

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Philadelphia County has a total of 75 public school districts.

School District	Grade	Number of Schools	Number of Students
Ad Prima Charter School	KG-08	1	329
Alliance for Progress Charter School	KG-06	1	328
Antonia Pantoja Community Charter School	KG-08	1	735
Arise Academy Charter High School	UG-UG	1	214
Belmont Academy Charter School	PK-KG	1	106
Belmont Charter School	01-08	1	445
Boys Latin Of Philadelphia Cs	09-12	1	463
Charter High School For Architecture And Design	09-12	1	606
Christopher Columbus Charter School	KG-08	1	769
Community Academy of Philadelphia Charter School	KG-12	1	1213
Delaware Valley Chs	09-12	1	633
Delta School	N-N	-2	-2
Discovery Charter School	KG-08	1	612
Easter Seals Of Southeastern Pa	N-N	-2	-2
1Eastern University Academy Charter School	07-12	1	237
Eugenio Maria De Hostos Charter School	KG-07	1	350
First Phila Charter School for Literacy	KG-08	1	735
Folk Arts-Cultural Treasures Charter School	KG-08	1	453
Franklin Towne Charter Elementary School	03-06	1	343
Franklin Towne Chs	09-12	1	966
Freire Charter School	09-12	1	504
Global Leadership Academy Charter School	KG-08	1	592
Green Tree School	N-N	-2	-2
Green Woods Charter School	KG-08	1	216
Hms School For Children W/Cerebral Palsy	N-N	-2	-2
Hope Charter School	09-12	1	401
Imani Education Circle Charter School	KG-08	1	451
Imhotep Institute Chs	09-12	1	538
Independence Charter School	KG-08	1	775
Khepera Charter School	KG-08	1	425
Kipp Academy Charter School	05-09	1	521
Kipp West Philadelphia Preparatory Charter School	05-08	1	184
Mariana Bracetti Academy Charter School	06-12	1	1105
Maritime Academy Charter School	05-12	1	762
Mast Community Charter School	KG-12	1	1244
Mastery Charter High School	06-12	1	519

Mastery Charter School-Pickett Campus	07-11	1	574
Mastery Charter School-Shoemaker Campus	07-12	1	676
Mastery Charter School-Thomas Campus	07-12	1	609
Math Civics and Sciences Charter School	01-12	1	916
Multi-Cultural Academy Charter School	09-12	1	217
New Foundations Charter School	KG-09	1	683
New Media Technology Charter School	05-12	1	450
Northwood Academy Charter School	KG-08	1	753
Nueva Esperanza Academy Charter School	09-12	1	727
Overbrook School For Blind	N-N	-2	-2
Pan American Academy Cs	KG-06	1	413
Pennsylvania School For Deaf	N-N	-2	-2
People for People Charter School	KG-08	1	529
Philadelphia Academy Charter School	KG-12	1	1189
Philadelphia Avts	N-N	0	-2
Philadelphia Electrical & Tech Chs	09-12	1	607
Philadelphia Harambee Inst Charter School	KG-08	1	453
Philadelphia Iu 26	N-N	0	-2
Philadelphia Montessori Charter School	PK-06	1	145
Philadelphia Performing Arts Charter School	PK-08	1	617
Planet Abacus Cs	KG-07	1	379
Preparatory Charter School	09-12	1	603
Renaissance Advantage Charter School	KG-08	1	828
Richard Allen Preparatory Charter School	05-08	1	416
Russell Byers Charter School	KG-06	1	417
Sankofa Freedom Academy Charter School	KG-10	1	400
School District of Philadelphia	PK-12	274	166233
Southwest Leadership Academy Charter School	KG-06	1	348
Tacony Academy Charter School	KG-12	1	561
Truebright Science Academy Cs	07-12	1	350
Universal Institute Charter School	KG-08	1	647
Wakisha Charter School	06-08	1	331
Walter D. Palmer Leadership Learning Partners Charter School	PK-12	1	860
West Oak Lane Charter School	KG-08	1	735
West Phila. Achievement Ces	KG-05	1	417
Wissahickon Charter School	KG-08	1	419
World Communications Charter School	06-12	1	510
Young Scholars Charter School	06-08	1	238
Youth Build Phila Charter School	12-12	1	243

Juvenile Population Characteristics (2013)

Sex	Race			Ethnicity		Total	
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic
Male	351,236	320,825	7,259	54,613	102,095	631,838	733,933
Female	367,420	384,927	8,366	58,519	103,938	715,294	819,232
Total	718,656	705,752	15,625	113,132	206,033	1,347,132	1,553,165

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available:

Classification of Status Offenders.

