

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS



FAMILY COURT DIVISION

2011 YEAR IN REVIEW

FAMILY COURT DIVISION

Overview and Organization

The Family Division, as part of the First Judicial District, consists of the Juvenile Branch and the Domestic Relations Branch. Led by Administrative Judge Kevin M. Dougherty, there are twenty-five judges and three senior judges working in two courthouses, with approximately 820 employees. The Family Court has become a model court in both the Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branches by implementing widespread reforms that are both fiscally and socially responsible while operating in a time of budget cutbacks.

JUVENILE BRANCH

The Juvenile Branch has jurisdiction over juvenile delinquency cases, juvenile dependency cases, and adoption proceedings. The Juvenile Branch is located at 1801 Vine Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19103. Deputy Court Administrators Mario D'Adamo, Esq. manages building operations, Chief of Operations, Roberta Trombetta, Esq., oversees the all court operations including both Dependent, Delinquent and Juvenile Probation Divisions, and James King, Acting Chief of Juvenile Probation oversees the day to day functions of Juvenile Probation. In addition, the Juvenile Branch's Fiscal Department is led by Director Kathy Grasela.

The Juvenile Branch consists of twelve judges and one senior who preside over delinquency, dependency and adoption matters. There is also one senior judge assigned to "B" Court, pursuant to the Pennsylvania Constitution, Article V, Section 16(q) (ii) and (r) (iii) and Philadelphia Local Criminal Division Rule 435. There are four Masters assigned to the Juvenile Branch.; one master assigned to the Youth Study Center and three other masters assigned to hear Dependency, Delinquency and Truancy matters at 1801 Vine Street. There also three per diem Truancy Masters assigned to hear cases in Truancy Cluster courts.

In 2011, Philadelphia Family Court experienced record setting success. Two projects stand out.

1. Common Pleas Case Management System (CPCMS)

In 2011, the Juvenile Branch marked the one year anniversary of converting to the Common Pleas Case Management System (CPCMS) for the processing of Dependency, Delinquency and Adoption matters. Meetings continue to be held on a weekly basis with representatives of all user groups to discuss the status of case processing, issues that users have encountered working with the system and to focus on possible solutions and/or modifications that can be recommended to the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC). These discussions have been instrumental in not only establishing working protocols within the Division, but by identifying refinements to the CPCMS system to meet our operational needs and improve efficiencies. Dialogue topics include; record reviews, expunging records, reducing to judgment orders for fines and costs, the expansion of e-filing utilization, data quality and statistics. The AOPC has collaboratively worked with the Division to implement our ideas and requests. Some 2011 highlights include:

- **Model Delinquency Outcome Orders**

With the approval of Judge Kevin M. Dougherty, a work group was established to develop and implement “model delinquency orders” that would capture the required case information in an accurate and efficient manner while meeting the needs of the Division. The process involved regular meetings, creating sample orders, presenting to Delinquent Judges, testing in the CPCMS training environment, and obtaining final approval and implementation in CPCMS. Through collaboration with Judges, Family Court staff, Clerk of Court staff, the Department of Human Services and the AOPC, this goal was met. It is the desire of the Administrative Judge to establish the model delinquent order for use throughout the Commonwealth’s juvenile courtrooms.

- **Real Time Delinquency Outcome Order Processing**

A pilot was implemented in Courtroom J and the Youth Study Center (YSC), in which delinquency outcome orders are now processed in real time and distributed to all parties on the same day. This process has eliminated the need for additional paperwork as the distributed outcome order is used to effectuate the terms of the order with the Sheriff, Department of Human Services, Youth Study Center and all providers. Additionally, all delinquency courtrooms have been evaluated and assessed in an effort to implement real time order in 2012.

2. Overview of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS)

The development of the Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS) began in December, 1999 as PaJCMS and officially became operational in October, 2002. The Pennsylvania Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS) is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC), the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research, and the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

The PaJCMS User Group Committee was convened by the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers in order to provide system programmers with guidance in making basic design changes to the application. The Committee voted on business rules; adding new functionality and removing outdated functions. This decision-making collaborative was used to ensure that all processing conflicts were amicably resolved while preventing the possibility of diminishing the usefulness of the system for other counties. The Committee currently manages sub-committees that research and report on all aspects of the system’s current and future design. These sub-committees also review user group requests and State requirements for application changes. The User Group concept was created because it continually encourages: “Networking”, “Strategic Planning” and “Collaboration” among the various Probation Departments throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On September 28, 2011, the Philadelphia County Juvenile Probation Department became the latest Pennsylvania County to implement the Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS). Every Juvenile Probation Department in the Commonwealth is currently using the same data processing/case management application. The implementation of JCMS across the Commonwealth created the opportunity to standardize case management and documenting.

JCMS handles the business functions of Juvenile Probation. It stores every facet of information; case details regarding charge(s), victim(s), hearing(s), disposition(s) and outcome details for in-

home and out-of-home services. JCMS enables Probation Officers to track juveniles, monitor their compliance with conditions of supervision, case closings, outcome measures, and Youth Level of Service (YLS) assessments. It facilitates the reporting of juvenile court dispositions to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and the Pennsylvania State Police Central Repository via the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) within the Criminal Justice Network (JNET).

The initial planning involved defining the need of each department, determining the functionality of the JCMS application and developing a business practice policy according to the design of the JCMS. Working along with the Systems Evaluators and Programmers from the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, the process of planning and implementation began over a two-year period. The collaboration between the Court's Management Information System and the JCJC System's staff accomplished the amazing task of migrating approximately 500,000 juvenile cases. In addition, through the relentless and collaborative efforts by the AOPC, JCJC and Philadelphia Information Management Team, the department was able to initiate a completely electronic case initiation/filing system between the CPCMS and JCMS applications. The implementation of JCMS changed the delinquent case processing and required the training of over 250 Probation and Auxiliary staff.

Quarterly JCMS User Group meetings provide an opportunity to network, troubleshoot, submit ideas, and develop practices on how the JCMS application can best benefit users statewide. Topics of discussion include: Crystal Reports, Management Agendas, Data Entry, Information Technology (IT), and the use of the YLS. The most important aspect of the User Group is the feedback received and gained from the different county perspectives. This ensures the application remains relevant and focused on meeting the needs of all users.

Philadelphia's Juvenile Probation Department will be moving forward with several more phases of development when the CPCMS and JCMS computer applications begin sharing information to eliminate the duplication of data entry. Presently, all juvenile cases are processed using an electronic filing application, which was initiated by the District Attorney's Charging Unit.

The goal across the Commonwealth is to minimize counties' manual processing of juvenile information including, but not limited to, the following:

- Each county in the Commonwealth of PA will be moving their juvenile record database to JNET
- JNET will be consolidating each county's database into one large database for the Commonwealth of PA
- A new release of PaJCMS (4.0) will be installed
- JCMS data will be sent to AOPC for updating CPCMS in 64 counties; excluding Philadelphia, Cameron and Chester counties
- CPCMS data will be sent to JCJC for updating Philadelphia's juvenile record information in JCMS.
- CPCMS will send the following events to JCMS:

- Delinquency Case Initiation
- Warrant
- Disposition/Penalty
- CPCMS Calendar Events
- CPCMS Case Transfer
- Expunged Cases
- Administrative Closure

The Juvenile Probation Department continues to work collaboratively towards the advancement of this system and the use of effective case management.

I. THE JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

MISSION STATEMENT

The Juvenile Probation Department's (Department) mission is to provide the treatment, supervision and rehabilitation for every youth entering our juvenile justice system.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Currently, the Department includes a Chief of Probation, 5 Deputy Directors and 123 Probation Officers. In order to meet the specific needs of its constituency, the Department is organized into 18 units including: 8 geographically community based probation units that supervise over 3,000 youth, an Intake unit that is responsible for processing all newly arrested youth, 2 units serving over 2,000 youth in residential placement, a Special Offender unit, a Community Monitoring /Global Positioning System Unit (GPS), a Juvenile Enforcement Team (JET) unit, a Youth Violence Reduction Partnership (YVRP) unit, a victim services unit, the Private Criminal Complaint Unit, and a Training and Evaluation unit.

In 2011, the Department, at the direction of Administrative Judge Kevin M. Dougherty, initiated a reform agenda to ensure the safety of Philadelphia citizens while providing rehabilitative and treatment services to youthful offenders. Embracing current statewide juvenile justice enhancement strategies and advancing the philosophy of the Juvenile Courts' Judges Commission and the Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation Chiefs' Association, the Department instituted several evidence-based initiatives and services to ensure the mandates of balanced and restorative justice. Recognizing the potential impact of its new agenda, the Department leadership looked internally as to ways to support and strengthen its staff. Judge Dougherty led this movement by inviting all Probation Supervisors to come together for a three-day retreat and training opportunity. As a team in the Juvenile Court Judge's Commission's statewide conference in Harrisburg, PA, the officers participated in open dialogue and department planning. In addition, Judge Dougherty conducted focus groups with all Probation Staff so that

he could hear first hand their ideas, experiences, and challenges. After weeks of listening forums, Judge Dougherty:

1. Created designated interview rooms for Probation Officers to engage youth and families in discussing situations that are sensitive and confidential;
2. Instituted changes in travel procedures making it more efficient for Probation Officers to have frequent visitation with placed youth;
3. Perfected a quick and efficient expense voucher procedure affording quick reimbursement for a probationer officer's out of pocket expenses;
4. Upgraded computers and monitors to assist with the our new automated data collection and case management system;
5. Developed a juvenile justice services manual which provides each probation officer with current programmatic information to assist in appropriate probation planning;
6. Implemented quarterly meetings with all service providers to communicate, collaborate, share information and ensure compliance with Judge Dougherty's mission.

Based on this foundation of collaboration, the Department began to implement reforms that are listed below:

1. Community Based Probation

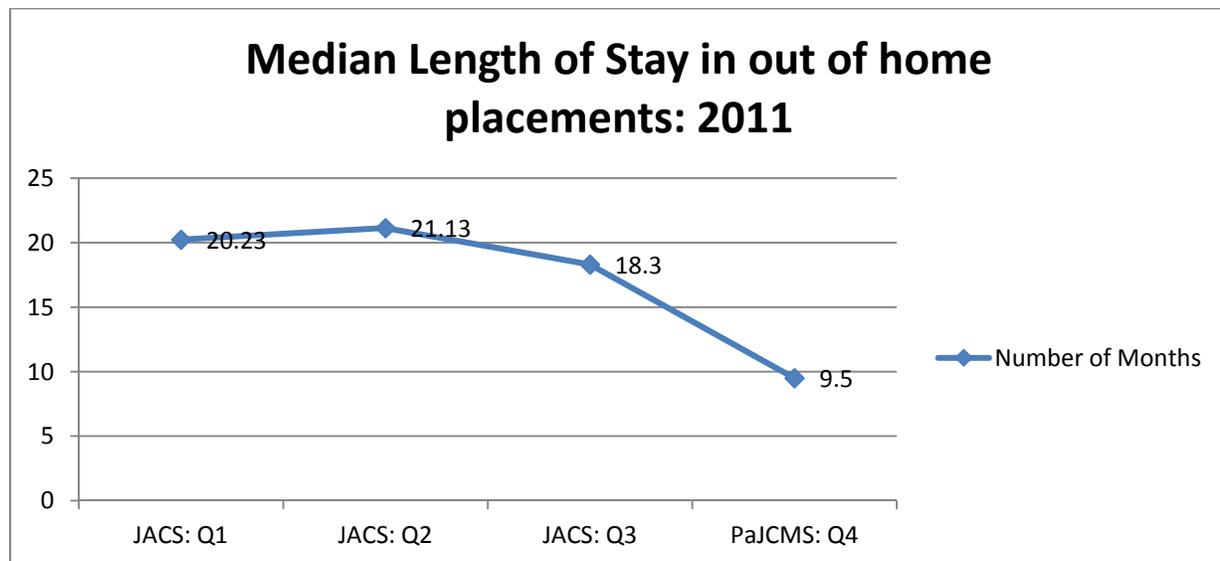
The mission of the Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Department is Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) for which probation balances the needs of the victim, the offender, and the community. On the front line of this mission is the community based probation officer, also known as the Geographic Probation Officer. It is within these units that the initial planning, treatment, supervision and rehabilitation of young people occur. In keeping with the concept of community protection, probation officers provide supervision in the home, school and the community. On any given work day, community based probation officers are in the homes of youth encouraging and supporting their efforts in completing conditions of the Court, and assessing their familial needs and issues. Also, Probation Officers are in schools meeting with staff to identify issues that may present barriers to a youth's progress in their academic settings, and when necessary, they seek alternatives and other interventions to overcome these barriers. By having presence in the community and through their utilization of community-based services such as recreation centers, mental health centers, outpatient programs and faith based providers; probation officers are able to identify issues and service needs that can be matched in the community.

