wait seven months for help, or receive care from a psychologist trained and ready to act?

As this bill advances, you will likely hear opposition from some physicians and nurses. I could cite every study in the world — but I know how unsettling it can feel when a respected medical professional sits before you and says, “This isn’t safe.”

When you hear those concerns, I urge you to ask one crucial question:

Have they ever worked with a prescribing psychologist?

In most cases, they have not. But when they do, the story changes. There have been multiple studies of physicians and nurses who have actual experience working with prescribing psychologists (Shearer, 2012; Linda & McGrath, 2017). They all arrive at the same conclusion: they agree that prescribing psychologists are well-trained and prescribe responsibly.

Big problems like this require bold solutions. We must listen to the voices of medical professionals who have *actually* worked with prescribing psychologists, and move forward.

Every single day, thousands of Pennsylvanians walk into unfamiliar clinics, sit in sterile waiting rooms, and tell their most vulnerable stories to strangers — hoping someone will finally listen. They fight through a system that is far too confusing, far too slow, and far too hard.

My little “four-year-old man” did it. And my patient — in the depths of despair — made the unthinkable brave choice, day after day, to keep going. To say, “Not today. I’ll try one more time. I’ll ask for help again.”

That kind of courage is extraordinary.

That kind of courage deserves to be met with courage from those of you in power who can advance this bill.

Having addressed concerns about safety, let's turn to the second major criticism you may hear: Too few psychologists will pursue prescriber training, and those that do will cluster in urban areas, leaving rural regions still underserved.

The data shows that this is not true. In Louisiana, about 1 in 7 psychologists now prescribe. In New Mexico, it's about 1 in 12 (Robiner and Tompkins, 2024). By comparison, only about 1 in 15 nurse practitioners and 1 in 50 physician assistants focus on psychotropic meds (Post University, 2025; Bruza-Augatis, 2024) — yet Pennsylvania still allows them to prescribe. Because even small increases in the workforce can save lives.

And based on projections, psychologists could contribute even more.

Pennsylvania is expected to need about 1,000 additional mental health prescribers by 2030. Based on surveys of Pennsylvania psychologists, we estimate between 384 and 684 psychologists would become prescribers — potentially alleviating about 40% to 70% of the shortage (Gavazzi and Warner, 2023).

And importantly, psychologists are already widely distributed across Pennsylvania, including in many rural areas where the shortage is most severe.

And the impact is real: Multiple studies have shown that in states where psychologists can prescribe, they've made a meaningful impact on suicide rates (Choudhury & Plemmons, 2023; Hughes, 2023).

The need here is urgent. Every day, five Pennsylvanians die by suicide. Its happening right now, in your district.

I want you to imagine a grieving family sitting before you — one that lost a child, a spouse, a sibling — because care was delayed or denied. Could you look them in the eye and say, "I knew this model had been proven elsewhere. I knew it was working in other states. I knew the training was rigorous. I knew that those with real-world experience had no concerns. And I knew that it might have helped your loved one access care when they most needed it. But still, I believed it was safer to do nothing."

Could you say that?

That is what the stakes truly are. When help is delayed, lives are lost

I know how powerful it can be when a person has access to the right medications — I have seen it first-hand:

Today, my son has started to find his voice at school. He now talks a little to his classmates, and even occasionally whispers to his teachers. That might not sound like much, but it is worlds away from where we began.

He has become quite. His classmates are always thrilled to hear him speak. Anytime he says something, even just a few words, they light up and say, "Oh! Adlai is talking to me!"

Outside of school, the changes are even more pronounced — he talks a lot, and with his full, booming voice.

Every time I see him giggling with his friends, every time I watch him race across a playground, completely lost in his joy, every time I hear him call out "Dad!" from across a crowded room, I am reminded of what access to the right treatment can do.

Every Pennsylvanian deserves that same chance to find their voice — and with your support, we can make that possible.

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Opening Remarks for Disability Summit Legislative Panel – Dr. Krista Boyer, Psy D, MBA, MSCP, Licensed Psychologist

Thank you Representative Miller for allowing us to speak on this important topic. Esteemed Representatives, thank you for your time.

My name is Dr. Krista Boyer. I am a licensed psychologist with a doctorate in counseling psychology, I own a group private practice and serve as an adjunct faculty member, and I have completed my Master of Science degree in Clinical Psychopharmacology.

I became involved in this cause after working in rural Pennsylvania. I saw firsthand the devastating gaps in mental health care: clients waiting months—sometimes more than six months—to access psychiatric prescribers. During that time, symptoms worsened, crises escalated, and lives were at risk. Even though I already had extensive education and training, I chose to pursue additional specialized education because I knew more needed to be done to address this crisis.

The mental health provider shortage in Pennsylvania is severe. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, Pennsylvania is experiencing a significant shortage of psychiatrists, with only 38.4% of the state's mental health care needs being met, leaving over 1.7 million residents underserved. (KFF, 2022). Nationally, one in three Americans lives in a mental health shortage area. These shortages are linked to increased rates of suicide, homelessness, incarceration, and preventable deaths (SAMHSA, 2021).

Research consistently shows that appropriately trained prescribing psychologists expand access and improve outcomes without sacrificing safety.

- In New Mexico, psychologists with prescriptive authority have been shown to significantly improve access to underserved areas with no adverse outcomes (DeNisco, 2019).
- In Louisiana, studies found that prescribing psychologists practice safely, conservatively, and competently, filling critical gaps especially for rural populations (Sammons et al., 2018).
- A comprehensive review found no evidence that prescribing psychologists pose a safety risk or provide lower quality care compared to other prescribers (Fox et al., 2009).
-

Psychologists who seek prescriptive authority undergo extensive additional training—earning a postdoctoral Master's degree in Clinical Psychopharmacology, completing supervised clinical rotations, and passing a national competency examination.

In fact, prescribing psychologists often receive more focused psychopharmacological training than many primary care physicians (APA, 2023).

This is not a shortcut. It is a careful, evidence-based expansion of qualified professionals to meet a desperate need.

In my clinical experience, I have witnessed the consequences of untreated mental illness:

- A client who called emergency services sixteen times in three weeks, terrified by hallucinations that no one else could see, due to an inability to access psychiatric care.
- Individuals in correctional settings deteriorating without stabilization—trapped between medical and mental health systems.
- Individuals experiencing delusions and paranoia who trust me as their provider but undergo unnecessary suffering because they are too fearful to trust a new, unfamiliar prescriber.

We can change this reality.

Passing HB1000 would allow psychologists who have completed the necessary education and training to prescribe safely, ethically, and compassionately—providing care to individuals who are currently falling through the cracks. It would be a critical step in reducing preventable suffering, improving crisis intervention, and ultimately saving lives.

Thank you for your time, attention, and commitment to expanding access to life-saving mental health care. I welcome any questions you may have.

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Special Education for Children in Care
--Disabilities, School, and Incarceration
Laura McWilliams, Esq.

Related Materials:

1. 20 U.S.C.A. § 1400
 - a. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (“IDEA”)
 - b. Federal law requiring public school districts provide a free, appropriate, public education (“FAPE”) for children with disabilities
2. 20 U.S.C.A. § 1401 (Definitions)
 - a. 13 disability categories:
 - i. intellectual disabilities, hearing impairments (including deafness), speech or language impairments, visual impairments (including blindness), serious emotional disturbance (referred to in this chapter as “emotional disturbance”), orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, or specific learning disabilities. 20 U.S.C.A. § 1401(3)(A).
3. 20 U.S.C.A. § 1414
 - a. Describes evaluation procedures and requirements for an Individualized Education Program (“IEP”)
 - b. THE INCARCERATION EXCEPTIONS IN THEIR ENTIRETY:
Children with disabilities in adult prisons
(A) In general

The following requirements shall not apply to children with disabilities who are convicted as adults under State law and incarcerated in adult prisons:

- (i) The requirements contained in section 1412(a)(16) of this title and paragraph (1)(A)(i)(VI) (relating to participation of children with disabilities in general assessments).
- (ii) The requirements of items (aa) and (bb) of paragraph (1)(A)(i)(VIII) (relating to transition planning and transition services), do not apply with respect to such children whose eligibility under this subchapter will end, because of such children's age, before such children will be released from prison.

(B) Additional requirement

If a child with a disability is convicted as an adult under State law and incarcerated in an adult prison, the child's IEP Team may modify the child's IEP or placement notwithstanding the requirements of sections 1412(a)(5)(A) of this title and paragraph (1)(A) if the State has

demonstrated a bona fide security or compelling penological interest that cannot otherwise be accommodated.

20 U.S.C.A. § 1414 (d)(7).

4. 34 C.F.R. § 300.8 (federal implementing regulations)
 - a. Includes descriptions of each disability category. A student may have more than one disability category.
5. OJJDP fact sheet: What works
 - a. The average state cost for secure confinement of a child is \$588 per day (\$214,620 per year)
 - b. Harvard College 2025-2026 tuition is \$59,320. Adding in health services costs, housing, student services, and a food plan results in a total annual cost of \$86,926 per school year. <https://registrar.fas.harvard.edu/tuition-and-fees>
6. 22 Pa. Code § 14.131
 - a. Pennsylvania law outlines specific requirements for special education.
 - b. Transition planning in PA: “For students who are 14 years of age or older, a transition plan that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals related to training, education, employment and, when appropriate, independent living skills.” 22 Pa. Code § 14.131(a)(5).
7. School to Prison Pipeline graphics
8. Violent crime rate graphic
9. Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission 2023 Annual report
 - a. Includes multiple forms of data reporting from various counties

United States Code Annotated

Title 20. Education

Chapter 33. Education of Individuals with Disabilities (Refs & Annos)

Subchapter I. General Provisions

20 U.S.C.A. § 1400

§ 1400. Short title; findings; purposes

Currentness

(a) Short title

This chapter may be cited as the “Individuals with Disabilities Education Act”.

(b) Omitted

(c) Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) Disability is a natural part of the human experience and in no way diminishes the right of individuals to participate in or contribute to society. Improving educational results for children with disabilities is an essential element of our national policy of ensuring equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities.

(2) Before the date of enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-142), the educational needs of millions of children with disabilities were not being fully met because--

(A) the children did not receive appropriate educational services;

(B) the children were excluded entirely from the public school system and from being educated with their peers;

(C) undiagnosed disabilities prevented the children from having a successful educational experience; or

(D) a lack of adequate resources within the public school system forced families to find services outside the public school system.

(3) Since the enactment and implementation of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, this chapter has been successful in ensuring children with disabilities and the families of such children access to a free appropriate public education and in improving educational results for children with disabilities.

(4) However, the implementation of this chapter has been impeded by low expectations, and an insufficient focus on applying replicable research on proven methods of teaching and learning for children with disabilities.

(5) Almost 30 years of research and experience has demonstrated that the education of children with disabilities can be made more effective by--

(A) having high expectations for such children and ensuring their access to the general education curriculum in the regular classroom, to the maximum extent possible, in order to--

(i) meet developmental goals and, to the maximum extent possible, the challenging expectations that have been established for all children; and

(ii) be prepared to lead productive and independent adult lives, to the maximum extent possible;

(B) strengthening the role and responsibility of parents and ensuring that families of such children have meaningful opportunities to participate in the education of their children at school and at home;

(C) coordinating this chapter with other local, educational service agency, State, and Federal school improvement efforts, including improvement efforts under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, in order to ensure that such children benefit from such efforts and that special education can become a service for such children rather than a place where such children are sent;

(D) providing appropriate special education and related services, and aids and supports in the regular classroom, to such children, whenever appropriate;

(E) supporting high-quality, intensive preservice preparation and professional development for all personnel who work with children with disabilities in order to ensure that such personnel have the skills and knowledge necessary to improve the academic achievement and functional performance of children with disabilities, including the use of scientifically based instructional practices, to the maximum extent possible;

(F) providing incentives for whole-school approaches, scientifically based early reading programs, positive behavioral interventions and supports, and early intervening services to reduce the need to label children as disabled in order to address the learning and behavioral needs of such children;

(G) focusing resources on teaching and learning while reducing paperwork and requirements that do not assist in improving educational results; and

(H) supporting the development and use of technology, including assistive technology devices and assistive technology services, to maximize accessibility for children with disabilities.

(6) While States, local educational agencies, and educational service agencies are primarily responsible for providing an education for all children with disabilities, it is in the national interest that the Federal Government have a supporting role in assisting State and local efforts to educate children with disabilities in order to improve results for such children and to ensure equal protection of the law.

(7) A more equitable allocation of resources is essential for the Federal Government to meet its responsibility to provide an equal educational opportunity for all individuals.

(8) Parents and schools should be given expanded opportunities to resolve their disagreements in positive and constructive ways.

(9) Teachers, schools, local educational agencies, and States should be relieved of irrelevant and unnecessary paperwork burdens that do not lead to improved educational outcomes.

(10)(A) The Federal Government must be responsive to the growing needs of an increasingly diverse society.

(B) America's ethnic profile is rapidly changing. In 2000, 1 of every 3 persons in the United States was a member of a minority group or was limited English proficient.

(C) Minority children comprise an increasing percentage of public school students.

(D) With such changing demographics, recruitment efforts for special education personnel should focus on increasing the participation of minorities in the teaching profession in order to provide appropriate role models with sufficient knowledge to address the special education needs of these students.

(11)(A) The limited English proficient population is the fastest growing in our Nation, and the growth is occurring in many parts of our Nation.

(B) Studies have documented apparent discrepancies in the levels of referral and placement of limited English proficient children in special education.

(C) Such discrepancies pose a special challenge for special education in the referral of, assessment of, and provision of services for, our Nation's students from non-English language backgrounds.

(12)(A) Greater efforts are needed to prevent the intensification of problems connected with mislabeling and high dropout rates among minority children with disabilities.

(B) More minority children continue to be served in special education than would be expected from the percentage of minority students in the general school population.

(C) African-American children are identified as having intellectual disabilities and emotional disturbance at rates greater than their White counterparts.

(D) In the 1998-1999 school year, African-American children represented just 14.8 percent of the population aged 6 through 21, but comprised 20.2 percent of all children with disabilities.

(E) Studies have found that schools with predominately White students and teachers have placed disproportionately high numbers of their minority students into special education.

(13)(A) As the number of minority students in special education increases, the number of minority teachers and related services personnel produced in colleges and universities continues to decrease.

(B) The opportunity for full participation by minority individuals, minority organizations, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities in awards for grants and contracts, boards of organizations receiving assistance under this chapter, peer review panels, and training of professionals in the area of special education is essential to obtain greater success in the education of minority children with disabilities.

(14) As the graduation rates for children with disabilities continue to climb, providing effective transition services to promote successful post-school employment or education is an important measure of accountability for children with disabilities.

(d) Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are--

(1)(A) to ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment, and independent living;

(B) to ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and parents of such children are protected; and

(C) to assist States, localities, educational service agencies, and Federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities;

(2) to assist States in the implementation of a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;

(3) to ensure that educators and parents have the necessary tools to improve educational results for children with disabilities by supporting system improvement activities; coordinated research and personnel preparation; coordinated technical assistance, dissemination, and support; and technology development and media services; and

(4) to assess, and ensure the effectiveness of, efforts to educate children with disabilities.

CREDIT(S)

(Pub.L. 91-230, Title VI, § 601, as added Pub.L. 108-446, Title I, § 101, Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2647; amended Pub.L. 111-256, § 2(b)(1), Oct. 5, 2010, 124 Stat. 2643.)

Notes of Decisions (79)

20 U.S.C.A. § 1400, 20 USCA § 1400

Current through P.L. 119-5. Some statute sections may be more current, see credits for details.

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United States Code Annotated

Title 20. Education

Chapter 33. Education of Individuals with Disabilities (Refs & Annos)

Subchapter I. General Provisions

20 U.S.C.A. § 1401

§ 1401. Definitions

Currentness

Except as otherwise provided, in this chapter:

(1) Assistive technology device

(A) In general

The term “assistive technology device” means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of a child with a disability.

(B) Exception

The term does not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, or the replacement of such device.

(2) Assistive technology service

The term “assistive technology service” means any service that directly assists a child with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. Such term includes--

(A) the evaluation of the needs of such child, including a functional evaluation of the child in the child's customary environment;

(B) purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by such child;

(C) selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, maintaining, repairing, or replacing assistive technology devices;

(D) coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services with assistive technology devices, such as those associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs;

(E) training or technical assistance for such child, or, where appropriate, the family of such child; and

(F) training or technical assistance for professionals (including individuals providing education and rehabilitation services), employers, or other individuals who provide services to, employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of such child.

(3) Child with a disability

(A) In general

The term “child with a disability” means a child--

(i) with intellectual disabilities, hearing impairments (including deafness), speech or language impairments, visual impairments (including blindness), serious emotional disturbance (referred to in this chapter as “emotional disturbance”), orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, or specific learning disabilities; and

(ii) who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.

(B) Child aged 3 through 9

The term “child with a disability” for a child aged 3 through 9 (or any subset of that age range, including ages 3 through 5), may, at the discretion of the State and the local educational agency, include a child--

(i) experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in 1 or more of the following areas: physical development; cognitive development; communication development; social or emotional development; or adaptive development; and

(ii) who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.

(4) Repealed. Pub.L. 114-95, Title IX, § 9215(ss)(1)(A), Dec. 10, 2015, 129 Stat. 2181

(5) Educational service agency

The term “educational service agency”--

(A) means a regional public multiservice agency--

(i) authorized by State law to develop, manage, and provide services or programs to local educational agencies; and

(ii) recognized as an administrative agency for purposes of the provision of special education and related services provided within public elementary schools and secondary schools of the State; and

(B) includes any other public institution or agency having administrative control and direction over a public elementary school or secondary school.

(6) Elementary school

The term “elementary school” means a nonprofit institutional day or residential school, including a public elementary charter school, that provides elementary education, as determined under State law.

(7) Equipment

The term “equipment” includes--

(A) machinery, utilities, and built-in equipment, and any necessary enclosures or structures to house such machinery, utilities, or equipment; and

(B) all other items necessary for the functioning of a particular facility as a facility for the provision of educational services, including items such as instructional equipment and necessary furniture; printed, published, and audio-visual instructional materials; telecommunications, sensory, and other technological aids and devices; and books, periodicals, documents, and other related materials.

(8) Excess costs

The term “excess costs” means those costs that are in excess of the average annual per-student expenditure in a local educational agency during the preceding school year for an elementary school or secondary school student, as may be appropriate, and which shall be computed after deducting--

(A) amounts received--

(i) under subchapter II;

(ii) under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

(iii) under part A of title III of that Act; and

(B) any State or local funds expended for programs that would qualify for assistance under any of those parts.

(9) Free appropriate public education

The term “free appropriate public education” means special education and related services that--

- (A) have been provided at public expense, under public supervision and direction, and without charge;
- (B) meet the standards of the State educational agency;
- (C) include an appropriate preschool, elementary school, or secondary school education in the State involved; and
- (D) are provided in conformity with the individualized education program required under section 1414(d) of this title.

(10) Repealed. Pub.L. 114-95, Title IX, § 9214(d)(1), Dec. 10, 2015, 129 Stat. 2164

(11) Homeless children

The term “homeless children” has the meaning given the term “homeless children and youths” in section 11434a of Title 42.

(12) Indian

The term “Indian” means an individual who is a member of an Indian tribe.

(13) Indian tribe

The term “Indian tribe” means any Federal or State Indian tribe, band, rancheria, pueblo, colony, or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional village corporation (as defined in or established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)).

(14) Individualized education program; IEP

The term “individualized education program” or “IEP” means a written statement for each child with a disability that is developed, reviewed, and revised in accordance with section 1414(d) of this title.

(15) Individualized family service plan

The term “individualized family service plan” has the meaning given the term in section 1436 of this title.

(16) Infant or toddler with a disability

The term “infant or toddler with a disability” has the meaning given the term in section 1432 of this title.

(17) Institution of higher education

The term “institution of higher education”--

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 1001 of this title; and

(B) also includes any college or university receiving funding from the Secretary of the Interior under the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act of 1978.

(18) Limited English proficient

The term “limited English proficient” has the meaning given the term “English learner” in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(19) Local educational agency

(A) In general

The term “local educational agency” means a public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service function for, public elementary schools or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a State, or for such combination of school districts or counties as are recognized in a State as an administrative agency for its public elementary schools or secondary schools.

(B) Educational service agencies and other public institutions or agencies

The term includes--

(i) an educational service agency; and

(ii) any other public institution or agency having administrative control and direction of a public elementary school or secondary school.

(C) BIA funded schools

The term includes an elementary school or secondary school funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but only to the extent that such inclusion makes the school eligible for programs for which specific eligibility is not provided to the school in another provision of law and the school does not have a student population that is smaller than the student population of the local educational agency receiving assistance under this chapter with the smallest student population, except that the school shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of any State educational agency other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(20) Native language

The term “native language”, when used with respect to an individual who is limited English proficient, means the language normally used by the individual or, in the case of a child, the language normally used by the parents of the child.

(21) Nonprofit

The term “nonprofit”, as applied to a school, agency, organization, or institution, means a school, agency, organization, or institution owned and operated by 1 or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(22) Outlying area

The term “outlying area” means the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(23) Parent

The term “parent” means--

(A) a natural, adoptive, or foster parent of a child (unless a foster parent is prohibited by State law from serving as a parent);

(B) a guardian (but not the State if the child is a ward of the State);

(C) an individual acting in the place of a natural or adoptive parent (including a grandparent, stepparent, or other relative) with whom the child lives, or an individual who is legally responsible for the child's welfare; or

(D) except as used in sections 1415(b)(2) and 1439(a)(5) of this title, an individual assigned under either of those sections to be a surrogate parent.

(24) Parent organization

The term “parent organization” has the meaning given the term in section 1471(g) of this title.

(25) Parent training and information center

The term “parent training and information center” means a center assisted under section 1471 or 1472 of this title.

(26) Related services

(A) In general

The term “related services” means transportation, and such developmental, corrective, and other supportive services (including speech-language pathology and audiology services, interpreting services, psychological services, physical and occupational therapy, recreation, including therapeutic recreation, social work services, school nurse services designed to enable a child with a disability to receive a free appropriate public education as described in the individualized education program of the child, counseling services, including rehabilitation counseling, orientation and mobility services, and medical services, except that such medical services shall be for diagnostic and evaluation purposes only) as may be required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education, and includes the early identification and assessment of disabling conditions in children.

(B) Exception

The term does not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, or the replacement of such device.

(27) Secondary school

The term “secondary school” means a nonprofit institutional day or residential school, including a public secondary charter school, that provides secondary education, as determined under State law, except that it does not include any education beyond grade 12.

(28) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Education.

(29) Special education

The term “special education” means specially designed instruction, at no cost to parents, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability, including--

(A) instruction conducted in the classroom, in the home, in hospitals and institutions, and in other settings; and

(B) instruction in physical education.

(30) Specific learning disability

(A) In general

The term “specific learning disability” means a disorder in 1 or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which disorder may manifest itself in the imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations.

(B) Disorders included

Such term includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia.

(C) Disorders not included

Such term does not include a learning problem that is primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, of intellectual disabilities, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

(31) State

The term “State” means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and each of the outlying areas.

(32) State educational agency

The term “State educational agency” means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary schools and secondary schools, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated by the Governor or by State law.

(33) Supplementary aids and services

The term “supplementary aids and services” means aids, services, and other supports that are provided in regular education classes or other education-related settings to enable children with disabilities to be educated with nondisabled children to the maximum extent appropriate in accordance with section 1412(a)(5) of this title.

(34) Transition services

The term “transition services” means a coordinated set of activities for a child with a disability that--

(A) is designed to be within a results-oriented process, that is focused on improving the academic and functional achievement of the child with a disability to facilitate the child's movement from school to post-school activities, including post-secondary education, vocational education, integrated employment (including supported employment), continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation;

(B) is based on the individual child's needs, taking into account the child's strengths, preferences, and interests; and

(C) includes instruction, related services, community experiences, the development of employment and other post-school adult living objectives, and, when appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills and functional vocational evaluation.

(35) Universal design

The term “universal design” has the meaning given the term in section 3002 of Title 29.

(36) Ward of the State

(A) In general

The term “ward of the State” means a child who, as determined by the State where the child resides, is a foster child, is a ward of the State, or is in the custody of a public child welfare agency.

(B) Exception

The term does not include a foster child who has a foster parent who meets the definition of a parent in paragraph (23).

CREDIT(S)

(Pub.L. 91-230, Title VI, § 602, as added Pub.L. 108-446, Title I, § 101, Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2652; amended Pub.L. 110-315, Title IX, § 941(k)(2)(C), Aug. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3466; Pub.L. 111-256, § 2(b)(2), Oct. 5, 2010, 124 Stat. 2643; Pub.L. 114-95, Title IX, §§ 9214(d)(1), 9215(ss)(1), Dec. 10, 2015, 129 Stat. 2164, 2181.)

Notes of Decisions (119)

20 U.S.C.A. § 1401, 20 USCA § 1401

Current through P.L. 119-5. Some statute sections may be more current, see credits for details.

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Title 20. Education

Chapter 33. Education of Individuals with Disabilities (Refs & Annos)

Subchapter II. Assistance for Education of All Children with Disabilities

20 U.S.C.A. § 1414

§ 1414. Evaluations, eligibility determinations, individualized education programs, and educational placements

Currentness

(a) Evaluations, parental consent, and reevaluations

(1) Initial evaluations

(A) In general

A State educational agency, other State agency, or local educational agency shall conduct a full and individual initial evaluation in accordance with this paragraph and subsection (b), before the initial provision of special education and related services to a child with a disability under this subchapter.

(B) Request for initial evaluation

Consistent with subparagraph (D), either a parent of a child, or a State educational agency, other State agency, or local educational agency may initiate a request for an initial evaluation to determine if the child is a child with a disability.

(C) Procedures

(i) In general

Such initial evaluation shall consist of procedures--

(I) to determine whether a child is a child with a disability (as defined in section 1401 of this title) within 60 days of receiving parental consent for the evaluation, or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within such timeframe; and

(II) to determine the educational needs of such child.

(ii) Exception

The relevant timeframe in clause (i)(I) shall not apply to a local educational agency if--

(I) a child enrolls in a school served by the local educational agency after the relevant timeframe in clause (i)(I) has begun and prior to a determination by the child's previous local educational agency as to whether the child is a child with a disability (as defined in section 1401 of this title), but only if the subsequent local educational agency is making sufficient progress to ensure a prompt completion of the evaluation, and the parent and subsequent local educational agency agree to a specific time when the evaluation will be completed; or

(II) the parent of a child repeatedly fails or refuses to produce the child for the evaluation.

(D) Parental consent

(i) In general

(I) Consent for initial evaluation

The agency proposing to conduct an initial evaluation to determine if the child qualifies as a child with a disability as defined in section 1401 of this title shall obtain informed consent from the parent of such child before conducting the evaluation. Parental consent for evaluation shall not be construed as consent for placement for receipt of special education and related services.

(II) Consent for services

An agency that is responsible for making a free appropriate public education available to a child with a disability under this subchapter shall seek to obtain informed consent from the parent of such child before providing special education and related services to the child.

(ii) Absence of consent

(I) For initial evaluation

If the parent of such child does not provide consent for an initial evaluation under clause (i)(I), or the parent fails to respond to a request to provide the consent, the local educational agency may pursue the initial evaluation of the child by utilizing the procedures described in section 1415 of this title, except to the extent inconsistent with State law relating to such parental consent.

(II) For services

If the parent of such child refuses to consent to services under clause (i)(II), the local educational agency shall not provide special education and related services to the child by utilizing the procedures described in section 1415 of this title.

(III) Effect on agency obligations

If the parent of such child refuses to consent to the receipt of special education and related services, or the parent fails to respond to a request to provide such consent--

(aa) the local educational agency shall not be considered to be in violation of the requirement to make available a free appropriate public education to the child for the failure to provide such child with the special education and related services for which the local educational agency requests such consent; and

(bb) the local educational agency shall not be required to convene an IEP meeting or develop an IEP under this section for the child for the special education and related services for which the local educational agency requests such consent.

(iii) Consent for wards of the State

(I) In general

If the child is a ward of the State and is not residing with the child's parent, the agency shall make reasonable efforts to obtain the informed consent from the parent (as defined in section 1401 of this title) of the child for an initial evaluation to determine whether the child is a child with a disability.

(II) Exception

The agency shall not be required to obtain informed consent from the parent of a child for an initial evaluation to determine whether the child is a child with a disability if--

(aa) despite reasonable efforts to do so, the agency cannot discover the whereabouts of the parent of the child;

(bb) the rights of the parents of the child have been terminated in accordance with State law; or

(cc) the rights of the parent to make educational decisions have been subrogated by a judge in accordance with State law and consent for an initial evaluation has been given by an individual appointed by the judge to represent the child.

(E) Rule of construction

The screening of a student by a teacher or specialist to determine appropriate instructional strategies for curriculum implementation shall not be considered to be an evaluation for eligibility for special education and related services.

(2) Reevaluations

(A) In general

A local educational agency shall ensure that a reevaluation of each child with a disability is conducted in accordance with subsections (b) and (c)--

(i) if the local educational agency determines that the educational or related services needs, including improved academic achievement and functional performance, of the child warrant a reevaluation; or

(ii) if the child's parents or teacher requests a reevaluation.

(B) Limitation

A reevaluation conducted under subparagraph (A) shall occur--

(i) not more frequently than once a year, unless the parent and the local educational agency agree otherwise; and

(ii) at least once every 3 years, unless the parent and the local educational agency agree that a reevaluation is unnecessary.

(b) Evaluation procedures

(1) Notice

The local educational agency shall provide notice to the parents of a child with a disability, in accordance with subsections (b)(3), (b)(4), and (c) of section 1415 of this title, that describes any evaluation procedures such agency proposes to conduct.

(2) Conduct of evaluation

In conducting the evaluation, the local educational agency shall--

(A) use a variety of assessment tools and strategies to gather relevant functional, developmental, and academic information, including information provided by the parent, that may assist in determining--

(i) whether the child is a child with a disability; and

(ii) the content of the child's individualized education program, including information related to enabling the child to be involved in and progress in the general education curriculum, or, for preschool children, to participate in appropriate activities;

(B) not use any single measure or assessment as the sole criterion for determining whether a child is a child with a disability or determining an appropriate educational program for the child; and

(C) use technically sound instruments that may assess the relative contribution of cognitive and behavioral factors, in addition to physical or developmental factors.

(3) Additional requirements

Each local educational agency shall ensure that--

(A) assessments and other evaluation materials used to assess a child under this section--

(i) are selected and administered so as not to be discriminatory on a racial or cultural basis;

(ii) are provided and administered in the language and form most likely to yield accurate information on what the child knows and can do academically, developmentally, and functionally, unless it is not feasible to so provide or administer;

(iii) are used for purposes for which the assessments or measures are valid and reliable;

(iv) are administered by trained and knowledgeable personnel; and

(v) are administered in accordance with any instructions provided by the producer of such assessments;

(B) the child is assessed in all areas of suspected disability;

(C) assessment tools and strategies that provide relevant information that directly assists persons in determining the educational needs of the child are provided; and

(D) assessments of children with disabilities who transfer from 1 school district to another school district in the same academic year are coordinated with such children's prior and subsequent schools, as necessary and as expeditiously as possible, to ensure prompt completion of full evaluations.

(4) Determination of eligibility and educational need

Upon completion of the administration of assessments and other evaluation measures--

(A) the determination of whether the child is a child with a disability as defined in section 1401(3) of this title and the educational needs of the child shall be made by a team of qualified professionals and the parent of the child in accordance with paragraph (5); and

(B) a copy of the evaluation report and the documentation of determination of eligibility shall be given to the parent.

(5) Special rule for eligibility determination

In making a determination of eligibility under paragraph (4)(A), a child shall not be determined to be a child with a disability if the determinant factor for such determination is--

(A) lack of appropriate instruction in reading, including in the essential components of reading instruction (as defined in section 6368(3) of this title, as such section was in effect on the day before December 10, 2015);

(B) lack of instruction in math; or

(C) limited English proficiency.

(6) Specific learning disabilities

(A) In general

Notwithstanding section 1406(b) of this title, when determining whether a child has a specific learning disability as defined in section 1401 of this title, a local educational agency shall not be required to take into consideration whether a child has a severe discrepancy between achievement and intellectual ability in oral expression, listening comprehension, written expression, basic reading skill, reading comprehension, mathematical calculation, or mathematical reasoning.

(B) Additional authority

In determining whether a child has a specific learning disability, a local educational agency may use a process that determines if the child responds to scientific, research-based intervention as a part of the evaluation procedures described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(c) Additional requirements for evaluation and reevaluations

(1) Review of existing evaluation data

As part of an initial evaluation (if appropriate) and as part of any reevaluation under this section, the IEP Team and other qualified professionals, as appropriate, shall--

(A) review existing evaluation data on the child, including--

(i) evaluations and information provided by the parents of the child;

(ii) current classroom-based, local, or State assessments, and classroom-based observations; and

(iii) observations by teachers and related services providers; and

(B) on the basis of that review, and input from the child's parents, identify what additional data, if any, are needed to determine--

(i) whether the child is a child with a disability as defined in section 1401(3) of this title, and the educational needs of the child, or, in case of a reevaluation of a child, whether the child continues to have such a disability and such educational needs;

(ii) the present levels of academic achievement and related developmental needs of the child;

(iii) whether the child needs special education and related services, or in the case of a reevaluation of a child, whether the child continues to need special education and related services; and

(iv) whether any additions or modifications to the special education and related services are needed to enable the child to meet the measurable annual goals set out in the individualized education program of the child and to participate, as appropriate, in the general education curriculum.

(2) Source of data

The local educational agency shall administer such assessments and other evaluation measures as may be needed to produce the data identified by the IEP Team under paragraph (1)(B).

(3) Parental consent

Each local educational agency shall obtain informed parental consent, in accordance with subsection (a)(1)(D), prior to conducting any reevaluation of a child with a disability, except that such informed parental consent need not be obtained if the local educational agency can demonstrate that it had taken reasonable measures to obtain such consent and the child's parent has failed to respond.

(4) Requirements if additional data are not needed

If the IEP Team and other qualified professionals, as appropriate, determine that no additional data are needed to determine whether the child continues to be a child with a disability and to determine the child's educational needs, the local educational agency--

(A) shall notify the child's parents of--

(i) that determination and the reasons for the determination; and

(ii) the right of such parents to request an assessment to determine whether the child continues to be a child with a disability and to determine the child's educational needs; and

(B) shall not be required to conduct such an assessment unless requested to by the child's parents.

(5) Evaluations before change in eligibility

(A) In general

Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a local educational agency shall evaluate a child with a disability in accordance with this section before determining that the child is no longer a child with a disability.

(B) Exception

(i) In general

The evaluation described in subparagraph (A) shall not be required before the termination of a child's eligibility under this subchapter due to graduation from secondary school with a regular diploma, or due to exceeding the age eligibility for a free appropriate public education under State law.

(ii) Summary of performance

For a child whose eligibility under this subchapter terminates under circumstances described in clause (i), a local educational agency shall provide the child with a summary of the child's academic achievement and functional performance, which shall include recommendations on how to assist the child in meeting the child's postsecondary goals.

(d) Individualized education programs

(1) Definitions

In this chapter:

(A) Individualized education program

(i) In general

The term “individualized education program” or “IEP” means a written statement for each child with a disability that is developed, reviewed, and revised in accordance with this section and that includes--

(I) a statement of the child's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance, including--

(aa) how the child's disability affects the child's involvement and progress in the general education curriculum;

(bb) for preschool children, as appropriate, how the disability affects the child's participation in appropriate activities; and

(cc) for children with disabilities who take alternate assessments aligned to alternate achievement standards, a description of benchmarks or short-term objectives;

(II) a statement of measurable annual goals, including academic and functional goals, designed to--

(aa) meet the child's needs that result from the child's disability to enable the child to be involved in and make progress in the general education curriculum; and

(bb) meet each of the child's other educational needs that result from the child's disability;

(III) a description of how the child's progress toward meeting the annual goals described in subclause (II) will be measured and when periodic reports on the progress the child is making toward meeting the annual goals (such as through the use of quarterly or other periodic reports, concurrent with the issuance of report cards) will be provided;

(IV) a statement of the special education and related services and supplementary aids and services, based on peer-reviewed research to the extent practicable, to be provided to the child, or on behalf of the child, and a statement of the program modifications or supports for school personnel that will be provided for the child--

(aa) to advance appropriately toward attaining the annual goals;

(bb) to be involved in and make progress in the general education curriculum in accordance with subclause (I) and to participate in extracurricular and other nonacademic activities; and

(cc) to be educated and participate with other children with disabilities and nondisabled children in the activities described in this subparagraph;

(V) an explanation of the extent, if any, to which the child will not participate with nondisabled children in the regular class and in the activities described in subclause (IV)(cc);

(VI)(aa) a statement of any individual appropriate accommodations that are necessary to measure the academic achievement and functional performance of the child on State and districtwide assessments consistent with section 1412(a)(16)(A) of this title; and

(bb) if the IEP Team determines that the child shall take an alternate assessment on a particular State or districtwide assessment of student achievement, a statement of why--

(AA) the child cannot participate in the regular assessment; and

(BB) the particular alternate assessment selected is appropriate for the child;

(VII) the projected date for the beginning of the services and modifications described in subclause (IV), and the anticipated frequency, location, and duration of those services and modifications; and

(VIII) beginning not later than the first IEP to be in effect when the child is 16, and updated annually thereafter--

(aa) appropriate measurable postsecondary goals based upon age appropriate transition assessments related to training, education, employment, and, where appropriate, independent living skills;

(bb) the transition services (including courses of study) needed to assist the child in reaching those goals; and

(cc) beginning not later than 1 year before the child reaches the age of majority under State law, a statement that the child has been informed of the child's rights under this chapter, if any, that will transfer to the child on reaching the age of majority under section 1415(m) of this title.

(ii) Rule of construction

Nothing in this section shall be construed to require--

(I) that additional information be included in a child's IEP beyond what is explicitly required in this section; and

(II) the IEP Team to include information under 1 component of a child's IEP that is already contained under another component of such IEP.

(B) Individualized education program team

The term “individualized education program team” or “IEP Team” means a group of individuals composed of--

(i) the parents of a child with a disability;

(ii) not less than 1 regular education teacher of such child (if the child is, or may be, participating in the regular education environment);

(iii) not less than 1 special education teacher, or where appropriate, not less than 1 special education provider of such child;

(iv) a representative of the local educational agency who--

(I) is qualified to provide, or supervise the provision of, specially designed instruction to meet the unique needs of children with disabilities;

(II) is knowledgeable about the general education curriculum; and

(III) is knowledgeable about the availability of resources of the local educational agency;

(v) an individual who can interpret the instructional implications of evaluation results, who may be a member of the team described in clauses (ii) through (vi);

(vi) at the discretion of the parent or the agency, other individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the child, including related services personnel as appropriate; and

(vii) whenever appropriate, the child with a disability.

(C) IEP Team attendance

(i) Attendance not necessary

A member of the IEP Team shall not be required to attend an IEP meeting, in whole or in part, if the parent of a child with a disability and the local educational agency agree that the attendance of such member is not necessary because the member's area of the curriculum or related services is not being modified or discussed in the meeting.

(ii) Excusal

A member of the IEP Team may be excused from attending an IEP meeting, in whole or in part, when the meeting involves a modification to or discussion of the member's area of the curriculum or related services, if--

(I) the parent and the local educational agency consent to the excusal; and

(II) the member submits, in writing to the parent and the IEP Team, input into the development of the IEP prior to the meeting.

(iii) Written agreement and consent required

A parent's agreement under clause (i) and consent under clause (ii) shall be in writing.

(D) IEP Team transition

In the case of a child who was previously served under subchapter III, an invitation to the initial IEP meeting shall, at the request of the parent, be sent to the subchapter III service coordinator or other representatives of the subchapter III system to assist with the smooth transition of services.

(2) Requirement that program be in effect

(A) In general

At the beginning of each school year, each local educational agency, State educational agency, or other State agency, as the case may be, shall have in effect, for each child with a disability in the agency's jurisdiction, an individualized education program, as defined in paragraph (1)(A).

(B) Program for child aged 3 through 5

In the case of a child with a disability aged 3 through 5 (or, at the discretion of the State educational agency, a 2-year-old child with a disability who will turn age 3 during the school year), the IEP Team shall consider the individualized family service plan that contains the material described in section 1436 of this title, and that is developed in accordance with this section, and the individualized family service plan may serve as the IEP of the child if using that plan as the IEP is--

(i) consistent with State policy; and

(ii) agreed to by the agency and the child's parents.

(C) Program for children who transfer school districts

(i) In general

(I) Transfer within the same State

In the case of a child with a disability who transfers school districts within the same academic year, who enrolls in a new school, and who had an IEP that was in effect in the same State, the local educational agency shall provide such child with a free appropriate public education, including services comparable to those described in the previously held IEP, in consultation with the parents until such time as the local educational agency adopts the previously held IEP or develops, adopts, and implements a new IEP that is consistent with Federal and State law.

(II) Transfer outside State

In the case of a child with a disability who transfers school districts within the same academic year, who enrolls in a new school, and who had an IEP that was in effect in another State, the local educational agency shall provide such child with a free appropriate public education, including services comparable to those described in the previously held IEP, in consultation with the parents until such time as the local educational agency conducts an evaluation pursuant to subsection (a)(1), if determined to be necessary by such agency, and develops a new IEP, if appropriate, that is consistent with Federal and State law.

(ii) Transmittal of records

To facilitate the transition for a child described in clause (i)--

(I) the new school in which the child enrolls shall take reasonable steps to promptly obtain the child's records, including the IEP and supporting documents and any other records relating to the provision of special education or related services to the child, from the previous school in which the child was enrolled, pursuant to section 99.31(a)(2) of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(II) the previous school in which the child was enrolled shall take reasonable steps to promptly respond to such request from the new school.

(3) Development of IEP

(A) In general

In developing each child's IEP, the IEP Team, subject to subparagraph (C), shall consider--

- (i)** the strengths of the child;
- (ii)** the concerns of the parents for enhancing the education of their child;
- (iii)** the results of the initial evaluation or most recent evaluation of the child; and
- (iv)** the academic, developmental, and functional needs of the child.

(B) Consideration of special factors

The IEP Team shall--

- (i)** in the case of a child whose behavior impedes the child's learning or that of others, consider the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and other strategies, to address that behavior;

(ii) in the case of a child with limited English proficiency, consider the language needs of the child as such needs relate to the child's IEP;

(iii) in the case of a child who is blind or visually impaired, provide for instruction in Braille and the use of Braille unless the IEP Team determines, after an evaluation of the child's reading and writing skills, needs, and appropriate reading and writing media (including an evaluation of the child's future needs for instruction in Braille or the use of Braille), that instruction in Braille or the use of Braille is not appropriate for the child;

(iv) consider the communication needs of the child, and in the case of a child who is deaf or hard of hearing, consider the child's language and communication needs, opportunities for direct communications with peers and professional personnel in the child's language and communication mode, academic level, and full range of needs, including opportunities for direct instruction in the child's language and communication mode; and

(v) consider whether the child needs assistive technology devices and services.

(C) Requirement with respect to regular education teacher

A regular education teacher of the child, as a member of the IEP Team, shall, to the extent appropriate, participate in the development of the IEP of the child, including the determination of appropriate positive behavioral interventions and supports, and other strategies, and the determination of supplementary aids and services, program modifications, and support for school personnel consistent with paragraph (1)(A)(i)(IV).

(D) Agreement

In making changes to a child's IEP after the annual IEP meeting for a school year, the parent of a child with a disability and the local educational agency may agree not to convene an IEP meeting for the purposes of making such changes, and instead may develop a written document to amend or modify the child's current IEP.

(E) Consolidation of IEP Team meetings

To the extent possible, the local educational agency shall encourage the consolidation of reevaluation meetings for the child and other IEP Team meetings for the child.

(F) Amendments

Changes to the IEP may be made either by the entire IEP Team or, as provided in subparagraph (D), by amending the IEP rather than by redrafting the entire IEP. Upon request, a parent shall be provided with a revised copy of the IEP with the amendments incorporated.

(4) Review and revision of IEP

(A) In general

The local educational agency shall ensure that, subject to subparagraph (B), the IEP Team--

(i) reviews the child's IEP periodically, but not less frequently than annually, to determine whether the annual goals for the child are being achieved; and

(ii) revises the IEP as appropriate to address--

(I) any lack of expected progress toward the annual goals and in the general education curriculum, where appropriate;

(II) the results of any reevaluation conducted under this section;

(III) information about the child provided to, or by, the parents, as described in subsection (c)(1)(B);

(IV) the child's anticipated needs; or

(V) other matters.

(B) Requirement with respect to regular education teacher

A regular education teacher of the child, as a member of the IEP Team, shall, consistent with paragraph (1)(C), participate in the review and revision of the IEP of the child.

(5) Multi-year IEP demonstration

(A) Pilot program

(i) Purpose

The purpose of this paragraph is to provide an opportunity for States to allow parents and local educational agencies the opportunity for long-term planning by offering the option of developing a comprehensive multi-year IEP, not to exceed 3 years, that is designed to coincide with the natural transition points for the child.

(ii) Authorization

In order to carry out the purpose of this paragraph, the Secretary is authorized to approve not more than 15 proposals from States to carry out the activity described in clause (i).

(iii) Proposal

(I) In general

A State desiring to participate in the program under this paragraph shall submit a proposal to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(II) Content

The proposal shall include--

(aa) assurances that the development of a multi-year IEP under this paragraph is optional for parents;

(bb) assurances that the parent is required to provide informed consent before a comprehensive multi-year IEP is developed;

(cc) a list of required elements for each multi-year IEP, including--

(AA) measurable goals pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)(i)(II), coinciding with natural transition points for the child, that will enable the child to be involved in and make progress in the general education curriculum and that will meet the child's other needs that result from the child's disability; and

(BB) measurable annual goals for determining progress toward meeting the goals described in subitem (AA); and

(dd) a description of the process for the review and revision of each multi-year IEP, including--

(AA) a review by the IEP Team of the child's multi-year IEP at each of the child's natural transition points;

(BB) in years other than a child's natural transition points, an annual review of the child's IEP to determine the child's current levels of progress and whether the annual goals for the child are being achieved, and a requirement to amend the IEP, as appropriate, to enable the child to continue to meet the measurable goals set out in the IEP;

(CC) if the IEP Team determines on the basis of a review that the child is not making sufficient progress toward the goals described in the multi-year IEP, a requirement that the local educational agency shall ensure that the IEP Team carries out a more thorough review of the IEP in accordance with paragraph (4) within 30 calendar days; and

(DD) at the request of the parent, a requirement that the IEP Team shall conduct a review of the child's multi-year IEP rather than or subsequent to an annual review.

(B) Report

Beginning 2 years after December 3, 2004, the Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate regarding the effectiveness of the program under this paragraph and any specific recommendations for broader implementation of such program, including--

(i) reducing--

(I) the paperwork burden on teachers, principals, administrators, and related service providers; and

(II) noninstructional time spent by teachers in complying with this subchapter;

(ii) enhancing longer-term educational planning;

(iii) improving positive outcomes for children with disabilities;

(iv) promoting collaboration between IEP Team members; and

(v) ensuring satisfaction of family members.

(C) Definition

In this paragraph, the term “natural transition points” means those periods that are close in time to the transition of a child with a disability from preschool to elementary grades, from elementary grades to middle or junior high school grades, from middle or junior high school grades to secondary school grades, and from secondary school grades to post-secondary activities, but in no case a period longer than 3 years.

(6) Failure to meet transition objectives

If a participating agency, other than the local educational agency, fails to provide the transition services described in the IEP in accordance with paragraph (1)(A)(i)(VIII), the local educational agency shall reconvene the IEP Team to identify alternative strategies to meet the transition objectives for the child set out in the IEP.

(7) Children with disabilities in adult prisons

(A) In general

The following requirements shall not apply to children with disabilities who are convicted as adults under State law and incarcerated in adult prisons:

(i) The requirements contained in section 1412(a)(16) of this title and paragraph (1)(A)(i)(VI) (relating to participation of children with disabilities in general assessments).

(ii) The requirements of items (aa) and (bb) of paragraph (1)(A)(i)(VIII) (relating to transition planning and transition services), do not apply with respect to such children whose eligibility under this subchapter will end, because of such children's age, before such children will be released from prison.

(B) Additional requirement

If a child with a disability is convicted as an adult under State law and incarcerated in an adult prison, the child's IEP Team may modify the child's IEP or placement notwithstanding the requirements of sections¹ 1412(a)(5)(A) of this title and paragraph (1)(A) if the State has demonstrated a bona fide security or compelling penological interest that cannot otherwise be accommodated.

(e) Educational placements

Each local educational agency or State educational agency shall ensure that the parents of each child with a disability are members of any group that makes decisions on the educational placement of their child.

(f) Alternative means of meeting participation

When conducting IEP team² meetings and placement meetings pursuant to this section, section 1415(e) of this title, and section 1415(f)(1)(B) of this title, and carrying out administrative matters under section 1415 of this title (such as scheduling, exchange of witness lists, and status conferences), the parent of a child with a disability and a local educational agency may agree to use alternative means of meeting participation, such as video conferences and conference calls.

CREDIT(S)

(Pub.L. 91-230, Title VI, § 614, as added Pub.L. 108-446, Title I, § 101, Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2702; amended Pub.L. 114-95, Title IX, § 9215(ss)(5), Dec. 10, 2015, 129 Stat. 2182.)

Notes of Decisions (654)

Footnotes

¹ So in original. Probably should be “section”.

² So in original. Probably should be capitalized.

20 U.S.C.A. § 1414, 20 USCA § 1414

Current through P.L. 119-5. Some statute sections may be more current, see credits for details.

Code of Federal Regulations

Title 34. Education

Subtitle B. Regulations of the Offices of the Department of Education

Chapter III. Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education

Part 300. Assistance to States for the Education of Children with Disabilities (Refs & Annos)

Subpart A. General

Definitions Used in this Part

34 C.F.R. § 300.8

§ 300.8 Child with a disability.

Currentness

(a) General—

(1) Child with a disability means a child evaluated in accordance with §§ 300.304 through 300.311 as having an intellectual disability, a hearing impairment (including deafness), a speech or language impairment, a visual impairment (including blindness), a serious emotional disturbance (referred to in this part as “emotional disturbance”), an orthopedic impairment, autism, traumatic brain injury, an other health impairment, a specific learning disability, deaf-blindness, or multiple disabilities, and who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.

(2)(i) Subject to paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section, if it is determined, through an appropriate evaluation under §§ 300.304 through 300.311, that a child has one of the disabilities identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, but only needs a related service and not special education, the child is not a child with a disability under this part.

(ii) If, consistent with § 300.39(a)(2), the related service required by the child is considered special education rather than a related service under State standards, the child would be determined to be a child with a disability under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) Children aged three through nine experiencing developmental delays. Child with a disability for children aged three through nine (or any subset of that age range, including ages three through five), may, subject to the conditions described in § 300.111(b), include a child—

(1) Who is experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: Physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and

(2) Who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.

(c) Definitions of disability terms. The terms used in this definition of a child with a disability are defined as follows:

(1)(i) Autism means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences.

(ii) Autism does not apply if a child's educational performance is adversely affected primarily because the child has an emotional disturbance, as defined in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(iii) A child who manifests the characteristics of autism after age three could be identified as having autism if the criteria in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section are satisfied.

(2) Deaf-blindness means concomitant hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental and educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for children with deafness or children with blindness.

(3) Deafness means a hearing impairment that is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(4)(i) Emotional disturbance means a condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child's educational performance:

(A) An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors.

(B) An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers.

(C) Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances.

(D) A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression.

(E) A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

(ii) Emotional disturbance includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have an emotional disturbance under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section.

(5) Hearing impairment means an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's educational performance but that is not included under the definition of deafness in this section.

(6) Intellectual disability means significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term "intellectual disability" was formerly termed "mental retardation."

(7) Multiple disabilities means concomitant impairments (such as intellectual disability-blindness or intellectual disability-orthopedic impairment), the combination of which causes such severe educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments. Multiple disabilities does not include deaf-blindness.

(8) Orthopedic impairment means a severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes impairments caused by a congenital anomaly, impairments caused by disease (e.g., poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis), and impairments from other causes (e.g., cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that cause contractures).

(9) Other health impairment means having limited strength, vitality, or alertness, including a heightened alertness to environmental stimuli, that results in limited alertness with respect to the educational environment, that—

(i) Is due to chronic or acute health problems such as asthma, attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, diabetes, epilepsy, a heart condition, hemophilia, lead poisoning, leukemia, nephritis, rheumatic fever, sickle cell anemia, and Tourette syndrome; and

(ii) Adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(10) Specific learning disability—

(i) General. Specific learning disability means a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in the imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations, including conditions such as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia.

(ii) Disorders not included. Specific learning disability does not include learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, of intellectual disability, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

(11) Speech or language impairment means a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(12) Traumatic brain injury means an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Traumatic brain injury applies to open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one or more areas, such as cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual, and

motor abilities; psychosocial behavior; physical functions; information processing; and speech. Traumatic brain injury does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative, or to brain injuries induced by birth trauma.

(13) Visual impairment including blindness means an impairment in vision that, even with correction, adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes both partial sight and blindness.

Credits

[72 FR 61306, Oct. 30, 2007; 82 FR 31912, July 11, 2017]

SOURCE: 71 FR 46755, Aug. 14, 2006; 72 FR 17781, April 9, 2007; 80 FR 23666, April 28, 2015; 82 FR 29759, June 30, 2017; 82 FR 31912, July 11, 2017, unless otherwise noted.

AUTHORITY: 20 U.S.C. 1221e-3, 1406, 1411-1419, and 3474; Pub.L. 111-256, 124 Stat. 2643; unless otherwise noted.

Notes of Decisions (81)

Current through April 28, 2025, 90 FR 17728. Some sections may be more current. See credits for details.

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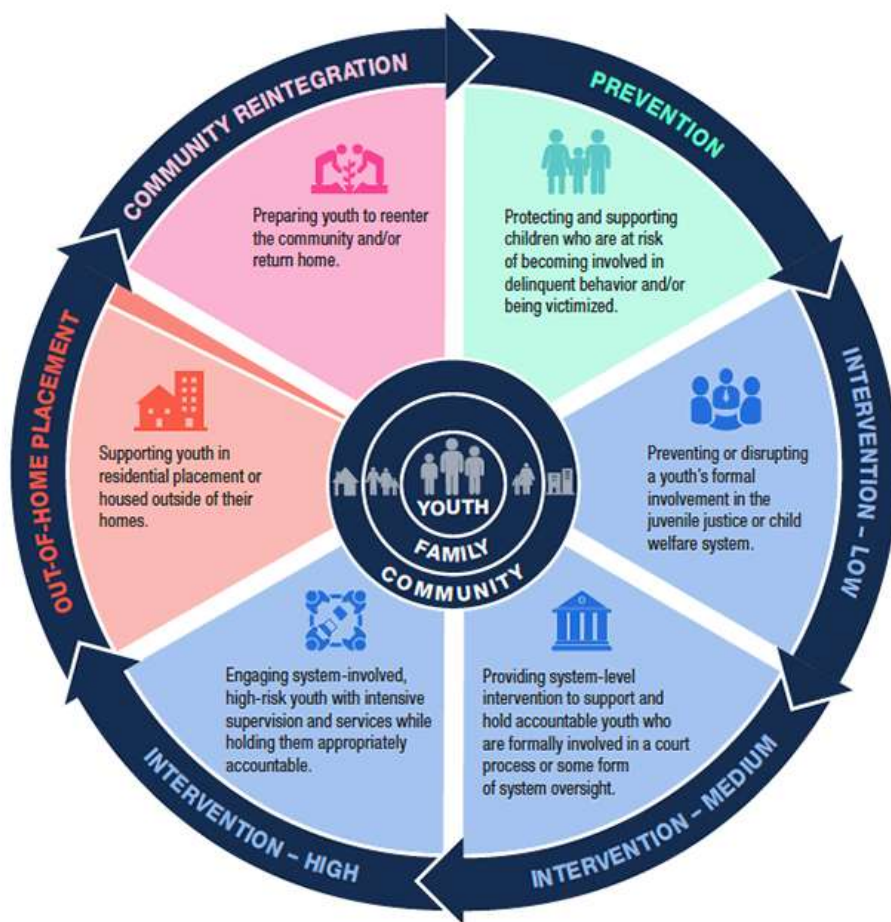


Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Working for Youth Justice and Safety

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What Works



This resource page serves as compilation of effective programming across OJJDP's "Continuum of Care for Communities." Additional information that is specific to serious offenses is located at the end of the document.

The Continuum of Care reflects a framework for youth justice services – and the dynamic and evolving nature of youth involvement in this continuum. In an effective continuum of care, the

majority of youth would be served through prevention and low intervention services. The number of should decrease at each step in the continuum.

This is proven successful and cost effective. According to research from the Justice Policy Institute, the average state cost for secure confinement of a youth is \$588 per day (that's \$214,620 per year), while community-based programs can cost as little as \$75 per day. The Continuum of Care framework centers around the needs of youth, families and the communities.

Prevention

These efforts reduce risk factors and promote protective factors for children at risk of becoming involved in delinquent behavior or being victimized. Examples include mentoring, community violence intervention and prevention, support for children of incarcerated parents, and supporting children exposed to violence.

- [Children Exposed to Violence](#): This literature review explores ways to help young people in the justice system that have higher than normal exposure to adverse childhood experiences, including violence (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Literature reviews explore both what works, and what has shown not to work.
- [Child Welfare and the Juvenile Justice System](#): A literature review on child welfare and its intersections with the juvenile justice system (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).
- [Gang Prevention](#): A literature review on gang prevention and intervention programs (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).
- [Interpersonal and Conflict Resolution Skills](#): A literature review on ways to build and strengthen interpersonal and conflict resolution skills among youth (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).
- [Mental Health](#): A literature review on mental health and its intersections with the juvenile justice system (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).
- [Positive Youth Development](#): A literature review on ways to support positive development and build protective factors against delinquency (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

- [Protective Factors](#): A literature review on protective factors that help young people avoid delinquent behavior (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [School/Classroom Environment](#): A literature review on the role of schools in preventing involvement with the juvenile justice system (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Status Offenses](#): (Truancy, Curfew Violations, Runaway, and Failure to Abide by a Parents' Rules): A literature review that examines the common examples of non-delinquent behavior, and proven strategies to address these behaviors (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Truancy Prevention](#): A literature review on ways to support young people who are disengaged from school and missing excessive class time (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Youth Mentoring](#): A literature review on mentoring programs for youth (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).

Intervention – Low

Intervention Low focuses on preventing or disrupting a youth's formal involvement in the juvenile justice or child welfare systems, including after a youth has committed delinquent acts. Examples include pre-arrest diversion and mediation (conflict resolution that employs a neutral third party).

- [After School Programs](#): A literature review on programs to help support young people after school hours have ended (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Diversion](#): An Implementation Guide for states working to create and sustain diversion programs to help young people get back on track (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Diversion](#): A literature review on diversion programs as alternatives to formal court processing (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Family Therapy](#): A literature review on how family therapy can help intervene in problematic behaviors (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).

- [Restorative Justice](#): A literature review on ways that restorative justice can be used to repair harm and hold young people accountable for their actions (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).

Medium Intervention

These interventions support youth who are formally involved in a court process or other justice system oversight. Efforts may involve specialized services or programs targeting specific delinquent activities and/or youth. Examples include juvenile treatment and family treatment courts and restorative justice (an approach aimed at repairing the harm done to victims).

- [Art-Based Interventions](#): A literature review on ways that arts-based programs and arts-based therapies can be used to help young people (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Cognitive Behavioral Therapy](#): A literature review on how cognitive-behavioral therapy can serve as an intervention (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Drug Courts](#) and [Family Drug Courts](#): Literature reviews on the roles of specialty courts in addressing young people's needs (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Gun Court](#): A literature review on specialty courts focused on guns (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Mental Health Courts](#): A literature review on specialty courts focused on addressing the needs of young people with mental illness (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Teen/Youth Court](#): A literature review on the teen court model (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).

Intervention – High

These interventions provide intensive supervision and services that support system-involved, high-risk youth, both pre- and post-adjudication. These efforts meet the complex needs of youth on probation and under in-home monitoring by providing an array of services to help them fulfill the conditions of their adjudication. Examples include intensive wrap-around models of service.

- [Alternatives to Detention and Confinement](#): A literature review on ways to support young people with high needs without resorting to detention or secure confinement (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Day Treatment Programs](#): A literature review on the use of day treatment centers as an alternative to incarceration (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Home Confinement](#): A literature review on home confinement as an alternative to detention (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Probation](#): A literature review on the way that targeted probation services can help support young people and families (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Vocational Training](#): A literature review on ways that job training can help young people avoid future interactions with the justice system (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).

Out-of-Home Placement

Youth may be placed outside the home after the child welfare or juvenile justice systems intervene in response to the youth's needs and risks. Examples of out-of-home placements include nonsecure placement, group homes, foster care, shelter care, and secure detention and confinement. Secure care in a locked facility should only be used for the small percentage of youth who pose a serious risk to public safety and only for limited periods of time.

- [Group Homes](#): A literature review on ways that therapeutic group homes can help support young people and keep communities safe (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).

Community Reintegration

Often called reentry or aftercare, these programs prepare youth to reenter the community and/or return home. Successful reintegration requires planning and collaboration to identify and deliver services needed by youth, families, and the community. Key components of the reintegration process include education, mental health services, housing, and family supports. Examples of programs include mentoring programs, education and employment programs, and partnerships with volunteer service organizations.

- [Reentry](#): An Implementation Guide for states working to help young people as they return to their community (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Reentry](#): A literature review on reentry and ways to help ensure success for young people returning to their communities (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [ROCA](#): A community-based intervention program that provides intensive support and services to high-risk youth to heal trauma and learn pro-social behaviors.
- [Youth Advocate Programs \(YAP\)](#): A community-based program that provides continuum of care services to youth and families involved in the justice system to help heal trauma, build positive relationships and acquire new skills.

Serious Behaviors

- [Community Violence Intervention](#): Launched in FY2022, this initiative seeks to prevent and reduce violent crime in communities by supporting comprehensive, evidence-based violence intervention and prevention programs through partnerships with community stakeholders.
- [Gun Violence and Youth](#): A literature review on proven responses to young people who engage in gun violence (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)).
- [Gun Violence \(Model Programs\)](#): Includes a list of rated programs related to youth gun violence, including programs that have proven effective such as:
 - [Ceasefire in Oakland, Ca.](#): This is a focused-deterrence group violence reduction strategy (GVRS) designed to reduce or control gun violence in Oakland, Calif. (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s National Institute of Justice (NIJ)).
 - [High Point Drug Market Intervention](#): A problem-oriented policing program that aims to eliminate overt drug markets and the problems associated with them through a deterrence-based, pulling-levers framework (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s National Institute of Justice (NIJ)).
 - [Integrated Ballistics Identification Systems](#): This is an automated ballistics imaging and analysis system that populates a computerized database of digital ballistic images of bullets and casings from crime guns, to assist forensic experts in making identifications for police investigations and trials (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s National Institute of Justice (NIJ)).

- [Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission](#): A program that attempts to reduce homicides and non-fatal shootings through a multidisciplinary and multiagency homicide review process (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s National Institute of Justice (NIJ)).
- [Operation Ceasefire](#): This is a problem-solving police strategy, which was designed to reduce gang violence, illegal gun possession, and gun violence in communities in Boston, Mass. (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s National Institute of Justice (NIJ)).
- [Offender-Focused Policing](#): This is a proactive, hot spots policing tactic that focuses attention on people who have been convicted of violent offenses operating in neighborhoods with high violent-crime rates (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s National Institute of Justice (NIJ)).
- [Rockford Area Violence Elimination Network](#): This is a parole-based, focused deterrence intervention. The goal of the program is to reduce community-level firearm violence (from the Department of Justice (DOJ)'s National Institute of Justice (NIJ)).

Date Created: September 12, 2024



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

West's Pennsylvania Administrative Code
Title 22. Education
Part I. State Board of Education
Subpart A. Miscellaneous Provisions
Chapter 14. Special Education Services and Programs
IEP

22 Pa. Code § 14.131

§ 14.131. IEP.

Currentness

(a) In addition to the requirements incorporated by reference (see 34 CFR 300.320--300.324), the IEP of each student with a disability must include:

(1) A description of the type or types of support as defined in this paragraph that the student will receive, the determination of which may not be based on the categories of the child's disability alone. Students may receive more than one type of support as appropriate and as outlined in the IEP and in accordance with this chapter. Special education supports and services may be delivered in the regular classroom setting and other settings as determined by the IEP team. In determining the educational placement, the IEP team must first consider the regular classroom with the provision of supplementary aids and services before considering the provision of services in other settings.

(i) *Autistic support.* Services for students with the disability of autism who require services to address needs primarily in the areas of communication, social skills or behaviors consistent with those of autism spectrum disorders. The IEP for these students must address needs as identified by the team which may include, as appropriate, the verbal and nonverbal communication needs of the child; social interaction skills and proficiencies; the child's response to sensory experiences and changes in the environment, daily routine and schedules; and, the need for positive behavior supports or behavioral interventions.

(ii) *Blind-visually impaired support.* Services for students with the disability of visual impairment including blindness, who require services to address needs primarily in the areas of accessing print and other visually-presented materials, orientation and mobility, accessing public and private accommodations, or use of assistive technologies designed for individuals with visual impairments or blindness. For students who are blind or visually impaired, the IEP must include a description of the instruction in Braille and the use of Braille unless the IEP team determines, after the evaluation of the child's reading and writing needs, and appropriate reading and writing media, the extent to which Braille will be taught and used for the student's learning materials.

(iii) *Deaf and hard of hearing support.* Services for students with the disability of deafness or hearing impairment, who require services to address needs primarily in the area of reading, communication, accessing public and private accommodations or use of assistive technologies designed for individuals with deafness or hearing impairment. For these students, the IEP must include a communication plan to address the language and communication needs, opportunities for direct communications with peers and professional personnel in the child's language and communication mode, academic

level, and full range of needs, including opportunities for direct instruction in the child's language and communication mode; and assistive technology devices and services.