In Pennsylvania, being without proper parental care or control, truancy, and disobeying the reasonable commands of a parent or guardian are status offense behaviors. The upper age for delinquency jurisdiction and status offense jurisdiction is 17. The lower age for delinquency jurisdiction is 10, while the lower age for status offense jurisdiction is not specified.

Status offense cases are classified as dependents. The Court of Common Pleas has jurisdiction over status offenders and delinquents. Special divisions of the Common Pleas courts which operate in many regards as specialized family or juvenile courts are created in statute for specific counties. A court may extend jurisdiction until a juvenile reaches 21.

Notes: Table information is as of the end of the 2013 legislative session.
 Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04122.asp?qaDate=2013. Released on August 29, 2014.

Upper, Lower, and Extended Age of Jurisdiction

State	Delinquency			Status	
	Lower Age	Upper Age	Extended Age	Lower Age	Upper Age
Pennsylvania	10	17	20	NS	17

Note: Table information is as of the end of the 2013 legislative session. NS: lower age not specified. Extended jurisdiction may be restricted to certain offenses or juveniles.

Source: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04102.asp?qaDate=2013. Released on April 24, 2014.

Yearly Case Count (2013)

2011 Population Estimates	Delinquency	Status	Depend
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	Total	10 - upper age	0 - upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition
Philadelphia	1,538,600	148,900	346,300	5,183	454	-	-	-

Source: Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office

1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Estimated Arrests of Persons under age 18 in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coverage Indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Arrests	26,763 (31.5%)	24,420 (26.9%)	18,717 (22.6%)	21,023 (24.0%)
Violent Crime Index	1,549 (17.9%)	1,675 (18.3%)	1,604 (17.8%)	1,312 (15.5%)
Murder/nonneg. mans.	18 (7.7%)	23 (8.9%)	13 (6.1%)	9 (3.5%)
Forcible rape	67 (15.8%)	57 (16.0%)	42 (13.1%)	37 (11.6%)
Robbery	880 (26.6%)	927 (26.8%)	960 (28.2%)	729 (23.5%)
Aggravated assault	584 (12.5%)	668 (13.1%)	589 (11.7%)	537 (11.2%)
Property Crime Index	1,373 (16.2%)	1,653 (16.3%)	1,644 (16.4%)	1,355 (13.6%)
Burglary	227 (14.9%)	225 (13.2%)	253 (14.4%)	225 (12.7%)
Larceny-theft	882 (15.5%)	1,202 (16.7%)	1,186 (16.7%)	991 (13.8%)
Motor vehicle theft	228 (19.3%)	204 (18.4%)	184 (16.8%)	117 (12.2%)
Arson	36 (37.5%)	22 (21.4%)	21 (23.3%)	22 (23.9%)
Nonindex				
Other assaults	1,096 (21.2%)	1,187 (19.6%)	948 (16.3%)	762 (15.1%)
Forgery and counterfeiting	5 (1.7%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Fraud	8 (1.1%)	10 (1.3%)	12 (1.6%)	15 (2.4%)
Embezzlement	4 (2.0%)	10 (5.6%)	1 (0.6%)	3 (1.7%)
Stolen property	3 (4.3%)	6 (9.8%)	13 (12.6%)	8 (10.1%)
Vandalism	153 (31.6%)	168 (28.2%)	112 (23.3%)	69 (13.1%)
Weapons	383 (25.9%)	464 (27.4%)	451 (26.4%)	346 (22.7%)
Prostitution/ commercialized vice	5 (0.6%)	6 (0.6%)	6 (0.5%)	6 (0.5%)
Sex offenses (other)	135 (24.8%)	128 (24.6%)	105 (24.2%)	114 (21.8%)
Drug abuse violations	1,450 (8.0%)	1,429 (7.1%)	1,251 (6.7%)	1,170 (6.5%)
Gambling	7 (5.5%)	4 (3.3%)	1 (1.3%)	1 (0.9%)
Offenses against family	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Driving under influence	24 (0.5%)	23 (0.4%)	13 (0.2%)	22 (0.4%)
Liquor laws	217 (35.0%)	115 (16.4%)	101 (17.1%)	82 (13.2%)
Drunkenness	1 (0.3%)	3 (0.6%)	4 (0.9%)	2 (0.6%)
Disorderly conduct	897 (22.0%)	941 (19.3%)	768 (20.4%)	697 (16.3%)
Vagrancy	119 (11.0%)	52 (5.5%)	20 (3.0%)	6 (1.4%)
All other offenses	493 (5.0%)	433 (3.9%)	563 (4.6%)	274 (1.8%)
Suspicion	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Curfew and loitering	18,840 (100%)	16,112 (100%)	11,098 (100%)	14,779 (100%)

Runaways	1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Population Ages 10 to 17	157,635	150,761	146,649	143,538

Note: Number in parenthesis indicates Percent of all arrests involving persons under age 18 in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

These statistics are estimates that account for missing data and may differ from other published sources. The county-level files which are the source of this information are not official FBI releases and are being provided for research purposes.