Community engagement ensures ongoing communication with leaders in neighborhoods that encourage and provide support of youth in need. At any given time, Probation Officers may be called upon to intervene and assist the community and its stakeholders. In fact, over the course of 2011, there were 34,383 documented successful community field face-to-face contacts with

our youth in their communities. Additionally, there were over 58,000 contacts by probation officers of youth in residential care, as well as other documented probation related visits, bringing the total number of face to face contacts to 92,657.

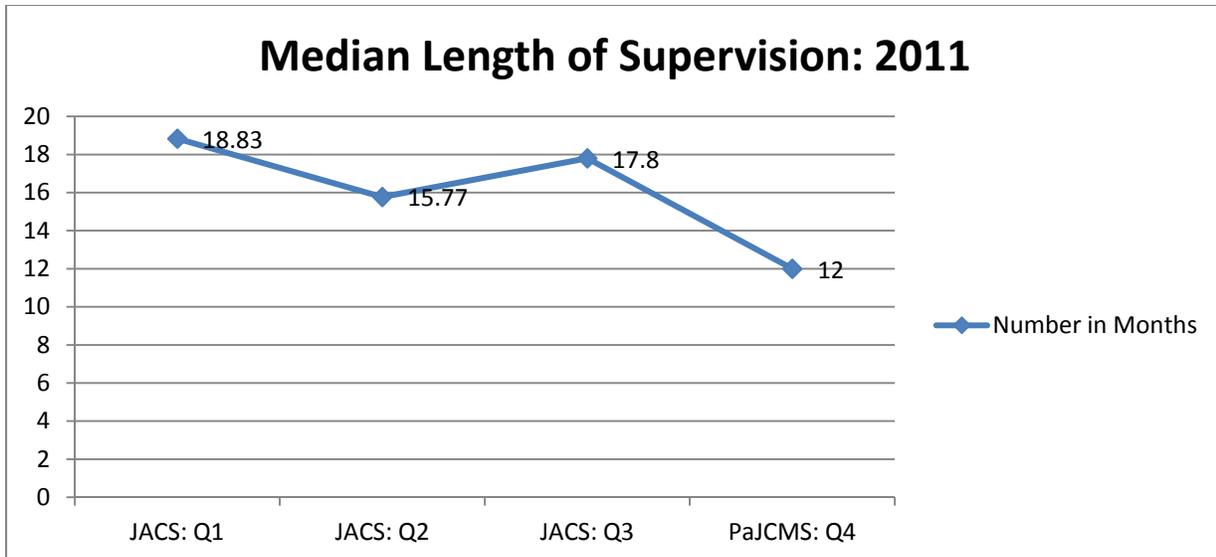
In 2011, there were 4,680 new petitions filed that were transferred and assigned to community based units. The active supervision of juveniles in the community is commonly referred as “field work”. A snap shot of September 2011 active supervision legacy revealed that 3,856 youth were under juvenile probation supervision. Supervision and fieldwork are not just about contacts; it is an ongoing conversation, redirection, and education of the youth. From the court order through supervision the youth, as the offender, is accountable to the victim and the community. In 2011, payments for juvenile probation collection in restitution totaled \$253,951.00. Furthermore, as reported on case closing outcomes, youth completed approximately 17,000 hours of community service. These projects included revitalization of schools, recreation centers, beautification of neighborhoods and churches, and assisting the elder in nursing homes.

Significant gains were made in 2011 in both decreasing lengths of stay of youth in treatment facilities and the length of probation supervision services. It is important to note that during the 2011 calendar year, data outcomes compiled in Philadelphia stemmed from the two distinct sources of JACS and PaJCMS. Reductions in lengths of stay are attributed to the Court’s focus on evidence-based practices in programs used by Juvenile Probation and supported by juvenile justice system stakeholders. Moreover, Juvenile Probation has been involved in the accountability of the continuum of care offered by providers. We can look forward to continued dramatic decreases in lengths of stay as Philadelphia continues to embrace Juvenile Justice Systems Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) that supports investing in cost efficient community prevention programs. Implementation and adherence to this philosophy in 2011 led to a decrease in the length of placement from 20.23 months in the first quarter to 9.5 months in the final quarter.



Source: Quarters 1-3 Juvenile Automated Management System (JACS); 4th Quarter Pa Juvenile Case Management Systems Outcome Measures (PaJCMS)

Considerable reductions in the lengths of supervision were also evident in 2011. Direct probation services significantly impacted the median number of months youth remained under probation services. Juvenile Probation was able to decrease probation supervision from 18.83 months in the first quarter to 12 months in the final quarter of the year.



The number of cases closed in 2011 remained constant as compared to previous years. The closing of cases decreased slightly due to PaJCMS processes in the final quarter that now incorporate multiple complainants in one petition as opposed to how petitions were processed in JACS where one complainant was given one petition. This year JCJC case closed data reflect the following outcomes:

JCJC Outcomes- Closed Cases, Calendar 2011

	JACS: Q1-Q3	PaJCMS: Q4	Total
Total Cases Closed that involved supervision or other services:	2500	618	3118
Juveniles who successfully completed Supervision without a new arrest:	2464	441	2905
Total Community Service Hours Completed:	12217.9	4617	16834.9

Source: JACS Outcome Measures Report & PaJCMS Outcome Measures

Juvenile Probation was involved in several significant community service events this year.

- On October 2, 2011, Probation participated in the Second Annual Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia and the Make a Wish Foundation Charity Flag Football Tournament. Probation donated over \$12,000 to the organizations.
- In December 2011, a successful coat drive was held and one hundred and sixty-three (163) new and slightly used coats were donated by probation staff and distributed to various organizations around the City of Philadelphia.
- With the assistance of a student interns who reached out to the community during the summer of 2011, two thousand seven hundred and fifty (2750) books for all age groups were donated to Family Court. These books were distributed to courtroom waiting areas within the courthouse and to various needy organizations around the city.
- The Summer Life Skills Program has been in existence since the summer of 2009. The program is designed to provide at-risk youth positive community interactions in accordance with BARJ principles. In addition, youth are provided the necessary tools and skills to avoid further contact with the criminal justice system. The program is spearheaded by JPO Moran and is fully supported by probation officers in North Central District. Since its inception, the program has served over 75 participants under probation supervision, and youth have completed over 500 hours of community service. The summer of 2011 marked the first year in which all sessions took place in the community. Community sites ranged from locations such as Cardinal Bevilacqua Community Center to Rivera Recreation Center. Trips to the Franklin Institute and the “Cradle to the Grave Program” located at Temple University Hospital Trauma Unit were also conducted. Some of the program topics included: “Heads Up” presentation by the Philadelphia Police Narcotics Division; “Connecting with the Community” which helped in neighborhood clean-up and beautification; “How to Sessions” where youth learn how to enroll in college, create a resume, job search techniques, obtain a driver’s license, and “Healthy Living”.

In 2011, five youth from Philadelphia received awards and were recognized at the Juvenile Court Judges Commission (JCJC) Conference in Harrisburg. B.W. was one of those success stories. Initially, B.W. struggled under probation supervision. It took nearly 18 months and various placements before she started accepting interventions by Juvenile Probation. However, she did achieve her immediate goals and attributed her success to her family and the constant vigilance from JPO Kunze. B.W. was recognized for her outstanding writing efforts in creating her own signature poem. It was a proud evening for the parents of B.W. when she received her award in front of over 600 guests at the ceremony. Representatives from The Office of the Public Defender were so impressed by the acceptance speech the youth had delivered that they offered her a future internship with their office.





C.H., like B.H., also found ways to achieve success. C.H. received initial probation interventions from JPO Friess, but strayed due to peer influences. He was offered structured rehabilitative treatment in settings that addressed his needs. C.H. finally came to the realization “who” his friends were and decided to leave behind the negative influences that affected his life. He turned to his support systems and found new direction and sense of purpose. C.H.’s family helped and guided him through these new life decisions.

C.H. was discharged from probation supervision and received his High School Diploma and Certificate in General Carpentry from De La Salle Vocational School. He has registered for classes at Community College of Philadelphia and is expected to start in May, 2012. His goal is to complete an Associate’s Degree in General Carpentry. It was a proud moment for probation staff and Administrative Judge Dougherty who were present at the conference to our youth from Philadelphia recognized.

2. *Enhanced Training*

In collaboration with the Court’s Management Information Systems (MIS), the unit initiated the development of a Juvenile Probation Training Calendar which may be viewed through the FJD’s Intranet site. This calendar will be fully operational by June of 2012. The first of its kind, this new training enhancement will offer probation officers the ability to view and register for training courses online. Moreover, probation officers will be able to review course outlines and dates of availability.

In response to increased officer field safety issues when servicing youth and families, Administrative Judge Kevin M. Dougherty approved an annual Protective Safety System (PSS) Unarmed Officer Control Tactics Training. This training course will be mandatory for all probation officers, including supervisory staff, and has been specifically designed to increase field safety. The training will focus on trauma control, assailant control, resister control and verbal control.

Throughout the summer of 2011, meetings were convened by Probation Leadership to ensure operational guidelines and probation case management standards were revised, modified and amended. These changes were prompted by new rules in juvenile court procedures, Memorandums of Understanding by system partners, and enhancements in juvenile justice. As a result, a staff-led committee was formed to review and update all probation staff policies and procedures. This policy manual will provide consistency in case management will be utilized as the guide for departmental standards and set direction for training initiatives.

In its continued operational role, the training department provided 13,983 training hours to probation officers for the training fiscal year July 1st thru June 30th 2011. Furthermore, the internship program at Family Court continues to be a success. Partnering with local colleges and universities proved to be beneficial for all stakeholders. Twenty-six (26) student interns were placed in various probation districts in Family Court, as well as the Youth Study Center’s Pre-Trial Services Unit, and experienced first-hand the processes and implementation of bring

BARJ to life. Participating colleges and Universities were: Temple University, University of Pittsburgh, Cheney University, Millersville University, LaSalle University, Gwynedd Mercy College, Bloomsburg University, Lebanon Valley College, Alvernia University, Community College of Philadelphia, and CHI Institute.

Finally, the unit continued its role in the Random and Time Study that provides a viable funding source of Administrative Claiming through the Title IV-E process.

3. *Youth Violence Reduction Partnership (YVRP)*

The Youth Violence Reduction Partnership (YVRP) remains as one of the most progressive and successful cooperative efforts in Philadelphia's mission to address the most violent offenders in the juvenile and adult systems. As part of the State and Federal Blue Print for Violence Programs, the YVRP initiative addresses the problems of guns and youth violence in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Department participates in the Steering, Management and Operations meetings that include partnerships with the Philadelphia Police Department, the District Attorney's Office, and the Philadelphia Anti Drug/Anti Violence Network (PAAN). These agency partners work together to provide supervision, surveillance, and competency development to some of the most at-risk youth in the juvenile system from ages 14 to 24 who are most likely to "kill or be killed".