(iv) *Emotional support.* Services for students with a disability who require services primarily in the areas of social or emotional skills development or functional behavior.

(v) *Learning support.* Services for students with a disability who require services primarily in the areas of reading, writing, mathematics, or speaking or listening skills related to academic performance.

(vi) *Life skills support.* Services for students with a disability who require services primarily in the areas of academic, functional or vocational skills necessary for independent living.

(vii) *Multiple disabilities support.* Services for students with more than one disability the result of which is severe impairment requiring services primarily in the areas of academic, functional or vocational skills necessary for independent living.

(viii) *Physical support.* Services for students with a physical disability who require services primarily in the areas of functional motor skill development, including adaptive physical education or use of assistive technologies designed to provide or facilitate the development of functional motor capacity or skills.

(ix) *Speech and language support.* Services for students with speech and language impairments who require services primarily in the areas of communication or use of assistive technologies designed to provide or facilitate the development of communication capacity or skills.

(2) Supplementary aids and services in accordance with 34 CFR 300.42 (relating to supplementary aids and services).

(3) A description of the type or types of support as defined in § 14.105 (relating to personnel).

(4) The location where the student attends school and whether this is the school the student would attend if the student did not have an IEP.

(5) For students who are 14 years of age or older, a transition plan that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals related to training, education, employment and, when appropriate, independent living skills.

(6) The IEP of each student shall be implemented as soon as possible, but no later than 10 school days after its completion.

(7) Every student receiving special education and related services provided for in an IEP developed prior to July 1, 2008, shall continue to receive the special education and related services under that IEP, subject to the terms, limitations and conditions set forth in law.

(b) In addition to the requirements incorporated by reference in 34 CFR 300.324 (relating to development, review, and revision of IEP), each school entity shall designate persons responsible to coordinate transition activities.

Credits

Adopted June 9, 2001; Amended July 1, 2008.

Current through Pennsylvania Bulletin, Vol. 55, Num. 16, dated April 19, 2025. Some sections may be more current, see credits for details.

22 Pa. Code § 14.131, 22 PA ADC § 14.131

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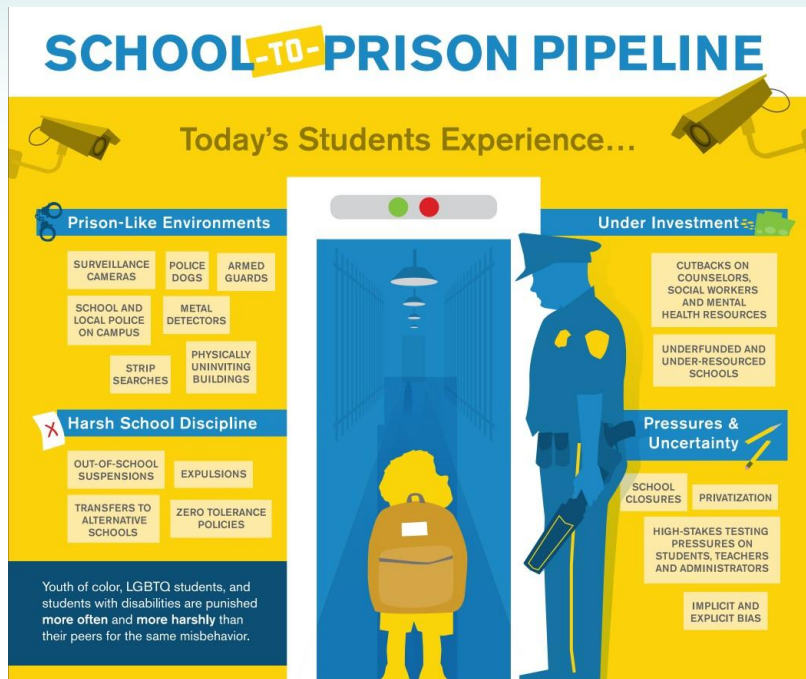
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Common Disabilities: Justice-impacted Youth

- Specific learning disabilities
- ADHD
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
- Oppositional Defiant Disorder*
- Intellectual disabilities
- Mood disorders, Depression
- Anxiety disorders

A Broader Look at the School to Prison Pipeline



- There are *many* ways in which schools push students out of the education system and into the juvenile justice system.
- School is a protective factor against justice-involvement.
- When schools fail to educate students, students are more likely to enter the juvenile justice system.
- Policies and practices of many school districts increase the likelihood that some students, particularly students with disabilities, will not be successful in school.

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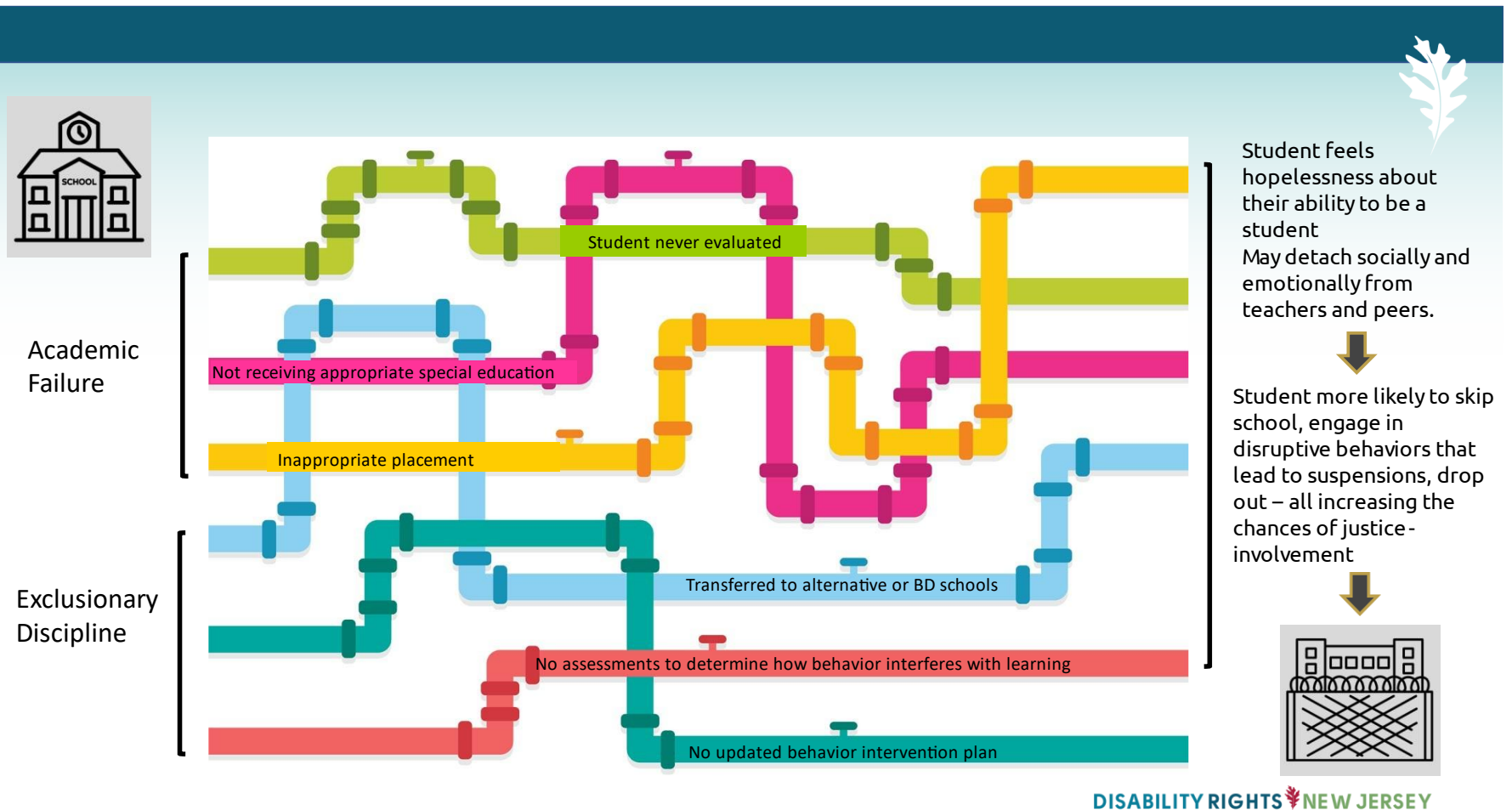
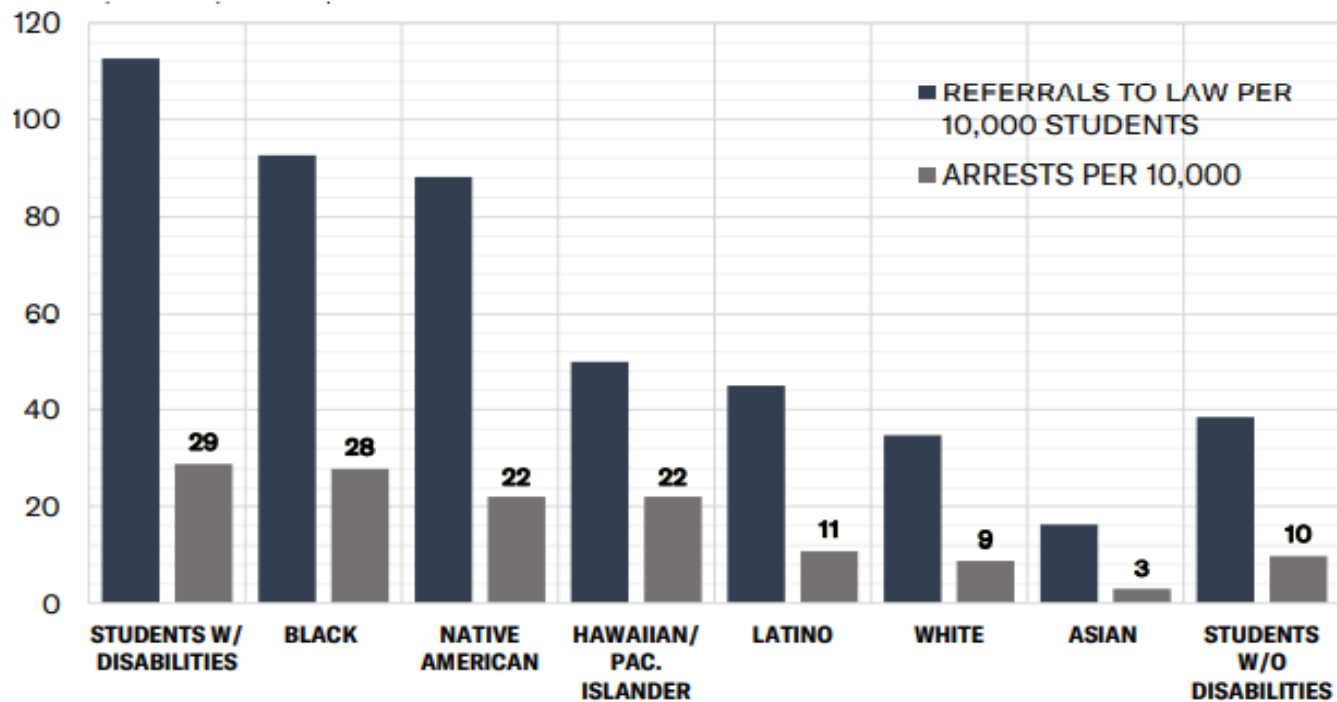


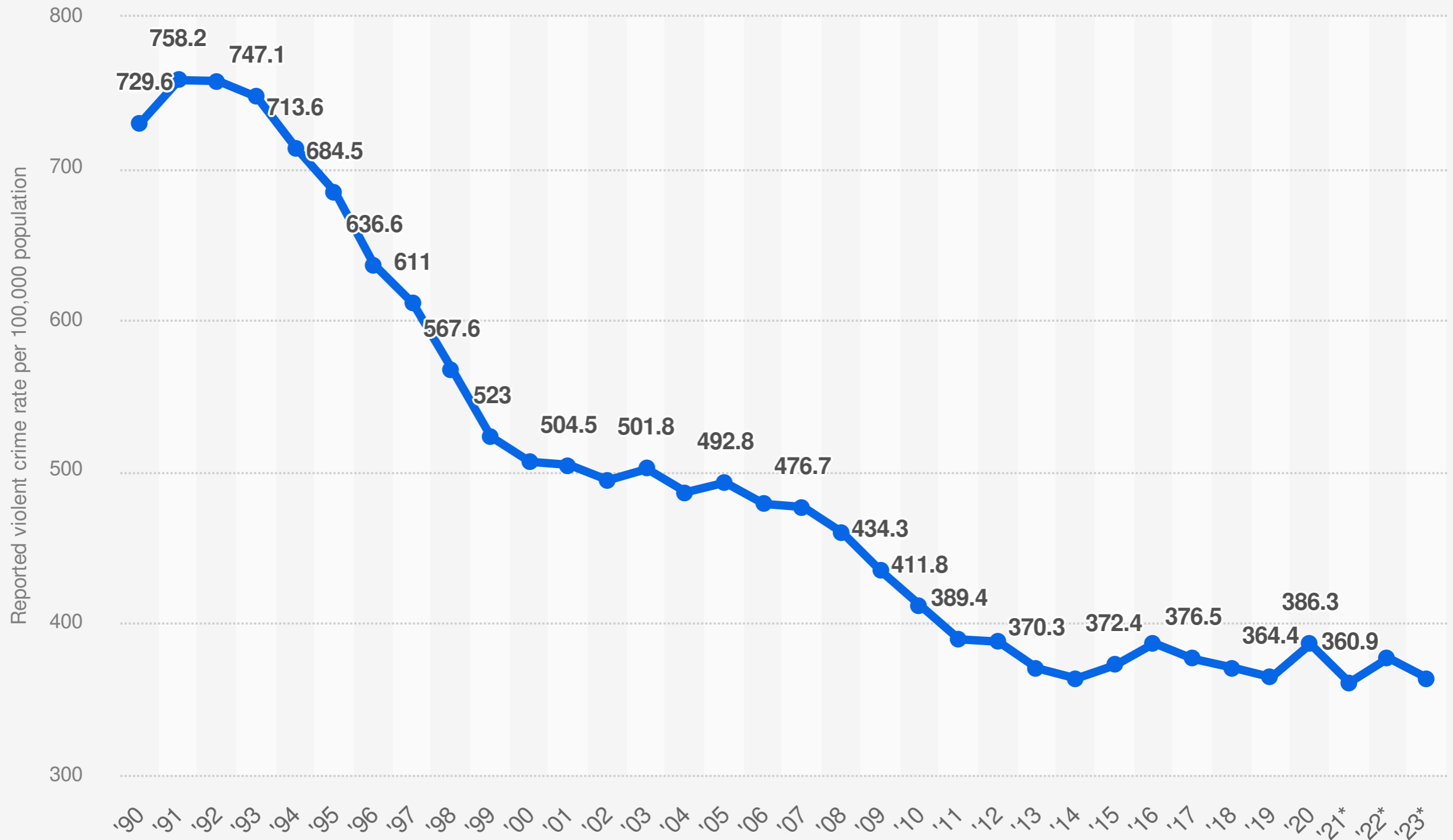
CHART 1

School Arrests and Referrals to Law Enforcement per 10,000 Students by Race and Disability



Data Source: U.S. Department of Education, 2015-2016 Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC)

Reported violent crime rate in the United States from 1990 to 2023 (per 100,000 of the population)



Source
FBI
© Statista 2025

Additional Information:
United States; 1990 to 2023

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/191219/reported-violent-crime-rate-in-the-usa-since-1990/>



pennsylvania

JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION

2023

JUVENILE COURT ANNUAL REPORT

2023

PENNSYLVANIA

Juvenile Court Annual Report

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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2023 PENNSYLVANIA Juvenile Court Annual Report

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Foreword

The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) is pleased to present the seventh edition of its Juvenile Court Annual Report. Prior to the publication of the 2017 report, Pennsylvania juvenile court statistics were presented in a yearly series entitled Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions. The series, which ran from 1972 to 2016, focused primarily on juvenile court dispositions.

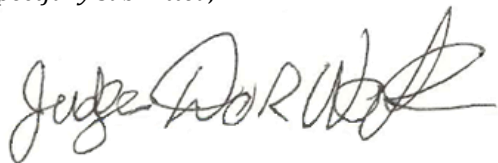
Since 2017, the Juvenile Court Annual Report has undergone a series of enhancements designed to better measure and quantify work by juvenile justice professionals across the state and at various decision points. For example, in 2017, an entirely new chapter related to delinquency allegations received by each juvenile probation department was added. In 2019, the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS) became the primary data source for detention data. In 2020, a new chapter was added to the report to document the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the juvenile justice system. In 2021, another new chapter was developed and dedicated entirely to longitudinal juvenile justice trends and youth outcomes. Finally, in 2022, the report included new metrics related to school-related delinquency allegations, delinquency allegations involving weapons, Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory™ (YLS) risk levels and criminogenic needs, and length of time from allegation to key dispositions.

This year, we are pleased to announce another set of new metrics has been added to the Juvenile Court Annual Report, all of which can be found in Chapter 2. First, a new section related to court hearings has been added. This section includes the total count of hearings held, types of hearings held, format of hearings held, and length of time between a youth's first hearing and their new allegation disposition. Next, a new section related to diversion from adjudication was added. This section includes the percentage of all allegations diverted from adjudication, the percentage of first-time justice-involved youth diverted from adjudication, the percentage of non-felony allegations diverted from adjudication, and the percentage of non-person offenses diverted from adjudication. Furthermore, additional measures have been added to the Delinquency Placements section and include additional information about first-time justice-involved youth in placement. Finally, the COVID-19 chapter of the report has been removed.

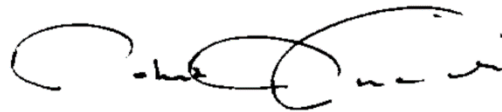
The presentation of the data in this report is intended to help summarize various juvenile court trends within the Commonwealth and therefore includes written narrative, as well as charts and graphs. The data within this year's report are generally organized in a manner that reflects the chronological processing of juvenile court delinquency cases, from allegation through disposition. Some of the data are organized and presented by county class to help readers make comparisons across counties of similar size and demographic composition. Aggregated data for each of Pennsylvania's 67 counties for certain data points are available within the appendices.

The JCJC would like to extend its deepest appreciation to the juvenile courts and juvenile probation departments across the Commonwealth. Without their support, this report would not be possible. It is with great pleasure that we dedicate this report to the judges, probation officers, victim advocates, district attorneys, defenders, service providers, and other professionals who work on a daily basis in the Pennsylvania juvenile court system.

Respectfully submitted,



Honorable David R. Workman
Chair



Robert Tomassini
Executive Director

Table of Contents

2023 Statistical Highlights.....	1
Chapter 1 – Incoming Cases	
Section 1: Delinquency Allegations.....	2
2023 Delinquency Allegations (Map).....	3
2023 Delinquency Allegations by County Class (Map)	4
Delinquency Allegations, 2019-2023	5
Percentage of Juvenile Population Receiving Delinquency Allegations, 2019-2023.....	5
Delinquency Allegations and Juvenile Totals	6
Delinquency Allegations by Gender	7
Delinquency Allegations by Race and Ethnicity.....	7
Source of Allegation.....	8
Delinquency Allegations by Age at Offense.....	9
Delinquency Allegations by Offense Type, 2019-2023	10
Delinquency Allegations by Most Serious Alleged Offense Grade	11
Delinquency Allegations Most Frequent Alleged Offense Categories.....	12
School-Related Delinquency Allegations	13
School-Related Delinquency Allegations Most Frequent Alleged Offense Categories	13
School-Related Delinquency Allegations by Gender	14
School-Related Delinquency Allegations Involving Weapon.....	14
Delinquency Allegations with Weapon Use.....	15
Delinquency Allegations Most Frequent Weapon Used Offense.....	15
Delinquency Allegations with Weapon Use by Weapon Type	16

Delinquency Allegations with Weapon Use by Gender	16
Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS) Assessments	17
Distribution of Risk Level of Initial YLS™ Assessments	18
Section 2: Secure Detention	19
Codes Related to JCJC Standards Governing the Use of Secure Detention Under the Juvenile Act.....	19
Secure Detention Admissions, 2019-2023.....	20
Length of Stay in Secure Detention	21
Secure Detention Admissions by Standard Section Codes	22
Secure Detention Admissions by Standard Section Codes, 2019-2023	23
Utilization Rates for Pennsylvania Juvenile Detention Centers	24

Chapter 2 – Juvenile Court Processing

Section 1: Court Hearings	25
Total Court Hearings Held, 2019-2023	26
Type of Hearing Held, 2023	26
Type of Hearing Format, 2023	27
Length of Time Between First Hearing and New Allegation Disposition, 2023	27
Section 2: Delinquency Dispositions	28
2023 Delinquency Dispositions (Map)	29
2023 Delinquency Dispositions by County Class (Map).....	30
Delinquency Dispositions, 2019-2023.....	31
Percentage of Juvenile Population Receiving Delinquency Dispositions, 2019-2023	32
Delinquency Dispositions and Juvenile Totals	32
Frequencies of Statewide Delinquency Dispositions.....	33

Delinquency Dispositions by Source of Allegation	34
Attorney Representation in Formal Delinquency Proceedings	34
Most Serious Alleged Offenses by Type.....	35
Most Serious Substantiated Offenses by Type.....	35
Delinquency Dispositions Most Frequent Alleged Offense Categories.....	36
Delinquency New Allegation Counts by Days Between Allegation and Disposition.....	37
Median Length of Time from Allegation to Disposition.....	38
New Allegation Dispositions Diverted from Adjudication.....	39
First-Time Justice-Involved Youth Diverted from Adjudication	39
Non-Felony Offenses Diverted from Adjudication, 2019-2023.....	40
Non-Person Offenses Diverted from Adjudication, 2019-2023	40
Section 3: Demographics	41
Selected Dispositions by Gender	41
Delinquency Dispositions by Age at Disposition	42
Delinquency Dispositions by Educational Status	43
Delinquency Dispositions by Family Status.....	44
Section 4: Race and Ethnicity	45
Total Delinquency Dispositions by Race and Ethnicity	46
Race and Ethnicity by Decision Point.....	47
Section 5: Delinquency Placements	48
Delinquency Placements Including Disposition Reviews, 2019-2023	49
Delinquency Placements as a Percent of Dispositions, 2019-2023	50
2023 Delinquency Placements as a Percent of Dispositions (Map).....	51
New Allegation Placements vs. Disposition Review Placements	52

Total Delinquency Placements by Type	54
Percentage of First-Time Justice-Involved Youth in Placement with a Delinquent New Allegation Disposition or Review Disposition.....	55
First-Time Justice-Involved Youth in Placement by Most Serious Charge.....	56
First-Time Justice-Involved Youth in Placement by Facility Type	56
Section 6: Delinquency Disposition and Placement Reviews.....	57
Outcomes of Delinquency Disposition Reviews.....	57
Outcomes of Delinquency Placement Reviews.....	58
Section 7: Dependency Dispositions	59
Dependency Dispositions	59
Dependency Dispositions by Age	60

Chapter 3 – Juvenile Justice Trends

Overview	61
Key Juvenile Justice Trends Statistical Highlights.....	62
Section 1: Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes	63
Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes, 2014-2023	64
Section 2: Secure Detention	65
Secure Detention Admissions, 2014-2023.....	66
Section 3: Delinquency Dispositions.....	67
Delinquency Dispositions, 2014-2023.....	68
Percentage of Juvenile Population Receiving Delinquency Dispositions, 2014-2023	69
Delinquency Placements, 2014-2023.....	70
Delinquency Placements as a Percent of Dispositions, 2014-2023	71
Section 4: Delinquency Placement Days of Care and Delinquency Expenditures.....	72

Total Delinquency Placement Days of Care, Fiscal Year 13-14 to Fiscal Year 22-23.....	73
Total Delinquency Placement Expenditures, Fiscal Year 13-14 to Fiscal Year 22-23.....	74
Section 5: Juvenile Justice System Outcomes: Risk Reduction and Recidivism	75
Risk Reduction	75
Recidivism	76
Risk Reduction as Measured by the Change in Youth Level of Service Score	77
Recidivism Rate by Year: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007-2020	78

Appendices

Appendix 1: County Class and Population	79
Appendix 2: Delinquency Allegations, 2019-2023	80
Appendix 3: Delinquency Allegations as a Percent of Juvenile Population.....	82
Appendix 4: Delinquency Allegations by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity.....	84
Appendix 5: Delinquency Allegations by Source of Allegation.....	86
Appendix 6: Delinquency Allegations by Age at Offense	88
Appendix 7: Delinquency Allegations by Offense Type	92
Appendix 8: Delinquency Allegations by Most Serious Alleged Offense Grade.....	94
Appendix 9: School-Related Delinquency Allegations by Gender	96
Appendix 10: School-Related Delinquency Allegations Involving Weapons.....	98
Appendix 11: Distribution of Risk Level of Initial YLS Assessments	100
Appendix 12: Number of Admissions and Length of Stay in Secure Detention.....	102
Appendix 13: Secure Detention Admissions by Standard Section Codes	104
Appendix 14: Secure Detention Admissions by Section Code 206 and County Class	106
Appendix 15: Secure Detention Admissions by Section Code 701 and County Class	108

Appendix 16: Secure Detention Admissions by Unknown/Other Code and County Class	109
Appendix 17: Total Court Hearings Held	110
Appendix 18: Type of Hearing Held	112
Appendix 19: Type of Hearing Formats	114
Appendix 20: Length of Time Between First Hearing and New Allegation Disposition	116
Appendix 21: Delinquency Dispositions, 2019-2023	118
Appendix 22: Delinquency Dispositions as a Percent of Juvenile Population.....	120
Appendix 23: Delinquency Dispositions by Type	122
Appendix 24: Delinquency Dispositions by Source of Allegation	126
Appendix 25: Type of Attorney Representation in Delinquency Proceedings	128
Appendix 26: Most Serious Alleged Offenses by Type	130
Appendix 27: Most Serious Substantiated Offenses by Type	132
Appendix 28: Percent of Diverted Delinquent New Allegation Dispositions	134
Appendix 29: Delinquency Dispositions by Age at Disposition	136
Appendix 30: Delinquency Dispositions by School Status	140
Appendix 31: Delinquency Dispositions by Highest Grade Completed	142
Appendix 32: Delinquency Dispositions by Family Status.....	144
Appendix 33: Delinquency Dispositions by Living Arrangement of Youth	146
Appendix 34: Delinquency Dispositions by Race and Ethnicity	148
Appendix 35: Secure Detention Admissions by Race and Ethnicity.....	150
Appendix 36: Delinquency Placements Including Disposition Reviews, 2019-2023	152
Appendix 37: Delinquency Placements by Type	154
Appendix 38: Outcomes of Delinquency Disposition Reviews	158
Appendix 39: Outcomes of Delinquency Placement Reviews.....	160

Appendix 40: Delinquency Placement Review Transfers by Type of Placement 162

Appendix 41: Summary of All Delinquency and Dependency Dispositions..... 166

Glossary..... 168

2023 Statistical Highlights

22,486
Delinquency-Related Allegations

- ▼ 1.0% from 2019
- ▲ 15.5% from 2022

18,509
Delinquency-Related Dispositions

- ▼ 11.6% from 2019
- ▲ 20.0% from 2022



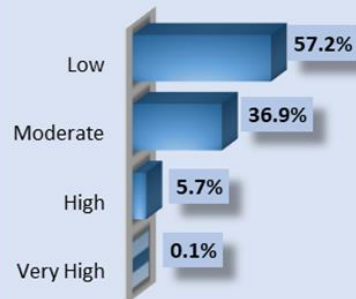
3,686
Secure Detention Admissions

- ▼ 49.1% since 2019
- ▼ 7.4% since 2022

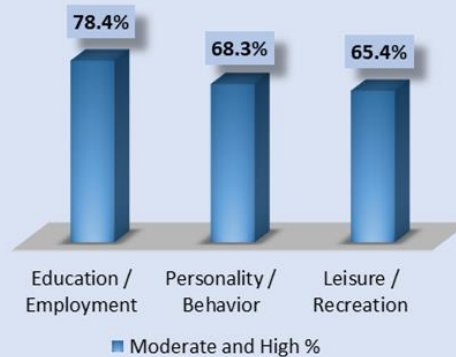
1,506
Delinquency Placements

- ▼ 39.2% since 2019
- ▲ 12.6% since 2022

**DISTRIBUTION OF RISK LEVEL
OF INITIAL YLS ASSESSMENTS**



**TOP CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS
OF INITIAL YLS ASSESSMENTS**



TOP 5 MOST FREQUENT ALLEGED OFFENSE CATEGORIES

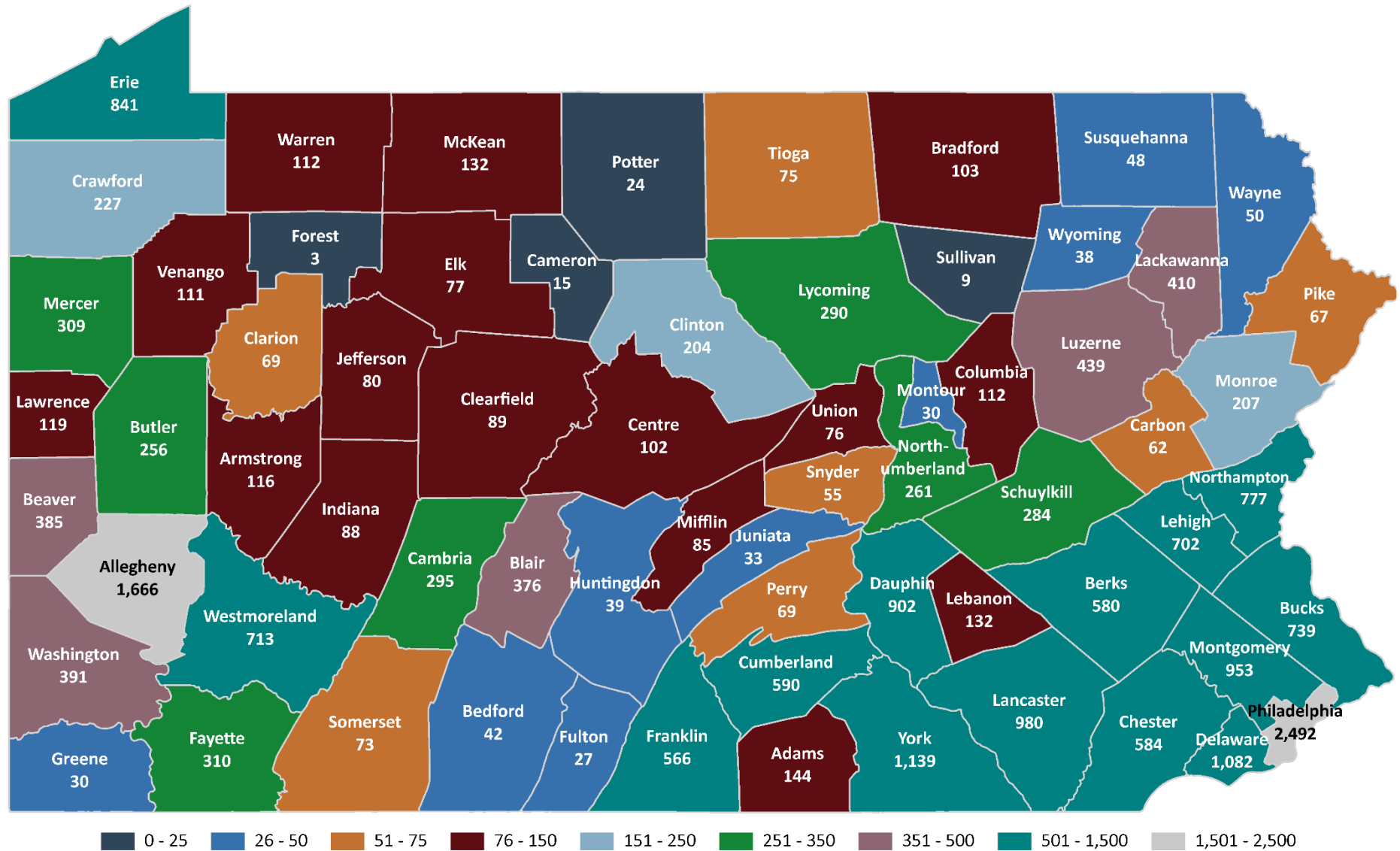


Chapter 1 - Incoming Cases

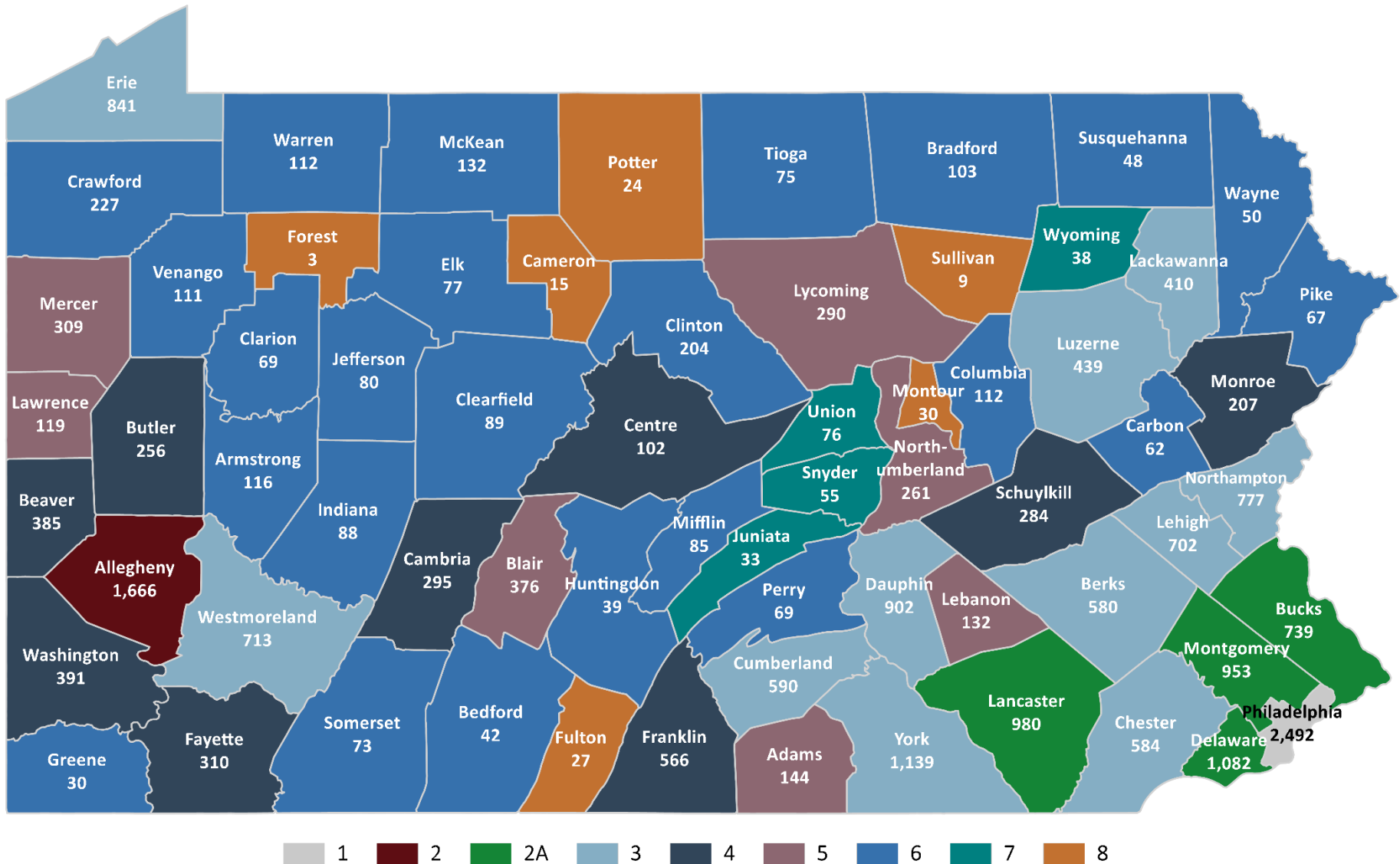
Section 1: Delinquency Allegations

1. The unit of count for this section is a written allegation. A written allegation is the document submitted by a law enforcement officer or other person to allege a juvenile has committed an act of delinquency. Multiple allegations may result in a single disposition. Allegations are synonymous with the term 'case' in the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS).
2. Written allegations in this section were filed with a juvenile probation department between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023.
3. In Pennsylvania, juvenile court jurisdiction extends over individuals who have been alleged to have committed a delinquent act, as defined by 42 Pa. C. S. § 6301 *et seq.*, on or after their tenth birthday and prior to reaching 18 years of age. Juvenile court supervision can extend until the individual is 21 years of age if the individual is currently under supervision. Age, for purposes of this section, was calculated from the juvenile's date of birth to the date of the offense in the written allegation.
4. Data for this report were compiled from PaJCMS on March 15, 2024. Any delinquency allegations received by a juvenile probation department in 2023, and entered into PaJCMS after this date, will not be included in these statistics. The numbers published in this report, therefore, may not reflect current numbers within the system.
5. Finally, the reader should be cautioned that, beginning in 2020, figures were likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Figures dropped significantly in 2020 and 2021, before returning close to pre-pandemic levels in 2022.

2023 Delinquency Allegations



2023 Delinquency Allegations by County Class

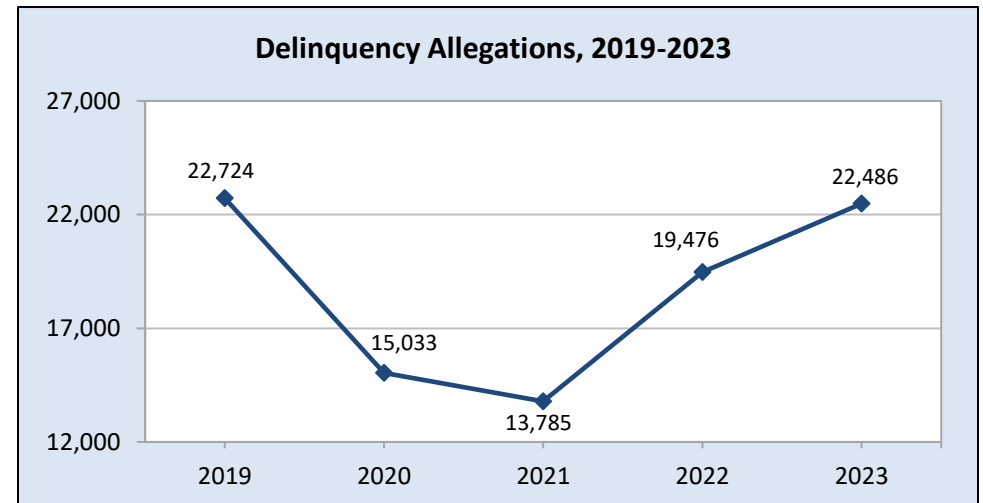


Note: 2023 County Class reflects the county status during year 2023. County Class data was retrieved from County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania at <https://www.pacounties.org/who-we-are/pennsylvania-county-by-class>.

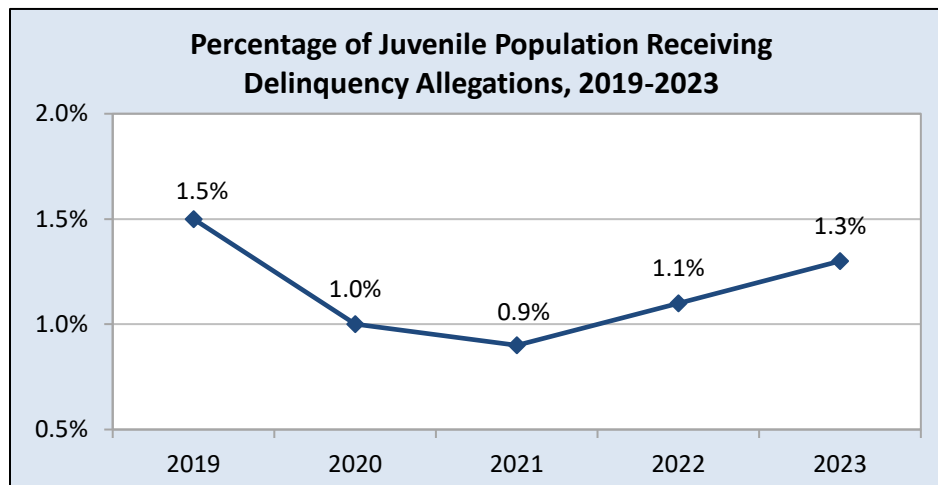
Delinquency Allegations, 2019-2023

There were 22,486 delinquency-related allegations in Pennsylvania in 2023. This represents a 15.5% increase from 2022 to 2023, and a 1.0% decrease from 2019 to 2023. After allegations significantly decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic, a 41.3% increase from 2021 to 2022 brought the number of allegations closer to pre-pandemic levels. Allegation numbers in 2023 were almost the same as those in 2019.

Almost one-third (32.7%) of the total allegations received in 2023 occurred in five counties (see map on page 3). These jurisdictions are: Allegheny, Delaware, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and York.



Percentage of Juvenile Population Receiving Delinquency Allegations, 2019-2023

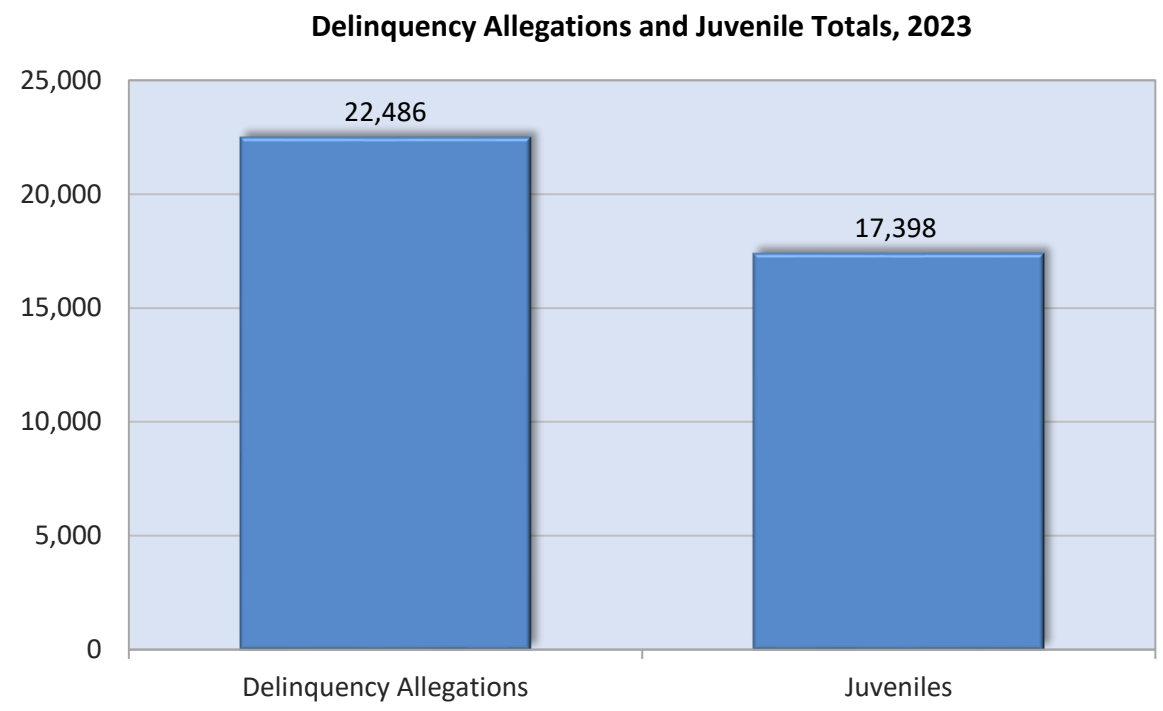


Between 2019 and 2023, the rate of juvenile delinquency allegations as a percent of the Pennsylvania juvenile population aged 10-17 decreased by 13.3%, from 1.5% to 1.3%*. Please refer to Appendix 3 for juvenile population figures.

*Before the 2022 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Report, population figures were retrieved from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. From the 2022 report forward, population figures were retrieved from the United States Census Bureau. As such, the reader is cautioned when comparing population figures in the 2022 and 2023 reports to previous Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Reports. At the time of publication of this report, the United States Census Bureau had not yet published 2023 population figures. Consequently, 2022 population figures were utilized, which can be retrieved here: <https://data.census.gov>.

Delinquency Allegations and Juvenile Totals, 2023

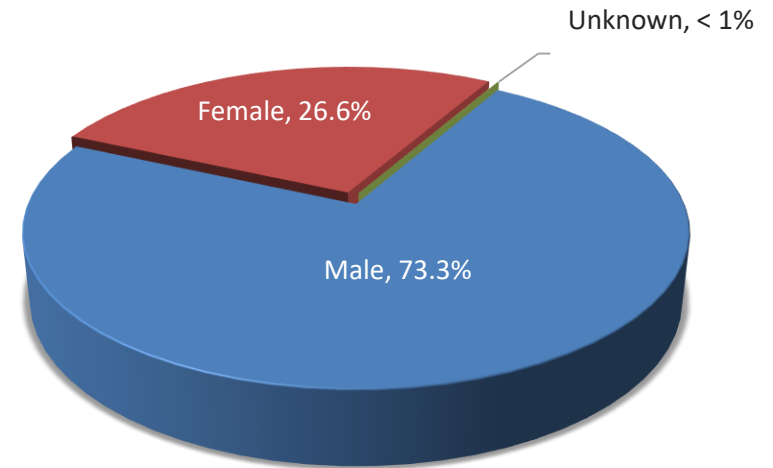
In 2023, 17,398 juveniles accounted for 22,486 delinquency allegations in Pennsylvania. This equates to an average of 1.29 delinquency allegations per juvenile. County-level rates of delinquency allegations per juvenile in 2023 ranged from 1.0 to 2.1 (see Appendix 3).



Delinquency Allegations by Gender, 2023

Juvenile delinquency allegations in Pennsylvania primarily involve males. In 2023, almost three in four (73.3%) delinquency allegations submitted to juvenile probation departments involved males, while a little over one in four (26.6%) involved females.

Delinquency Allegations by Gender, 2023



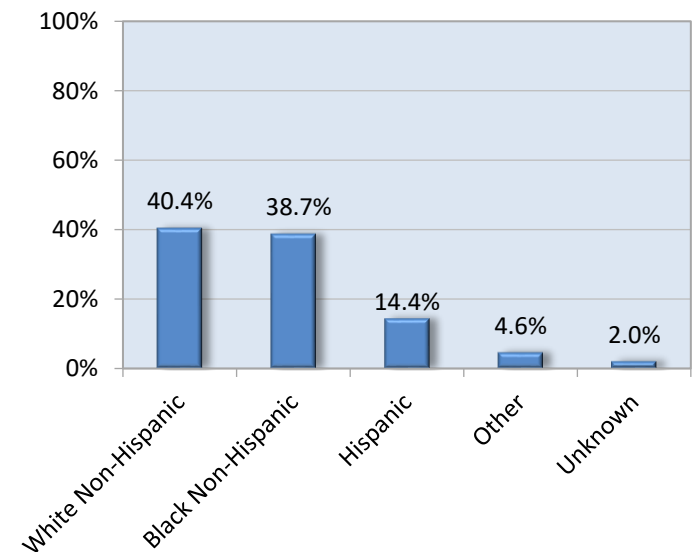
Delinquency Allegations by Race and Ethnicity, 2023

In 2023, White Non-Hispanic youth represented the largest racial/ethnic category for all delinquency allegations.

However, in comparison to the racial/ethnic distribution of all youth in Pennsylvania aged 10-17, the representation of Black Non-Hispanic youth is disproportionate: 12.1% of the total population versus 38.7% of all delinquency allegations*.

When excluding Philadelphia County and Allegheny County, Black Non-Hispanic youth represented 7.0% of the youth population, but 31.3% of all delinquency allegations. See Appendix 4 for the number of delinquency allegations by race and ethnicity for each county.

Delinquency Allegations by Race and Ethnicity, 2023



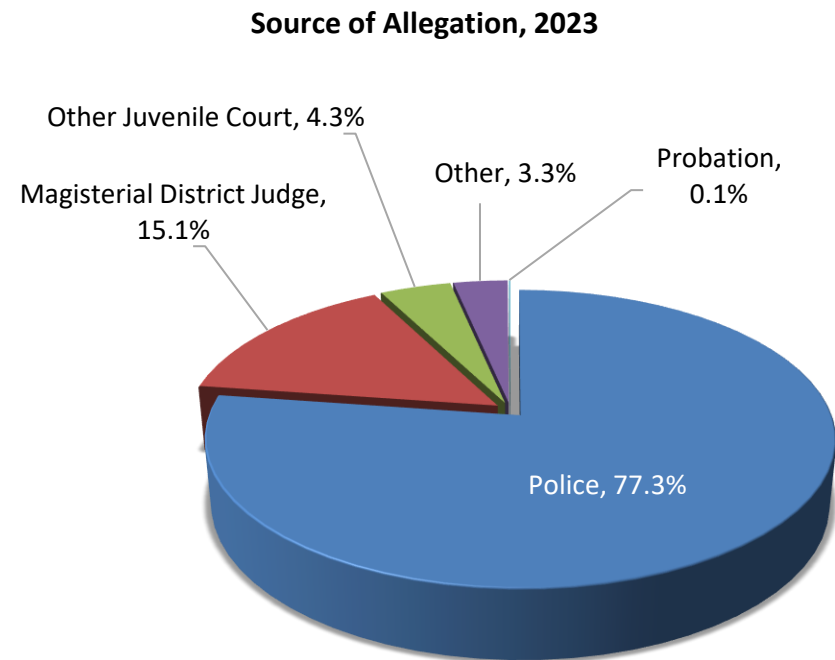
*Before the 2022 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Report, population figures were retrieved from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. From the 2022 report forward, population figures were retrieved from the United States Census Bureau. As such, the reader is cautioned when comparing population figures in the 2022 and 2023 reports to previous Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Reports. At the time of publication of this report, the United States Census Bureau had not yet published 2023 population figures. Consequently, 2022 population figures were utilized, which can be retrieved here: <https://data.census.gov>.

Source of Allegation, 2023

Police and Magisterial District Judges were the primary sources of delinquency allegations in 2023 – 77.3% and 15.1%, respectively.

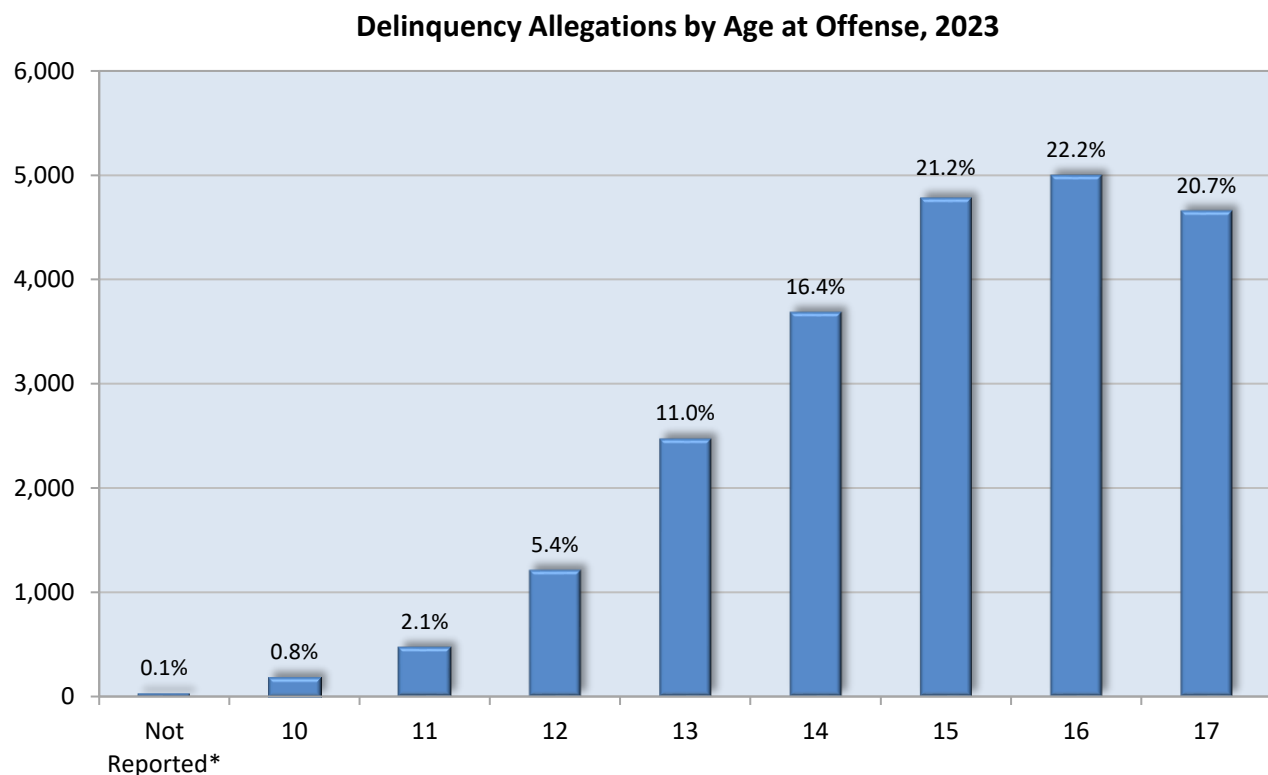
Source of Allegation	Count	Percent
Police	17,373	77.3%
Magisterial District Judge	3,399	15.1%
Other Juvenile Court	962	4.3%
Other	735	3.3%
Probation	17	0.1%
Total	22,486	100.0%

Note: The category "Other" includes delinquency allegations received from schools, social agencies, relatives, and cases transferred from criminal court.



Delinquency Allegations by Age at Offense, 2023

Sixteen-year-olds accounted for 22.2% of all juvenile delinquency allegations in 2023, representing the most allegations for any age group. Juveniles aged 15 accounted for 21.2% of all juvenile delinquency allegations, while 17-year-olds accounted for 20.7% of all juvenile delinquency allegations.



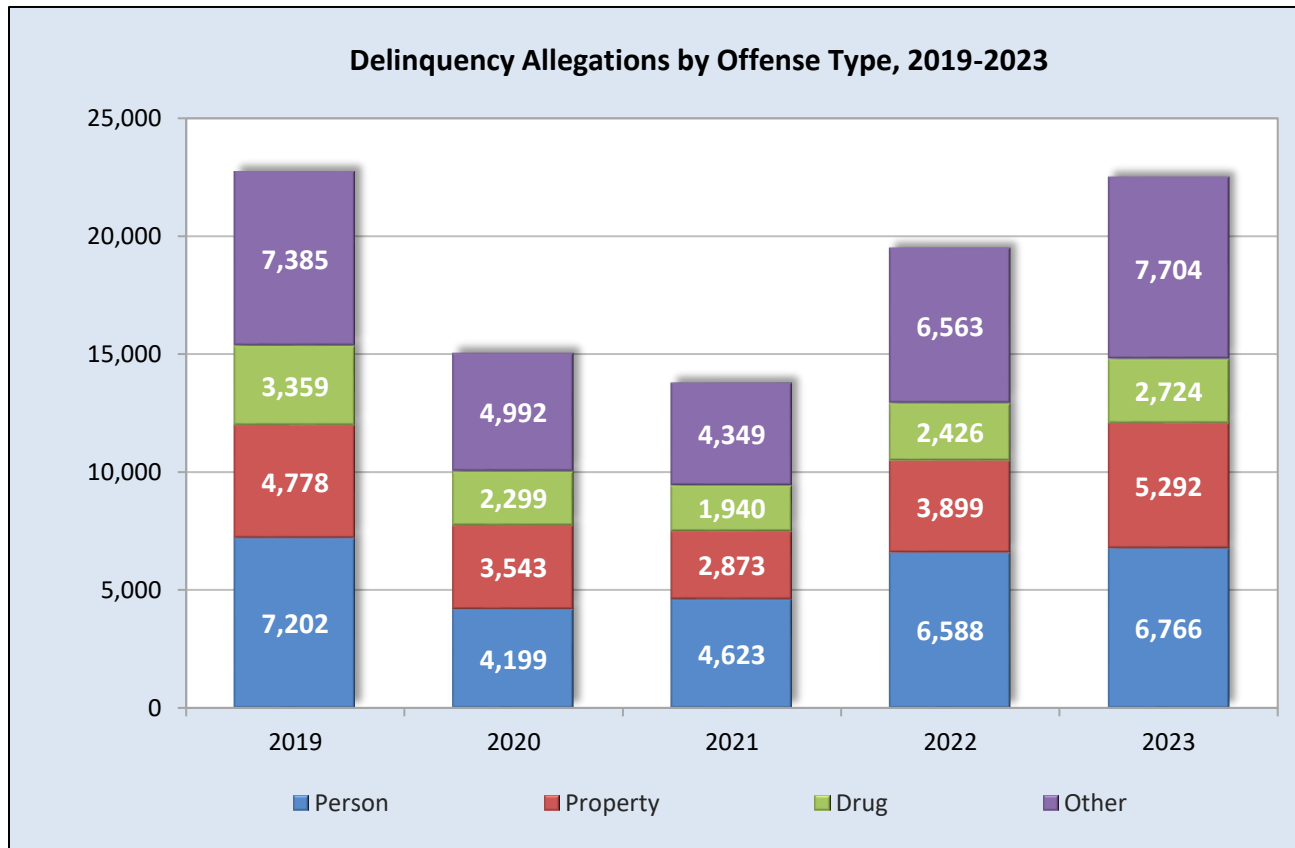
*Includes interstate transfers and Magisterial District Judge Certifications from the minor judiciary that a juvenile failed to comply with a lawful sentence imposed for a summary offense.

Note: Age is calculated at the time of the alleged delinquent offense.

Delinquency Allegations by Offense Type, 2019-2023

The following information was compiled based on the most serious alleged offense for each juvenile delinquency allegation received in Pennsylvania between 2019 and 2023. That is, only one offense per delinquency allegation is counted in the figures below. These alleged offenses are broken into four offense categories: Person, Property, Drug, and “Other.”

Between 2019 and 2023, the number of allegations received for Drug Offenses decreased at the highest rate (18.9%), followed by Person (6.1%), while Property had the highest increase (10.8%), followed by “Other” (4.3%).



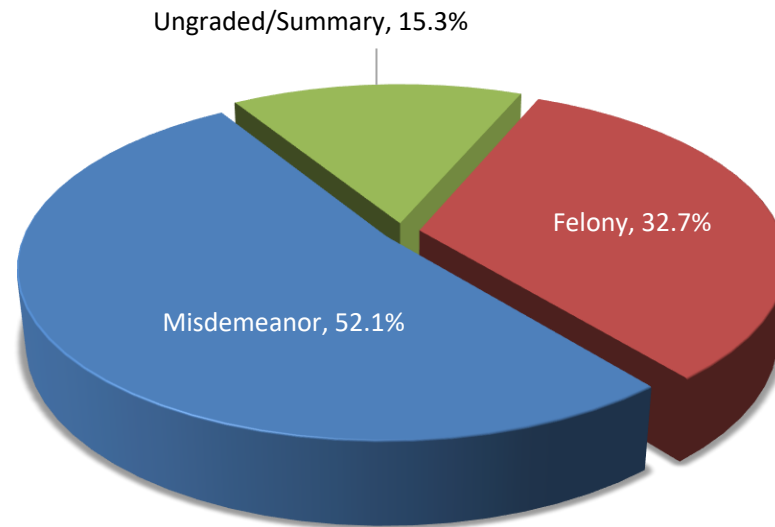
Note: The “Other” Offenses category includes but is not limited to: Public Order Offenses such as Disorderly Conduct or Weapon on School Property, Firearms Offenses, and Certifications from the minor judiciary that a juvenile failed to comply with a lawful sentence imposed for a summary offense.

Delinquency Allegations by Most Serious Alleged Offense Grade, 2023

These alleged offenses are grouped according to the following charge grades: Felony, Misdemeanor, and Ungraded/Summary.

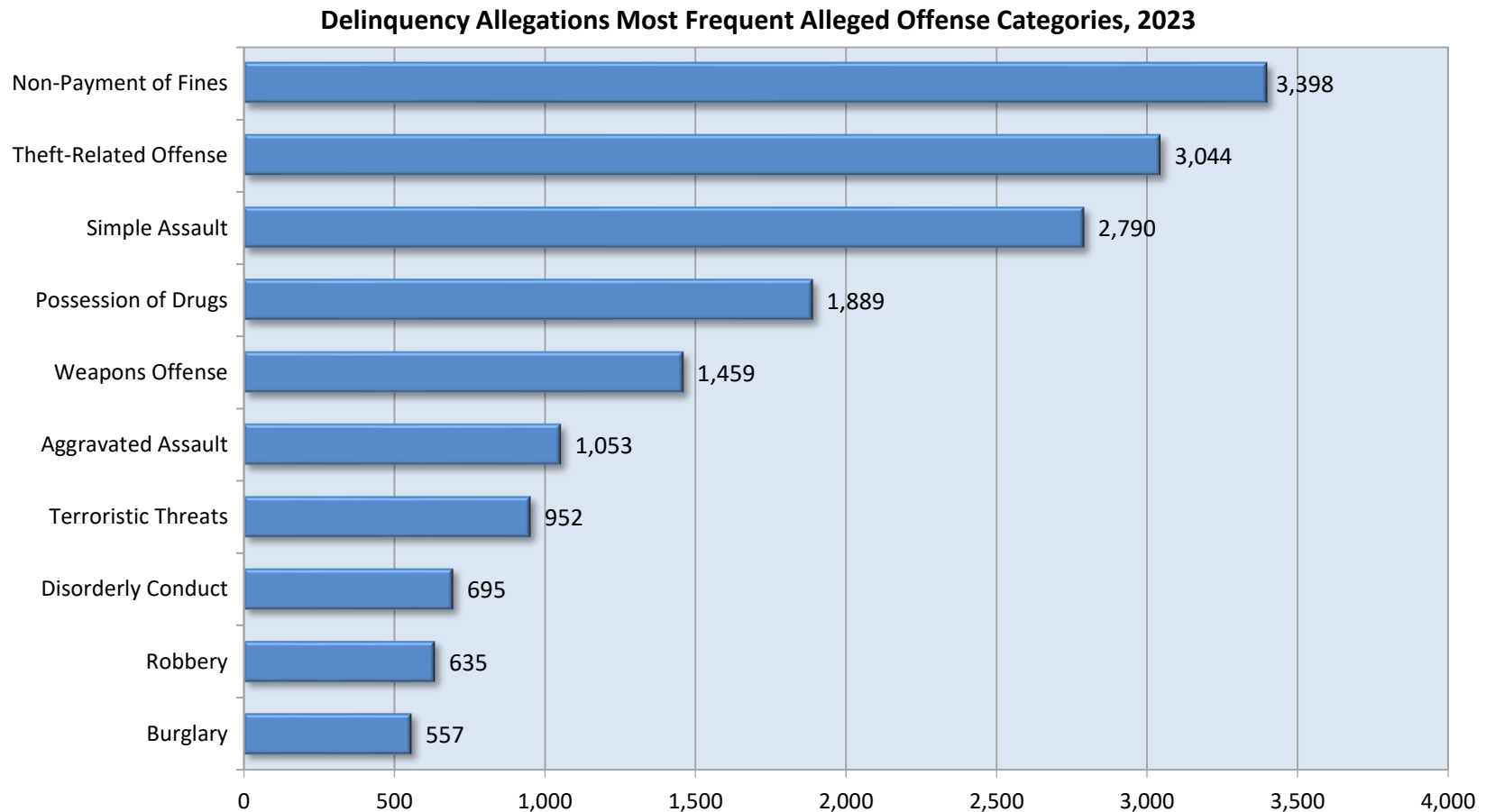
The charge grade of the most serious alleged offense for more than half (52.1%) of allegations received in 2023 was a misdemeanor, and 67.4% of all allegations received were for non-felony offenses.

Delinquency Allegations by Most Serious Alleged Offense Grade, 2023



Delinquency Allegations Most Frequent Alleged Offense Categories, 2023

Non-Payment of Fines, Theft-Related Offenses, and Simple Assault were the most frequently occurring alleged offenses of delinquency allegations received in 2023.



