



# YORK COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS REPORT



A joint effort of the York County  
Criminal Justice Advisory Board and  
the York County Planning Commission

# 2010

# York County Criminal Justice Trends Report

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July, 2012

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## YORK COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SNAPSHOT 2010

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# York County Criminal Justice Snapshot 2010

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*There are 72 municipalities and 23 law enforcement agencies in York County.*

The Index Crime rate for the County is **2,310 per 100,000 people**, which ranks **18<sup>th</sup>** in PA.

***7,366 new Criminal Filings were made in the Court of Common Pleas.***

10,220 people were processed through Central Booking.

***Adult Probation supervised over 10,000 offenders in 2010.***

356 people have graduated from a Treatment Court in York County since the Courts' inception.

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*York County's Drug Treatment Court is a nationally-recognized Mentor Court of the National Drug Court Institute.*

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## DUI In York

- From 2008-2010, York County had the 8<sup>th</sup> highest rate of DUI offense in PA.
- For those on probation, one-third were charged with DUI as their most serious offense.
- One-third of new criminal case filings were DUI cases.

***For those in prison, the most common reason was related to parole violations.***

Possession of marijuana was the most common non-summary charge against juveniles.

***Juvenile Probation supervised 1,925 juveniles in 2010.***

York County ranks 4<sup>th</sup> in the state for number of Part II weapons offenses.

***Sixty-six percent of criminal cases in 2010 were disposed of through entrance of a guilty plea.***

*County Prison's average daily population was **2,316 inmates**. On average, 800 of those inmates were ICE detainees.*

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# Introduction

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## The Criminal Justice Advisory Board & this Trends Report

With public safety and the administration of a fair and effective justice system at stake, wise - and often difficult - decisions must be made regularly by many people. Making good choices depends on clear understanding. Because of the intricacy of the moving parts that make up York County's criminal justice system, it is critical that decisions are based on fact in place of perception, on data in addition to intuition, and on collaboration and consideration in place of isolated policy creation.

Fortunately, York County has a history of forging innovative and effective approaches to problem solving in the criminal justice arena. The County's Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) is a fine example of how York's proactive spirit has gone so far as to become an institutionalized facet of County government.

Established in 2002, the mission of the Criminal Justice Advisory Board is to provide an ongoing forum for communication and collaboration among key decision-makers for the purposes of evaluating, analyzing, planning, and integrating information, and recommending action to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system in York County.

The CJAB includes representatives from law enforcement, the court system, the corrections system, and others. Membership is shown in Table 1. The CJAB meets every other month to discuss known problems and ways to solve them, and works to identify new or upcoming issues. Annually, the CJAB holds a moderated retreat where priorities are developed and incorporated into a strategic planning document.

This first-ever annual Criminal Justice Trends Report is the result of a CJAB priority first identified several years ago. The Trends Report will serve as a solid informational base so that emerging issues can be identified readily, and as support for the strong continuing strategic planning effort pursued by the CJAB. Ultimately, the Trends Report and the planning process it underpins will result in fast and efficient identification of problems and fitting solutions by the CJAB.

| <b>Table 1: Criminal Justice Advisory Board Members, 2010</b> |   |
|---|---|
|   | <b>Position/Represents:</b>                       |
| Stephen Linebaugh   | President Judge & Chairman of CJAB                |
| John Kennedy  | Judge & Acting Chairman of CJAB                   |
| Penny Blackwell   | Judge, Court of Common Pleas                      |
| J. Robert Chuk  | Court Administrator                               |
| Al Raniero  | Director, Information Services                    |
| Bruce Blocher   | Chief Public Defender                             |
| Bryce Wickard   | Chief, Juvenile Probation                         |
| Al Sabol  | Chief, Adult Probation                            |
| Thomas Kearney  | District Attorney                                 |
| Mary Sabol  | Warden, York County Prison                        |
| Wes Kahley  | Chief, York City Police Department                |
| Arthur Smith  | York County Police Chiefs Association             |
| John Olwert   | Magisterial District Judge                        |
| Bev Mackereth/vacant  | Executive Director, Human Services                |
| Don O'Shell   | Clerk of Courts                                   |
| Barry Staub   | Lieutenant, Pennsylvania State Police             |
| Rodney Wagner   | Director, Youth Detention Center                  |
| Doug Hoke   | York County Board of Commissioners                |
| Faith Uhler-Myers   | Victim Witness (District Attorney's Office)       |
| Deon Roth   | Regional Director, PA Board of Probation & Parole |
| Richard Keuerleber  | Sheriff   |
| Felicia Dell  | Director, York County Planning Commission         |

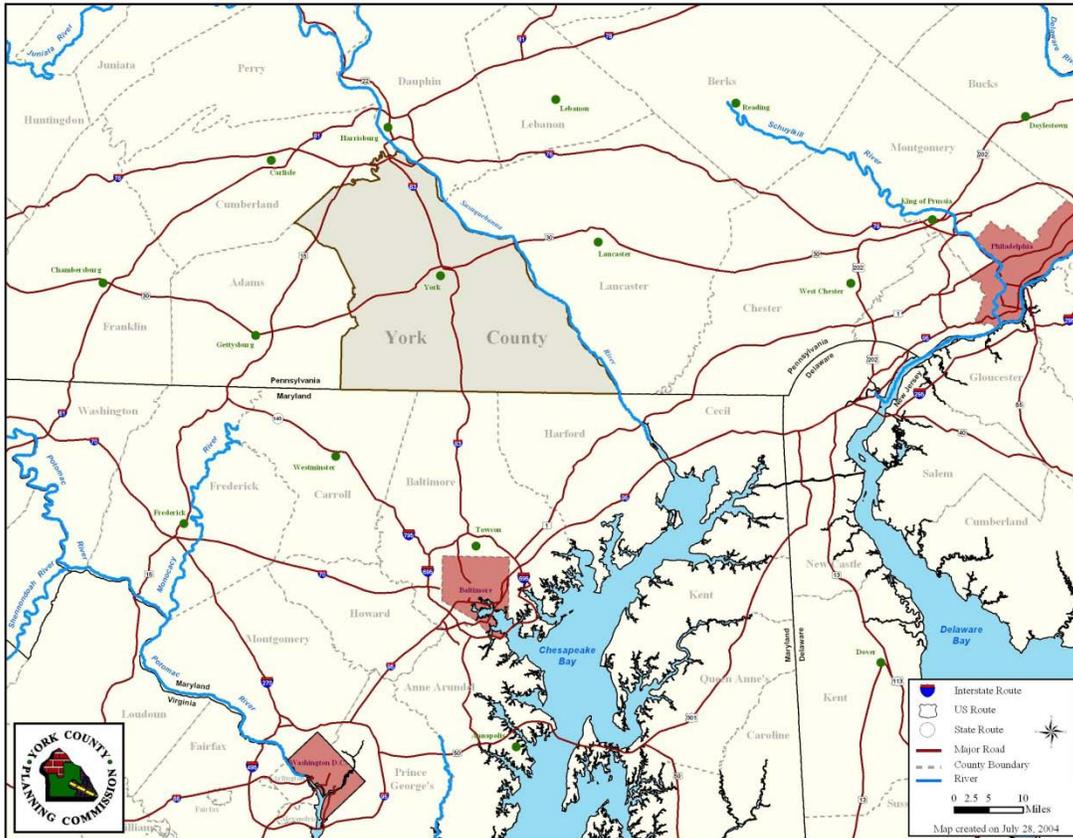
## The York County Community – Today and Tomorrow

Clear understanding begins with awareness of the community that the criminal justice system serves. York County is located in southeastern Pennsylvania, shares its southern border with Maryland, and is a short drive from Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Gettysburg, PA, and Baltimore, MD. York County contains 72 individual municipal governments - one city, 35 townships, and 36 boroughs - covering over 900 square miles of land area [Map 1].

York County was home to 434,972 people in 2010. From 2000 to 2010, the County's population increased by nearly 14%, making it one of the fastest growing areas in Pennsylvania. In York County, these people may live in dense urban neighborhoods, in smaller boroughs, in farming communities, in suburbanized townships, or in many areas in between. York County is more homogenous in terms of race and ethnicity - 88.5% of residents are White, 5.6% are Black, 5.6% are Hispanic or Latino, and the remainder is of Asian, Native, or other heritage. This being said,

from 2000 to 2010, York’s minority population grew significantly. The Black or African American community increased 52%, from 16,000 to 24,300 people. The Hispanic and Latino community more than doubled, from 11,300 individuals to 24,300 individuals, for a 115% increase. Also notable is that the County’s population of military veterans increased by 9% since 2000. There is no reason to expect that the trend in population growth, and in minority growth in particular,

Map 1 - Regional Map of York County, Pennsylvania



will change in the near future [figures from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2010]. In addition, given the pull-out of U.S. troops from several foreign theaters, the population of military veterans can reasonably be expected to increase.

In the last decade, the economy of the County, the State, and even the Nation, has been shaken by an economic downturn of historic proportions. From 1999 to 2009, the number of people in the County living below the poverty line increased from 6.7% to 8.9% [source].

Of course, York County’s history and community identity is closely linked with that of York City. York City and its urban area are at the center of the County, whether speaking geographically, economically, or otherwise. York City houses roughly 10% of the County’s population on half a percent of its land area; so inevitably, the City is faced with challenges not widely felt in other areas of the County.

| <b>Table 2: Profile of York County and York City, 2010</b> |                               |                  |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|
|  | <b>County<br/>(inc. City)</b> | <b>York City</b> |
| Population   | 434,972                       | 43,718           |
| Land area (square miles)                                   | 904.45                        | 5                |
| Population density (pop per sq. mi.)                       | 480.9                         | 8,743.60         |
| Population change, 2000-2010                               | 13.90%                        | 8.00%            |
| White persons, percent                                     | 88.50%                        | 51.20%           |
| Black or African American persons                          | 5.60%                         | 28.00%           |
| Persons of other races                                     | 3.80%                         | 14.40%           |
| Hispanic or Latino persons                                 | 5.60%                         | 28.50%           |
| <u>Total housing units</u>                                 | 178,671                       | 18,496           |
| Occupied housing units                                     | 168,372                       | 16,253           |
| Owner-occupied housing units, percent                      | 75.50%                        | 41.80%           |
| Renter-occupied housing units, percent                     | 24.50%                        | 58.20%           |
| Vacant housing units, percent                              | 5.80%                         | 12.10%           |
| <u>Households</u>  | 168,372                       | 16,253           |
| Husband-wife families, percent                             | 55.00%                        | 25.70%           |
| Male householder, no wife, percent                         | 4.80%                         | 7.20%            |
| Female householder, no husband, percent                    | 10.60%                        | 25.30%           |
| Householder living alone                                   | 23.70%                        | 32.50%           |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

While this is a brief overview, it is clear that York is a large county with many people, divided into many government and police jurisdictions. It is also clear that no one-size-fits-all solution can be effective when faced with such diverse human landscapes. For a more detailed discussion of York County's demographic and economic trends, please refer to the *York County Comprehensive Plan's Growth Trends Report* [Available at [http://www.ycpc.org/County\\_Long\\_Range\\_Docs/Comp\\_Plan/Growth\\_Trends.pdf](http://www.ycpc.org/County_Long_Range_Docs/Comp_Plan/Growth_Trends.pdf)].

## Key Concepts

Three basic concepts underlie this report and the function of the CJAB:

***Evidence-Based Practices*** - the application of science into operational practice for services and programs for offenders. The goal is to use practices that have been empirically tested and have been shown to reduce recidivism among offenders.

**Justice Reinvestment** - Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach to reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending and reinvest savings in strategies designed to increase public safety.

**The Sequential Intercept Model** - a framework for understanding how people with mental illness interact with the criminal justice system. The model presents this interaction as a series of points where interventions can be made to prevent a person from entering the justice system or becoming further entangled. The points of interception include law enforcement and emergency services; initial detention and hearing; jails, courts, forensic evaluation and forensic hospitalizations; reentry from jails, prisons and hospitalization; and community supervision and community support services

## The York County Criminal Justice System

The 3-member York County Board of Commissioners is the executive body that heads County government. However, a number of County agencies and departments handle the operation of specific portions of the County's criminal justice system; and, in many cases, local municipal governments, police jurisdictions, and State agencies are involved as well. For ease of organization, this report has been divided into four sections, which are summarized briefly here.

**Crime & Policing** - This section contains information on the number, type, and location of crimes committed. It also contains information pertaining to law enforcement agencies, the majority of which are local, regional, or State entities that operate independently from County government.

**The Court System** - This section contains information relating to the operation of the Magisterial District Courts and the criminal division within the County Court of Common Pleas. Data includes caseload and other information from the Clerk of Courts, Court Administration, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and the Sheriff's Office.

**Intermediate Punishment & Corrections** - This section contains information on the operation and effectiveness of a variety of correctional facilities and programs. Information on prison operation and inmate demographics is presented, as is information on adult probation and parole, and the County's three adult treatment courts: DUI, Drug, and Mental Health.

**Juvenile Justice** - All data on juvenile offenders is placed in this section to enhance ease of access. Data includes information on juvenile offenders, dispositions through the Juvenile Probation Department, and the operation of various programs targeted toward at-risk juveniles. Information on prevention and intervention programs offered by County Human Services and other providers is contained here. A focus is the well-being of children, particularly foster children and other at-risk individuals. A primary source of data is the Pennsylvania Youth Survey Report.

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# Crime & Policing

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*Crime in the United States accounts for more death, injuries and loss of property than all natural disasters combined.*

- <http://www.disastercenter.com/crime/>

## The High Costs of Crime

Estimates of the costs of crime in the United States range from billions to trillions of dollars per year. Crime creates monetary costs to society: the value of lost or damaged property, health care costs related to injuries, declining property values in high crime areas, and of course, the cost of maintaining a system to apprehend, try, monitor, treat, and incarcerate offenders. Crime also creates societal costs in terms of loss of life, loss of productivity (for victims and those incarcerated), and stress on family and community relationships. People spend money on security features to prevent crime and buy insurance policies to protect against losses. People spend time in fear of crime, and victims face emotional anguish. People look for safe neighborhoods when they are moving to new homes or starting businesses. Added up, the costs are enormous. The reduction and control of crime is therefore a very important goal of government at every level, from local to national.

## Law Enforcement Agencies in York County

York County has 23 local law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement jurisdictions typically are based on municipal boundaries, because local police authority is an extension of municipal government authority. Sixteen municipalities have their own police forces, and of those, six contract their services to other municipalities. Twenty-seven municipalities have come together to form five regional police departments, in cases where local municipalities have agreed to combine forces. Finally, in 19 municipalities, no local police force exists, and coverage is provided by the Pennsylvania State Police [Table 3].

Nationwide, local police departments were the largest employer of sworn personnel (60%), followed by Sheriff's offices (24%). Roughly half of all departments nationwide employed fewer than 10 full-time officers. The number of full-time sworn personnel per 100,000 residents was 251 in 2008. [U.S. Department of Justice, 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies].

**Table 3: Municipal Police Service in York County, 2010**

| <i>Maintains own or contracts for service</i> |                      | <i>Members of regional departments</i> |                      | <i>Service provided by State Police (PSP)</i>   |                      |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|
|   | <i>Service From:</i> |  | <i>Service From:</i> |   | <i>Service From:</i> |
| Dillsburg Borough                             | Carroll              | East Manchester Township               | Northeastern         | Chanceford Township   | PSP                  |
| East Prospect Borough                         | Lower Windsor        | Manchester Borough                     | Northeastern         | Codorus Township  | PSP                  |
| Franklintown Borough                          | Carroll              | Mount Wolf Borough                     | Northeastern         | Cross Roads Borough   | PSP                  |
| Goldsboro Borough                             | Newberry             | Conewago Township                      | Northern             | Delta Borough   | PSP                  |
| Hallam Borough                                | Hellam               | Dover Borough                          | Northern             | East Hopewell Township  | PSP                  |
| Lewisberry Borough                            | Newberry             | Dover Township                         | Northern             | Fawn Grove Borough  | PSP                  |
| Monaghan Township                             | Carroll              | Franklin Township                      | Northern             | Fawn Township   | PSP                  |
| New Salem Borough                             | West Manchester      | Jackson Township                       | Northern             | Hopewell Township   | PSP                  |
| Winterstown Borough                           | Stewartstown         | Manchester Township                    | Northern             | Jefferson Borough   | PSP                  |
| York Haven Borough                            | Newberry             | North York Borough                     | Northern             | Loganville Borough  | PSP                  |
| Carroll Township                              | Own PD               | Paradise Township                      | Northern             | Lower Chanceford Township   | PSP                  |
| Fairview Township                             | Own PD               | Glen Rock Borough                      | Southern             | Peach Bottom Township   | PSP                  |
| Hanover Borough                               | Own PD               | New Freedom Borough                    | Southern             | Seven Valleys Borough   | PSP                  |
| Hellam Township                               | Own PD               | Railroad Borough                       | Southern             | Shrewsbury Township   | PSP                  |
| Lower Windsor Township                        | Own PD               | Shrewsbury Borough                     | Southern             | Springfield Township  | PSP                  |
| Newberry Township                             | Own PD               | Heidelberg Township                    | Southwestern         | Warrington Township   | PSP                  |
| North Hopewell Township                       | Own PD               | Manheim Township                       | Southwestern         | Washington Township   | PSP                  |
| Penn Township                                 | Own PD               | North Codorus Township                 | Southwestern         | Wellsville Borough  | PSP                  |
| Spring Garden Township                        | Own PD               | Spring Grove Borough                   | Southwestern         | Yorkana Borough   | PSP                  |
| Springettsbury Township                       | Own PD               | Dallastown Borough                     | York Area            |   |                      |
| Stewartstown Borough                          | Own PD               | Felton Borough                         | York Area            |   |                      |
| West Manchester Township                      | Own PD               | Jacobus Borough                        | York Area            |   |                      |
| West Manheim Township                         | Own PD               | Windsor Borough                        | York Area            |   |                      |
| West York Borough                             | Own PD               | Windsor Township                       | York Area            |   |                      |
| Wrightsville Borough                          | Own PD               | Yoe Borough                            | York Area            |   |                      |
| York City                                     | Own PD               | York Township                          | York Area            | <b>Source: Pennsylvania Dept. of Econ. &amp; Community Dev., Municipal Police Service Reports</b> |                      |
|   |                      | Red Lion Borough                       | York Area            |   |                      |

There are also a number of special jurisdictions within the County, including those based on public buildings and facilities, natural resources protection, criminal investigations, and transportation systems (for example, Troop T of the Pennsylvania State Police patrols the Turnpike). Additionally, certain County personnel also function as law enforcement officers, including County Detectives in the Sheriff’s Office and District Attorney’s Office.