Philadelphia Family Court's YVRP program provides intensive probation supervision to high-risk offenders who have been adjudicated delinquent. These juveniles reside in six of the most violent police districts within the city of Philadelphia. These juvenile offenders usually have multiple arrests, such as being arrested for a violent crime, arrested for the possession of a handgun, and are often potential victims of gun related violence.

In keeping with the YVRP philosophy of engaging youth, a juvenile who is on YVRP probation is called a "youth partner." Due to the significant needs of these youth, each youth is supervised by a specialized YVRP juvenile probation officer. Each YVRP probation officer meets with the youth partner ten times each month within the community, home, school, or place of employment. In addition, the YVRP Probation Officer and Community Police Officer conduct a weekly patrol from 4pm – 12 am, wherein both agencies have an opportunity to work with the youth, family, and community. The YVRP probation officer works with a PAAN worker referred to as a "street worker" to link families to supports by connecting the youth partner to employment, education, and family supports.

A Steering Committee, which consists of the chief executive officer from each agency, meet quarterly to review strategy and develop funding. In addition, a management team (consisting of agency directors) meet monthly to address inter-agency issues and to review performance data. Finally and most importantly, an Operations Committee consisting of juvenile and adult probation supervisors, assistant district attorneys, Philadelphia police officers, street workers, representatives from the City's Managing Directors Office and the Department of Human Services meet every Tuesday to discuss their caseload for intervention, deaths, and recent arrest of any youth partner. This meeting is conducted quarterly so that the streetworker and probation officer are able to learn new strategies in working with this population.

The YVRP probation unit has a supervision caseload of approximately 145 youth partners monthly. Over the course of the year, YVRP worked with approximately 600 youth partners. In 2011, the Juvenile Probation YVRP unit is proud to report that **NO** youth partners were killed. This statistic clearly demonstrates that due to the efforts of YVRP, our youth are no longer just statistics themselves.

In 2011, youth partner “JP” who was 19 years old was arrested three times and was placed on YVRP probation when he was discharged from his third juvenile facility. “JP” had a history of selling and using narcotics. While involved with gangs he witnessed the death of numerous friends. While on YVRP probation, the probation officer worked intensively with “JP” to make him a productive member of the community with the resources that were available to her. The probation officer assisted “JP” in enrolling in Philadelphia Community College in the fall of 2011. YVRP probation officer, also, assisted “JP” in gaining employment at a funeral home. “JP” remained drug free and was discharged from probation.

4. *Diversion efforts*

A. Private Criminal Complaints

The Office of Juvenile Private Criminal Complaints was established to divert certain misdemeanor crimes from formal court processing involving youth who are age 10 to 17 years old through mediation before prosecution. Most private criminal complaints involve crimes not witnessed by the Philadelphia Police Department, do not involve serious bodily injury, or involve ongoing problematic situations between the parties.

The goal of mediation and diversion from delinquent court processing is set to provide feedback and consequence to the alleged defendant while providing the victim a sense that the negative situation will not continue. The defendant should experience this intervention as a consequence for his/her alleged negative behavior. The victim should feel safer from suffering additional harm from that defendant. Many victims hope that the youthful defendant has learned an important lesson from this experience. Many victims gain promises of appropriate restitution from this meeting. Much of this is accomplished at the first listing of the complaint when a mediation hearing between the parties takes place. A clearly stated agreement is the anticipated outcome that is individually matched to the situation. In the majority of cases, the matters are mediated successfully at this time, although some need further follow up. All parties know that any further problems could lead to court action and prosecution.

Usually before mediation is scheduled or the alleged defendant is contacted, the hearing officer reviews the facts of the case derived from the victim. If it is determined that a felony or other more serious matter might have occurred, the case would be referred back to the appropriate police district or other appropriate authority. As a result, it is helpful for this office to maintain liaison relationships with the community service officers assigned to each district of the Philadelphia Police Department, detectives assigned specifically to handle school related issues, schools, the District Attorney’s office as well as agencies such as Town Watch Integrated Services (TWIS) and Philadelphia Anti-Drug & Anti-Violence Network (PAAN). This office, also, refers parties to the Prevention Services Unit at Family Court, or to DHS as part of the resolution agreement or at the request of the parents who acknowledge the need for additional

services for their child as a result of the mediation hearing. This office also refers eligible complainants to apply for Protection From Abuse Petitions to the appropriate office.

From January, 2011 through December 31, 2011, The Private Criminal Complaint Unit scheduled 614 hearings. Only one (1) of these cases needed court intervention after the mediation process. Those youth charged with assaultive behaviors were asked, as part of the agreement, to read and write a report on a book titled "In Eddie's Name, One Family's Triumph Over Tragedy." This is the true story of Eddie Polec, a teenager from the Fox Chase section of Philadelphia, who was murdered by a group of teenagers on the steps of a church. The story seemed fitting as a way to reinforce the senselessness of violence in their own city, and enhance the relevance of the Private Criminal Complaint process experience for the teenagers who are at risk of further juvenile crimes.

B. Intake Informal Adjustment Efforts

A progressive probation department is one that is guided by research and best practices in the field of juvenile justice. With the leadership of the Administrative Judge Kevin M. Dougherty, Juvenile Probation used best practice research to utilize the statutory provision that allows a probation department to have exclusive right to informally adjust those youth it deems appropriate from the formal delinquency process. In Philadelphia, true diversion exists in several forms.

At intake, the Department has utilized the Informal Adjustment process, as defined in 23 Pa.C.S. Section 6323, and the District Attorney's Youth Aid Panel, to divert juveniles from further penetrating the juvenile system. In 2011, 172 juveniles were informally adjusted. Approximately 268 additional youth are in the process of completing their informal adjustment contract. Additionally, there were 730 youth diverted through the use of the Youth Aid Panel program. In total, the Family Court Intake Unit has successfully diverted 902 juveniles out of 5,933 arrests, namely 15% of all arrests, so that those petitions were not filed and the youth was diverted from formal prosecution.

C. In Home Detention

This is an alternative to detention program that supervises medium-risk juveniles who have been arrested for a crime in the city of Philadelphia. The In Home detention program allows for a juvenile to be released from detention to the parent or guardian to return to the community with intensive supervision until all court matters are resolved.

In 2011, there were 2,000 juveniles released from detention to their parent or guardian and placed on IHD of which only 48 were rearrested. This year, 400 juveniles were being supervised daily on an IHD program. An IHD worker which engaged the juvenile in the community, home, and school saw these juveniles five days a week for a total of 22.5 hours.

D. Pre Hearing Intensive Supervision

This is an alternative to detention program that supervises those low-risk pre-adjudicated juveniles. The Pre Hearing Intensive Supervision program allows for a juvenile to be released from custody to the parent or guardian to return to the community with a level of supervision that is appropriate until all court matters are resolved.

In 2011, 489 juveniles were released to parent or guardian on PHIS of which only 12 were rearrested. Those juveniles were seen three days per week with daily curfew calls made by an advocate. These juveniles were able to continue attending school, participating in school activities, and any day treatment program enrolled.

5. *Global Positioning Unit (GPS)*

The GPS unit is collaboration with the Department of Human Services, Philadelphia Family Court, and Secure Alert Global Positioning Company. The Philadelphia GPS program is monitored by Secure Alert's central monitoring center along with Philadelphia Juvenile Probation officers. Due to detention overcrowding at Philadelphia's Youth Study Center and the sometimes inappropriate placement of juvenile offenders, Administrative Judge Kevin M. Dougherty secured funding through the Department of Human Services to implement the GPS program.

Keeping true to balanced and restorative justice principles including community safety, accountability, and competency development, Philadelphia Family Court has developed a cost effective alternative to placement by having the capability to provide 24 hour monitoring of a juvenile that would otherwise be placed. The GPS program has also allowed the courts to address our detention overcrowding.

In 2011, Philadelphia's Juvenile Probation Department accomplished the following outcomes with respect to the utilization of GPS:

- The Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Department monitored on average 155 juveniles daily. These juveniles are being monitored at 5-minute intervals on the GPS tracking system. The GPS unit monitors via the desktop, laptop, and blackberry. The utilization of the Blackberry in 2011 provided an additional level of oversight by a Deputy Director of Juvenile Probation and the Intake Unit Supervisor who received real time violations. This use of technology allowed the court to make community safety decisions on nights, weekends, and holidays.
- The court instituted quarterly meetings to address technology, software, training, and budgetary issues. The Deputy Director of Juvenile Probation along with the supervisor of the Intake Unit, Secure Alert Training Director, Supervisors of Juvenile Enforcement Team, GPS Unit and Youth Violence Reduction Partners held the quarterly meetings. As a result of these meetings, the department held quarterly training seminars by the Secure Alert Corporation and enhanced our GPS manual.

- Due to the court's oversight, Secure Alert customized its software to capture Philadelphia's outcomes. This is unique in that no other law enforcement agency has been able to persuade Secure Alert to make software changes.
- Philadelphia Juvenile Probation has assisted the Secure Alert Corporation in making improvements in the ankle band security, computer tracking models, and real time violation alerts.
- The Department also utilized the GPS Immediate Crime Scene Correlation capability. This capability allowed probation officers to monitor juveniles and determine if such juveniles were in the vicinity of crime activity. As a result, Juvenile Probation has been instrumental in helping the Philadelphia Police solve crime and recover contraband.
- Through our use of GPS for juvenile offenders, youth have recognized that compliance with GPS is "no joke." Therefore, juvenile probation has been able to focus on the service planning needs of the youth as monitoring has decreased. The average length of stay on GPS in 2011 was 46 days.
- In 2011, 1096 juveniles were placed on GPS. A total of 653 juvenile offenders were placed on GPS as an alternative to placement and another 443 juvenile offenders were placed on GPS as an alternative to detention.
- Based on recent data, approximately 60% of all youth placed on GPS are not rearrested or placed.
- Using the above data and assuming that 392 youth were not placed in a residential facility with an average cost of \$150 per day and a average length of stay of 9 months (392 x 150 x 270); that 443 youth were not detained at the Youth Study Center at a cost of \$500 per day for an average of ten days (443 x 500 x 10) ; the implementation of using GPA as an alternative to placement and detention saved the City of Philadelphia approximately **\$18,000,000** in juvenile justice services.

In addition, the Philadelphia Family Court utilized the GPS program to address the "Flash Mob" phenomena in the city of Philadelphia. The software and technology allowed the courts to release juveniles involved in the Flash Mob to their parent or guardian by utilizing the exclusion and inclusion zone capability. This capability prevented these juveniles from entering center city Philadelphia and by placing an exclusion zone around the Philadelphia's center city district. Any juvenile that was approaching the center city district was contacted on the two - way cellular device and directed by the probation officer to cease. These juveniles also had exclusion zones placed around each of their schools to ensure that they attended school daily and timely while on GPS.

Most interesting and collateral to the justification for using GPS, Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Officers were able to save a life of a parent whose juvenile was on GPS. "KT" was returning home with his father. Upon approaching the door of his residence, his father collapsed while

embracing his chest. “KT” was able to make a quick decision by utilizing his two-way cellular GPS device and call the central monitoring system that provides 24 hour monitoring. The Secure Alert’s monitor was able to speak with “KT” and call 911. The emergency unit arrived in time to save “KT’s” fathers life.

6. *Juvenile Enforcement Team*

The JET unit is comprised of juvenile probation officers and Philadelphia police officers. Together, this unit is housed inside Family Court and focuses on high-risk juvenile offenders who are currently under court supervision. This unit gathers intelligence on juvenile gangs, serves high priority juvenile warrants, and assists police in solving crimes that involves juveniles.