The Coverage Indicator refers to the relative size of the sample from which these estimates are based. A coverage indicator of 90% means that data covering 10% of the jurisdiction's population are estimated and that data from 90% of the jurisdiction's population are based on actual reports. Only jurisdictions with a coverage indicator at or above 90% are displayed in this application.

Suggested Citation: Puzzanchera, C. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2012" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/>

Administration of Community Supervision (Probation)

Pennsylvania's delinquency services are organized at the both the state and local level. Community supervision in Pennsylvania is administered by local county juvenile courts. The Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, a state social services agency, administers commitments to state public facilities, while aftercare services, for youth leaving those facilities, are administered locally by county juvenile courts. Secure detention in Pennsylvania is administered at the county level either through a variety of local executive agencies or local juvenile courts.

- Agencies that administer community supervision of delinquent youth, also called probation services, are responsible for maintaining operations and managing administrative functions, including finance and human resources.
- Judicial agencies that administer probation services can be at the state level, such as the Administrative Office of the Courts, or local juvenile courts.
- Executive agencies that administer probation services are mainly at the state level and include correctional agencies, child protection agencies, and social or human services agencies. Less often, adult corrections agencies are responsible for administering probation. In a few states, local government agencies, such as county commissioners, administer probation.
- In many states (14), a combination of executive and judicial agencies administer probation. There are several ways that this can be arranged. In some states, like Georgia and Louisiana, urban areas have locally court administered probation departments, while the state administers probation in other areas. In other states, like Nevada, district courts administer probation services except in the most populous county where probation is administered by the county executive agency. There are some states where the state-level judicial and executive agencies share administration responsibilities, and other states, such as Ohio, where probation services can be contracted out.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04203.asp?qaDate=2013. Released on April 05, 2013.

Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Pennsylvania has a part-time or other state-level staff designated as DMC Coordinator. It also has DMC subcommittees under the State Advisory Group*.

- Per Section 223(3)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act, states participating in Part B of the Title II Formula Grants program are required to "provide for an advisory group, that shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state."

- Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. States participating in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's Part B Formula Grants program are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the nation's juvenile justice system.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04303.asp?qaDate=2012. Released on April 24, 2014. Adapted from information in state DMC compliance plans submitted to OJJDP in fiscal year 2012.

Juvenile Defense – Pennsylvania

Juvenile Indigent Defense Delivery System

Pennsylvania provides counsel to indigent youth through county public defenders. Each county is statutorily required to appoint a public defender, and the public defenders are responsible for representing youth in delinquency matters. 16 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. §§ 9960.3, 9960.6. The Public Defender Act is [interpreted](#) as requiring counties (except Philadelphia County) to pay for the cost of public defenders. Counties must also pay for the appointment of conflict defenders when needed. 16 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 9960.7.

Pennsylvania has no statutorily required or recommended training requirements or standards for attorneys representing youth in delinquency proceedings. The [Juvenile Defender Association of Pennsylvania](#) (JDAP), a statewide membership organization supporting quality legal representation for youth in delinquency proceedings, has issued nonbinding [Performance Guidelines](#) for Quality and Effective Juvenile Delinquency Representation.

Court Rules

In addition to statutes and case law, juvenile court proceedings are governed by court rules. These are often promulgated at the state level, but may also be passed at the local court level instead of or in addition to statewide rules. Pennsylvania's juvenile court rules are called the Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure, [Delinquency Matters](#).

Right to Counsel

Beyond the right to counsel in juvenile court guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and [In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1 \(1967\)](#), states often have state constitution or statutory provisions further expanding upon on or delineating that right.