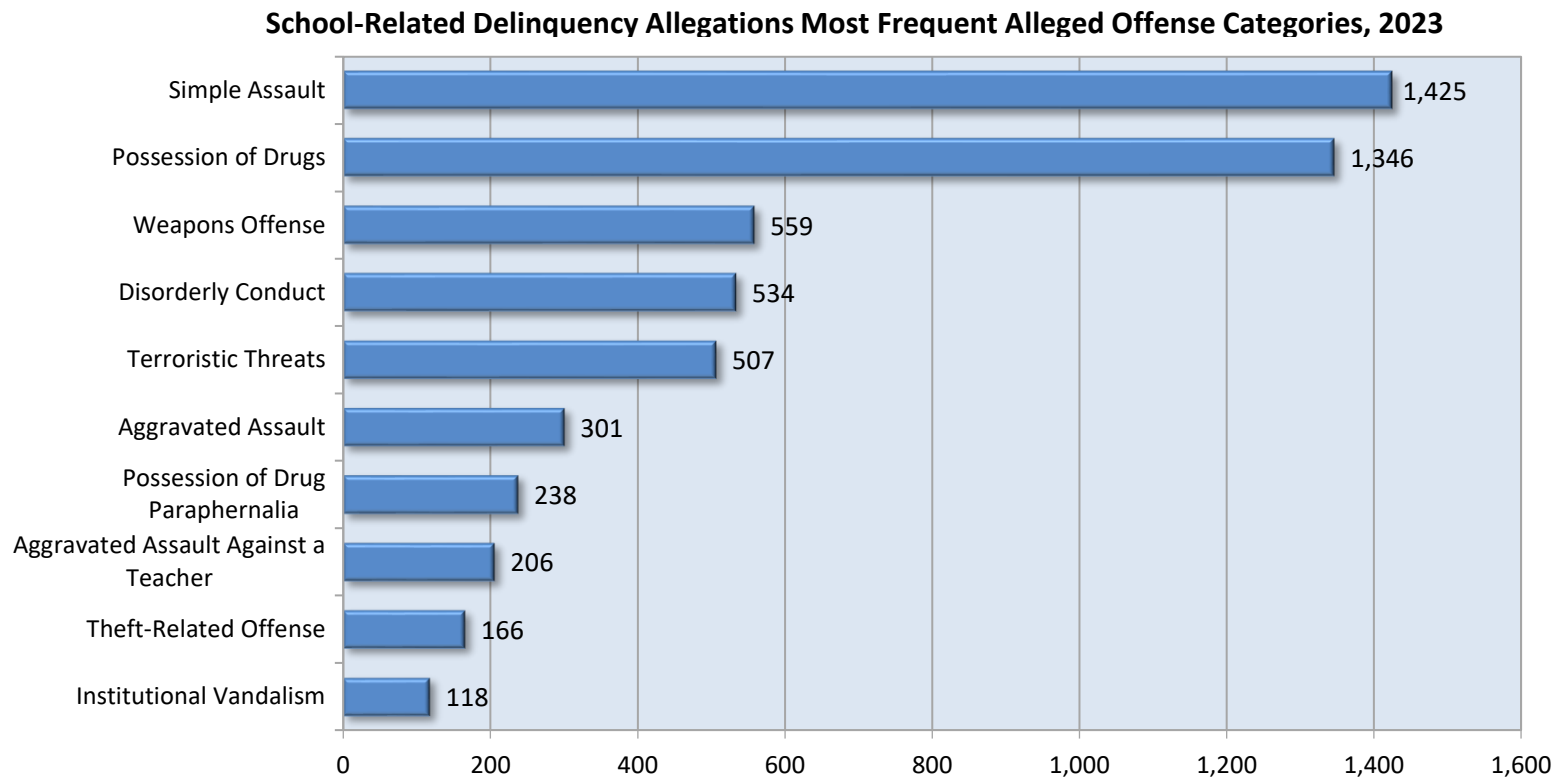
Note: Theft-Related Offenses include: Theft, Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft by Deception, Theft by Extortion, Theft by Receiving Stolen Property, Theft of Services, and Theft from a Motor Vehicle. Weapon Offenses include: Firearm-Related Offenses, Possession of an Instrument of Crime, and Possession of Weapon on School Property.

School-Related Delinquency Allegations, 2023

There were 6,463 delinquency allegations received in 2023 with a most serious alleged offense identified as school-related, which is 28.7% of all delinquency allegations. *Please refer to the glossary on page 168 for the definition of a school-related offense.*

School-Related Delinquency Allegations Most Frequent Alleged Offense Categories, 2023

Simple Assault, Possession of Drugs, and Weapons Offenses were the most frequently occurring alleged school-related offenses received in 2023.

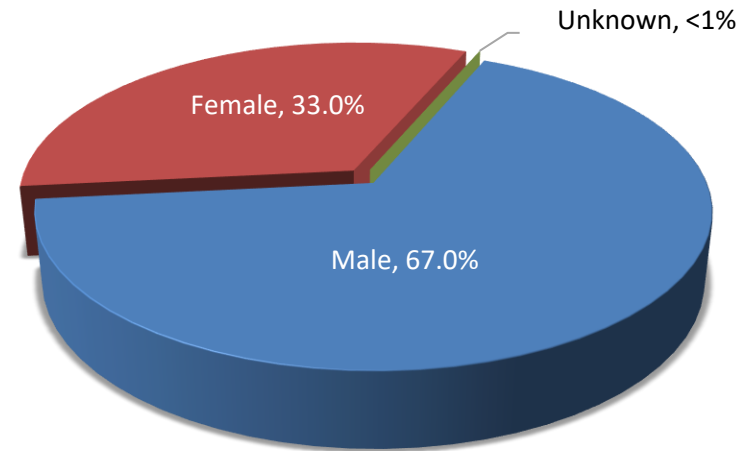


Note: Theft-Related Offenses include: Theft, Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft by Deception, Theft by Extortion, Theft by Receiving Stolen Property, Theft of Services, and Theft from a Motor Vehicle. Weapon Offenses include: Firearm-Related Offenses, Possession of an Instrument of Crime, and Possession of Weapon on School Property.

School-Related Delinquency Allegations by Gender, 2023

Females comprised a higher proportion of school-related juvenile delinquency allegations than all juvenile delinquency allegations received in Pennsylvania in 2023. As noted on page 7, 26.6% of all juvenile delinquency allegations involved females. However, 33.0% of school-related allegations involved females.

School-Related Delinquency Allegations by Gender, 2023



School-Related Delinquency Allegations Involving Weapon, 2023

In 2023, 8.8% of school-related offenses reported involved a weapon.

School-Related Delinquency Allegations Involving Weapon, 2023

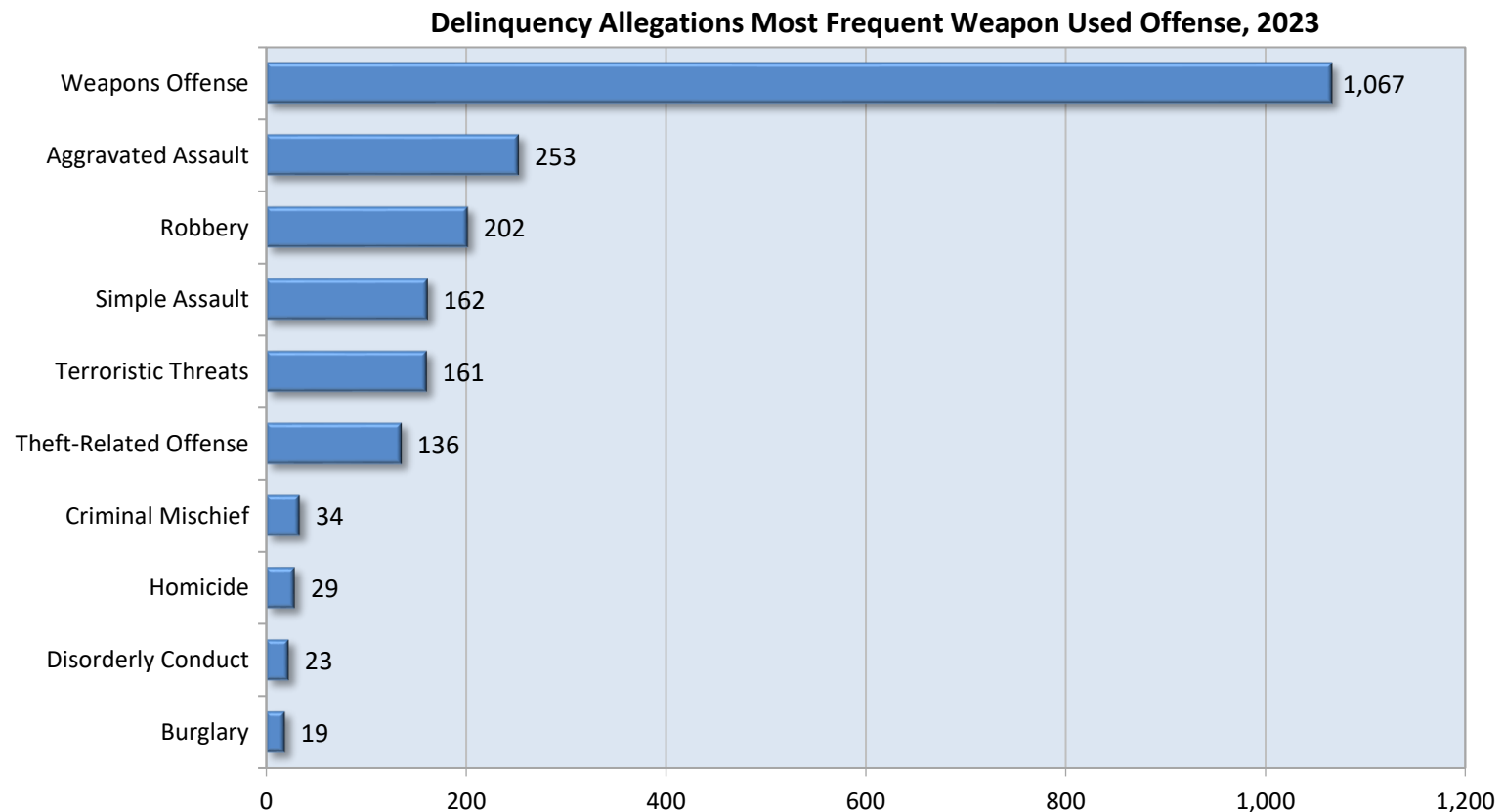


Delinquency Allegations with Weapon Use, 2023

There were 2,353 delinquency allegations received in 2023 with a most serious alleged offense that included weapon use, accounting for 10.5% of all delinquency allegations.

Delinquency Allegations Most Frequent Weapon Used Offense, 2023

Among the 10.5% of delinquency allegations received in 2023 with a weapon involved in conjunction with the most serious alleged offense, firearms were the most frequently used weapon, utilized in half (50.0%) of incidents.

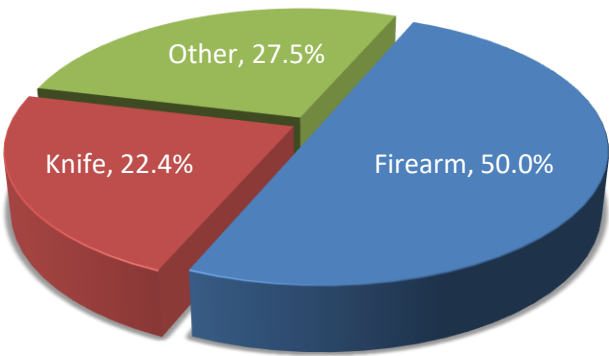


Note: Theft-Related Offenses include: Theft, Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft by Deception, Theft by Extortion, Theft by Receiving Stolen Property, Theft of Services, and Theft from a Motor Vehicle. Weapon Offenses include: Firearm-Related Offenses, Possession of an Instrument of Crime, and Possession of Weapon on School Property.

Delinquency Allegations with Weapon Use by Weapon Type, 2023

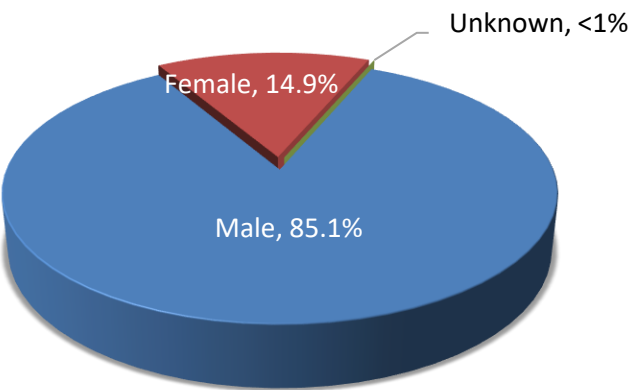
Among the 10.5% of delinquency allegations received in 2023 with a weapon involved in conjunction with the most serious alleged offense, firearms were the most frequently used weapon, utilized in half (50.0%) of incidents.

Delinquency Allegations with Weapon Use by Weapon Type, 2023



Delinquency Allegations with Weapon Use by Gender, 2023

Delinquency Allegations with Weapon Use by Gender, 2023

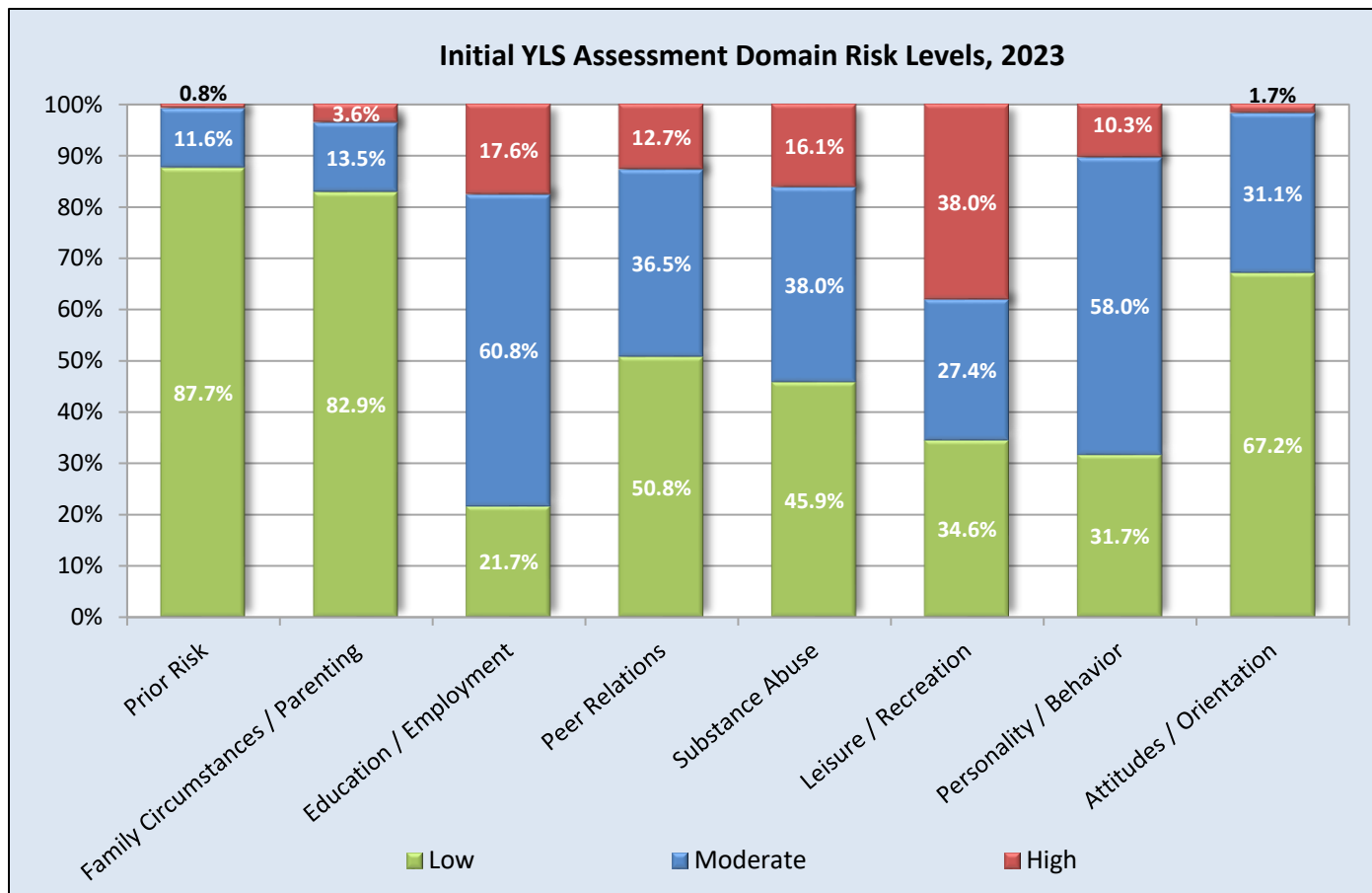


Females comprised a smaller proportion of juvenile delinquency allegations with weapon use than all juvenile delinquency allegations received in Pennsylvania in 2023. As noted on page 7, in 2023, 26.6% of all juvenile delinquency allegations involved females. Conversely, only 14.9% of delinquency allegations with weapon use involved females.

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory™ (YLS) Assessments, 2023

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

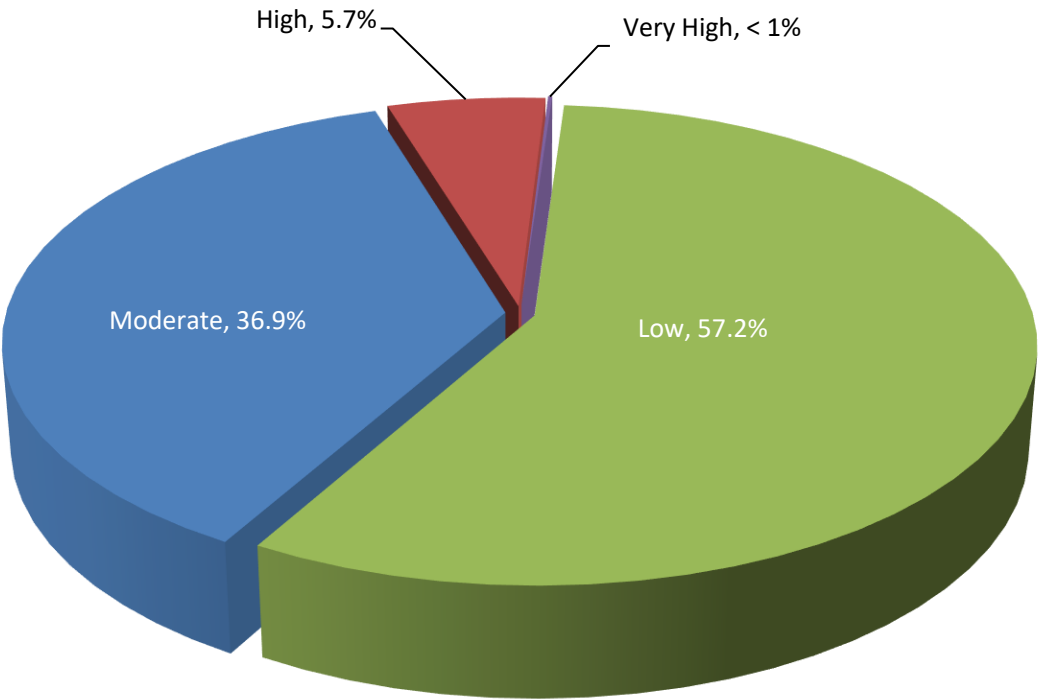
The domains with the largest percentages of juveniles scoring moderate or high risk were Education/Employment (78.3%), Personality/Behavior (68.3%), and Leisure/Recreation (65.4%). The domains with the highest percentage of juveniles scoring low risk were Prior Risk (87.7%), Family Circumstances/Parenting (82.9%), and Attitudes/Orientation (67.2%).



Distribution of Risk Level of Initial YLS Assessments, 2023

In 2023, 57.2% of youth with an initial YLS assessment scored as low risk to reoffend, while 36.9% scored as moderate risk to reoffend, and 5.7% scored as high risk to reoffend, while less than 1% (0.1%) scored as very high risk to reoffend.

Distribution of Risk Level of Initial YLS Assessments, 2023



Section 2: Secure Detention

In accordance with the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's Standards Governing Secure Detention, all counties report their secure detention admissions to the Commission. Beginning in 2019, the detention data was extracted from the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS). Prior to 2019, this data was extracted from the secure detention database at the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research, which was populated with data reported directly from juvenile detention centers each month.

When interpreting the data contained in these tables, the reader should note the following:

- 1) The unit of count is the admission of a juvenile to a secure detention center.
- 2) A juvenile who is admitted to a secure detention center and subsequently transferred to another secure detention center without release is counted as two admissions.

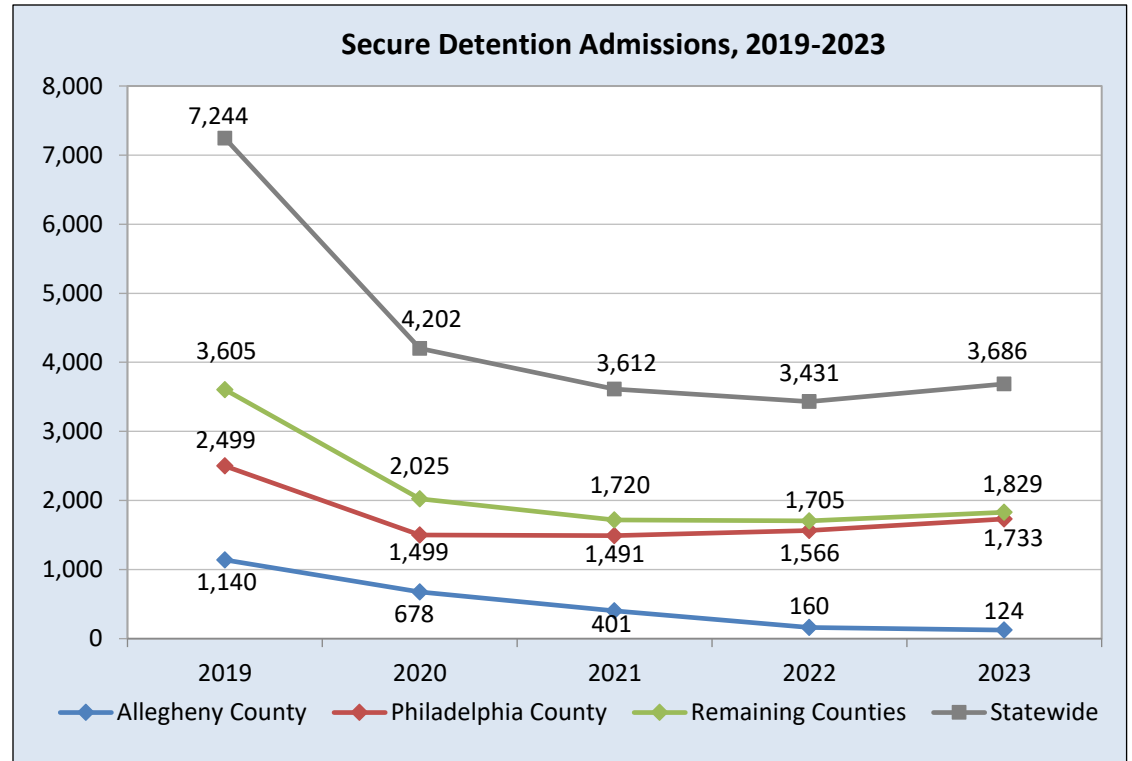
Codes Related to JCJC Standards Governing the Use of Secure Detention Under the Juvenile Act

Each month, all juvenile detention centers report a Statement of Facts and Reasons that must accompany every probation-authorized admission to secure detention. Below are the Section Codes related to this process.

<i>100 Codes</i>	Circumstances under which secure detention may be authorized on the basis of an alleged offense or the child's current status with the court or prior record.
<i>200 Codes</i>	Circumstances under which secure detention may be authorized on the basis of a child's status as an absconder or fugitive, on the basis of a child's record of failing to appear at previous juvenile proceedings, or because of extraordinary circumstances which require secure detention to prevent a child from absconding.
<i>300 Codes</i>	Circumstances under which secure detention may be authorized on the written request of the child or child's attorney.
<i>400 Codes</i>	Circumstances under which secure detention may be ordered pending disposition, subsequent to a finding that a child committed a delinquent act or is a delinquent child.
<i>500 Codes</i>	Circumstances under which secure detention may be ordered following disposition pending transfer to placement.
<i>600 Codes</i>	Circumstances under which secure detention may be authorized on the basis of the child's status, pending or subsequent to a disposition review proceeding.
<i>Code 701</i>	Circumstances under which secure detention may be authorized on the basis of extraordinary and exceptional circumstances.

Secure Detention Admissions, 2019-2023

Despite a slight increase between 2022 and 2023, detention admissions have declined 49.1% overall since 2019, from 7,244 detention admissions to 3,686. Allegheny County detention admissions decreased by 22.5% from 2022 to 2023, and Philadelphia County admissions increased by 10.7% during the same time period. Overall statewide admissions, excluding Allegheny and Philadelphia, increased by 7.3% from 2022 to 2023. Philadelphia County and Allegheny County account for 47.0% and 3.4%, respectively, of all secure detention admissions.



PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS				
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
STATEWIDE	-42.0%	-14.0%	-5.0%	7.4%
ALLEGHENY COUNTY	-40.5%	-40.9%	-60.1%	-22.5%
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	-40.0%	-0.5%	5.0%	10.7%
REMAINING COUNTIES	-43.8%	-15.1%	-0.9%	7.3%

Length of Stay in Secure Detention, 2023

In 2023, the statewide median length of stay in secure detention was 15.0 days, the same median as in 2022. The table below shows the median length of stay by county, from greatest to least number of days. Multiple counties with identical length of stay are listed alphabetically. This data, sorted by greatest to least number of admissions, can be found in Appendix 12.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
WAYNE	2	147.0
VENANGO	1	69.0
INDIANA	2	60.0
WYOMING	3	55.0
CLARION	2	44.0
LAWRENCE	3	37.0
YORK	14	31.5
ALLEGHENY	121	30.0
GREENE	1	29.0
LACKAWANNA	28	28.0
LANCASTER	130	27.0
CENTRE	19	26.0
CHESTER	153	26.0
BEAVER	18	25.0
LUZERNE	10	24.5
CAMBRIA	5	24.0
MERCER	4	23.0
MONTGOMERY	197	21.0
CRAWFORD	3	20.0
ERIE	157	19.0
MIFFLIN	13	18.0
BERKS	84	17.5
FRANKLIN	12	16.5

COUNTY	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
NORTHAMPTON	98	16.5
BUTLER	8	15.0
LEHIGH	75	15.0
PIKE	2	14.5
WESTMORELAND	44	14.5
CLINTON	10	13.5
DELAWARE	36	13.5
DAUPHIN	75	13.0
PHILADELPHIA	1,683	13.0
BEDFORD	1	12.0
CLEARFIELD	21	11.0
MONROE	10	10.5
LYCOMING	9	10.0
NORTHUMBERLAND	4	10.0
SUSQUEHANNA	1	10.0
WASHINGTON	47	10.0
JUNIATA	2	9.5
HUNTINGDON	6	9.0
FAYETTE	18	8.5
BUCKS	411	8.0
LEBANON	12	6.5
CUMBERLAND	10	6.0
SCHUYLKILL	13	4.0

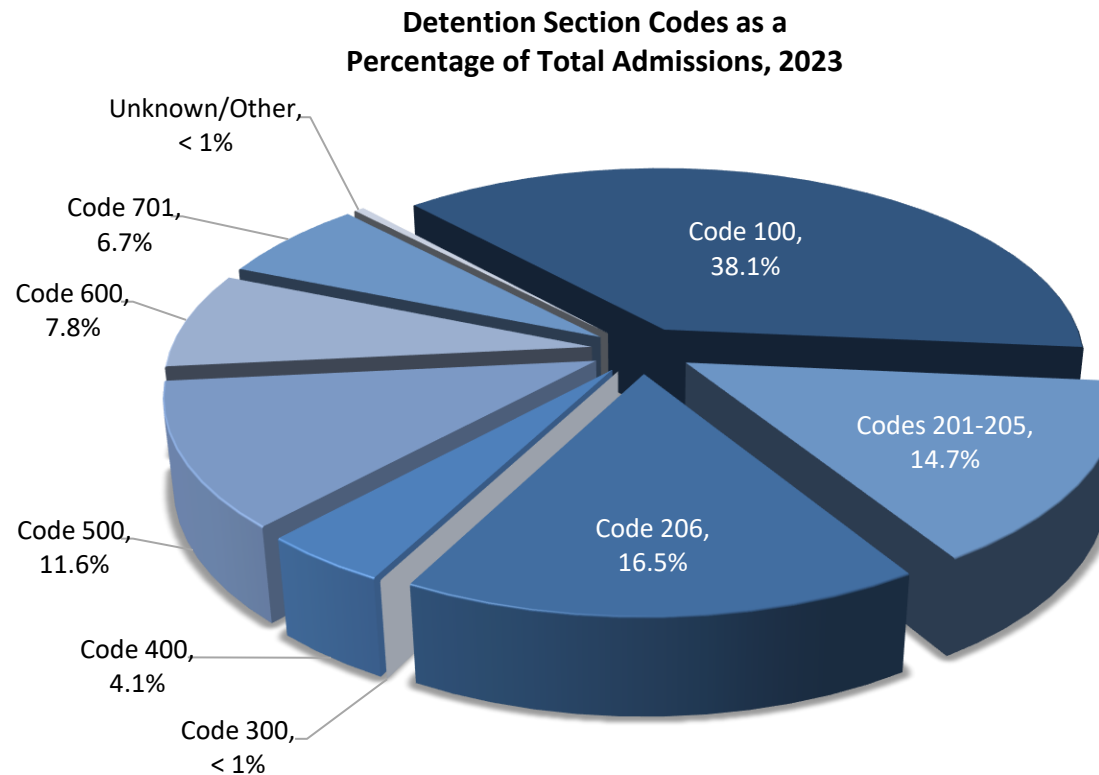
COUNTY	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
TIOGA	1	4.0
BRADFORD	1	3.0
CARBON	1	3.0
ADAMS	0	0.0
ARMSTRONG	0	0.0
BLAIR	0	0.0
CAMERON	0	0.0
COLUMBIA	0	0.0
ELK	0	0.0
FOREST	0	0.0
FULTON	0	0.0
JEFFERSON	0	0.0
MCKEAN	0	0.0
MONTOUR	0	0.0
PERRY	0	0.0
POTTER	0	0.0
SNYDER	0	0.0
SOMERSET	0	0.0
SULLIVAN	0	0.0
UNION	0	0.0
WARREN	0	0.0
*TOTAL	3,581	15.0

Note: This table only includes those admissions for which a date of release was reported.

Secure Detention Admissions by Standard Section Codes, 2023

In 2023, the majority of secure detention admissions were authorized under the 100 and 200 Codes – 38.1% and 31.2%, respectively. This trend has remained consistent since 2017.

Special attention is given to the utilization of Codes 206 (extraordinary circumstances), 701 (extraordinary and exceptional circumstances), and Unknown/Other. In instances where secure detention is authorized under Codes 206 or 701, the juvenile probation officer is required to provide a detailed written explanation of the reasons that necessitate secure detention. These codes were intended to be utilized in limited circumstances where the other codes are not applicable.



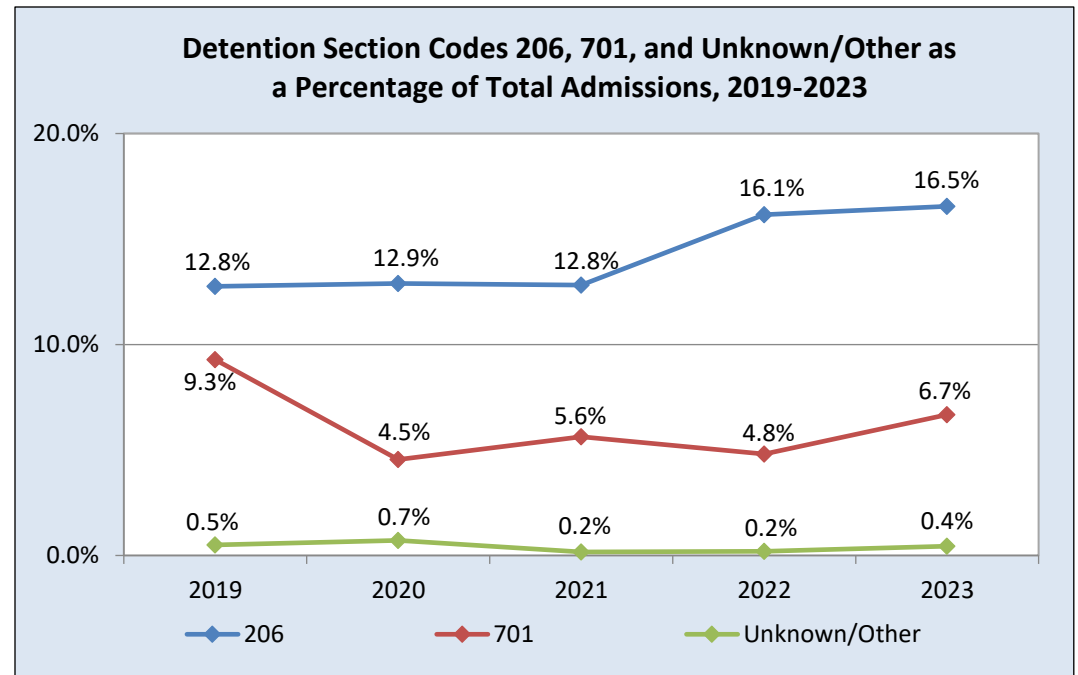
Secure Detention Admissions by Standard Section Codes, 2019-2023

The utilization of Codes 206, 701, and admissions with an Unknown/Other Code accounted for 23.7% of all secure detention admissions in 2023. The utilization of Code 206 increased from 16.1% in 2022 to 16.5% in 2023. The use of Code 701 increased from 4.8% in 2022 to 6.7% in 2023. The Unknown/Other Codes* increased from 0.2% to 0.4% for that same time period.

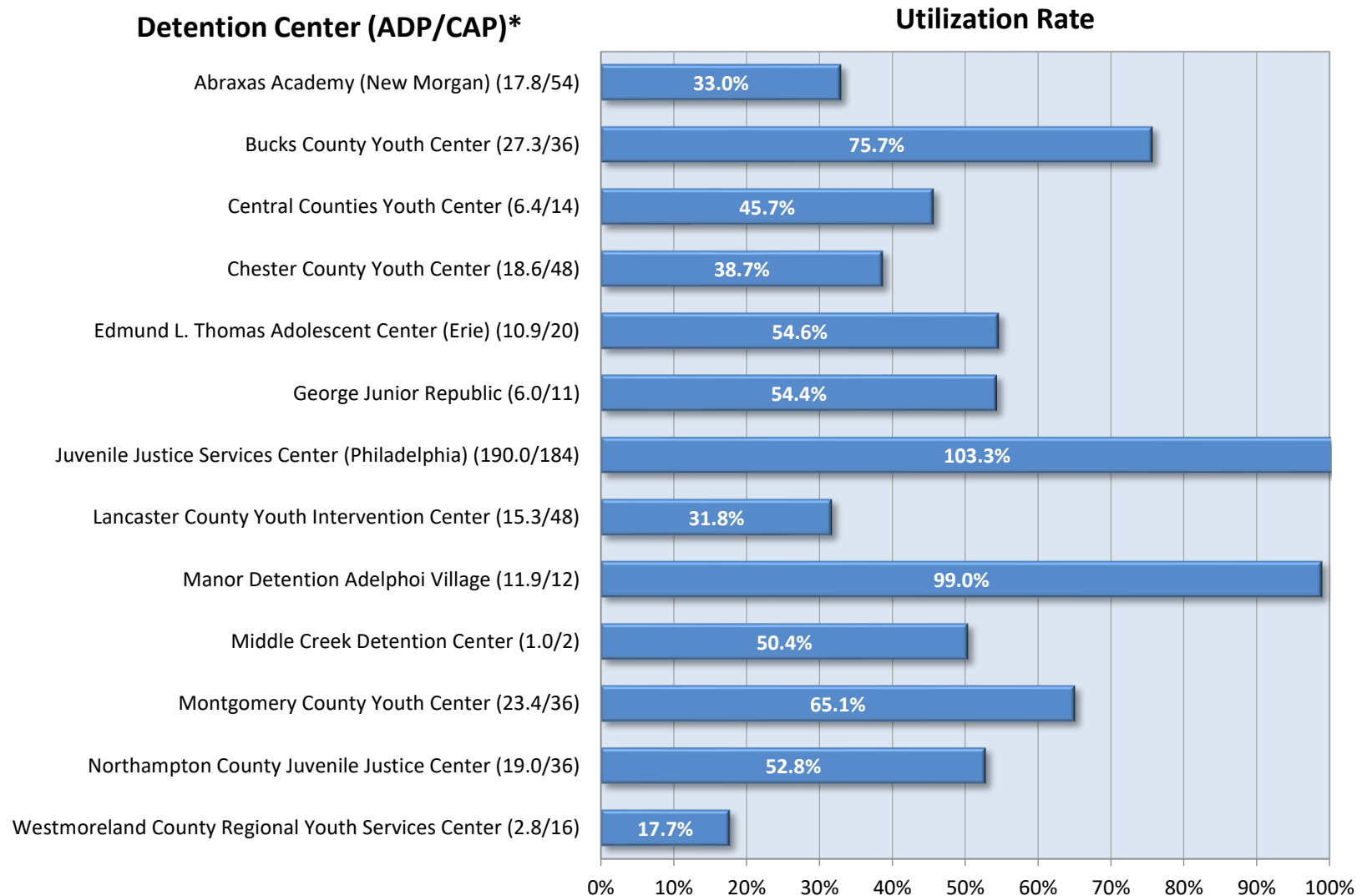
Code 206 - The child presents extraordinary circumstances requiring secure detention to prevent him/her from absconding. (Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to: the child's age, character, mental condition, ties to the community, the nature of the child's family relationships, drug or alcohol addiction, and substance abuse.)

Code 701 - Circumstances under which secure detention may be authorized on the basis of extraordinary and exceptional circumstances.

**Unknown/Other - As reported in the secure detention introduction, since 2020, detention admission data has been extracted from PaJCMS. This data was validated for accuracy, which resulted in the Unknown/Other code decrease. For the majority of 2023 cases, the county reported the detention admissions were handled via a court order during a hearing, and no secure detention code was appropriate under these circumstances.*



Utilization Rates for Pennsylvania Juvenile Detention Centers, 2023



*A center's utilization rate is equal to its average daily population (ADP) divided by the licensed bed capacity (CAP). Average daily population (ADP) is calculated by the sum of all utilized bed days divided by the number of days in the reporting period. The rates on the bar chart are the actual calculated rates and may not match the rate calculated by the displayed ADP due to rounding of the ADP number. The licensed bed capacity may be different from the staffed bed capacity.

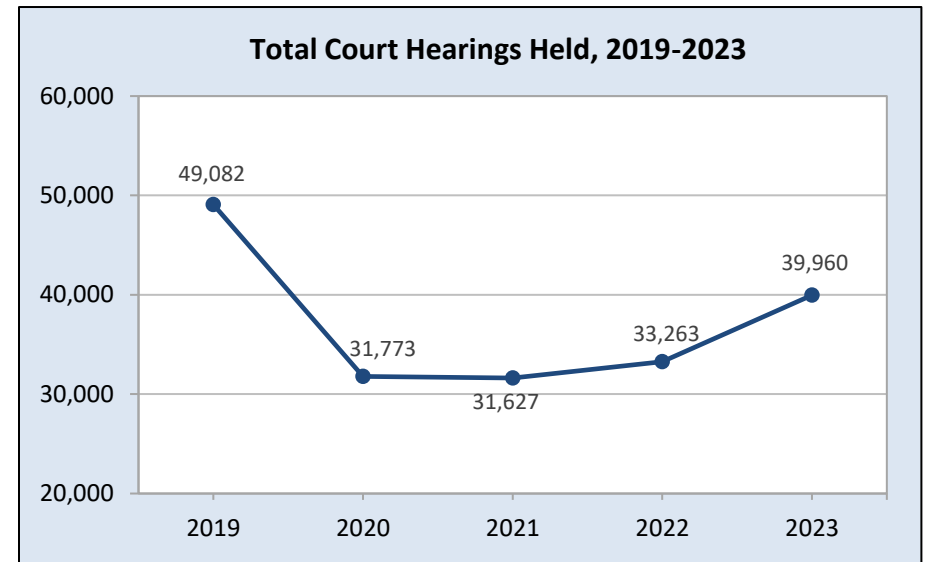
Chapter 2 - Juvenile Court Processing

Section 1: Court Hearings

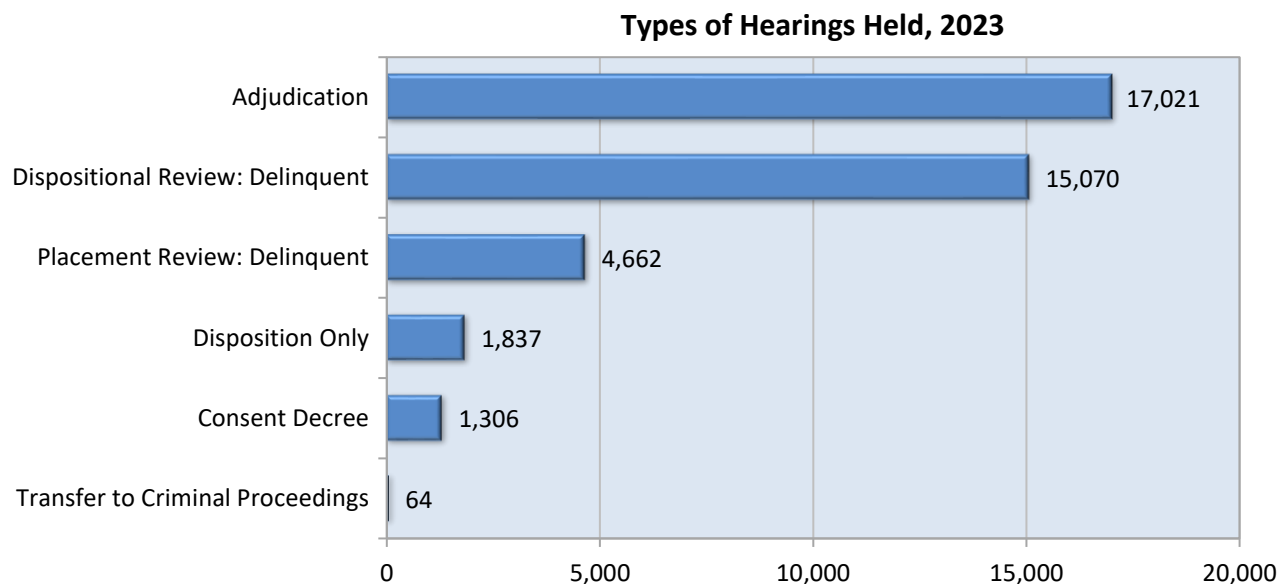
1. The unit of count for this section of the report is a juvenile court hearing. A hearing can be conducted by a judge or a juvenile court hearing officer. Any one youth may be involved in a number of hearings within a calendar year containing multiple allegations. In addition, a youth may be referred on more than one occasion and receive only one hearing. Therefore, the reader is cautioned NOT to attempt to interpret hearings as the number of youth who are processed by the court or the number of offenses referred to the juvenile justice system. Hearings in this section occurred between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023.
2. Data for this report were compiled from the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS) on March 15, 2024. Any hearings conducted by a juvenile probation department in 2023, and entered into PaJCMS after this date, will not be included in these statistics. The numbers published in this report, therefore, may not reflect current numbers within the system.
3. Finally, the reader should be cautioned that, beginning in 2020, figures were likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Hearing figures decreased significantly in 2020 and 2021, but increased in both 2022 and 2023.

Total Court Hearings Held, 2019-2023

There were 39,960 juvenile court hearings in Pennsylvania during 2023. This represents a 20.1% increase from 2022. Between 2019 and 2023, juvenile court hearings decreased 18.6%. Juvenile court hearings declined between 2019 and 2021 before increasing 26.3% between 2021 and 2023.



Type of Hearing Held, 2023

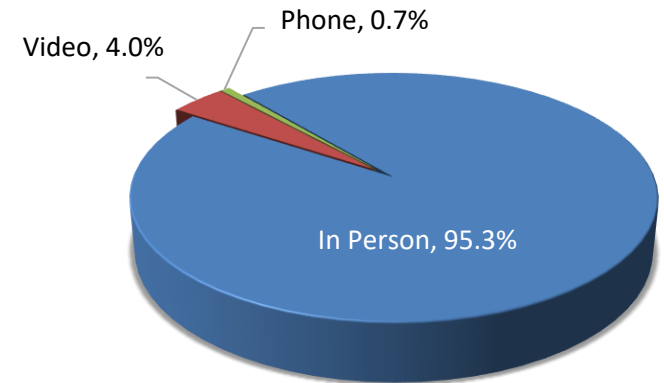


The most common type of juvenile court hearing in 2023 was an adjudication hearing (42.6%). Disposition reviews (37.7%) and delinquent placement reviews (11.7%) were the next most common types of juvenile court hearings.

Type of Hearing Format, 2023

The vast majority of juvenile court hearings in 2023 were conducted in person (95.3%). There were 1,599 juvenile court hearings held over video (4.0%) and 269 hearings conducted over the phone (0.7%).

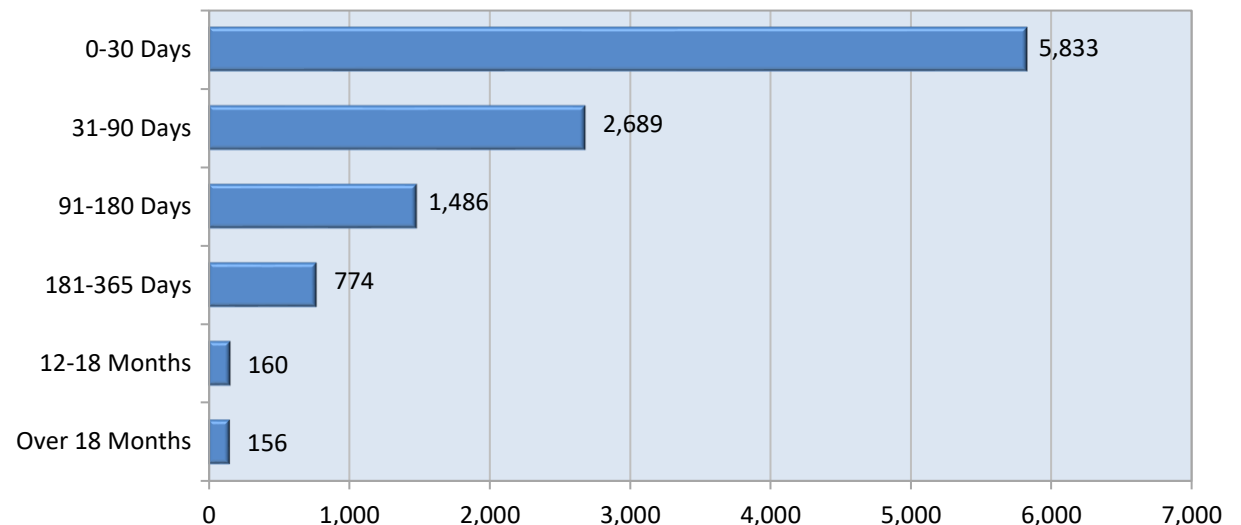
Types of Hearing Format, 2023



Length of Time Between First Hearing and New Allegation Disposition, 2023

In 2023, over half (52.6%) of all new allegation dispositions occurred within 30 days of the first hearing on the case. In less than 10% of new allegation dispositions, the first hearing on the case occurred more than 180 days prior. The median length of time to new allegation dispositions from the first hearing on the case was 26.5 days.

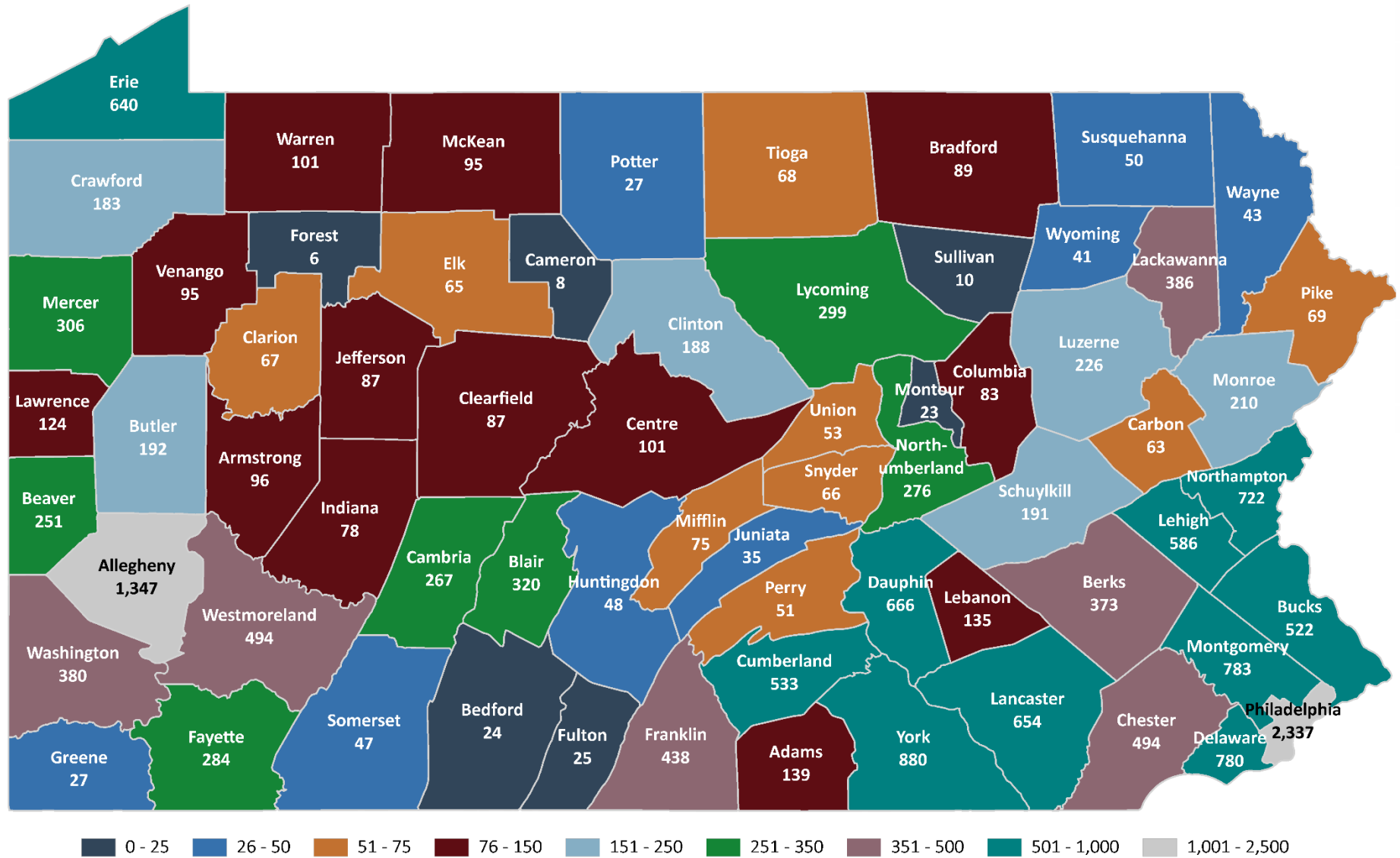
Length of Time Between First Hearing and New Allegation Disposition, 2023



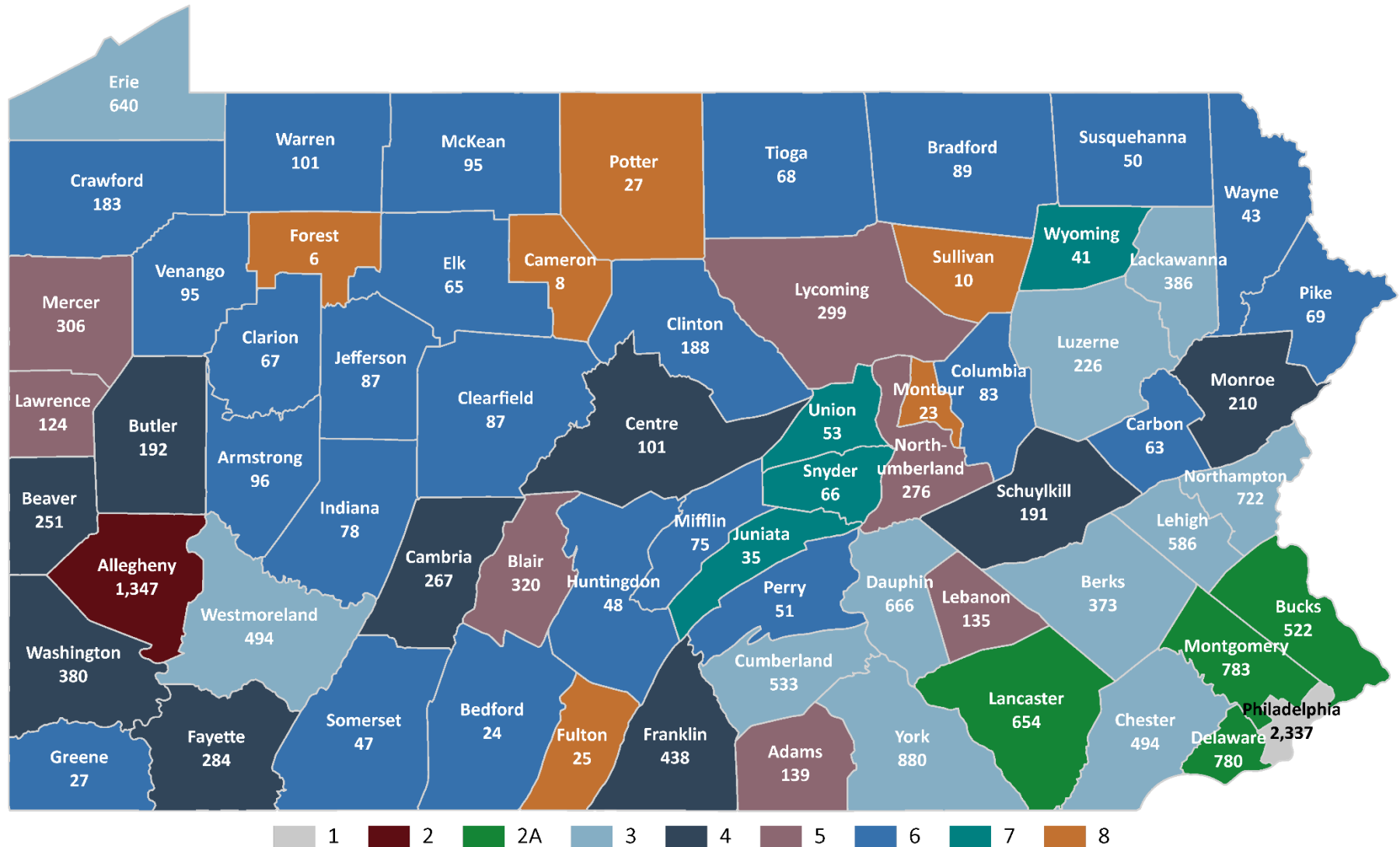
Section 2: Delinquency Dispositions

1. The unit of count for this section of the report is the disposition. A disposition is defined as an allegation of delinquency disposed of by the juvenile probation department and/or the court. Any one youth may be involved in a number of dispositions within a calendar year containing multiple allegations. In addition, a youth may be referred on more than one occasion and receive only one disposition. Therefore, the reader is cautioned NOT to attempt to interpret dispositions as the number of youth who are processed by the court or the number of offenses. Dispositions in this section occurred between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023.
2. In Pennsylvania, juvenile court jurisdiction extends over individuals who have been alleged to have committed a delinquent act, as defined by 42. Pa. C. S. § 6301 *et seq.*, on or after their tenth birthday and prior to reaching eighteen years of age. Juvenile court supervision can extend until the individual is twenty-one years of age if the individual is currently under supervision. Age, for purposes of this section, was calculated from the juvenile's date of birth to the date of the offense in the written allegation.
3. Only the most serious delinquency offense is captured in the delinquency disposition data.
4. Data for this report were compiled from the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS) on March 15, 2024. Any delinquency dispositions received by a juvenile probation department in 2023, and entered into PaJCMS after this date, will not be included in these statistics. The numbers published in this report, therefore, may not reflect current numbers within the system.
5. Dispositions of pending; deferred; and termination of court supervision/case closed, not court ordered are not included in these statistics.
6. The unit of disposition count was modified in the 2017 report to more accurately reflect the outcomes of delinquency allegations. If two allegations were disposed of on the same date, and resulted in the same disposition, these were counted as one disposition. If two allegations were disposed of on the same date, but had two different dispositions, these were counted as two dispositions. The reader is cautioned NOT to compare this year's disposition figures to reports prior to 2017.
7. Finally, the reader should be cautioned that, beginning in 2020, figures were likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Figures dropped significantly in 2020 and 2021, but increased 50.6% between 2021 and 2023.

2023 Delinquency Dispositions



2023 Delinquency Dispositions by County Class

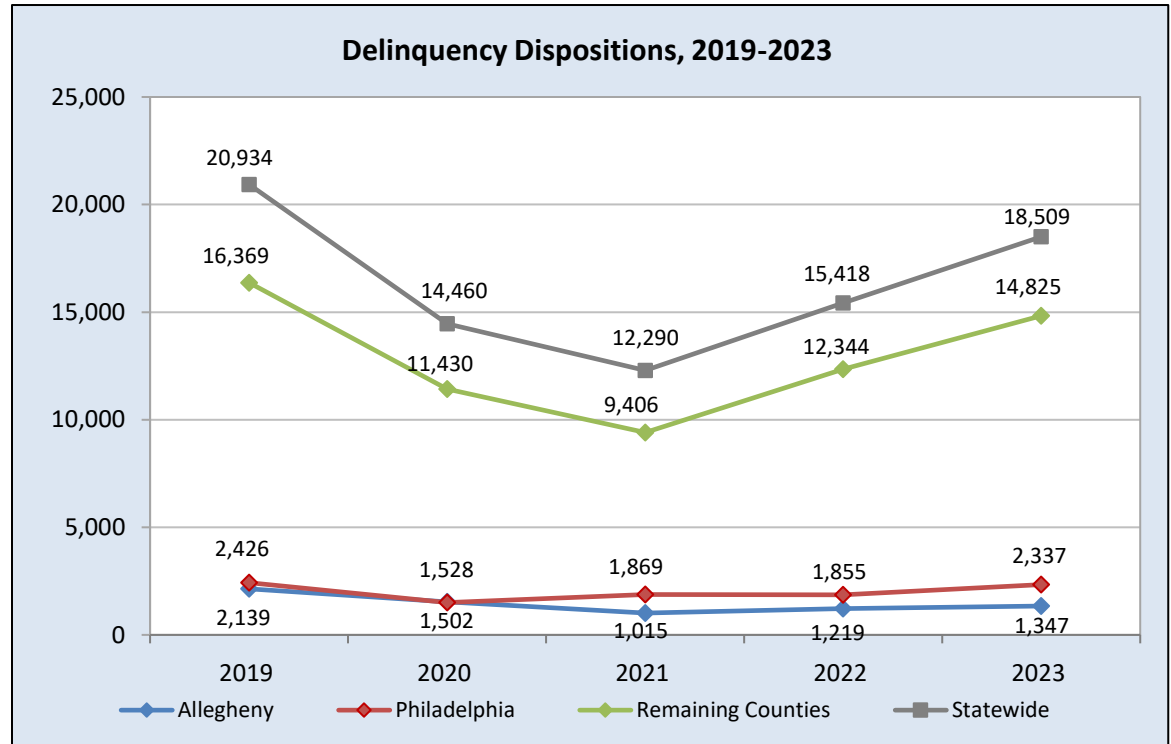


Note: 2023 County Class reflects the county status during year 2023. County Class data was retrieved from County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania at <https://www.pacounties.org/who-we-are/pennsylvania-county-by-class>.

Delinquency Dispositions, 2019-2023

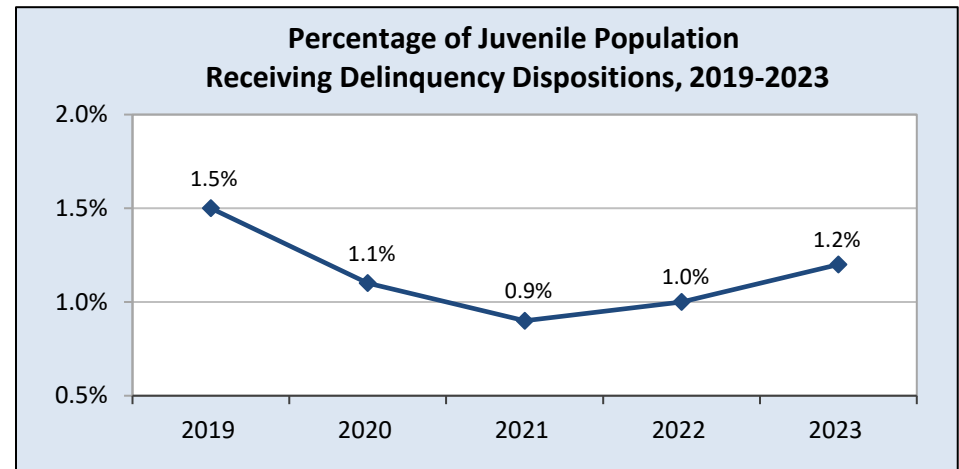
There were 18,509 delinquency dispositions in Pennsylvania during 2023. This represents a 20.0% increase from 2022, but still remains below pre-COVID figures. Overall, there was an 11.6% decrease in delinquency dispositions from 2019 to 2023. Allegheny County reported an increase of 10.5% from 2022 to 2023, and Philadelphia County reported a 26.0% increase for this time period. The remaining counties reported a 20.1% increase.

Note: Dispositions resulting from disposition reviews, placement reviews, and dependency referrals are not included.



Percentage of Juvenile Population Receiving Delinquency Dispositions, 2019-2023

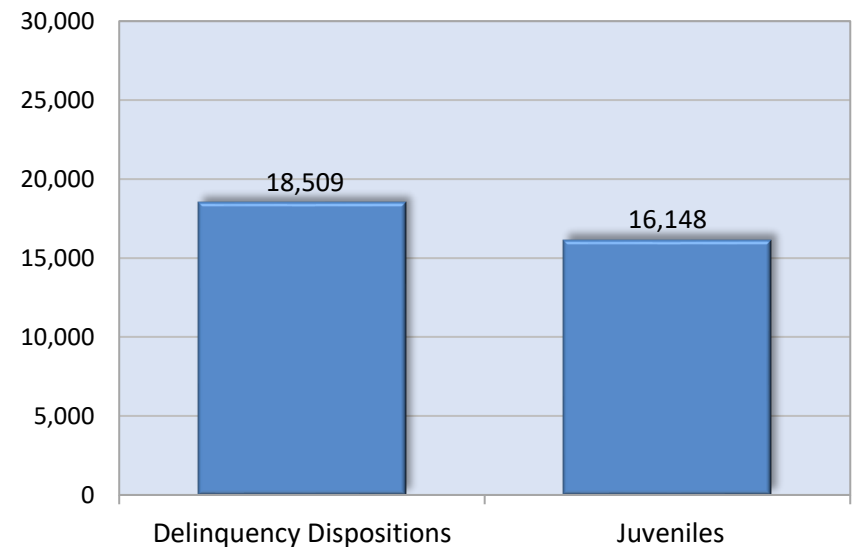
Between 2019 and 2023, the rate of juvenile delinquency dispositions as a percent of the Pennsylvania juvenile population declined by 20.0%, from 1.5% to 1.2%. Please refer to Appendix 22 for juvenile population figures.



Delinquency Dispositions and Juvenile Totals, 2023

There were 16,148 juveniles accounting for 18,509 delinquency dispositions in Pennsylvania in 2023. This equates to an average of 1.15 delinquency dispositions per alleged delinquent juvenile. The county-level rates of delinquency dispositions per alleged juvenile in 2023 ranged from 1.0 to 1.48 (see Appendix 22).

Delinquency Dispositions and Juvenile Totals, 2023



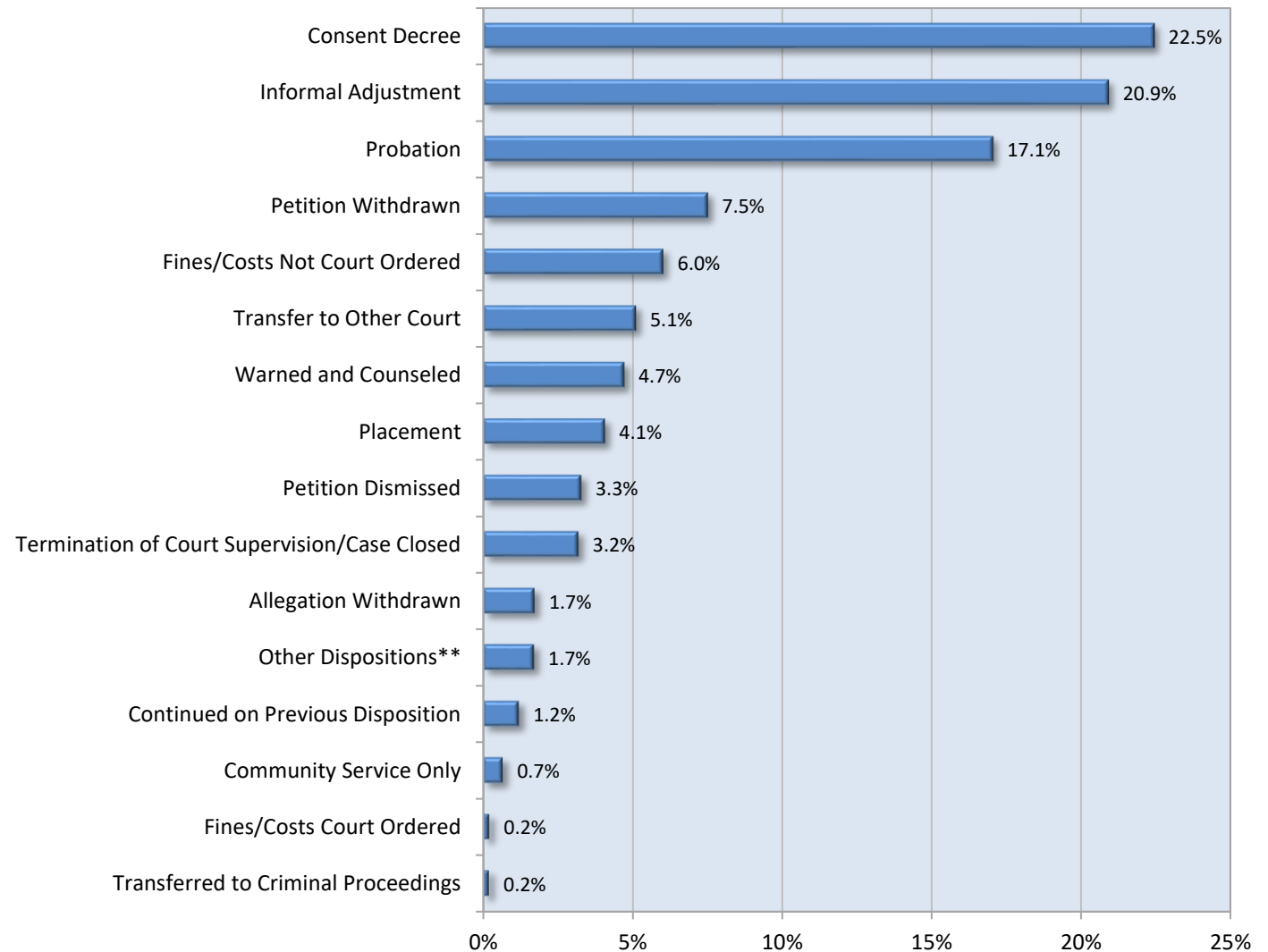
Frequencies of Statewide Delinquency Dispositions, 2023

Dispositions of Consent Decree, Informal Adjustment, and Probation continued to represent over half (60.5%) of all dispositions.