In 2011, the JET unit accomplished the following outcomes:

- The JET unit identified 24 juvenile gangs in the city of Philadelphia.
- In the 17th Police District, a juvenile gang manual has been developed wherein 10 gangs and their organizational structure have been identified by way of members, associates, enforcers (shooters), and leaders. The Department’s goal is to have a “gang manual” for the entire city of Philadelphia.
- The JET unit has utilized a wireless laptop in the field to follow juveniles who are court ordered on GPS with JET to assist in supervision. This has allowed the department to provide highly intensive supervision of those high-risk offenders. Mobile access to the Court’s software, including both JCMS and CPCMS in the field, has proven to be very successful in obtaining real time information of a juvenile’s court history. With this access, the JET unit has been able to confiscate two loaded firearms and make numerous arrests of juveniles involved in shootings.
- The JET unit served 288 juvenile high-risk bench warrants and apprehended 88 juvenile offenders on bench warrant status.
- The JET unit apprehended 22 GPS violators, and recovered 23 firearms (19 handguns and 4 shotguns).
- The JET Unit confiscated \$6,393 in cash, \$1,220 worth of Heroin, \$13,910 worth of Marijuana, \$1,745 worth of Crack Cocaine, \$200 worth of Cocaine, and \$535 worth of Barbiturates for a total of \$17,610 worth of illegal narcotics.

7. *Operation Pressure Point*

Philadelphia Juvenile Probation, along with the Philadelphia Police Department, First Judicial District Warrant Unit and other law enforcement agencies collaborated in an effort known as “Operation Pressure Point” which focused on apprehending the most violent offenders/absconders in the 12 most violent police districts throughout city of Philadelphia. In 2011, Juvenile Probation continues to play an integral part as a consistent partner in “Operation

Pressure Point (OPP)". However in 2011, the initiative focused not only on the twelve most violent police districts in the city of Philadelphia, but any district where data revealed that crime was on the rise.

Operation Pressure Point was conducted from April 1 to October 31, 2011. During this time, Philadelphia Juvenile Probation served 276 juvenile warrants and apprehended 120 juveniles. Among the 120 apprehensions were 5 GPS violators, 5 scofflaw violators, and 2 for homicide. In 2011, juvenile probation officers confiscated 4 handguns (9 mm, .40 glock, 9 mm Tarus, and .22 caliber), \$2,790 in narcotics, and \$848 in cash.

8. *Warrant Operations*

In 2011, the Administrative Judge Kevin M. Dougherty prioritized the process of apprehending juvenile on bench warrant status. The focus of this 6-month warrant initiative was high profile juvenile warrants not targeted by the JET unit. As a result, 125 juvenile offenders on bench warrant status were served and 57 were apprehended. There were 8 firearms confiscated including a .22 caliber Beretta, .22-caliber rifle, 12-gauge shotgun, 357 revolver, AR-15 rifle, .38 caliber, 2 shot derringer, and 9 mm Luger. A total of \$6,515 in narcotics were confiscated (\$2745 crack cocaine, \$2330 marijuana, and \$1440 cocaine) and \$2734 in cash.

9. *Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative*

Philadelphia is one of four Pennsylvania jurisdictions partnering with the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Department of Human Services and the Juvenile Courts' Judges' Commission to implement the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). Efforts to engage in and implement JDAI in 2011 include:

- On September 9, 2011, Philadelphia sent representatives to participate in the kickoff meeting in Harrisburg, Pa. and formally begin the initiative in Pennsylvania.
- An internal assessment of the Court Intake process at the Youth Study Center was conducted focusing on detention decision-making currently at the Youth Study Center.
- Successful completion of Phase I of the Detention Utilization Study included conducting case-level data gathering and verification of a random sampling of approximately 400 youth held in detention in 2010.
- The System Assessment included a site visit from Mark Soler, Executive Director of the Center for Children's Law and Policy and Camille Henderson of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. During this visit, the representatives conducted hour-long interviews with 21 major juvenile justice stakeholders. These stakeholders included representatives from the District Attorney, Public Defender, Department of Human Services, Family Court, Community Behavioral Health, Philadelphia School District, Police, Probation, service providers, parents and advocates. The visit included a tour of the current Youth Study Center and the holding cells at Family Court at 1801 Vine Street. In preparation for the System Assessment visit, stakeholders were introduced to JDAI and provided with JDAI literature and information. Additionally, all requested documents, policies, and detailed information about the current system operations were compiled and shared with the assessment team.

- Presentation of JDAI goals and core strategies to juvenile justice system staff have been made to probation staff by unit (in progress), the DHS Juvenile Justice Services provider leadership, and monthly updates and presentations are made to the Court and Community Services Planning Group.
- Phase II entails detailed case-level data gathering and verification building on the data from Phase I. After completion of Phase I and II, Philadelphia will be able to generate a Detention Utilization Report to help guide JDAI goals moving forward.

10. Juvenile Treatment Court

Juvenile Treatment Court is an intensive diversion program/courtroom operation assigned to one delinquent judge in Family Court primarily for non-violent first time offenders who are identified as being in need of substance abuse treatment. The program has been in effect since September 2004. It is a collaborative approach by the Judiciary, the Juvenile Probation Department, the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office, the Defenders Association of Philadelphia, the Department of Human Services, Community Based Health Systems, the Philadelphia Health Management Cooperation, the Department of Behavior Health, and the School District of Philadelphia.

In July of 2011, JTC was assigned to a Deputy Director of Juvenile Probation to provide oversight. As the result, there has been greater accountability for all stakeholders. The emphasis has been to shift the program from a delinquent treatment model to a clinically-based treatment model, and collect data to determine its viability. To assist in this process and to further increase accountability, the position of Juvenile Treatment Court Probation Liaison was created in December of 2011.

11. Implementation of the Youth Level of Service

In 2011, the Juvenile Justice System in Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Chief Probation Officers Council and the Juvenile Court Judges Commission, continued to utilize the YLS Assessment tool. The tool assists in the determination of the level of care needed for the youth. In an effort to demonstrate its effectiveness, the Court piloted the YLS tool with one Judge. Recognizing that the tool was most appropriately used at the dispositional phase of a delinquency proceeding, the Court created a cohort of youth offenders that were found guilty of the charges against him/her and deferred adjudication pending the outcome of an YLS assessment.

12. Graduated Response Court

The graduated response process emphasizes the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice by addressing probation violations with prompt responses that target youth who are noncompliant. Considering the population of placed children is approximately 80% for children-of-color, the development of the program was based upon the initial strategies of Administrative Judge Kevin M. Dougherty to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) issues. Also, it was implemented to reduce unnecessary long-term residential placement and detention.

In 2011, and in the advent of the Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS), Graduated Response Court (GRC) made two major shifts in policy and programming. First, in collaboration with systems stakeholders, policy reforms were implemented and realigned to encompass a wider array of youth with court involvement. Consequently, the change in policy shifted the focus of the process to a philosophy in addressing DMC issues. Secondly, JCMS system capabilities allow greater utilization of data collection to ensure the goals of GRC are being met.

13. Victim Services Unit

The Philadelphia Family Court Victim Services Unit provides services to all victims of juvenile offenders in accordance to the Crime Victims Rights Act for Victims of Juvenile Offenders by providing support and assistance in all juvenile delinquent matters in accordance with the BARJ principles. The Victim Services Unit mission is to reduce the effects of the crime on the victims. All activities are in place to help the victim and family members rebuild their lives and return to a level of normalcy as possible through support, information, education and referrals. These services encompass multiple advocacy activities deemed necessary for Philadelphia County to fulfill this responsibility, such as:

- Correcting restitution orders and collaborating with the Restitution Department to intercede when financial distribution to victims encounters errors, such as change of address;
- Provide Crime Victim's Compensation information and processing assistance;
- Submit to the victims apologies letters written by the offender and received from the probation officer;
- Provide support to victims including courtroom accompaniment and information regarding additional services from the Family Court Victims Unit or other city agencies;
- Assist the victim with Crisis Intervention and Victim/Witness Intimidation services;
- Provide Victim Notifications as mandated by the Juvenile Act regarding incidents of AWOLs and apprehensions; in addition, victims can request further notification about court reviews, home passes, and hearings regarding discharges;
- Provide Supportive Counseling to any victim or significant other affected by a juvenile crime;
- Submit Victim Impact Statements received from the victim to the Probation Officer to include in their planning and court documentation;

- Assist in the process of educating the victim in understanding the Informal Adjustment and ensure the victim gets the option of providing their personal comment prior to the case being adjusted;
- Arranges and co-facilitates Victim and Community Awareness groups for teen offenders several times each year.

There were 2326 victims and associated clients served in 2011 based on quarterly reports. As a result of new computer systems adopted by the Department, the advocates have already entered 1,513 victims' addresses in JCMS since "go-live" in September. Victim Advocates provided a total of 30 court accompaniments. This year there were 4 Victim and Community Awareness groups held; thirty-seven (37) offenders completed the program.

This unit includes a Director, three Advocates and a support staff member who are all dedicated to ensuring that the victim/clients are serviced with respect and dignity throughout the Juvenile Court processes. The Director, Ms. Alberta McCargo-James, appointed in January 2011, has been recognized in for her many professional positions in victim services locally and state-wide. She was the first Victim Services Advocate/Supervisor when this position was created in Family Court in 1998. Her recent efforts and position were instrumental in the planning of the National Organization of Victim Assistance conference held in Philadelphia that included a major function of the program being held at 1801 Vine Street.

The year's newest initiatives:

- Victim Advocates now provide restitution balances to each delinquent courtroom on a daily basis. As a result, a reduction in the number of cases discharged without restitution orders is noticeable. This persistent advocacy has created a climate where all courtroom participants now expect regular restitution reviews at hearings.
- Philadelphia County is the 1st city using the victim manager in JCMS. Because of this effort, JCJC staff working on JCMS was able to develop the additional programs (i.e. victim notification) for other PA counties to copy and use.

Lastly, Victim Services Unit provided representatives with resources in national and local activities including Town Watch conferences, National "Night Out Against Crime" community events, Youth Anti-Violence/Health Awareness events and a school fair.

14. Youth Homicide Review Committee

Each month Juvenile Probation Administrative staff participates in the Philadelphia Youth Homicide Review Committee that is currently spearheaded by the Medical Examiner's Office. At these meetings, all major agencies representatives (including school district, police, DHS, district attorneys, public defender, and mental health) and city-wide stakeholders collect and review information on juvenile victims up to 21 years old and defendants involved in the deaths by homicide. Personal data remains confidential, but overall data becomes a part of National

Center for Child Death Review research to oversee trends and plan national policies for interventions. Locally, the stakeholder form relationships and develop lines of communications to advance how agencies in Philadelphia can work together more successfully for the protection of the community. Juvenile Probation has remained a very strong supporter of this committed city-wide partnership and research.

II. THE OFFICE OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES

MISSION STATEMENT

Philadelphia Family Court's Office of Children, Youth and Families' mission is to create and maintain best practice standards and operations that ensure the protection, safety and stability of all Philadelphia children, youth, and families who enter the dependency system. The following initiatives aid in this mission.

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Philadelphia Roundtable

This year, Philadelphia Family Court continued to support the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts' (AOPC) Office of Children and Families in the Courts (OCFC) efforts to enhance permanency for court-involved children. The Court focused its efforts on designing initiatives that would help to decrease out- of- home care for dependent children.