### FBI Uniform Crime Reports

The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system is a primary source of data on crime reported to law enforcement agencies in the United States. Nationally, reporting is not mandated. However, in June of 2005, PA Act 180 required that all Pennsylvania state, county, and local law enforcement agencies report data to the UCR. The Pennsylvania State Police maintain a website and publish annual reports based on reported data.

For reporting purposes, criminal offenses are divided into two major groups: Part I and Part II offenses. Part I, or index crimes, are serious crimes that occur frequently, allowing for comparison from year to year. Part I offenses are divided into violent and property crimes.

| <b>Table 4: Part I Crimes</b>  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <i>Description</i>   |
| <b>Violent Crimes</b>  |  |
| Homicide   | <i>includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter</i>                  |
| Sexual Assault   | <i>includes only forcible rape</i>                                     |
| Robbery  | <i>taking from a person by force or threat of force</i>                |
| Aggravated Assault   | <i>inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury</i>                   |
| <b>Property Crimes</b>   |  |
| Burglary   | <i>unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft</i>       |
| Larceny  | <i>taking property from the possession of another</i>                  |
| Motor Vehicle Theft  | <i>theft or attempted theft of any type of vehicle</i>                 |
| Arson  | <i>willful or malicious burning, with or without intent to defraud</i> |
| <b>Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2009 Crime in the United States Report</b> |  |

Part II crime statistics track 21 less serious offenses. For Part II crimes, only arrest data is collected. Arrests for UCR purposes include only suspects who were formally charged with a crime. Juveniles are counted as arrested when circumstances are such that if they were adults, an arrest would be tallied [Crime in Pennsylvania, 2009 Executive Summary]. Part II crimes are sometimes called “quality of life” crimes, because while not as serious, they tend to be far more common, and can affect residents’ daily enjoyment of life and property.

**Table 5: Part II Crimes**

|                                      | <i>Description</i>  |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Simple Assault                       | <i>all assaults not considered aggravated</i>   |
| Forgery & Counterfeiting             | <i>altering, copying, or imitating without authority, and with intent to deceive or defraud</i>   |
| Fraud                                | <i>intentional perversion of truth in order to induce another person to part with a right or something of value</i>                       |
| Embezzlement                         | <i>misappropriation or misapplication of money, property, or other thing of value</i>   |
| Stolen Property                      | <i>knowingly buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property that has been unlawfully taken</i>          |
| Vandalism                            | <i>willful destruction or disfiguration of public or private property</i>   |
| Weapons                              | <i>unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms or other weapons</i>                 |
| Gambling                             | <i>promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling</i>   |
| Prostitution & Commercialized Vice   | <i>promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit</i>  |
| Sex Offenses                         | <i>all sexual offenses except for sexual assault and prostitution and commercialized vice</i>   |
| Drug Sale or Manufacturing           | <i>the production, transportation, distribution or sale, purchase, possession or use of any controlled drug or narcotic.</i>              |
| Drug Possession                      | <i>Categories tracked are: opium or cocaine, marijuana, synthetics, and dangerous non-narcotic drugs</i>                                  |
| Offenses Against Families & Children | <i>unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member that threaten well-being of another family member</i>                                     |
| Driving Under the Influence          | <i>unlawful operation of any vehicle while intoxicated with alcohol or other drugs</i>  |
| Liquor Law                           | <i>unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages</i>                                    |
| Drunkenness                          | <i>consumption of alcohol to the extent that person is mentally and/or physically impaired substantially</i>                              |
| Disorderly Conduct                   | <i>any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace</i>  |
| Vagrancy                             | <i>violation of any legal requirement that a person withdraw from the streets or other specified areas</i>                                |
| All Other Offenses (except Traffic)  | <i>violation of state or local law not otherwise specifically identified as a Part I or Part II offense, excepting traffic violations</i> |
| Curfew & Loitering                   | <i>violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances by juveniles</i>   |
| Runaways                             | <i>juveniles taken into protective custody under local ordinance provisions</i>   |

**Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2009 Crime in the United States Report**

The UCR is a valuable tool in assessing the prevalence of crime. However, users must be aware of the limitations of the data:

- Crimes are tabulated by police jurisdiction. Jurisdictions can cover one or more municipalities. This must be kept in mind when interpreting data.
- When a person commits multiple crimes during one incident, only the most serious is reported to the UCR. For example, if a murder occurs in the course a burglary, only the homicide is reported to the UCR.
- The UCR's definition of a crime may not match the definitions local law enforcement agencies use, leading to situations where local agencies report the same crime differently due to varying interpretations of the UCR definitions.
- UCR definitions may bias reporting of particular crimes. "Forcible rape" as defined by the UCR can only involve carnal knowledge of a female victim, lumping other kinds of rape under aggravated assault or Part II sex offenses. However, the FBI's definition changed in 2012 to include a number of forms of rape, and rape of men and children. This change in definition brings the UCR in line with Pennsylvania's statutes, and will also result in increased frequency of rape from 2011 to 2012.
- Reported crimes reflect police actions only, and not later activity by the judicial system. For example, a person arrested for assault may later be able to prove self-defense, but the UCR will retain the reported assault.
- Racial categories used in the UCR are highly aggregated. The four racial categories currently counted are: White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Other Pacific Islander. Most people of Hispanic ethnicity are counted as White.
- UCR data is necessarily incomplete as it does not include unreported crime, many "white collar" crimes, and other crimes that are generally considered victimless.
- The prevalence of larceny theft can skew the Crime Index to give jurisdictions with high rates of larceny, but low rates of violent crimes, a very high overall Crime Index rate.

Despite the limitations of the UCR, the system remains one of the best sources for crime data. Because of the standardized definitions of crime and mandatory reporting, crimes and crime rates can be calculated and compared across time and jurisdictions.

## Crime Rates

Measuring crime in absolute numbers provides valuable information. However, calculating crime rates produces standardized data that can be compared across jurisdictions. A crime rate is typically calculated by expressing the number of crimes as a rate per 100,000 people. For areas with smaller populations, sometimes the rate per 10,000 or 1,000 people is used. Crime rates are commonly calculated for violent crime, but can be used for any specific crime or group of crimes.

## Crime in York County

Unless otherwise noted, the source of all tables, figures, and other data in this section is the Pennsylvania State Police’s Uniform Crime Report website.

Public perception of crime is often skewed from the reality. In part, this occurs because media outlets routinely present only the “newsworthy”: the most violent, shocking, and complex crimes that occur. In reality, most crime is nonviolent, simply motivated, and uninteresting to the average person [Crime and Everyday Life, Felson, 2002]. As this report progresses through the prevalence of Part I & II crimes in the County, York County will show as no exception to this rule.

Many residents of York County believe that most of the crime in the County occurs in York City, and there is both truth and falsehood in this perception. The belief that the majority of crime occurs in the City is misleading: over three-quarters of the crime in the County occurs outside the City.

***In 2010, 22.2% of the reported crime in York County occurred in York City.***

However, the occurrence of crime in the City is disproportionately high compared to its population. In 2010, York City had the highest crime rate of any jurisdiction in the County. With the exception of Hanover Borough, the next five jurisdictions with the highest crime rates share borders with the City.

**Table 6: Summary of Crime Rates by Police Jurisdiction, 2010**

|                     | Part I Rate | Part II Rate | Combined Rate |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| York City           | 7,112       | 9,119        | 16,231        |
| West York Boro      | 3,769       | 10,903       | 14,672        |
| Hanover Boro        | 3,643       | 6,236        | 9,879         |
| West Manchester Twp | 4,645       | 4,693        | 9,338         |
| Springettsbury Twp  | 3,999       | 4,007        | 8,006         |
| Stewartstown Boro   | 3,242       | 4,764        | 8,006         |
| Newberry Twp        | 3,172       | 3,147        | 6,319         |
| Penn Twp            | 1,933       | 4,168        | 6,101         |
| Spring Garden Twp   | 4,657       | 1,375        | 6,032         |
| Carroll Twp         | 2,405       | 3,245        | 5,651         |
| Northern Reg'l      | 2,516       | 3,096        | 5,612         |
| Lower Windsor Twp   | 2,114       | 2,876        | 4,990         |
| York Area Reg'l     | 1,776       | 2,661        | 4,437         |

**Table 6: Summary of Crime Rates by Police Jurisdiction, 2010**

|                    | Part I Rate | Part II Rate | Combined Rate |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Southern Reg'l     | 2,180       | 2,092        | 4,272         |
| Northeastern Reg'l | 1,958       | 2,150        | 4,108         |
| Fairview Twp       | 2,204       | 1,676        | 3,881         |
| State Police       | 1,565       | 2,096        | 3,661         |
| Hellam Twp         | 1,561       | 1,713        | 3,275         |
| Wrightsville Boro  | 1,641       | 798          | 2,439         |
| West Manheim Twp   | 1,193       | 854          | 2,046         |
| Southwestern Reg'l | 850         | 1,169        | 2,019         |

Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

The distribution of crime by jurisdiction is not surprising. Crime is a product of human activity and therefore tends to cluster where people are, where they live and work. Regional departments may therefore have less crime because the more rural areas of their jurisdictions balance out the more urban areas.

The State Police publish crime profiles for each jurisdiction, aggregating crime rates for particular types of crimes. This information for York County is presented in the following chart. Property offenses and alcohol crimes occur at high rates in almost every jurisdiction. More serious and violent crimes tend to be less common.

**Table 7: Crime Rates\* by Type of Crime and Police Jurisdiction, 2010**

|                    | Criminal Homicide | Sex Offenses | Robbery | Assaults | Property Offenses | Arson | Drug Violations | Alcohol Crimes |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| Carroll Twp        | 0                 | 49           | 0       | 560      | 2,916             | 33    | 297             | 791            |
| Fairview Twp       | 0                 | 86           | 57      | 230      | 3,008             | 6     | 195             | 695            |
| Hanover Boro       | 0                 | 177          | 66      | 269      | 6,151             | 66    | 335             | 1,155          |
| Hellam Twp         | 0                 | 87           | 0       | 380      | 1,724             | 11    | 239             | 1,009          |
| Lower Windsor Twp  | 0                 | 88           | 13      | 976      | 2,164             | 0     | 325             | 613            |
| Newberry Twp       | 6                 | 114          | 6       | 670      | 3,829             | 6     | 303             | 626            |
| Northeastern Reg'l | 0                 | 87           | 9       | 245      | 2,386             | 18    | 323             | 1,084          |
| Northern Reg'l     | 0                 | 22           | 25      | 907      | 2,528             | 9     | 140             | 716            |
| Penn Twp           | 0                 | 37           | 12      | 148      | 2,946             | 6     | 661             | 667            |
| Southern Reg'l     | 0                 | 20           | 49      | 257      | 3,197             | 69*   | 276             | 503            |
| Southwestern Reg'l | 5                 | 43           | 0       | 152      | 1,472             | 5     | 200             | 444            |
| Spring Garden Twp  | 0                 | 57           | 106     | 385      | 5,607             | 0     | 205             | 573            |
| Springettsbury Twp | 0                 | 20           | 79      | 230      | 5,332             | 4     | 889             | 790            |

**Table 7: Crime Rates\* by Type of Crime and Police Jurisdiction, 2010**

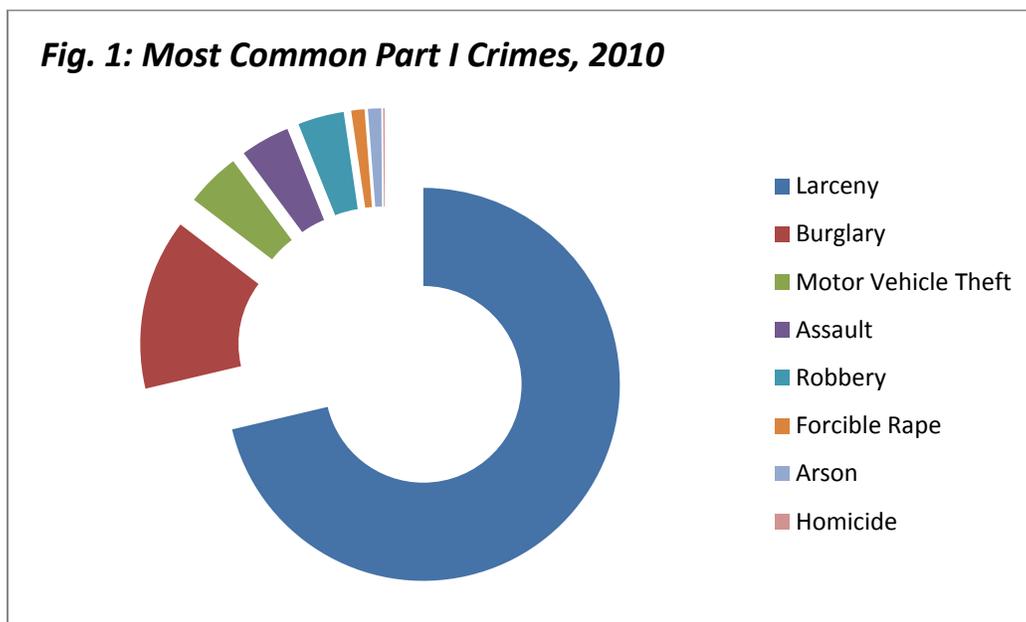
|                     | Criminal Homicide | Sex Offenses | Robbery | Assaults | Property Offenses | Arson | Drug Violations | Alcohol Crimes |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| Stewartstown Boro   | 0                 | 0            | 49      | 737      | 2,407             | 49    | 0               | 0              |
| West Manchester Twp | 0                 | 70           | 86      | 155      | 6,038             | 5     | 525             | 1,211          |
| West Manheim Twp    | 13*               | 13           | 25      | 138      | 1,494             | 13    | 113             | 226            |
| West York Boro      | 0                 | 0            | 213     | 1,541*   | 2,678             | 0     | 1,067*          | 2,821*         |
| Wrightsville Boro   | 0                 | 89           | 0       | 222      | 2,661             | 0     | 44              | 2,705          |
| York Area Reg'l     | 3                 | 76           | 24      | 607      | 1,997             | 7     | 202             | 560            |
| York City           | 12                | 456*         | 612*    | 1,275    | 8,559*            | 7     | 1,055           | 769            |

*\*Rate per 100,000 population. Asterisk indicates the jurisdiction with the highest rate.*

**Source: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System Crime Profiles**

**Part I Crimes**

The following tables and charts provide an analysis of Part I crime in York County in 2010. In York County and nationwide, the most common of the eight Part I crimes is larceny. Larceny accounts for nearly three out of four Part I crimes committed in the County, and about 60% nationally [Crime and Everyday Life, Felson, 2002].