**The “Other Dispositions” category includes dispositions of Accepted Courtesy Supervision, Referred to Other Agency/Individual, and Restitution Only.

Note: Does not include dispositions resulting from Disposition and Placement Review hearings.

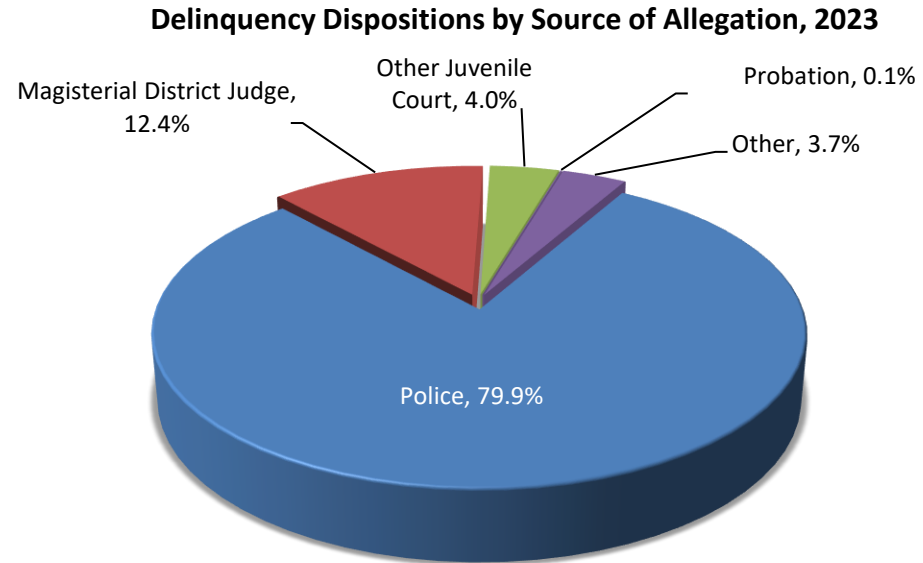
Frequencies of Statewide Delinquency Dispositions, 2023



Delinquency Dispositions by Source of Allegation, 2023

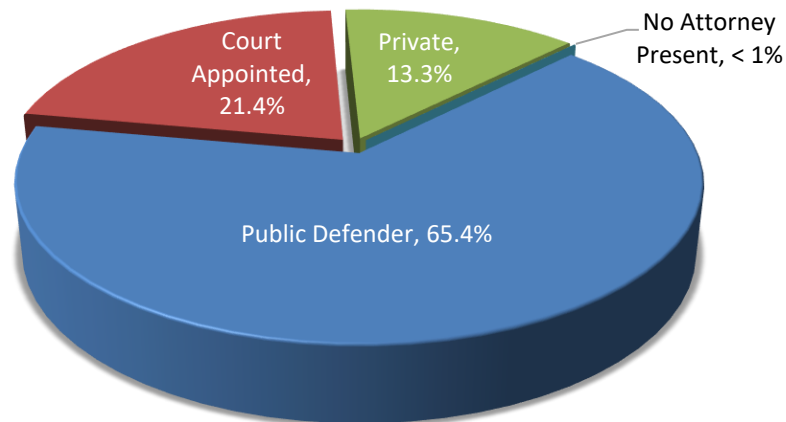
Police and Magisterial District Judges continued to be the primary allegation sources of delinquency dispositions – 79.9% and 12.4%, respectively.

Note: The category of “Other” includes delinquency allegations received from schools, social agencies, relatives, and cases transferred from criminal court.



Attorney Representation in Formal Delinquency Proceedings, 2023

Attorney Representation in Formal Delinquency Proceedings, 2023



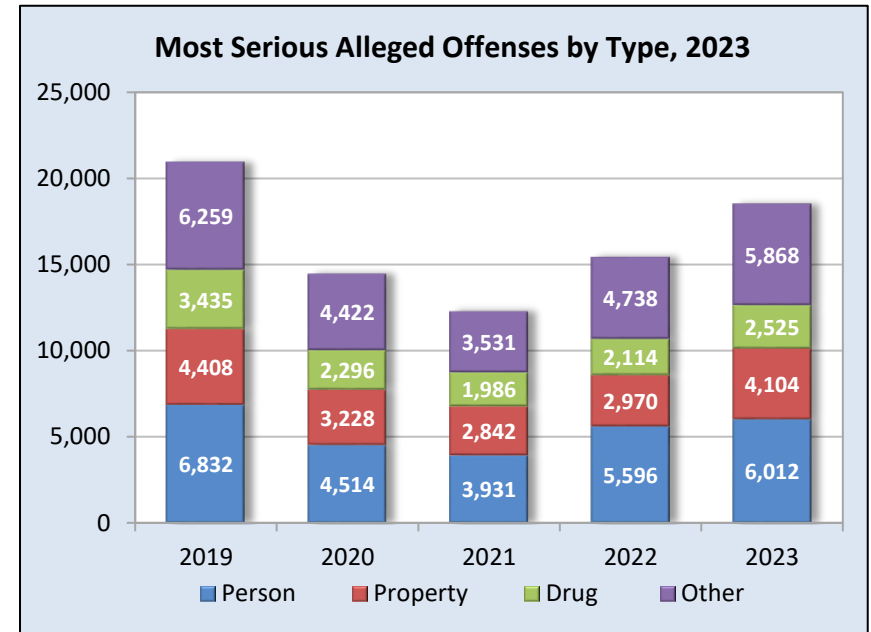
Legal representation provided by Public Defenders continued to be the most common form of representation in delinquency proceedings (65.4% in 2023). Legal representation was provided by Court Appointed or Private Counsel in 34.7% of delinquency proceedings. (*An entry of “Court Appointed” includes cases where counsel other than the public defender was appointed by the court.*) In less than 1% of all delinquency proceedings, the attorney was not present for the proceedings.

Most Serious Alleged Offenses by Type, 2023

The following information was compiled based on the most serious alleged offense for each juvenile delinquency disposition in Pennsylvania between 2019 and 2023. Only one offense per delinquency disposition is counted in the figures. As mentioned previously, the total number of dispositions decreased by 11.6% from 2019 to 2023, and increased by 20.0% from 2022 to 2023. The number of alleged offenses within the Property Offense category has shown the largest increase (38.2%) from 2022 to 2023, followed by “Other” Offenses (23.8%), Drug Offenses (19.4%), and Person Offenses (7.4%).

Since 2019, Drug Offenses have shown the sharpest decline (26.5%). Person Offenses have also declined considerably (12.0%). Property and “Other” Offenses decreased over this five-year time period as well, by 6.9% and 6.2%, respectively.

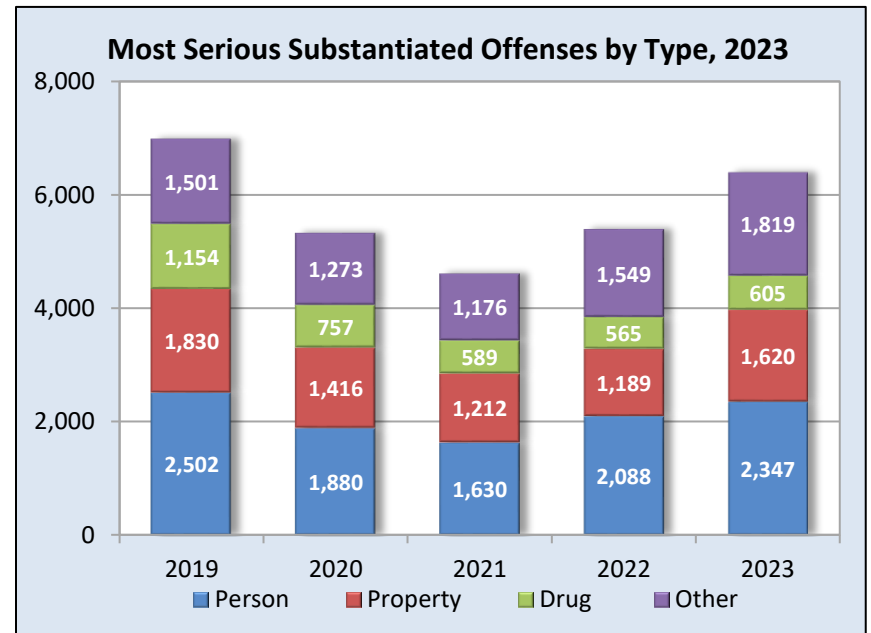
Note: The “Other” Offenses category includes but is not limited to: Public Order Offenses such as Disorderly Conduct or Weapon on School Property, Firearms Offenses, and Certifications from the minor judiciary that a juvenile failed to comply with a lawful sentence imposed for a summary offense.



Most Serious Substantiated Offenses by Type, 2023

From 2022 to 2023, the number of Substantiated Offenses increased across all offense types. Property Offenses increased the most (36.2%), followed by “Other” Offenses (17.4%), then Person Offenses (12.4%), and finally Drug Offenses (7.1%).

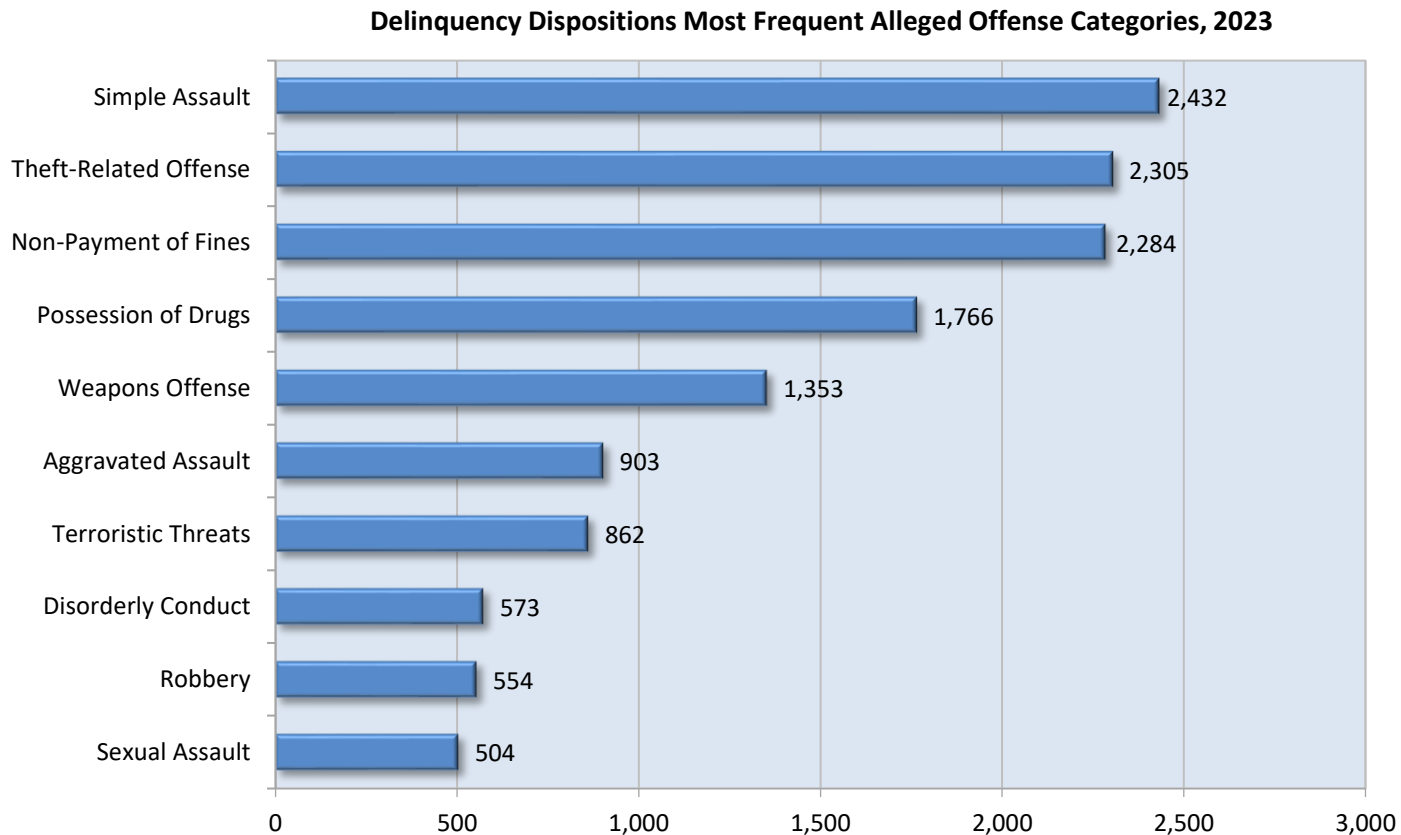
The total number of substantiated offenses in 2023 remained below 2019 levels (6,391 vs. 6,987). Person, Property, and Drug Offenses remained below their respective 2019 levels while substantiated “Other” Offenses increased in number since 2019.



Delinquency Dispositions Most Frequent Alleged Offense Categories, 2023

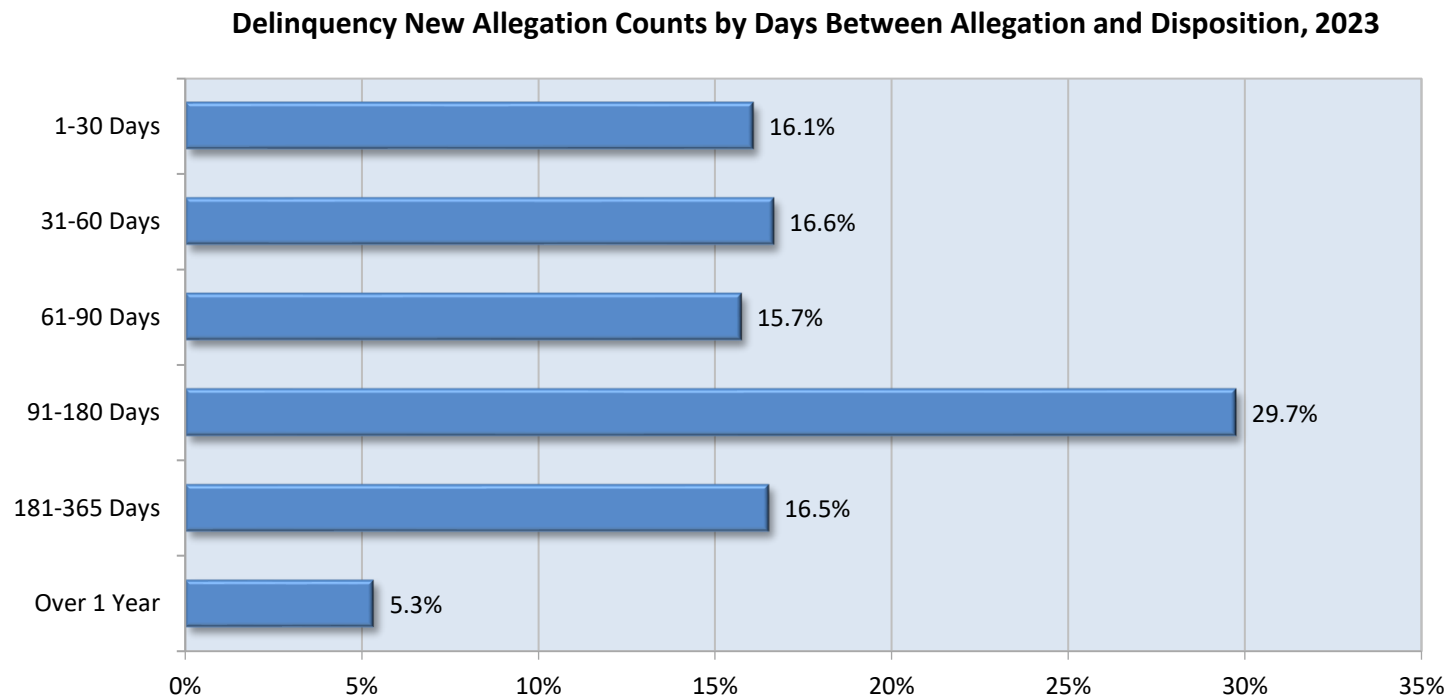
The chart below shows the most frequent alleged offense categories for 2023. Only the most serious charge per disposition is depicted, with the chart showing the top ten offense categories. Simple Assault was the most frequent charge with 13.1%, followed by Theft-Related Offenses (12.5%), Non-Payment of Fines (12.3%), Possession of Drugs (9.5%), and Weapon Offenses (7.3%).

Note: Theft-Related Offenses include: Theft, Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft by Deception, Theft by Extortion, Theft by Receiving Stolen Property, Theft of Services, and Theft from a Motor Vehicle. Weapons Offenses include: Firearm-Related Offenses, Possession of an Instrument of Crime, and Possession of Weapon on School Property.



Delinquency New Allegation Counts by Days Between Allegation and Disposition, 2023

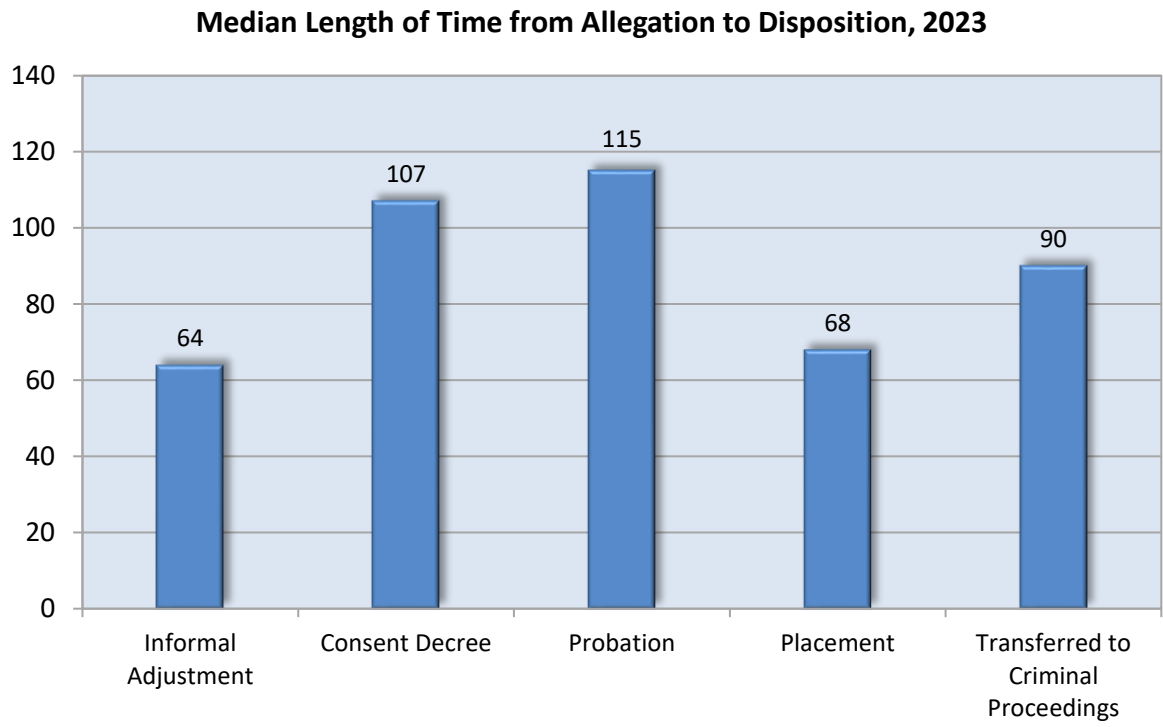
In 2023, 32.7% of new allegation dispositions occurred within 60 days of the delinquency allegation. Approximately 15.7% of new allegation dispositions occurred between 61 days and 90 days after the delinquent allegation, while 29.7% occurred between 91 days and 180 days after the delinquent allegation. An additional 16.5% of new allegation dispositions occurred between 181 days and 365 days after the new allegation disposition. Approximately 5.3% of new allegation dispositions occurred a year or more after the allegation.



Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Median Length of Time from Allegation to Disposition, 2023

In 2023, the median length of time from allegation to new allegation disposition was 64 days for informal adjustment dispositions and 107 days for consent decree dispositions. The median length of time to probation dispositions was 115 days, while the median length of time to placement dispositions was 68 days. Among transferred to criminal proceedings dispositions, the median length of time from allegation to new allegation disposition was 90 days.

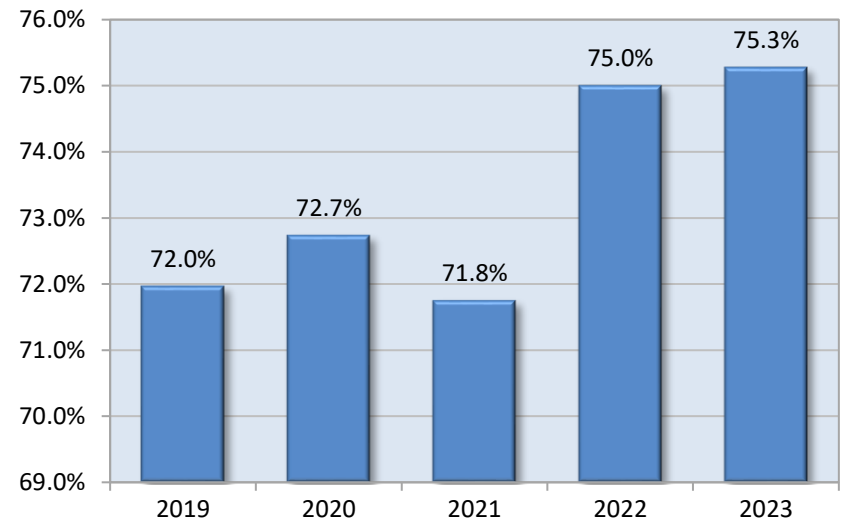


Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

New Allegation Dispositions Diverted from Adjudication, 2023

In 2023, 75.3% of all new allegations were diverted from adjudication, up 4.6% from 72.0% of all new allegations in 2019. Between 2019 and 2023, the total number of allegations diverted decreased from 15,191 to 13,935. However, the proportion of new allegation dispositions diverted from adjudication increased by 4.6% from 72.0% in 2019 to 75.3% in 2023.

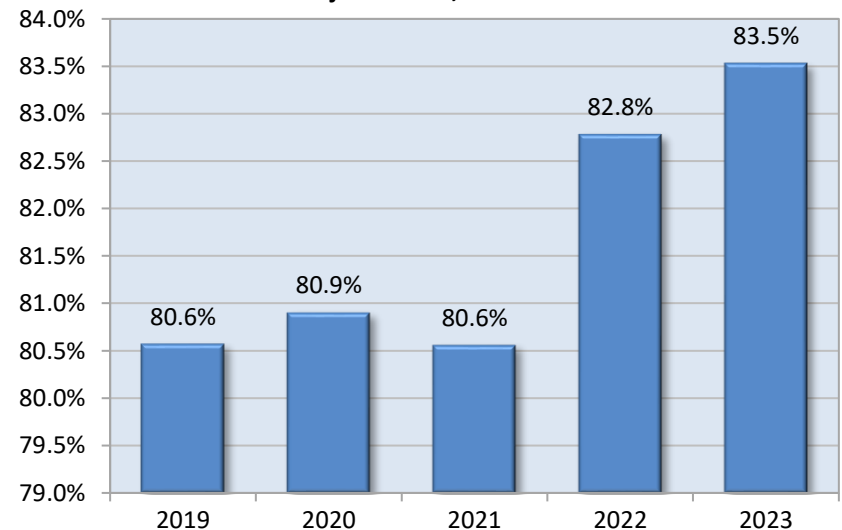
New Allegation Dispositions Diverted from Adjudication, 2019-2023



First-Time Justice-Involved Youth Diverted from Adjudication, 2023

Most youth (83.5%) involved with the justice system for the first time in 2023 were diverted from adjudication. Additionally, the percentage of first-time justice-involved allegations diverted from adjudication increased 3.6% from 80.6% of all allegations in 2019 to 83.5% of all allegations in 2023.

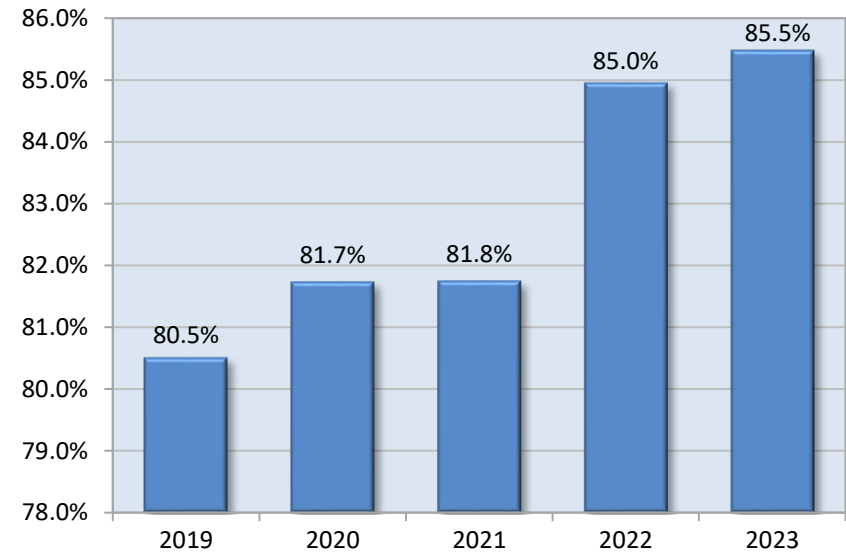
First-Time Justice-Involved Youth Diverted from Adjudication, 2019-2023



Non-Felony Offenses Diverted from Adjudication, 2019-2023

The majority (85.5%) of non-felony allegations were diverted from adjudication in 2023. In 2023, there were 10,430 non-felony offenses diverted from adjudication, a 17.9% increase from the 8,845 non-felony offenses diverted from adjudication in 2022. Between 2019 and 2023, the number of non-felonies diverted from adjudication decreased from 11,771 to 10,430. However, the percent of non-felonies diverted over the same time period increased five percentage points, from 80.5% in 2019 to 85.5% in 2023.

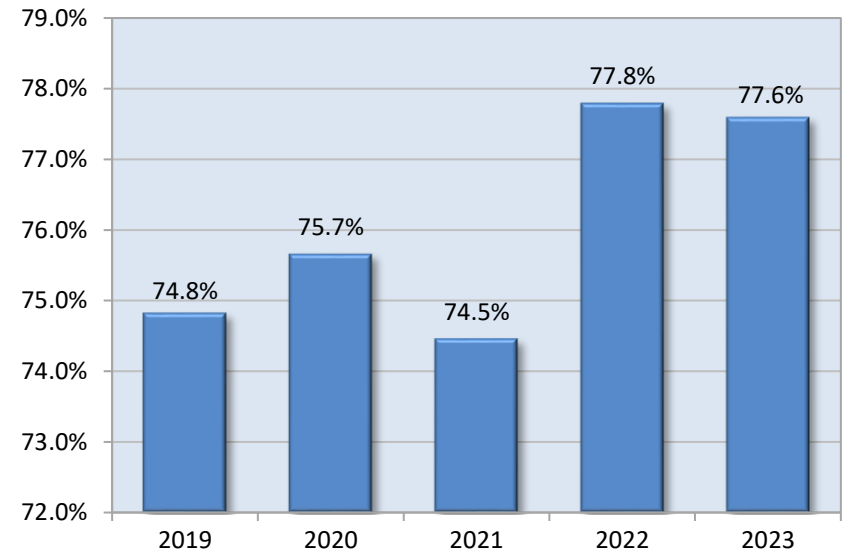
Non-Felony Offenses Diverted from Adjudication, 2019-2023



Non-Person Offenses Diverted from Adjudication, 2019-2023

In 2023, there were 9,721 non-person offenses diverted from adjudication. This represents a 25.2% increase from the 7,762 non-person offenses diverted in 2022, however, the percentage of non-person offenses diverted from adjudication decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 77.8% in 2022 to 77.6% in 2023. Although the total number of non-person offenses diverted decreased from 10,681 in 2019 to 9,721 in 2023, the percentage of non-person offenses diverted increased 2.8 percentage points from 74.8% of non-person offenses diverted in 2019 to 77.6% of non-person offenses diverted in 2023.

Non-Person Offenses Diverted from Adjudication, 2019-2023



Section 3: Demographics

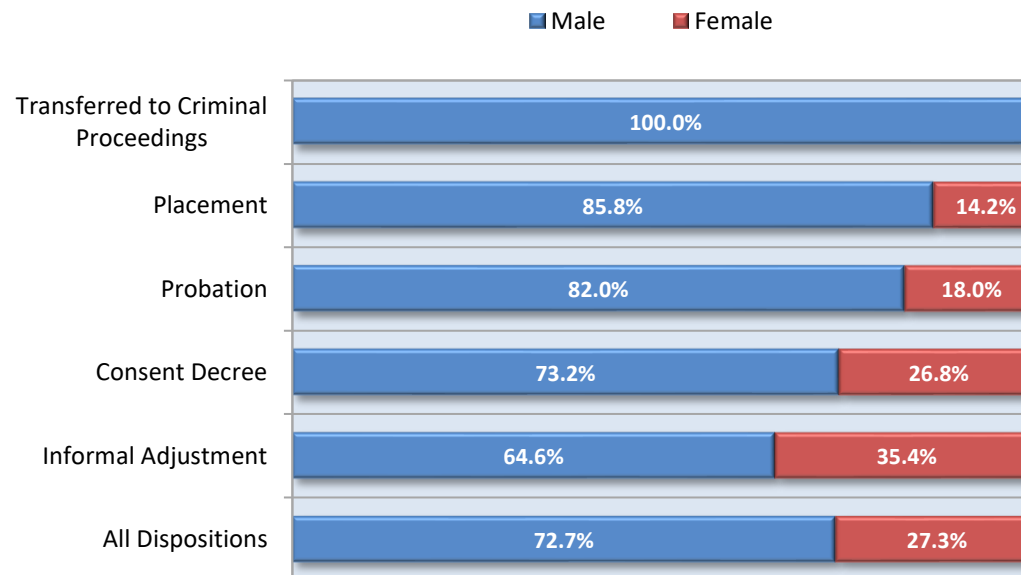
Selected Dispositions by Gender, 2023

Juvenile court dispositions in Pennsylvania continue to primarily involve males (72.7%). As reflected in the charts below, the proportion of males receiving delinquency dispositions related to new allegations increases as the disposition type becomes more restrictive. While females account for 35.4% of Informal Adjustment dispositions, they account for only 14.2% of placement dispositions and none of the Transferred to Criminal Proceedings dispositions.

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

SELECTED DISPOSITIONS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Transferred to Criminal Proceedings	37	100.0%	0.0%
Placement	754	85.8%	14.2%
Probation	3,156	82.0%	18.0%
Consent Decree	4,156	73.2%	26.8%
Informal Adjustment	3,873	64.6%	35.4%
All Dispositions	18,509	72.7%	27.3%

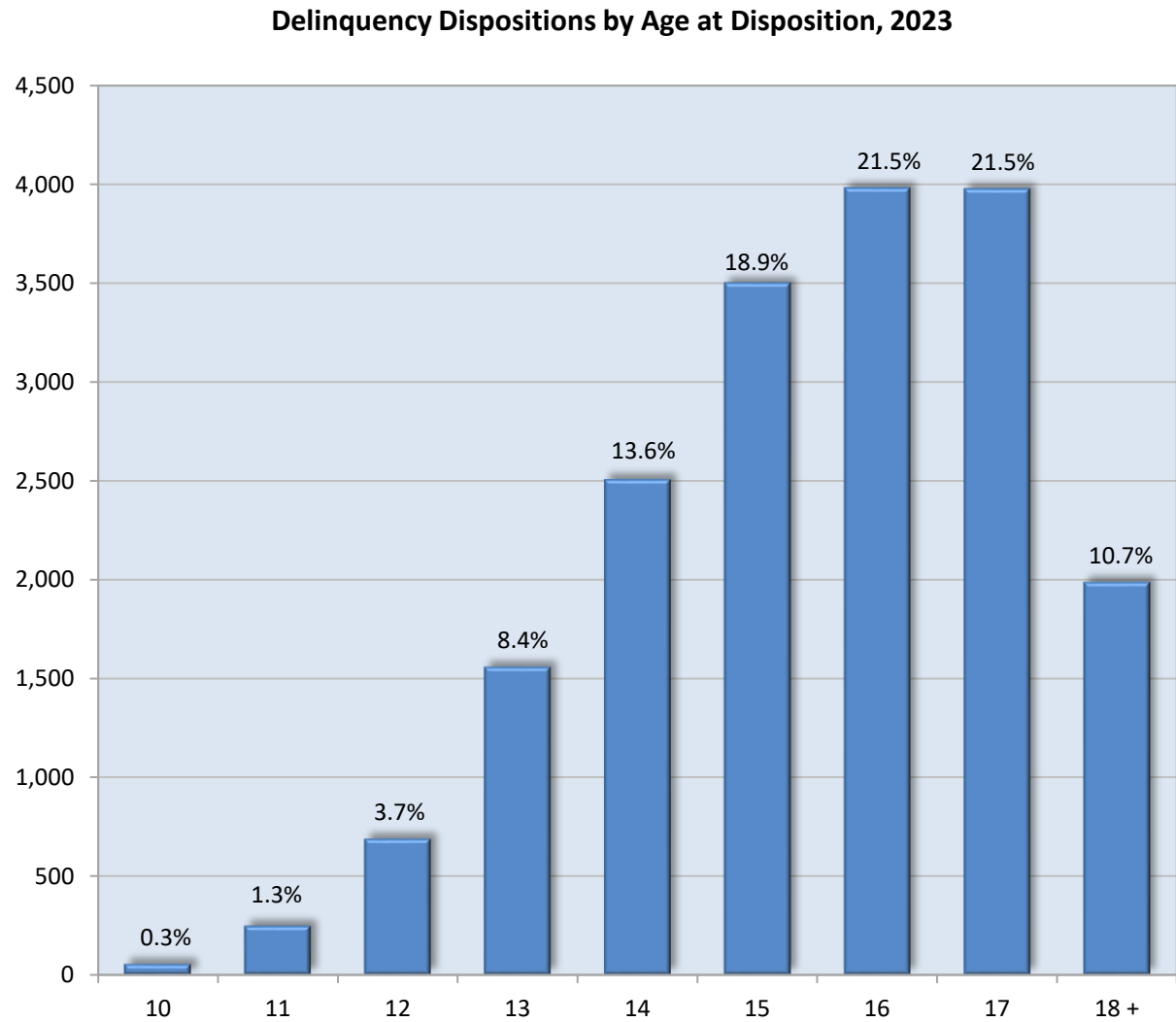
Selected Dispositions by Gender, 2023



Delinquency Dispositions by Age at Disposition, 2023

Sixteen-year-olds accounted for 3,982 (21.5%) of all juvenile delinquency dispositions in 2023. Juveniles aged 17 accounted for 3,977 (21.5%), while 15-year-olds accounted for 3,502 (18.9%) of the dispositions.

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

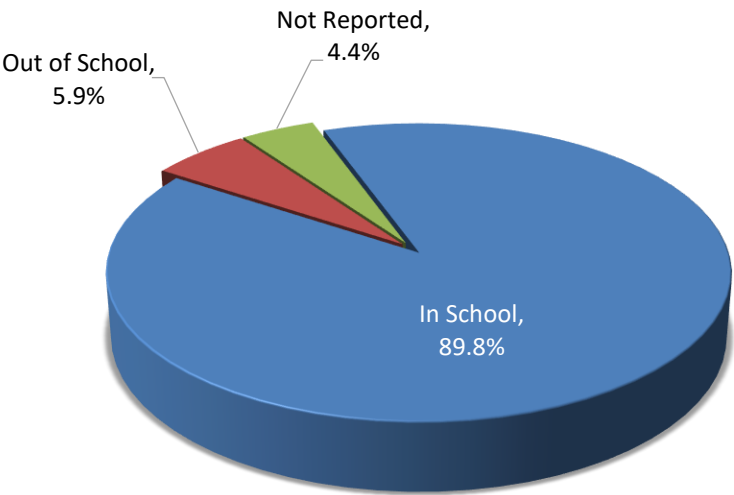


Delinquency Dispositions by Educational Status, 2023

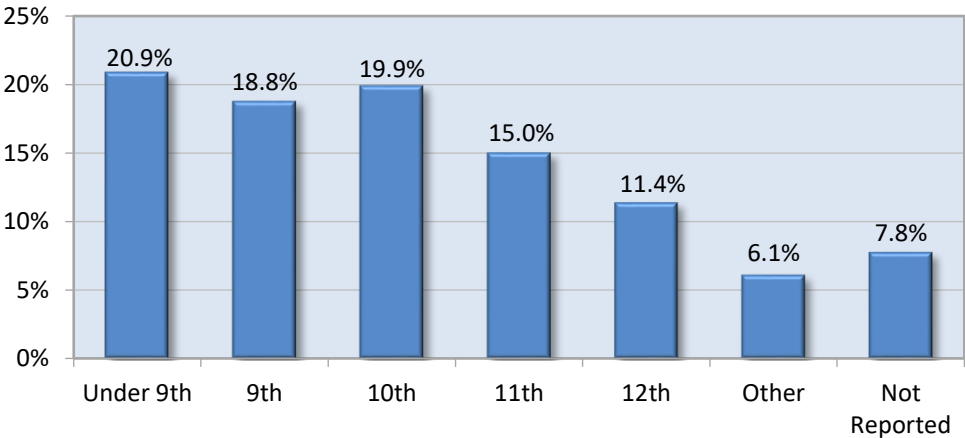
The vast majority (89.8%) of delinquency dispositions in 2023 reflected youth who were reported as In School at the time of disposition. Seventy-one percent of youth were reported as having completed grades 9, 10, 11, 12, or “Other.”

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by School Status, 2023



Delinquency Dispositions by Highest Grade Completed, 2023

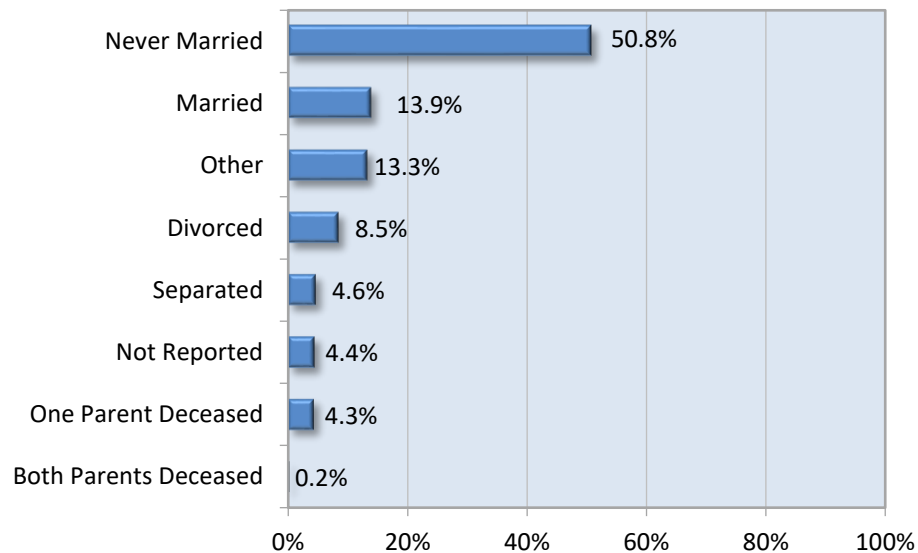


Delinquency Dispositions by Family Status, 2023

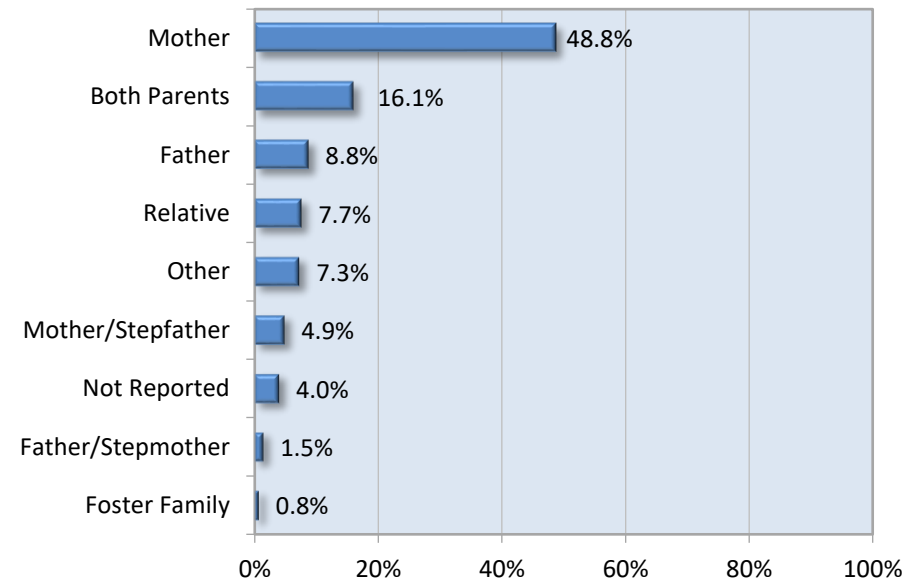
In juvenile delinquency dispositions, youth whose parents were reported as never married represented the largest group (50.8%). In only 13.9% of cases, the parents were reported as married at the time of disposition. The majority of youth (48.8%) resided only with their mother, while only 16.1% of juveniles resided with both parents.

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by Family Status, 2023



Delinquency Dispositions by Living Arrangement of Youth, 2023



Section 4: Race and Ethnicity

On the following pages, data on race and ethnicity trends related to juvenile court dispositions are provided. A few points of clarification regarding the reading and interpretation of this data should be noted.

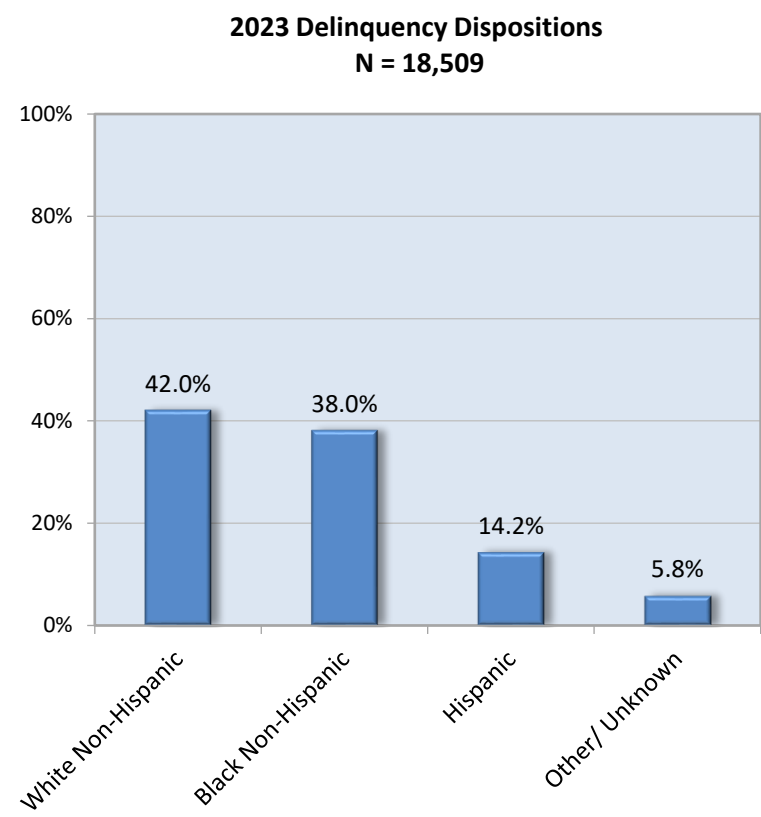
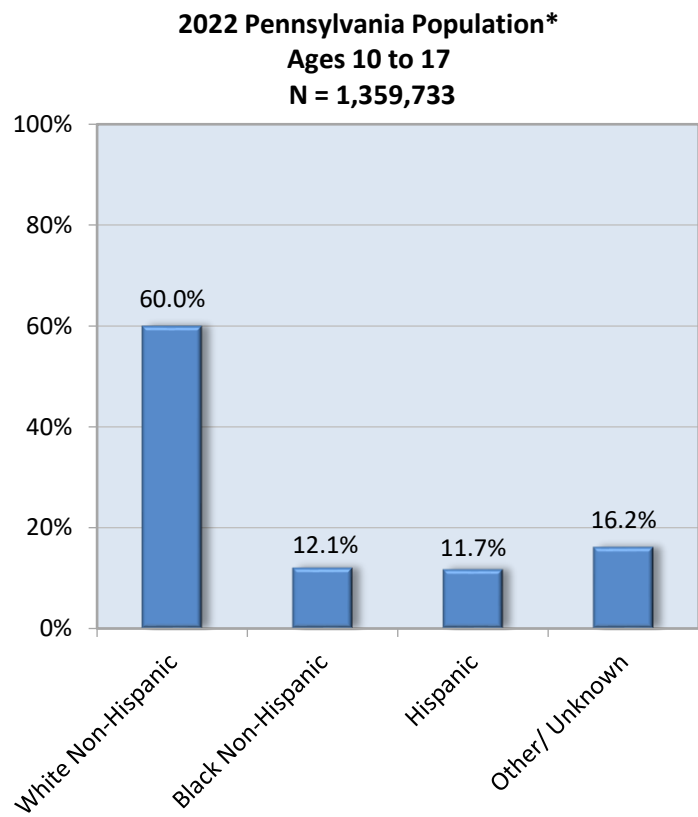
The Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission’s Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research collects data on race and ethnicity from each of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties. The collection of this data is done in concert with the protocols outlined in *Guidelines for Collecting & Recording the Race and Ethnicity of Juveniles in Conjunction with Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Reporting to the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission* (National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2006). As such, race and ethnicity are collected and recorded as two separate and distinct sets of data.

Trends related to both race and ethnicity are presented within the following charts, graphs, and tables. References to racial or ethnic groups are defined as follows:

White Non-Hispanic	reported as Non-Hispanic for ethnicity and White for race
Black Non-Hispanic	reported as Non-Hispanic for ethnicity and Black for race
Hispanic	reported as Hispanic for ethnicity regardless of reported race
Other and Unknown	reported as Non-Hispanic for ethnicity and one of the following races: Asian, Pacific Islander, Native Hawaiian, Native Alaskan, Native American, or Multi-Racial; or race and ethnicity was reported as unknown

Total Delinquency Dispositions by Race and Ethnicity, 2023

In 2023, White Non-Hispanic youth represented the largest race and ethnicity category for all delinquency dispositions. However, in comparison to the race and ethnicity distribution of all youth in Pennsylvania ages 10-17, the representation of Black Non-Hispanic youth is disproportionate: 12.1% of the total population versus 38.0% of all delinquency dispositions. When excluding Philadelphia County and Allegheny County, Black Non-Hispanic youth represent 7.0% of the youth population, but 29.2% of all delinquency dispositions. Please see Appendix 34 for the number of delinquency dispositions by race and ethnicity for each county.

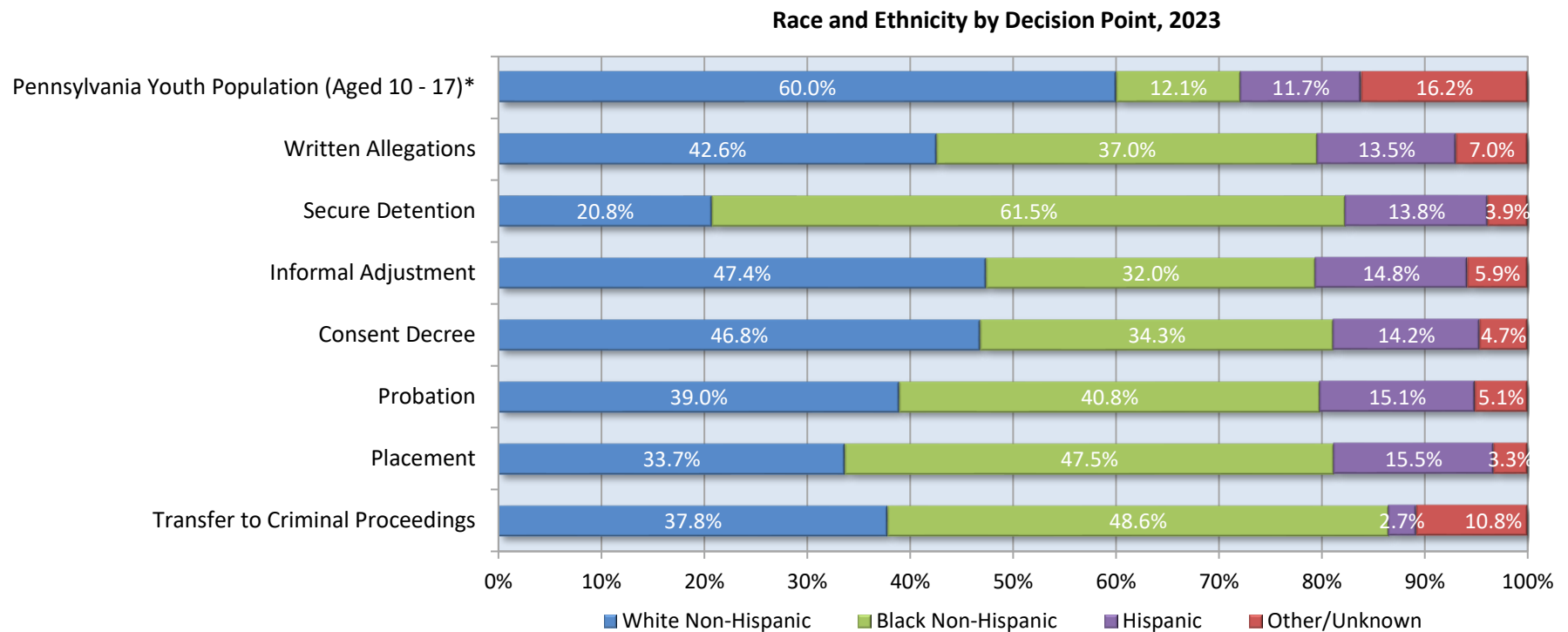


*Before the 2022 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Report, population figures were retrieved from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. From the 2022 report forward, population figures were retrieved from the United States Census Bureau. As such, the reader is cautioned when comparing population figures in the 2022 and 2023 reports to previous Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Reports. At the time of publication of this report, the United States Census Bureau had not yet published 2023 population figures. Consequently, 2022 population figures were utilized, which can be retrieved here: <https://data.census.gov>.

Race and Ethnicity by Decision Point, 2023

The following chart shows the distribution of various juvenile justice system decision points by race and ethnicity. To better contextualize the representation of a specific race at a given decision point, the overall youth population (aged 10 – 17) of the state is used as a benchmark. For example, White Non-Hispanic youth account for 60.0% of the youth population, but only 42.6% of written allegations, 20.8% of secure detention admissions, and 33.7% of placement dispositions.

White Non-Hispanic youth represent a large portion of decision points diverting youth from formal court involvement. Conversely, Black Non-Hispanic youth and Hispanic youth represent a larger portion of the most severe decision points (e.g., transferred to criminal proceedings) and those decision points which include removal from the home (detention and placement).



*Before the 2022 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Report, population figures were retrieved from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. From the 2022 report forward, population figures are now retrieved from the United States Census Bureau. As such, the reader is cautioned when comparing population figures in the 2022 and 2023 reports to previous Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Reports. At the time of publication of this report, the United States Census Bureau had not yet published 2023 population figures. Consequently, 2022 population figures were utilized, which can be retrieved here: <https://data.census.gov>.

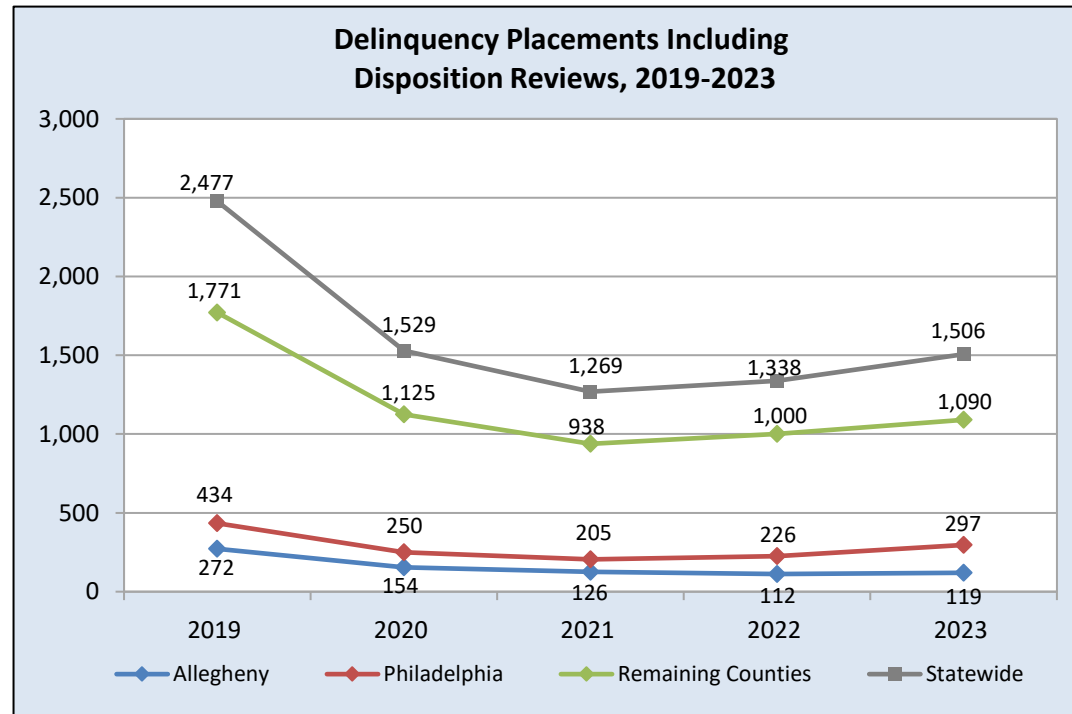
Section 5: Delinquency Placements

1. The unit of count for this section of the report is a delinquency placement disposition (placement disposition). A placement disposition is defined as an allegation of delinquency disposed of by the court to a residential placement facility. Any one youth may be involved in a number of placement dispositions within a calendar year containing multiple allegations. In addition, a youth may have multiple referrals disposed of at once and receive only one placement disposition. Therefore, the reader is cautioned NOT to attempt to interpret placement dispositions as the number of youth who were placed by the court. Placement dispositions in this section occurred between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023.
2. A placement disposition is used when a youth is removed from the home and ordered to a placement facility. Scenarios in which a youth is transferred from one placement facility to another placement facility are not included in these figures. See Section 6 for more information on these scenarios.
3. A placement disposition can occur as a new allegation disposition (i.e., the first disposition on a case) or as the result of a review hearing.
4. On pages 54 and 56, data are provided to describe the trends in the use of different placement facility types (e.g., Residential Treatment Facilities, secure residential services) affiliated with the placement disposition that occurred in 2023. If the placement type was not known at the time of the placement disposition (e.g., the youth was ordered to a facility, but a bed was not currently available), that case is excluded from the total counts on these pages. The reader is therefore cautioned that placement disposition counts may differ from placement type counts.
5. Data for this report were compiled from the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS) on March 15, 2024. Any placement dispositions that occurred in 2023 and were entered into PaJCMS after this date will not be included in these statistics. The numbers published in this report, therefore, may not reflect current numbers within the system.
6. Finally, the reader should be cautioned that, beginning in 2020, figures were likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Placement disposition figures dropped significantly in 2020 and 2021 but increased slightly in both 2022 and 2023.

Delinquency Placements Including Disposition Reviews, 2019-2023

Between 2019 and 2023, delinquency placements declined 39.2% statewide. Philadelphia County's placement dispositions decreased 31.6% since 2019, Allegheny County's placement dispositions decreased 56.3%, and the remaining counties' placement dispositions decreased 38.5%.

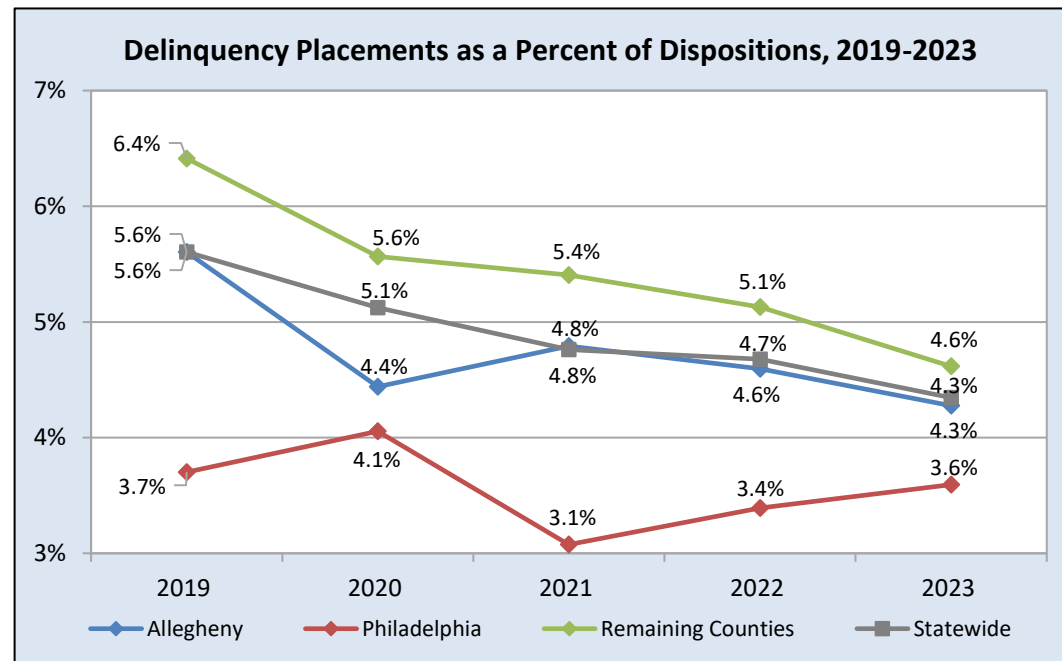
Delinquency placements declined each year between 2019 and 2021 before increasing 18.7% between 2021 and 2023. Even with this increase, placement dispositions are still well below pre-COVID levels. There were 971 fewer placement dispositions in 2023 compared to 2019.



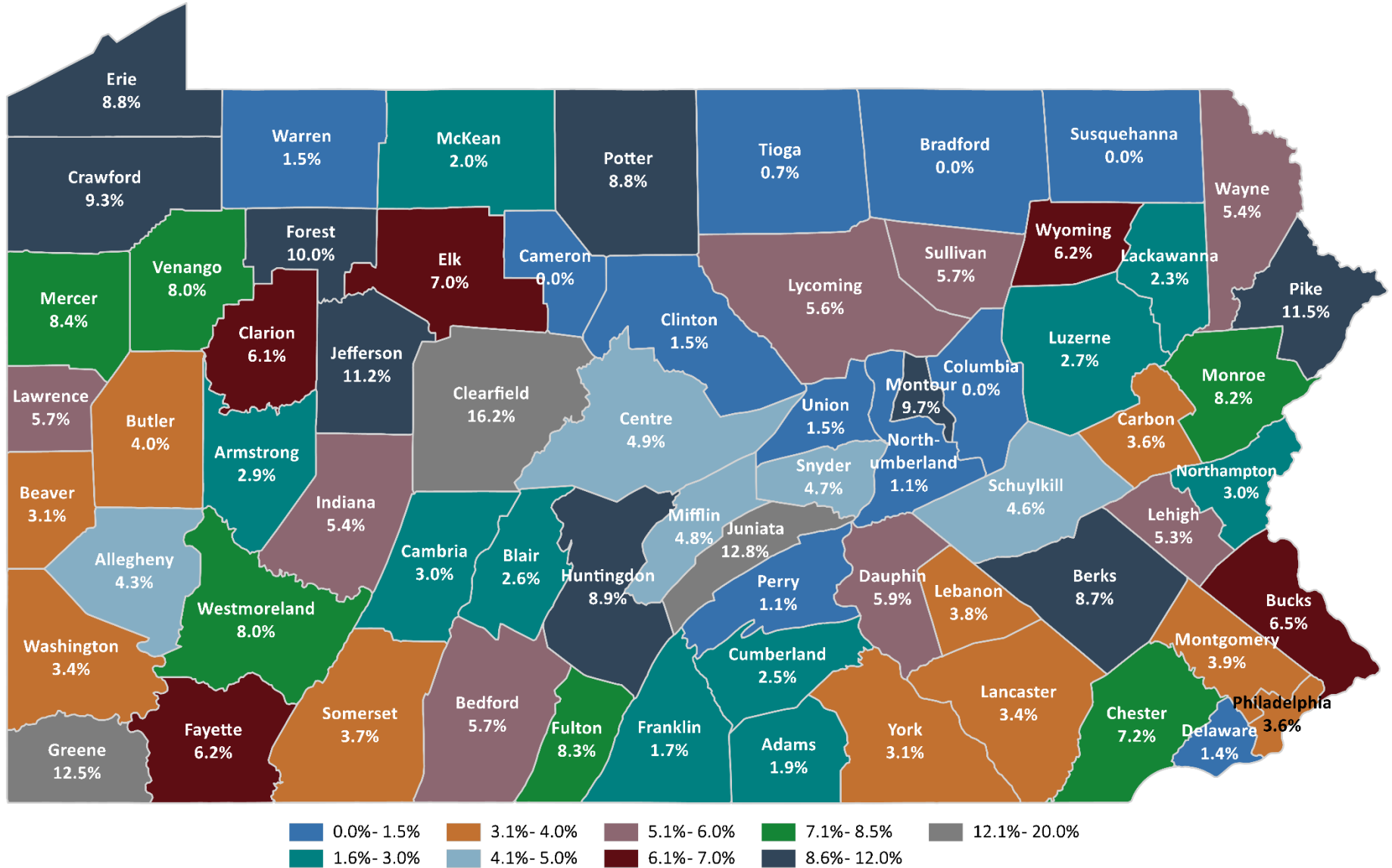
Delinquency Placements as a Percent of Dispositions, 2019-2023

Delinquency placements as a percentage of total dispositions, including disposition reviews, decreased slightly from 5.6% in 2019 to 4.3% in 2023. Delinquency placements as a percentage of dispositions decreased from 4.7% to 4.3% from 2022 to 2023.

Philadelphia County placements as a percentage of total dispositions decreased from 3.7% in 2019 to 3.6% in 2023, although they had increased from 3.4% in 2022 to 3.6% in 2023. Allegheny County placements as a percentage of total dispositions decreased from 5.6% in 2019 to 4.3% in 2023, and from 4.6% in 2022 to 4.3% in 2023. In all counties other than Allegheny and Philadelphia, the percentage decreased from 6.4% in 2019 to 4.6% in 2023 and decreased from 5.1% in 2022 to 4.6% in 2023.



2023 Delinquency Placements as a Percent of Dispositions Including Disposition Reviews



New Allegation Placements vs. Disposition Review Placements, 2023

The following chart depicts the relative percentage of placements that resulted from new allegations versus disposition review proceedings. A disposition review is a hearing conducted by the court regarding a previous disposition which did not result in out-of-home placement.

The percentage of placements resulting from both new allegations and disposition reviews is shown for each county by county class.

Almost half of delinquency placements statewide (49.9%) were ordered as a result of a disposition review. This figure, however, was notably influenced by Philadelphia County, which accounted for 19.7% of all delinquency placements statewide, and where 52.2% of all delinquency placements were ordered as a result of a disposition review.

Across all other county class groups, the average distribution of delinquency placements was 50.6% from new allegations and 49.4% from disposition reviews. Class 2 (Allegheny County), Class 2A, Class 5, Class 7, and Class 8 are the county class groups with a majority of delinquency placements originating from disposition reviews.