In Pennsylvania, youth in juvenile court have the right to counsel at all stages of any proceedings, and if they cannot afford counsel, the court will appoint counsel. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. §§ 6337- 6337.1. "If a juvenile appears at any [delinquency] hearing without counsel, the court shall appoint counsel for the juvenile prior to the commencement of the hearing." Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 151. If a juvenile is given a summons to appear in court, the summons must inform the juvenile of his or her right to counsel, and the right to assigned counsel where the juvenile is indigent. Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 124. [However, note that Pennsylvania presumes indigence (42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6337.1), so this Rule may no longer be accurate.]

Once appointed, an attorney is to represent a child “until final judgment, including any proceeding upon direct appeal and dispositional review, unless permitted to withdraw....” Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 150(B). Juveniles have the right to counsel (and have counsel appointed automatically) at the following stages:

- Beginning of the detention hearing, Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 242(A)(2).
- Disposition hearing, the juvenile must be informed of the right to counsel to prepare post-dispositional motions and appeal(s). Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 512(C)(4).

Determination of Indigence

Pennsylvania presumes that all children in delinquency cases are indigent. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6337.1. The presumption that a child is indigent may be rebutted if the court determines that the child has the financial resources to retain counsel of his choice at his own expense. The court may not consider the financial resources of the child’s parent, guardian or custodian when determining whether the child can afford to retain counsel of his choice. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6337.1(b)(1).

Waiver of Counsel

A juvenile age 14 and over in Pennsylvania may waive his or her right to counsel the following limited circumstances:

1. “The waiver is knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily made;
2. The court conducts a colloquy with the juvenile on the record;
3. The proceeding for which waiver is sought is not one of the following:
 - a. Detention hearing pursuant to Rule 242;
 - b. Transfer hearing pursuant to Rule 394;
 - c. Adjudicatory hearing pursuant to Rule 406, including the acceptance of an admission [];
 - d. Dispositional hearing pursuant to Rule 512; or
 - e. A hearing to modify or revoke probation pursuant to Rule 612.”

42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6337.1(b)(3). Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 152.

The child’s parent, guardian or custodian may not waive counsel for a child. Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 152 (cmt.). Waiver only applies to the hearing at which the right to counsel is waived, waiver can be revoked at any time, and at subsequent hearings the court shall inform the youth of his or her right to counsel. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6337.1(b)(5). If a child waives the right to counsel, the court may appoint stand-by counsel. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6337.1(b)(4).

Detention Provisions

When and how the court may decide to detain a child or otherwise place restrictions on the child’s freedom is defined by statute and court rules. In Pennsylvania, a detention hearing must occur within 72 hours of the child being detained. Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 200.101. Provisions for the detention of juveniles are found in 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. §§ 6324 to 6327, 6331, 6332, 6335, 6337; 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. §§ 200.1 to 200.9, 200.101 to 200.106, and Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 240-243.

The U.S. Constitution and Supreme Court case law are also sources of due process rights beyond local and state statutes and provisions.

Post-Disposition Advocacy

The legal needs of children in the delinquency system rarely end at disposition, and states vary in the way they provide a right to representation on these post-disposition issues. Pennsylvania statutes list two post-disposition proceedings at which youth have a right to counsel.

In Pennsylvania, youth have a right to counsel in the following post-disposition proceedings:

- A hearing to modify or revoke probation or other disposition entered under section 6352. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6337.1(b)(3)(vi).
- With post-dispositional motions and appeal(s). Pa. R. Juv. Ct. P. 512(C)(4).

Ages of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

The age of a child who comes within the jurisdiction of the state's juvenile courts is defined by state law. In Pennsylvania:

- The youngest age at which a juvenile can be adjudicated delinquent is 10, 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6302;
- Juvenile court has jurisdiction over offenses alleged to have been committed prior to a child's 18th birthday; after age 18, the youth is charged in adult court, 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6302;
- Juvenile court can retain jurisdiction over youth until age 21, provided that the offense alleged to have been committed occurred before the youth turned 18, 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6302.

Youth in Adult Court

Despite the existence of juvenile courts, many youth are still tried as adults. Pennsylvania has three ways that juveniles can be prosecuted as adults:

- Discretionary and Presumptive Waiver, where Discretionary Waiver can be used for youth 14 and older for any felony after a hearing. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6355(a). Presumptive waiver exists for youth age 14 and older or 15 and older depending on the felony. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6355(g).
- Statutory Exclusion for the offense of murder at all ages, and for youth 15 and older that meet the statutorily-delineated offense criteria. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6302.
- Once an Adult, Always an Adult. 42 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6302.