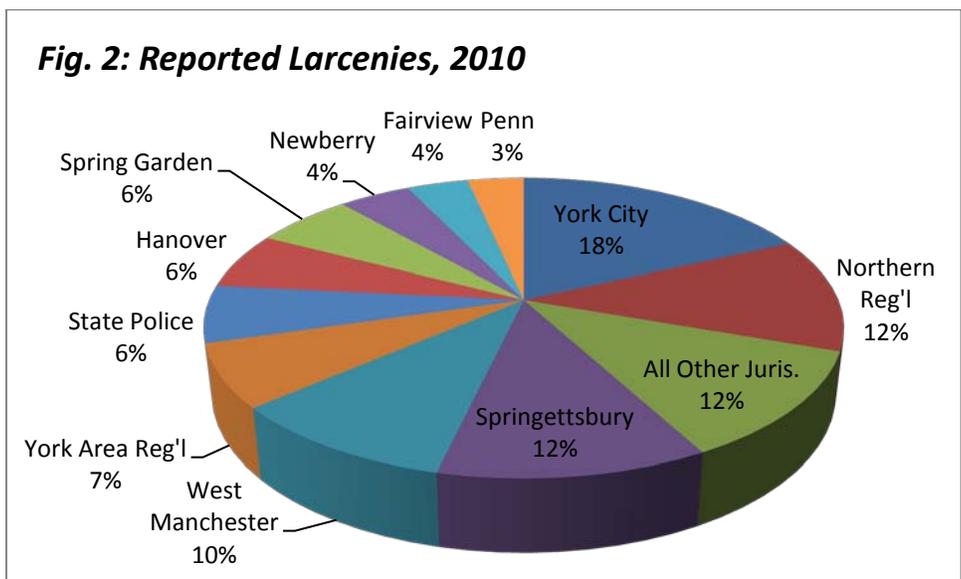


Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

**Part I Property Crimes**

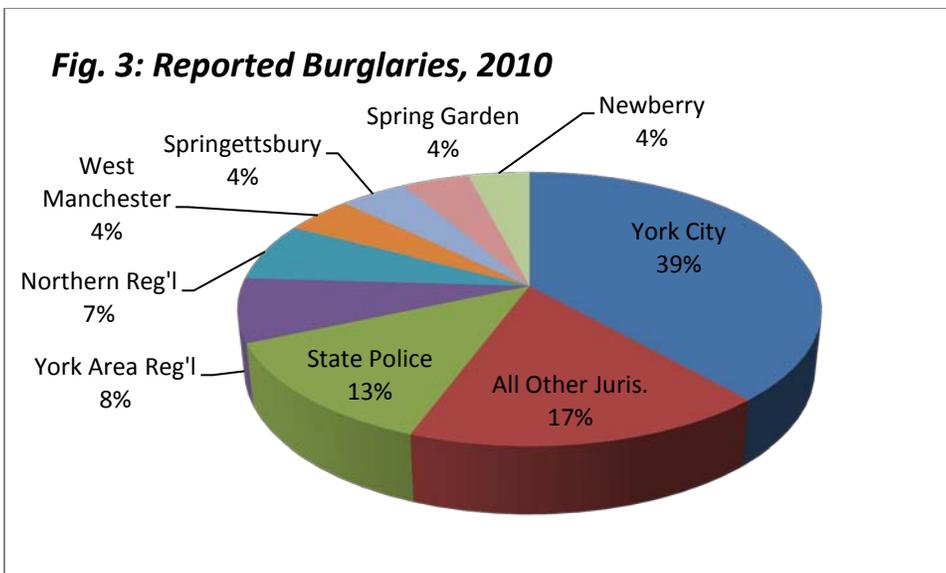
**Larceny, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) categorizes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson as Part I property crimes. Larceny is a non-violent crime that involves the unlawful taking of physical property, but does not include theft of ideas, services, or identity. Larceny includes shoplifting and other forms of petty theft. Therefore, larceny is common in jurisdictions that contain large commercial shopping areas, such as Springettsbury, Dover (Northern Regional), and West Manchester Townships. In the United States, larceny typically has a very low clearance rate. In 2005, only 18% of larceny offenses were solved [Clearances - Crime in the United States, 2005 FBI Report].

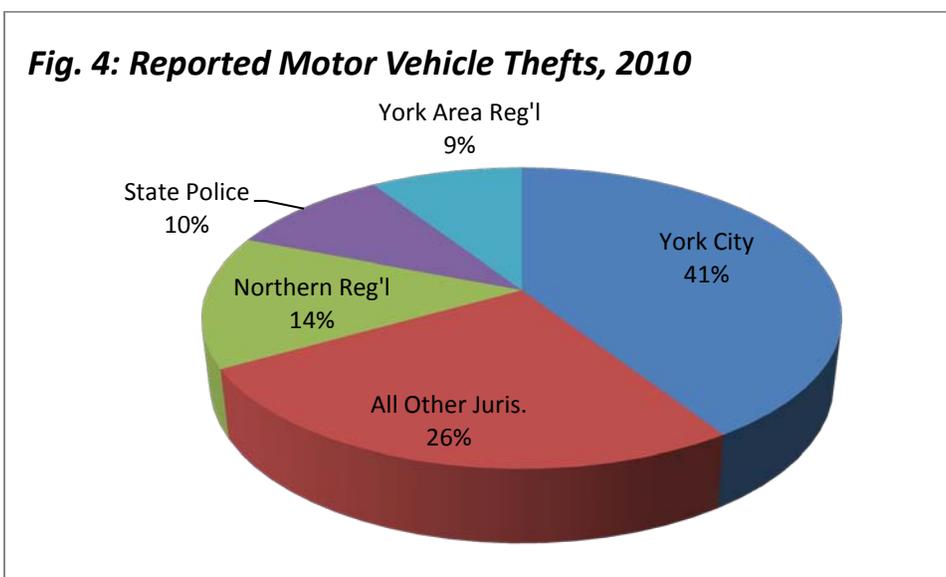


Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

After larceny, burglary accounts for the greatest proportion of Part I Crimes. Burglary is a typically non-violent property crime, as is motor vehicle theft, the third most common Part I crime. Because residential burglaries often take place in the day, when no one is home, it is unsurprising that heavily residential areas experience the most.

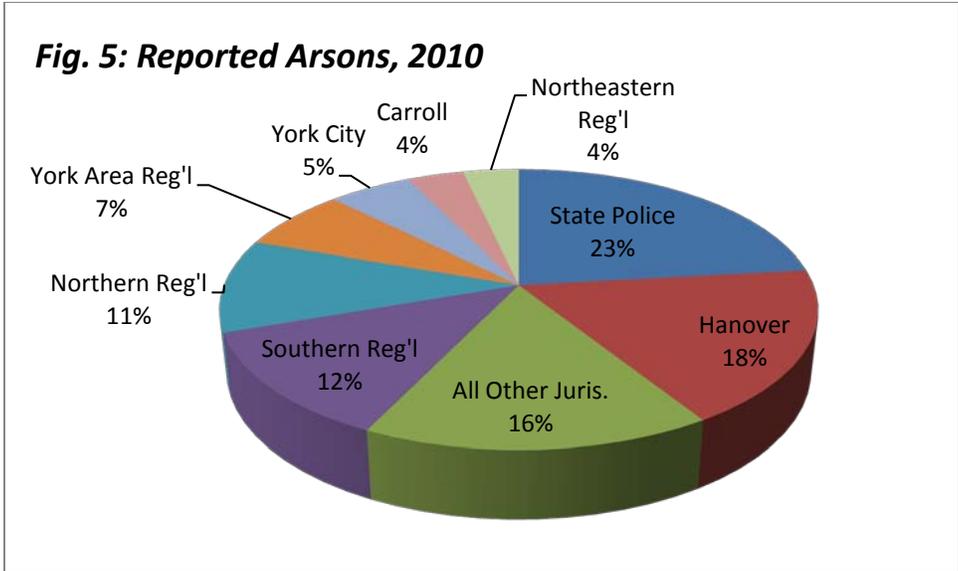


Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

Reported motor vehicle thefts include automobiles, trucks and buses, and other vehicles. In the County, motor vehicle theft is widely distributed, with rural and urban areas alike contributing. The distribution of arsons within the County shows a different distribution than the other Part I property crimes. With arson, areas under the jurisdiction of the State Police, Hanover, and the Southern Regional Police Department are primary contributors. York City's percentage is far lower than its percentages of larcenies, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts.



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

**Part I Violent Crimes**

**Aggravated Assault**

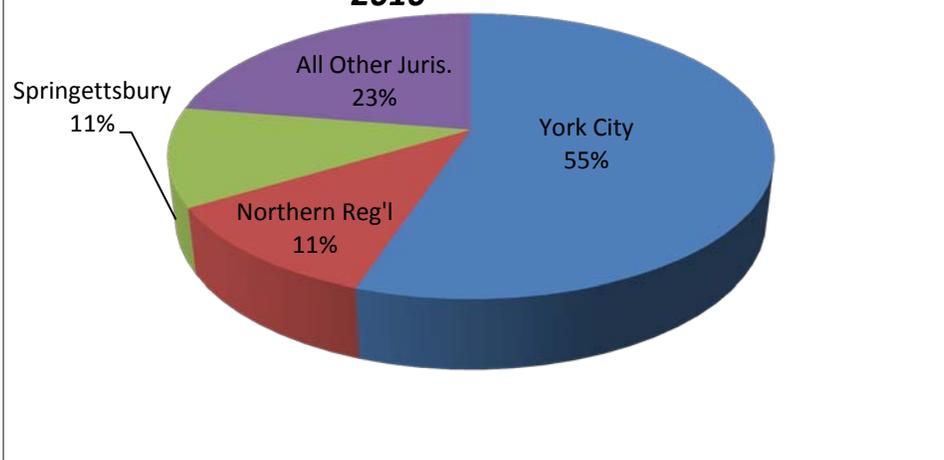
Aggravated assault is the most common of the violent Part I crimes, followed by robbery, rape, and homicide. Aggravated assault is defined as an attack with the intent to cause serious bodily injury and, generally, involves the use of a dangerous weapon. Common types of aggravated assaults are those accompanied by the intent to kill, rob, or rape. Aggravated assault is categorized in the UCR by the type of weapon used in the assault. Part I assault does not include simple assault, which is usually the most common form of assault. Simple assault figures are provided in the discussion of Part II crime.

| Assault Type                          | Count      | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Assault - Hands, fists, feet, etc.    | 182        | 43.6%      |
| Assault - Firearm                     | 107        | 25.7%      |
| Assault - Knife or cutting instrument | 67         | 16.1%      |
| Assault - Other dangerous weapon      | 61         | 14.6%      |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>417</b> |            |

Source: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System

The most violent forms of assault are the least common. However, the number of assaults involving a firearm are high, and York City accounts for over half of those reported assaults.

**Fig. 6: Reported Assaults Involving a Firearm, 2010**

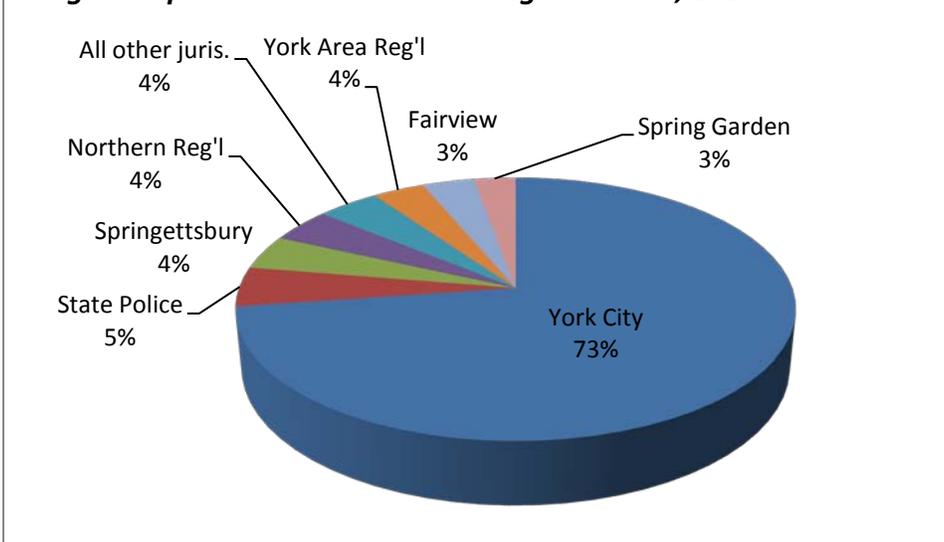


Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

**Robbery**

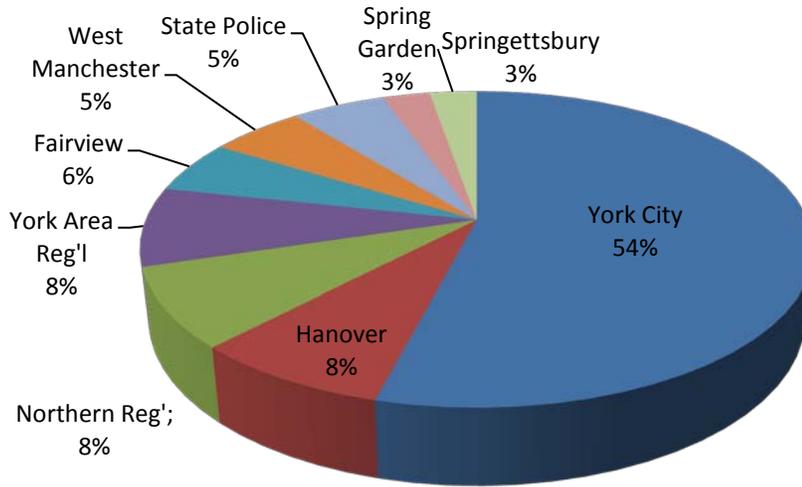
In the UCR, robbery is also categorized by the type of weapon used. York City accounts for nearly three quarters of robberies that involve a firearm. York City also contributes just over half of reported assaults with a knife or cutting instrument, and the prevalence of assault with another form of dangerous weapon, or assault with hands, fists, feet, etc, are also appreciably higher in the City than elsewhere.

**Fig. 7: Reported Robberies Involving a Firearm, 2010**



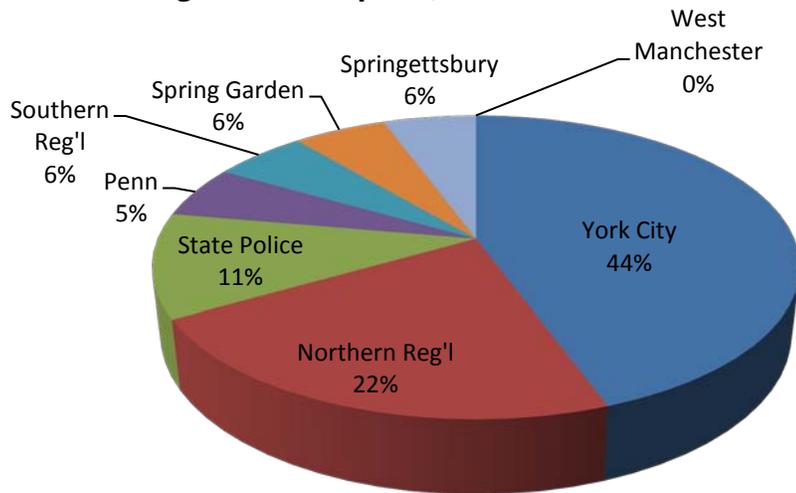
Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

**Fig. 8: Reported Robberies with a Knife or Other Cutting Instrument, 2010**

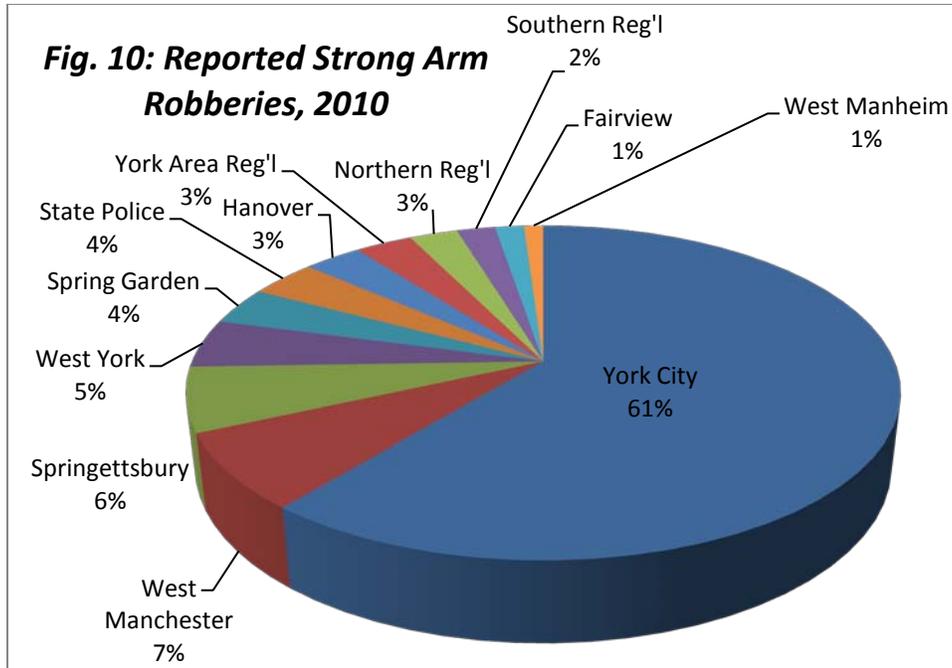


Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

**Fig. 9: Reported Robberies with Other Dangerous Weapons, 2010**



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

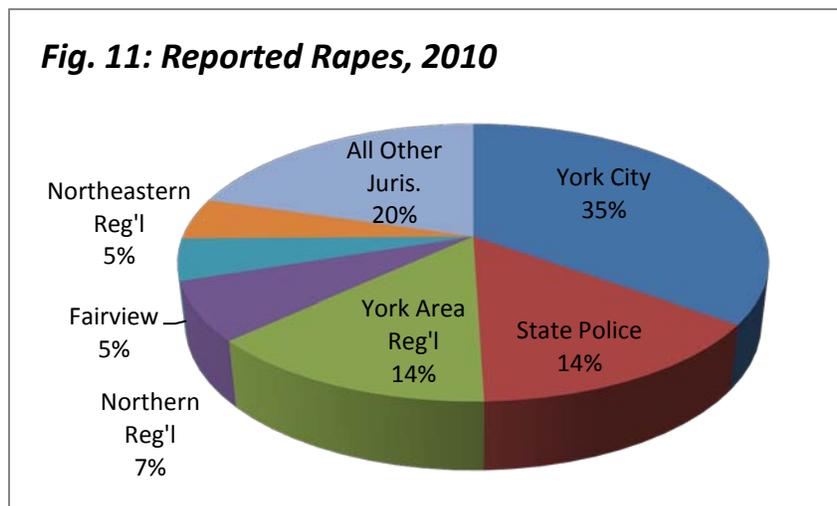


Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

The numbers of aggravated assault and robbery that involve the use of a firearm are disturbingly high, particularly within the City. City police officers have noted a growing trend where older juveniles and young adults within the City have access to firearms and find the current system of punishment for weapons crimes as little deterrent to using firearms in the commission of crimes.