COUNTY	NEW ALLEGATION PLACEMENTS	DISPOSITION REVIEW PLACEMENTS	TOTAL PLACEMENTS
CLASS 1			
PHILADELPHIA	47.8%	52.2%	297
CLASS 2			
ALLEGHENY	44.5%	55.5%	119
CLASS 2A (AVERAGE)	49.7%	50.3%	171
BUCKS	18.1%	81.9%	72
DELAWARE	46.4%	53.6%	28
LANCASTER	100.0%	0.0%	25
MONTGOMERY	73.9%	26.1%	46
CLASS 3 (AVERAGE)	53.9%	46.1%	486
BERKS	61.7%	38.3%	60
CHESTER	59.2%	40.8%	49
CUMBERLAND	40.0%	60.0%	20
DAUPHIN	59.7%	40.3%	62
ERIE	66.2%	33.8%	74
LACKAWANNA	42.9%	57.1%	14
LEHIGH	55.9%	44.1%	59
LUZERNE	35.7%	64.3%	14
NORTHAMPTON	48.0%	52.0%	25
WESTMORELAND	48.6%	51.4%	72
YORK	29.7%	70.3%	37
CLASS 4 (AVERAGE)	53.6%	46.4%	138
BEAVER	50.0%	50.0%	8
BUTLER	40.0%	60.0%	15
CAMBRIA	26.7%	73.3%	15
CENTRE	28.6%	71.4%	7
FAYETTE	55.0%	45.0%	20
FRANKLIN	81.8%	18.2%	11
MONROE	67.7%	32.3%	31
SCHUYLKILL	41.7%	58.3%	12
WASHINGTON	63.2%	36.8%	19

New Allegation Placements vs. Disposition Review Placements, 2023 (continued)

COUNTY	NEW ALLEGATION PLACEMENTS	DISPOSITION REVIEW PLACEMENTS	TOTAL PLACEMENTS
CLASS 5 (AVERAGE)	46.3%	53.7%	108
ADAMS	40.0%	60.0%	5
BLAIR	40.0%	60.0%	10
LAWRENCE	36.4%	63.6%	11
LEBANON	33.3%	66.7%	9
LYCOMING	37.5%	62.5%	32
MERCER	57.9%	42.1%	38
NORTHUMBERLAND	100.0%	0.0%	3
CLASS 6 (AVERAGE)	51.9%	48.1%	156
ARMSTRONG	60.0%	40.0%	5
BEDFORD	66.7%	33.3%	3
BRADFORD	0.0%	0.0%	0
CARBON	66.7%	33.3%	3
CLARION	50.0%	50.0%	8
CLEARFIELD	57.1%	42.9%	21
CLINTON	50.0%	50.0%	4
COLUMBIA	0.0%	0.0%	0
CRAWFORD	63.6%	36.4%	22
ELK	60.0%	40.0%	5
GREENE	75.0%	25.0%	4
HUNTINGDON	60.0%	40.0%	5
INDIANA	66.7%	33.3%	6

COUNTY	NEW ALLEGATION PLACEMENTS	DISPOSITION REVIEW PLACEMENTS	TOTAL PLACEMENTS
JEFFERSON	45.8%	54.2%	24
MCKEAN	0.0%	100.0%	5
MIFFLIN	57.1%	42.9%	7
PERRY	0.0%	100.0%	1
PIKE	45.5%	54.5%	11
SOMERSET	33.3%	66.7%	3
SUSQUEHANNA	0.0%	0.0%	0
TIOGA	0.0%	100.0%	1
VENANGO	54.5%	45.5%	11
WARREN	33.3%	66.7%	3
WAYNE	25.0%	75.0%	4
CLASS 7 (AVERAGE)	11.8%	88.2%	17
JUNIATA	0.0%	100.0%	6
SNYDER	0.0%	100.0%	4
UNION	100.0%	0.0%	1
WYOMING	16.7%	83.3%	6
CLASS 8 (AVERAGE)	35.7%	64.3%	14
CAMERON	0.0%	0.0%	0
FOREST	100.0%	0.0%	1
FULTON	33.3%	66.7%	3
MONTOUR	33.3%	66.7%	3
POTTER	40.0%	60.0%	5
SULLIVAN	0.0%	100.0%	2
STATEWIDE	50.1%	49.9%	1,506

Total Delinquency Placements by Type, 2023 Including Disposition Reviews

Beginning in 2016, the collection of delinquency placement-related data was enhanced within the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS). All residential placement programs are now categorized by licensed service types, which are determined by 55 PA Code Chapter 3140. For the purposes of this report, there are three overarching service types: Community Based, Institutional, and “Other.”

Community Based Category:

- Community Residential Service/Group Home
- Foster Care
- Supervised Independent Living
- Transitional Living

Institutional Category:

- General Residential
- Secure Residential
- YDC Secure
- YDC/YFC Non-Secure

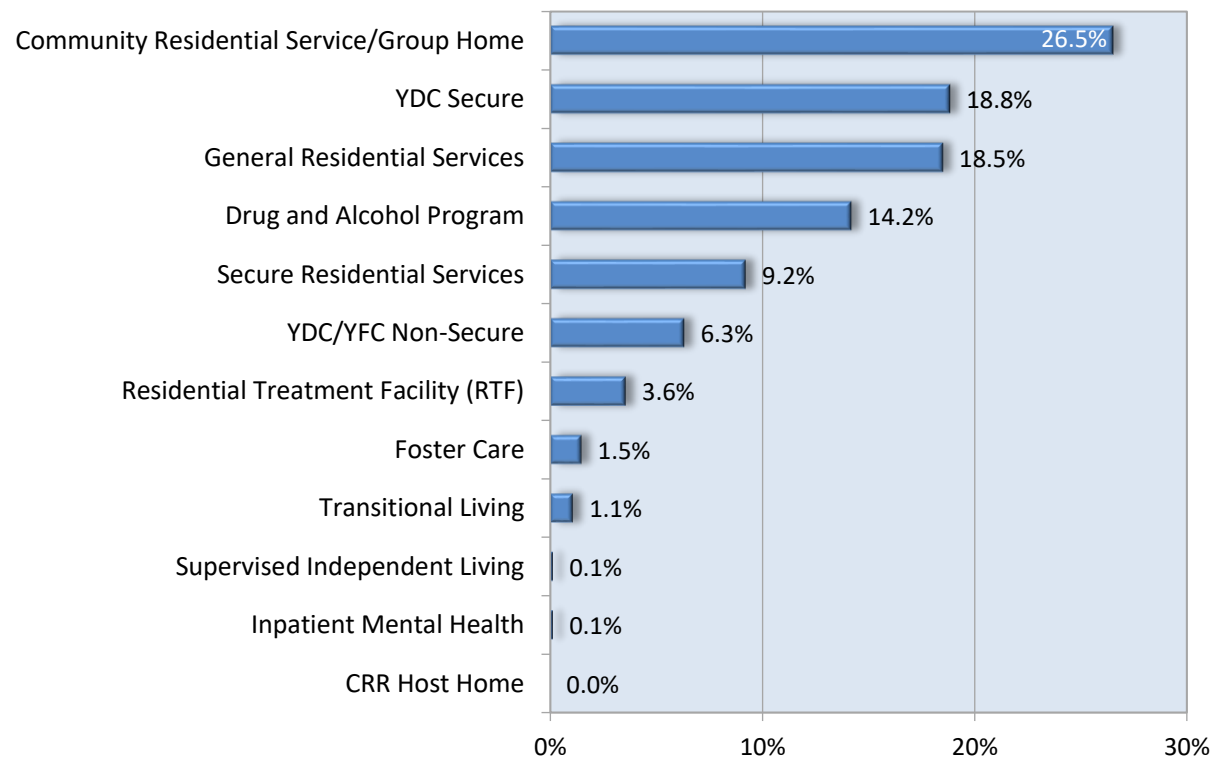
“Other” Category:

- CRR Host Home
- Drug and Alcohol Program
- Inpatient Mental Health
- Residential Treatment Facility (RTF)

Community Residential Service/Group Homes, YDC Secure, and General Residential Services were the most frequently used programs in 2023, comprising 63.8% of all delinquency placements.

Note: Due to changes in PaJCMS classification of placement service types in 2016, the reader is cautioned against comparing this data to previously published (2015 and earlier) delinquency placement data.

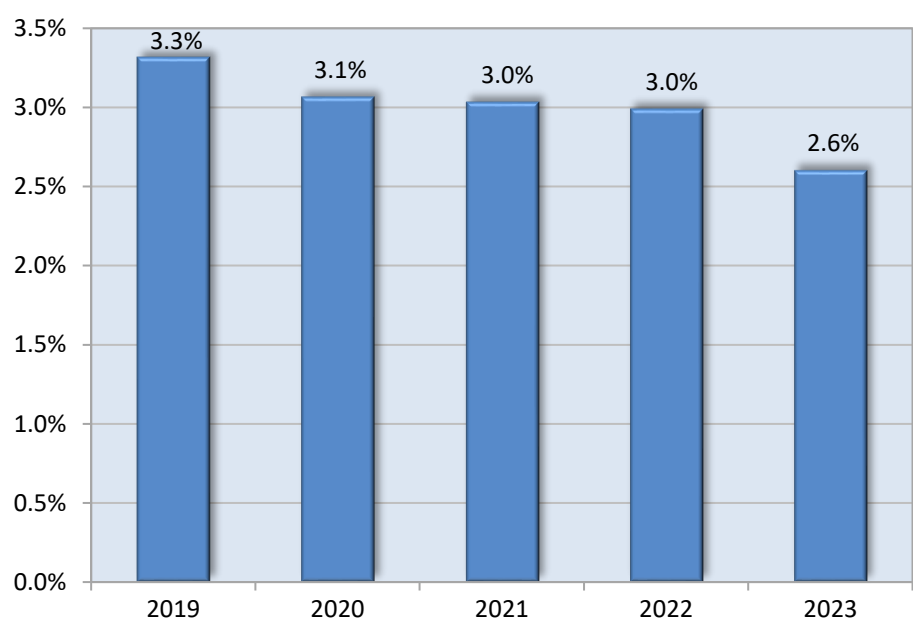
Delinquency Placements by Type, 2023



Percentage of First-Time Justice-Involved Youth in Placement with a Delinquent New Allegation Disposition or Review Disposition, 2019-2023

Only 2.6% of first-time justice-involved youth were removed from the home and ordered to a placement facility in 2023. The proportion of first-time justice-involved youth ordered to placement has decreased since 2019, from 3.3% that year to 2.6% in 2023.

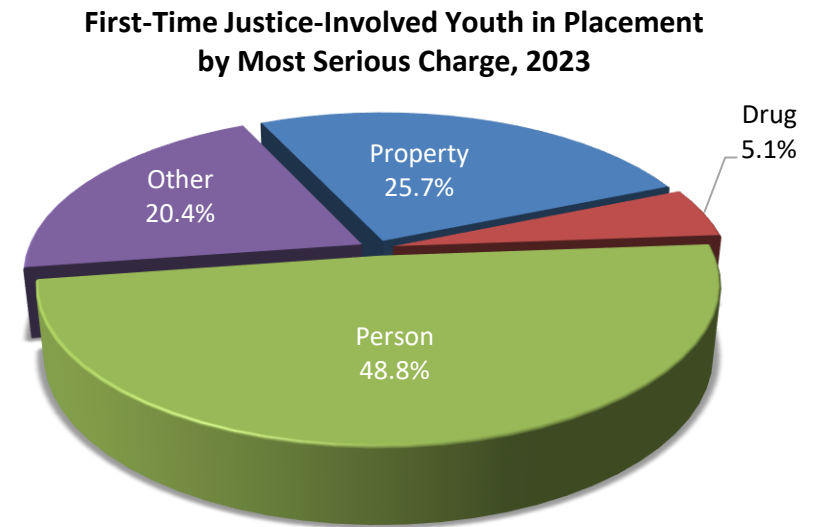
Percentages of First-Time Justice-Involved Youth in Placement with a Delinquent New Allegation Disposition or Review Disposition, 2019-2023



First-Time Justice-Involved Youth in Placement by Most Serious Charge, 2023

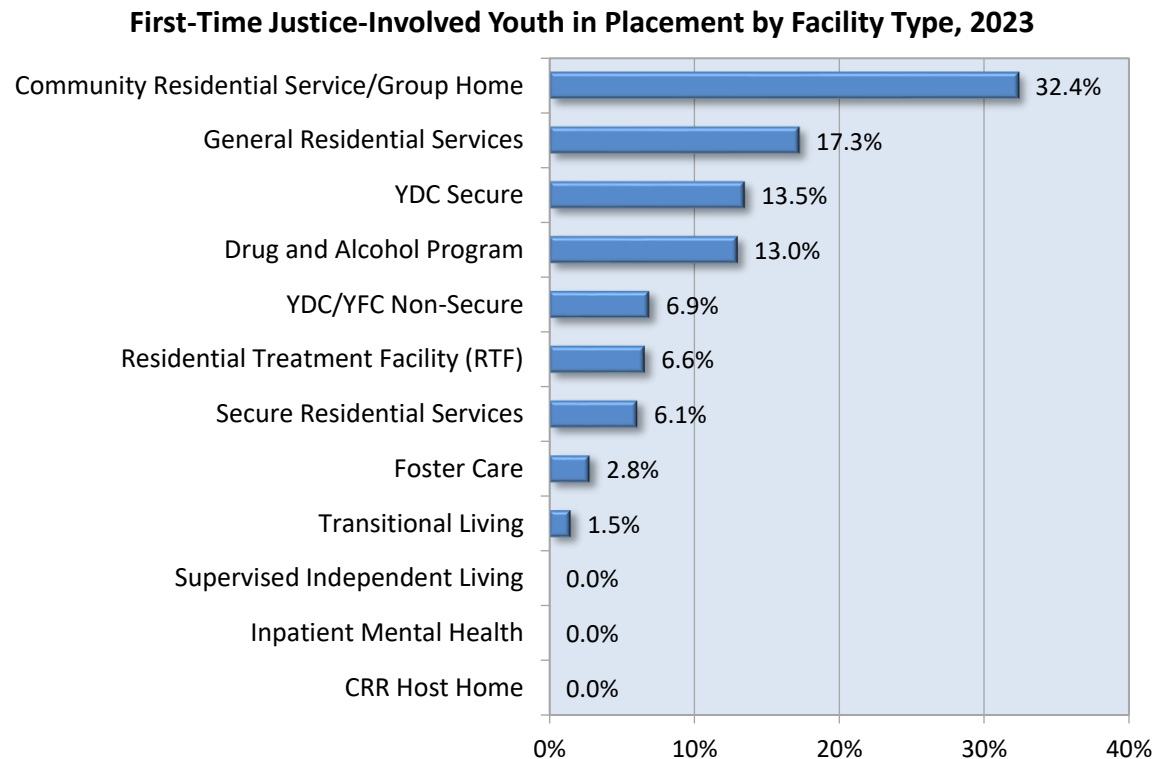
In 2023, Person Offenses were the most common most serious charge for first-time justice-involved youth ordered to placement (48.8%), followed by Property Offenses (25.7%) and “Other” Offenses (20.4%). Drug Offenses (5.1%) were the least common most serious charge among first-time justice-involved youth in placement.

Note: The “Other” offenses category includes but is not limited to: Public Order offenses such as Disorderly Conduct or Weapon on School Property, Firearms Offenses, and Certifications from the minor judiciary that a juvenile failed to comply with a lawful sentence imposed for a summary offense.



First-Time Justice-Involved Youth in Placement by Facility Type, 2023

Community Residential Service/Group Homes, General Residential Services, and YDC Secure were the most frequently used programs among first-time justice-involved youth placed in 2023, comprising 63.2% of all such placements.

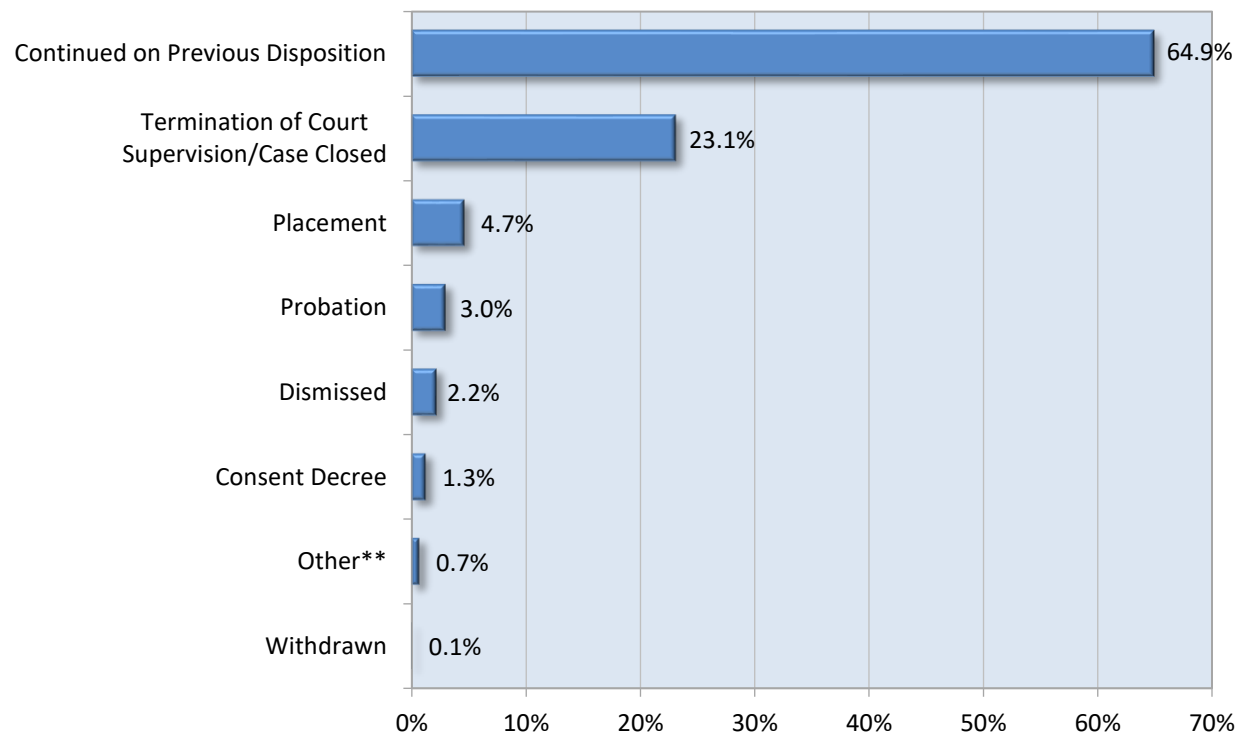


Section 6: Delinquency Disposition and Placement Reviews

Outcomes of Delinquency Disposition Reviews, 2023

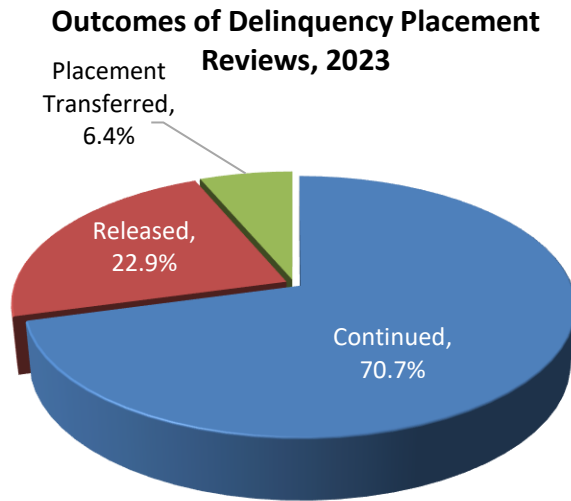
A disposition review is a hearing conducted by the court regarding a previous disposition. Although almost half of delinquency placements resulted from disposition reviews (see page 52), less than 1 in 20 disposition review proceedings resulted in a delinquency placement. The vast majority of disposition reviews resulted in an order of Continued on Previous Disposition.

Outcomes of Delinquency Disposition Reviews as a Percentage of Total, 2023



**The "Other" category includes dispositions of Administrative Supervision Only/Collections, Restitution Only, Transfer to Another Juvenile Court, Fines/Costs Ordered by the Court, Accepted Courtesy Supervision, Community Service Only, and Referred to Another Agency/Individual.

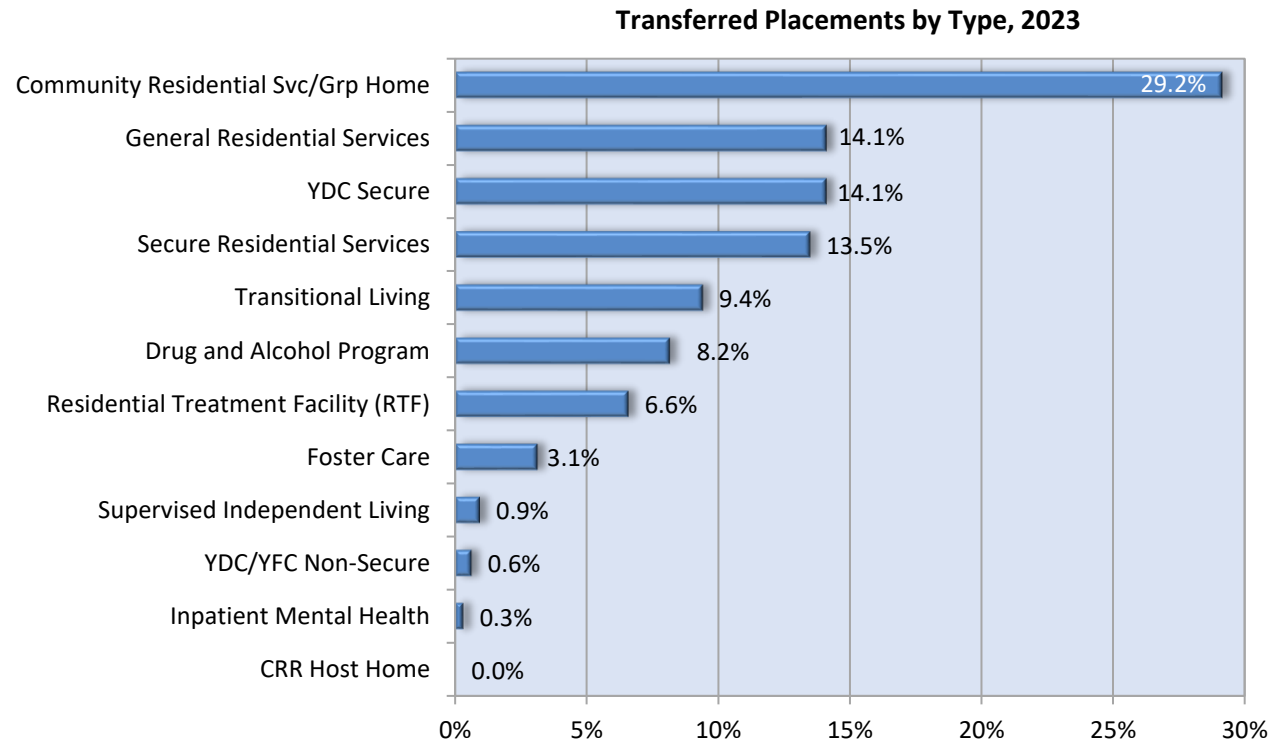
Outcomes of Delinquency Placement Reviews, 2023



A placement review is a hearing conducted by the court regarding a previous disposition which resulted in out-of-home placement.

The majority of delinquency placement review proceedings resulted in an order of Continued in Previous Placement (70.7%). Released from Placement was the outcome in 22.9% of placement reviews and Transferred to Another Placement occurred in 6.4% of placement reviews.

In the small percentage of placement reviews in which a transfer to another placement was ordered, most transfers were to a Community Residential Service/Group Home.



Section 7: Dependency Dispositions

Dependency Dispositions, 2023

Since 1991, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission has collected information on dependency cases processed by juvenile probation departments. These figures do not reflect the total number of dependency cases in the Commonwealth. For the purposes of the annual report, a dependency case is defined as a new referral that is processed by the juvenile probation department that does not have accompanying delinquency allegations.

Only the counties that report dependency dispositions are shown in the tables in this section.

Most dependency cases resulted in an informal adjustment (63.2%). Warned and counseled (12.9%) and "Other" (7.7%) dispositions were the next most common outcomes among dependency cases.

The "Other" category includes dispositions of Transfer to Another Juvenile Court, Accepted Courtesy Supervision, Community Service Only, and Referred to Another Agency/Individual.

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	CONSENT DECREE	DISMISSED	INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT	OTHER	PLACEMENT	PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION	WARNED AND COUNSELED	WITHDRAWN
ADAMS	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
BEAVER	69	0	2	10	7	21	10	7	12
BRADFORD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CAMBRIA	140	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0
DAUPHIN	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LACKAWANNA	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
LEHIGH	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
LUZERNE	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
MERCER	48	0	0	5	7	0	0	35	1
MONTGOMERY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NORTHUMBERLAND	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
POTTER	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
WESTMORELAND	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	326	0	3	206	25	21	10	42	19
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	0.0%	0.9%	63.2%	7.7%	6.4%	3.1%	12.9%	5.8%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Dependency Dispositions by Age, 2023

Sixteen-year-olds accounted for 76 (23.3%) of all dependency dispositions in 2023, representing the most dependency dispositions for any age group. Juveniles aged 15 accounted for 70 (21.5%), while 17-year-olds accounted for 52 (16.0%) of the dependency dispositions.

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	9 & UNDER	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	NOT REPORTED
ADAMS	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEAVER	69	26	3	3	3	5	5	11	6	6	1	0
BRADFORD	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMBRIA	140	0	0	1	4	17	21	33	39	25	0	0
DAUPHIN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
LACKAWANNA	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEHIGH	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LUZERNE	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
MERCER	48	0	0	0	1	1	2	11	19	10	4	0
MONTGOMERY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
POTTER	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
WESTMORELAND	50	0	0	3	0	5	13	12	10	6	1	0
TOTAL	326	29	4	7	10	30	42	70	76	52	6	0
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	8.9%	1.2%	2.1%	3.1%	9.2%	12.9%	21.5%	23.3%	16.0%	1.8%	0.0%

Note: Age calculated at date of disposition. The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Chapter 3 - Juvenile Justice Trends

Overview

As Pennsylvania systematically integrates data-driven policies and practices at every stage of the juvenile justice system, stakeholders continually track the performance and outcomes of such activities to ensure they are promoting positive outcomes for youth. These metrics provide a clear picture of the impact of various initiatives on key justice measures, such as the crime rate and recidivism.

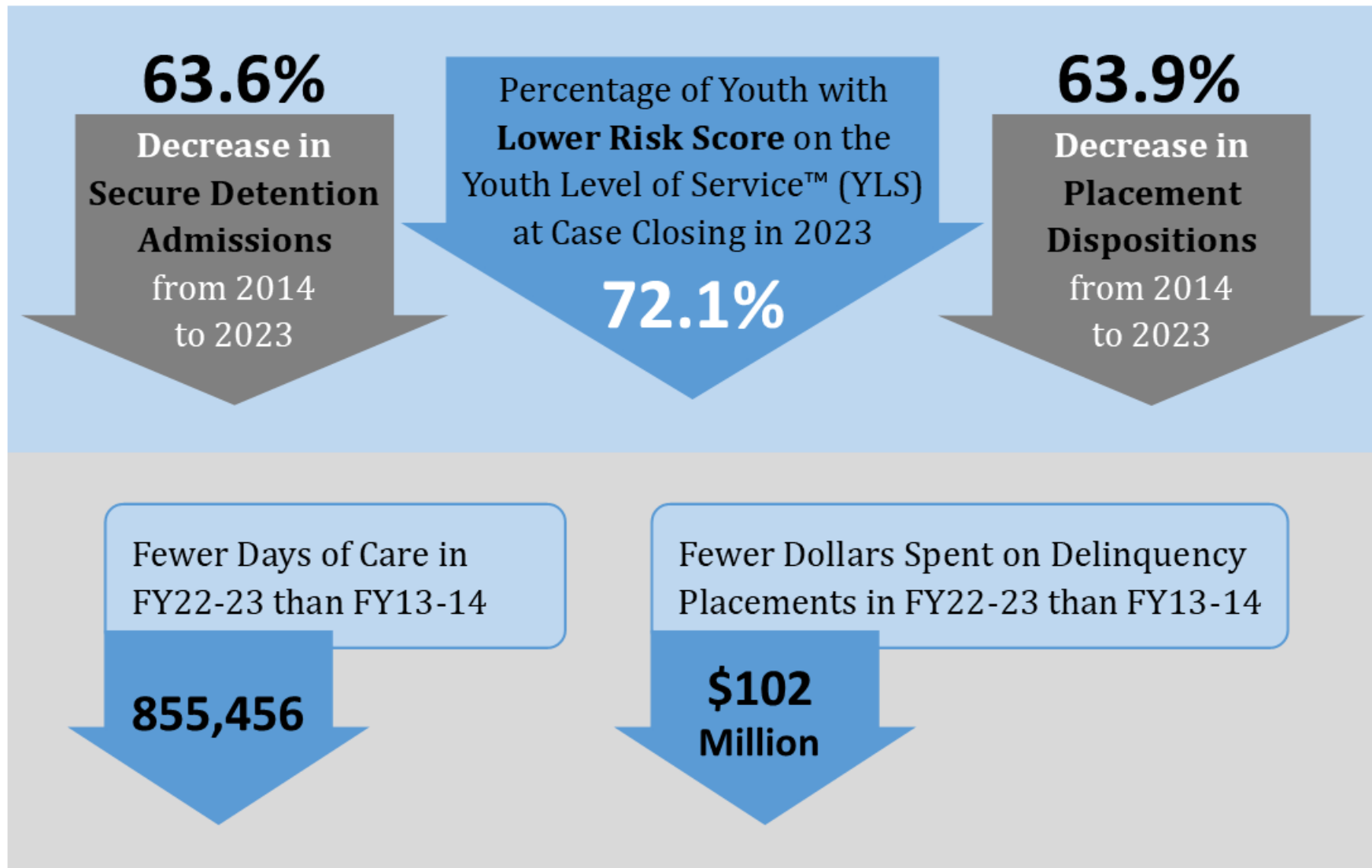
In this chapter, longitudinal data are presented to demonstrate long-term changes over time at several key decision points throughout the system, including arrest, written allegation, secure detention, disposition, and placement. While Chapters 1 and 2 of this report include five years of trend data, this chapter includes 10 years to allow for a more robust analysis of change over time.

This chapter also provides a summary of the impact of the juvenile justice system on Pennsylvania's youth, as measured by the change in the youths' risk level and score on the YLS from the initial assessment to the closing assessment, as well as recidivism. The figures in this chapter related to these two measures only provide a small snapshot of these important juvenile justice system outcomes. The reader is encouraged to visit the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission website to review the 2023 Outcome Measures Report and the various recidivism studies: [Outcome Measures Report](#) and [Recidivism Report](#).

In addition to drawing upon data retrieved from the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS), this section also utilizes data collected by the Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (arrest figures); the United States Census Bureau (juvenile population figures); the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth, and Families (delinquency placement days of care and expenditures); and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (recidivism rates). Given the variety of external sources utilized for the figures in this chapter, county-level statistics are not available in the Appendix.

Finally, the reader should be cautioned that, beginning in 2020, figures in this chapter were likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key Juvenile Justice Trends

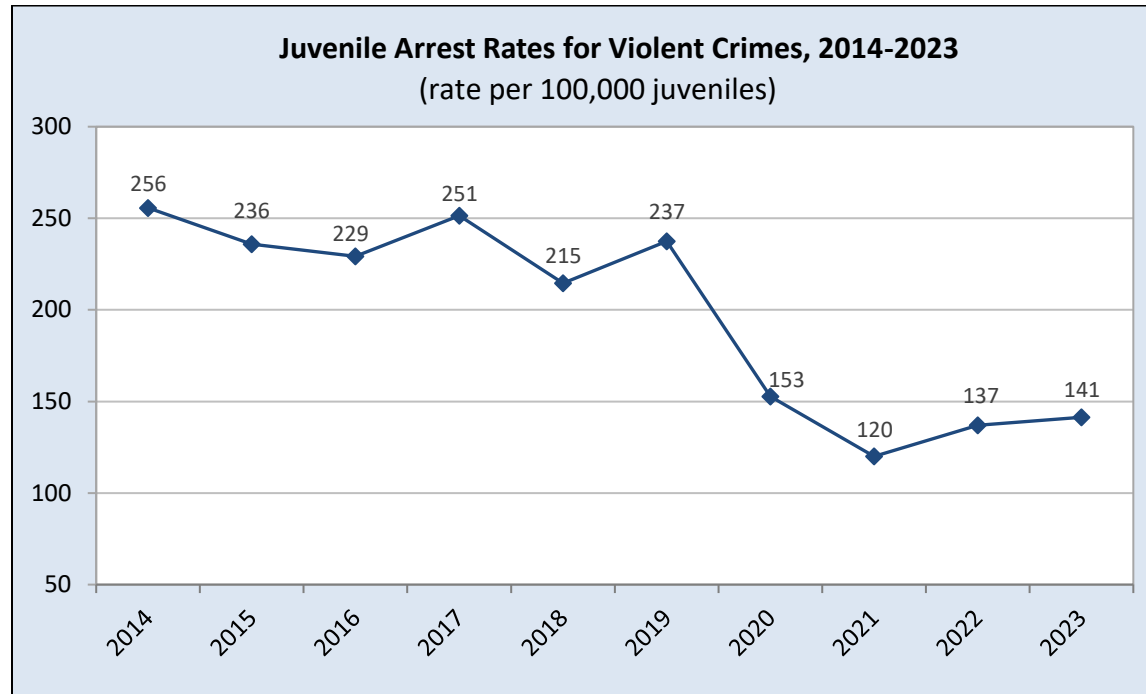


Section 1: Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes

1. The arrest data in this section was retrieved from the Pennsylvania State Police's Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR). These figures are available online at <https://www.ucr.pa.gov/PAUCRSPUBLIC>.
2. The juvenile population information used to calculate the arrest rate was retrieved from the United States Census Bureau. Before the *2022 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Report*, population figures were retrieved from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. From the 2022 report forward, population figures are now retrieved from the United States Census Bureau. As such, the reader is cautioned when comparing population figures in the 2022 and 2023 reports to previous Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Reports. At the time of publication of this report, the United States Census Bureau had not yet published 2023 population figures. Consequently, 2022 population figures were utilized, which can be retrieved here: <https://data.census.gov>.
3. The unit of count for this section of the report is based on an arrest. Any one youth may be involved in a number of arrests within a calendar year. An arrest does not automatically result in a written allegation to the juvenile justice system. In addition, a youth may be referred to the juvenile justice system without being arrested. Finally, a youth may be arrested on more than one occasion and receive only one written allegation to the juvenile justice system. Therefore, the reader is cautioned NOT to attempt to interpret arrests as the number of youth who are referred to the juvenile justice system or the number of offenses.
4. Arrests in this section occurred between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2023.
5. Only the most serious offense is captured in the arrest data.
6. Data for this report were compiled from the Pennsylvania State Police's Uniform Crime Reporting System and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on May 10, 2023. Any changes to those systems after this date will not be included in these statistics. The numbers published in this report, therefore, may not reflect current numbers within the respective systems.
7. For the purposes of this report, violent crime includes the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
8. The violent crime arrest rate per 100,000 youth is calculated by dividing the total number of arrests for violent crimes by the total number of juveniles aged 10–17 in the state, then multiplying the resulting figure by 100,000.

Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes, 2014-2023

Between 2014 and 2023, the juvenile arrest rate for violent crime decreased 44.7%, from 256 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2014 to 141 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2023. The violent crime arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles increased 3.2% from 2022 to 2023.



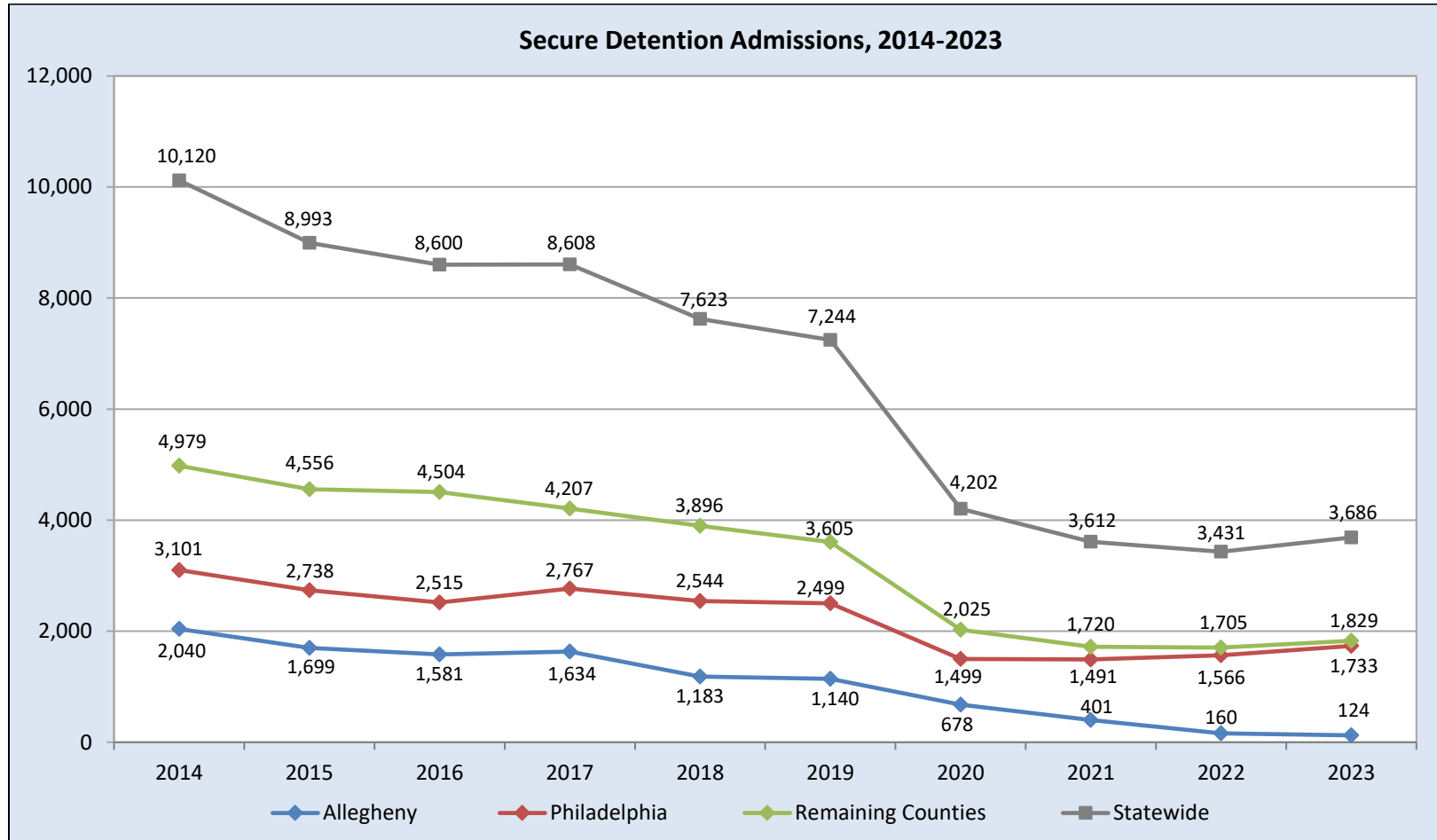
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission from the Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reports and the United States Census Bureau.

Section 2: Secure Detention

1. Beginning in 2019, the detention data contained in this report was extracted from PaJCMS. Prior to 2019, this data was extracted from the secure detention database at the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research, which was populated with information reported directly from juvenile detention centers each month.
2. When interpreting the data contained in these tables, the reader should note the following:
 - The unit of count is the admission of a juvenile to a secure detention center.
 - A juvenile who is admitted to a secure detention center and subsequently transferred to another secure detention center without release is counted as two admissions.
3. Secure detention admissions in this section occurred between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2023.
4. Please review page 19 of this report for additional notes on the secure detention data.

Secure Detention Admissions, 2014–2023

As noted earlier in this report, secure detention admissions have declined 49.1% statewide since 2019. Since 2014, however, secure detention admissions declined 63.6%. There were 6,434 fewer secure detention admissions in 2023 compared to 2014. Allegheny County detention admissions decreased by 93.9% from 2014 to 2023, and Philadelphia County admissions decreased 44.1% during the same time period. Overall statewide admissions, excluding Allegheny and Philadelphia, decreased by 63.3% from 2014 to 2023.



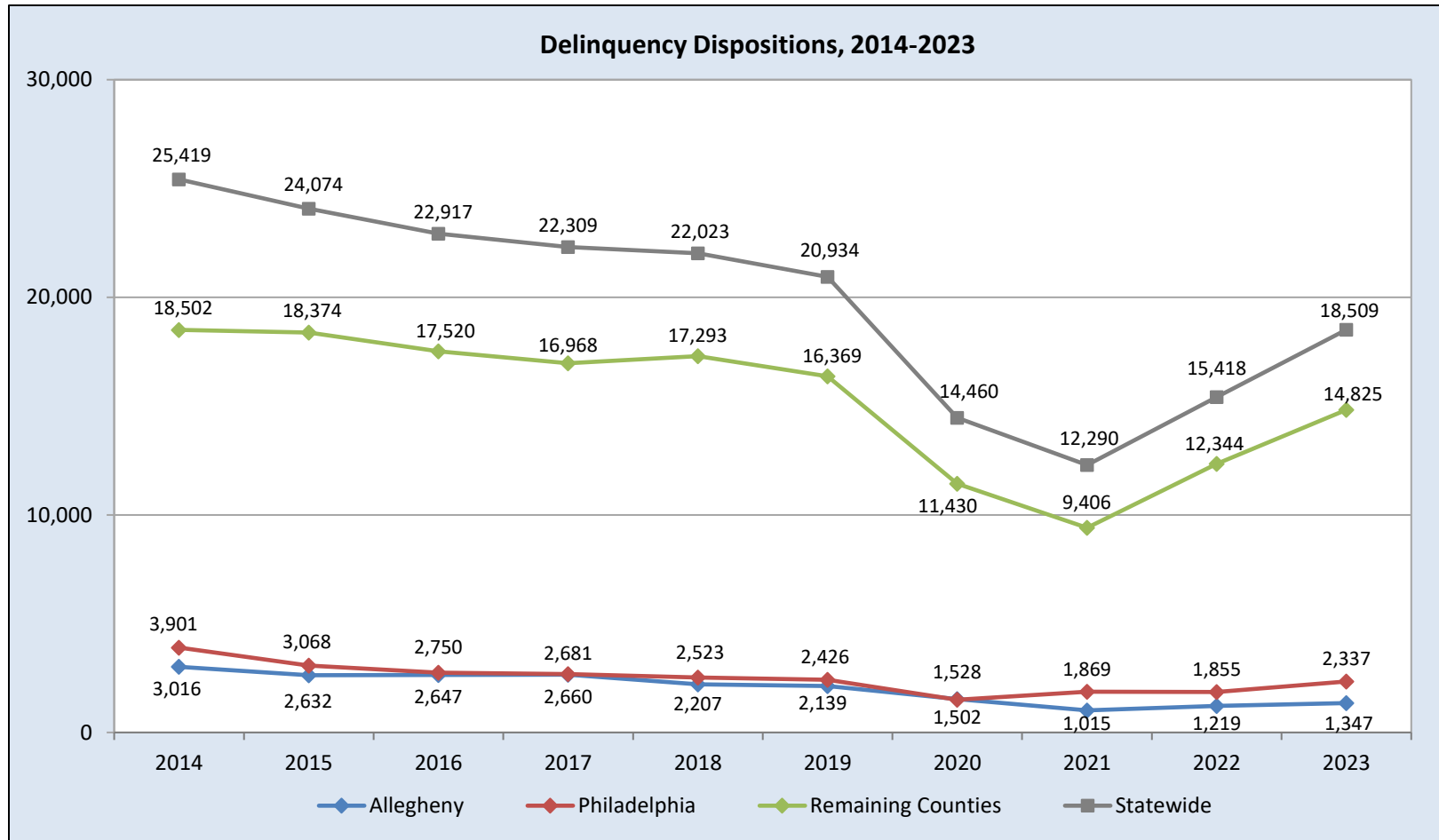
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Section 3: Delinquency Dispositions

1. The unit of count for this section of the report is the disposition. A disposition is defined as an allegation of delinquency disposed of by the juvenile probation department and/or the court. Any one youth may be involved in a number of dispositions within a calendar year containing multiple allegations. In addition, a youth may be referred on more than one occasion and receive only one disposition. Therefore, the reader is cautioned NOT to attempt to interpret dispositions as the number of youth who are processed by the court or the number of offenses.
2. Dispositions in this section occurred between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2023.
3. The juvenile population information used to calculate the percentage of juvenile population receiving delinquency dispositions was retrieved from the United States Census Bureau. Before the *2022 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Report*, population figures were retrieved from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. From the 2022 report forward, population figures are now retrieved from the United States Census Bureau. As such, the reader is cautioned when comparing population figures in the 2022 and 2023 reports to previous Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Reports. At the time of publication of this report, the United States Census Bureau had not yet published 2023 population figures. Consequently, 2022 population figures were utilized, which can be retrieved here: <https://data.census.gov>.
4. Please review page 28 of this report for additional notes on the delinquency disposition data.

Delinquency Dispositions, 2014-2023

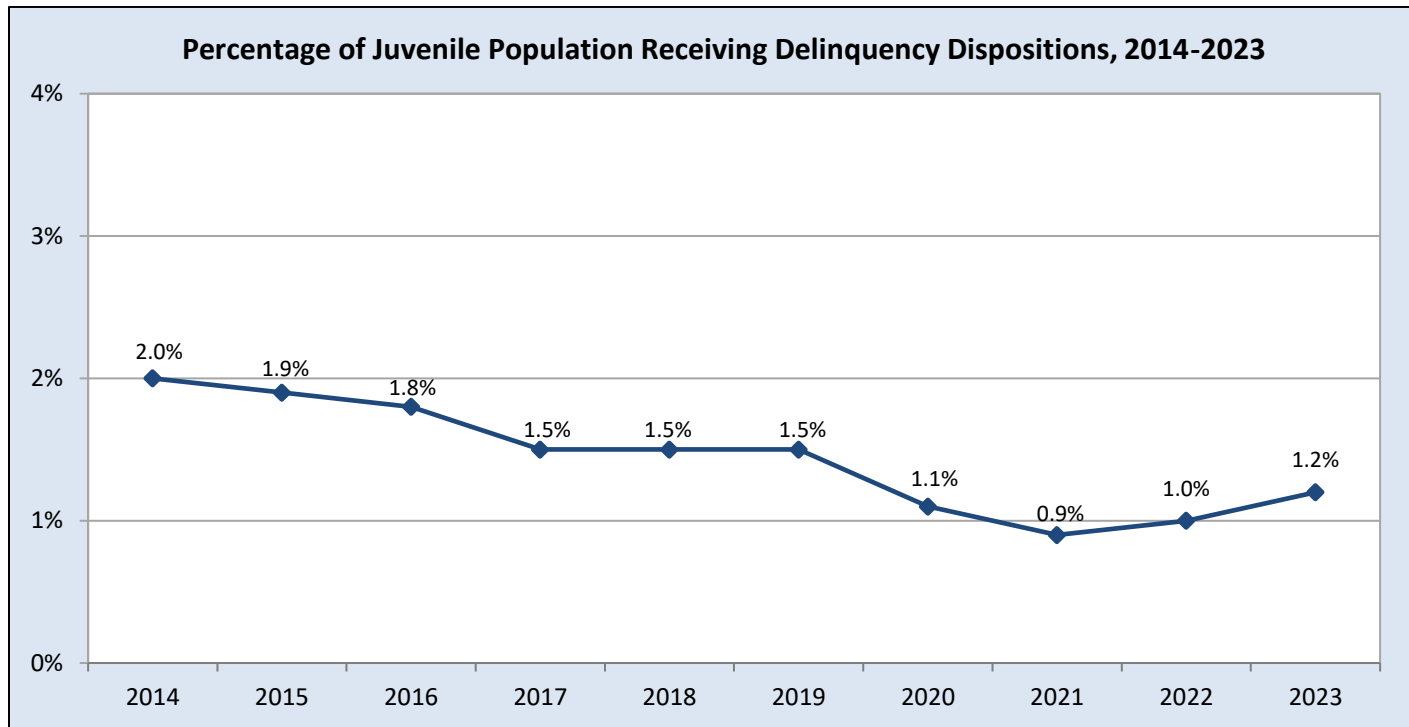
As reported in Chapter 2 of this report, delinquency dispositions decreased 11.6% statewide between 2019 and 2023. Since 2014, however, statewide delinquency dispositions decreased 27.2%. In Allegheny County, delinquency dispositions decreased 55.3% in this time period, and in Philadelphia County, delinquency dispositions decreased 40.1%. In the remaining counties, delinquency dispositions decreased 19.9%. Statewide, there were 6,910 fewer dispositions in 2023 compared to 2014.



Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Percentage of Juvenile Population Receiving Delinquency Dispositions, 2014-2023

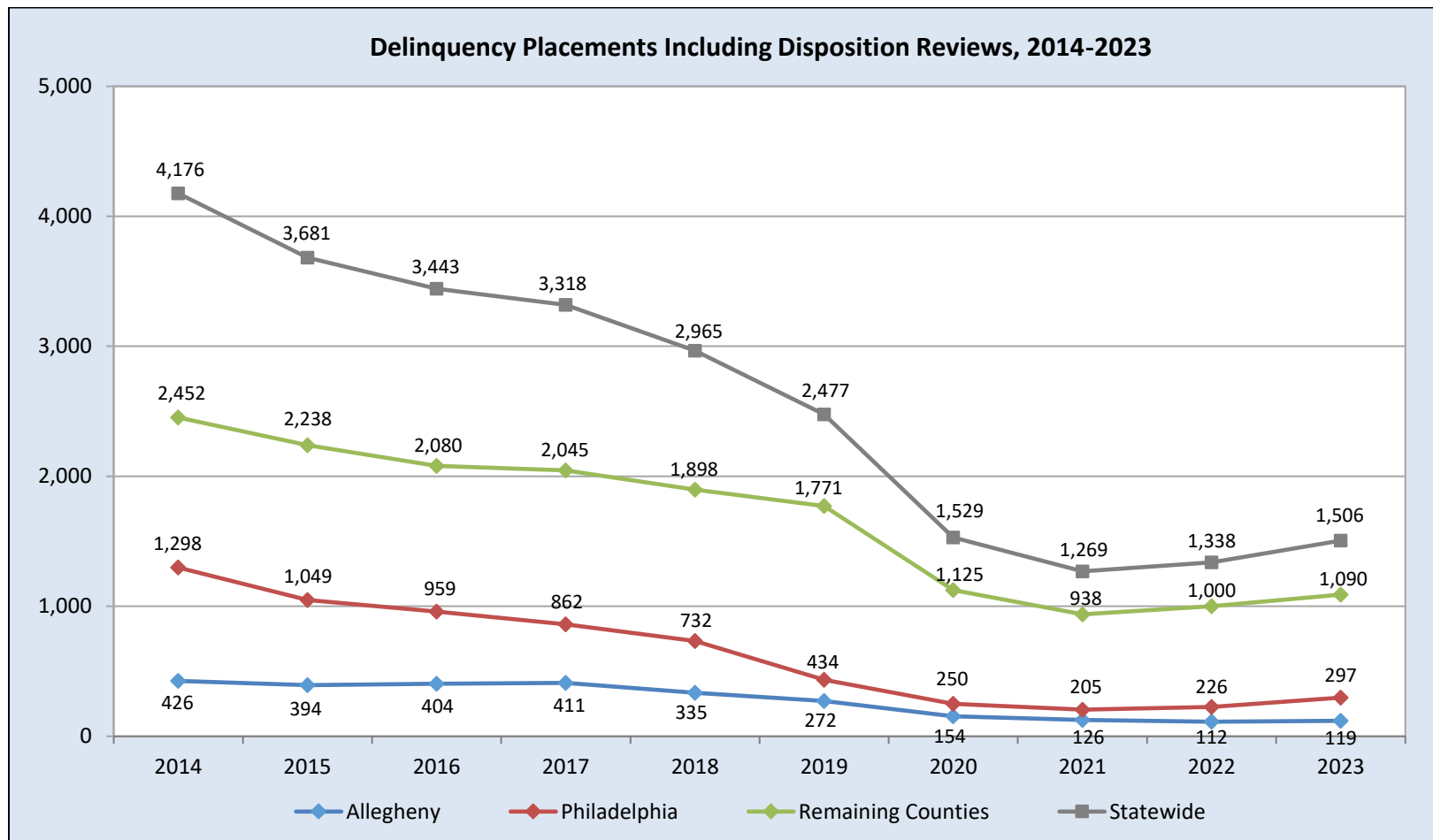
It is also important to determine the reduction of dispositions when accounting for changes in the youth population. This determination is accomplished by calculating the percentage of the juvenile population that received a delinquency disposition. In Chapter 2 of this report, it was noted that between 2019 and 2023, the rate of juvenile delinquency dispositions as a percent of the Pennsylvania juvenile population declined by 20%, from 1.5% to 1.2%. Between 2014 and 2023, the Pennsylvania delinquency disposition rate per juvenile population declined by 40.0%, from 2.0% to 1.2%.



Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and the United States Census Bureau.

Delinquency Placements, 2014-2023

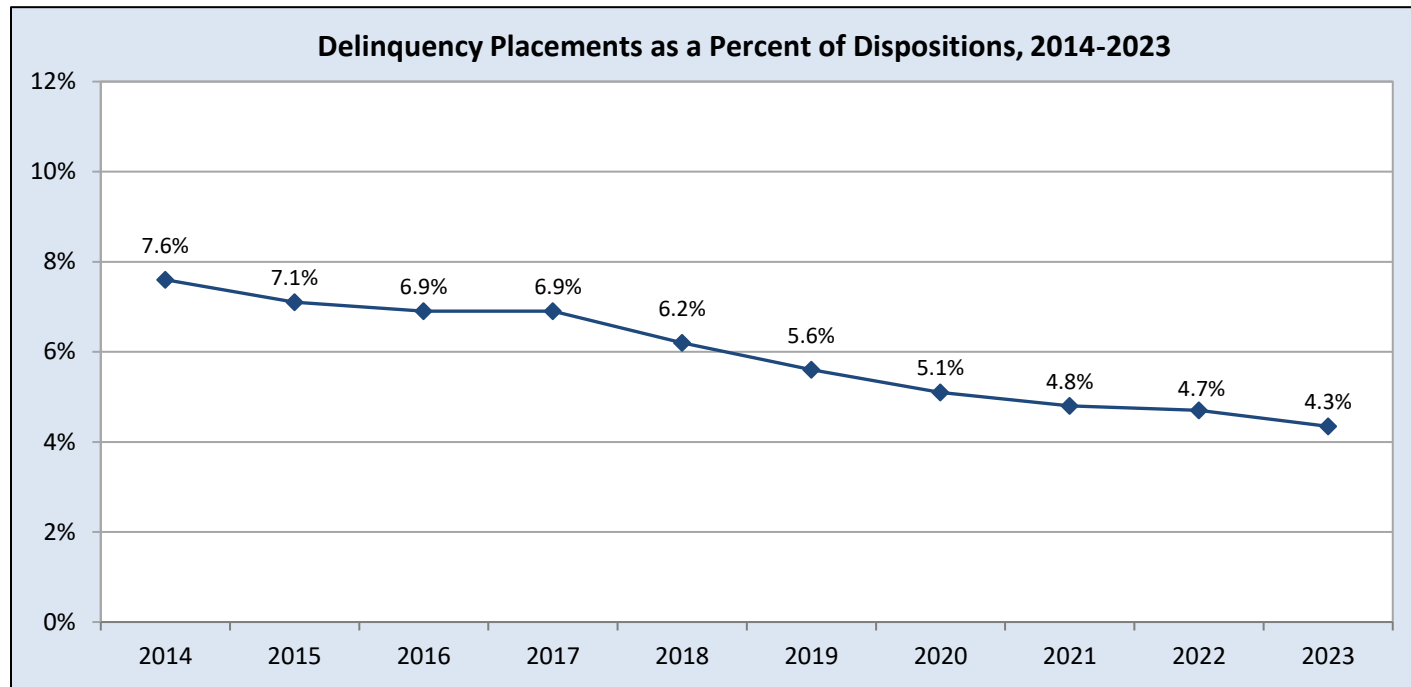
Delinquency placements are one of the most severe and costly dispositions that a youth can receive from the juvenile justice system and are typically reserved for the most serious types of offenses. As reported in Chapter 2 of this report, juvenile delinquency placements decreased 39.2% between 2019 and 2023. Between 2014 and 2023, however, delinquency placements decreased 63.9%. Statewide, there were 2,670 fewer delinquency placements in 2023 compared to 2014.



Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Delinquency Placements as a Percent of Dispositions, 2014-2023

It is important to determine the reduction of placement dispositions when accounting for changes in the total number of overall dispositions. This determination is accomplished by calculating the percentage of total dispositions that resulted in a placement disposition. As previously shown in this report, between 2019 and 2023, delinquency placements as a percentage of total dispositions decreased 23.2%. From 2014-2023, however, juvenile delinquency placements as a percent of dispositions decreased 42.8%, from 7.6% of all dispositions in 2014 to 4.3% of all dispositions in 2023.



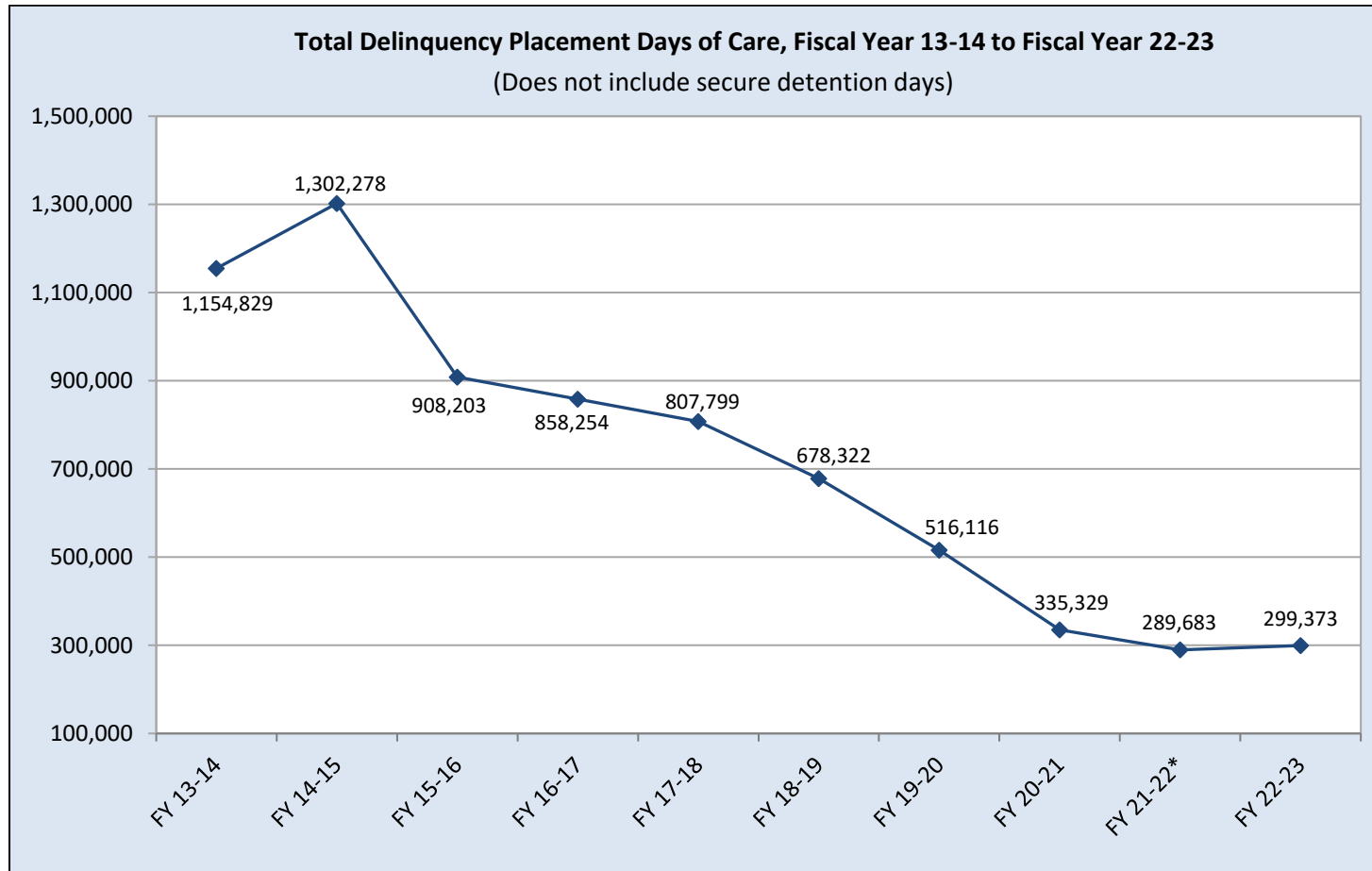
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Section 4: Delinquency Placement Days of Care and Delinquency Expenditures

1. The information for this section was provided to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission by the Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth, and Families (OCYF). This information is compiled during the annual Needs-Based Plan and Budget process.
2. For the purposes of this report, days of care are defined as the total number of days that youth spent outside their home while in residential placement.
3. Detention days of care and expenditures are excluded from these figures.
4. Please note that data are presented in fiscal year, not calendar year.
5. The data contained in this section are from FY13-14 through FY22-23.

Total Delinquency Placement Days of Care, Fiscal Year 13-14 to Fiscal Year 22-23

As noted in Section 3 of this Chapter, delinquency placement dispositions were down 63.9% since 2014. Between FY13-14 and FY22-23, placement days of care decreased 74.1%. There were 855,456 fewer days of care in FY22-23 than FY13-14.

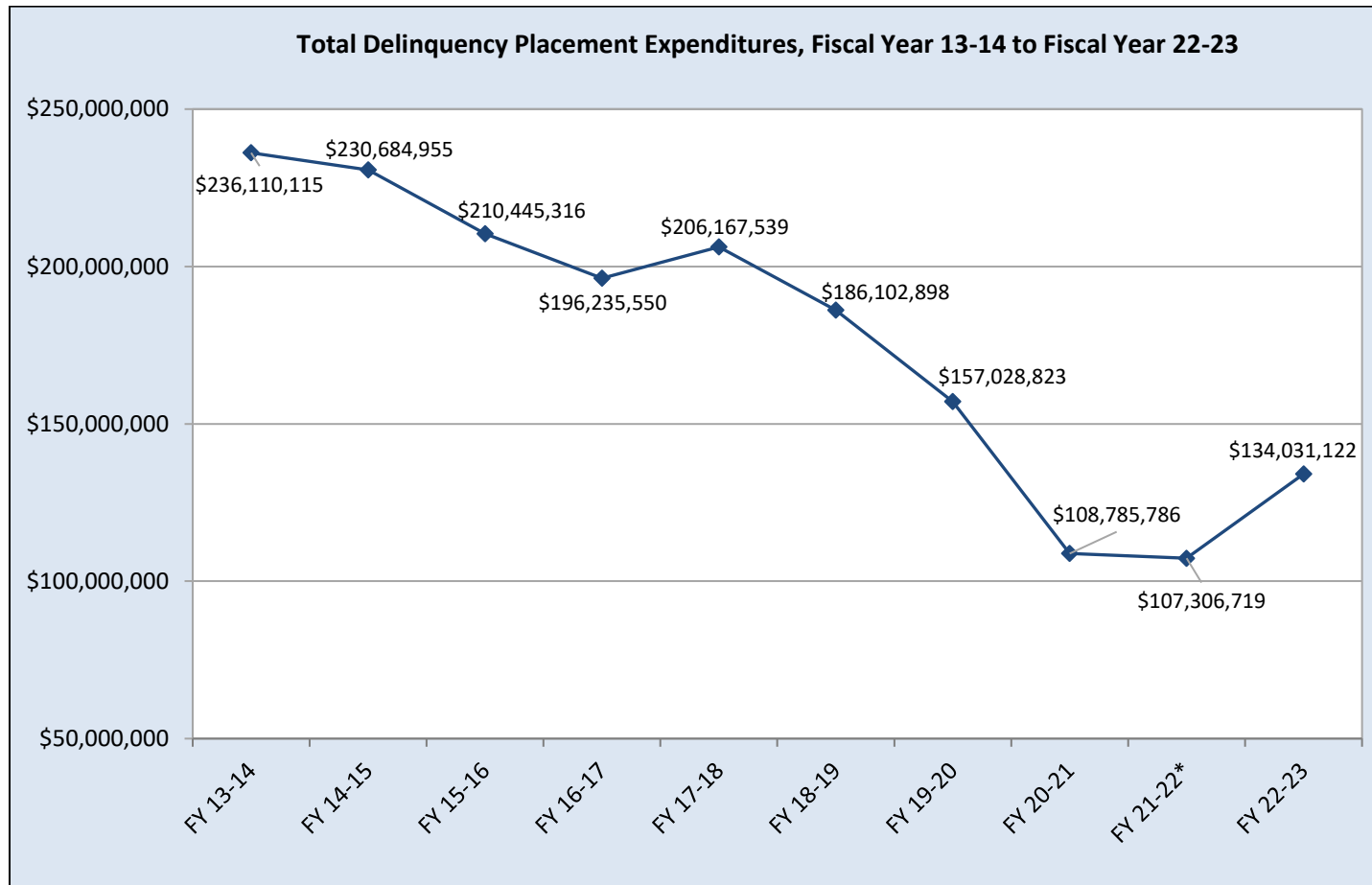


Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission from the Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth, and Families.

*Total delinquency placement days of care for FY21-22 have been updated to reflect modifications made to the Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth, and Families' figures.

Total Delinquency Placement Expenditures, Fiscal Year 13-14 to Fiscal Year 22-23

With such large decreases in both the total number of placement dispositions and the total days of care since 2014, Pennsylvania has also spent significantly less on delinquency placement expenditures (excluding secure detention expenditures). Specifically, juvenile delinquency placement expenditures declined by 43.2% from FY13-14 through FY22-23. In FY22-23, \$102,078,993 less was spent on delinquency placements compared to FY13-14.



Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission from the Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth, and Families.

*Total delinquency placement days of care for FY21-22 have been updated to reflect modifications made to the Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth, and Families' figures.

Section 5: Juvenile Justice System Outcomes: Risk Reduction and Recidivism

Risk Reduction

As noted in Chapter 1, the use of the YLS is the cornerstone of Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES). The YLS is an actuarial risk assessment tool used for juvenile offenders. In addition to being administered at the time they enter the juvenile justice system, best practice also dictates that juveniles be reassessed at regular intervals while under juvenile court supervision and again at the time of case closure. Changes in scores between the juvenile’s initial YLS assessment and the juvenile’s case closing YLS assessment serve as one indicator of the impact of a juvenile’s involvement in the juvenile justice system. Therefore, decreases in risk scores indicate a positive outcome for the juvenile.

1. The unit of count for this analysis is a juvenile with a case closed from a Pennsylvania juvenile probation department who had outcome measures completed.
2. Only juveniles with both an initial YLS assessment and a case closing YLS assessment captured in the PaJCMS were included in these figures.
3. The figures in this chapter are for youth closed between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023.
4. For more information on this risk reduction measure, please see the 2023 Outcome Measures Report: [Outcome Measures Report](#).