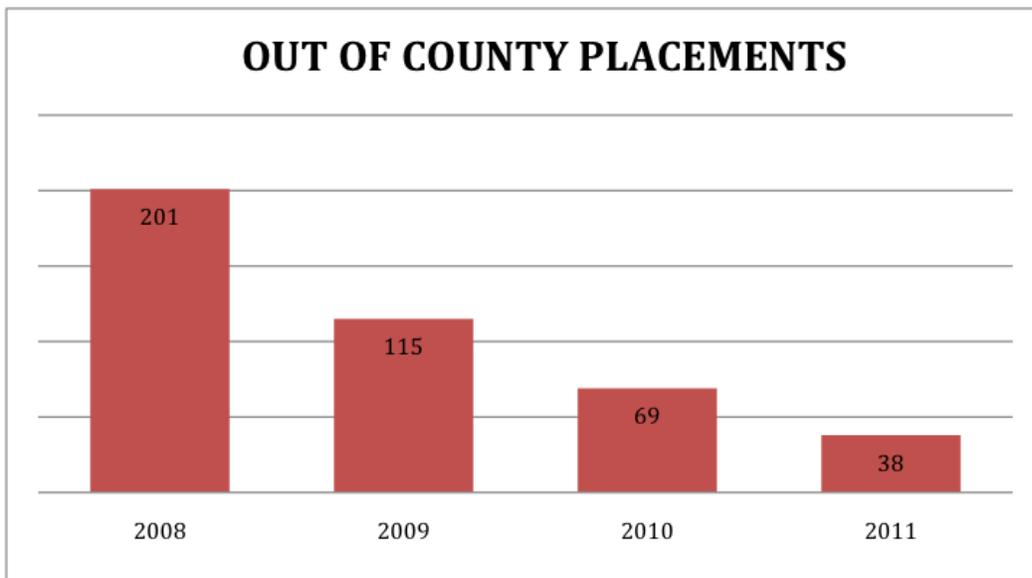
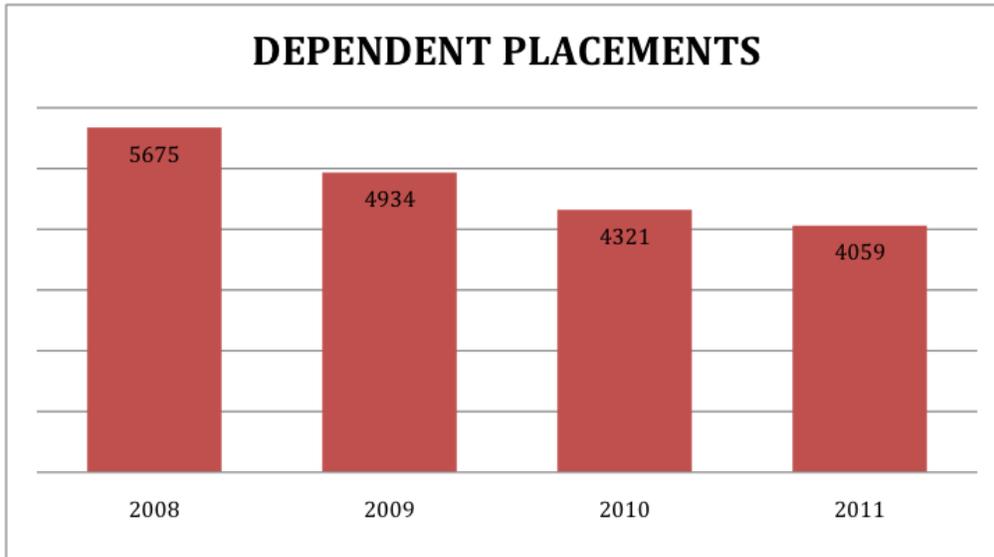
Modeled after the Roundtables created across the state by the AOPC's OCFC, the Philadelphia Roundtable is comprised of top leadership of all children and family serving systems including the Department of Human Services, the Department of Behavioral Health, the School District of Philadelphia, the Support Center for Child Advocates, the Child Advocacy Unit of the Philadelphia Defender's Office, the Philadelphia City Solicitor's Office, Community Legal Services, as well as members from our human service provider community, hospitals, and universities. The Dependency Judges, under the direction of the Honorable Kevin M. Dougherty, Administrative Judge, worked hard at meeting these goals by making sure that every effort was made to move a child to permanency.

2. Implementation of 90-Day Review Hearings

Following national best practice standards, and after observing the Allegheny County model of dependency reviews, Administrative Judge Dougherty directed a subcommittee of the Philadelphia Roundtable to create a process beginning in April of 2010. This afforded the Court the opportunity to hear a dependency review every 90 days as opposed to the five-month date given previous to the initiatives inception.

This year, the Court heard 9,908 90-day review hearings. This allowed the Court to ensure that service planning by DHS occurred as ordered at the earliest stage of the Dependency proceedings. National research shows that the early intervention of service leads to quicker permanency for a child in the child welfare system. The Court's institution of the 90 day review

process contributed to a system setting record, namely that, eighty percent (80%) of all children discharged from dependent care as of September 2011, were reunified with their parents. Most significantly is the continued decrease in out-of-home and out-of-state placement. This year the Court's targeted efforts resulted in a 6% decrease in dependent placements and a 45% decrease in out of county placements.

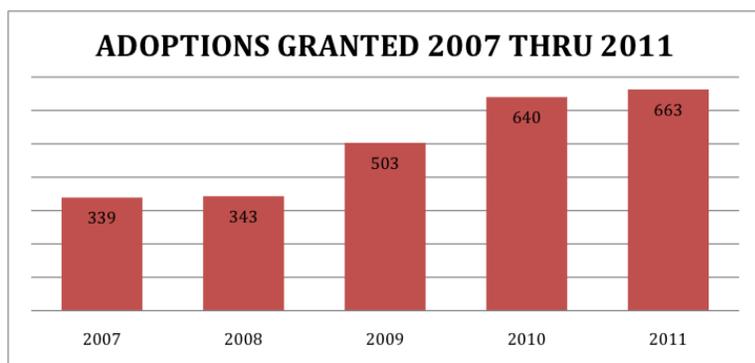


3. Perfecting the Adoption Process to Ensure Best Interests of Children

Philadelphia Family Court is empowered to entertain matters addressing the Adoption Act. In 2011, Philadelphia Family Court dedicated one Judge to preside over all matters falling within the Adoption Act, including both private and public finalization cases, as well as gestational carrier petitions. The Adoption Unit focused its efforts on engaging our DHS partners to perfect

the completion of the Family Profile. By working with DHS and the Statewide Adoption Network (SWAN) providers, the Court used its influence to ensure that the best interests of children were met by closely examining all Family Profiles. The Court held pre-trial “Best Interests” hearings to resolve barriers to finalization prior to a finalization hearing so as not to have to dismiss petitions, thereby ensuring permanency as quickly as possible for our children and families.

The Accelerated Adoption Review Court (AARC) is a specialized post-permanency review courtroom that is focused on achieving permanency through finalizing adoptions in a timely manner. The goals of the AARC are to expedite adoptions and reduce the length of time children spend in foster care, consistent with the requirements of the Federal Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) of 1997. Adoptions continue to increase in Philadelphia County through the Court’s innovative, collaborative work with DHS. The Chart below demonstrates our growth in 2011.



4. Looking at APPLA and Older Youth Reform: The AOPC Phase Three Pilot

The Court was selected as an AOPC’s prestigious Pennsylvania Permanency Initiative Phase III County which received funding support from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to provide our older youth in care with continued evidenced-based services such as Family Finding, Family Group Decision Making, Grief and Loss Counseling, and Family Development Credentialing to ensure permanent and stable human connections upon their departure from dependent care.

A cohort of 52 youth living in out of home care was randomly selected to participate in this initiative. The Court designated one Judge to oversee these matters. As of the writing of this report, due to the efforts of DHS and the Court, 4 youth were reunified with family members, 1 youth was adopted and 5 youth discharged from dependent care. Many of the youth in this pilot have been reunited with extended family members through the Family Finding Initiative.

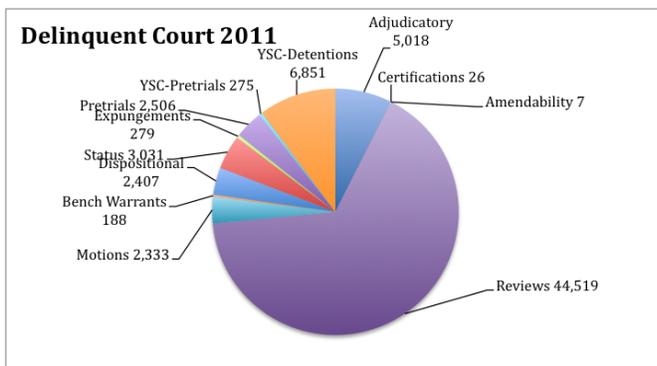
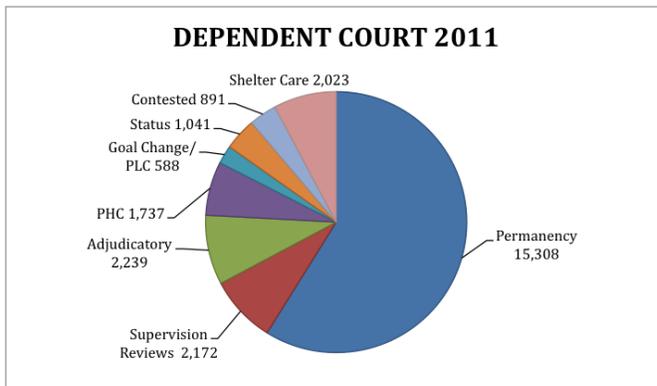
5. Strengthening Legal Representation: Training in Best Practice Standards

In keeping with its goal to decrease out-of-home care for Philadelphia’s children, the Court created a committee to address ways to enhance legal representation. During the year, the court worked with its stakeholders to provide five Continuing Legal Education courses to all court appointed lawyers. Throughout the year, the following CLEs were presented within 1801 Vine Street at little cost to over 150 attorneys:

1. Back to School: Education Issues in Juvenile Court Part II
2. How to Handle a Child Abuse Case
3. Dependency Law Update 2010 - A Review of Significant Appellate Decisions
4. How to Handle a Dependency Case Involving a Child With Complex Medical Need
5. How to Handle a Dependency Case Involving a Child With Complex Behavioral Health Needs
6. Unlocking the Mystery Behind Evaluations
7. Appellate Power Hour
8. Act 101 of 2010 – What Dependency Lawyers Should Know About The New Voluntary Post-Adoption Contact Agreements
9. Termination of Parental Rights – Understanding 23 Pa. C.S. §2511(a)

6. *Dependent and Delinquent Court Operations*

The Dependent and Delinquent Court Operations Unit (DDCO) is the “heart” of courtroom operations. The charts below detail the types of hearings that are staffed and managed by the DDCO.



7. *National Crossover Youth Practice Model*

This year Philadelphia participated in the Georgetown University Crossover Initiative. This initiative supported by the Casey Family Programs and the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at the Georgetown University Public Policy Institute (CJJR), partnered with the Courts and DHS to address the unique issues presented by youth who are known to both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. These young people, often referred to as “cross over youth,” move between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, or are known to both agencies concurrently.

In 2011, Family Court worked diligently with the Department of Human Services to develop the Shared Case Management Joint Policy Statement. This policy, signed by both Judge Dougherty and Commissioner Ambrose, caused both organizations to come together to develop a groundbreaking cross system training curriculum to address shared case management responsibilities. For the first time in the history of both organizations, staff worked together to create the first statewide joint curriculum and create a joint training initiative wherein trainers, one from each system, worked together to deliver a common message to an audience comprised of both DHS social workers and juvenile probation workers.

In addition, in July, a team of Philadelphia leaders participated in the Georgetown University Fellowship program. The team, including Councilwoman Blondell Reynolds-Brown, Administrative Judge Kevin Dougherty, Family Court Judge Lori Dumas-Brooks, Commissioner Anne Marie Ambrose, Chief of Operations for Family Court, Roberta Trombetta, Deputy Commissioner of Prevention Services, Deszeree Thomas, Deputy Commissioner for Performance Based Services, Susan Kineevy and Deputy Commissioner for Juvenile Justice Services, Timene Farlow spent seven days in Washington D.C., learning, collaborating on a shared vision, and creating a Philadelphia County Capstone Project to address the over reliance on residential services for delinquent youth. The team meets on a regular basis and its project has been accepted by Georgetown University. All team members are now Georgetown University Fellows and part of a national coalition on crossover youth.