**Rape**

Rape is most common in the City, and in the jurisdictions of the York Area Regional Police Department and the State Police. Like arson, rape does not appear to be specifically an urban problem.

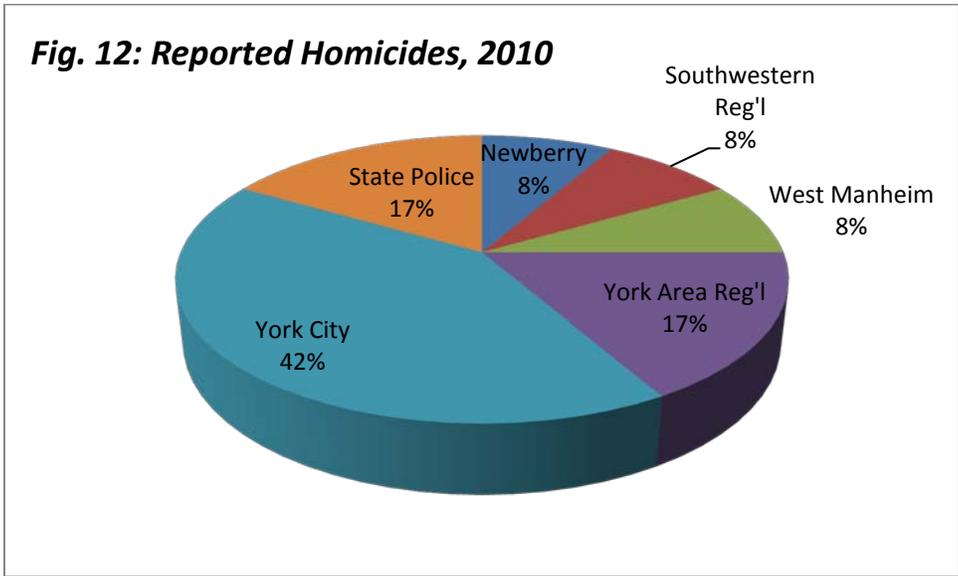


Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

Because the FBI widened its definition of rape in 2012 to include rapes that do not involve physical force and rapes of men and children (crimes that would previously have been counted as aggravated or sexual assault, or involuntary deviate sexual intercourse), every jurisdiction is likely to see an increase in rates of rape between 2011 and 2012.

**Homicide**

Homicides, when they occur, are rarely premeditated crimes. Most occur when an argument occurs and a weapon is too close, or a hospital is too far away [Crime and Everyday Life, Felson, 2002]. Although homicide receives a great deal of media and citizen attention, it is a relatively rare occurrence in York County. In 2010, twelve homicides were reported, accounting for 0.1% of crime in the County. Homicide also tends to be associated with the City in the public’s mind, and although five homicides did occur there in 2010, seven homicides occurred elsewhere in the County.



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

In 2011, 17 homicides occurred within the County, and 14 of those occurred within York City. Eleven of the 14 homicides in the City were the result of robberies, fights, or other forms of street violence [York Dispatch 1/3/2012]. Of the three homicides that occurred in the County, two were the result of a murder-suicide involving a husband, wife, and child. The third resulted when police were called to deal with a suicidal man, who then brandished a gun towards officers and was fatally shot in response.

One can say that the number of homicides increased by 45% from 2010 (12 homicides) to 2011 (17 homicides). However, information from the York County Coroner shows that York County has averaged 15 homicides per year for the last ten years, and that the rate of homicide has not increased. The greater number of homicides is linked to the County’s increasing population.

For more information on location and circumstances surrounding specific instances of homicide from 2007 to the present, an interactive map is available on The York Daily Record’s website [go to ydr.com/crime and click on ‘York County Homicides’].

**Change in Part I Crime Rates**

Part I crimes are considered index crimes, and it is important to note changes in the frequency of occurrence of these crimes. Despite the high frequency of robberies conducted with a firearm, the 2010 number represents a 21% reduction from 2009. Many other serious crimes also occurred less frequently in 2010 than in 2009. Murder, manslaughter, rape, several forms of assault, and motor vehicle theft experienced significant decreases county-wide.

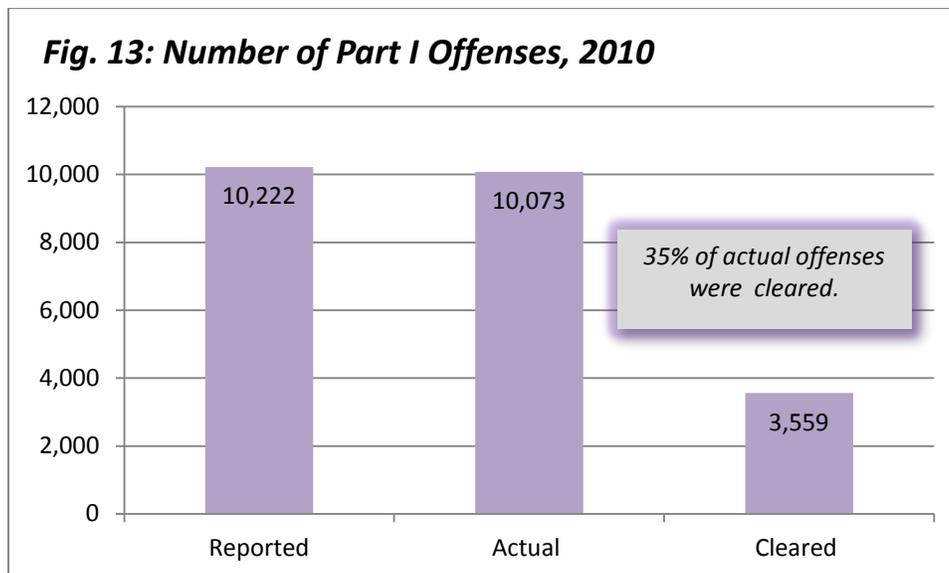
**Table 9: Percent Change in Occurrence of Part I Crimes, 2009-2010**

|   | 2010  | 2009  | Change |
|---|-------|-------|--------|
| Assault to Rape - Attempts              | 9     | 0     | n/a    |
| Arson                                   | 56    | 48    | 17%    |
| Assault - Firearm                       | 107   | 95    | 12%    |
| Robbery - Other Dangerous Weapon        | 18    | 17    | 6%     |
| Larceny-Theft                           | 7,328 | 7,091 | 3%     |
| Assault - Knife or Cutting Instrument   | 67    | 65    | 3%     |
| Robbery- Knife or Cutting Instrument    | 37    | 36    | 3%     |
| Motor Vehicle Theft - Autos             | 364   | 357   | 2%     |
| Burglary - Unlawful Entry - No Force    | 503   | 511   | -2%    |
| Robbery - Strong Arm(Hands, Feet, Etc.) | 192   | 233   | -2%    |
| Burglary - Forcible Entry               | 843   | 873   | -3%    |
| Assault- Hands, Fist, Feet, Etc.        | 182   | 193   | -6%    |
| Burglary - Attempted Forcible Entry     | 99    | 110   | -10%   |
| Motor Vehicle Theft - Other Vehicles    | 78    | 89    | -12%   |
| Motor Vehicle Theft - Trucks and Buses  | 20    | 23    | -13%   |
| Assault - Other Dangerous Weapon        | 61    | 71    | -14%   |
| Robbery - Firearm                       | 143   | 181   | -21%   |
| Rape by Force                           | 103   | 131   | -21%   |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter    | 12    | 18    | -33%   |
| Manslaughter by Negligence              | 0     | 2     | -100%  |

Source: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information



On the other hand, assaults involving firearms and arson experienced double digit increases between 2009 and 2010, and several forms of robbery and assault with a knife increased slightly.



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

Sometimes, crimes that are reported are later determined by police to be unfounded. Of the 10,222 Part I crimes reported to police in 2010, only 149 were determined to be unsubstantiated. Of the 10,073 actual Part I crimes reported, 35% were cleared, which is just above the average for counties in Pennsylvania.

### *Part II Crimes*

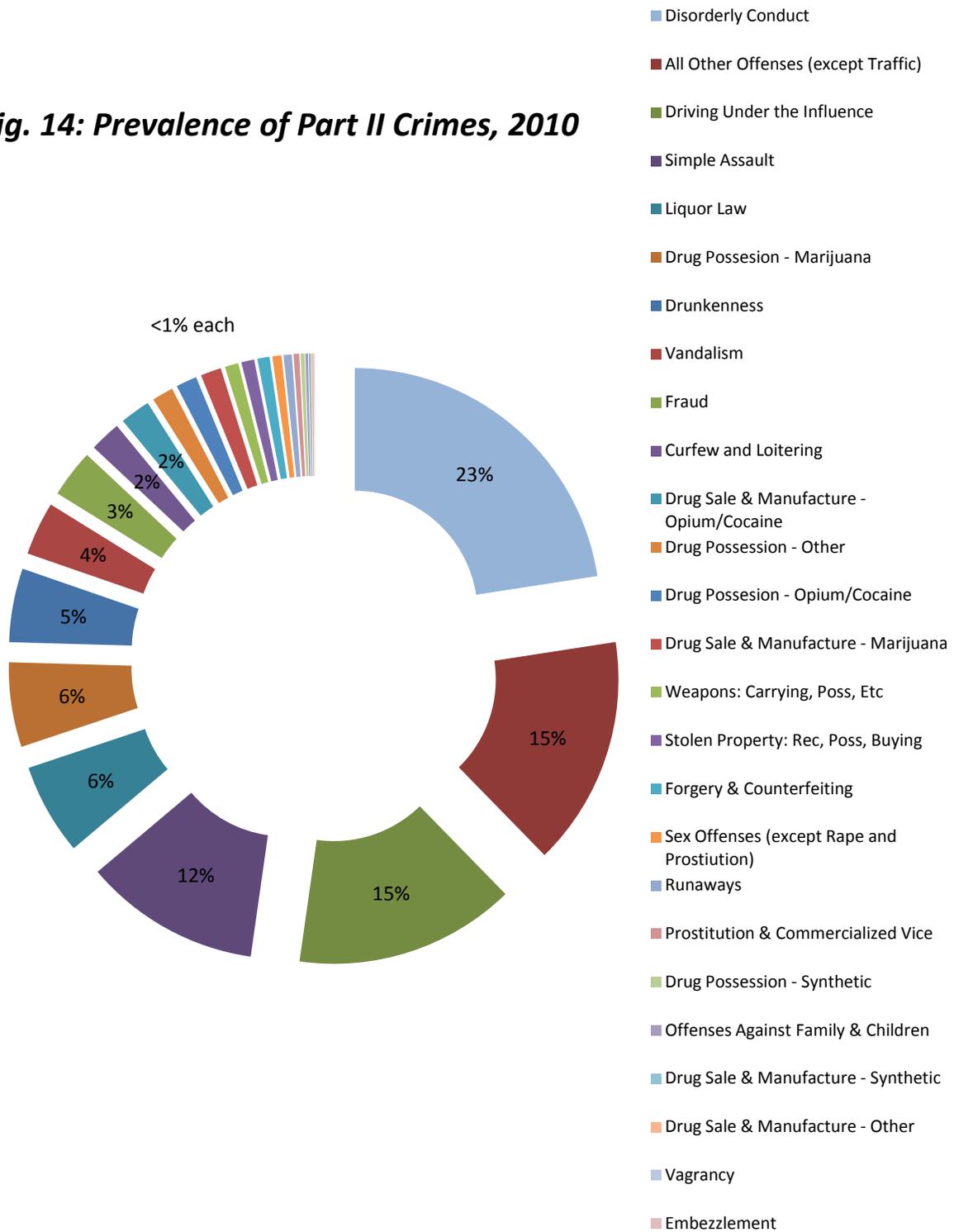
There are 21 Part II crimes tracked in the UCR system. For brevity's sake, only the most common Part II crimes, and crimes of special interest, are discussed in detail in this section. Keep in mind that Part II crimes are tracked by arrests made, not crimes reported.

Therefore, Part II numbers do not reflect the total amount of crime that occurs, or the amount of crime that is reported, but only the crimes for which a person was arrested.

### **Disorderly Conduct**

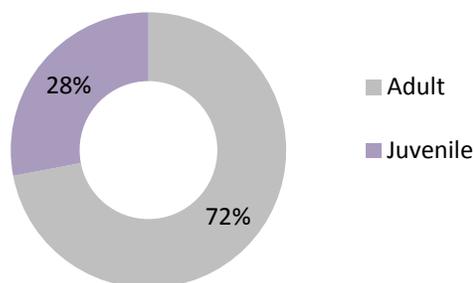
The most common Part II crime in York County is disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct is defined as any activity that disturbs the peace that is not already classified as another crime. York County ranks 4<sup>th</sup> highest in the State in numbers of disorderly conduct arrests, having more arrests than either Philadelphia or Chester Counties.

**Fig. 14: Prevalence of Part II Crimes, 2010**



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

**Fig. 15: Disorderly Conduct Arrests, 2010**

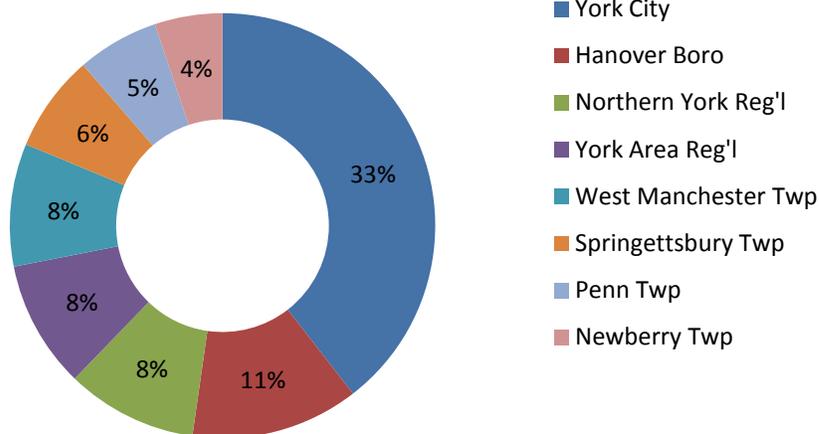


Many assume that juveniles contribute heavily to disorderly conduct numbers – in fact, juveniles represent 28% of disorderly conduct arrests.

York City had the highest number of disorderly conduct arrests in the County, followed by Hanover Borough and the Northern York Area Regional Police Department. Urban and suburban areas contributed a wide majority of the arrests.

Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

**Fig. 16: Jurisdictions with more than 100 Disorderly Conduct Arrests in 2010**



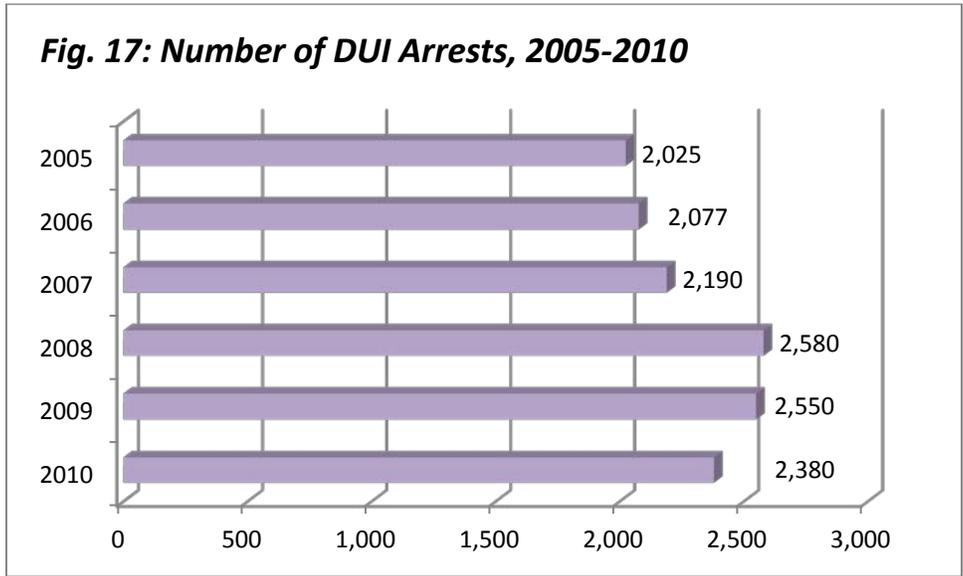
Percentage indicates contribution to County's total number of disorderly conduct arrests.

Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

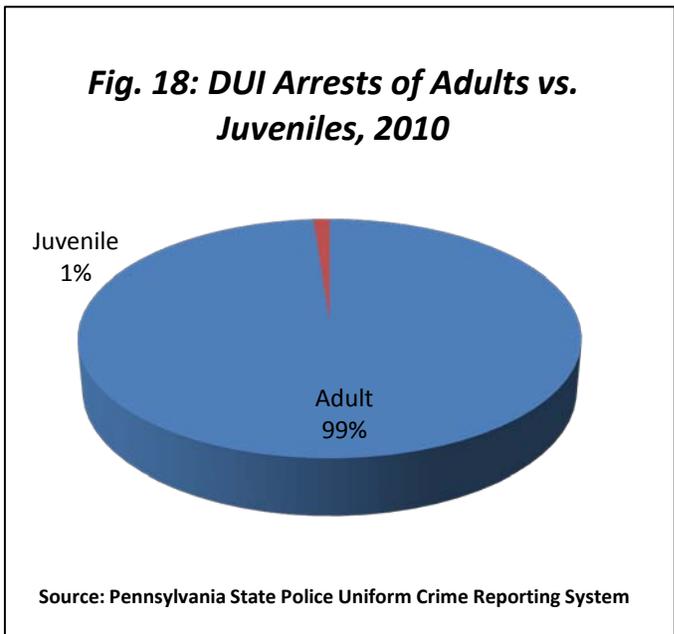
**Driving Under the Influence (DUI)**

Pennsylvania’s Act 24 of 2003 lowered the State’s legal Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) from .10 to .08 percent. Act 24 also established three levels of DUI offense: general impairment (.08 to .099%); high BAC (.10 to .159%); and highest BAC (.16% and above). For each tier of offense, a range of penalties is prescribed, depending on the number of prior offenses. Penalties may include the following: filing of criminal charges, probation, up to five years in prison, fines up to \$10,000, participation in treatment programs, license suspension, jail time, and ignition interlock.

Driving under the influence is the second most common Part II crime in the County. York County consistently ranks highly within Pennsylvania in numbers of arrests for driving under the influence. From 2005 to 2007, York County ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the State in numbers of DUI arrests. Between 2007 and 2008, arrests increased by 18%, and York has ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in numbers of arrests statewide since then.



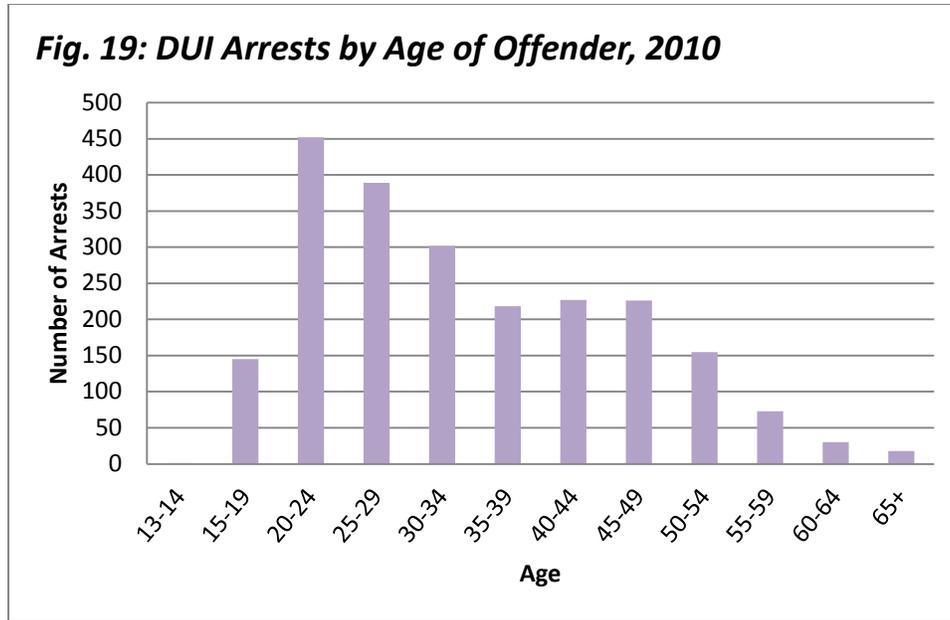
Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information



The vast majority of individuals arrested for DUI are at least 18 years of age at the time of their arrest.

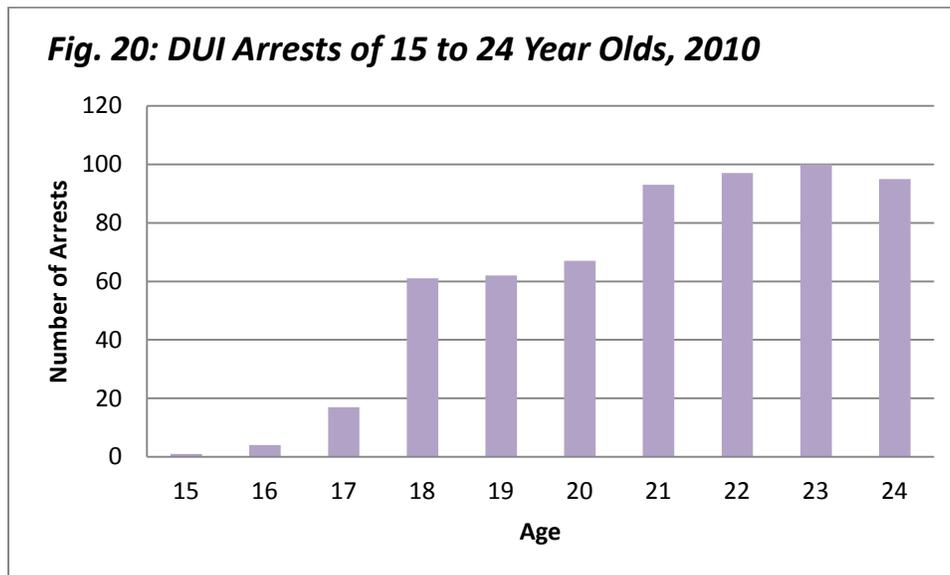
However, adults aged 20-24 were the single largest contributor to the number of DUI offenses in 2010. These numbers tend to reinforce the notion that many DUI offenders are youth who have legally been able to drink for a short time and who have not yet learned to be responsible with alcohol.

**Fig. 19: DUI Arrests by Age of Offender, 2010**



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

**Fig. 20: DUI Arrests of 15 to 24 Year Olds, 2010**



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

Unlike many other reported crimes, DUI is a crime where police are often looking for offenders through DUI checkpoints, rather than investigating after a reported crime. The following table lists the percentage of DUI arrests that each jurisdiction contributes to the County total. Several jurisdictions, and in particular the Northern York County Regional Police Department, place special emphasis on strong enforcement of DUI laws.

**Table 10: DUI Arrests by Jurisdiction, 2010**

|   | Arrests |       | Arrests            |              |
|---|---------|-------|--------------------|--------------|
| Northern Reg'l  | 375     | 19.2% | Southwestern Reg'l | 62 3.2%      |
| York Area Reg'l   | 238     | 12.2% | State Police       | 50 2.6%      |
| West Manchester   | 191     | 9.8%  | Carroll            | 43 2.2%      |
| Springettsbury  | 147     | 7.5%  | Southern Reg'l     | 40 2.0%      |
| Penn  | 116     | 5.9%  | Lower Windsor      | 39 2.0%      |
| Northeastern Reg'l  | 110     | 5.6%  | West York          | 35 1.8%      |
| Hanover   | 96      | 4.9%  | Spring Garden      | 34 1.7%      |
| Hellam  | 85      | 4.4%  | Stewartstown       | 19 1.0%      |
| York City   | 83      | 4.2%  | West Manheim       | 15 0.8%      |
| Fairview  | 83      | 4.2%  | Wrightsville       | 12 0.6%      |
| Newberry  | 78      | 4.0%  | County Sheriff     | 3 0.2%       |
|   |         |       | <b>Total</b>       | <b>1,602</b> |
| <b>Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information</b> |         |       |                    |              |

**Simple Assault**

Simple assault is comprised of all assaults deemed as not aggravated, and is the third most common Part II crime in the County. The definition of simple assault can be subjective, as determining whether the extent of injury constitutes ‘serious bodily injury,’ and therefore, aggravated assault, is not exact. However, as a rule, simple assault involves an intentional attempt to harm, and generally does not involve the use of a deadly weapon. In many instances, simple assault charges are the result of fighting or brawling.

Simple assault accounted for 13% of Part II crimes in 2010, with a total of 1,783 arrests made. Eighty-four percent of simple assault charges were brought against adults.

**Weapons Offenses: Carrying, Possession, Etc.**

Part II weapons offenses are non-violent offenses most often related to the illegal purchase, sale, or possession of a weapon. Weapons can include firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Types of weapons are not tracked by the UCR system. In 2010, 137 arrests were made on Part II weapons offenses.

Minors in possession of firearms has been identified as a concern to law enforcement in York County. In Pennsylvania, minors cannot possess a firearm, except for those who are supervised by an adult and engaged in a lawful activity such as safety training, target shooting, or shooting competition, or by those who are hunting or trapping in accordance with game regulations [18 Pa.C.S. § 6110.1].

**Table 11: Weapons Offenses by Adults vs. Juveniles, 2010**

|                     | Adult     | % of Total Committed by Adults | Juvenile  | % of Total Committed by Juveniles | Total      |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| York City           | 31        | 66%                            | 16        | 34%                               | 47         |
| York Area Reg'l     | 7         | 28%                            | 18        | 72%                               | 25         |
| Northern York Reg'l | 9         | 53%                            | 8         | 47%                               | 17         |
| Other Jurisdictions | 37        | 77%                            | 11        | 23%                               | 48         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>84</b> | <b>61%</b>                     | <b>53</b> | <b>39%</b>                        | <b>137</b> |

Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

This concern appears to be well-founded, as 39% of weapons offenses were committed by juveniles. Of all Part II crimes, this category has the highest proportion of juvenile offenders, aside from status offenses that can only be committed by juveniles, such as curfew violations and runaways. While York City had a higher overall total of weapons offense arrests, the York Area Regional Police Department actually reported a higher number of juvenile arrests in 2010 – 18 as compared to 16 in the City. Sixty-four percent of the juvenile arrests for weapons offenses occurred in these two jurisdictions. When paired with another 15 percent in the Northern York Area Regional Police Department’s jurisdiction, it appears that the vast majority of weapons offenses by youth occur in the Dallastown-Red Lion-York City-Dover area located at the center of the County.

These Part II numbers speak to an area of further concern: minors and young adults who commit violent crimes with firearms. Given the number of juveniles arrested for Part II weapons offenses, it is clear that firearms are available to juveniles who seek them, and that these firearms may be used in the commission of violent crimes.

**Drug and Alcohol-Related Crimes**

**Table 12: Rate\* of Drug and Alcohol-Related Crimes by Jurisdiction, 2010**

|                    | Drug Sale and Manufacturing | Drug Possession | Total Drug Rate | DUI   | Drunkenness | Total Alcohol Rate |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|--------------------|
| Carroll Twp        | 214                         | 82              | 297             | 708   | 82          | 791                |
| Fairview Twp       | 46                          | 149             | 195             | 494   | 201         | 695                |
| Hanover Boro       | 59                          | 276             | 335             | 735   | 420         | 1,155              |
| Hellam Twp         | 119                         | 119             | 239             | 1,009 | 98          | 1,106              |
| Lower Windsor Twp  | 88                          | 238             | 325             | 538   | 75          | 613                |
| Newberry Twp       | 63                          | 240             | 303             | 512   | 114         | 626                |
| Northeastern Reg'l | 44                          | 280             | 323.4           | 1,005 | 79          | 1,084              |

**Table 12: Rate\* of Drug and Alcohol-Related Crimes by Jurisdiction, 2010**

|   | Drug Sale and Manufacturing | Drug Possession | Total Drug Rate | DUI   | Drunkenness | Total Alcohol Rate |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|--------------------|
| Northern Reg'l  | 13                          | 126             | 140             | 580   | 137         | 716                |
| Penn Twp  | 87                          | 574             | 661             | 593   | 74          | 667                |
| Southern Reg'l  | 59                          | 217             | 276             | 434   | 69          | 503                |
| Southwestern Reg'l  | 27                          | 173             | 200             | 433   | 11          | 444                |
| Spring Garden Twp   | 33                          | 172             | 205             | 377   | 196         | 573                |
| Springettsbury Twp  | 329                         | 559             | 889             | 603   | 187         | 790                |
| Stewartstown Boro   | 0                           | 0               | 0               | 0     | 0           | 0                  |
| West Manchester Twp   | 54                          | 472             | 525             | 1,072 | 139         | 1,211              |
| West Manheim Twp  | 13                          | 100             | 113             | 201   | 25          | 226                |
| West York Boro  | 237                         | 830             | 1,067           | 711   | 2,110       | 2,821              |
| Wrightsville Boro   | 44                          | 0               | 44              | 2,306 | 399         | 2,705              |
| York Area Reg'l   | 27                          | 175             | 202             | 437   | 123         | 560                |
| York City   | 476                         | 580             | 1,055           | 259   | 510         | 769                |
| * Rate per 100,000 population   |                             |                 |                 |       |             |                    |
| <b>Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information</b> |                             |                 |                 |       |             |                    |

Shading indicates jurisdiction is in the top 5 for the given category of offense, bold formatting indicates highest value per category.

Computing rates of drug and alcohol-related crimes by jurisdiction reveals some surprising patterns. West York Borough has high rates of drug sale and manufacturing, drug possession, and drunkenness. West York’s rate for drunkenness far outstrips any other jurisdiction in the County, and its rate of drug possession is highest in the County. West York’s combined rate for DUI and drunkenness is also the highest in the County. However, for DUI alone, Wrightsville Borough has the highest rate of offense. The reason for Wrightsville’s high rate is not immediately clear.

Police officers within the County have noted that while drug possession continues to be a common offense within the City, drug manufacturers and dealers are as likely to reside in a suburban community as in the City. Charges for drug sale and manufacturing appear to bear this observation out, as Springettsbury Township has the second highest rate in the County, behind York City. While collecting more detailed data to track such fine movements is difficult, this trend was highlighted recently by a drug bust in early 2012 named ‘Operation Suburban Sleeper.’ This bust led to the arrest of nine drug dealers, many of whom lived in Springettsbury Township and surrounding areas, and to the seizure of nearly \$120,000 in marijuana and cocaine, plus guns and vehicles [York Daily Record ‘Police Arrest Nine Suspected ‘Upper-Level Drug Dealers’ 1/25/2012].

| <b>Table 13: Drug Offenses by Type of Drug, 2010</b>  |                      |                         |                      |                                   |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
|   | <b>Adult Arrests</b> | <b>Juvenile Arrests</b> | <b>Total Arrests</b> | <b>% of Total Part II Arrests</b> |
| <b><u>Drug Manufacture, Sale, Distribution</u></b>  |                      |                         |                      |                                   |
| Opium/Cocaine   | 281                  | 25                      | 306                  | 2%                                |
| Marijuana   | 187                  | 22                      | 209                  | 1%                                |
| Synthetic   | 25                   | 1                       | 26                   | 0%                                |
| Other   | 14                   | 4                       | 18                   | 0%                                |
| <b>Drug Sale Total</b>  | <b>507</b>           | <b>52</b>               | <b>559</b>           | <b>4%</b>                         |
| <b><u>Drug Possession</u></b>   |                      |                         |                      |                                   |
| Marijuana   | 685                  | 172                     | 857                  | 6%                                |
| Other   | 180                  | 36                      | 216                  | 1%                                |
| Opium/Cocaine   | 205                  | 7                       | 212                  | 1%                                |
| Synthetic   | 33                   | 6                       | 39                   | 0%                                |
| <b>Drug Possession Total</b>  | <b>1,103</b>         | <b>221</b>              | <b>1,324</b>         | <b>9%</b>                         |
| <b>Part II Total</b>  |                      |                         |                      |                                   |
|   | <b>12,386</b>        | <b>2,979</b>            | <b>15,365</b>        |                                   |
| <b>Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information</b> |                      |                         |                      |                                   |

Arrests for manufacture, sale, and distribution of opiates and cocaine were the most common, followed by marijuana. Arrests related to synthetic or other drugs were least common, amounting to about 8% of all drug manufacture, sale, or distribution arrests. Arrests for drug possession, on the other hand, are dominated by marijuana possession. Possession of marijuana accounts for 6% of all Part II arrests, and 65% of all drug possession arrests. Possession of opiates and cocaine, or other drugs, follow marijuana possession distantly, and possession of synthetic drugs accounts for only 3% of all possession arrests.