Recidivism

Recidivism is another measure utilized by stakeholders to determine the impact of a juvenile's involvement in the juvenile justice system. One of the main tenets of the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) mission of the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system is that youth should leave the system with the tools to become law-abiding citizens. Determining the youth's return to criminal behavior (recidivism) is one way to calculate the degree to which this BARJ goal is met.

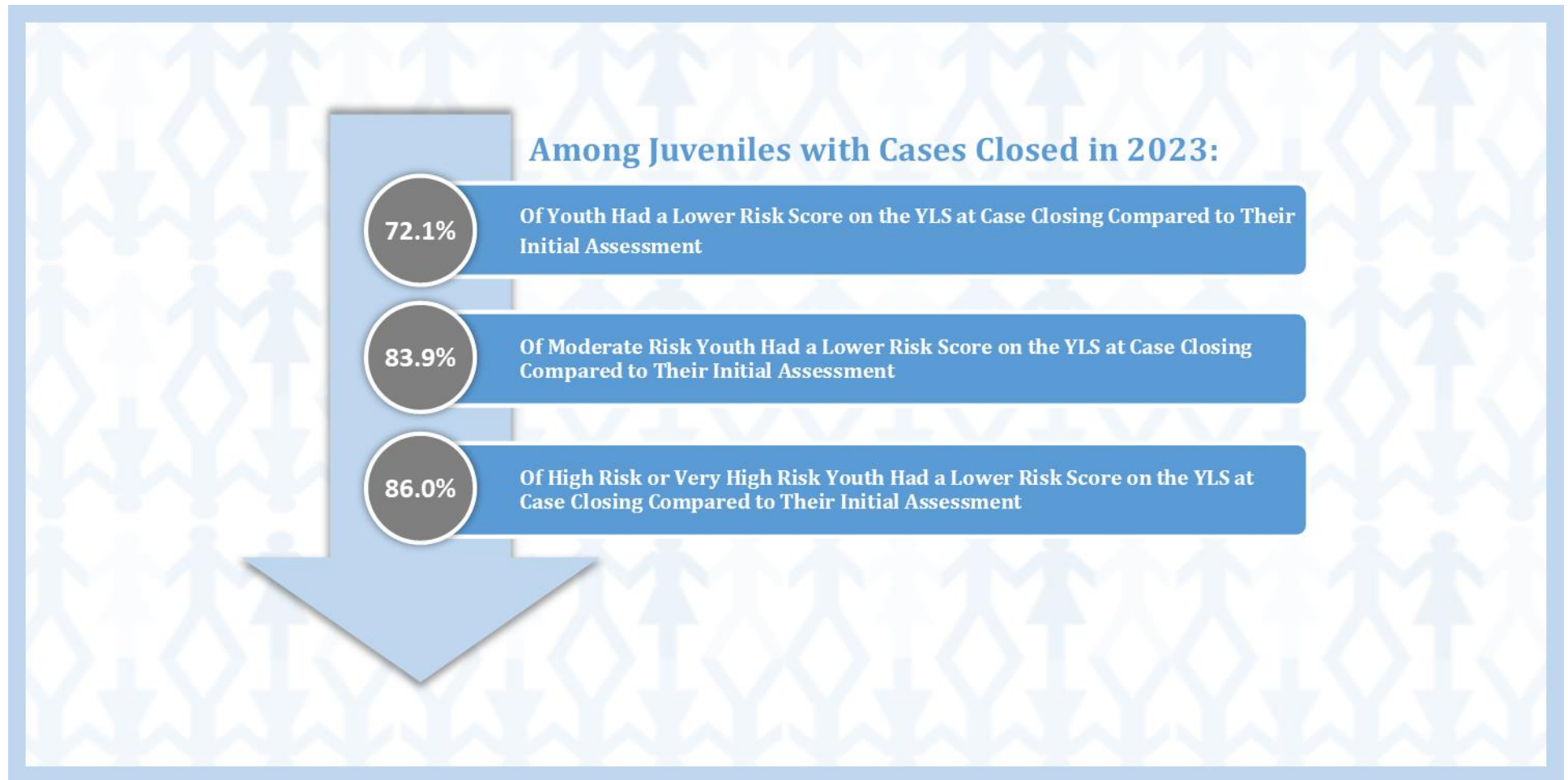
Since the beginning of the implementation of the JJSES, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission has tracked the recidivism rates of all youth with cases closed from the juvenile justice system. These analyses serve two purposes. First, since the core premise of the JJSES is that recidivism rates can be reduced through the implementation of evidence-based practices, these analyses establish an ongoing, consistent recidivism benchmark. Second, these analyses allow stakeholders to examine differences between recidivists and non-recidivists in terms of demographics, risk level, disposition history, and other key variables to identify factors most closely associated with recidivism in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system.

A benchmark recidivism rate pre-JJSES implementation was established using years 2007 through 2010. Since then, the recidivism rates of youth closed for services from years 2011 through 2020 have been analyzed.

1. The unit of count for this analysis is a juvenile who was closed from a Pennsylvania juvenile probation department who had been under some form of juvenile justice supervision. Any one youth may have a number of arrests, written allegations, and dispositions at the time of their case closing.
2. Recidivism rates in this section were based on youth who were closed from juvenile probation departments between January 1, 2007, and December 31, 2020.
3. For the purposes of this report, recidivism is defined as: a subsequent delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court for either a misdemeanor or felony offense within two years of case closure.
4. Subsequent adjudication of delinquency information was retrieved from the PaJCMS. Subsequent conviction information was provided by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts.
5. The recidivism rate is calculated by dividing the total number of youth with a subsequent delinquency adjudication in juvenile court or conviction in criminal court for either a misdemeanor or felony offense within two years of case closure by the total number of juveniles closed.
6. For more information on recidivism in Pennsylvania, please review the Recidivism Report on the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission website: [Recidivism Report](#).

Risk Reduction as Measured by the Change in Youth Level of Service Score

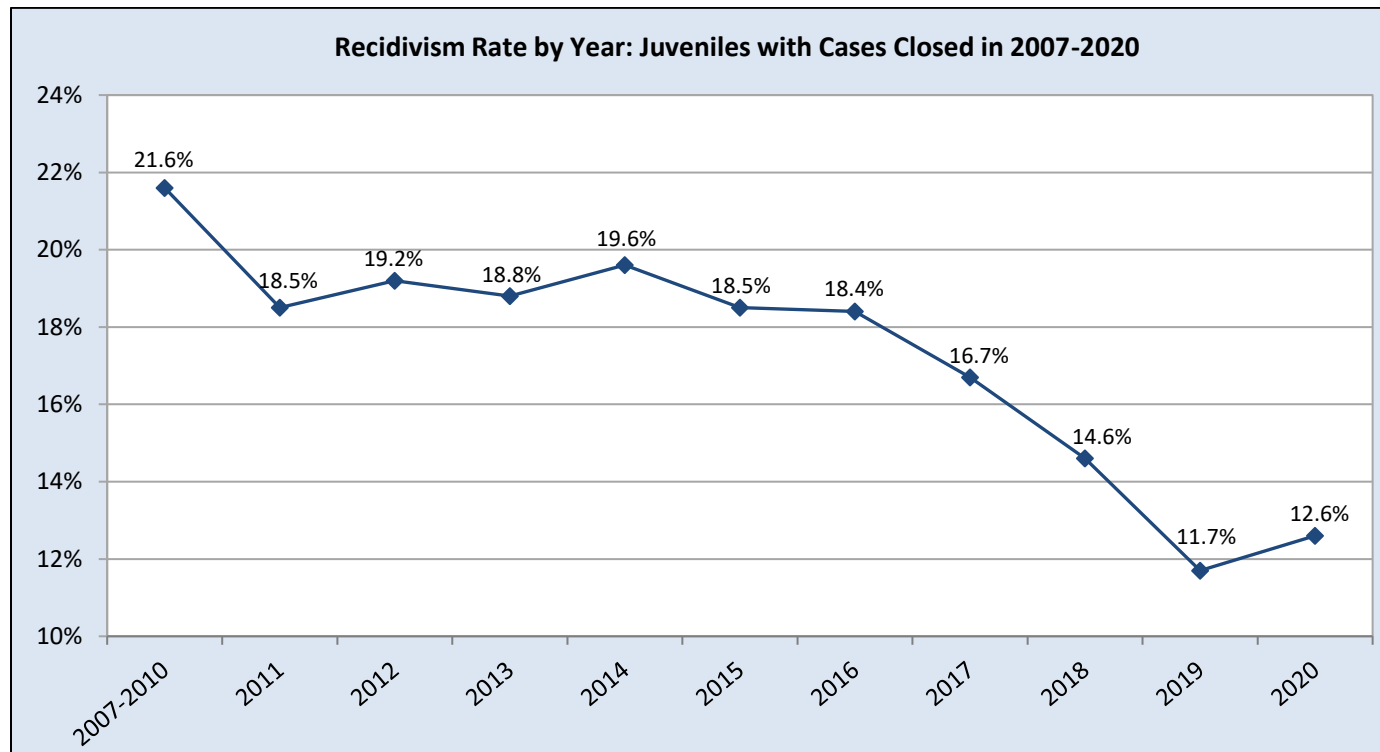
In 2023, among all youth closed from juvenile probation departments who had both an initial YLS score and a case closing YLS score, 72.1% had a lower risk to reoffend score at case closing compared to their initial assessment. Among just those youth identified as moderate risk to reoffend on their initial assessment, 83.9% had a lower risk to reoffend score at case closing. Finally, among just those youth identified as high/very high risk to reoffend on their initial assessment, 86.0% had a lower risk to reoffend score at case closing.



Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Recidivism Rate by Year: Juveniles with Cases Closed in 2007-2020

In the benchmark years of 2007-2010, the statewide recidivism rate was 21.6%. This figure dropped to 18.5% in 2011 and remained relatively consistent through 2016. Starting with juveniles whose cases were closed in 2017, the recidivism rate began to decrease. The Pennsylvania recidivism rate increased from 11.7% in 2019 to 12.6% in 2020.



Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts.

County Class and Population

COUNTY	CLASS	TOTAL POPULATION	JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17
PHILADELPHIA	1	1,786,362	179,494
ALLEGHENY	2	1,263,922	107,132
BUCKS	2A	669,988	68,788
DELAWARE	2A	592,353	61,269
LANCASTER	2A	592,043	65,319
MONTGOMERY	2A	884,630	90,746
BERKS	3	499,708	55,535
CHESTER	3	560,869	62,947
CUMBERLAND	3	268,957	26,182
DAUPHIN	3	305,668	32,098
ERIE	3	279,041	28,204
LACKAWANNA	3	227,905	23,230
LEHIGH	3	442,907	50,647
LUZERNE	3	363,576	35,837
NORTHAMPTON	3	344,774	36,046
WESTMORELAND	3	357,077	31,779
YORK	3	479,642	52,241
BEAVER	4	169,717	15,335
BUTLER	4	196,170	18,141
CAMBRIA	4	134,668	12,915
CENTRE	4	161,124	10,795
FAYETTE	4	129,556	11,398
FRANKLIN	4	161,064	16,250

COUNTY	CLASS	TOTAL POPULATION	JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17
MONROE	4	185,614	18,689
SCHUYLKILL	4	148,718	14,658
WASHINGTON	4	211,785	18,289
ADAMS	5	108,600	10,817
BLAIR	5	123,453	11,800
LAWRENCE	5	86,679	8,441
LEBANON	5	159,259	18,125
LYCOMING	5	115,508	10,889
MERCER	5	111,774	10,441
NORTHUMBERLAND	5	94,011	8,562
ARMSTRONG	6	65,896	5,806
BEDFORD	6	48,017	4,148
BRADFORD	6	60,693	6,271
CARBON	6	67,543	6,971
CLARION	6	37,735	3,351
CLEARFIELD	6	81,294	7,038
CLINTON	6	38,280	3,633
COLUMBIA	6	66,173	5,957
CRAWFORD	6	84,706	8,171
ELK	6	31,019	2,953
GREENE	6	36,078	3,246
HUNTINGDON	6	44,654	3,725
INDIANA	6	84,086	7,088

COUNTY	CLASS	TOTAL POPULATION	JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17
JEFFERSON	6	44,544	4,364
MCKEAN	6	40,820	3,841
MIFFLIN	6	46,788	4,841
PERRY	6	46,593	4,617
PIKE	6	63,554	5,832
SOMERSET	6	74,337	6,441
SUSQUEHANNA	6	38,865	3,569
TIOGA	6	41,496	3,698
VENANGO	6	50,877	4,691
WARREN	6	38,807	3,623
WAYNE	6	52,631	4,113
JUNIATA	7	24,212	2,376
SNYDER	7	40,428	4,081
UNION	7	43,892	4,045
WYOMING	7	26,570	2,450
CAMERON	8	4,569	357
FOREST	8	7,266	308
FULTON	8	14,657	1,432
MONTOUR	8	18,437	1,707
POTTER	8	16,485	1,633
SULLIVAN	8	5,961	317

Note: United States Census Bureau data was used to calculate population figures in this report. In previous years, these population figures were retrieved from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. As such, the reader is cautioned when comparing population figures in this report to previous Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Reports. At the time of publication of this report, the United States Census Bureau had not yet published 2023 population figures. Consequently, 2022 population figures were utilized, which can be retrieved here: <https://data.census.gov>.

Delinquency Allegations, 2019-2023

The information in this section includes those cases referred to juvenile probation with alleged delinquent offenses. Dispositions involving children alleged to be dependent are not included.

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% CHANGE 2022-2023
ADAMS	154	133	127	177	144	-18.6%
ALLEGHENY	2,259	1,430	1,140	1,386	1,666	20.2%
ARMSTRONG	77	83	61	84	116	38.1%
BEAVER	408	218	253	358	385	7.5%
BEDFORD	43	20	21	49	42	-14.3%
BERKS	854	488	304	428	580	35.5%
BLAIR	333	248	261	346	376	8.7%
BRADFORD	115	53	80	101	103	2.0%
BUCKS	703	451	345	501	739	47.5%
BUTLER	220	153	129	198	256	29.3%
CAMBRIA	306	215	217	296	295	-0.3%
CAMERON	5	4	3	3	15	400.0%
CARBON	73	66	49	78	62	-20.5%
CENTRE	85	72	58	95	102	7.4%
CHESTER	600	449	380	547	584	6.8%
CLARION	71	44	35	57	69	21.1%
CLEARFIELD	84	23	54	57	89	56.1%
CLINTON	84	37	78	167	204	22.2%
COLUMBIA	98	66	83	90	112	24.4%
CRAWFORD	163	173	128	251	227	-9.6%
CUMBERLAND	483	433	368	497	590	18.7%
DAUPHIN	881	652	672	868	902	3.9%
DELAWARE	1,056	597	558	885	1,082	22.3%
ELK	33	42	82	63	77	22.2%
ERIE	593	408	392	655	841	28.4%
FAYETTE	413	337	246	239	310	29.7%
FOREST	10	13	14	11	3	-72.7%
FRANKLIN	342	304	262	439	566	28.9%
FULTON	18	15	10	15	27	80.0%
GREENE	23	18	28	30	30	0.0%
HUNTINGDON	71	45	50	60	39	-35.0%
INDIANA	151	84	101	89	88	-1.1%
JEFFERSON	37	59	37	82	80	-2.4%
JUNIATA	23	34	41	39	33	-15.4%

Appendix 2

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% CHANGE 2022-2023
LACKAWANNA	335	182	207	372	410	10.2%
LANCASTER	952	619	592	833	980	17.6%
LAWRENCE	147	76	67	164	119	-27.4%
LEBANON	167	79	130	125	132	5.6%
LEHIGH	839	429	320	589	702	19.2%
LUZERNE	404	226	248	327	439	34.3%
LYCOMING	339	216	209	293	290	-1.0%
MCKEAN	108	53	50	83	132	59.0%
MERCER	228	170	214	289	309	6.9%
MIFFLIN	71	60	63	93	85	-8.6%
MONROE	221	118	115	231	207	-10.4%
MONTGOMERY	1,060	618	527	780	953	22.2%
MONTOUR	31	22	21	14	30	114.3%
NORTHAMPTON	796	405	456	854	777	-9.0%
NORTHUMBERLAND	282	173	203	278	261	-6.1%
PERRY	76	65	62	66	69	4.5%
PHILADELPHIA	2,664	1,955	1,656	2,004	2,492	24.4%
PIKE	74	43	42	64	67	4.7%
POTTER	27	15	19	15	24	60.0%
SCHUYLKILL	293	132	135	225	284	26.2%
SNYDER	52	55	59	57	55	-3.5%
SOMERSET	63	56	45	57	73	28.1%
SULLIVAN	1	4	2	15	9	-40.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	47	35	43	43	48	11.6%
TIOGA	43	26	48	68	75	10.3%
UNION	20	25	31	46	76	65.2%
VENANGO	117	55	86	110	111	0.9%
WARREN	77	53	76	76	112	47.4%
WASHINGTON	460	261	285	444	391	-11.9%
WAYNE	43	34	43	57	50	-12.3%
WESTMORELAND	591	461	429	559	713	27.5%
WYOMING	36	21	13	36	38	5.6%
YORK	1,191	824	622	968	1,139	17.7%
TOTAL	22,724	15,033	13,785	19,476	22,486	15.5%

Delinquency Allegations as a Percent of Juvenile Population, 2023

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	DELINQUENT JUVENILES	ALLEGATIONS PER JUVENILE RATE	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE ALLEGATIONS	AGE 10-17 POPULATION*	% OF JUV. POP. RECEIVING ALLEGATIONS
ADAMS	144	124	1.16	0.6%	10,817	1.1%
ALLEGHENY	1,666	1,196	1.39	7.4%	107,132	1.1%
ARMSTRONG	116	93	1.25	0.5%	5,806	1.6%
BEAVER	385	284	1.36	1.7%	15,335	1.9%
BEDFORD	42	27	1.56	0.2%	4,148	0.7%
BERKS	580	468	1.24	2.6%	55,535	0.8%
BLAIR	376	266	1.41	1.7%	11,800	2.3%
BRADFORD	103	85	1.21	0.5%	6,271	1.4%
BUCKS	739	597	1.24	3.3%	68,788	0.9%
BUTLER	256	210	1.22	1.1%	18,141	1.2%
CAMBRIA	295	236	1.25	1.3%	12,915	1.8%
CAMERON	15	7	2.14	0.1%	357	2.0%
CARBON	62	55	1.13	0.3%	6,971	0.8%
CENTRE	102	88	1.16	0.5%	10,795	0.8%
CHESTER	584	503	1.16	2.6%	62,947	0.8%
CLARION	69	57	1.21	0.3%	3,351	1.7%
CLEARFIELD	89	76	1.17	0.4%	7,038	1.1%
CLINTON	204	131	1.56	0.9%	3,633	3.6%
COLUMBIA	112	89	1.26	0.5%	5,957	1.5%
CRAWFORD	227	164	1.38	1.0%	8,171	2.0%
CUMBERLAND	590	478	1.23	2.6%	26,182	1.8%
DAUPHIN	902	664	1.36	4.0%	32,098	2.1%
DELAWARE	1,082	844	1.28	4.8%	61,269	1.4%
ELK	77	45	1.71	0.3%	2,953	1.5%
ERIE	841	651	1.29	3.7%	28,204	2.3%
FAYETTE	310	257	1.21	1.4%	11,398	2.3%
FOREST	3	3	1.00	0.0%	308	1.0%
FRANKLIN	566	404	1.40	2.5%	16,250	2.5%
FULTON	27	24	1.13	0.1%	1,432	1.7%
GREENE	30	26	1.15	0.1%	3,246	0.8%
HUNTINGDON	39	37	1.05	0.2%	3,725	1.0%
INDIANA	88	79	1.11	0.4%	7,088	1.1%
JEFFERSON	80	75	1.07	0.4%	4,364	1.7%
JUNIATA	33	29	1.14	0.1%	2,376	1.2%

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	DELINQUENT JUVENILES	ALLEGATIONS PER JUVENILE RATE	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE ALLEGATIONS	AGE 10-17 POPULATION*	% OF JUV. POP. RECEIVING ALLEGATIONS
LACKAWANNA	410	339	1.21	1.8%	23,230	1.5%
LANCASTER	980	662	1.48	4.4%	65,319	1.0%
LAWRENCE	119	102	1.17	0.5%	8,441	1.2%
LEBANON	132	117	1.13	0.6%	18,125	0.6%
LEHIGH	702	561	1.25	3.1%	50,647	1.1%
LUZERNE	439	308	1.43	2.0%	35,837	0.9%
LYCOMING	290	229	1.27	1.3%	10,889	2.1%
MCKEAN	132	112	1.18	0.6%	3,841	2.9%
MERCER	309	251	1.23	1.4%	10,441	2.4%
MIFFLIN	85	71	1.20	0.4%	4,841	1.5%
MONROE	207	173	1.20	0.9%	18,689	0.9%
MONTGOMERY	953	725	1.31	4.2%	90,746	0.8%
MONTOUR	30	30	1.00	0.1%	1,707	1.8%
NORTHAMPTON	777	648	1.20	3.5%	36,046	1.8%
NORTHUMBERLAND	261	198	1.32	1.2%	8,562	2.3%
PERRY	69	62	1.11	0.3%	4,617	1.3%
PHILADELPHIA	2,492	1,919	1.30	11.1%	179,494	1.1%
PIKE	67	61	1.10	0.3%	5,832	1.0%
POTTER	24	23	1.04	0.1%	1,633	1.4%
SCHUYLKILL	284	224	1.27	1.3%	14,658	1.5%
SNYDER	55	51	1.08	0.2%	4,081	1.2%
SOMERSET	73	64	1.14	0.3%	6,441	1.0%
SULLIVAN	9	9	1.00	0.0%	317	2.8%
SUSQUEHANNA	48	41	1.17	0.2%	3,569	1.1%
TIOGA	75	57	1.32	0.3%	3,698	1.5%
UNION	76	55	1.38	0.3%	4,045	1.4%
VENANGO	111	84	1.32	0.5%	4,691	1.8%
WARREN	112	91	1.23	0.5%	3,623	2.5%
WASHINGTON	391	308	1.27	1.7%	18,289	1.7%
WAYNE	50	47	1.06	0.2%	4,113	1.1%
WESTMORELAND	713	540	1.32	3.2%	31,779	1.7%
WYOMING	38	32	1.19	0.2%	2,450	1.3%
YORK	1,139	832	1.37	5.1%	52,241	1.6%
TOTAL	22,486	17,398	1.29	100.0%	1,359,733	1.3%

*United States Census Bureau data was used to calculate population figures in this report. In previous years, these population figures were retrieved from The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. As such, the reader is cautioned when comparing population figures in this report to previous Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Annual Reports. At the time of publication of this report, the United States Census Bureau had not yet published 2023 population figures. Consequently, 2022 population figures were utilized, which can be retrieved here: <https://data.census.gov>.

Delinquency Allegations by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2023

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	STATEWIDE PERCENTAGE	MALE	FEMALE	GENDER UNKNOWN	WHITE NON-HISPANIC	BLACK NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER	UNKNOWN
ADAMS	144	0.6%	114	30	0	95	11	26	6	6
ALLEGHENY	1,666	7.4%	1,231	433	2	487	1,110	25	41	3
ARMSTRONG	116	0.5%	82	34	0	95	11	7	1	2
BEAVER	385	1.7%	269	116	0	200	145	12	28	0
BEDFORD	42	0.2%	37	5	0	40	1	0	0	1
BERKS	580	2.6%	425	155	0	179	128	251	21	1
BLAIR	376	1.7%	276	100	0	282	82	8	4	0
BRADFORD	103	0.5%	78	25	0	93	4	5	0	1
BUCKS	739	3.3%	551	188	0	367	204	123	35	10
BUTLER	256	1.1%	185	71	0	172	54	6	12	12
CAMBRIA	295	1.3%	192	103	0	147	119	9	19	1
CAMERON	15	0.1%	12	3	0	14	0	0	1	0
CARBON	62	0.3%	44	18	0	39	6	12	0	5
CENTRE	102	0.5%	78	24	0	75	20	2	5	0
CHESTER	584	2.6%	435	149	0	218	236	116	8	6
CLARION	69	0.3%	45	24	0	56	7	6	0	0
CLEARFIELD	89	0.4%	68	21	0	85	4	0	0	0
CLINTON	204	0.9%	123	81	0	179	14	2	9	0
COLUMBIA	112	0.5%	94	18	0	88	5	15	4	0
CRAWFORD	227	1.0%	181	46	0	194	14	0	18	1
CUMBERLAND	590	2.6%	432	158	0	277	149	101	62	1
DAUPHIN	902	4.0%	685	217	0	188	512	124	73	5
DELAWARE	1,082	4.8%	854	228	0	182	712	56	68	64
ELK	77	0.3%	51	26	0	70	5	0	1	1
ERIE	841	3.7%	566	275	0	311	329	88	108	5
FAYETTE	310	1.4%	226	83	1	204	90	2	8	6
FOREST	3	0.0%	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
FRANKLIN	566	2.5%	409	157	0	282	117	91	34	42
FULTON	27	0.1%	20	7	0	25	1	0	1	0
GREENE	30	0.1%	16	13	1	22	1	0	2	5
HUNTINGDON	39	0.2%	32	7	0	30	6	2	1	0
INDIANA	88	0.4%	66	22	0	59	16	0	4	9
JEFFERSON	80	0.4%	63	17	0	73	4	1	2	0
JUNIATA	33	0.1%	30	3	0	29	0	4	0	0

Appendix 4

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	STATEWIDE PERCENTAGE	MALE	FEMALE	GENDER UNKNOWN	WHITE NON-HISPANIC	BLACK NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER	UNKNOWN
LACKAWANNA	410	1.8%	314	96	0	153	131	97	28	1
LANCASTER	980	4.4%	717	263	0	306	264	351	39	20
LAWRENCE	119	0.5%	79	40	0	68	30	9	11	1
LEBANON	132	0.6%	105	27	0	67	10	48	6	1
LEHIGH	702	3.1%	458	244	0	112	156	399	24	11
LUZERNE	439	2.0%	326	112	1	158	151	89	33	8
LYCOMING	290	1.3%	205	85	0	143	132	4	9	2
MCKEAN	132	0.6%	90	41	1	85	10	4	6	27
MERCER	309	1.4%	232	77	0	198	96	5	6	4
MIFFLIN	85	0.4%	57	28	0	71	3	7	4	0
MONROE	207	0.9%	140	67	0	91	70	40	5	1
MONTGOMERY	953	4.2%	706	247	0	218	572	126	26	11
MONTOUR	30	0.1%	23	7	0	21	4	3	2	0
NORTHAMPTON	777	3.5%	479	298	0	277	239	249	3	9
NORTHUMBERLAND	261	1.2%	179	82	0	186	36	32	1	6
PERRY	69	0.3%	52	17	0	55	13	1	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	2,492	11.1%	2,058	434	0	123	1,857	362	123	27
PIKE	67	0.3%	37	30	0	36	8	15	2	6
POTTER	24	0.1%	16	8	0	22	0	2	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	284	1.3%	183	101	0	171	41	66	4	2
SNYDER	55	0.2%	42	13	0	35	13	4	1	2
SOMERSET	73	0.3%	54	19	0	58	5	0	2	8
SULLIVAN	9	0.0%	9	0	0	3	3	3	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	48	0.2%	42	6	0	37	1	7	1	2
TIOGA	75	0.3%	56	19	0	64	8	1	1	1
UNION	76	0.3%	59	17	0	50	11	13	2	0
VENANGO	111	0.5%	85	26	0	101	8	0	0	2
WARREN	112	0.5%	80	32	0	107	0	4	1	0
WASHINGTON	391	1.7%	285	106	0	229	129	9	12	12
WAYNE	50	0.2%	41	9	0	35	9	6	0	0
WESTMORELAND	713	3.2%	497	216	0	394	215	21	71	12
WYOMING	38	0.2%	24	14	0	24	3	5	2	4
YORK	1,139	5.1%	791	348	0	526	353	152	27	81
TOTAL	22,486	100.0%	16,493	5,987	6	9,082	8,699	3,229	1,028	448
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	0.0%	73.3%	26.6%	0.03%	40.4%	38.7%	14.4%	4.6%	2.0%

Delinquency Allegations by Source of Allegation, 2023

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	POLICE		MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGE		OTHER JUVENILE COURT		PROBATION		OTHER	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	144	87	60.4%	46	31.9%	10	6.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
ALLEGHENY	1,666	1,134	68.1%	368	22.1%	86	5.2%	0	0.0%	78	4.7%
ARMSTRONG	116	82	70.7%	22	19.0%	11	9.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
BEAVER	385	289	75.1%	86	22.3%	10	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BEDFORD	42	42	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BERKS	580	471	81.2%	55	9.5%	31	5.3%	3	0.5%	20	3.4%
BLAIR	376	220	58.5%	110	29.3%	5	1.3%	0	0.0%	41	10.9%
BRADFORD	103	102	99.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
BUCKS	739	658	89.0%	65	8.8%	15	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
BUTLER	256	180	70.3%	56	21.9%	12	4.7%	0	0.0%	8	3.1%
CAMBRIA	295	224	75.9%	62	21.0%	7	2.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
CAMERON	15	7	46.7%	8	53.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CARBON	62	38	61.3%	9	14.5%	8	12.9%	0	0.0%	7	11.3%
CENTRE	102	102	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHESTER	584	499	85.4%	58	9.9%	25	4.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
CLARION	69	57	82.6%	11	15.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
CLEARFIELD	89	87	97.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.2%
CLINTON	204	61	29.9%	143	70.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA	112	79	70.5%	26	23.2%	7	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CRAWFORD	227	160	70.5%	42	18.5%	25	11.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUMBERLAND	590	491	83.2%	64	10.8%	33	5.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
DAUPHIN	902	813	90.1%	47	5.2%	38	4.2%	0	0.0%	4	0.4%
DELAWARE	1,082	826	76.3%	182	16.8%	68	6.3%	0	0.0%	6	0.6%
ELK	77	34	44.2%	40	51.9%	2	2.6%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%
ERIE	841	803	95.5%	19	2.3%	13	1.5%	1	0.1%	5	0.6%
FAYETTE	310	109	35.2%	118	38.1%	12	3.9%	0	0.0%	71	22.9%
FOREST	3	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	566	219	38.7%	123	21.7%	17	3.0%	0	0.0%	207	36.6%
FULTON	27	27	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GREENE	30	17	56.7%	8	26.7%	2	6.7%	1	3.3%	2	6.7%
HUNTINGDON	39	37	94.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
INDIANA	88	58	65.9%	26	29.5%	4	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
JEFFERSON	80	75	93.8%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	1	1.3%
JUNIATA	33	33	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Appendix 5

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	POLICE		MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGE		OTHER JUVENILE COURT		PROBATION		OTHER	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	410	405	98.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
LANCASTER	980	790	80.6%	164	16.7%	23	2.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
LAWRENCE	119	72	60.5%	35	29.4%	7	5.9%	0	0.0%	5	4.2%
LEBANON	132	131	99.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
LEHIGH	702	525	74.8%	123	17.5%	53	7.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
LUZERNE	439	214	48.7%	170	38.7%	30	6.8%	1	0.2%	24	5.5%
LYCOMING	290	221	76.2%	59	20.3%	9	3.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
MCKEAN	132	96	72.7%	33	25.0%	2	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
MERCER	309	264	85.4%	29	9.4%	13	4.2%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%
MIFFLIN	85	79	92.9%	0	0.0%	6	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MONROE	207	182	87.9%	1	0.5%	21	10.1%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
MONTGOMERY	953	815	85.5%	113	11.9%	9	0.9%	0	0.0%	16	1.7%
MONTOUR	30	28	93.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
NORTHAMPTON	777	690	88.8%	52	6.7%	33	4.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
NORTHUMBERLAND	261	144	55.2%	111	42.5%	6	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PERRY	69	69	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	2,492	2,270	91.1%	0	0.0%	221	8.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
PIKE	67	55	82.1%	7	10.4%	4	6.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%
POTTER	24	22	91.7%	0	0.0%	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	4.2%
SCHUYLKILL	284	196	69.0%	77	27.1%	11	3.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SNYDER	55	28	50.9%	19	34.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	7	12.7%
SOMERSET	73	55	75.3%	12	16.4%	5	6.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
SULLIVAN	9	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	48	28	58.3%	3	6.3%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	16	33.3%
TIOGA	75	62	82.7%	13	17.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UNION	76	42	55.3%	21	27.6%	9	11.8%	0	0.0%	4	5.3%
VENANGO	111	83	74.8%	20	18.0%	7	6.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
WARREN	112	95	84.8%	12	10.7%	0	0.0%	5	4.5%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON	391	161	41.2%	71	18.2%	8	2.0%	1	0.3%	150	38.4%
WAYNE	50	33	66.0%	5	10.0%	4	8.0%	0	0.0%	8	16.0%
WESTMORELAND	713	547	76.7%	135	18.9%	26	3.6%	0	0.0%	5	0.7%
WYOMING	38	24	63.2%	7	18.4%	4	10.5%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%
YORK	1,139	814	71.5%	311	27.3%	5	0.4%	0	0.0%	9	0.8%
TOTAL	22,486	17,373	77.3%	3,399	15.1%	962	4.3%	17	0.1%	735	3.3%

Delinquency Allegations by Age at Offense, 2023

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	10		11		12		13		14	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	144	0	0.0%	7	4.9%	11	7.6%	14	9.7%	18	12.5%
ALLEGHENY	1,666	7	0.4%	16	1.0%	82	4.9%	193	11.6%	281	16.9%
ARMSTRONG	116	3	2.6%	3	2.6%	4	3.4%	24	20.7%	21	18.1%
BEAVER	385	4	1.0%	8	2.1%	21	5.5%	50	13.0%	66	17.1%
BEDFORD	42	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	19.0%	5	11.9%	2	4.8%
BERKS	580	6	1.0%	9	1.6%	25	4.3%	51	8.8%	90	15.5%
BLAIR	376	6	1.6%	15	4.0%	20	5.3%	52	13.8%	67	17.8%
BRADFORD	103	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	3	2.9%	16	15.5%	20	19.4%
BUCKS	739	1	0.1%	5	0.7%	32	4.3%	73	9.9%	99	13.4%
BUTLER	256	5	2.0%	7	2.7%	21	8.2%	39	15.2%	47	18.4%
CAMBRIA	295	6	2.0%	11	3.7%	24	8.1%	37	12.5%	46	15.6%
CAMERON	15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
CARBON	62	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	5	8.1%	4	6.5%	8	12.9%
CENTRE	102	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	5.9%	6	5.9%	14	13.7%
CHESTER	584	2	0.3%	17	2.9%	23	3.9%	61	10.4%	94	16.1%
CLARION	69	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	10	14.5%	17	24.6%
CLEARFIELD	89	2	2.2%	1	1.1%	4	4.5%	8	9.0%	17	19.1%
CLINTON	204	1	0.5%	7	3.4%	19	9.3%	24	11.8%	37	18.1%
COLUMBIA	112	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	5	4.5%	14	12.5%	29	25.9%
CRAWFORD	227	2	0.9%	2	0.9%	24	10.6%	31	13.7%	27	11.9%
CUMBERLAND	590	8	1.4%	11	1.9%	27	4.6%	68	11.5%	88	14.9%
DAUPHIN	902	11	1.2%	13	1.4%	41	4.5%	89	9.9%	138	15.3%
DELAWARE	1,082	11	1.0%	15	1.4%	51	4.7%	101	9.3%	177	16.4%
ELK	77	1	1.3%	2	2.6%	4	5.2%	7	9.1%	21	27.3%
ERIE	841	4	0.5%	28	3.3%	94	11.2%	102	12.1%	129	15.3%
FAYETTE	310	6	1.9%	4	1.3%	16	5.2%	33	10.6%	65	21.0%
FOREST	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	566	7	1.2%	10	1.8%	23	4.1%	47	8.3%	88	15.5%
FULTON	27	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	14.8%	5	18.5%	8	29.6%
GREENE	30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	6.7%	8	26.7%
HUNTINGDON	39	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.7%	2	5.1%	4	10.3%
INDIANA	88	2	2.3%	0	0.0%	3	3.4%	4	4.5%	10	11.4%
JEFFERSON	80	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	7	8.8%	12	15.0%	10	12.5%
JUNIATA	33	1	3.0%	2	6.1%	1	3.0%	4	12.1%	4	12.1%

Appendix 6

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	10		11		12		13		14	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	410	4	1.0%	11	2.7%	34	8.3%	63	15.4%	76	18.5%
LANCASTER	980	8	0.8%	25	2.6%	39	4.0%	96	9.8%	137	14.0%
LAWRENCE	119	2	1.7%	2	1.7%	11	9.2%	9	7.6%	22	18.5%
LEBANON	132	2	1.5%	2	1.5%	8	6.1%	9	6.8%	25	18.9%
LEHIGH	702	4	0.6%	17	2.4%	42	6.0%	109	15.5%	110	15.7%
LUZERNE	439	4	0.9%	7	1.6%	23	5.2%	58	13.2%	93	21.2%
LYCOMING	290	5	1.7%	13	4.5%	20	6.9%	37	12.8%	48	16.6%
MCKEAN	132	3	2.3%	9	6.8%	10	7.6%	15	11.4%	12	9.1%
MERCER	309	2	0.6%	7	2.3%	13	4.2%	41	13.3%	66	21.4%
MIFFLIN	85	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	8	9.4%	9	10.6%	11	12.9%
MONROE	207	2	1.0%	4	1.9%	14	6.8%	19	9.2%	40	19.3%
MONTGOMERY	953	10	1.0%	15	1.6%	48	5.0%	88	9.2%	166	17.4%
MONTOUR	30	0	0.0%	2	6.7%	4	13.3%	6	20.0%	3	10.0%
NORTHAMPTON	777	2	0.3%	21	2.7%	45	5.8%	88	11.3%	116	14.9%
NORTHUMBERLAND	261	6	2.3%	6	2.3%	12	4.6%	30	11.5%	48	18.4%
PERRY	69	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	5	7.2%	8	11.6%	4	5.8%
PHILADELPHIA	2,492	8	0.3%	54	2.2%	77	3.1%	217	8.7%	432	17.3%
PIKE	67	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	3	4.5%	7	10.4%	11	16.4%
POTTER	24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	25.0%	4	16.7%
SCHUYLKILL	284	4	1.4%	7	2.5%	19	6.7%	43	15.1%	47	16.5%
SNYDER	55	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	6	10.9%	4	7.3%	3	5.5%
SOMERSET	73	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	7	9.6%	4	5.5%	6	8.2%
SULLIVAN	9	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	48	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	9	18.8%	12	25.0%
TIOGA	75	2	2.7%	1	1.3%	4	5.3%	17	22.7%	7	9.3%
UNION	76	1	1.3%	6	7.9%	5	6.6%	11	14.5%	12	15.8%
VENANGO	111	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	7	6.3%	16	14.4%	22	19.8%
WARREN	112	4	3.6%	2	1.8%	13	11.6%	14	12.5%	14	12.5%
WASHINGTON	391	1	0.3%	17	4.3%	24	6.1%	43	11.0%	75	19.2%
WAYNE	50	0	0.0%	2	4.0%	3	6.0%	4	8.0%	8	16.0%
WESTMORELAND	713	4	0.6%	23	3.2%	33	4.6%	73	10.2%	122	17.1%
WYOMING	38	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%	2	5.3%	5	13.2%
YORK	1,139	6	0.5%	10	0.9%	61	5.4%	127	11.2%	178	15.6%
TOTAL	22,486	185	0.8%	470	2.1%	1,214	5.4%	2,472	11.0%	3,686	16.4%

Delinquency Allegations by Age at Offense, 2023 (continued)

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	15		16		17		NOT REPORTED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	144	37	25.7%	37	25.7%	20	13.9%	0	0.0%
ALLEGHENY	1,666	403	24.2%	366	22.0%	316	19.0%	2	0.1%
ARMSTRONG	116	15	12.9%	16	13.8%	30	25.9%	0	0.0%
BEAVER	385	85	22.1%	79	20.5%	72	18.7%	0	0.0%
BEDFORD	42	8	19.0%	4	9.5%	15	35.7%	0	0.0%
BERKS	580	138	23.8%	133	22.9%	128	22.1%	0	0.0%
BLAIR	376	95	25.3%	51	13.6%	70	18.6%	0	0.0%
BRADFORD	103	29	28.2%	14	13.6%	19	18.4%	0	0.0%
BUCKS	739	177	24.0%	204	27.6%	148	20.0%	0	0.0%
BUTLER	256	48	18.8%	45	17.6%	44	17.2%	0	0.0%
CAMBRIA	295	71	24.1%	62	21.0%	37	12.5%	1	0.3%
CAMERON	15	2	13.3%	4	26.7%	8	53.3%	0	0.0%
CARBON	62	8	12.9%	21	33.9%	13	21.0%	0	0.0%
CENTRE	102	24	23.5%	23	22.5%	29	28.4%	0	0.0%
CHESTER	584	120	20.5%	110	18.8%	157	26.9%	0	0.0%
CLARION	69	16	23.2%	9	13.0%	15	21.7%	0	0.0%
CLEARFIELD	89	26	29.2%	15	16.9%	16	18.0%	0	0.0%
CLINTON	204	43	21.1%	41	20.1%	32	15.7%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA	112	19	17.0%	18	16.1%	25	22.3%	0	0.0%
CRAWFORD	227	50	22.0%	52	22.9%	39	17.2%	0	0.0%
CUMBERLAND	590	133	22.5%	129	21.9%	126	21.4%	0	0.0%
DAUPHIN	902	166	18.4%	218	24.2%	225	24.9%	1	0.1%
DELAWARE	1,082	235	21.7%	286	26.4%	204	18.9%	2	0.2%
ELK	77	14	18.2%	20	26.0%	8	10.4%	0	0.0%
ERIE	841	179	21.3%	177	21.0%	128	15.2%	0	0.0%
FAYETTE	310	49	15.8%	64	20.6%	71	22.9%	2	0.6%
FOREST	3	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	566	147	26.0%	133	23.5%	111	19.6%	0	0.0%
FULTON	27	3	11.1%	3	11.1%	4	14.8%	0	0.0%
GREENE	30	5	16.7%	12	40.0%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%
HUNTINGDON	39	11	28.2%	7	17.9%	12	30.8%	0	0.0%
INDIANA	88	20	22.7%	20	22.7%	29	33.0%	0	0.0%
JEFFERSON	80	20	25.0%	19	23.8%	10	12.5%	0	0.0%
JUNIATA	33	6	18.2%	5	15.2%	10	30.3%	0	0.0%

Appendix 6

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY ALLEGATIONS	15		16		17		NOT REPORTED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	410	81	19.8%	76	18.5%	65	15.9%	0	0.0%
LANCASTER	980	233	23.8%	229	23.4%	213	21.7%	0	0.0%
LAWRENCE	119	21	17.6%	21	17.6%	31	26.1%	0	0.0%
LEBANON	132	30	22.7%	28	21.2%	28	21.2%	0	0.0%
LEHIGH	702	127	18.1%	172	24.5%	121	17.2%	0	0.0%
LUZERNE	439	107	24.4%	83	18.9%	62	14.1%	2	0.5%
LYCOMING	290	55	19.0%	55	19.0%	56	19.3%	1	0.3%
MCKEAN	132	30	22.7%	25	18.9%	28	21.2%	0	0.0%
MERCER	309	62	20.1%	67	21.7%	50	16.2%	1	0.3%
MIFFLIN	85	18	21.2%	22	25.9%	16	18.8%	0	0.0%
MONROE	207	39	18.8%	35	16.9%	54	26.1%	0	0.0%
MONTGOMERY	953	170	17.8%	234	24.6%	221	23.2%	1	0.1%
MONTOUR	30	4	13.3%	6	20.0%	5	16.7%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	777	171	22.0%	179	23.0%	153	19.7%	2	0.3%
NORTHUMBERLAND	261	50	19.2%	51	19.5%	58	22.2%	0	0.0%
PERRY	69	12	17.4%	11	15.9%	28	40.6%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	2,492	542	21.7%	572	23.0%	581	23.3%	9	0.4%
PIKE	67	15	22.4%	12	17.9%	18	26.9%	0	0.0%
POTTER	24	2	8.3%	4	16.7%	8	33.3%	0	0.0%
SCHUYLKILL	284	64	22.5%	52	18.3%	48	16.9%	0	0.0%
SNYDER	55	9	16.4%	16	29.1%	16	29.1%	0	0.0%
SOMERSET	73	15	20.5%	17	23.3%	22	30.1%	0	0.0%
SULLIVAN	9	0	0.0%	3	33.3%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	48	6	12.5%	7	14.6%	13	27.1%	0	0.0%
TIOGA	75	12	16.0%	15	20.0%	17	22.7%	0	0.0%
UNION	76	5	6.6%	15	19.7%	21	27.6%	0	0.0%
VENANGO	111	14	12.6%	27	24.3%	23	20.7%	0	0.0%
WARREN	112	23	20.5%	25	22.3%	17	15.2%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON	391	75	19.2%	76	19.4%	79	20.2%	1	0.3%
WAYNE	50	6	12.0%	16	32.0%	11	22.0%	0	0.0%
WESTMORELAND	713	133	18.7%	161	22.6%	160	22.4%	4	0.6%
WYOMING	38	9	23.7%	11	28.9%	8	21.1%	0	0.0%
YORK	1,139	236	20.7%	276	24.2%	245	21.5%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	22,486	4,778	21.2%	4,997	22.2%	4,655	20.7%	29	0.1%

Delinquency Allegations by Offense Type, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSES	PERSON	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER
ADAMS	144	40	24	19	61
ALLEGHENY	1,666	474	437	112	643
ARMSTRONG	116	50	16	15	35
BEAVER	385	117	92	41	135
BEDFORD	42	12	22	6	2
BERKS	580	205	151	44	180
BLAIR	376	109	84	28	155
BRADFORD	103	49	11	27	16
BUCKS	739	234	194	150	161
BUTLER	256	80	37	44	95
CAMBRIA	295	115	40	17	123
CAMERON	15	3	1	2	9
CARBON	62	21	5	10	26
CENTRE	102	22	42	28	10
CHESTER	584	191	142	104	147
CLARION	69	25	10	15	19
CLEARFIELD	89	45	15	9	20
CLINTON	204	27	15	7	155
COLUMBIA	112	30	22	21	39
CRAWFORD	227	55	56	27	89
CUMBERLAND	590	200	145	94	151
DAUPHIN	902	228	290	134	250
DELAWARE	1,082	382	243	32	425
ELK	77	8	14	10	45
ERIE	841	195	187	127	332
FAYETTE	310	63	40	28	179
FOREST	3	2	0	1	0
FRANKLIN	566	146	72	96	252
FULTON	27	2	3	8	14
GREENE	30	10	7	1	12
HUNTINGDON	39	14	6	13	6
INDIANA	88	24	15	12	37
JEFFERSON	80	55	6	9	10
JUNIATA	33	12	5	12	4

COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSES	PERSON	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER
LACKAWANNA	410	197	77	60	76
LANCASTER	980	250	309	111	310
LAWRENCE	119	20	30	22	47
LEBANON	132	34	49	35	14
LEHIGH	702	194	107	91	310
LUZERNE	439	143	39	19	238
LYCOMING	290	76	57	24	133
MCKEAN	132	47	22	7	56
MERCER	309	105	62	65	77
MIFFLIN	85	30	30	11	14
MONROE	207	104	35	31	37
MONTGOMERY	953	350	250	68	285
MONTOUR	30	7	13	3	7
NORTHAMPTON	777	297	87	180	213
NORTHUMBERLAND	261	55	36	28	142
PERRY	69	28	9	19	13
PHILADELPHIA	2,492	742	1,003	83	664
PIKE	67	20	14	17	16
POTTER	24	9	3	8	4
SCHUYLKILL	284	65	57	34	128
SNYDER	55	13	12	5	25
SOMERSET	73	28	17	5	23
SULLIVAN	9	7	0	2	0
SUSQUEHANNA	48	18	6	8	16
TIOGA	75	16	23	19	17
UNION	76	14	15	13	34
VENANGO	111	36	17	18	40
WARREN	112	28	23	24	37
WASHINGTON	391	121	75	59	136
WAYNE	50	18	8	4	20
WESTMORELAND	713	231	101	135	246
WYOMING	38	8	6	8	16
YORK	1,139	210	251	205	473
TOTAL	22,486	6,766	5,292	2,724	7,704
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	30.1%	23.5%	12.1%	34.3%

Delinquency Allegations by Most Serious Alleged Offense Grade, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL	FELONY		MISDEMEANOR		UNGRADED/SUMMARY	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	144	23	16.0%	75	52.1%	46	31.9%
ALLEGHENY	1,666	698	41.9%	597	35.8%	371	22.3%
ARMSTRONG	116	16	13.8%	78	67.2%	22	19.0%
BEAVER	385	97	25.2%	202	52.5%	86	22.3%
BEDFORD	42	17	40.5%	25	59.5%	0	0.0%
BERKS	580	226	39.0%	299	51.6%	55	9.5%
BLAIR	376	84	22.3%	181	48.1%	111	29.5%
BRADFORD	103	13	12.6%	90	87.4%	0	0.0%
BUCKS	739	210	28.4%	464	62.8%	65	8.8%
BUTLER	256	48	18.8%	152	59.4%	56	21.9%
CAMBRIA	295	54	18.3%	179	60.7%	62	21.0%
CAMERON	15	0	0.0%	7	46.7%	8	53.3%
CARBON	62	20	32.3%	33	53.2%	9	14.5%
CENTRE	102	27	26.5%	75	73.5%	0	0.0%
CHESTER	584	182	31.2%	342	58.6%	60	10.3%
CLARION	69	20	29.0%	38	55.1%	11	15.9%
CLEARFIELD	89	14	15.7%	75	84.3%	0	0.0%
CLINTON	204	13	6.4%	48	23.5%	143	70.1%
COLUMBIA	112	15	13.4%	71	63.4%	26	23.2%
CRAWFORD	227	54	23.8%	131	57.7%	42	18.5%
CUMBERLAND	590	139	23.6%	387	65.6%	64	10.8%
DAUPHIN	902	311	34.5%	544	60.3%	47	5.2%
DELAWARE	1,082	396	36.6%	502	46.4%	184	17.0%
ELK	77	16	20.8%	21	27.3%	40	51.9%
ERIE	841	116	13.8%	705	83.8%	20	2.4%
FAYETTE	310	64	20.6%	128	41.3%	118	38.1%
FOREST	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	566	124	21.9%	319	56.4%	123	21.7%
FULTON	27	10	37.0%	17	63.0%	0	0.0%
GREENE	30	4	13.3%	18	60.0%	8	26.7%
HUNTINGDON	39	7	17.9%	32	82.1%	0	0.0%
INDIANA	88	17	19.3%	45	51.1%	26	29.5%
JEFFERSON	80	11	13.8%	67	83.8%	2	2.5%
JUNIATA	33	4	12.1%	29	87.9%	0	0.0%

COUNTY	TOTAL	FELONY		MISDEMEANOR		UNGRADED/SUMMARY	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	410	82	20.0%	328	80.0%	0	0.0%
LANCASTER	980	332	33.9%	482	49.2%	166	16.9%
LAWRENCE	119	34	28.6%	50	42.0%	35	29.4%
LEBANON	132	33	25.0%	99	75.0%	0	0.0%
LEHIGH	702	132	18.8%	444	63.2%	126	17.9%
LUZERNE	439	67	15.3%	201	45.8%	171	39.0%
LYCOMING	290	79	27.2%	152	52.4%	59	20.3%
MCKEAN	132	28	21.2%	70	53.0%	34	25.8%
MERCER	309	103	33.3%	176	57.0%	30	9.7%
MIFFLIN	85	23	27.1%	62	72.9%	0	0.0%
MONROE	207	70	33.8%	136	65.7%	1	0.5%
MONTGOMERY	953	366	38.4%	474	49.7%	113	11.9%
MONTOUR	30	14	46.7%	16	53.3%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	777	95	12.2%	630	81.1%	52	6.7%
NORTHUMBERLAND	261	31	11.9%	119	45.6%	111	42.5%
PERRY	69	33	47.8%	36	52.2%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	2,492	2,092	83.9%	389	15.6%	11	0.4%
PIKE	67	9	13.4%	51	76.1%	7	10.4%
POTTER	24	3	12.5%	21	87.5%	0	0.0%
SCHUYLKILL	284	51	18.0%	156	54.9%	77	27.1%
SNYDER	55	10	18.2%	26	47.3%	19	34.5%
SOMERSET	73	23	31.5%	38	52.1%	12	16.4%
SULLIVAN	9	2	22.2%	7	77.8%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	48	12	25.0%	33	68.8%	3	6.3%
TIOGA	75	13	17.3%	49	65.3%	13	17.3%
UNION	76	7	9.2%	48	63.2%	21	27.6%
VENANGO	111	28	25.2%	63	56.8%	20	18.0%
WARREN	112	6	5.4%	89	79.5%	17	15.2%
WASHINGTON	391	95	24.3%	225	57.5%	71	18.2%
WAYNE	50	11	22.0%	34	68.0%	5	10.0%
WESTMORELAND	713	175	24.5%	403	56.5%	135	18.9%
WYOMING	38	6	15.8%	25	65.8%	7	18.4%
YORK	1,139	230	20.2%	598	52.5%	311	27.3%
TOTAL	22,486	7,345	32.7%	11,709	52.1%	3,432	15.3%

School-Related Delinquency Allegations by Gender, 2023

COUNTY	ALLEGATIONS WITH SCHOOL-RELATED OFFENSE	MALE		FEMALE		UNKNOWN	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	40	37	92.5%	3	7.5%	0	0.0%
ALLEGHENY	306	217	70.9%	88	28.8%	1	0.3%
ARMSTRONG	26	16	61.5%	10	38.5%	0	0.0%
BEAVER	107	65	60.7%	42	39.3%	0	0.0%
BEDFORD	9	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
BERKS	157	110	70.1%	47	29.9%	0	0.0%
BLAIR	77	56	72.7%	21	27.3%	0	0.0%
BRADFORD	72	49	68.1%	23	31.9%	0	0.0%
BUCKS	282	199	70.6%	83	29.4%	0	0.0%
BUTLER	98	69	70.4%	29	29.6%	0	0.0%
CAMBRIA	117	72	61.5%	45	38.5%	0	0.0%
CAMERON	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
CARBON	16	8	50.0%	8	50.0%	0	0.0%
CENTRE	26	16	61.5%	10	38.5%	0	0.0%
CHESTER	196	151	77.0%	45	23.0%	0	0.0%
CLARION	23	14	60.9%	9	39.1%	0	0.0%
CLEARFIELD	35	24	68.6%	11	31.4%	0	0.0%
CLINTON	22	13	59.1%	9	40.9%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA	27	24	88.9%	3	11.1%	0	0.0%
CRAWFORD	69	52	75.4%	17	24.6%	0	0.0%
CUMBERLAND	201	138	68.7%	63	31.3%	0	0.0%
DAUPHIN	211	131	62.1%	80	37.9%	0	0.0%
DELAWARE	281	200	71.2%	81	28.8%	0	0.0%
ELK	11	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
ERIE	407	224	55.0%	183	45.0%	0	0.0%
FAYETTE	70	47	67.1%	23	32.9%	0	0.0%
FOREST	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	227	154	67.8%	73	32.2%	0	0.0%
FULTON	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
GREENE	12	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	0	0.0%
HUNTINGDON	19	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	0	0.0%
INDIANA	22	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%
JEFFERSON	44	32	72.7%	12	27.3%	0	0.0%
JUNIATA	13	11	84.6%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%

Appendix 9

COUNTY	ALLEGATIONS WITH SCHOOL-RELATED OFFENSE	MALE		FEMALE		UNKNOWN	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	181	129	71.3%	52	28.7%	0	0.0%
LANCASTER	218	148	67.9%	70	32.1%	0	0.0%
LAWRENCE	23	15	65.2%	8	34.8%	0	0.0%
LEBANON	46	36	78.3%	10	21.7%	0	0.0%
LEHIGH	280	182	65.0%	98	35.0%	0	0.0%
LUZERNE	140	99	70.7%	40	28.6%	1	0.7%
LYCOMING	62	44	71.0%	18	29.0%	0	0.0%
MCKEAN	41	29	70.7%	12	29.3%	0	0.0%
MERCER	92	63	68.5%	29	31.5%	0	0.0%
MIFFLIN	35	21	60.0%	14	40.0%	0	0.0%
MONROE	97	56	57.7%	41	42.3%	0	0.0%
MONTGOMERY	191	135	70.7%	56	29.3%	0	0.0%
MONTOUR	9	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	466	264	56.7%	202	43.3%	0	0.0%
NORTHUMBERLAND	55	37	67.3%	18	32.7%	0	0.0%
PERRY	23	16	69.6%	7	30.4%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	230	148	64.3%	82	35.7%	0	0.0%
PIKE	31	13	41.9%	18	58.1%	0	0.0%
POTTER	11	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%
SCHUYLKILL	81	52	64.2%	29	35.8%	0	0.0%
SNYDER	13	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%
SOMERSET	19	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	0	0.0%
SULLIVAN	8	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	21	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%
TIOGA	21	19	90.5%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%
UNION	20	15	75.0%	5	25.0%	0	0.0%
VENANGO	42	30	71.4%	12	28.6%	0	0.0%
WARREN	61	41	67.2%	20	32.8%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON	160	106	66.3%	54	33.8%	0	0.0%
WAYNE	21	17	81.0%	4	19.0%	0	0.0%
WESTMORELAND	235	143	60.9%	92	39.1%	0	0.0%
WYOMING	12	4	33.3%	8	66.7%	0	0.0%
YORK	290	212	73.1%	78	26.9%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	6,463	4,329	67.0%	2,132	33.0%	2	0.0%

School-Related Delinquency Allegations Involving Weapons, 2023

COUNTY	SCHOOL-RELATED	WEAPON USED	PERCENT
ADAMS	40	1	2.5%
ALLEGHENY	306	32	10.5%
ARMSTRONG	26	0	0.0%
BEAVER	107	60	56.1%
BEDFORD	9	1	11.1%
BERKS	157	2	1.3%
BLAIR	77	13	16.9%
BRADFORD	72	2	2.8%
BUCKS	282	6	2.1%
BUTLER	98	11	11.2%
CAMBRIA	117	10	8.5%
CAMERON	1	0	0.0%
CARBON	16	1	6.3%
CENTRE	26	4	15.4%
CHESTER	196	1	0.5%
CLARION	23	1	4.3%
CLEARFIELD	35	4	11.4%
CLINTON	22	5	22.7%
COLUMBIA	27	0	0.0%
CRAWFORD	69	10	14.5%
CUMBERLAND	201	3	1.5%
DAUPHIN	211	29	13.7%
DELAWARE	281	62	22.1%
ELK	11	0	0.0%
ERIE	407	21	5.2%
FAYETTE	70	6	8.6%
FOREST	1	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	227	28	12.3%
FULTON	3	1	33.3%
GREENE	12	3	25.0%
HUNTINGDON	19	2	10.5%
INDIANA	22	6	27.3%
JEFFERSON	44	3	6.8%
JUNIATA	13	0	0.0%

COUNTY	SCHOOL-RELATED	WEAPON USED	PERCENT
LACKAWANNA	181	14	7.7%
LANCASTER	218	21	9.6%
LAWRENCE	23	4	17.4%
LEBANON	46	3	6.5%
LEHIGH	280	2	0.7%
LUZERNE	140	10	7.1%
LYCOMING	62	6	9.7%
MCKEAN	41	4	9.8%
MERCER	92	7	7.6%
MIFFLIN	35	1	2.9%
MONROE	97	8	8.2%
MONTGOMERY	191	26	13.6%
MONTOUR	9	1	11.1%
NORTHAMPTON	466	11	2.4%
NORTHUMBERLAND	55	9	16.4%
PERRY	23	5	21.7%
PHILADELPHIA	230	38	16.5%
PIKE	31	4	12.9%
POTTER	11	2	18.2%
SCHUYLKILL	81	15	18.5%
SNYDER	13	1	7.7%
SOMERSET	19	3	15.8%
SULLIVAN	8	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	21	0	0.0%
TIOGA	21	1	4.8%
UNION	20	1	5.0%
VENANGO	42	2	4.8%
WARREN	61	1	1.6%
WASHINGTON	160	14	8.8%
WAYNE	21	5	23.8%
WESTMORELAND	235	21	8.9%
WYOMING	12	1	8.3%
YORK	290	2	0.7%
TOTAL	6,463	571	8.8%

Distribution of Risk Level of Initial YLS Assessments, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL	LOW		MODERATE		HIGH		VERY HIGH	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	73	41	56.2%	28	38.4%	4	5.5%	0	0.0%
ALLEGHENY	633	187	29.5%	323	51.0%	121	19.1%	2	0.3%
ARMSTRONG	45	19	42.2%	21	46.7%	5	11.1%	0	0.0%
BEAVER	149	85	57.0%	47	31.5%	16	10.7%	1	0.7%
BEDFORD	16	5	31.3%	8	50.0%	3	18.8%	0	0.0%
BERKS	195	100	51.3%	77	39.5%	17	8.7%	1	0.5%
BLAIR	159	92	57.9%	58	36.5%	9	5.7%	0	0.0%
BRADFORD	67	48	71.6%	18	26.9%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%
BUCKS	343	149	43.4%	182	53.1%	12	3.5%	0	0.0%
BUTLER	117	87	74.4%	29	24.8%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
CAMBRIA	139	65	46.8%	59	42.4%	15	10.8%	0	0.0%
CAMERON	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CARBON	30	17	56.7%	12	40.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%
CENTRE	57	37	64.9%	18	31.6%	2	3.5%	0	0.0%
CHESTER	318	243	76.4%	72	22.6%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%
CLARION	37	18	48.6%	18	48.6%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%
CLEARFIELD	73	37	50.7%	27	37.0%	8	11.0%	1	1.4%
CLINTON	49	14	28.6%	29	59.2%	6	12.2%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA	51	27	52.9%	22	43.1%	1	2.0%	1	2.0%
CRAWFORD	105	49	46.7%	48	45.7%	7	6.7%	1	1.0%
CUMBERLAND	284	181	63.7%	91	32.0%	12	4.2%	0	0.0%
DAUPHIN	433	236	54.5%	168	38.8%	28	6.5%	1	0.2%
DELAWARE	468	405	86.5%	60	12.8%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%
ELK	19	9	47.4%	9	47.4%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%
ERIE	408	237	58.1%	156	38.2%	15	3.7%	0	0.0%
FAYETTE	90	70	77.8%	17	18.9%	3	3.3%	0	0.0%
FOREST	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	164	83	50.6%	75	45.7%	6	3.7%	0	0.0%
FULTON	20	9	45.0%	11	55.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GREENE	16	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HUNTINGDON	25	12	48.0%	11	44.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%
INDIANA	50	34	68.0%	15	30.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%
JEFFERSON	51	39	76.5%	10	19.6%	2	3.9%	0	0.0%
JUNIATA	27	16	59.3%	10	37.0%	1	3.7%	0	0.0%

Appendix 11

COUNTY	TOTAL	LOW		MODERATE		HIGH		VERY HIGH	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	227	121	53.3%	84	37.0%	21	9.3%	1	0.4%
LANCASTER	405	202	49.9%	174	43.0%	29	7.2%	0	0.0%
LAWRENCE	54	28	51.9%	25	46.3%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%
LEBANON	84	40	47.6%	40	47.6%	4	4.8%	0	0.0%
LEHIGH	331	148	44.7%	158	47.7%	25	7.6%	0	0.0%
LUZERNE	114	66	57.9%	43	37.7%	5	4.4%	0	0.0%
LYCOMING	130	37	28.5%	75	57.7%	18	13.8%	0	0.0%
MCKEAN	58	20	34.5%	34	58.6%	4	6.9%	0	0.0%
MERCER	187	99	52.9%	69	36.9%	19	10.2%	0	0.0%
MIFFLIN	56	32	57.1%	24	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MONROE	97	39	40.2%	43	44.3%	15	15.5%	0	0.0%
MONTGOMERY	390	286	73.3%	95	24.4%	9	2.3%	0	0.0%
MONTOUR	19	12	63.2%	6	31.6%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	479	407	85.0%	69	14.4%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%
NORTHUMBERLAND	126	95	75.4%	26	20.6%	4	3.2%	1	0.8%
PERRY	35	25	71.4%	9	25.7%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	1,241	644	51.9%	550	44.3%	47	3.8%	0	0.0%
PIKE	44	21	47.7%	19	43.2%	3	6.8%	1	2.3%
POTTER	17	9	52.9%	7	41.2%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
SCHUYLKILL	115	69	60.0%	39	33.9%	7	6.1%	0	0.0%
SNYDER	20	12	60.0%	8	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOMERSET	32	18	56.3%	8	25.0%	6	18.8%	0	0.0%
SULLIVAN	6	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	24	11	45.8%	9	37.5%	4	16.7%	0	0.0%
TIOGA	39	19	48.7%	17	43.6%	3	7.7%	0	0.0%
UNION	28	18	64.3%	8	28.6%	2	7.1%	0	0.0%
VENANGO	35	18	51.4%	16	45.7%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%
WARREN	70	36	51.4%	31	44.3%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON	205	131	63.9%	63	30.7%	11	5.4%	0	0.0%
WAYNE	28	16	57.1%	12	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WESTMORELAND	247	154	62.3%	76	30.8%	13	5.3%	4	1.6%
WYOMING	16	10	62.5%	6	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YORK	498	306	61.4%	176	35.3%	16	3.2%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	10,169	5,814	57.2%	3,757	36.9%	583	5.7%	15	0.1%

Number of Admissions and Length of Stay in Secure Detention, 2023

This table reflects the median length of stay in secure detention. The median is defined as the value above and below which half the cases fall. In 2023, the statewide median length of stay in secure detention was 15 days, with no increase from 2022.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
PHILADELPHIA	1,683	13.0
BUCKS	411	8.0
MONTGOMERY	197	21.0
ERIE	157	19.0
CHESTER	153	26.0
LANCASTER	130	27.0
ALLEGHENY	121	30.0
NORTHAMPTON	98	16.5
BERKS	84	17.5
DAUPHIN	75	13.0
LEHIGH	75	15.0
WASHINGTON	47	10.0
WESTMORELAND	44	14.5
DELAWARE	36	13.5
LACKAWANNA	28	28.0
CLEARFIELD	21	11.0
CENTRE	19	26.0
BEAVER	18	25.0
FAYETTE	18	8.5
YORK	14	31.5
MIFFLIN	13	18.0
SCHUYLKILL	13	4.0
FRANKLIN	12	16.5
LEBANON	12	6.5
CUMBERLAND	10	6.0
LUZERNE	10	24.5
MONROE	10	10.5
CLINTON	10	13.5
LYCOMING	9	10.0
BUTLER	8	15.0
HUNTINGDON	6	9.0
CAMBRIA	5	24.0
MERCER	4	23.0

COUNTY	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
NORTHUMBERLAND	4	10.0
CRAWFORD	3	20.0
LAWRENCE	3	37.0
WYOMING	3	55.0
CLARION	2	44.0
INDIANA	2	60.0
JUNIATA	2	9.5
PIKE	2	14.5
WAYNE	2	147.0
BEDFORD	1	12.0
BRADFORD	1	3.0
CARBON	1	3.0
GREENE	1	29.0
SUSQUEHANNA	1	10.0
TIOGA	1	4.0
VENANGO	1	69.0
ADAMS	0	0.0
ARMSTRONG	0	0.0
BLAIR	0	0.0
CAMERON	0	0.0
COLUMBIA	0	0.0
ELK	0	0.0
FOREST	0	0.0
FULTON	0	0.0
JEFFERSON	0	0.0
MCKEAN	0	0.0
MONTOUR	0	0.0
PERRY	0	0.0
POTTER	0	0.0
SNYDER	0	0.0
SOMERSET	0	0.0
SULLIVAN	0	0.0
UNION	0	0.0
WARREN	0	0.0
*TOTAL	3,581	15.0

*Includes 100 secure detention admissions to the Out-of-State Detention Centers by the following counties: Allegheny (4); Beaver (2); Butler (4); Cambria (4); Clarion (1); Crawford (1); Delaware (3); Fayette (13); Franklin (4); Indiana (2); Lackawanna (6); Lawrence (1); Lycoming (2); Mercer (1); Tioga (1); Washington (51).