Family Court continues to operate its Crossover Court. In an effort to meet the individual needs of youthful offenders, and to prevent further penetration into the delinquent system, youth with recognizable child welfare needs are referred to a specialized courtroom and one Judge for disposition. In 2011, over 250 youth were referred to Crossover Court.

8. *Project START Truancy Initiative*

The Pennsylvania School Code defines habitual truancy as amassing three or more unexcused absences. Approximately one-third of Philadelphia public school students are chronically truant each year with more than ten unexcused absences in a school year. Roughly 20% of these children are kindergarten through third graders. However, the large majority of these chronically truant students amass far more than ten unexcused absences missing more than 80% of the school year. In 2011, Philadelphia Family continued to confront the severity of truancy in Philadelphia and called our stakeholders to action. The Court worked collaboratively with the Philadelphia School District Support Center (described below) and the Department of Human

Services Educational Support Center to demanded system-wide accountability to treat issues stemming from chronic absenteeism.

9. *Philadelphia School District Support Center*

Since moving into the swing space at Family Court in 2009, the Family Support Center has been more successful than ever in achieving its goals of providing IEPs, obtaining correct school attendance records, and reintegration into public education from placement. It has developed strong relationships with the Judges, Court Staff, DHS, Office of Probation, and Residential Facilities to provide current educational information for the bench in a timely manner.

This year, the Court held regular meeting with the Philadelphia School District and compelled that agency to be responsible for all transfers of educational information and more urgently, special education records, for delinquent and dependent children in residential care.

In addition, due to the Court's evaluation of the existing RetiWrap program, such program was realigned under new leadership to address youth returning from delinquent placement. Prior to the Court's involvement, youth waited for up to three weeks to be re-enrolled in school upon discharge. Today a youth is guaranteed re-enrollment in a district school within seventy-two hours of discharge.

10. *Project PENN*

At the request of the Administrative Judge, the University of Pennsylvania's Field Center for Children's Policy, Practice & Research conducted a research study, completed in 2005, that examined the experiences and needs of families awaiting dependency proceedings in Philadelphia Family Court at 1801 Vine Street. Among the findings were that families were spending extensive amounts of time in the Philadelphia Family Court waiting room, with the majority (63%) waiting at least 2 hours in the waiting room before being called into the courtroom to see the judge. Project PENN was designed to take advantage of the time that parents are waiting at the courthouse by helping them access some of the many concrete services that they need, those that frequently cause stress and disruption in families and place children at risk for harm. In 2011, Project Penn, in conjunction with the Court published and continuously distribute to families at Court, four informational brochures that list resources and contact information for housing, mental health, public benefits and prevention services

11. *Prevention Services Unit*

In 2011, the Prevention Services Unit (PSU) at Family Court provided services to its clients by collaborating with the Philadelphia Department of Human Services' Community Based Prevention Services (CBPS). Community Based Prevention Services is the arm of the Department that seeks to prevent families from entering the more formal and more intrusive government systems of dependency and delinquency. By utilizing approximately \$60 million dollars of state and local funds, CBPS contracts with private and non-profit providers to provide services to at-risk families. By joining forces with CBPS, the PSU grew from being able to offer

our families services from six providers to now offering families the opportunity to receive hundreds of free voluntary services including parenting, case management, family group decision making, functional family therapy, drug and alcohol abuse services, mental health services, mentoring, and other specifically designed therapeutic services.

The PSU staff provided service to approximately 670 children and families this year. Most of these referrals came directly from families who come to the courthouse looking to help their son or daughter stay away from the negative influences of the streets. In addition, the Judges of the Domestic Relations Branch referred 78 children for service currently involved in contested custody matters.

Of the number of children seen in PSU, 249 were referred for Intensive Prevention Services programming which provides human services case management to help the family get connected to any and all services its needs. About 172 children received case management services through the DHS sponsored Pre-ARS agencies which work with families to manage safety risks for child abuse and neglect.

The PSU staff made 46 referrals for families to receive Functional Family Therapy and 92 referrals for Family Group Decision. Both programs are family centric in that highly trained staff works with the family to create their own plan to address the issues that they are encountering. Both programs are national evidence-based models to address delinquency and dependency involvement.

12. Supervised Visitation Program

Philadelphia Family Court is the only courthouse in Pennsylvania providing supervised-visitation on location. This program was created to ensure a safe and healthy supervised environment for the families who are currently involved in Domestic Relations Court and Dependency Court. Each Sunday, parents who otherwise would be prohibited from spending time with their children for safety reasons are able to visit and spend quality time with their children, establish positive parenting skills, and develop healthy relationships.

At present, Philadelphia Family Court Supervised Visitation Program serves over 200 families and is supported by the Philadelphia Sheriff's Office for security during visitation. Realizing the therapeutic needs of our families, the Court secured funding through the Department of Human Services to provide art and music based therapy during each session to the family. In addition, through our partnership with the Court's Prevention Services Unit, Domestic Relations Judges were given the opportunity to provide these families with individual counseling during supervised visitation; a change that we hope can be the catalyst to eliminate the need for supervised visitation for some families.

13. Behavioral Health and Clinical Evaluation Units

The Court, working in collaboration with the Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), enhanced clinical services by transitioning the management of all clinical services to DBH. In this transition, the Court secured funded staff positions from DBH and realigned all

clinical services under one unit within the Courthouse. This transition supported Judge Dougherty's mission of creating a "one-stop shop" for families who are at risk, overwhelmed and unable to navigate multiple government systems.

In 2011, in order to treat the clinical needs of our families, over 750 behavior health and psychiatric evaluations were performed for court-involved children, youth and families. These evaluations were 100% financially covered by Community Behavioral Health at no cost to the families or the Court.

14. Substance Analysis Unit

Renamed the Substance Analysis Unit this year, the department responsible for court ordered drug and alcohol lab testing, performed tests on over 20,000 youth and adults involved in all three branches of Family Court including Delinquent, Dependent, and Domestic Relations.

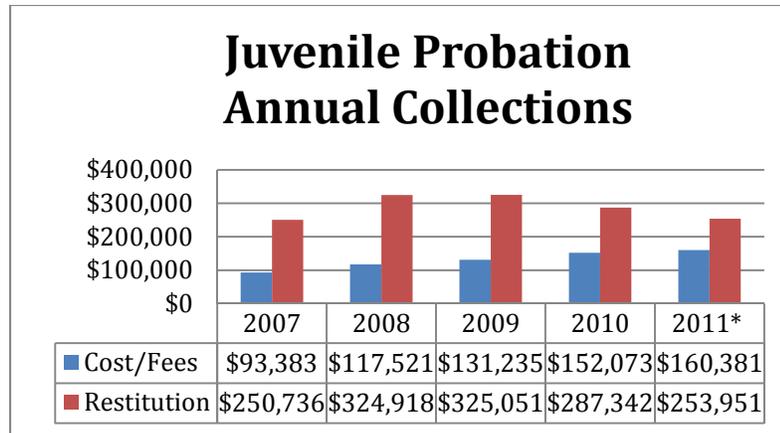
In 2011, the Court conducted meetings with stakeholders and experts to evaluate the need for a new testing instrument. After months of research and discussions, the Court developed a Request for Proposal for a new instrument that would allow greater capacity as well as best practice accuracy.

III. FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Fiscal Unit is designated as the financial support service to the Juvenile Probation Department. The services offered by the unit include:

- Collection and processing of fines, fees, and restitution ordered by the Court
 - Reconciles and deposits daily receipts;
 - Prepares monthly bank reconciliations;
 - Provides collection reports ;
 - Works cooperatively with the Clerk of Courts, Accounting Unit to ensure the distribution and disbursement of Juvenile collections.
- Provides financial customer service to clients and staff regarding assessments.
- Audits CPCMS assessment balances.
- Accounts for Juvenile Probation "Victim Fund".

In 2011, the fiscal unit processed 4,370 payments for juvenile probation collections totaling \$414,332.



* The reduction in the collection of restitution from 2011 to 2010 can be correlated to the reduction in arrests involving restitution and orders for restitution, as well as the changes in the fee collection process incorporated through the implementation of the CPCMS. Funds collected through CPCMS were distributed according to the “Schedule for Standard Distribution” established by the Supreme Court.

The Fiscal Unit also completed an “Address Hold Project”, reviewing nearly 500 cases and releasing over \$30,000 on-hold due to a bad address. Updated address information was researched and gathered using newly installed enhanced locator software, LexisNexis.

Needs-Based Plan and Budgeting Process (NBPB)

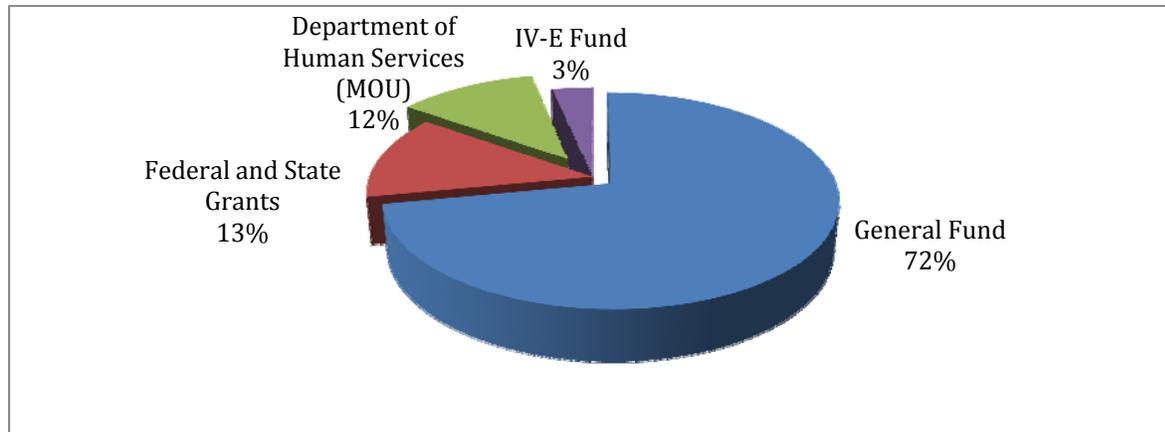
Article VII of the Public Welfare Code, 62 PS §701 et.seq provides that the Philadelphia Department of Human Services (DHS) and the State Department of Public Welfare (DPW) share joint responsibility of /for financial support of county-administered social services programs for children and youth involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Act 30 of 1991, which is part of Article VII, mandates an annual process. The Department of Public Welfare controls the funding to support these services. Philadelphia’s child welfare and juvenile justice programs, as defined by DHS, are created and funded consistent with approved Needs-Based plans and budgets. The annual plan and budget submission to DPW require the approval of the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer and the Family Court Division Administrative Judge.

The practice set forth by Administrative Judge Dougherty, in which court leadership is now an integrated part of the NBPB process, working closely with DHS in the preparation and development, remains constant.

In 2011, the leadership teams of the Court and DHS continued their collaboration efforts to identify the needs of children and families in Philadelphia, while remaining fiscally responsible. Court staff actively participated, in-house, in the NBPB process providing outcomes, reviewing data and making recommendations based on their expertise and the trends of delinquency and dependency. Some new and ongoing initiatives identified include; the YLS Assessment, Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), Intensive Probation Service and the expansion of Functional Family Therapy. In total, The Court advocated for and was granted in combination with DHS almost \$700 million in services for the children, youth and families we serve.