Although crime by juveniles is discussed in more detail later, it should be noted here that possession of marijuana accounts for 63% of all juvenile drug offenses.

### **Other Part II Crimes**

Aside from those discussed above, the majority of Part II crimes are those categorized as “All Other Offenses (except Traffic).” This category includes violations of State or local law not otherwise specifically identified as a Part I or II crime.

**Table 14: Frequency of Other Part II Crimes, 2010**

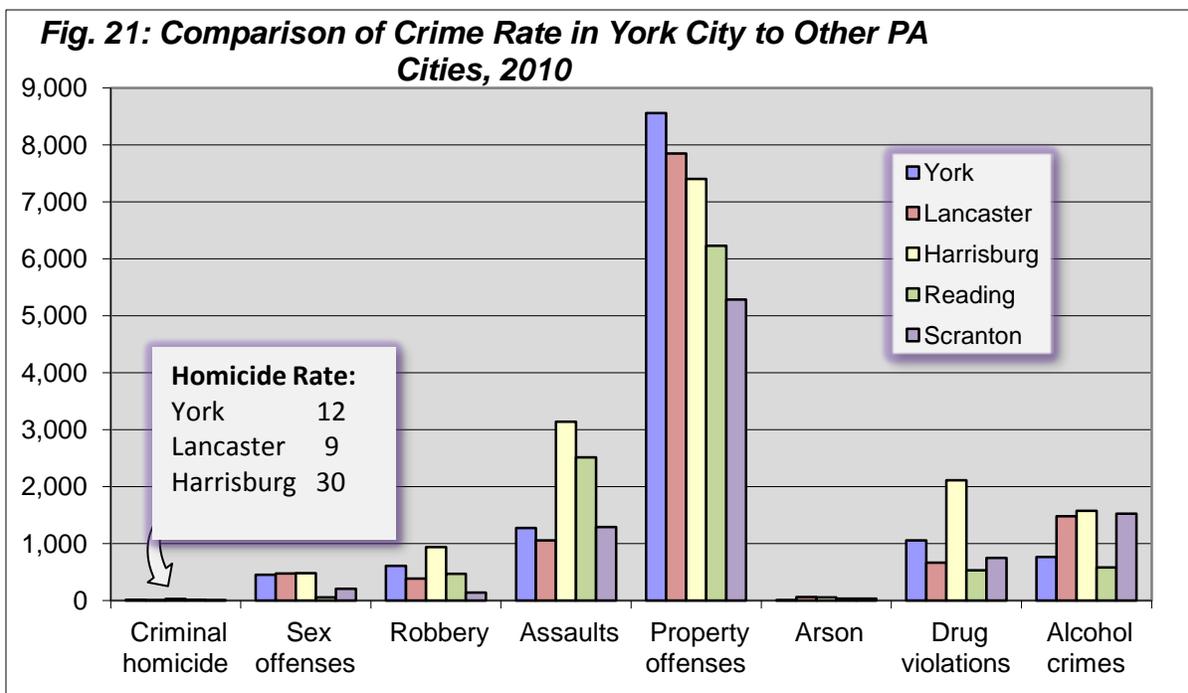
|   | Arrests | % of Total Part II Arrests | Rate  | Rank State-wide |
|---|---------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| All Other Offenses (except Traffic)         | 2,326   | 17%                        | 533.5 | 11th            |
| Liquor Law                                  | 924     | 7%                         | 211.9 | 11th            |
| Vandalism                                   | 541     | 4%                         | 124.1 | 7th             |
| Fraud                                       | 485     | 4%                         | 111.2 | 7th             |
| Curfew and Loitering                        | 315     | 2%                         | 72.2  | n/a             |
| Stolen Property: Rec, Poss, Buying          | 131     | 1%                         | 30.0  | 6th             |
| Forgery & Counterfeiting                    | 123     | 1%                         | 28.2  | 10th            |
| Sex Offenses (except Rape and Prostitution) | 92      | 1%                         | 21.1  | 6th             |
| Runaways                                    | 83      | 1%                         | 19.0  | n/a             |
| Prostitution & Commercialized Vice          | 57      | 0.4%                       | 13.1  | 4th             |
| Offenses Against Family & Children          | 27      | 0.2%                       | 6.2   | 10th            |
| Vagrancy                                    | 5       | 0.04%                      | 1.1   | 17th            |
| Embezzlement                                | 4       | 0.03%                      | 0.9   | 26th            |

Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

Notably, York County ranks 4<sup>th</sup> in the State for number of arrests made in relation to prostitution, although prostitution accounts for only 0.4% of all Part II crime in the County. York County also ranks relatively highly in arrests for stolen property, sex offenses, vandalism, and fraud.

### York City and County within Pennsylvania

York City’s criminal profile is similar to other mid-sized Pennsylvania cities. In general, in 2010, York City experienced a lower number of assaults and alcohol-related crimes and a greater number of property offenses and drug violations than other cities of similar size. Rates of homicide, sex offenses, robbery, and arson were on par with other cities.



Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

For its population, York County’s crime rate is fairly low when compared to other counties in the State. Despite being the eighth most populous county, York ranks 18<sup>th</sup> in both Part I and Part II crime rates. York County’s Part I crime rate is slightly lower than the State average, and the County’s Part II crime rate is slightly higher than the State average.

**Table 15: York County as Compared to Pennsylvania, 2010**

|                             | Number/Rate |            | Rank |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|------|
|                             | County      | State      |      |
| Population                  | 434,972     | 12,702,379 | 8th  |
| Part I Reported Crime       | 10,073      | 322,314    | 8th  |
| Part I Crime Rate*          | 2,310       | 2,537      | 18th |
| Part I Crime Clearances     | 3,559       | 97,744     | 5th  |
| Part I Crime Clearance Rate | 35          | 30         | 27th |
| Part I Violent Crime        | 532         | 46,310     | 9th  |
| Part I Property Crime       | 3,027       | 276,004    | 4th  |
| Murder                      | 5           | 657        | 17th |
| Rape                        | 82          | 3,455      | 4th  |
| Robbery                     | 140         | 16,314     | 6th  |
| Aggravated Assault          | 305         | 25,884     | 11th |
| Burglary                    | 384         | 54845      | 7th  |

**Table 15: York County as Compared to Pennsylvania, 2010**

|   | Number/Rate |         | Rank |
|---|-------------|---------|------|
|   | County      | State   |      |
| Larceny   | 2,515       | 202,522 | 4th  |
| Motor Vehicle Theft   | 111         | 16,610  | 5th  |
| Arson   | 17          | 2,027   | 9th  |
| Part II Reported Crime  | 21,581      | 609,273 | 6th  |
| Part II Crime Rate*   | 4,950       | 4,797   | 18th |
| Part II Crime Clearances  | 15,178      | 369,775 | 5th  |
| Part II Crime Clearance Rate  | 70          | 61      | 24th |
| Simple Assault  | 2,077       | 86,145  | 9th  |
| Forgery   | 250         | 7,046   | 10th |
| Fraud   | 1,292       | 39,882  | 7th  |
| Embezzlement  | 7           | 889     | 26th |
| Stolen Property   | 135         | 3,275   | 6th  |
| Vandalism   | 4,177       | 107,177 | 7th  |
| Weapons   | 174         | 5,183   | 4th  |
| Prostitution  | 52          | 1,933   | 4th  |
| Sex Offenses  | 286         | 7,821   | 6th  |
| Drug Abuse  | 1,699       | 52,196  | 7th  |
| Gambling  | 0           | 276     | 67th |
| Family Offenses   | 142         | 4,670   | 10th |
| DUI   | 2,380       | 53,400  | 5th  |
| Liquor Law  | 522         | 16,520  | 11th |
| Drunkenness   | 756         | 25,797  | 10th |
| Disorderly Conduct  | 4,802       | 95,691  | 4th  |
| Vagrancy  | 15          | 1,879   | 17th |
| All Other Offenses  | 2,815       | 99,493  | 11th |
| <i>*Rate per 100,000 people</i>   |             |         |      |
| <b>Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information</b> |             |         |      |

York County ranks particularly high within the State on the following crimes: Part I property crimes (4<sup>th</sup>), rape (4<sup>th</sup>), weapons offenses (4<sup>th</sup>), prostitution (4<sup>th</sup>), larceny (4<sup>th</sup>), motor vehicle theft (5<sup>th</sup>), and driving under the influence (5<sup>th</sup>).

Note that York County often ranks high in the number of reported crimes or arrests for a particular category, but rarely ranks as high when considering the rate of crime or arrests. This trend is usually the result of a number of counties in Pennsylvania with very small populations, where a relatively low absolute number of offenses still results in a high rate.

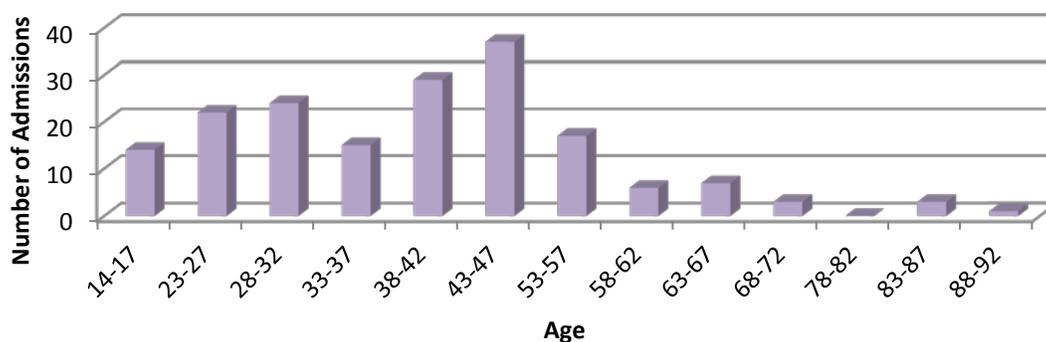
## Wellspring Public Health Data - Overdoses

In 2010, 716 individuals were treated in York Hospital’s Emergency Department for complaints related to an overdose. Of these cases, 242 were particularly serious and admitted for further treatment.

Of these 242 individuals:

- Seventeen were Black; ten were Hispanic; one was Asian or Pacific Islander; one was Eskimo or Native American; and one was of mixed racial heritage. 212 were Caucasian.
- In 190 of the admissions, or nearly 80%, the primary diagnosis was related to poisoning from prescription drugs.
- Of these 190, 91 admissions were related to poisoning by a tranquilizer (60) or antidepressant (31), including the 45 discussed below.
- Forty-five were diagnosed with poisoning by a benzodiazepine-based tranquilizer, commonly prescribed to treat anxiety and insomnia. Brand examples include Valium, Xanax, Lunesta, Ambien, and Ativan.
- Twenty-four admissions were related to aromatic analgesic poisoning, the prime example of which is acetaminophen, commonly sold over the counter as Tylenol.
- Fourteen were juveniles aged 14-17. All primary diagnoses for juveniles were related to poisoning from prescription drugs.

**Fig. 22: Number of Overdose Admissions by Age of Patient, 2010**



Source: calculated from Wellspan records for York Hospital Emergency Department

These numbers indicate that misuse or abuse of prescription drugs in York County occurs at a large scale. However, care should be taken in using these numbers, as individuals who come to the Emergency Department with symptoms of overdoses are likely not representative of all people using all types of drugs. For example, those who overdose on illegal drugs may be less likely to seek medical care, as are people with lower incomes. Also, these numbers do not include patients who were treated by York Memorial Hospital or Hanover Hospital.

## Mental Health - Crisis Intervention Team

A Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) is a group of police officers specially trained to respond to emergency calls where mental health issues may play a role. With closures of State hospitals and a growing number of mentally ill persons remaining in the community, the ability of police and other first responders to successfully negotiate a situation is critical.

**Table 16: Crisis Intervention Team Contacts by Police Department, 2010-2011**

| Department/Agency   | Number of Contacts (Data Sheets) |  |           |  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|--|
|                     | 2010                             |  | 2011      |  |
| Adult Probation     |                                  |  | 1         |  |
| Fairview Twp        |                                  |  | 2         |  |
| Hanover Boro        | 7                                |  | 6         |  |
| Memorial Hospital   |                                  |  |           |  |
| Newberry Twp        | 6                                |  | 2         |  |
| Northeastern Reg'l  |                                  |  | 4         |  |
| Northern Reg'l      | 2                                |  | 2         |  |
| Penn Twp            |                                  |  |           |  |
| Sheriff's           |                                  |  |           |  |
| Southwestern Reg'l  |                                  |  | 2         |  |
| Spring Garden Twp   | 5                                |  | 8         |  |
| Springettsbury Twp  |                                  |  | 2         |  |
| West Manchester Twp | 1                                |  | 8         |  |
| West York Boro      |                                  |  |           |  |
| York City           | 21                               |  | 15        |  |
| York Hospital       |                                  |  |           |  |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>42</b>                        |  | <b>52</b> |  |

Source: Health Choices Management Unit, York County Human Services Division

York County's CIT program is modeled after a similar nationally-recognized program in Memphis, Tennessee. The first training was held in September of 2010, where 24 officers completed the 40-hour course. By the end of 2011, 82 officers graduated from the training, including officers from twelve police departments, two county agencies, and two hospitals. Since the program started, York City has had the highest number of contacts. A majority of the contacts made were not under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the call but did have a history of prior mental health treatment. Less than half those who had been prescribed a mental health medication were compliant with those medications.

**Table 17: Consumer Drug and Alcohol Use and Mental Health History, 2010-2011**

|              | Under influence of drugs or alcohol | Not under influence of drugs or alcohol | Prior mental health treatment history? | Mental health medications prescribed? | Compliant with mental health medications? |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2010         | 8                                   | 36                                      | 35 of 44                               | 30 of 34                              | 18 of 30                                  |
| 2011         | 5                                   | 50                                      | 41 of 55                               | 37 of 55                              | 11 of 37                                  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>13</b>                           | <b>86</b>                               | <b>76</b>                              | <b>67 of 89</b>                       | <b>29 of 67</b>                           |

Source: Health Choices Management Unit, York County Human Services Division

Many CIT consumers were in their thirties or forties at the time of contact. Males contacts were twice as numerous as females. Racial distribution of contacts roughly follows the racial distribution of the county.

**Table 18: Crisis Intervention Team Calls: Consumer Age**

|              | <12      | Teen      | 20's      | 30's      | 40's      | 50's     | 60's     | Unknown  |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2010         | 1        | 6         | 8         | 9         | 13        | 2        | 4        | 1        |
| 2011         | 2        | 9         | 9         | 11        | 8         | 7        | 3        | 6        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>7</b> |

Source: Health Choices Management Unit, York County Human Services Division

**Table 19: Crisis Intervention Team Calls: Sex and Race of Consumer**

|              | Male      | Female    | Caucasian | African American | Hispanic | Other    |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| 2010         | 30        | 14        | 33        | 6                | 1        |          |
| 2011         | 37        | 18        | 44        | 5                | 3        | 2        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>77</b> | <b>11</b>        | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b> |

Source: Health Choices Management Unit, York County Human Services Division

The Crisis Intervention Team has been a success, but still several challenges exist. One is that, because of scheduling restraints, some of the smaller police departments cannot afford to pull an officer from patrol for the five days required to complete the training. A second challenge is assuring that emergency dispatchers are able to recognize that a call involves a mental illness and dispatch the call to a CIT-certified officer.

## Missing Child Task Force Activities

The mission of the Missing Child Task Force is to establish a countywide child abduction response plan whose purpose is to create an interagency coordinated response to abducted missing and endangered children in York County. The plan will identify responsibilities and coordinate resources, enhancing the recovery efforts of law enforcement.

In December 2006, a coordinated effort began to put together this task force including the York County Sheriff's Office, York County District Attorney's Office and its County detectives, West Manchester Police Department, Stewartstown Police Department, York City Police Department, Adult and Juvenile Probation, Children & Youth, County MHMR, and Court Administration through the Criminal Justice Advisory Board. These core agencies put together a plan to meet with the National Center For Missing and Exploited Children and the York County Missing Child Task Force was born.

In February 2009, York County, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Justice, AMBER Alert national training, and Fox Valley Technical Institute, hosted Investigative Strategies for Missing and Abducted Children. Members from 37 local and Federal law enforcement agencies from all over Pennsylvania participated in four and half days of classroom training. Instructors from departments like the Dallas Police Department, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Knoxville Police Department, Albuquerque N.M. District Attorney's Office and Arlington Texas Police Department came to York to share best practices in investigating missing and abducted children.