Assessments

NJDC conducts statewide assessments of access to counsel and the quality of juvenile defense representation in delinquency proceedings around the country. These assessments provide a state with baseline information about the nature and efficacy of its juvenile indigent defense structures, highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the indigent juvenile defense system, and provide tailored recommendations that address each state's distinctive characteristics to help decision-makers focus on key trouble spots and highlight best practices.

The [Pennsylvania Assessment](#) was completed in 2003.

Source: National Juvenile Defender Center
Current through January 2014.

Diversion Programs

PCCD's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee (JJDC) has established a Diversion Subcommittee to promote both the creation of pre-adjudication diversion programs, as well as formal, county-wide policies designed to hold non-violent youthful offenders accountable without proceeding to an adjudication of delinquency or conviction for a summary offense.

Originally created as part of the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative, the Diversion Subcommittee is working to help provide juvenile justice professionals with alternative ways to address the criminogenic needs of young, non-violent offenders, while ensuring that community safety is not compromised. Use of diversion policies and practices in appropriate cases can reduce the burden on the formal juvenile justice system while still ensuring that juveniles are held responsible for their actions and their victims are restored to the greatest extent possible. Diversion programs are of special interest for those youth with mental health needs who are better served by identifying and treating the underlying conditions, rather than their becoming involved with the formal juvenile court process.

The Chair of the Diversion Subcommittee is George Mosee Jr., Deputy District Attorney for Philadelphia's Juvenile Division (and who is in charge of Juvenile Diversion in Philadelphia), and the Co-Chair is Lourdes Rosado, Associate Director of the Juvenile Law Center. Members of the subcommittee are drawn from across the spectrum of the juvenile justice system including probation, prosecutors, public defenders, state agencies such as the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Education and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, law enforcement, victims' services, and mental health providers.

Source: http://www.pccd.pa.gov/Juvenile-Justice/Pages/Juvenile-Justice-and-Delinquency-Prevention-Committee.aspx#.VRmPi_nF-ts

Youth Aid Panels

The Youth Aid Panel is a diversion program for first-time juvenile offenders charged with minor offenses that would otherwise be heard by a Judge in Juvenile Court. Juveniles are selected and interviewed by DA staff members prior to intake, where the offender must first admit involvement in the incident at hand. The juvenile is then scheduled for a hearing with one of the thirty one Youth Aid Panels in the city. At the hearing, the juvenile is further assessed by the panel for program eligibility. Juveniles who are deemed eligible are granted a three month contract. The contract may require assignments consisting of a long-term community service projects, written essays or reports, counseling, drug testing, community program participation,

and restitution. One panel member is assigned to monitor each juvenile's adherence to the contract until all terms of the contract have been fulfilled. If the juvenile completes his or her contract, the juvenile's record will be expunged if the juvenile remains arrest free for six months after contract completion. If the juvenile fails to fulfill the terms of the contract, he or she will return to Juvenile Court to have their case heard in front of a Judge. If the juvenile is found guilty at this stage, he or she will have a criminal record.

Source: http://www.phila.gov/districtattorney/crimeprevention_youthaidpanel.html

Systems Integration – Pennsylvania

Agency Integration

Child welfare: [Department of Public Welfare](#)

- Does not centralize child welfare administration services at the state level.

Juvenile Correction: [Department of Human Services, Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services](#)

- Does not centralize administration of delinquency services at the state level.

Integration Level: One or all are decentralized.

Coordination

None.

Summary

In Pennsylvania, no state-level data sharing occurs because both Pennsylvania's Juvenile Probation and Children and Youth Agencies are administered by county. However, the State's Department of Public Welfare Office of Children, Youth and Families issued a bulletin in 2010 providing a framework for how county Children and Youth Agencies and Juvenile Probation Offices can work to support the practice of Shared Case Responsibility. Each county has authority to determine how the agencies will collaborate.

Several jurisdictions are engaged in efforts to improve the identification of multi-system youth. Among these jurisdictions are the two largest urban centers, Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties (Pittsburgh) and Lehigh County (Allentown).

The Lehigh County effort strives to implement most aspects of the Georgetown University's Crossover Youth Practice Model. Highlights include, Lehigh County Juvenile Probation and the Office of Children and Youth Services (OCYS) jointly developing a protocol that identifies dual status cases each week and distributing the information to juvenile probation officers and caseworkers. The protocol also establishes expectations for juvenile probation officer and caseworker meetings, shared home or placement visits, and shared court appearances. In addition to inter-agency planning meetings between juvenile probation and OCYS, the agencies also collaborate on cross-training programs.

Source: JJGPS - Juvenile Justice, Geography, Policy, Practice & Statistics.