Fiscal Year 2011 Juvenile Funding Sources

The Juvenile Branch budget is funded from the following sources:



Juvenile Probation Grant

In fiscal year 2011, Juvenile staff and court administrators were successful in securing a Pennsylvania Crime Commission Department (PCCD), American Recovery and Reinvestment PCCD grant to sustain five (5) probation officers. The grant funding received by the Court from the State and Federal government, through Juvenile Court Judges Commission, PCCD and the Bureau of Juvenile Justice Assistance, allows the Probation Department to maintain the mission and standards established for delinquent matters.

Security

The Security Unit continues to provide a safe and secure environment for everyone that comes into contact with the Court and to ensure that this safety and security is delivered in the best interest of the staff, visitors and those who are detained. During calendar year 2011 a total of 304 incidents were reported of which ten (10) were PAJIRS reports.

Enhanced Technology

- Webcams – Youth Study Center – Juvenile photos are now taken as a part of the Intake process and stored in the Pa JCMS system. The photos are stored and maintained in the JCMS photo history of a youth, which can be accessed by probation staff. The photos provide a key piece of identification information as the case moves through the Court system.
- Document and Imaging Management System – With the conversion from the probation legacy system, JACS to Pa JCMS, a document management system, new imaging software and scanners were acquired to provide enhanced information sharing through-out the Court. Juvenile Probation has recently leveraged Microsoft Share Point as the document management system. In doing so, we were able to take millions of documents created

previously to a web based search application. Documents are available to all approved users of the system immediately and from a user-friendly web interface. Users can institute a search and retrieval process using previously established indices and document identification classifications. The enhanced system will create a more flexible workflow process and better efficiency. Moving forward, the Court is hoping to develop an integration plan for our document management system with JCMS.

- Scanning Equipment - Along with the document sharing upgrades, the Court discussed and accessed the imaging of documents and the required equipment to support the operation. As a result, a phase in plan was developed. The initial phase, calls for an expansion of the existing scanning process from one location to two (2) additional scanning stations. The scanning stations are centrally located for probation staff and provide an opportunity for them to identify and prioritize documents that are needed immediately for case processing.

IV. Domestic Relations Branch

Overview and Organization

Under the leadership of Supervising Judge Margaret T. Murphy, twelve judges of the Court of Common Pleas preside in Philadelphia Family Court's Domestic Relation Division, which is located at 34 S. 11th Street. This branch is responsible for cases involving child support, spousal support, custody, divorce and domestic violence. Deputy Court Administrator, Mary Lou Baker, is responsible for managing over 30 units and approximately 400 professional and support staff.

Mission Statement

The Domestic Relations Division of the First Judicial District (FJD) of Pennsylvania's mission is to efficiently administer cases involving paternity establishment, child and spousal support, divorce, child custody and domestic violence. The Domestic Relations Division utilizes state of the art case management techniques that enhance timely case processing, increase performance measures, collect child support, establish paternity and secure medical support for children. Most importantly the Domestic Relations Division is devoted to bringing justice to the public it serves.

Responsibilities

The Domestic Relations Division has varied responsibilities in responding to complaints and petitions that can be broadly categorized under: Divorce, Child Custody, Domestic Violence and Child and Spousal Support.

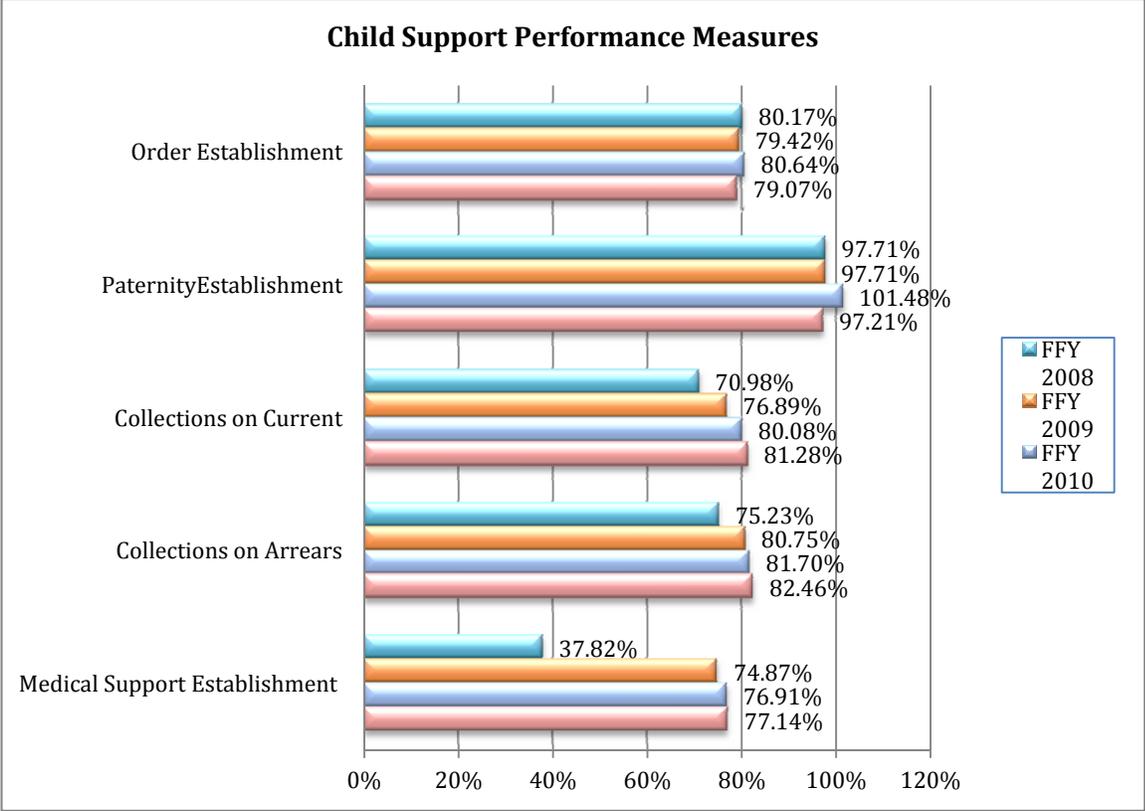
- I. DIVORCE:** The Domestic Relations Division has jurisdiction over all facets of divorce proceedings. These include the entry of decrees in divorce and annulments, and resolutions of all economic claims arising from divorce actions. Domestic Relations Judges hear all divorce motions; including motions for discovery, substituted service, specific relief, and enter orders approving grounds for divorce. Economic claims arising from divorce actions, such as equitable distribution, alimony, and counsel fees and costs are initially heard by Divorce Masters, who conduct non-record hearings. If an agreement is not reached before the Divorce Master, a proposed Order and Decree is

issued and a party may file for a trial *de novo* before a Domestic Relations Judge. In 2011, there were 1,887 new Complaints in Divorce filed and there were 1,670 Divorce Decrees entered. In addition to the new Divorce Complaints, there were an additional 12,467 divorce related pleadings (contested and uncontested) filed within the Domestic Relations Division.

- II. CUSTODY:** Resolution of child custody disputes is one of the more sensitive and emotionally charged functions of the Domestic Relations Division. Custody complaints are initially referred to the Custody Unit and conferences or hearings are conducted by Custody Masters. Mediation is available to parties who are seeking an opportunity to amicably resolve their custody disputes. Domestic Relations Judges conduct hearings in claims for primary physical custody, contempt of custody orders, expedited and emergency matters and exceptions to proposed orders for partial custody and visitation. In 2011, custody petitions totaled 25,717 including 12,492 new Complaints in Custody, plus petitions for modifications, contempt and interim relief. The number of individual custody cases processed totaled 11,190, with approximately 27,000 custody events being conducted in Domestic Relations. In 2011, there were significant modifications to the statutes governing child custody matters. DR Administrators, as well as Custody Masters, worked closely with the Judiciary to review existing policies and procedures and to modify them to be in compliance with the newly implemented statutes and rules.
- III. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:** The Domestic Violence Unit is a *pro se* filing unit designed to provide assistance to victims of domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Unit conducts interviews with petitioners and prepares Protection from Abuse (PFA) Petitions which are then submitted to Domestic Relations Judges for review. If appropriate, the entry of a Temporary PFA Order occurs. Domestic Relations Division Judges hear cases involving domestic violence between family members, or between parties who have had an intimate relationship. Domestic Relations Judges also conduct hearings to vacate or extend restraining orders, and in contempt of PFA orders, both criminal and civil. In 2011, PFA petitions seeking the entry of an order totaled 11,714 and 12,028 cases were processed, in addition to the contempt cases and modifications filed. Judges assigned to the Domestic Relations Division conduct criminal trials every Tuesday and Thursday at the Criminal Justice Center on cases charging defendants with indirect criminal contempt for violation of a protection order entered pursuant to the Protection from Abuse Act. In 2011, Domestic Relations Judges conducted more than 4,400 hearings in criminal abuse cases.
- IV. SUPPORT:** Child and spousal support cases have three components: 1) establishment of paternity; 2) determination of the support obligation; and 3) enforcement.
- **Paternity:** For children born out of wedlock, establishment of paternity is the first step toward determining the child support obligation. Paternity can be established in one of four ways: 1) voluntary acknowledgement of paternity (AOP); 2) genetic testing; 3) default paternity establishment; and 4) in hospital

paternity establishment. As of December 31, 2011, there were more than 78,000 children associated with a Philadelphia County IV-D case that were born out of wedlock. Of this figure, more than 69,000 children (nearly 87%) had paternity resolved.

- **Determination of the Support Obligation:** When there is an obligation to provide child support, spousal support, or *alimony pendente lite*, the amount of the support award is determined pursuant to the Pennsylvania Support Guidelines, which are set forth in the PA Rules of Civil Procedure. The Support Conference Officers and Support Masters conduct conferences and hearings regarding the entry of support orders. Domestic Relations Judges conduct Exceptions hearings, Motion hearings and Contempt hearings and enter final orders for support. In 2011, there were 40,355 support filings, including approximately 22,390 new complaints in support.
- **Improved Performance Measures Resulting in Increased Child Support Enforcement Funding:** With assistance from the Department of Public Welfare’s Bureau of Child Support Enforcement, the Domestic Relations Division has taken great strides to improve federal child support performance standards. Philadelphia County has **exceeded** federal standards in three of the five measures as of federal fiscal year 2011.



The five primary performance measures utilized by the federal and state government to measure program performance improved steadily from December 2008 to December 2011 as noted below:

Performance Measures	December 2008	December 2011	Increase
Support Order Establishment	80.17%	79.25%	-0.92 points
Paternity Establishment	87.99%	86.82%	-1.17 points
Current Collections	74.28%	80.78%	6.50 points
Arrears Collections	59.95%	63.62%	3.67 points
Medical Support Establishment	36.80%	74.60%	37.80 points

- **Enforcement and Support Collections:** Domestic Relations child support collections were \$172,539,227 in 2011. Of the total collections, \$11,787,772 represented welfare collections on behalf of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.
- **Driver's License Project:** Staff worked to populate thousands of obligors' demographic screens with their PA driver's license number which accounted for a substantial increase in cases where the obligor's license was suspended. This action resulted in increased support collections. Additionally, the PA Driver License statewide match criteria was updated after Philadelphia Domestic Relations made suggestions, resulting in increased volume of matches statewide and increased support collections.
- **AEI - Administrative Enforcement in Interstate Cases** AEI was implemented to allow other states to request specific enforcement remedies, such as Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM) and Driver License Suspension, against delinquent defendants who do not have an intergovernmental case in Philadelphia.