K9 Lou is the Task Force's tracking bloodhound. K9 Lou and his handler are a part of the Sheriff's Office. K9 Lou turned two years old in January 2010 and continues to work on perfecting his trailing technique. With over 150 trails since he has come to work in York, he continues training toward his goal of being a full working member of the department. In November 2008, The American Bloodhound Club awarded him his Mantrailer title after his field trial in Lancaster County.

The York County Missing Child Task Force's Child Abduction Response Effort (CARE) unit became the 12<sup>th</sup> team in the nation to be a certified child abduction response team. It is the only certified team in Pennsylvania.

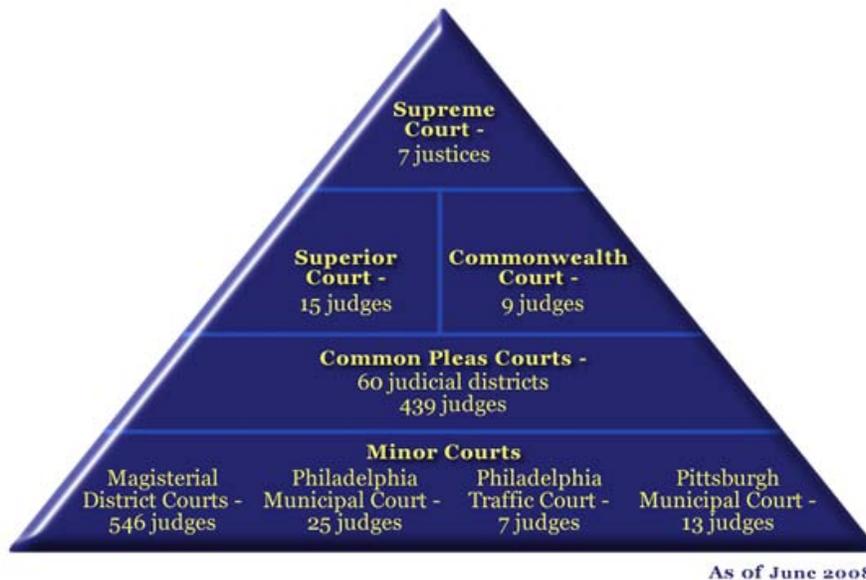
# The Court System

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## Pennsylvania's Unified Judicial System

The Pennsylvania court system is structured like a pyramid. At its base are the Magisterial District Judges and the Philadelphia Municipal and Traffic Courts where cases involving small claims, minor crimes and traffic offenses are heard. One step up on the pyramid are the Common Pleas Courts in 60 judicial districts around the State where trials are held in civil and criminal cases and disputes involving family and estate matters are litigated. Another step up are the intermediate appellate courts, the Superior Court, a general court of appeals with 15 judges, and the Commonwealth Court, a special court with nine judges which hears government-related matters. At the top of the pyramid is the highest court, the Supreme Court with seven justices. The Supreme Court has the power to review any case from the lower courts. It also has administrative authority over the entire Pennsylvania court system.

**Fig. 23: Structure of Pennsylvania's Unified Judicial System**



Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts

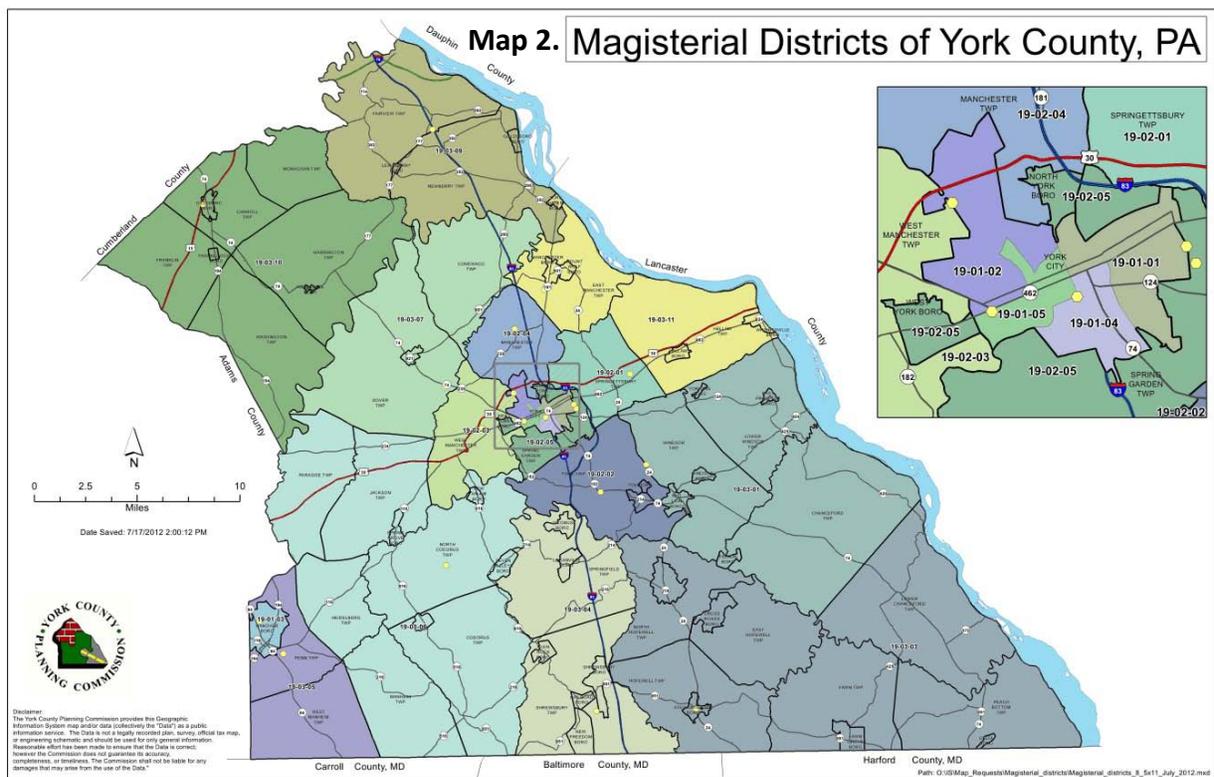
## Magisterial District Judges

The minor courts are the first level of Pennsylvania's Unified Judicial System. There are 19 Magisterial Districts in York County. These courts are presided over by Magisterial District Judges who decide small claims suits (<\$8,000), landlord-tenant disputes, and traffic cases.

Magisterial District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction over felonies and misdemeanors in that Magisterial District Judges hear the complaints and determine whether sufficient evidence exists to proceed. If it has, the Judge orders the defendant held for court. If there is insufficient evidence, the Judge will discharge the defendant. Magisterial District Judges have the power to hear and rule in cases that result from summary convictions under the criminal code; violations of City, Borough and Township ordinances; and violations of the fish, game and dog laws, subject to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

The term of office is for six years. District Justices are not required to be lawyers, but they must undergo legal training and attend continuing legal education programs.

<http://www.courts.state.pa.us/T/SpecialCourts/default.htm>



Map 2 represents the Magisterial Districts of York County in 2012, which were redrawn at the first of the year.

| <b>Table 20: Magisterial District Justice Caseload &amp; Warrant Statistics, 2010</b> |                              |  |                   |
|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
|   | <b>2010</b>                  |  |                   |
| <i>New Filings</i>  | <b>Cases Filed</b>           | <b>Cases Disposed</b>                  |                   |
| Criminal Filings (New OTNs filed)   | 8,372                        | 8,494                                  |                   |
| Criminal Complaint Filings  | 7,433                        | 7,173                                  |                   |
| Traffic Filings   | 61,977                       | 62,870                                 |                   |
| Non-Traffic Filings   | 15,043                       | 15,168                                 |                   |
| Civil Action Filings  | 6,691                        | 6,639                                  |                   |
| Landlord & Tenant Filings   | 5,325                        | 5,276                                  |                   |
| <i>Warrants</i>   | <b>Issued</b>                | <b>Served</b>                          | <b>Cancelled</b>  |
| Criminal Arrest Warrants  | 1,597                        | 962                                    | 705               |
| Criminal Complaint Arrest Warrants  | 5,347                        | 2,517                                  | 2,708             |
| Traffic Arrest Warrants   | 31,373                       | 12,483                                 | 19,072            |
| Non-Traffic Arrest Warrants   | 10,037                       | 4,642                                  | 5,315             |
|   | <b>Execution<br/>(Civil)</b> | <b>Execution<br/>(Landlord/Tenant)</b> | <b>Possession</b> |
| <i>Orders of Execution/Possession</i>   | 156                          | 8                                      | 2,053             |
|   | <b>Filed</b>                 | <b>Granted</b>                         |                   |
| <i>Orders of Protection from Abuse</i>  | 15                           | 15                                     |                   |
| <b>Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report</b>        |                              |  |                   |

In 2010, the highest volume of new filings was related to traffic filings. Likewise, the highest volume of warrants issued, served, and canceled was related to traffic arrest warrants.

Dispositions of cases heard before a Magisterial District Justice are detailed in the Table 21. Of criminal filings, 66% of individuals waived their right to a preliminary hearing. Twenty percent were bound over to the Common Pleas Courts, and 3% entered guilty pleas. Eight percent of cases were withdrawn by the prosecution or otherwise dismissed.

| <b>Table 21: Magisterial District Justice Case Dispositions, 2010</b> |             |                |
|---|-------------|----------------|
|   | <b>2010</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| <i>Criminal Dispositions</i>  |             |                |
| Bound to Court  | 1,665       | 20%            |
| Waiver of Preliminary Hearing   | 5,609       | 66%            |
| Guilty Plea   | 224         | 3%             |
| Dismissal   | 348         | 4%             |
| Prosecution Withdrawn   | 325         | 4%             |
| Moved to Summary Docket   | 126         | 1%             |
| Other   | 197         | 2%             |
| <i>Criminal Complaint Dispositions</i>                                |             |                |
| Trial Guilty  | 1,427       | 20%            |
| Trial Not Guilty  | 526         | 7%             |
| Guilty Plea   | 3,401       | 47%            |
| ARD   | 0           | 0%             |
| Dismissal   | 1,558       | 22%            |
| Prosecution Withdrawn   | 238         | 3%             |
| Moved to Criminal Docket  | 0           | 0%             |
| Other   | 23          | 0%             |
| <i>Traffic Dispositions</i>   |             |                |
| Trial Guilty  | 4,718       | 8%             |
| Trial Not Guilty  | 846         | 1%             |
| Guilty Plea   | 53,944      | 86%            |
| Dismissal   | 2,274       | 4%             |
| Prosecution Withdrawn   | 1,034       | 2%             |
| Other   | 54          | 0%             |
| <i>Non-Traffic Dispositions</i>                                       |             |                |
| Trial Guilty  | 2,280       | 15%            |
| Trial Not Guilty  | 672         | 4%             |
| Guilty Plea   | 10,353      | 68%            |
| ARD   | 103         | 1%             |
| Dismissal   | 1,131       | 7%             |
| Prosecution Withdrawn   | 551         | 4%             |
| Other   | 78          | 1%             |
| <i>Civil Dispositions</i>   |             |                |
| Trial   | 841         | 13%            |
| Default Judgement   | 3,493       | 53%            |
| Settled   | 968         | 15%            |

| <b>Table 21: Magisterial District Justice Case Dispositions, 2010</b>          |             |                |
|--|-------------|----------------|
|  | <b>2010</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| Dismissal w/o Prejudice  | 902         | 14%            |
| Complaint Withdrawn  | 435         | 7%             |
| Other  | 0           | 0%             |
| <i>Landlord/Tenant Dispositions</i>  |             |                |
| Trial  | 4,206       | 80%            |
| Default Judgement  | 1           | 0%             |
| Settled  | 811         | 15%            |
| Dismissal w/o Prejudice  | 138         | 3%             |
| Complaint Withdrawn  | 120         | 2%             |
| <b>Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report</b> |             |                |

### Court of Common Pleas

The Common Pleas courts are organized into 60 judicial districts statewide, most of which encompass a single county. York County is its own judicial district, and 16 judges sit on the County’s bench. Judges of the Common Pleas courts are elected to 10-year terms. A President Judge and a court administrator serve in each judicial district.

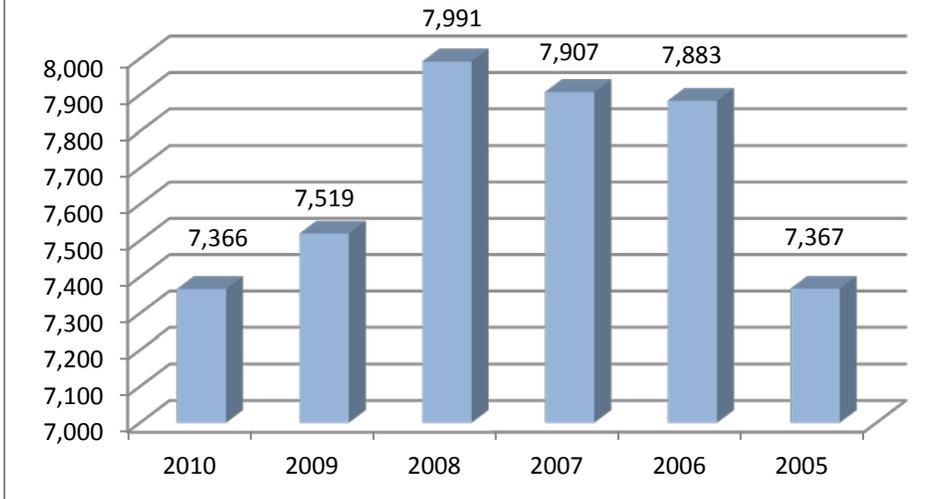
[<http://www.courts.state.pa.us/T/CommonPleas/default.htm>]

The Courts of Common Pleas are the trial courts of Pennsylvania. Major civil and criminal cases are heard in these courts. Judges also decide cases involving adoption, divorce, child custody, abuse, juvenile delinquency, estates, guardianships, charitable organizations and many other matters.

### Criminal Case Statistics

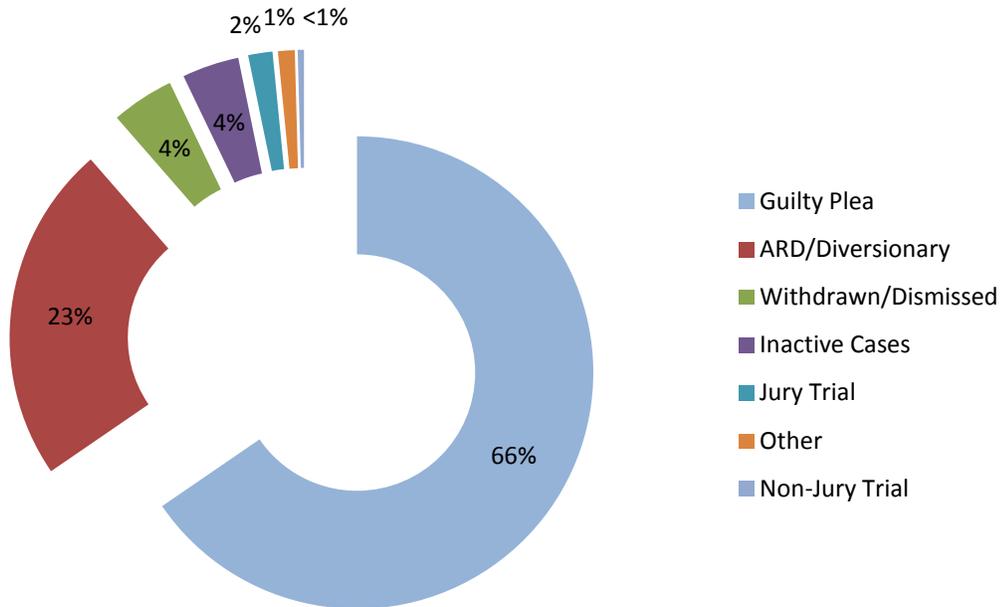
Between 2005 and 2010, the number of new criminal cases averaged just under 7,700 per year. It appears that case filings have been declining since 2008; however, the number of filings in 2010 is nearly equal to the number filed in 2005.