Secure Detention Admissions by Standard Section Codes, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	100	201-205	206	300	400	500	600	701	UNKNOWN/ OTHER
ADAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALLEGHENY	124	60	23	8	0	20	9	4	0	0
ARMSTRONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEAVER	18	9	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	0
BEDFORD	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BERKS	84	37	10	12	0	4	11	4	6	0
BLAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRADFORD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUCKS	416	45	32	143	0	9	4	178	5	0
BUTLER	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CAMBRIA	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRE	19	7	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	0
CHESTER	155	78	16	28	0	10	4	10	9	0
CLARION	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CLEARFIELD	21	7	1	3	0	0	0	1	9	0
CLINTON	11	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRAWFORD	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
CUMBERLAND	10	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
DAUPHIN	75	42	12	3	0	4	3	7	4	0
DELAWARE	36	11	11	4	0	4	3	3	0	0
ELK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ERIE	158	71	16	25	0	8	14	14	10	0
FAYETTE	18	12	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
FOREST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	13	9	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
FULTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
HUNTINGDON	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
INDIANA	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNIATA	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Appendix 13

COUNTY	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	100	201-205	206	300	400	500	600	701	UNKNOWN/ OTHER
LACKAWANNA	30	16	0	3	0	6	5	0	0	0
LANCASTER	132	83	12	19	0	0	0	8	10	0
LAWRENCE	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
LEBANON	12	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEHIGH	75	38	3	11	0	2	6	7	8	0
LUZERNE	10	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
LYCOMING	11	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
MCKEAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MERCER	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
MIFFLIN	14	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
MONROE	10	4	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	210	68	10	17	0	6	0	22	86	1
MONTOUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	113	55	7	41	0	0	0	10	0	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	1,733	648	356	241	0	53	349	2	70	14
PIKE	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
POTTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	13	7	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
SNYDER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SULLIVAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIOGA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VENANGO	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	51	20	2	3	0	21	0	0	5	0
WAYNE	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
WESTMORELAND	44	15	4	8	0	0	5	7	5	0
WYOMING	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
YORK	14	2	3	5	0	0	3	1	0	0
*TOTAL	3,686	1,405	541	610	0	152	428	288	246	16
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	38.1%	14.7%	16.5%	0.0%	4.1%	11.6%	7.8%	6.7%	0.4%

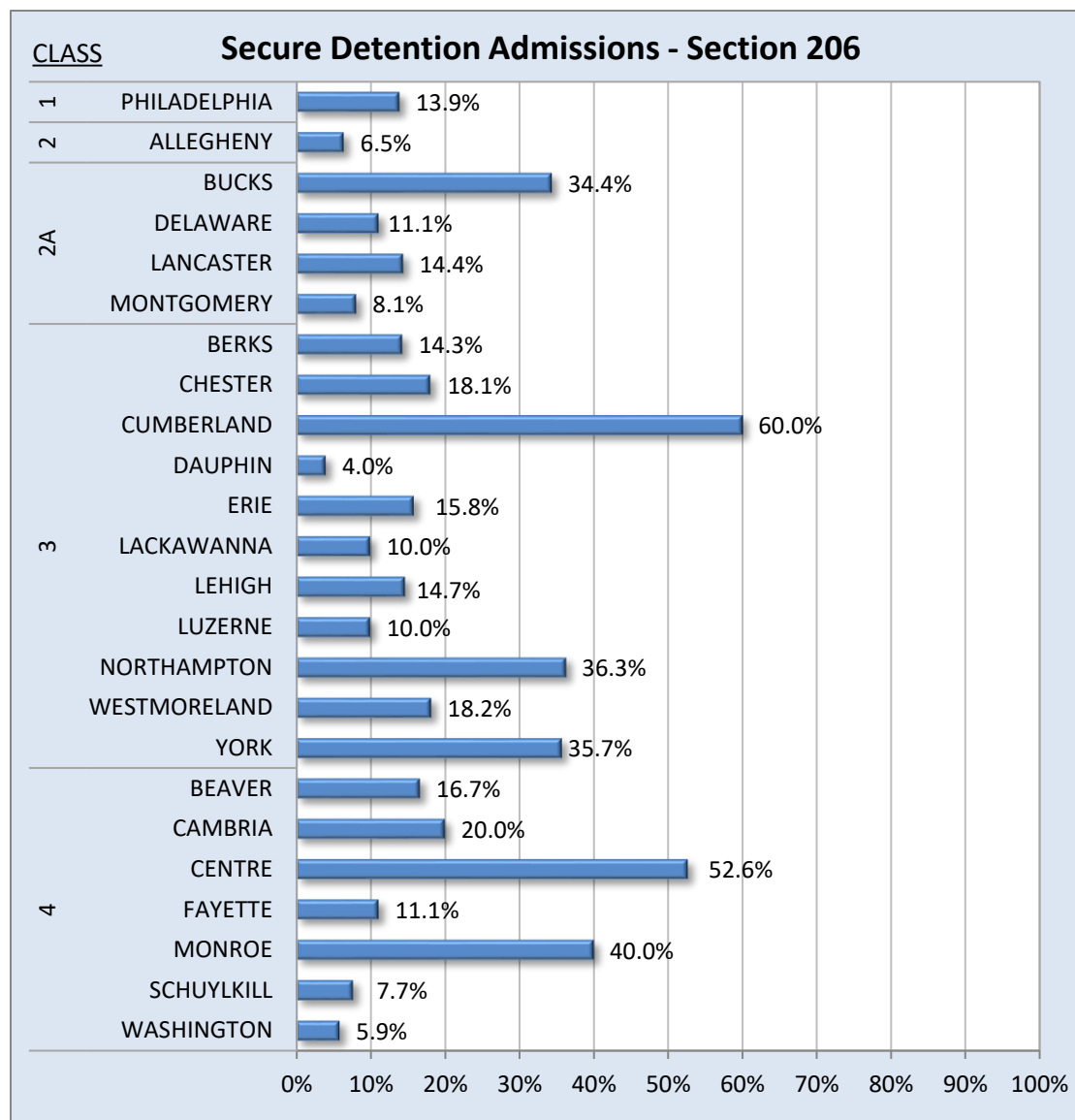
*Includes 100 secure detention admissions to the Out-of-State Detention Centers by the following counties: Allegheny (4); Beaver (2); Butler (4); Cambria (4); Clarion (1); Crawford (1); Delaware (3); Fayette (13); Franklin (4); Indiana (2); Lackawanna (6); Lawrence (1); Lycoming (2); Mercer (1); Tioga (1); Washington (51).

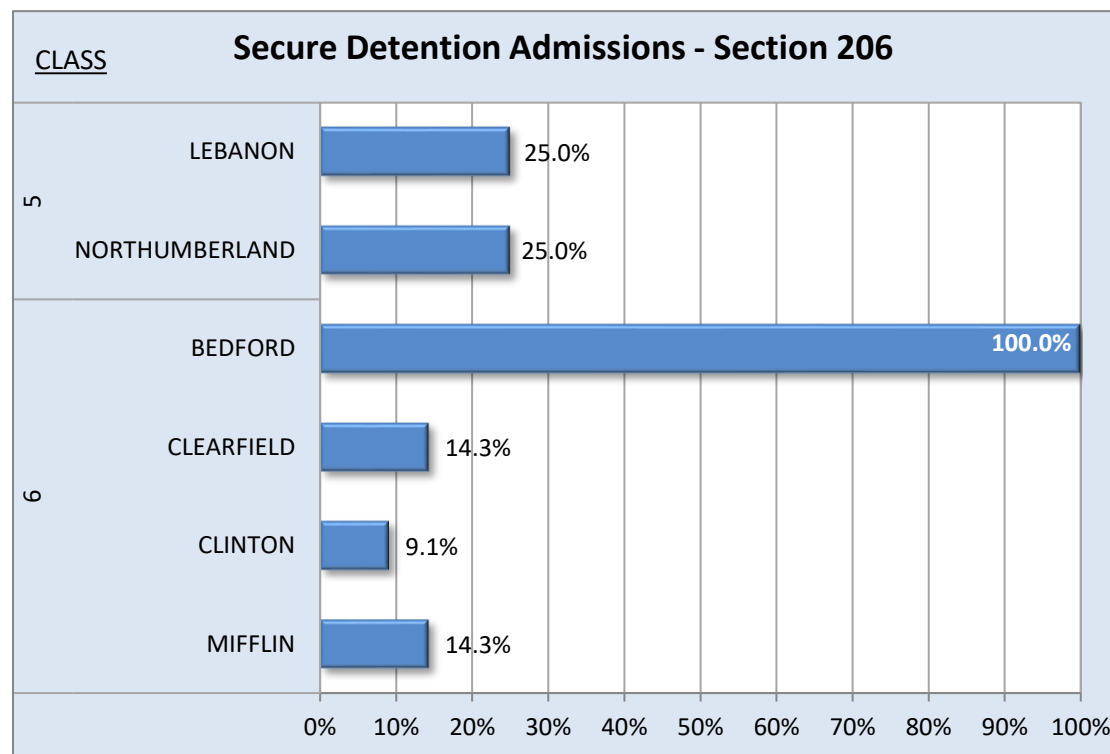
Secure Detention Admissions by Section Code 206 and County Class, 2023

The following charts display the utilization of selected codes as a percentage of total secure detention admissions.

Code 206 The child presents extraordinary circumstances requiring secure detention to prevent him/her from absconding. (Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to: the child's age, character, mental condition, ties to the community, the nature of the child's family relationships, drug or alcohol addiction and substance abuse.)

Note: Counties that did not use Section Codes 206, 701, or did not have Unknown/Other codes are not included. Please refer to Appendix 13 for total county detention admissions.





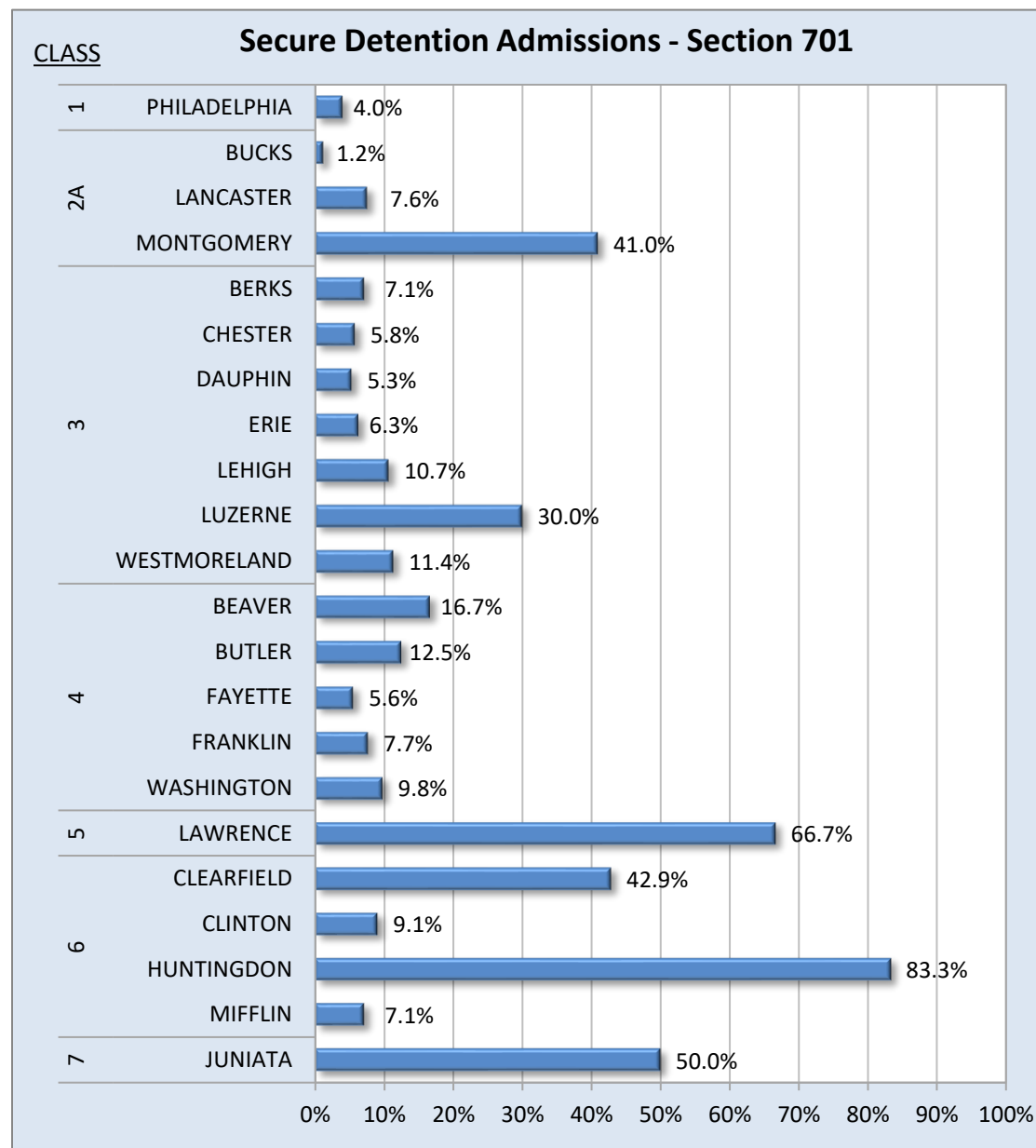
Note: Counties that did not use Section Codes 206, 701, or did not have Unknown/Other codes are not included.

Secure Detention Admissions by Section Code 701 and County Class, 2023

The following charts display the utilization of selected codes as a percentage of total secure detention admissions.

Code 701 Circumstances under which secure detention may be authorized on the basis of extraordinary and exceptional circumstances.

Note: Counties that did not use Section Codes 206, 701, or did not have Unknown/Other codes are not included. Please refer to Appendix 13 for total county detention admissions.

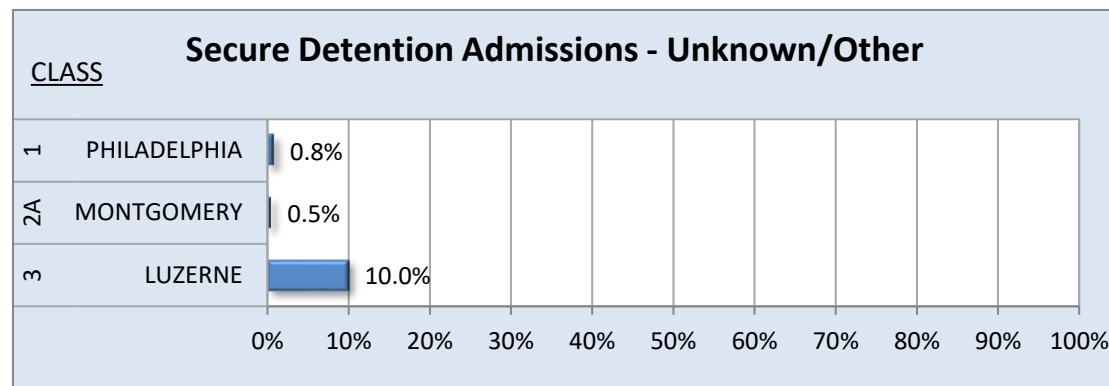


Secure Detention Admissions by Unknown/Other Code and County Class, 2023

The following charts display the utilization of selected codes as a percentage of total secure detention admissions.

Unknown/Other The Unknown/Other category, as shown in this report, indicates that in the majority of cases the admission occurred via a signed court order during a hearing.

Note: Counties that did not use Section Codes 206, 701, or did not have Unknown/Other codes are not included. Please refer to Appendix 13 for total county detention admissions.



Total Court Hearings Held, 2023

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% CHANGE 2022 - 2023
ADAMS	350	291	239	233	221	-5.2%
ALLEGHENY	5,136	3,608	2,939	2,679	3,431	28.1%
ARMSTRONG	99	94	107	120	100	-16.7%
BEAVER	200	135	133	159	163	2.5%
BEDFORD	92	81	42	57	57	0.0%
BERKS	905	761	715	654	764	16.8%
BLAIR	251	209	227	271	314	15.9%
BRADFORD	77	61	45	40	30	-25.0%
BUCKS	1,688	1,024	933	946	1,307	38.2%
BUTLER	444	335	323	343	373	8.7%
CAMBRIA	372	249	210	258	292	13.2%
CAMERON	7	6	2	0	0	0.0%
CARBON	72	38	47	46	45	-2.2%
CENTRE	85	119	119	153	168	9.8%
CHESTER	1,361	863	904	1,018	1,283	26.0%
CLARION	134	121	83	95	123	29.5%
CLEARFIELD	151	68	71	122	122	0.0%
CLINTON	106	89	97	88	127	44.3%
COLUMBIA	142	92	96	81	81	0.0%
CRAWFORD	219	183	176	198	234	18.2%
CUMBERLAND	417	356	284	295	440	49.2%
DAUPHIN	1,373	815	809	850	1,079	26.9%
DELAWARE	2,846	2,111	1,849	1,522	1,715	12.7%
ELK	28	18	49	33	53	60.6%
ERIE	855	720	509	728	954	31.0%
FAYETTE	163	126	115	119	122	2.5%
FOREST	12	14	18	15	11	-26.7%
FRANKLIN	329	261	266	341	334	-2.1%
FULTON	29	28	21	33	34	3.0%
GREENE	39	26	21	14	35	150.0%
HUNTINGDON	97	89	72	86	69	-19.8%
INDIANA	104	103	80	97	87	-10.3%
JEFFERSON	74	85	66	96	119	24.0%
JUNIATA	58	57	44	67	80	19.4%

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% CHANGE 2022 - 2023
LACKAWANNA	479	329	264	476	564	18.5%
LANCASTER	965	627	549	491	680	38.5%
LAWRENCE	149	111	98	166	160	-3.6%
LEBANON	305	209	158	140	94	-32.9%
LEHIGH	950	632	478	664	849	27.9%
LUZERNE	484	287	309	354	395	11.6%
LYCOMING	637	430	349	479	558	16.5%
MCKEAN	178	124	101	111	225	102.7%
MERCER	307	225	256	330	410	24.2%
MIFFLIN	185	117	125	172	140	-18.6%
MONROE	584	376	252	317	370	16.7%
MONTGOMERY	1,973	758	617	687	851	23.9%
MONTOUR	41	28	35	29	28	-3.4%
NORTHAMPTON	594	403	319	429	446	4.0%
NORTHUMBERLAND	163	125	98	58	83	43.1%
PERRY	145	135	128	98	58	-40.8%
PHILADELPHIA	18,320	10,519	13,122	13,661	16,639	21.8%
PIKE	140	96	94	91	122	34.1%
POTTER	89	51	57	57	72	26.3%
SCHUYLKILL	224	144	119	202	193	-4.5%
SNYDER	39	44	51	60	39	-35.0%
SOMERSET	61	50	45	69	65	-5.8%
SULLIVAN	5	9	7	16	42	162.5%
SUSQUEHANNA	37	30	49	28	34	21.4%
TIOGA	124	87	86	106	134	26.4%
UNION	31	24	41	51	34	-33.3%
VENANGO	168	149	124	126	125	-0.8%
WARREN	123	87	92	78	89	14.1%
WASHINGTON	608	456	379	317	350	10.4%
WAYNE	70	44	57	59	65	10.2%
WESTMORELAND	1,223	994	862	904	1,005	11.2%
WYOMING	92	63	67	77	96	24.7%
YORK	1,274	774	528	503	578	14.9%
TOTAL	49,082	31,773	31,627	33,263	39,960	20.1%

Type of Hearing Held, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL	CONSENT DECREE	TRANSFER TO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	ADJUDICATION	DISPOSITIONAL REVIEW: DELINQUENT	PLACEMENT REVIEW: DELINQUENT	DISPOSITION ONLY
ADAMS	221	0	0	94	112	13	2
ALLEGHENY	3,431	0	6	2,040	975	261	149
ARMSTRONG	100	38	2	10	35	10	5
BEAVER	163	0	0	139	11	11	2
BEDFORD	57	3	0	16	28	8	2
BERKS	764	0	0	311	344	82	27
BLAIR	314	145	0	71	66	31	1
BRADFORD	30	0	1	11	16	2	0
BUCKS	1,307	0	0	486	584	237	0
BUTLER	373	0	0	181	156	36	0
CAMBRIA	292	1	0	144	100	20	27
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	45	0	0	15	22	6	2
CENTRE	168	39	0	50	51	12	16
CHESTER	1,283	0	0	729	305	157	92
CLARION	123	23	0	26	61	8	5
CLEARFIELD	122	0	0	50	43	29	0
CLINTON	127	11	0	54	52	5	5
COLUMBIA	81	12	0	32	15	8	14
CRAWFORD	234	31	0	108	52	32	11
CUMBERLAND	440	111	0	145	147	29	8
DAUPHIN	1,079	0	5	470	272	91	241
DELAWARE	1,715	0	2	601	1,042	70	0
ELK	53	19	0	9	8	11	6
ERIE	954	1	6	327	247	134	239
FAYETTE	122	0	0	69	37	15	1
FOREST	11	0	0	4	4	3	0
FRANKLIN	334	9	0	170	99	53	3
FULTON	34	0	0	10	10	14	0
GREENE	35	3	0	9	5	10	8
HUNTINGDON	69	3	0	35	7	20	4
INDIANA	87	1	0	41	33	9	3
JEFFERSON	119	1	0	73	30	14	1
JUNIATA	80	16	0	15	12	37	0

COUNTY	TOTAL	CONSENT DECREE	TRANSFER TO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	ADJUDICATION	DISPOSITIONAL REVIEW: DELINQUENT	PLACEMENT REVIEW: DELINQUENT	DISPOSITION ONLY
LACKAWANNA	564	162	4	119	227	41	11
LANCASTER	680	106	0	305	88	63	118
LAWRENCE	160	0	0	71	57	26	6
LEBANON	94	28	0	13	43	10	0
LEHIGH	849	76	0	353	271	107	42
LUZERNE	395	29	0	58	265	31	12
LYCOMING	558	0	0	208	283	60	7
MCKEAN	225	32	0	30	142	19	2
MERCER	410	0	0	207	114	59	30
MIFFLIN	140	24	0	43	64	8	1
MONROE	370	38	0	176	108	47	1
MONTGOMERY	851	36	0	503	232	66	14
MONTOUR	28	9	0	9	8	2	0
NORTHAMPTON	446	38	0	210	118	34	46
NORTHUMBERLAND	83	41	0	26	3	11	2
PERRY	58	4	0	28	14	10	2
PHILADELPHIA	16,639	0	30	7,015	6,855	2,184	555
PIKE	122	1	1	49	30	17	24
POTTER	72	11	0	10	30	15	6
SCHUYLKILL	193	26	0	66	77	20	4
SNYDER	39	3	0	18	15	3	0
SOMERSET	65	0	0	28	34	3	0
SULLIVAN	42	1	0	10	26	1	4
SUSQUEHANNA	34	10	0	11	10	0	3
TIOGA	134	39	0	16	73	5	1
UNION	34	6	0	13	9	6	0
VENANGO	125	32	4	18	44	19	8
WARREN	89	0	0	32	38	18	1
WASHINGTON	350	28	3	101	167	49	2
WAYNE	65	6	0	27	16	10	6
WESTMORELAND	1,005	0	0	452	365	154	34
WYOMING	96	8	0	25	52	8	3
YORK	578	45	0	226	211	78	18
TOTAL	39,960	1,306	64	17,021	15,070	4,662	1,837

Type of Hearing Formats, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL HEARINGS	IN PERSON		VIDEO		PHONE	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	221	219	99.1%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%
ALLEGHENY	3,431	3,103	90.4%	297	8.7%	31	0.9%
ARMSTRONG	100	97	97.0%	3	3.0%	0	0.0%
BEAVER	163	159	97.5%	4	2.5%	0	0.0%
BEDFORD	57	55	96.5%	2	3.5%	0	0.0%
BERKS	764	683	89.4%	79	10.3%	2	0.3%
BLAIR	314	310	98.7%	1	0.3%	3	1.0%
BRADFORD	30	21	70.0%	9	30.0%	0	0.0%
BUCKS	1,307	1,277	97.7%	23	1.8%	7	0.5%
BUTLER	373	364	97.6%	9	2.4%	0	0.0%
CAMBRIA	292	278	95.2%	14	4.8%	0	0.0%
CAMERON	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CARBON	45	41	91.1%	4	8.9%	0	0.0%
CENTRE	168	164	97.6%	2	1.2%	2	1.2%
CHESTER	1,283	958	74.7%	324	25.3%	1	0.1%
CLARION	123	120	97.6%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%
CLEARFIELD	122	122	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLINTON	127	126	99.2%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA	81	78	96.3%	3	3.7%	0	0.0%
CRAWFORD	234	233	99.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
CUMBERLAND	440	382	86.8%	57	13.0%	1	0.2%
DAUPHIN	1,079	1,051	97.4%	28	2.6%	0	0.0%
DELAWARE	1,715	1,551	90.4%	94	5.5%	70	4.1%
ELK	53	51	96.2%	2	3.8%	0	0.0%
ERIE	954	918	96.2%	34	3.6%	2	0.2%
FAYETTE	122	122	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FOREST	11	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	334	324	97.0%	9	2.7%	1	0.3%
FULTON	34	33	97.1%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%
GREENE	35	29	82.9%	3	8.6%	3	8.6%
HUNTINGDON	69	66	95.7%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%
INDIANA	87	87	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
JEFFERSON	119	115	96.6%	0	0.0%	4	3.4%
JUNIATA	80	80	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

COUNTY	TOTAL HEARINGS	IN PERSON		VIDEO		PHONE	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	564	338	59.9%	225	39.9%	1	0.2%
LANCASTER	680	669	98.4%	11	1.6%	0	0.0%
LAWRENCE	160	158	98.8%	2	1.3%	0	0.0%
LEBANON	94	88	93.6%	6	6.4%	0	0.0%
LEHIGH	849	801	94.3%	33	3.9%	15	1.8%
LUZERNE	395	344	87.1%	43	10.9%	8	2.0%
LYCOMING	558	557	99.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
MCKEAN	225	206	91.6%	17	7.6%	2	0.9%
MERCER	410	408	99.5%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%
MIFFLIN	140	134	95.7%	5	3.6%	1	0.7%
MONROE	370	246	66.5%	57	15.4%	67	18.1%
MONTGOMERY	851	830	97.5%	21	2.5%	0	0.0%
MONTOUR	28	28	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	446	440	98.7%	1	0.2%	5	1.1%
NORTHUMBERLAND	83	73	88.0%	10	12.0%	0	0.0%
PERRY	58	58	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	16,639	16,579	99.6%	36	0.2%	24	0.1%
PIKE	122	122	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
POTTER	72	70	97.2%	2	2.8%	0	0.0%
SCHUYLKILL	193	189	97.9%	3	1.6%	1	0.5%
SNYDER	39	35	89.7%	4	10.3%	0	0.0%
SOMERSET	65	60	92.3%	5	7.7%	0	0.0%
SULLIVAN	42	37	88.1%	5	11.9%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	34	26	76.5%	7	20.6%	1	2.9%
TIOGA	134	134	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UNION	34	34	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VENANGO	125	120	96.0%	4	3.2%	1	0.8%
WARREN	89	84	94.4%	5	5.6%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON	350	330	94.3%	19	5.4%	1	0.3%
WAYNE	65	60	92.3%	4	6.2%	1	1.5%
WESTMORELAND	1,005	996	99.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.9%
WYOMING	96	73	76.0%	23	24.0%	0	0.0%
YORK	578	539	93.3%	36	6.2%	3	0.5%
TOTAL	39,960	38,092	95.3%	1,599	4.0%	269	0.7%

Length of Time Between First Hearing and New Allegation Disposition, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL	0-30 DAYS	31-90 DAYS	91-180 DAYS	181-365 DAYS	12-18 MONTHS	OVER 18 MONTHS
ADAMS	94	82	3	6	2	1	0
ALLEGHENY	823	205	198	210	139	37	34
ARMSTRONG	49	44	3	2	0	0	0
BEAVER	90	58	27	0	4	0	1
BEDFORD	21	14	4	1	0	0	2
BERKS	295	143	74	38	31	5	4
BLAIR	217	159	30	9	17	0	2
BRADFORD	10	9	1	0	0	0	0
BUCKS	391	291	60	15	8	4	13
BUTLER	152	84	43	19	5	1	0
CAMBRIA	149	65	55	21	7	0	1
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	16	13	1	1	0	1	0
CENTRE	77	54	20	2	1	0	0
CHESTER	293	67	96	75	47	8	0
CLARION	53	48	5	0	0	0	0
CLEARFIELD	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
CLINTON	68	50	11	2	5	0	0
COLUMBIA	41	34	3	2	1	0	1
CRAWFORD	136	99	19	13	5	0	0
CUMBERLAND	245	196	31	13	4	1	0
DAUPHIN	460	191	148	72	32	13	4
DELAWARE	594	227	198	85	40	17	27
ELK	33	31	2	0	0	0	0
ERIE	259	139	107	9	1	1	2
FAYETTE	40	28	10	2	0	0	0
FOREST	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	140	77	41	13	9	0	0
FULTON	8	4	4	0	0	0	0
GREENE	15	9	1	1	3	1	0
HUNTINGDON	40	34	1	3	2	0	0
INDIANA	41	40	1	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	82	73	1	7	0	1	0
JUNIATA	29	28	0	0	1	0	0

Appendix 20

COUNTY	TOTAL	0-30 DAYS	31-90 DAYS	91-180 DAYS	181-365 DAYS	12-18 MONTHS	OVER 18 MONTHS
LACKAWANNA	305	239	31	17	14	2	2
LANCASTER	419	123	87	117	81	6	5
LAWRENCE	79	52	12	7	8	0	0
LEBANON	43	31	5	3	3	0	1
LEHIGH	420	286	99	29	4	1	1
LUZERNE	91	57	16	12	2	2	2
LYCOMING	213	125	37	31	16	2	2
MCKEAN	62	56	5	1	0	0	0
MERCER	219	164	38	7	7	2	1
MIFFLIN	67	64	2	0	1	0	0
MONROE	198	167	22	6	1	2	0
MONTGOMERY	513	154	188	101	54	8	8
MONTOUR	18	16	1	1	0	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	254	166	73	9	2	1	3
NORTHUMBERLAND	73	62	7	4	0	0	0
PERRY	32	26	3	2	1	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	1,842	528	659	429	159	33	34
PIKE	49	32	14	3	0	0	0
POTTER	22	14	3	2	2	1	0
SCHUYLKILL	93	86	4	1	1	1	0
SNYDER	24	20	1	1	2	0	0
SOMERSET	18	8	4	3	1	0	2
SULLIVAN	10	8	2	0	0	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	24	21	2	0	1	0	0
TIOGA	56	52	2	0	2	0	0
UNION	20	18	1	0	1	0	0
VENANGO	59	48	4	1	2	3	1
WARREN	34	14	13	3	4	0	0
WASHINGTON	135	122	11	1	1	0	0
WAYNE	27	19	2	6	0	0	0
WESTMORELAND	413	232	113	46	18	3	1
WYOMING	37	29	3	5	0	0	0
YORK	214	144	27	17	22	2	2
TOTAL	11,098	5,833	2,689	1,486	774	160	156

Delinquency Dispositions, 2019-2023

The information in this section includes those cases referred to juvenile probation with alleged delinquent offenses. Disposition reviews and Placement reviews, and dispositions involving children alleged to be dependent are not included.

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% CHANGE 2022–2023
ADAMS	170	128	129	157	139	-11.5%
ALLEGHENY	2,139	1,528	1,015	1,219	1,347	10.5%
ARMSTRONG	86	91	53	78	96	23.1%
BEAVER	331	199	183	275	251	-8.7%
BEDFORD	40	34	19	44	24	-45.5%
BERKS	665	493	325	334	373	11.7%
BLAIR	297	219	213	254	320	26.0%
BRADFORD	93	61	61	86	89	3.5%
BUCKS	595	424	311	364	522	43.4%
BUTLER	212	173	107	181	192	6.1%
CAMBRIA	258	212	150	241	267	10.8%
CAMERON	7	3	2	3	8	166.7%
CARBON	88	62	60	61	63	3.3%
CENTRE	80	68	69	103	101	-1.9%
CHESTER	605	468	301	430	494	14.9%
CLARION	73	63	43	43	67	55.8%
CLEARFIELD	99	45	49	65	87	33.8%
CLINTON	82	45	71	103	188	82.5%
COLUMBIA	95	69	65	81	83	2.5%
CRAWFORD	155	135	121	158	183	15.8%
CUMBERLAND	448	392	339	407	533	31.0%
DAUPHIN	776	503	469	528	666	26.1%
DELAWARE	1,050	570	460	566	780	37.8%
ELK	43	36	62	55	65	18.2%
ERIE	539	449	288	516	640	24.0%
FAYETTE	508	276	247	232	284	22.4%
FOREST	7	11	17	23	6	-73.9%
FRANKLIN	313	254	264	332	438	31.9%
FULTON	15	25	9	16	25	56.3%
GREENE	21	23	30	22	27	22.7%
HUNTINGDON	71	54	64	59	48	-18.6%
INDIANA	106	93	80	89	78	-12.4%
JEFFERSON	49	57	43	74	87	17.6%
JUNIATA	29	38	33	39	35	-10.3%

Appendix 21

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% CHANGE 2022-2023
LACKAWANNA	348	227	189	318	386	21.4%
LANCASTER	749	516	490	537	654	21.8%
LAWRENCE	137	82	55	134	124	-7.5%
LEBANON	225	153	118	153	135	-11.8%
LEHIGH	716	459	311	454	586	29.1%
LUZERNE	348	188	174	180	226	25.6%
LYCOMING	329	192	172	249	299	20.1%
MCKEAN	96	57	55	49	95	93.9%
MERCER	219	160	210	238	306	28.6%
MIFFLIN	81	57	58	88	75	-14.8%
MONROE	201	140	82	160	210	31.3%
MONTGOMERY	972	622	488	587	783	33.4%
MONTOUR	29	21	20	15	23	53.3%
NORTHAMPTON	743	398	265	720	722	0.3%
NORTHUMBERLAND	250	205	179	196	276	40.8%
PERRY	69	73	57	70	51	-27.1%
PHILADELPHIA	2,426	1,502	1,869	1,855	2,337	26.0%
PIKE	66	47	43	56	69	23.2%
POTTER	41	12	25	15	27	80.0%
SCHUYLKILL	225	137	107	171	191	11.7%
SNYDER	67	71	68	79	66	-16.5%
SOMERSET	69	47	51	54	47	-13.0%
SULLIVAN	2	9	3	10	10	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	46	25	41	35	50	42.9%
TIOGA	58	33	38	44	68	54.5%
UNION	18	26	27	47	53	12.8%
VENANGO	130	75	59	73	95	30.1%
WARREN	55	55	55	73	101	38.4%
WASHINGTON	417	262	262	370	380	2.7%
WAYNE	50	26	47	48	43	-10.4%
WESTMORELAND	478	413	350	425	494	16.2%
WYOMING	41	19	14	32	41	28.1%
YORK	1,088	850	556	645	880	36.4%
TOTAL	20,934	14,460	12,290	15,418	18,509	20.0%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions as a Percent of Juvenile Population, 2023

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS	DELINQUENT JUVENILES	DISPOSITIONS PER JUVENILE RATE	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS	AGE 10-17 POPULATION*	% OF JUV. POP. RECEIVING DELINQ. DISPOSITIONS
ADAMS	139	125	1.11	0.8%	10,817	1.2%
ALLEGHENY	1,347	1,114	1.21	7.3%	107,132	1.0%
ARMSTRONG	96	85	1.13	0.5%	5,806	1.5%
BEAVER	251	226	1.11	1.4%	15,335	1.5%
BEDFORD	24	23	1.04	0.1%	4,148	0.6%
BERKS	373	341	1.09	2.0%	55,535	0.6%
BLAIR	320	279	1.15	1.7%	11,800	2.4%
BRADFORD	89	88	1.01	0.5%	6,271	1.4%
BUCKS	522	488	1.07	2.8%	68,788	0.7%
BUTLER	192	182	1.05	1.0%	18,141	1.0%
CAMBRIA	267	242	1.10	1.4%	12,915	1.9%
CAMERON	8	7	1.14	0.0%	357	2.0%
CARBON	63	59	1.07	0.3%	6,971	0.8%
CENTRE	101	93	1.09	0.5%	10,795	0.9%
CHESTER	494	452	1.09	2.7%	62,947	0.7%
CLARION	67	62	1.08	0.4%	3,351	1.9%
CLEARFIELD	87	74	1.18	0.5%	7,038	1.1%
CLINTON	188	138	1.36	1.0%	3,633	3.8%
COLUMBIA	83	77	1.08	0.4%	5,957	1.3%
CRAWFORD	183	159	1.15	1.0%	8,171	1.9%
CUMBERLAND	533	466	1.14	2.9%	26,182	1.8%
DAUPHIN	666	580	1.15	3.6%	32,098	1.8%
DELAWARE	780	669	1.17	4.2%	61,269	1.1%
ELK	65	44	1.48	0.4%	2,953	1.5%
ERIE	640	574	1.11	3.5%	28,204	2.0%
FAYETTE	284	252	1.13	1.5%	11,398	2.2%
FOREST	6	5	1.20	0.0%	308	1.6%
FRANKLIN	438	374	1.17	2.4%	16,250	2.3%
FULTON	25	21	1.19	0.1%	1,432	1.5%
GREENE	27	26	1.04	0.1%	3,246	0.8%
HUNTINGDON	48	45	1.07	0.3%	3,725	1.2%
INDIANA	78	74	1.05	0.4%	7,088	1.0%
JEFFERSON	87	78	1.12	0.5%	4,364	1.8%
JUNIATA	35	32	1.09	0.2%	2,376	1.3%

COUNTY	DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS	DELINQUENT JUVENILES	DISPOSITIONS PER JUVENILE RATE	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS	AGE 10-17 POPULATION*	% OF JUV. POP. RECEIVING DELINQ. DISPOSITIONS
LACKAWANNA	386	352	1.10	2.1%	23,230	1.5%
LANCASTER	654	565	1.16	3.5%	65,319	0.9%
LAWRENCE	124	109	1.14	0.7%	8,441	1.3%
LEBANON	135	122	1.11	0.7%	18,125	0.7%
LEHIGH	586	530	1.11	3.2%	50,647	1.0%
LUZERNE	226	207	1.09	1.2%	35,837	0.6%
LYCOMING	299	253	1.18	1.6%	10,889	2.3%
MCKEAN	95	86	1.10	0.5%	3,841	2.2%
MERCER	306	259	1.18	1.7%	10,441	2.5%
MIFFLIN	75	65	1.15	0.4%	4,841	1.3%
MONROE	210	193	1.09	1.1%	18,689	1.0%
MONTGOMERY	783	700	1.12	4.2%	90,746	0.8%
MONTOUR	23	22	1.05	0.1%	1,707	1.3%
NORTHAMPTON	722	670	1.08	3.9%	36,046	1.9%
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	244	1.13	1.5%	8,562	2.8%
PERRY	51	47	1.09	0.3%	4,617	1.0%
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	1,883	1.24	12.6%	179,494	1.0%
PIKE	69	61	1.13	0.4%	5,832	1.0%
POTTER	27	24	1.13	0.1%	1,633	1.5%
SCHUYLKILL	191	166	1.15	1.0%	14,658	1.1%
SNYDER	66	64	1.03	0.4%	4,081	1.6%
SOMERSET	47	40	1.18	0.3%	6,441	0.6%
SULLIVAN	10	10	1.00	0.1%	317	3.2%
SUSQUEHANNA	50	45	1.11	0.3%	3,569	1.3%
TIOGA	68	61	1.11	0.4%	3,698	1.6%
UNION	53	48	1.10	0.3%	4,045	1.2%
VENANGO	95	83	1.14	0.5%	4,691	1.8%
WARREN	101	88	1.15	0.5%	3,623	2.4%
WASHINGTON	380	331	1.15	2.1%	18,289	1.8%
WAYNE	43	43	1.00	0.2%	4,113	1.0%
WESTMORELAND	494	432	1.14	2.7%	31,779	1.4%
WYOMING	41	31	1.32	0.2%	2,450	1.3%
YORK	880	760	1.16	4.8%	52,241	1.5%
TOTAL	18,509	16,148	1.15	100.0%	1,359,733	1.2%

*At the time of publication of the Pennsylvania 2023 Juvenile Court Annual Report, the 2023 Population figures had not yet been published. We have included the 2022 Population figures in the chart above. 2022 Population figures retrieved from the United States Census Bureau are available at <https://data.census.gov>.

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by Type, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	TRANSFER TO OTHER COURT	WARNED AND COUNSELED	INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT	FINES/COSTS COURT ORDERED	FINES/COSTS NOT COURT ORDERED	OTHER	CONSENT DECREE*	PROBATION
ADAMS	139	5	14	21	1	0	3	29	34
ALLEGHENY	1,347	8	0	523	0	0	12	244	109
ARMSTRONG	96	6	5	21	0	14	2	12	15
BEAVER	251	5	1	15	0	8	2	85	41
BEDFORD	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6
BERKS	373	33	1	41	0	25	6	127	54
BLAIR	320	4	1	11	4	85	4	123	29
BRADFORD	89	0	0	38	0	0	1	38	5
BUCKS	522	73	0	59	0	41	9	92	162
BUTLER	192	20	0	28	0	0	5	59	43
CAMBRIA	267	11	0	25	0	11	4	107	46
CAMERON	8	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	63	9	11	4	0	0	1	26	4
CENTRE	101	16	12	8	0	0	0	45	10
CHESTER	494	38	21	133	0	42	7	67	104
CLARION	67	9	0	12	0	0	3	23	10
CLEARFIELD	87	3	0	7	0	0	0	29	33
CLINTON	188	4	0	120	1	0	2	31	25
COLUMBIA	83	10	1	37	0	0	0	13	14
CRAWFORD	183	15	0	43	5	0	3	31	60
CUMBERLAND	533	97	16	151	0	24	2	118	53
DAUPHIN	666	21	2	198	0	0	2	139	109
DELAWARE	780	42	12	125	3	14	35	146	199
ELK	65	0	0	31	0	1	0	20	4
ERIE	640	9	67	179	0	0	3	89	123
FAYETTE	284	8	63	86	0	43	6	19	14
FOREST	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	438	16	34	65	0	76	7	86	60
FULTON	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	6
GREENE	27	0	0	3	1	3	1	8	8
HUNTINGDON	48	7	0	6	0	0	1	7	19
INDIANA	78	6	0	16	1	16	2	16	9
JEFFERSON	87	8	0	3	0	1	0	54	3
JUNIATA	35	4	0	6	1	0	0	15	7

Appendix 23

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	TRANSFER TO OTHER COURT	WARNED AND COUNSELED	INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT	FINES/COSTS COURT ORDERED	FINES/COSTS NOT COURT ORDERED	OTHER	CONSENT DECREE*	PROBATION
LACKAWANNA	386	12	2	55	0	0	3	162	98
LANCASTER	654	44	39	148	0	20	6	105	171
LAWRENCE	124	4	0	42	0	0	3	24	26
LEBANON	135	2	0	56	0	0	3	64	2
LEHIGH	586	35	9	53	0	60	28	148	137
LUZERNE	226	5	12	70	1	33	12	30	30
LYCOMING	299	12	0	79	1	0	0	100	43
MCKEAN	95	4	0	1	0	29	0	32	27
MERCER	306	21	4	50	6	8	12	46	64
MIFFLIN	75	2	0	3	0	0	1	24	25
MONROE	210	9	0	0	1	0	2	38	98
MONTGOMERY	783	75	27	123	0	99	9	116	186
MONTOUR	23	3	0	4	0	0	1	12	0
NORTHAMPTON	722	56	195	240	0	8	5	108	52
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	13	32	66	2	72	8	41	6
PERRY	51	12	2	16	0	0	0	8	7
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	8	0	437	0	0	61	716	371
PIKE	69	2	0	12	5	7	0	12	21
POTTER	27	1	1	3	0	0	0	11	7
SCHUYLKILL	191	8	2	64	0	13	11	27	31
SNYDER	66	5	0	16	0	1	1	5	8
SOMERSET	47	3	0	0	0	0	2	13	10
SULLIVAN	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
SUSQUEHANNA	50	1	1	16	0	0	2	10	12
TIOGA	68	2	0	0	1	9	0	36	11
UNION	53	3	8	13	1	6	1	6	7
VENANGO	95	10	0	1	0	0	0	13	17
WARREN	101	1	0	8	1	0	0	56	25
WASHINGTON	380	20	43	114	0	52	6	28	40
WAYNE	43	5	2	8	0	2	3	6	15
WESTMORELAND	494	47	0	49	0	0	4	160	67
WYOMING	41	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	20
YORK	880	26	233	104	1	292	6	68	99
TOTAL	18,509	945	873	3,873	39	1,115	314	4,156	3,156
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	5.1%	4.7%	20.9%	0.2%	6.0%	1.7%	22.5%	17.1%

*The following counties had a total of 463 cases where the disposition was reported as deferred adjudication with no reported adjudication of delinquency at the time of disposition. These dispositions have been included in the disposition of Consent Decree. (Montour-3, and Philadelphia-460).

Delinquency Dispositions by Type, 2023 (continued)

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS DISPOSITION	TRANSFERRED TO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	PLACEMENT	PETITION WITHDRAWN	PETITION DISMISSED	ALLEGATION WITHDRAWN	TERMINATION OF COURT SUPERVISION/ CASE CLOSED	COMMUNITY SERVICE ONLY
ADAMS	139	0	0	2	2	4	8	16	0
ALLEGHENY	1,347	9	0	53	182	92	0	114	1
ARMSTRONG	96	1	2	3	4	3	0	8	0
BEAVER	251	0	0	4	28	21	15	3	23
BEDFORD	24	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	0
BERKS	373	3	0	37	21	7	0	16	2
BLAIR	320	13	2	4	27	4	0	9	0
BRADFORD	89	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	0
BUCKS	522	10	0	13	29	9	20	5	0
BUTLER	192	0	0	6	27	1	3	0	0
CAMBRIA	267	1	0	4	27	14	10	7	0
CAMERON	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CARBON	63	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
CENTRE	101	0	0	2	4	3	1	0	0
CHESTER	494	4	0	29	13	8	2	25	1
CLARION	67	1	0	4	2	2	1	0	0
CLEARFIELD	87	0	0	12	2	0	1	0	0
CLINTON	188	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	83	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0
CRAWFORD	183	0	0	14	3	5	0	4	0
CUMBERLAND	533	14	2	8	23	2	7	3	13
DAUPHIN	666	1	4	37	8	31	1	113	0
DELAWARE	780	3	2	13	55	15	3	76	37
ELK	65	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
ERIE	640	1	6	49	57	1	2	54	0
FAYETTE	284	0	0	11	2	1	31	0	0
FOREST	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	438	2	0	9	24	8	46	2	3
FULTON	25	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
GREENE	27	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
HUNTINGDON	48	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0
INDIANA	78	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	87	7	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
JUNIATA	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 23

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS DISPOSITION	TRANSFERRED TO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	PLACEMENT	PETITION WITHDRAWN	PETITION DISMISSED	ALLEGATION WITHDRAWN	TERMINATION OF COURT SUPERVISION/ CASE CLOSED	COMMUNITY SERVICE ONLY
LACKAWANNA	386	0	4	6	37	1	4	2	0
LANCASTER	654	1	0	25	84	5	3	3	0
LAWRENCE	124	6	0	4	6	9	0	0	0
LEBANON	135	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
LEHIGH	586	4	0	33	24	19	12	24	0
LUZERNE	226	5	1	5	8	3	1	4	6
LYCOMING	299	0	0	12	52	0	0	0	0
MCKEAN	95	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
MERCER	306	2	0	22	31	32	0	8	0
MIFFLIN	75	0	0	4	1	5	3	7	0
MONROE	210	0	0	21	15	8	4	14	0
MONTGOMERY	783	6	0	34	70	23	4	11	0
MONTOUR	23	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
NORTHAMPTON	722	4	0	12	9	3	12	10	8
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	20	0	3	1	0	10	1	1
PERRY	51	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	44	2	142	394	158	0	4	0
PIKE	69	2	1	5	1	0	0	1	0
POTTER	27	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	191	7	0	5	4	5	1	6	7
SNYDER	66	0	0	0	9	2	4	0	15
SOMERSET	47	5	0	1	3	0	10	0	0
SULLIVAN	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	50	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0
TIOGA	68	0	0	0	6	0	2	1	0
UNION	53	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	3
VENANGO	95	0	5	6	9	0	34	0	0
WARREN	101	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	380	27	4	12	17	0	16	0	1
WAYNE	43	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
WESTMORELAND	494	0	0	35	30	61	26	15	0
WYOMING	41	1	0	1	3	6	0	0	0
YORK	880	4	1	11	4	7	7	17	0
TOTAL	18,509	221	37	754	1,390	607	319	589	121
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	1.2%	0.2%	4.1%	7.5%	3.3%	1.7%	3.2%	0.7%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by Source of Allegation, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	POLICE		MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGE		OTHER JUVENILE COURT		PROBATION		OTHER	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	139	89	64.0%	37	26.6%	11	7.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.4%
ALLEGHENY	1,347	932	69.2%	278	20.6%	57	4.2%	0	0.0%	80	5.9%
ARMSTRONG	96	68	70.8%	20	20.8%	8	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BEAVER	251	196	78.1%	46	18.3%	8	3.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
BEDFORD	24	24	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BERKS	373	300	80.4%	28	7.5%	26	7.0%	2	0.5%	17	4.6%
BLAIR	320	192	60.0%	85	26.6%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%	40	12.5%
BRADFORD	89	89	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BUCKS	522	454	87.0%	54	10.3%	13	2.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
BUTLER	192	162	84.4%	18	9.4%	10	5.2%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
CAMBRIA	267	216	80.9%	43	16.1%	6	2.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
CAMERON	8	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CARBON	63	50	79.4%	7	11.1%	5	7.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
CENTRE	101	100	99.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
CHESTER	494	432	87.4%	44	8.9%	17	3.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
CLARION	67	55	82.1%	10	14.9%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLEARFIELD	87	86	98.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
CLINTON	188	67	35.6%	120	63.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
COLUMBIA	83	64	77.1%	13	15.7%	6	7.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CRAWFORD	183	140	76.5%	32	17.5%	10	5.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
CUMBERLAND	533	458	85.9%	46	8.6%	28	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
DAUPHIN	666	638	95.8%	3	0.5%	19	2.9%	0	0.0%	6	0.9%
DELAWARE	780	669	85.8%	54	6.9%	55	7.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
ELK	65	36	55.4%	26	40.0%	3	4.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ERIE	640	610	95.3%	14	2.2%	14	2.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
FAYETTE	284	116	40.8%	119	41.9%	12	4.2%	0	0.0%	37	13.0%
FOREST	6	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	438	146	33.3%	79	18.0%	16	3.7%	0	0.0%	197	45.0%
FULTON	25	25	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GREENE	27	19	70.4%	5	18.5%	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	2	7.4%
HUNTINGDON	48	46	95.8%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%
INDIANA	78	54	69.2%	16	20.5%	8	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
JEFFERSON	87	82	94.3%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	3	3.4%	1	1.1%
JUNIATA	35	35	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Appendix 24

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	POLICE		MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGE		OTHER JUVENILE COURT		PROBATION		OTHER	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	386	378	97.9%	0	0.0%	4	1.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
LANCASTER	654	580	88.7%	53	8.1%	17	2.6%	0	0.0%	4	0.6%
LAWRENCE	124	84	67.7%	23	18.5%	8	6.5%	0	0.0%	9	7.3%
LEBANON	135	135	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LEHIGH	586	467	79.7%	72	12.3%	47	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LUZERNE	226	135	59.7%	42	18.6%	23	10.2%	0	0.0%	26	11.5%
LYCOMING	299	214	71.6%	76	25.4%	7	2.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
MCKEAN	95	63	66.3%	29	30.5%	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
MERCER	306	266	86.9%	25	8.2%	13	4.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
MIFFLIN	75	69	92.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.7%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%
MONROE	210	194	92.4%	1	0.5%	14	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
MONTGOMERY	783	669	85.4%	100	12.8%	5	0.6%	0	0.0%	9	1.1%
MONTOUR	23	22	95.7%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	722	636	88.1%	52	7.2%	33	4.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	165	59.8%	96	34.8%	10	3.6%	0	0.0%	5	1.8%
PERRY	51	50	98.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	2,199	94.1%	0	0.0%	137	5.9%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
PIKE	69	59	85.5%	7	10.1%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%
POTTER	27	25	92.6%	0	0.0%	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	3.7%
SCHUYLKILL	191	160	83.8%	20	10.5%	10	5.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
SNYDER	66	33	50.0%	20	30.3%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	12	18.2%
SOMERSET	47	35	74.5%	8	17.0%	3	6.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%
SULLIVAN	10	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	50	26	52.0%	0	0.0%	3	6.0%	0	0.0%	21	42.0%
TIOGA	68	59	86.8%	8	11.8%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UNION	53	32	60.4%	12	22.6%	6	11.3%	0	0.0%	3	5.7%
VENANGO	95	71	74.7%	13	13.7%	6	6.3%	0	0.0%	5	5.3%
WARREN	101	91	90.1%	10	9.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON	380	147	38.7%	56	14.7%	6	1.6%	1	0.3%	170	44.7%
WAYNE	43	31	72.1%	2	4.7%	6	14.0%	0	0.0%	4	9.3%
WESTMORELAND	494	409	82.8%	64	13.0%	18	3.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
WYOMING	41	27	65.9%	8	19.5%	4	9.8%	0	0.0%	2	4.9%
YORK	880	579	65.8%	292	33.2%	5	0.6%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
TOTAL	18,509	14,782	79.9%	2,289	12.4%	737	4.0%	12	0.1%	689	3.7%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Type of Attorney Representation in Delinquency Proceedings, 2023

COUNTY	NUMBER OF PROCEEDINGS	PUBLIC DEFENDER	%	COURT APPOINTED	%	PRIVATE	%	WAIVED	%	NO ATTORNEY PRESENT	%
ADAMS	92	72	78.3%	3	3.3%	17	18.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ALLEGHENY	715	468	65.5%	98	13.7%	149	20.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ARMSTRONG	49	33	67.3%	10	20.4%	6	12.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BEAVER	89	68	76.4%	13	14.6%	8	9.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BEDFORD	19	13	68.4%	3	15.8%	3	15.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BERKS	287	190	66.2%	57	19.9%	40	13.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BLAIR	217	119	54.8%	90	41.5%	8	3.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BRADFORD	10	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BUCKS	375	256	68.3%	58	15.5%	61	16.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BUTLER	151	113	74.8%	23	15.2%	15	9.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CAMBRIA	132	108	81.8%	15	11.4%	9	6.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CAMERON	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CARBON	16	10	62.5%	4	25.0%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CENTRE	76	41	53.9%	22	28.9%	13	17.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHESTER	280	153	54.6%	70	25.0%	57	20.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLARION	50	45	90.0%	2	4.0%	3	6.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLEARFIELD	50	47	94.0%	0	0.0%	3	6.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLINTON	68	53	77.9%	15	22.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA	40	23	57.5%	9	22.5%	8	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CRAWFORD	136	80	58.8%	48	35.3%	8	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUMBERLAND	239	157	65.7%	45	18.8%	37	15.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DAUPHIN	459	355	77.3%	0	0.0%	104	22.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DELAWARE	584	352	60.3%	167	28.6%	65	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELK	33	29	87.9%	1	3.0%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ERIE	248	165	66.5%	62	25.0%	21	8.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FAYETTE	35	25	71.4%	6	17.1%	4	11.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FOREST	4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	106	73	68.9%	11	10.4%	22	20.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FULTON	8	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GREENE	15	6	40.0%	6	40.0%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HUNTINGDON	40	25	62.5%	10	25.0%	4	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.5%
INDIANA	40	38	95.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
JEFFERSON	75	72	96.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
JUNIATA	29	26	89.7%	1	3.4%	2	6.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Appendix 25

COUNTY	NUMBER OF PROCEEDINGS	PUBLIC DEFENDER	%	COURT APPOINTED	%	PRIVATE	%	WAIVED	%	NO ATTORNEY PRESENT	%
LACKAWANNA	288	214	74.3%	43	14.9%	31	10.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LANCASTER	399	222	55.6%	126	31.6%	51	12.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAWRENCE	72	65	90.3%	7	9.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LEBANON	38	36	94.7%	2	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LEHIGH	412	311	75.5%	80	19.4%	21	5.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LUZERNE	90	65	72.2%	19	21.1%	6	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LYCOMING	211	35	16.6%	171	81.0%	5	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MCKEAN	62	62	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MERCER	205	132	64.4%	50	24.4%	23	11.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MIFFLIN	67	47	70.1%	16	23.9%	4	6.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MONROE	198	130	65.7%	44	22.2%	24	12.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MONTGOMERY	494	234	47.4%	41	8.3%	219	44.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MONTOUR	18	12	66.7%	4	22.2%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	253	173	68.4%	50	19.8%	30	11.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTHUMBERLAND	67	30	44.8%	30	44.8%	7	10.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PERRY	31	26	83.9%	2	6.5%	3	9.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	1,842	1,176	63.8%	494	26.8%	172	9.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PIKE	49	32	65.3%	0	0.0%	17	34.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
POTTER	22	21	95.5%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SCHUYLKILL	93	77	82.8%	8	8.6%	8	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SNYDER	21	14	66.7%	5	23.8%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOMERSET	14	0	0.0%	12	85.7%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SULLIVAN	10	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	24	18	75.0%	1	4.2%	5	20.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TIOGA	55	51	92.7%	2	3.6%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UNION	19	14	73.7%	4	21.1%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VENANGO	54	0	0.0%	51	94.4%	3	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WARREN	30	23	76.7%	4	13.3%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON	134	81	60.4%	36	26.9%	17	12.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WAYNE	27	20	74.1%	0	0.0%	7	25.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WESTMORELAND	409	279	68.2%	85	20.8%	45	11.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WYOMING	34	26	76.5%	3	8.8%	5	14.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YORK	207	145	70.0%	37	17.9%	25	12.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	10,716	7,003	65.4%	2,291	21.4%	1,421	13.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Most Serious Alleged Offenses by Type, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSES	PERSON	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER
ADAMS	139	39	23	22	55
ALLEGHENY	1,347	443	306	98	500
ARMSTRONG	96	40	16	10	30
BEAVER	251	79	69	29	74
BEDFORD	24	6	9	6	3
BERKS	373	145	78	27	123
BLAIR	320	88	74	33	125
BRADFORD	89	38	15	22	14
BUCKS	522	156	120	119	127
BUTLER	192	64	29	47	52
CAMBRIA	267	117	27	13	110
CAMERON	8	2	1	2	3
CARBON	63	27	8	9	19
CENTRE	101	24	32	31	14
CHESTER	494	187	92	101	114
CLARION	67	27	12	10	18
CLEARFIELD	87	45	18	6	18
CLINTON	188	25	13	19	131
COLUMBIA	83	23	18	18	24
CRAWFORD	183	56	44	30	53
CUMBERLAND	533	190	128	86	129
DAUPHIN	666	228	152	108	178
DELAWARE	780	313	172	41	254
ELK	65	7	20	7	31
ERIE	640	149	130	118	243
FAYETTE	284	54	24	26	180
FOREST	6	5	1	0	0
FRANKLIN	438	117	41	98	182
FULTON	25	1	3	7	14
GREENE	27	8	6	0	13
HUNTINGDON	48	18	8	11	11
INDIANA	78	27	10	11	30
JEFFERSON	87	62	7	11	7
JUNIATA	35	11	7	12	5

COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSES	PERSON	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER
LACKAWANNA	386	177	80	55	74
LANCASTER	654	190	192	91	181
LAWRENCE	124	27	30	22	45
LEBANON	135	31	42	47	15
LEHIGH	586	195	85	79	227
LUZERNE	226	98	30	7	91
LYCOMING	299	80	50	23	146
MCKEAN	95	38	15	1	41
MERCER	306	105	73	60	68
MIFFLIN	75	26	28	6	15
MONROE	210	100	37	24	49
MONTGOMERY	783	311	197	54	221
MONTOUR	23	7	9	2	5
NORTHAMPTON	722	283	69	183	187
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	79	32	32	133
PERRY	51	18	9	15	9
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	713	978	97	549
PIKE	69	15	11	25	18
POTTER	27	12	6	5	4
SCHUYLKILL	191	64	34	33	60
SNYDER	66	13	9	15	29
SOMERSET	47	16	9	5	17
SULLIVAN	10	6	0	2	2
SUSQUEHANNA	50	21	5	6	18
TIOGA	68	14	23	17	14
UNION	53	14	8	13	18
VENANGO	95	37	15	16	27
WARREN	101	30	18	24	29
WASHINGTON	380	123	62	76	119
WAYNE	43	13	5	7	18
WESTMORELAND	494	167	65	122	140
WYOMING	41	13	7	8	13
YORK	880	155	158	165	402
TOTAL	18,509	6,012	4,104	2,525	5,868
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	32.5%	22.2%	13.6%	31.7%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Most Serious Substantiated Offenses by Type, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSES	PERSON	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER
ADAMS	51	18	13	6	14
ALLEGHENY	286	100	72	8	106
ARMSTRONG	30	16	7	3	4
BEAVER	53	21	5	3	24
BEDFORD	18	5	6	5	2
BERKS	259	108	57	15	79
BLAIR	51	15	22	1	13
BRADFORD	5	4	0	1	0
BUCKS	353	121	104	68	60
BUTLER	75	30	15	18	12
CAMBRIA	69	33	13	5	18
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	16	8	3	1	4
CENTRE	12	8	1	3	0
CHESTER	265	110	61	40	54
CLARION	24	15	2	2	5
CLEARFIELD	77	35	16	5	21
CLINTON	31	13	8	4	6
COLUMBIA	36	13	13	7	3
CRAWFORD	123	45	37	20	21
CUMBERLAND	146	52	57	14	23
DAUPHIN	412	126	114	21	151
DELAWARE	303	90	91	4	118
ELK	8	1	4	1	2
ERIE	239	45	57	22	115
FAYETTE	33	9	6	1	17
FOREST	4	3	1	0	0
FRANKLIN	167	80	25	15	47
FULTON	7	1	3	1	2
GREENE	13	6	2	0	5
HUNTINGDON	34	13	4	6	11
INDIANA	22	9	4	3	6
JEFFERSON	15	10	1	1	3
JUNIATA	10	3	4	3	0

COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSES	PERSON	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER
LACKAWANNA	116	35	32	12	37
LANCASTER	250	94	81	23	52
LAWRENCE	30	10	6	4	10
LEBANON	8	2	3	2	1
LEHIGH	242	106	43	26	67
LUZERNE	73	30	12	4	27
LYCOMING	161	47	32	17	65
MCKEAN	28	15	10	0	3
MERCER	119	39	35	17	28
MIFFLIN	61	18	19	5	19
MONROE	142	57	27	9	49
MONTGOMERY	404	191	109	22	82
MONTOUR	17	6	5	4	2
NORTHAMPTON	197	85	38	26	48
NORTHUMBERLAND	14	7	1	2	4
PERRY	15	9	1	1	4
PHILADELPHIA	563	183	160	23	197
PIKE	35	8	9	13	5
POTTER	9	4	2	1	2
SCHUYLKILL	53	21	10	4	18
SNYDER	13	1	5	2	5
SOMERSET	13	6	2	2	3
SULLIVAN	5	3	0	0	2
SUSQUEHANNA	13	7	1	0	5
TIOGA	12	5	5	0	2
UNION	16	6	4	4	2
VENANGO	30	12	11	1	6
WARREN	27	10	7	5	5
WASHINGTON	83	35	26	9	13
WAYNE	23	4	4	4	11
WESTMORELAND	164	66	28	21	49
WYOMING	22	7	5	5	5
YORK	186	52	59	30	45
TOTAL	6,391	2,347	1,620	605	1,819
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	36.7%	25.3%	9.5%	28.5%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Percent of Diverted Delinquent New Allegation Dispositions, 2023