- **New Thrift Savings Plan (TSP):** TSP permits the seizing of retirement accounts of civilian and military personnel working for the federal government who have delinquent support arrears.
- **Garnishment of Accounts Containing Federal Benefits:** Veterans Administration benefits, Social Security benefits including Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement benefits, Civil Service Retirement System benefits, and Federal Employee Retirement benefits are no longer exempt from the FIDM and financial asset garnishment process.
- **Passports** for defendants who pay their case in full, upon on-line notification by Domestic Relations, can now be released much faster by the Department of State (overnight in some cases) instead of the normal 4-6 week process.
- **Support Establishment/Support Compliance Units:** In 2011, the responsibility of hearing all support modification conferences was shifted from the Support Establishment Unit to the Support Compliance Unit. This allows the Support Establishment Unit to focus exclusively on establishing orders on cases without a support order.
- **Domestic Relations Division Night Court:** The Domestic Relations Division continued to offer night court, which operates each Wednesday until 7:00 PM, to give domestic relations customers an opportunity to resolve their child support issues such as preparing and filing generic pleadings and making support payments during non-traditional hours without taking time off from work. Night court support collections increased by 54.62%, during 2011.
- **FJD Inter-divisional MOU, Administrative Bench Warrant Review, & Automated Case Closure (ACCOM):** As outlined in the Inter-divisional Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the Domestic Relations Division, Pre Trial Services of the Criminal Division, and the Bureau of Child Support Enforcement demonstrated continued success executing Domestic Relations bench warrants. The combination of the MOU, the administrative bench warrant review process, and ACCOM has enabled the Domestic Relations Division to successfully manage and dispose of outstanding bench warrants. During 2011, 2,787 bench warrants were issued and 2,615 (94%) bench warrants were disposed. The Domestic Relations reduced the overall number of outstanding bench warrants by 9.8%.
- **Domestic Relations Division Technological Advancement:** The Domestic Relations Division purchased stationary and mobile video equipment: 1) reduce or eliminate the necessity of transferring incarcerated litigants from prisons to the domestic relations courthouse for hearings; 2) to allow face-to-face communication between the Philadelphia Judiciary, Masters, and Conference

Officers with out-of-state litigants in support and custody actions; and, 3) as part of the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

- **Networking for Jobs and Ex-offender Reentry Program:** The partnership and the coordinated efforts of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Child Support Enforcement, Educational Data Systems, Inc., and the Networking for Jobs Program has enabled 72% of the defendants referred to the program by the court to find jobs that had an average hourly wage of \$9.77 and 47% of those jobs provided medical benefits. 20% of the defendants referred to the program had misdemeanor criminal backgrounds and 34% had felony criminal backgrounds. During 2011, this program was recognized locally, regionally, and nationally for reaching the support collection milestone of \$13,156,109.

V. **Pennsylvania Child Support Enforcement System (PACSES) Enhancements**

- **Performance Improvement Module (PIM) – Phase IV:** Previously case notes were available as read-only in PIM. With Phase IV enhancements, workers now have the ability to add case notes in PIM that will update PACSES almost immediately. Additionally, the Performance Dashboard allows all PIM users to view and compare county, state, regional, and national performance statistics.
- **Payment Score Calculator:** Beginning 10/01/11, PIM was updated to include a payment score calculator for predicating the probability of a noncustodial parent paying at least 80% of the current monthly support obligation in the three months following the entry or modification of a support order.
- **Electronic Income Withholding Orders (eIWO):** During 2011, the number of employers participating in eIWO steadily increased. As of November, 2011, there were more than 700 employers participating in eIWO for a total monthly value of \$10.6 million.
- Philadelphia DR staff participated in several statewide workgroups (Debt Type Consolidation, Mail Alert Workgroup, Intergovernmental Workgroup) designed to review the current PACSES application and make recommendations to improve and streamline the process.

VI. **Facilities:**

- **Children's Waiting Room:** Improved policies and procedures to enhance security and safety of children and families serviced. In 2011, two (2) new cribs

were secured to meet the new Federal Regulations safety standards. Training provided for Children's Waiting Room staff in security issues was also conducted

- **Eastern DRAP:** In March, 2011, the Philadelphia Domestic Relations Division hosted a meeting of the eastern region of the Domestic Relations Association of Pennsylvania (DRAP). The meeting included representatives from 16 counties, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), Bureau of Child Support Enforcement (BCSE), and the Pennsylvania Child Support Training Institute (PACSETI). Topics of discussion ranged from proposed legislation changes, including new child support guidelines, to enhancements to the PACSES system. The meeting proved to be a successful exchange of ideas and information.

- **Annual Domestic Relations Association of Pennsylvania (DRAP) Conference:** The annual statewide meeting of the Domestic Relations Association of Pennsylvania (DRAP) was held in Harrisburg, Pa. in September 2011. Edward Lehmann served as the Conference Chair; Karen Leone served as Registration Chair, and Fred Keller served as Entertainment Chair. Other staff members from Philadelphia County were instrumental in planning and coordinating this highly successful event.

Philadelphia Family Court				
Domestic Relations Division				
Calendar Years 2009-2011				
Total DR Filings				
		2009	2010	2011
Custody Filings	Custody/Confirm Custody	7,667	6,780	7,608
	Partial Custody/Visitation	555	582	535
	Modify Custody	4,209	4,188	4,358
	Contempt of Custody	2,013	2,105	2,055
	Subtotal	14,444	13,655	14,556
	Custody Exceptions	111	79	73
	Motions & Other Filings	9,473	10,701	9,077
	Total Custody Filings	24,028	24,435	23,706
Support Filings	New Complaints	19,931	18,373	22,390
	Modifications	12,650	11,489	10,771
	Contempt Petitions	10,876	10,343	4,471
	Support Exceptions	1,058	1,022	997
	Support Motions	1,596	1,733	1,726
	Total Support Filings	46,111	42,960	40,355
Domestic Violence	New Petitions	11,695	11,623	11,714
Divorce	New Petitions	1,877	1,928	1,887
	Misc. Filings (Contested & Uncontested)	11,720	12,541	12,467
	Total Divorce Filings	13,597	14,469	14,354
	Total DR Filings	95,431	93,487	90,129
Total DR Petitions Processed				
		2009	2010	2011
Custody Support	Interim, Master and Judicial Establishment only. Disposition of contempt and motion hearings are not counted on statewide child support system - PACSES	30,183	34,147	35,998
		30,570	31,512	27,696
Domestic Violence	Interim & Final	32,788	33,278	33,839
Divorce	Final & Interim Orders only	3,856	3,728	3,673
	Total DR Dispositions	97,397	102,655	101,206

DR Quick Facts

Performance Measures Support Orders

Open IV-D Cases (As of 12/11)	96,576
# Active Children in Open Cases (As of 12/11)	133,479
(Average 1.38 Children/Case)	

Collections (OCSE 34A)

	<u>FFY 2005</u>	<u>FFY 2006</u>	<u>FFY 2007</u>	<u>FFY 2008</u>	<u>FFY 2009</u>	<u>FFY 2010</u>	<u>FFY 2011</u>
TANF Collections	\$95,350,301	\$100,114,383	\$102,641,409	\$103,353,530	\$94,625,336	\$88,331,720	\$80,958,401
Non-TANF Collections	<u>99,366,902</u>	<u>100,820,438</u>	<u>99,972,423</u>	<u>101,539,510</u>	<u>98,842,272</u>	<u>96,252,992</u>	<u>94,101,106</u>
Total Collections	\$194,717,291	\$200,934,351	\$202,613,332	\$204,893,090	\$193,467,515	\$184,584,716	175,059,507

Collections (OCSE 34A)

	<u>Cal Yr. 2005</u>	<u>Cal Yr. 2006</u>	<u>Cal Yr. 2007</u>	<u>Cal Yr. 2008</u>	<u>Cal Yr. 2009</u>	<u>Cal Yr. 2010</u>	<u>Cal Yr. 2011</u>
TANF Collections	\$95,973,497	\$101,711,482	\$101,949,628	\$102,685,334	\$93,811,512	\$86,336,247	\$79,488,619
Non-TANF Collections	<u>99,540,316</u>	<u>100,887,886</u>	<u>100,401,003</u>	<u>100,727,762</u>	<u>98,561,903</u>	<u>95,663,732</u>	<u>93,050,607</u>
Sub-Total	\$195,513,813	\$202,599,368	\$202,350,631	\$203,413,096	\$192,373,415	\$181,999,979	172,539,226
Non IV-D Collections	<u>5,802,121</u>	<u>6,298,348</u>	<u>6,446,123</u>	<u>6,470,308</u>	<u>6,295,838</u>	<u>6,466,605</u>	<u>5,124,689</u>

Total Collections	\$201,315,93	\$208,897,71	\$208,796,7	\$209,883,3	\$198,669,2	\$188,466,5	177,663,915
-------------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Philadelphia Collections Per Day (OCSE 34A)

	<u>FFY</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>FFY</u> <u>2006</u>	<u>FFY</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>FFY</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>FFY</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>FFY</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>FFY 2011</u>
TANF Collections	\$376,8	\$395,70	\$394,7	\$394,4	\$362,5	\$338,4	\$310,185
Non-TANF Collections	<u>392,75</u>	<u>398,500</u>	<u>384,50</u>	<u>387,55</u>	<u>378,70</u>	<u>368,78</u>	<u>360,541</u>
Total Collections	\$769,6	\$794,20	\$779,2	\$782,0	\$741,2	\$707,2	670,726

Average Annual Collections Per Case (OCSE 34A)

	<u>Cal</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>Yr.</u> <u>2006</u>	<u>Cal</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>Yr.</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Cal</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>Yr.</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>Cal</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>Yr.</u>	
Average Collections/Case	TANF		\$1,535	\$1,606	\$1,647	\$1,679	\$1,605	\$1,574	\$1,467
Average Collections/Case	Non-TANF		3,713	3,864	3,906	3,985	4,096	4,107	4,160
Average Collections/Case	Total		\$2,188	\$2,265	\$2,309	\$2,354	\$2,332	\$2,329	2,254

Average Monthly Collections Per Case (OCSE 34A)

FFY FFY FFY FFY FFY FFY

		<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Average Collections/Case	TANF	\$131	\$137	\$141	\$133	\$133	\$125
Average Collections/Case	Non-TANF	320	321	334	340	340	348
Average Collections/Case	Total	\$187	\$191	\$198	\$193	\$195	\$191

Accumulated Arrears Owed for all Federal Fiscal Years (OCSE 157 FFY 2011)

Philadelphia	178,284,680
Pennsylvania	1,036,759,812

Current Staff (As of 12/23/11 payroll)

Full-Time Employees	IV-D	35
Part-Time Employees	IV-D	0
Full-Time Employees	General	47
Part-Time Employees	General	0
District Employees	Attorney	14

(con't) DR Quick Facts

Unemployment Rate

- In Pennsylvania, there are 499,000 unemployed and 5,854,000 employed. The total labor force is 6,353,000 persons (November 2011).
- As of November 2011, Philadelphia unemployment rate is 10.8% and Pennsylvania's rate is 7.9%.

TANF Assistance Statistics

Number of PA TANF Cash Grants – 219,973 (TANF + GA + Blind = 288,882)

- Number of PA Medical Assistance Grants – 2.2 million (children & adults)
 - The number of PA receiving TANF has dropped more than 60,000 from 2005 through 2008
 - CHIP will service 194,439 children
- Source: <http://listserv.dpw.state.pa.us/Scripts/wa.exe?A1=ind11&L=ma-food-stamps-and-cash-stats> Data as of 12-31-11

PACSES Forms Generation Process

- Over 400 different Child Support related forms are printed by PACSES

World Population – 7 Billion

- Daily change +215,120/day
 - +255 People born every minute (+367,000/day)
 - -106 People die every minute (-153,000/day)
- Source: US Census Bureau

Record Low for Marriages

- Barely half of all adults in the U.S.—a record low—are married,
- The median age at first marriage has never been higher for brides (26.5 years) and grooms (28.7), reports a new PEW Research Center analysis of U.S. Census data.
- The number of new marriages in the U.S. declined by 5% between 2009 and 2010, a sharp one-year drop that may or may not be related to the economy.