COUNTY	DELINQUENT NEW ALLEGATION DISPOSITIONS	DIVERSIONS	PERCENT DIVERTED
ADAMS	139	97	69.8%
ALLEGHENY	1,347	1,066	79.1%
ARMSTRONG	96	74	77.1%
BEAVER	251	204	81.3%
BEDFORD	24	16	66.7%
BERKS	373	276	74.0%
BLAIR	320	269	84.1%
BRADFORD	89	82	92.1%
BUCKS	522	320	61.3%
BUTLER	192	138	71.9%
CAMBRIA	267	211	79.0%
CAMERON	8	8	100.0%
CARBON	63	57	90.5%
CENTRE	101	89	88.1%
CHESTER	494	333	67.4%
CLARION	67	52	77.6%
CLEARFIELD	87	40	46.0%
CLINTON	188	160	85.1%
COLUMBIA	83	66	79.5%
CRAWFORD	183	104	56.8%
CUMBERLAND	533	468	87.8%
DAUPHIN	666	483	72.5%
DELAWARE	780	506	64.9%
ELK	65	57	87.7%
ERIE	640	456	71.3%
FAYETTE	284	253	89.1%
FOREST	6	4	66.7%
FRANKLIN	438	362	82.6%
FULTON	25	17	68.0%
GREENE	27	16	59.3%
HUNTINGDON	48	25	52.1%
INDIANA	78	63	80.8%
JEFFERSON	87	73	83.9%
JUNIATA	35	27	77.1%

COUNTY	DELINQUENT NEW ALLEGATION DISPOSITIONS	DIVERSIONS	PERCENT DIVERTED
LACKAWANNA	386	267	69.2%
LANCASTER	654	451	69.0%
LAWRENCE	124	91	73.4%
LEBANON	135	130	96.3%
LEHIGH	586	409	69.8%
LUZERNE	226	175	77.4%
LYCOMING	299	242	80.9%
MCKEAN	95	68	71.6%
MERCER	306	204	66.7%
MIFFLIN	75	45	60.0%
MONROE	210	73	34.8%
MONTGOMERY	783	528	67.4%
MONTOUR	23	21	91.3%
NORTHAMPTON	722	651	90.2%
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	266	96.4%
PERRY	51	41	80.4%
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	1,756	75.1%
PIKE	69	37	53.6%
POTTER	27	18	66.7%
SCHUYLKILL	191	136	71.2%
SNYDER	66	57	86.4%
SOMERSET	47	34	72.3%
SULLIVAN	10	5	50.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	50	35	70.0%
TIOGA	68	57	83.8%
UNION	53	42	79.2%
VENANGO	95	64	67.4%
WARREN	101	75	74.3%
WASHINGTON	380	305	80.3%
WAYNE	43	24	55.8%
WESTMORELAND	494	387	78.3%
WYOMING	41	20	48.8%
YORK	880	749	85.1%
TOTAL	18,509	13,935	75.3%

Delinquency Dispositions by Age at Disposition, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	10		11		12		13		14	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	139	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	7	5.0%	15	10.8%	14	10.1%
ALLEGHENY	1,347	1	0.1%	10	0.7%	41	3.0%	99	7.3%	169	12.5%
ARMSTRONG	96	1	1.0%	4	4.2%	5	5.2%	9	9.4%	27	28.1%
BEAVER	251	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	10	4.0%	27	10.8%	34	13.5%
BEDFORD	24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	12.5%	1	4.2%
BERKS	373	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	14	3.8%	17	4.6%	28	7.5%
BLAIR	320	2	0.6%	13	4.1%	17	5.3%	36	11.3%	45	14.1%
BRADFORD	89	0	0.0%	3	3.4%	0	0.0%	17	19.1%	12	13.5%
BUCKS	522	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	13	2.5%	39	7.5%	50	9.6%
BUTLER	192	1	0.5%	2	1.0%	15	7.8%	21	10.9%	37	19.3%
CAMBRIA	267	4	1.5%	9	3.4%	20	7.5%	35	13.1%	33	12.4%
CAMERON	8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
CARBON	63	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	3	4.8%	1	1.6%	3	4.8%
CENTRE	101	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%	9	8.9%	12	11.9%
CHESTER	494	0	0.0%	6	1.2%	17	3.4%	30	6.1%	55	11.1%
CLARION	67	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	4	6.0%	15	22.4%
CLEARFIELD	87	1	1.1%	1	1.1%	4	4.6%	6	6.9%	13	14.9%
CLINTON	188	0	0.0%	8	4.3%	10	5.3%	22	11.7%	28	14.9%
COLUMBIA	83	0	0.0%	3	3.6%	3	3.6%	6	7.2%	18	21.7%
CRAWFORD	183	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	7	3.8%	25	13.7%	23	12.6%
CUMBERLAND	533	1	0.2%	10	1.9%	20	3.8%	50	9.4%	75	14.1%
DAUPHIN	666	4	0.6%	9	1.4%	20	3.0%	55	8.3%	79	11.9%
DELAWARE	780	1	0.1%	5	0.6%	33	4.2%	43	5.5%	82	10.5%
ELK	65	0	0.0%	2	3.1%	2	3.1%	4	6.2%	14	21.5%
ERIE	640	2	0.3%	9	1.4%	38	5.9%	74	11.6%	99	15.5%
FAYETTE	284	2	0.7%	4	1.4%	12	4.2%	23	8.1%	42	14.8%
FOREST	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	438	2	0.5%	6	1.4%	12	2.7%	37	8.4%	66	15.1%
FULTON	25	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	6	24.0%	6	24.0%
GREENE	27	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	14.8%
HUNTINGDON	48	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	2	4.2%	2	4.2%
INDIANA	78	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	4	5.1%	0	0.0%	12	15.4%
JEFFERSON	87	1	1.1%	1	1.1%	11	12.6%	9	10.3%	10	11.5%
JUNIATA	35	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	4	11.4%	2	5.7%

Appendix 29

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	10		11		12		13		14	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	386	3	0.8%	5	1.3%	26	6.7%	54	14.0%	67	17.4%
LANCASTER	654	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	8	1.2%	43	6.6%	70	10.7%
LAWRENCE	124	2	1.6%	1	0.8%	4	3.2%	9	7.3%	15	12.1%
LEBANON	135	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	3.7%	7	5.2%	17	12.6%
LEHIGH	586	1	0.2%	7	1.2%	27	4.6%	66	11.3%	89	15.2%
LUZERNE	226	1	0.4%	2	0.9%	6	2.7%	18	8.0%	24	10.6%
LYCOMING	299	1	0.3%	7	2.3%	16	5.4%	31	10.4%	42	14.0%
MCKEAN	95	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	5	5.3%	7	7.4%	11	11.6%
MERCER	306	1	0.3%	5	1.6%	13	4.2%	24	7.8%	64	20.9%
MIFFLIN	75	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	5	6.7%	6	8.0%	9	12.0%
MONROE	210	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	6	2.9%	16	7.6%	33	15.7%
MONTGOMERY	783	3	0.4%	6	0.8%	23	2.9%	56	7.2%	95	12.1%
MONTOUR	23	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	13.0%	5	21.7%	1	4.3%
NORTHAMPTON	722	1	0.1%	9	1.2%	35	4.8%	70	9.7%	103	14.3%
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	4	1.4%	6	2.2%	14	5.1%	30	10.9%	34	12.3%
PERRY	51	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.9%	6	11.8%	6	11.8%
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	4	0.2%	29	1.2%	50	2.1%	149	6.4%	333	14.2%
PIKE	69	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	2	2.9%	1	1.4%	6	8.7%
POTTER	27	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	22.2%	6	22.2%
SCHUYLKILL	191	3	1.6%	5	2.6%	9	4.7%	26	13.6%	32	16.8%
SNYDER	66	0	0.0%	2	3.0%	4	6.1%	9	13.6%	3	4.5%
SOMERSET	47	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	6.4%	4	8.5%
SULLIVAN	10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	50	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	1	2.0%	6	12.0%	14	28.0%
TIOGA	68	1	1.5%	2	2.9%	2	2.9%	9	13.2%	12	17.6%
UNION	53	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	5	9.4%	8	15.1%
VENANGO	95	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	3	3.2%	9	9.5%	17	17.9%
WARREN	101	1	1.0%	4	4.0%	5	5.0%	12	11.9%	13	12.9%
WASHINGTON	380	0	0.0%	11	2.9%	30	7.9%	34	8.9%	63	16.6%
WAYNE	43	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	2	4.7%	2	4.7%	9	20.9%
WESTMORELAND	494	1	0.2%	10	2.0%	18	3.6%	41	8.3%	72	14.6%
WYOMING	41	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	1	2.4%	8	19.5%
YORK	880	2	0.2%	5	0.6%	19	2.2%	69	7.8%	116	13.2%
TOTAL	18,509	55	0.3%	249	1.3%	689	3.7%	1,559	8.4%	2,508	13.6%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by Age at Disposition, 2023 (continued)

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	15		16		17		18 AND OVER	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADAMS	139	29	20.9%	35	25.2%	31	22.3%	6	4.3%
ALLEGHENY	1,347	274	20.3%	299	22.2%	297	22.0%	157	11.7%
ARMSTRONG	96	11	11.5%	9	9.4%	20	20.8%	10	10.4%
BEAVER	251	52	20.7%	48	19.1%	54	21.5%	25	10.0%
BEDFORD	24	7	29.2%	3	12.5%	6	25.0%	4	16.7%
BERKS	373	62	16.6%	92	24.7%	106	28.4%	51	13.7%
BLAIR	320	87	27.2%	46	14.4%	58	18.1%	16	5.0%
BRADFORD	89	17	19.1%	19	21.3%	19	21.3%	2	2.2%
BUCKS	522	95	18.2%	147	28.2%	119	22.8%	55	10.5%
BUTLER	192	36	18.8%	34	17.7%	30	15.6%	16	8.3%
CAMBRIA	267	50	18.7%	62	23.2%	31	11.6%	23	8.6%
CAMERON	8	1	12.5%	4	50.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%
CARBON	63	11	17.5%	17	27.0%	14	22.2%	11	17.5%
CENTRE	101	16	15.8%	25	24.8%	22	21.8%	15	14.9%
CHESTER	494	87	17.6%	101	20.4%	124	25.1%	74	15.0%
CLARION	67	20	29.9%	10	14.9%	10	14.9%	6	9.0%
CLEARFIELD	87	22	25.3%	21	24.1%	12	13.8%	7	8.0%
CLINTON	188	39	20.7%	37	19.7%	32	17.0%	12	6.4%
COLUMBIA	83	15	18.1%	10	12.0%	17	20.5%	11	13.3%
CRAWFORD	183	21	11.5%	41	22.4%	46	25.1%	19	10.4%
CUMBERLAND	533	94	17.6%	106	19.9%	129	24.2%	48	9.0%
DAUPHIN	666	132	19.8%	148	22.2%	140	21.0%	79	11.9%
DELAWARE	780	146	18.7%	197	25.3%	152	19.5%	121	15.5%
ELK	65	11	16.9%	13	20.0%	16	24.6%	3	4.6%
ERIE	640	131	20.5%	128	20.0%	106	16.6%	53	8.3%
FAYETTE	284	43	15.1%	54	19.0%	60	21.1%	44	15.5%
FOREST	6	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%
FRANKLIN	438	84	19.2%	99	22.6%	106	24.2%	26	5.9%
FULTON	25	6	24.0%	3	12.0%	3	12.0%	0	0.0%
GREENE	27	6	22.2%	9	33.3%	5	18.5%	3	11.1%
HUNTINGDON	48	13	27.1%	12	25.0%	13	27.1%	5	10.4%
INDIANA	78	10	12.8%	15	19.2%	23	29.5%	13	16.7%
JEFFERSON	87	21	24.1%	15	17.2%	18	20.7%	1	1.1%
JUNIATA	35	8	22.9%	7	20.0%	8	22.9%	4	11.4%

Appendix 29

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	15		16		17		18 AND OVER	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LACKAWANNA	386	76	19.7%	70	18.1%	51	13.2%	34	8.8%
LANCASTER	654	133	20.3%	125	19.1%	156	23.9%	116	17.7%
LAWRENCE	124	23	18.5%	22	17.7%	33	26.6%	15	12.1%
LEBANON	135	28	20.7%	28	20.7%	29	21.5%	21	15.6%
LEHIGH	586	104	17.7%	128	21.8%	122	20.8%	42	7.2%
LUZERNE	226	34	15.0%	59	26.1%	45	19.9%	37	16.4%
LYCOMING	299	48	16.1%	73	24.4%	45	15.1%	36	12.0%
MCKEAN	95	27	28.4%	19	20.0%	21	22.1%	4	4.2%
MERCER	306	49	16.0%	68	22.2%	60	19.6%	22	7.2%
MIFFLIN	75	17	22.7%	19	25.3%	13	17.3%	5	6.7%
MONROE	210	36	17.1%	35	16.7%	45	21.4%	37	17.6%
MONTGOMERY	783	146	18.6%	181	23.1%	183	23.4%	90	11.5%
MONTOUR	23	3	13.0%	4	17.4%	7	30.4%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	722	144	19.9%	161	22.3%	161	22.3%	38	5.3%
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	46	16.7%	53	19.2%	59	21.4%	30	10.9%
PERRY	51	4	7.8%	6	11.8%	14	27.5%	12	23.5%
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	473	20.2%	535	22.9%	524	22.4%	240	10.3%
PIKE	69	15	21.7%	16	23.2%	22	31.9%	6	8.7%
POTTER	27	3	11.1%	4	14.8%	7	25.9%	1	3.7%
SCHUYLKILL	191	35	18.3%	29	15.2%	34	17.8%	18	9.4%
SNYDER	66	15	22.7%	13	19.7%	14	21.2%	6	9.1%
SOMERSET	47	4	8.5%	9	19.1%	17	36.2%	10	21.3%
SULLIVAN	10	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	50	8	16.0%	9	18.0%	7	14.0%	4	8.0%
TIOGA	68	11	16.2%	11	16.2%	16	23.5%	4	5.9%
UNION	53	6	11.3%	14	26.4%	10	18.9%	9	17.0%
VENANGO	95	16	16.8%	18	18.9%	17	17.9%	13	13.7%
WARREN	101	18	17.8%	26	25.7%	15	14.9%	7	6.9%
WASHINGTON	380	70	18.4%	80	21.1%	75	19.7%	17	4.5%
WAYNE	43	4	9.3%	8	18.6%	13	30.2%	4	9.3%
WESTMORELAND	494	90	18.2%	112	22.7%	97	19.6%	53	10.7%
WYOMING	41	5	12.2%	7	17.1%	18	43.9%	1	2.4%
YORK	880	152	17.3%	169	19.2%	217	24.7%	131	14.9%
TOTAL	18,509	3,502	18.9%	3,982	21.5%	3,977	21.5%	1,988	10.7%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by School Status, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	IN SCHOOL	OUT OF SCHOOL	NOT REPORTED
ADAMS	139	131	6	2
ALLEGHENY	1,347	1,313	34	0
ARMSTRONG	96	93	3	0
BEAVER	251	236	13	2
BEDFORD	24	19	2	3
BERKS	373	338	20	15
BLAIR	320	319	1	0
BRADFORD	89	89	0	0
BUCKS	522	422	97	3
BUTLER	192	184	4	4
CAMBRIA	267	259	7	1
CAMERON	8	8	0	0
CARBON	63	59	4	0
CENTRE	101	93	6	2
CHESTER	494	449	12	33
CLARION	67	60	4	3
CLEARFIELD	87	83	4	0
CLINTON	188	183	5	0
COLUMBIA	83	77	4	2
CRAWFORD	183	179	4	0
CUMBERLAND	533	507	26	0
DAUPHIN	666	659	7	0
DELAWARE	780	685	79	16
ELK	65	61	3	1
ERIE	640	569	55	16
FAYETTE	284	270	12	2
FOREST	6	5	1	0
FRANKLIN	438	366	7	65
FULTON	25	25	0	0
GREENE	27	25	1	1
HUNTINGDON	48	46	2	0
INDIANA	78	65	9	4
JEFFERSON	87	87	0	0
JUNIATA	35	30	5	0

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	IN SCHOOL	OUT OF SCHOOL	NOT REPORTED
LACKAWANNA	386	371	14	1
LANCASTER	654	547	64	43
LAWRENCE	124	115	9	0
LEBANON	135	121	14	0
LEHIGH	586	546	28	12
LUZERNE	226	205	13	8
LYCOMING	299	295	4	0
MCKEAN	95	65	3	27
MERCER	306	279	12	15
MIFFLIN	75	71	4	0
MONROE	210	193	15	2
MONTGOMERY	783	642	38	103
MONTOUR	23	20	3	0
NORTHAMPTON	722	705	17	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	256	13	7
PERRY	51	46	5	0
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	1,977	277	83
PIKE	69	61	1	7
POTTER	27	24	3	0
SCHUYLKILL	191	169	7	15
SNYDER	66	60	4	2
SOMERSET	47	42	3	2
SULLIVAN	10	10	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	50	46	3	1
TIOGA	68	64	2	2
UNION	53	47	3	3
VENANGO	95	67	5	23
WARREN	101	98	2	1
WASHINGTON	380	365	15	0
WAYNE	43	41	2	0
WESTMORELAND	494	487	7	0
WYOMING	41	40	1	0
YORK	880	546	58	276
TOTAL	18,509	16,615	1,086	808
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	89.8%	5.9%	4.4%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by Highest Grade Completed, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	UNDER 9TH	9TH	10TH	11TH	12TH	OTHER	NOT REPORTED
ADAMS	139	28	27	27	24	18	4	11
ALLEGHENY	1,347	233	238	303	294	271	7	1
ARMSTRONG	96	35	19	15	11	14	2	0
BEAVER	251	60	57	42	36	39	15	2
BEDFORD	24	3	5	6	1	4	1	4
BERKS	373	49	79	94	71	54	3	23
BLAIR	320	98	83	64	49	25	0	1
BRADFORD	89	30	18	18	13	9	0	1
BUCKS	522	69	78	112	102	75	6	80
BUTLER	192	59	38	35	29	25	2	4
CAMBRIA	267	87	41	59	42	22	4	12
CAMERON	8	1	1	2	4	0	0	0
CARBON	63	16	8	17	13	8	1	0
CENTRE	101	15	17	15	27	19	6	2
CHESTER	494	91	86	110	89	79	4	35
CLARION	67	21	14	8	1	12	3	8
CLEARFIELD	87	24	11	25	14	12	1	0
CLINTON	188	51	40	41	42	13	0	1
COLUMBIA	83	32	9	13	13	11	3	2
CRAWFORD	183	29	26	23	18	13	1	73
CUMBERLAND	533	113	92	99	77	56	96	0
DAUPHIN	666	83	90	72	63	52	306	0
DELAWARE	780	150	116	198	137	110	49	20
ELK	65	22	14	12	7	8	0	2
ERIE	640	205	122	124	110	48	10	21
FAYETTE	284	42	39	31	26	30	5	111
FOREST	6	0	0	2	0	0	3	1
FRANKLIN	438	85	72	76	63	55	21	66
FULTON	25	13	2	4	2	2	0	2
GREENE	27	3	6	12	1	4	0	1
HUNTINGDON	48	6	7	12	3	8	0	12
INDIANA	78	16	10	9	19	16	3	5
JEFFERSON	87	29	18	22	12	6	0	0
JUNIATA	35	7	5	6	11	3	3	0

Appendix 31

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	UNDER 9TH	9TH	10TH	11TH	12TH	OTHER	NOT REPORTED
LACKAWANNA	386	132	78	75	47	32	19	3
LANCASTER	654	107	126	138	94	112	33	44
LAWRENCE	124	22	14	22	26	22	18	0
LEBANON	135	20	28	39	29	14	5	0
LEHIGH	586	161	151	111	79	63	7	14
LUZERNE	226	40	45	61	34	35	2	9
LYCOMING	299	83	39	68	54	51	4	0
MCKEAN	95	18	11	10	10	4	3	39
MERCER	306	87	59	75	35	31	4	15
MIFFLIN	75	23	12	18	15	3	4	0
MONROE	210	45	37	38	40	42	6	2
MONTGOMERY	783	109	145	142	108	66	11	202
MONTOUR	23	9	4	2	6	0	2	0
NORTHAMPTON	722	155	159	146	74	51	9	128
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	54	39	30	22	40	84	7
PERRY	51	12	4	5	6	10	11	3
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	389	602	569	266	152	257	102
PIKE	69	5	17	18	10	12	0	7
POTTER	27	10	6	3	2	3	3	0
SCHUYLKILL	191	67	35	28	22	15	6	18
SNYDER	66	16	6	9	9	4	14	8
SOMERSET	47	6	6	7	13	12	1	2
SULLIVAN	10	3	0	4	1	1	1	0
SUSQUEHANNA	50	16	7	14	3	7	1	2
TIOGA	68	22	12	7	13	5	1	8
UNION	53	13	7	11	8	7	3	4
VENANGO	95	24	10	11	8	7	1	34
WARREN	101	32	15	18	21	13	0	2
WASHINGTON	380	107	84	72	58	53	6	0
WAYNE	43	8	10	5	12	6	0	2
WESTMORELAND	494	158	98	110	108	19	1	0
WYOMING	41	4	7	6	9	4	7	4
YORK	880	112	119	112	118	92	49	278
TOTAL	18,509	3,874	3,480	3,692	2,784	2,109	1,132	1,438
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	20.9%	18.8%	19.9%	15.0%	11.4%	6.1%	7.8%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by Family Status, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	FAMILY STATUS OF YOUTH'S PARENTS							
		MARRIED	DIVORCED	SEPARATED	ONE PARENT DECEASED	BOTH PARENTS DECEASED	NEVER MARRIED	OTHER	NOT REPORTED
ADAMS	139	35	16	8	4	0	39	36	1
ALLEGHENY	1,347	106	28	4	19	1	1,185	4	0
ARMSTRONG	96	22	20	19	5	1	22	7	0
BEAVER	251	31	43	2	15	2	133	23	2
BEDFORD	24	3	5	2	3	0	4	4	3
BERKS	373	45	37	21	23	1	221	5	20
BLAIR	320	27	17	5	3	0	256	12	0
BRADFORD	89	16	17	1	1	1	52	0	1
BUCKS	522	111	53	30	50	5	172	98	3
BUTLER	192	45	38	10	10	1	79	5	4
CAMBRIA	267	21	16	18	16	0	183	3	10
CAMERON	8	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	0
CARBON	63	8	7	7	5	0	33	3	0
CENTRE	101	40	8	15	4	0	5	27	2
CHESTER	494	80	15	6	12	0	23	351	7
CLARION	67	14	12	6	0	0	20	11	4
CLEARFIELD	87	28	48	1	2	1	7	0	0
CLINTON	188	26	43	11	5	0	91	12	0
COLUMBIA	83	11	13	6	10	0	40	1	2
CRAWFORD	183	54	20	12	12	0	75	10	0
CUMBERLAND	533	122	77	22	22	0	207	83	0
DAUPHIN	666	81	41	23	26	1	220	274	0
DELAWARE	780	111	73	110	58	1	287	124	16
ELK	65	8	6	4	3	1	31	11	1
ERIE	640	79	84	35	41	4	321	57	19
FAYETTE	284	32	19	1	2	0	220	8	2
FOREST	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
FRANKLIN	438	67	58	33	21	0	167	27	65
FULTON	25	6	1	2	1	1	7	7	0
GREENE	27	9	2	1	0	0	2	12	1
HUNTINGDON	48	14	2	2	2	0	11	17	0
INDIANA	78	12	17	9	8	0	25	3	4
JEFFERSON	87	11	0	2	0	0	2	72	0
JUNIATA	35	9	4	6	1	0	15	0	0

Appendix 32

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	FAMILY STATUS OF YOUTH'S PARENTS							
		MARRIED	DIVORCED	SEPARATED	ONE PARENT DECEASED	BOTH PARENTS DECEASED	NEVER MARRIED	OTHER	NOT REPORTED
LACKAWANNA	386	49	48	38	16	1	230	2	2
LANCASTER	654	111	78	33	36	0	352	1	43
LAWRENCE	124	20	24	7	5	2	48	18	0
LEBANON	135	27	21	11	11	2	61	2	0
LEHIGH	586	90	62	61	27	1	328	3	14
LUZERNE	226	39	14	9	12	0	141	3	8
LYCOMING	299	19	1	1	0	0	278	0	0
MCKEAN	95	10	10	0	6	0	32	10	27
MERCER	306	42	45	19	8	1	174	2	15
MIFFLIN	75	17	15	2	9	0	32	0	0
MONROE	210	40	36	10	5	0	114	2	3
MONTGOMERY	783	148	94	35	55	5	278	62	106
MONTOUR	23	2	4	7	3	0	5	2	0
NORTHAMPTON	722	86	2	24	8	0	0	602	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	70	10	10	8	1	70	100	7
PERRY	51	13	5	2	2	0	22	7	0
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	93	10	18	90	1	2,015	28	82
PIKE	69	18	13	2	4	0	23	2	7
POTTER	27	6	1	1	0	0	18	1	0
SCHUYLKILL	191	28	14	8	10	0	109	6	16
SNYDER	66	7	5	2	1	0	3	44	4
SOMERSET	47	17	9	2	3	0	14	0	2
SULLIVAN	10	2	3	0	1	0	1	3	0
SUSQUEHANNA	50	9	4	2	3	0	26	5	1
TIOGA	68	20	9	7	2	0	15	12	3
UNION	53	11	6	3	6	0	21	1	5
VENANGO	95	20	5	1	3	0	43	0	23
WARREN	101	37	23	3	6	0	25	5	2
WASHINGTON	380	62	26	17	12	1	109	153	0
WAYNE	43	11	9	3	2	0	11	5	2
WESTMORELAND	494	49	12	8	15	0	401	9	0
WYOMING	41	6	6	2	6	0	10	11	0
YORK	880	117	101	74	37	2	232	41	276
TOTAL	18,509	2,580	1,565	857	799	38	9,400	2,455	815
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	13.9%	8.5%	4.6%	4.3%	0.2%	50.8%	13.3%	4.4%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by Living Arrangement of Youth, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	BOTH PARENTS	MOTHER	FATHER	RELATIVE	FATHER/STEP-MOTHER	MOTHER/STEP-FATHER	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER	NOT REPORTED
ADAMS	139	33	46	9	1	1	11	1	36	1
ALLEGHENY	1,347	105	879	160	157	2	10	11	23	0
ARMSTRONG	96	28	26	14	7	2	10	0	9	0
BEAVER	251	48	125	24	26	0	8	1	17	2
BEDFORD	24	3	9	1	5	0	1	1	1	3
BERKS	373	52	198	32	31	6	19	1	33	1
BLAIR	320	36	175	44	23	4	13	0	25	0
BRADFORD	89	18	37	12	6	2	7	2	4	1
BUCKS	522	127	186	35	51	6	23	4	87	3
BUTLER	192	52	76	19	14	4	14	1	8	4
CAMBRIA	267	27	164	26	20	1	10	4	14	1
CAMERON	8	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
CARBON	63	8	25	14	9	0	2	1	4	0
CENTRE	101	41	19	4	11	1	9	1	13	2
CHESTER	494	88	246	70	36	2	18	1	26	7
CLARION	67	15	26	10	10	1	2	0	2	1
CLEARFIELD	87	22	23	3	14	3	16	1	5	0
CLINTON	188	25	84	16	21	5	36	1	0	0
COLUMBIA	83	12	25	12	11	4	13	1	3	2
CRAWFORD	183	44	63	35	21	5	4	1	10	0
CUMBERLAND	533	132	210	45	39	21	64	1	21	0
DAUPHIN	666	102	364	63	52	11	32	4	38	0
DELAWARE	780	128	372	48	67	17	49	8	75	16
ELK	65	8	26	12	11	0	1	0	6	1
ERIE	640	112	287	48	48	18	42	3	65	17
FAYETTE	284	33	167	11	19	9	19	0	25	1
FOREST	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
FRANKLIN	438	69	138	43	2	18	51	0	52	65
FULTON	25	9	8	4	1	0	1	0	2	0
GREENE	27	8	7	1	2	3	4	0	1	1
HUNTINGDON	48	13	16	3	6	3	2	0	5	0
INDIANA	78	10	37	6	4	2	5	0	10	4
JEFFERSON	87	11	55	11	5	0	0	1	4	0
JUNIATA	35	8	10	6	3	2	2	1	3	0

Appendix 33

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	BOTH PARENTS	MOTHER	FATHER	RELATIVE	FATHER/STEP-MOTHER	MOTHER/STEP-FATHER	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER	NOT REPORTED
LACKAWANNA	386	67	188	45	44	8	27	5	2	0
LANCASTER	654	133	288	40	49	12	47	1	41	43
LAWRENCE	124	20	45	10	16	4	5	2	22	0
LEBANON	135	32	49	13	12	2	13	2	12	0
LEHIGH	586	82	347	56	30	8	29	5	25	4
LUZERNE	226	76	96	18	5	1	18	0	7	5
LYCOMING	299	23	208	23	14	5	3	5	18	0
MCKEAN	95	17	22	5	9	1	7	0	7	27
MERCER	306	46	124	29	30	5	21	3	34	14
MIFFLIN	75	15	32	6	11	0	9	2	0	0
MONROE	210	44	111	29	10	2	5	6	3	0
MONTGOMERY	783	151	339	57	50	4	30	14	40	98
MONTOUR	23	2	11	5	2	0	1	0	2	0
NORTHAMPTON	722	171	380	56	30	9	16	7	53	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	66	86	13	23	3	25	3	50	7
PERRY	51	8	19	6	1	1	3	0	13	0
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	135	1,588	151	206	6	22	20	127	82
PIKE	69	19	25	5	4	1	1	2	5	7
POTTER	27	8	11	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
SCHUYLKILL	191	25	93	20	22	0	4	3	9	15
SNYDER	66	17	28	7	0	0	0	0	10	4
SOMERSET	47	17	14	1	5	1	3	0	4	2
SULLIVAN	10	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
SUSQUEHANNA	50	10	9	5	4	0	7	2	12	1
TIOGA	68	10	35	3	6	3	3	2	3	3
UNION	53	9	27	4	0	1	3	1	6	2
VENANGO	95	21	18	4	10	4	11	0	4	23
WARREN	101	26	29	9	8	4	12	1	11	1
WASHINGTON	380	86	153	53	2	10	13	2	61	0
WAYNE	43	11	13	7	3	1	3	0	3	2
WESTMORELAND	494	63	289	54	11	1	11	4	61	0
WYOMING	41	6	14	4	2	2	3	1	9	0
YORK	880	129	213	48	60	26	58	1	69	276
TOTAL	18,509	2,977	9,040	1,633	1,418	279	911	145	1,357	749
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	16.1%	48.8%	8.8%	7.7%	1.5%	4.9%	0.8%	7.3%	4.0%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Delinquency Dispositions by Race and Ethnicity, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	WHITE NON-HISPANIC	BLACK NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER	UNKNOWN
ADAMS	139	96	14	23	5	1
ALLEGHENY	1,347	397	886	20	43	1
ARMSTRONG	96	84	6	4	1	1
BEAVER	251	123	107	9	12	0
BEDFORD	24	22	2	0	0	0
BERKS	373	123	67	166	17	0
BLAIR	320	248	62	8	2	0
BRADFORD	89	82	5	2	0	0
BUCKS	522	261	145	87	23	6
BUTLER	192	150	27	7	8	0
CAMBRIA	267	125	114	7	21	0
CAMERON	8	7	0	0	1	0
CARBON	63	41	9	12	0	1
CENTRE	101	76	18	3	4	0
CHESTER	494	207	191	84	10	2
CLARION	67	57	5	5	0	0
CLEARFIELD	87	79	5	2	1	0
CLINTON	188	163	12	5	8	0
COLUMBIA	83	63	3	15	2	0
CRAWFORD	183	152	17	4	10	0
CUMBERLAND	533	268	128	84	52	1
DAUPHIN	666	160	363	90	52	1
DELAWARE	780	153	504	41	75	7
ELK	65	58	6	0	1	0
ERIE	640	238	237	75	89	1
FAYETTE	284	195	71	2	10	6
FOREST	6	0	2	3	0	1
FRANKLIN	438	211	94	70	32	31
FULTON	25	23	1	0	1	0
GREENE	27	22	2	0	2	1
HUNTINGDON	48	38	6	3	1	0
INDIANA	78	45	22	1	4	6
JEFFERSON	87	80	4	2	1	0
JUNIATA	35	30	1	4	0	0

Appendix 34

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	WHITE NON-HISPANIC	BLACK NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER	UNKNOWN
LACKAWANNA	386	153	109	91	32	1
LANCASTER	654	236	160	225	27	6
LAWRENCE	124	71	33	4	16	0
LEBANON	135	69	4	54	8	0
LEHIGH	586	105	104	351	22	4
LUZERNE	226	76	64	59	25	2
LYCOMING	299	169	116	5	9	0
MCKEAN	95	63	4	5	4	19
MERCER	306	193	104	3	6	0
MIFFLIN	75	61	3	7	4	0
MONROE	210	81	75	50	4	0
MONTGOMERY	783	199	456	105	19	4
MONTOUR	23	17	1	2	3	0
NORTHAMPTON	722	266	204	246	3	3
NORTHUMBERLAND	276	195	36	37	1	7
PERRY	51	38	12	1	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	2,337	102	1,821	313	101	0
PIKE	69	36	11	16	1	5
POTTER	27	24	0	3	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	191	119	33	34	4	1
SNYDER	66	49	11	3	1	2
SOMERSET	47	39	3	1	1	3
SULLIVAN	10	6	3	1	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	50	38	2	7	1	2
TIOGA	68	58	7	2	0	1
UNION	53	38	8	7	0	0
VENANGO	95	80	10	1	1	3
WARREN	101	97	0	3	1	0
WASHINGTON	380	218	131	13	11	7
WAYNE	43	34	6	3	0	0
WESTMORELAND	494	297	127	16	53	1
WYOMING	41	27	4	4	3	3
YORK	880	441	243	121	23	52
TOTAL	18,509	7,772	7,041	2,631	872	193
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	42.0%	38.0%	14.2%	4.7%	1.0%

Note: The data do not include dispositions resulting from disposition review and placement review hearings.

Secure Detention Admissions by Race and Ethnicity, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	WHITE NON-HISPANIC	% OF TOTAL	BLACK NON-HISPANIC	% OF TOTAL	HISPANIC	% OF TOTAL	OTHER	% OF TOTAL	UNKNOWN	% OF TOTAL
ADAMS	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ALLEGHENY	124	14	11.3%	106	85.5%	1	0.8%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%
ARMSTRONG	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BEAVER	18	6	33.3%	10	55.6%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%
BEDFORD	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BERKS	84	17	20.2%	12	14.3%	55	65.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BLAIR	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BRADFORD	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BUCKS	416	225	54.1%	110	26.4%	55	13.2%	25	6.0%	1	0.2%
BUTLER	8	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%
CAMBRIA	5	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CAMERON	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CARBON	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CENTRE	19	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHESTER	155	44	28.4%	82	52.9%	28	18.1%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
CLARION	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLEARFIELD	21	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLINTON	11	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CRAWFORD	3	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUMBERLAND	10	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%
DAUPHIN	75	4	5.3%	65	86.7%	4	5.3%	1	1.3%	1	1.3%
DELAWARE	36	0	0.0%	29	80.6%	2	5.6%	5	13.9%	0	0.0%
ELK	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ERIE	158	51	32.3%	70	44.3%	18	11.4%	19	12.0%	0	0.0%
FAYETTE	18	6	33.3%	11	61.1%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%
FOREST	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FRANKLIN	13	6	46.2%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%
FULTON	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GREENE	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
HUNTINGDON	6	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
INDIANA	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
JEFFERSON	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
JUNIATA	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Appendix 35

COUNTY	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	WHITE NON-HISPANIC	% OF TOTAL	BLACK NON-HISPANIC	% OF TOTAL	HISPANIC	% OF TOTAL	OTHER	% OF TOTAL	UNKNOWN	% OF TOTAL
LACKAWANNA	30	13	43.3%	10	33.3%	6	20.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%
LANCASTER	132	23	17.4%	56	42.4%	49	37.1%	4	3.0%	0	0.0%
LAWRENCE	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LEBANON	12	6	50.0%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%
LEHIGH	75	14	18.7%	11	14.7%	48	64.0%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%
LUZERNE	10	7	70.0%	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LYCOMING	11	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
MCKEAN	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MERCER	6	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MIFFLIN	14	12	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%
MONROE	10	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MONTGOMERY	210	31	14.8%	143	68.1%	34	16.2%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%
MONTOUR	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTON	113	48	42.5%	43	38.1%	22	19.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NORTHUMBERLAND	4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PERRY	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PHILADELPHIA	1,733	61	3.5%	1,366	78.8%	221	12.8%	65	3.8%	20	1.2%
PIKE	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
POTTER	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SCHUYLKILL	13	7	53.8%	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%
SNYDER	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOMERSET	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SULLIVAN	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUSQUEHANNA	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TIOGA	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UNION	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VENANGO	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WARREN	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON	51	18	35.3%	30	58.8%	1	2.0%	2	3.9%	0	0.0%
WAYNE	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WESTMORELAND	44	22	50.0%	10	22.7%	4	9.1%	8	18.2%	0	0.0%
WYOMING	3	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YORK	14	2	14.3%	5	35.7%	4	28.6%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	3,686	731	19.8%	2,207	59.9%	566	15.4%	160	4.3%	22	0.6%

Delinquency Placements Including Disposition Reviews, 2019-2023

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	PERCENT CHANGE 2022-2023	PLACEMENT AS A % OF DISPOSITION
ADAMS	28	9	10	8	5	-37.5%	1.9%
ALLEGHENY	272	154	126	112	119	6.3%	4.3%
ARMSTRONG	2	3	8	10	5	-50.0%	2.9%
BEAVER	20	9	4	4	8	100.0%	3.1%
BEDFORD	17	10	2	3	3	0.0%	5.7%
BERKS	89	60	53	40	60	50.0%	8.7%
BLAIR	20	15	8	9	10	11.1%	2.6%
BRADFORD	8	6	3	4	0	-100.0%	0.0%
BUCKS	102	66	68	62	72	16.1%	6.5%
BUTLER	28	21	22	17	15	-11.8%	4.0%
CAMBRIA	33	14	18	18	15	-16.7%	3.0%
CAMERON	1	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
CARBON	7	5	2	8	3	-62.5%	3.6%
CENTRE	3	6	10	7	7	0.0%	4.9%
CHESTER	80	39	34	32	49	53.1%	7.2%
CLARION	9	11	4	8	8	0.0%	6.1%
CLEARFIELD	22	5	17	13	21	61.5%	16.2%
CLINTON	2	1	7	2	4	100.0%	1.5%
COLUMBIA	5	2	5	3	0	-100.0%	0.0%
CRAWFORD	15	12	13	14	22	57.1%	9.3%
CUMBERLAND	30	20	12	11	20	81.8%	2.5%
DAUPHIN	87	47	42	45	62	37.8%	5.9%
DELAWARE	118	72	39	28	28	0.0%	1.4%
ELK	5	3	7	1	5	400.0%	7.0%
ERIE	122	88	67	102	74	-27.5%	8.8%
FAYETTE	26	15	20	22	20	-9.1%	6.2%
FOREST	0	0	3	2	1	-50.0%	10.0%
FRANKLIN	34	26	17	17	11	-35.3%	1.7%
FULTON	0	1	1	3	3	0.0%	8.3%
GREENE	4	1	1	1	4	300.0%	12.5%
HUNTINGDON	12	6	5	4	5	25.0%	8.9%
INDIANA	12	17	6	7	6	-14.3%	5.4%
JEFFERSON	12	6	9	2	24	1100.0%	11.2%
JUNIATA	6	5	7	7	6	-14.3%	12.8%

Appendix 36

COUNTY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	PERCENT CHANGE 2022-2023	PLACEMENT AS A % OF DISPOSITION
LACKAWANNA	35	17	15	31	14	-54.8%	2.3%
LANCASTER	30	28	8	22	25	13.6%	3.4%
LAWRENCE	16	8	14	16	11	-31.3%	5.7%
LEBANON	32	20	15	23	9	-60.9%	3.8%
LEHIGH	76	45	39	40	59	47.5%	5.3%
LUZERNE	17	12	13	13	14	7.7%	2.7%
LYCOMING	38	27	33	28	32	14.3%	5.6%
MCKEAN	1	3	3	1	5	400.0%	2.0%
MERCER	42	29	18	38	38	0.0%	8.4%
MIFFLIN	8	10	4	6	7	16.7%	4.8%
MONROE	63	35	19	24	31	29.2%	8.2%
MONTGOMERY	110	38	36	43	46	7.0%	3.9%
MONTOUR	2	0	1	0	3	100.0%	9.7%
NORTHAMPTON	45	37	20	26	25	-3.8%	3.0%
NORTHUMBERLAND	11	9	4	2	3	50.0%	1.1%
PERRY	6	3	7	8	1	-87.5%	1.1%
PHILADELPHIA	434	250	205	226	297	31.4%	3.6%
PIKE	10	8	6	10	11	10.0%	11.5%
POTTER	3	2	0	1	5	400.0%	8.8%
SCHUYLKILL	24	9	9	22	12	-45.5%	4.6%
SNYDER	1	1	0	0	4	100.0%	4.7%
SOMERSET	8	1	2	3	3	0.0%	3.7%
SULLIVAN	1	0	0	1	2	100.0%	5.7%
SUSQUEHANNA	4	1	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
TIOGA	5	5	1	2	1	-50.0%	0.7%
UNION	0	0	2	2	1	-50.0%	1.5%
VENANGO	6	9	12	6	11	83.3%	8.0%
WARREN	8	10	9	6	3	-50.0%	1.5%
WASHINGTON	29	28	35	18	19	5.6%	3.4%
WAYNE	6	2	2	4	4	0.0%	5.4%
WESTMORELAND	75	73	53	55	72	30.9%	8.0%
WYOMING	3	2	3	3	6	100.0%	6.2%
YORK	97	52	31	32	37	15.6%	3.1%
TOTAL	2,477	1,529	1,269	1,338	1,506	12.6%	4.3%

Delinquency Placements by Type, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	COMMUNITY BASED			
		COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL SERVICE/GROUP HOME	FOSTER CARE	SUPERVISED INDEPENDENT LIVING	TRANSITIONAL LIVING
ADAMS	5	2	0	0	0
ALLEGHENY	118	27	0	0	3
ARMSTRONG	5	2	0	0	0
BEAVER	8	3	0	0	0
BEDFORD	3	0	0	0	0
BERKS	60	16	4	0	0
BLAIR	10	3	0	0	0
BRADFORD	0	0	0	0	0
BUCKS	72	38	4	0	1
BUTLER	15	11	0	0	1
CAMBRIA	15	4	2	0	0
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	3	1	0	0	0
CENTRE	7	1	0	0	0
CHESTER	47	11	1	0	0
CLARION	8	3	0	0	0
CLEARFIELD	21	17	0	0	0
CLINTON	4	2	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0
CRAWFORD	22	11	0	0	0
CUMBERLAND	20	8	0	0	0
DAUPHIN	59	22	3	0	0
DELAWARE	28	6	0	0	0
ELK	5	2	0	0	0
ERIE	74	15	0	0	1
FAYETTE	20	6	0	0	1
FOREST	1	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	11	5	0	0	0
FULTON	3	0	0	0	0
GREENE	4	2	0	0	0
HUNTINGDON	5	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	6	1	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	24	12	0	0	0
JUNIATA	6	1	0	0	0

Appendix 37

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	COMMUNITY BASED			
		COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL SERVICE/GROUP HOME	FOSTER CARE	SUPERVISED INDEPENDENT LIVING	TRANSITIONAL LIVING
LACKAWANNA	14	2	0	0	0
LANCASTER	25	14	0	0	0
LAWRENCE	11	5	0	0	0
LEBANON	9	1	0	0	0
LEHIGH	59	11	2	0	0
LUZERNE	14	1	0	0	0
LYCOMING	32	13	0	0	0
MCKEAN	5	2	0	0	0
MERCER	38	25	0	0	2
MIFFLIN	7	3	0	0	0
MONROE	31	5	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	46	7	1	0	0
MONTOUR	3	3	0	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	24	0	1	0	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	3	1	0	0	0
PERRY	1	0	0	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	284	6	0	1	1
PIKE	11	9	0	0	0
POTTER	5	4	0	0	1
SCHUYLKILL	12	2	0	0	0
SNYDER	4	0	1	0	0
SOMERSET	3	0	0	0	0
SULLIVAN	2	0	0	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	0	0	0	0	0
TIOGA	1	0	1	0	0
UNION	1	0	0	0	0
VENANGO	11	7	0	0	0
WARREN	3	1	1	0	0
WASHINGTON	19	5	0	0	0
WAYNE	4	3	0	0	0
WESTMORELAND	72	25	1	0	5
WYOMING	6	0	0	1	0
YORK	37	7	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,486	394	22	2	16
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	26.5%	1.5%	0.1%	1.1%

Delinquency Placements by Type, 2023 (continued)

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	INSTITUTIONAL				OTHER			
		GENERAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	SECURE RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	YDC SECURE	YDC/YFC NON-SECURE	CRR HOST HOME	DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM	INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH	RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY (RTF)
ADAMS	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
ALLEGHENY	118	42	8	26	2	0	8	0	2
ARMSTRONG	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
BEAVER	8	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
BEDFORD	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
BERKS	60	9	10	2	0	0	12	0	7
BLAIR	10	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
BRADFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUCKS	72	5	5	0	1	0	12	0	6
BUTLER	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMBRIA	15	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
CENTRE	7	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
CHESTER	47	12	3	9	1	0	9	0	1
CLARION	8	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
CLEARFIELD	21	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
CLINTON	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRAWFORD	22	6	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
CUMBERLAND	20	2	2	4	0	0	2	0	2
DAUPHIN	59	7	9	11	1	0	6	0	0
DELAWARE	28	5	7	6	0	0	4	0	0
ELK	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ERIE	74	27	3	4	1	0	23	0	0
FAYETTE	20	7	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
FOREST	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
FRANKLIN	11	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1
FULTON	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
GREENE	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HUNTINGDON	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JEFFERSON	24	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
JUNIATA	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1

Appendix 37

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	INSTITUTIONAL				OTHER			
		GENERAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	SECURE RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	YDC SECURE	YDC/YFC NON-SECURE	CRR HOST HOME	DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM	INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH	RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY (RTF)
LACKAWANNA	14	1	2	6	0	0	2	0	1
LANCASTER	25	6	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
LAWRENCE	11	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
LEBANON	9	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
LEHIGH	59	6	11	4	1	0	18	0	6
LUZERNE	14	3	1	0	0	0	7	2	0
LYCOMING	32	13	1	3	0	0	2	0	0
MCKEAN	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
MERCER	38	5	0	0	1	0	4	0	1
MIFFLIN	7	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
MONROE	31	11	2	8	0	0	2	0	3
MONTGOMERY	46	11	5	7	5	0	7	0	3
MONTOUR	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	24	8	0	2	0	0	10	0	3
NORTHUMBERLAND	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERRY	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	284	3	39	157	75	0	1	0	1
PIKE	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
POTTER	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	12	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	1
SNYDER	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
SOMERSET	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SULLIVAN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SUSQUEHANNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIOGA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VENANGO	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
WARREN	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	19	4	1	0	0	0	9	0	0
WAYNE	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WESTMORELAND	72	14	5	10	0	0	11	0	1
WYOMING	6	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
YORK	37	5	6	3	4	0	7	0	5
TOTAL	1,486	275	137	280	94	0	211	2	53
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	18.5%	9.2%	18.8%	6.3%	0.0%	14.2%	0.1%	3.6%

Outcomes of Delinquency Disposition Reviews, 2023

A *disposition review* is a hearing conducted by the court regarding a previous disposition.

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	WITHDRAWN	DISMISSED	TERM OF COURT SPV/ CASE CLOSED	CONSENT DECREE	PROBATION	CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS DISPOSITION	OTHER	PLACEMENT
ADAMS	126	0	0	54	1	2	66	0	3
ALLEGHENY	1,436	2	2	414	2	16	933	1	66
ARMSTRONG	74	0	0	42	0	0	27	3	2
BEAVER	9	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	4
BEDFORD	29	0	0	9	0	1	18	0	1
BERKS	320	0	3	80	0	8	205	1	23
BLAIR	70	0	0	27	0	1	36	0	6
BRADFORD	16	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0
BUCKS	586	0	0	223	1	141	161	1	59
BUTLER	183	0	0	19	0	0	155	0	9
CAMBRIA	239	2	7	134	0	7	67	11	11
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	20	0	0	1	0	16	1	1	1
CENTRE	42	0	0	7	2	6	22	0	5
CHESTER	188	0	0	10	0	28	129	1	20
CLARION	65	0	0	31	0	4	26	0	4
CLEARFIELD	43	0	0	0	0	33	1	0	9
CLINTON	78	0	0	41	0	0	35	0	2
COLUMBIA	28	0	0	19	0	0	9	0	0
CRAWFORD	54	0	0	6	0	1	39	0	8
CUMBERLAND	273	2	1	107	11	10	129	1	12
DAUPHIN	391	0	0	199	0	6	155	6	25
DELAWARE	1,160	1	1	160	1	5	965	12	15
ELK	6	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2
ERIE	199	1	1	4	0	17	150	1	25
FAYETTE	37	0	0	4	0	2	22	0	9
FOREST	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
FRANKLIN	223	0	0	130	2	6	66	17	2
FULTON	11	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	2
GREENE	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1
HUNTINGDON	8	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2
INDIANA	34	0	0	2	0	2	26	2	2
JEFFERSON	128	0	0	57	2	6	50	0	13
JUNIATA	12	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6

Appendix 38

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	WITHDRAWN	DISMISSED	TERM OF COURT SPV/ CASE CLOSED	CONSENT DECREE	PROBATION	CONTINUED ON PREVIOUS DISPOSITION	OTHER	PLACEMENT
LACKAWANNA	225	0	0	57	0	8	149	3	8
LANCASTER	88	0	0	1	2	4	81	0	0
LAWRENCE	68	0	0	23	0	1	36	1	7
LEBANON	100	0	0	54	8	15	13	4	6
LEHIGH	528	0	1	258	0	2	240	1	26
LUZERNE	289	1	0	53	1	3	211	11	9
LYCOMING	276	0	0	99	1	8	148	0	20
MCKEAN	159	0	0	36	0	0	117	1	5
MERCER	144	0	2	50	0	6	67	3	16
MIFFLIN	70	0	0	35	0	0	32	0	3
MONROE	167	1	0	79	0	3	74	0	10
MONTGOMERY	409	0	0	211	0	12	167	7	12
MONTOUR	8	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	2
NORTHAMPTON	105	0	0	14	0	5	67	6	13
NORTHUMBERLAND	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
PERRY	43	0	0	31	0	0	10	1	1
PHILADELPHIA	5,927	2	334	361	169	78	4,822	6	155
PIKE	27	0	0	13	0	0	5	3	6
POTTER	30	0	0	3	0	0	24	0	3
SCHUYLKILL	69	0	0	16	0	0	46	0	7
SNYDER	19	0	0	2	0	2	8	3	4
SOMERSET	34	0	0	1	0	0	30	1	2
SULLIVAN	25	0	0	5	0	0	18	0	2
SUSQUEHANNA	19	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0
TIOGA	78	0	0	36	0	3	38	0	1
UNION	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	1	0
VENANGO	43	0	0	9	0	2	27	0	5
WARREN	96	0	1	49	0	1	39	4	2
WASHINGTON	175	0	0	72	0	4	91	1	7
WAYNE	31	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	3
WESTMORELAND	401	0	5	199	0	3	157	0	37
WYOMING	56	0	0	18	0	0	33	0	5
YORK	331	0	0	123	1	4	175	2	26
TOTAL	16,152	12	358	3,735	204	486	10,488	117	752
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	0.1%	2.2%	23.1%	1.3%	3.0%	64.9%	0.7%	4.7%

Outcomes of Delinquency Placement Reviews, 2023

A *placement review* is a hearing conducted by the court regarding a previous disposition that resulted in out-of-home placement.

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENT REVIEWS	OUTCOME		
		CONTINUED	RELEASED	TRANSFERRED
ADAMS	12	8	4	0
ALLEGHENY	297	158	106	33
ARMSTRONG	10	6	4	0
BEAVER	13	7	5	1
BEDFORD	9	6	3	0
BERKS	110	60	40	10
BLAIR	30	21	9	0
BRADFORD	2	1	1	0
BUCKS	213	100	70	43
BUTLER	42	20	19	3
CAMBRIA	22	9	12	1
CAMERON	0	0	0	0
CARBON	9	5	4	0
CENTRE	14	7	6	1
CHESTER	158	106	27	25
CLARION	9	6	3	0
CLEARFIELD	38	24	14	0
CLINTON	5	4	1	0
COLUMBIA	12	7	0	5
CRAWFORD	32	19	9	4
CUMBERLAND	38	25	10	3
DAUPHIN	123	70	38	15
DELAWARE	69	47	21	1
ELK	11	8	1	2
ERIE	190	87	83	20
FAYETTE	33	9	16	8
FOREST	6	3	2	1
FRANKLIN	66	50	16	0
FULTON	15	14	1	0
GREENE	10	6	2	2
HUNTINGDON	22	15	7	0
INDIANA	13	6	7	0
JEFFERSON	27	14	13	0
JUNIATA	38	25	10	3

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENT REVIEWS	OUTCOME		
		CONTINUED	RELEASED	TRANSFERRED
LACKAWANNA	43	25	17	1
LANCASTER	78	38	28	12
LAWRENCE	28	13	13	2
LEBANON	21	9	12	0
LEHIGH	131	69	49	13
LUZERNE	38	21	15	2
LYCOMING	60	31	23	6
MCKEAN	19	16	2	1
MERCER	101	39	35	27
MIFFLIN	9	4	3	2
MONROE	56	29	22	5
MONTGOMERY	84	48	27	9
MONTOUR	2	1	1	0
NORTHAMPTON	34	28	6	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	11	7	3	1
PERRY	11	8	3	0
PHILADELPHIA	2,138	1,940	189	9
PIKE	17	10	5	2
POTTER	15	13	1	1
SCHUYLKILL	20	15	4	1
SNYDER	3	2	1	0
SOMERSET	3	2	1	0
SULLIVAN	1	0	1	0
SUSQUEHANNA	0	0	0	0
TIOGA	5	0	1	4
UNION	6	5	1	0
VENANGO	19	15	4	0
WARREN	24	18	4	2
WASHINGTON	53	30	21	2
WAYNE	10	8	2	0
WESTMORELAND	196	99	66	31
WYOMING	8	3	3	2
YORK	96	65	25	6
TOTAL	5,038	3,564	1,152	322
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	70.7%	22.9%	6.4%

Delinquency Placement Review Transfers by Type of Placement, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	COMMUNITY BASED			
		COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL SERVICE/GROUP HOME	FOSTER CARE	SUPERVISED INDEPENDENT LIVING	TRANSITIONAL LIVING
ADAMS	0	0	0	0	0
ALLEGHENY	33	16	0	0	0
ARMSTRONG	0	0	0	0	0
BEAVER	1	0	0	0	0
BEDFORD	0	0	0	0	0
BERKS	10	3	0	0	0
BLAIR	0	0	0	0	0
BRADFORD	0	0	0	0	0
BUCKS	43	8	0	2	3
BUTLER	3	1	0	0	1
CAMBRIA	1	0	0	0	0
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRE	1	0	0	0	0
CHESTER	22	5	1	1	0
CLARION	0	0	0	0	0
CLEARFIELD	0	0	0	0	0
CLINTON	0	0	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	5	4	1	0	0
CRAWFORD	4	2	0	0	2
CUMBERLAND	3	0	0	0	1
DAUPHIN	15	4	1	0	0
DELAWARE	1	0	0	0	0
ELK	2	1	0	0	0
ERIE	20	3	0	0	5
FAYETTE	8	2	0	0	0
FOREST	1	1	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0
FULTON	0	0	0	0	0
GREENE	2	0	0	0	0
HUNTINGDON	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0
JUNIATA	3	1	0	0	0

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	COMMUNITY BASED			
		COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL SERVICE/GROUP HOME	FOSTER CARE	SUPERVISED INDEPENDENT LIVING	TRANSITIONAL LIVING
LACKAWANNA	1	0	0	0	0
LANCASTER	12	5	2	0	0
LAWRENCE	2	0	0	0	0
LEBANON	0	0	0	0	0
LEHIGH	13	4	0	0	0
LUZERNE	2	1	0	0	0
LYCOMING	6	1	0	0	0
MCKEAN	1	0	0	0	0
MERCER	27	11	0	0	10
MIFFLIN	2	0	0	0	0
MONROE	5	2	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	9	0	2	0	0
MONTOUR	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	1	0	0	0	0
PERRY	0	0	0	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	9	0	0	0	0
PIKE	2	0	0	0	0
POTTER	1	0	0	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	1	0	1	0	0
SNYDER	0	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0
SULLIVAN	0	0	0	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	0	0	0	0	0
TIOGA	4	4	0	0	0
UNION	0	0	0	0	0
VENANGO	0	0	0	0	0
WARREN	2	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON	2	2	0	0	0
WAYNE	0	0	0	0	0
WESTMORELAND	31	11	1	0	7
WYOMING	2	0	1	0	0
YORK	6	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	319	93	10	3	30
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	29.2%	3.1%	0.9%	9.4%

Delinquency Placement Review Transfers by Type of Placement, 2023 (cont'd)

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	INSTITUTIONAL				OTHER			
		GENERAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	SECURE RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	YDC SECURE	YDC/YFC NON-SECURE	CRR HOST HOME	DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM	INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH	RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY (RTF)
ADAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALLEGHENY	33	2	4	8	1	0	2	0	0
ARMSTRONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEAVER	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEDFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BERKS	10	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
BLAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRADFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUCKS	43	8	4	3	0	0	10	1	4
BUTLER	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CAMBRIA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHESTER	22	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	4
CLARION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLEARFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLINTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRAWFORD	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUMBERLAND	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
DAUPHIN	15	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELK	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ERIE	20	8	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
FAYETTE	8	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
FOREST	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FULTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENE	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
HUNTINGDON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNIATA	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 40

COUNTY	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	INSTITUTIONAL				OTHER			
		GENERAL RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	SECURE RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	YDC SECURE	YDC/YFC NON-SECURE	CRR HOST HOME	DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM	INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH	RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY (RTF)
LACKAWANNA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LANCASTER	12	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
LAWRENCE	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEBANON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEHIGH	13	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	2
LUZERNE	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
LYCOMING	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MCKEAN	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MERCER	27	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MIFFLIN	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
MONROE	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	9	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
MONTOUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
PERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	9	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0
PIKE	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
POTTER	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNYDER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SULLIVAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIOGA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VENANGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WARREN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WAYNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTMORELAND	31	3	2	5	0	0	1	0	1
WYOMING	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
YORK	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	319	45	43	45	2	0	26	1	21
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	14.1%	13.5%	14.1%	0.6%	0.0%	8.2%	0.3%	6.6%

Summary of All Delinquency and Dependency Dispositions, 2023

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	DELINQUENCY CASES				DEPENDENCY CASES			
		SUBTOTAL	NEW ALLEGATIONS	DISPOSITION REVIEWS	PLACEMENT REVIEWS	SUBTOTAL	NEW ALLEGATIONS	DISPOSITION REVIEWS	PLACEMENT REVIEWS
ADAMS	279	277	139	126	12	2	2	0	0
ALLEGHENY	3,080	3,080	1,347	1,436	297	0	0	0	0
ARMSTRONG	180	180	96	74	10	0	0	0	0
BEAVER	342	273	251	9	13	69	69	0	0
BEDFORD	62	62	24	29	9	0	0	0	0
BERKS	803	803	373	320	110	0	0	0	0
BLAIR	420	420	320	70	30	0	0	0	0
BRADFORD	108	107	89	16	2	1	1	0	0
BUCKS	1,321	1,321	522	586	213	0	0	0	0
BUTLER	417	417	192	183	42	0	0	0	0
CAMBRIA	668	528	267	239	22	140	140	0	0
CAMERON	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARBON	92	92	63	20	9	0	0	0	0
CENTRE	157	157	101	42	14	0	0	0	0
CHESTER	840	840	494	188	158	0	0	0	0
CLARION	141	141	67	65	9	0	0	0	0
CLEARFIELD	168	168	87	43	38	0	0	0	0
CLINTON	271	271	188	78	5	0	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	123	123	83	28	12	0	0	0	0
CRAWFORD	269	269	183	54	32	0	0	0	0
CUMBERLAND	844	844	533	273	38	0	0	0	0
DAUPHIN	1,181	1,180	666	391	123	1	1	0	0
DELAWARE	2,009	2,009	780	1,160	69	0	0	0	0
ELK	82	82	65	6	11	0	0	0	0
ERIE	1,029	1,029	640	199	190	0	0	0	0
FAYETTE	354	354	284	37	33	0	0	0	0
FOREST	16	16	6	4	6	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	727	727	438	223	66	0	0	0	0
FULTON	51	51	25	11	15	0	0	0	0
GREENE	42	42	27	5	10	0	0	0	0
HUNTINGDON	78	78	48	8	22	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	125	125	78	34	13	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	242	242	87	128	27	0	0	0	0
JUNIATA	85	85	35	12	38	0	0	0	0

Appendix 41

COUNTY	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	DELINQUENCY CASES				DEPENDENCY CASES			
		SUBTOTAL	NEW ALLEGATIONS	DISPOSITION REVIEWS	PLACEMENT REVIEWS	SUBTOTAL	NEW ALLEGATIONS	DISPOSITION REVIEWS	PLACEMENT REVIEWS
LACKAWANNA	656	654	386	225	43	2	2	0	0
LANCASTER	820	820	654	88	78	0	0	0	0
LAWRENCE	220	220	124	68	28	0	0	0	0
LEBANON	256	256	135	100	21	0	0	0	0
LEHIGH	1,246	1,245	586	528	131	1	1	0	0
LUZERNE	557	553	226	289	38	4	4	0	0
LYCOMING	635	635	299	276	60	0	0	0	0
MCKEAN	273	273	95	159	19	0	0	0	0
MERCER	599	551	306	144	101	48	48	0	0
MIFFLIN	154	154	75	70	9	0	0	0	0
MONROE	433	433	210	167	56	0	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	1,277	1,276	783	409	84	1	1	0	0
MONTOUR	33	33	23	8	2	0	0	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	861	861	722	105	34	0	0	0	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	291	290	276	3	11	1	1	0	0
PERRY	105	105	51	43	11	0	0	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	10,404	10,402	2,337	5,927	2,138	2	2	0	0
PIKE	113	113	69	27	17	0	0	0	0
POTTER	76	72	27	30	15	4	4	0	0
SCHUYLKILL	280	280	191	69	20	0	0	0	0
SNYDER	88	88	66	19	3	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	84	84	47	34	3	0	0	0	0
SULLIVAN	36	36	10	25	1	0	0	0	0
SUSQUEHANNA	69	69	50	19	0	0	0	0	0
TIOGA	151	151	68	78	5	0	0	0	0
UNION	71	71	53	12	6	0	0	0	0
VENANGO	157	157	95	43	19	0	0	0	0
WARREN	221	221	101	96	24	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	608	608	380	175	53	0	0	0	0
WAYNE	84	84	43	31	10	0	0	0	0
WESTMORELAND	1,141	1,091	494	401	196	50	50	0	0
WYOMING	105	105	41	56	8	0	0	0	0
YORK	1,307	1,307	880	331	96	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	40,025	39,699	18,509	16,152	5,038	326	326	0	0
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	99.2%				0.8%			

Glossary

Advanced Communication Technology: Any communication equipment that is used as a link between parties in physically separate locations and includes, but is not limited to, systems providing for two-way simultaneous audio-visual communication, closed circuit television, telephone and facsimile equipment, and electronic mail.

Delinquency Allegation: The document completed by a law enforcement officer or other person that is necessary to allege a juvenile has committed an act of delinquency. It is synonymous with a “court referral,” though written allegation is the preferred language.

Dependency Allegation: The document alleging that a child is without proper parental care or control; subsistence; education as required by law; or other care or control necessary for their physical, mental, or emotional health.

Detention: A secure holding facility utilized to detain a juvenile temporarily. The term *detention* when used in this report does not include shelter care.

Disposition: The action/decision implemented, or treatment plan decided upon, by a juvenile court in response to a delinquency allegation. This is similar to the sentence imposed in criminal court.

Disposition Review Hearing: Hearing that must occur every 6 months for juveniles under court supervision for the purpose of ensuring that the juvenile is receiving necessary treatment and services and that the terms and conditions of the disposition are being met. In this report, disposition review hearings involving out-of-home placement are referred to as placement review hearings (see definition below).

Juvenile: A person who has attained ten years of age and is not yet twenty-one years of age who is alleged to have, upon or after the juvenile’s tenth birthday, committed a delinquent act before reaching eighteen years of age or who is alleged to have violated the terms of juvenile probation prior to termination of juvenile court supervision.

Out-of-Home Placement (or Placement): An out-of-home program utilized as a juvenile court disposition. Included in this definition are placements into group homes, general residential programs, secure residential care, foster care, drug and alcohol programs, residential treatment facilities (RTF), Youth Development Centers (YDC), and Youth Forestry Camps (YFC).

Placement Review Hearing: Hearing that must occur every 6 months for juveniles residing in out-of-home placement for the purpose of ensuring that the juvenile is receiving necessary treatment and services and that the terms and conditions of the placement disposition are being met.

School-Related Offense: Any offense committed in the school setting, including in the school, on the school grounds, in school vehicles, at a designated bus stop, or at any activity sponsored, supervised, or sanctioned by the school. Failure to comply offenses are not included.

Substantiated Offense: Any petitioned offense the court finds the juvenile committed.



pennsylvania
JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION

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