**Fig. 24: New Criminal Cases Filed, 2005 - 2010**



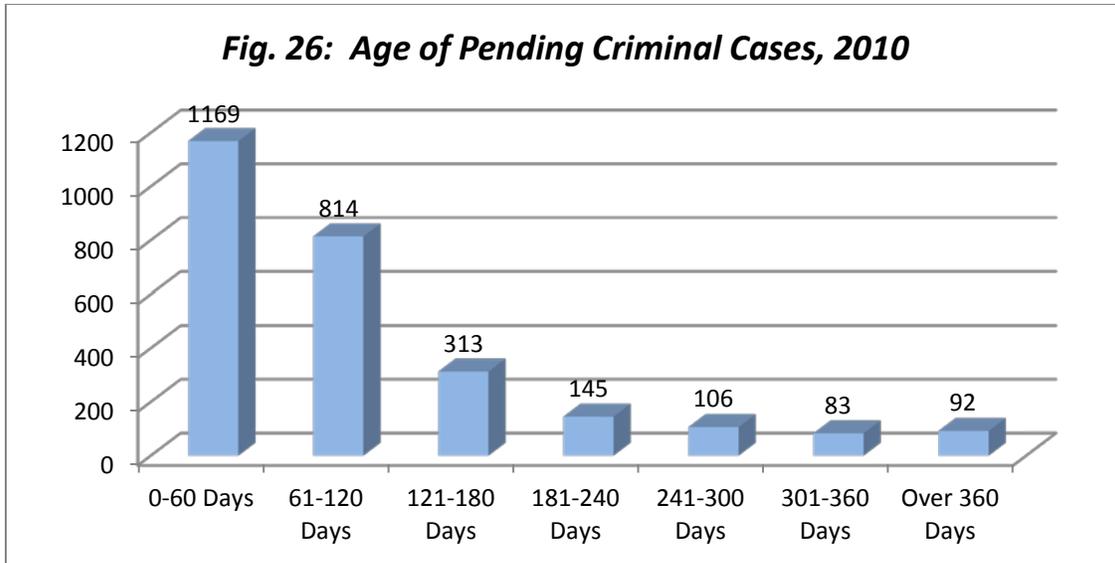
Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report

**Fig. 25: Court of Common Pleas Criminal Case Dispositions, 2010**



Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report

A majority percentage of the criminal cases within the County are disposed of through the entrance of a guilty plea. A further 23% enter ARD or another diversionary program. Only 2% of the criminal cases in 2010 resulted in a jury trial.



Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report

Most pending criminal cases were less than 60 days old, and the large majority was less than 120 days old.

### Family Court Caseload

|  | Begin Pending | New Cases Filed | Cases Processed | End Pending  |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Spousal and child support cases                | 1,673         | 8,514           | 8,826           | 1,372        |
| Custody, partial custody, and visitation cases | 38            | 1,242           | 1,250           | 30           |
| Divorce cases                                  | 2,766         | 1,287           | 1,128           | 2,925        |
| Juvenile dependency, abuse, and neglect cases  | 106           | 175             | 174             | 107          |
| Juvenile dependency status offense cases       | 123           | 0               | 0               | 123          |
| Juvenile delinquency cases                     | 429           | 1,939           | 1,922           | 446          |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>5,135</b>  | <b>13,157</b>   | <b>13,300</b>   | <b>5,003</b> |

Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report

During 2010, a total of 13,300 cases were processed through Family Court. Sixty-four percent of these cases (all spousal and child support cases) were processed by an intake officer, 18% by a non-judicial officer, and 10% by a Judge.

**Table 23: Family Court Case Processing, 2010**

| Processed by:                                  | Judge        | Intake Officer | Hearing Officer | Non-Judicial Officer | Contested  | Other     |
|--|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Spousal and child support cases                | 365          | 8,461          | 0               | n/a                  | n/a        | 0         |
| Custody, partial custody, and visitation cases | 172          | n/a            | n/a             | 1,033                | n/a        | 45        |
| Divorce cases                                  | 60           | n/a            | n/a             | 68                   | 980        | 20        |
| Juvenile dependency, abuse, and neglect cases  | 174          | n/a            | n/a             | 0                    | n/a        | 0         |
| Juvenile dependency status offense cases       | 0            | n/a            | n/a             | 0                    | n/a        | 0         |
| Juvenile delinquency cases                     | 571          | n/a            | n/a             | 1,332                | n/a        | 19        |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>1,342</b> | <b>8,461</b>   | <b>0</b>        | <b>2,433</b>         | <b>980</b> | <b>84</b> |

Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report

*Orphans' Court Caseload*

**Table 24: Orphans' Court Caseload Statistics, 2010**

|                              | Begin Pending | New Cases Filed | Cases Processed | End Pending |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Accounts                     | 28            | 118             | 113             | 33          |
| Adoptions                    | 48            | 121             | 132             | 37          |
| Relinquishments/terminations | 61            | 102             | 123             | 40          |
| Appointment of guardians     | 15            | 61              | 64              | 12          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>152</b>    | <b>402</b>      | <b>432</b>      | <b>122</b>  |

Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report

In 2010, 432 cases were processed by the Orphan’s Court. These cases include accounts, adoptions, relinquishments terminations, and appointments of guardians. Eighty-three of the cases were uncontested. Nearly 8% were contested, and all of these were heard in front of a judge.

**Table 25: Orphans' Court Case Processing, 2010**

| Processed by:                | Judge<br>(Contested) | Non-Judicial<br>Officer<br>(Contested) | Uncontested           | Other     |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------|
| Accounts                     | 10                   | 0                                      | 103                   | 0         |
| Adoptions                    | granted-0; denied-2  | n/a                                    | granted-113; denied-0 | 17        |
| Relinquishments/terminations | 21                   | n/a                                    | 90                    | 12        |
| Appointment of guardians     | 1                    | n/a                                    | 51                    | 12        |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>34</b>            | <b>0</b>                               | <b>357</b>            | <b>41</b> |

Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 2010 Annual Report

### Public Defender's Office

In 1968, an amendment to the Pennsylvania Constitution established the Office of the Public Defender. Under the State's Constitution, the York County Board of Commissioners has the authority to appoint the Public Defender and as many assistants as necessary. The Public Defender is responsible for representing any individual who cannot afford an attorney with their Constitutionally-guaranteed right to counsel.

Generally, the Public Defender represents those accused of a misdemeanor or felony, or those accused of a summary offense in which a jail sentence is likely to be imposed. The Public Defender represents clients in criminal cases from the preliminary hearing before a Magisterial District Judge through trial before the Court of Common Pleas. The Public Defender also represents clients in appeals and post-conviction proceedings, clients who face Domestic Relations Office contempt proceedings before a judge, and Indirect Criminal Contempt cases arising out of Protection from Abuse orders.

In 2010, the single largest category of charges for which the Public Defender's Office provided defense counsel was Driving Under the Influence, followed distantly by misdemeanor drug charges.

| <b>Table 26: Number of Cases by Charge, 2010</b>         |             |
|--|-------------|
|  | <b>2010</b> |
| Homicide   | 2           |
| Inchoate Homicide  | 1           |
| Rape   | 30          |
| Aggravated Assault                                       | 60          |
| Robbery  | 186         |
| Burglary   | 125         |
| Felony Drug  | 285         |
| Misdemeanor Drug   | 480         |
| Thefts   | 382         |
| DUI  | 798         |
| Retail Theft   | 290         |
| All Felonies   | 298         |
| All Misdemeanors   | 790         |
| Other  | 244         |
| <b>Source: York County Office of the Public Defender</b> |             |

| <b>Table 27: Number of Cases by Type, 2010</b>           |              |                |
|--|--------------|----------------|
|  | <b>2010</b>  | <b>Percent</b> |
| Probation/Parole Violation                               | 1,169        | 82.7%          |
| Indirect Criminal Contempt                               | 54           | 3.8%           |
| Non-Traffic Summary                                      | 42           | 3.0%           |
| Domestic Relations                                       | 72           | 5.1%           |
| ARD Violation  | 15           | 1.1%           |
| Appeal   | 11           | 0.8%           |
| Summary Conviction Appeal                                | 29           | 2.1%           |
| Extradition  | 22           | 1.6%           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1,414</b> |                |
| <b>Source: York County Office of the Public Defender</b> |              |                |

In 2010, over 80% of the cases needing public defense were cases related to the violation of probation or parole conditions.

## District Attorney's Office

The Office of District Attorney of York County seeks justice for crime victims, the community, and criminal defendants through the prosecution of crimes that occur within the County. The District Attorney's Office exercises its prosecutorial discretion in a manner that both upholds the law and responds to the needs of society.

The District Attorney, as the chief law enforcement officer of the County, is mandated by law to sign all bills of indictment and conduct in court all criminal and other prosecutions in the name of the Commonwealth. The District Attorney has jurisdiction over all felony, misdemeanor, and summary offenses. In addition, the District Attorney is responsible for providing legal guidance in criminal matters for various police agencies and County departments.

The primary functions performed by the District Attorney's Office are:

- (1) Prosecution of all misdemeanor, felony and homicide cases before the Court of Common Pleas of York County;
- (2) Provision of investigative support and advice to local police;
- (3) Provision of assistance to victims of crime;
- (4) Provision of training and assistance to agencies combating child abuse and domestic violence; and
- (5) Provision of educational programs in local schools.

## *Prosecution of Criminal Cases*

In the opinion of senior staff in the District Attorney's Office, 2010 was the most successful year for prosecution of homicide and other high profile trials since 2003. The success is a result of the dedication of both the attorneys and support staff. The success rate of the junior attorney staff was also remarkable. It is important to note that York County carries one of the highest caseloads per prosecutor of any similar county in Pennsylvania.

A secondary mission is to improve efficiency in the delivery of justice. Significant strides have been made in providing law enforcement the tools needed to solve crime. Additionally, the District Attorney's Office has begun a program where prosecution teams are assigned to a case at its inception. The District Attorney's Office continues to strive to resolve cases early and without delay while including our partners and victims in the decision process.

## *Victim Services*

The Victim/Witness Unit supports the rights of victims and witnesses to be treated with dignity and respect during the course of criminal proceedings. The Unit recognizes the vital role of victims and witnesses in making the criminal justice system work and strives to ensure that their concerns, interests, and needs are represented and protected. It is the responsibility of

the Victim/Witness Unit to ensure that victims are provided their rights as defined under the Prosecutor's Responsibilities of the Crime Victims Bill of Rights (Act 111 of 1998). These rights include the following:

- The opportunity to have prior comment on the potential reduction or dropping of any charge or changing of a plea.
- Notice of the time and place of disposition proceedings
- Notice of the disposition and sentence in their case
- Assistance in preparing a victim impact statement
- Assistance in preparing the Crime Victim Compensation form, when applicable
- Assistance in preparing a restitution request
- Notification of a defendant's release from jail at the time of sentencing for victims of personal injury crimes

In addition, the unit provides services to crime victims including:

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Accompaniment   | Assistance with Property Return |
| Advocacy  | Supportive Counseling           |
| Case Status   | Intake and Assessment           |
| Courtroom Orientation   | Early Outreach                  |
| Employer/Creditor Intervention  |                                 |
| Assistance with Transportation to Court Hearings                                    |                                 |
| Information on the State Corr./Parole Victim Input and Release Notification Program |                                 |

**Table 28: Victim Services Provided, 2010-2011**

|   | 2011  | Change from 2010 | 2010  | Change from 2009 |
|---|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| Number of victims served                          | 6,015 | -15%             | 7,084 | 21%              |
| Court Accompaniment                               | 2,689 | -15%             | 3,154 | 29%              |
| Case Status to Victims                            | 6,427 | -1%              | 6,480 | 27%              |
| Supportive counseling                             | 5,397 | -5%              | 5,685 | 52%              |
| Spoke to victims regarding issues of intimidation | 253   | 7%               | 237   | 38%              |
| Prior Comment                                     | 4,148 | 60%              | 2,598 | 25%              |
| Paperwork sent to Victims                         | 3,658 | -15%             | 4,320 | 24%              |
| Prelims Attended with victims                     | 1,520 | -26%             | 2,057 | 51%              |

Source: Victim/Witness Unit, York County District Attorney's Office

In 2011, a total of 65,509 services were provided to victims.

Coordinators attend preliminary hearings whenever possible to provide services to crime victims. The initial contact with a victim usually occurs when the Victim/Witness Coordinator

screens the case following formal arraignment. Victims are sent a packet of paperwork that includes information on the victim's rights, an impact statement form, a restitution form, a victim response form, and when applicable, a Crime Victim Compensation application and/or an ARD opinion form. Coordinators are responsible for contacting victims with information on when to appear for a criminal trial. Disposition letters with sentencing information are sent to all crime victims. Additionally, coordinators provide information to victims regarding post sentence appeals filed by a defendant.

The Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification System (SAVIN) is available to anyone who wants to know when an inmate is released from a county or State prison. Registrations are anonymous and can be done on line or by phone. The web site to register is [www.vinelink.com](http://www.vinelink.com) or toll free at 1-866-847-1298.

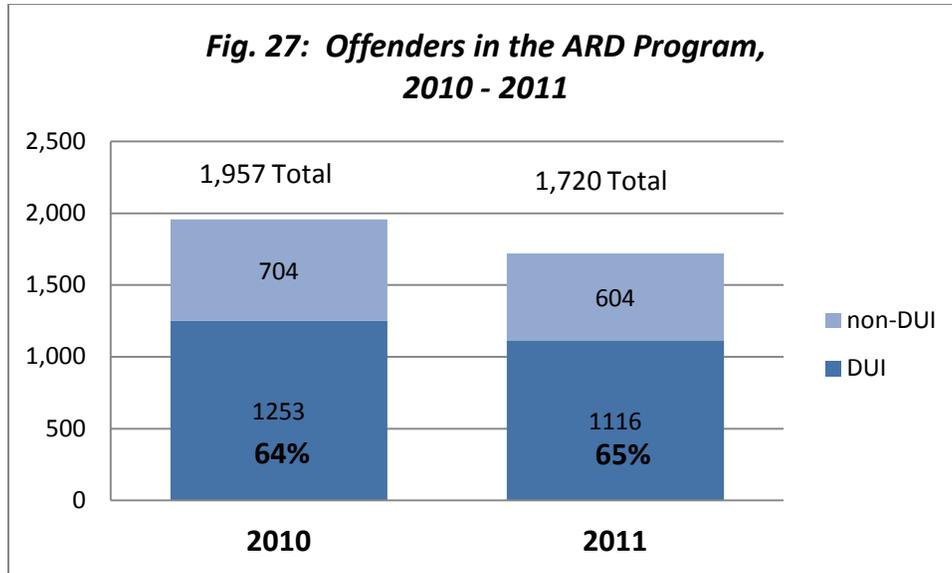
In 2011, the following was true of victims who were contacted by the District Attorney's Office:

- 16% of all victim cases are related to domestic violence.
- 52% percent of all assault victims are related to domestic violence.
- 23% of all sexual assault cases are related to domestic violence.
- 17% of all victims are the result of DUI or other vehicular crime.
- 36% of all victims are the result of misdemeanor crimes.
- 37% of all victims are the result of major crimes.
- 3% of all victims are the result of child abuse crimes.

### *Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD)*

Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) is a type of intermediate punishment provided for by the Pennsylvania Code. The primary purpose of ARD is the rehabilitation of the offender, with a secondary goal being the prompt disposition of charges, allowing for the elimination of costly and time-consuming trials and other court proceedings. Generally, those eligible for ARD are first time offenders with relatively minor charges that would benefit from treatment and rehabilitation over punishment [Chapter 3 PA Code]. If a person entering ARD successfully completes the program, their record is expunged.

The District Attorney has the responsibility for determining the cases recommended for entry into the ARD program, in effect operating as a "gatekeeper." In York County, the District Attorney has established an application based on a point system to determine eligibility for the program. Individuals with any of 23 serious charges are barred outright, and other offenders are permitted based on consideration of past offenses, endangerment or harm done to others, other pending charges, and the opinions of the victim(s), police officer, and prosecutor involved.



Source: York County District Attorney's Office

First time DUI offenders often accept ARD, when eligible. ARD is a potential disposition in many DUI cases, excluding those where the individual has one or more prior DUIs in the last ten years; where the DUI resulted in an accident that caused death or serious bodily injury to another; or where a minor under the age of 14 was present in the vehicle at the time of offense.

### Private Criminal Complaints

The District Attorney's Office is designated by the State Rules of Criminal Procedure as the office to which private criminal complaints are submitted, prior to consideration by a Magisterial District Justice. Private criminal complaints occur when a private citizen, rather than a police officer, wishes to file criminal charges against an individual.

Before a private criminal complaint is accepted, the complainant must verify they have reported the alleged crime to the police of local jurisdiction. Private criminal complaints are investigated by County Detectives, who verify facts, collect documentation, complete an investigative report, and submit the complaint to an Assistant District Attorney for review.

| <b>Table 29: Private Criminal Complaints, 2010 - 2011</b> |             |             |                                 |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
|   | <b>2010</b> | <b>2011</b> | <b>% Change from Prior Year</b> |
| Number of complaints                                      | 121         | 137         | 13%                             |
| <b>Source: York County District Attorney's Office</b>     |             |             |                                 |

The assigned Assistant District Attorney decides whether the complaint is to be approved, denied, or referred to police for prosecution. Approved complaints proceed through the appropriate Magisterial District Justice's office and charges are

filed. Denied complaints were found to have insufficient evidence to substantiate the claim, and referred complaints are sent to the local police jurisdiction for further investigation.

Bad check complaints are a type of private criminal complaint. These complaints follow the same procedure as for other types of private criminal complaints, except that local police do not need to be notified prior to filing of the complaint. These complaints are often addressed through the Bad Check Restitution Program.

### **Bad Check Restitution Program**

Millions of dollars are lost every year by merchants as a result of bad checks, the costs of which are then passed on to consumers to offset losses, and result in increased taxes to cover the additional costs for law enforcement and prosecution. In an effort to combat this problem, the District Attorney's Office has established the Bad Check Restitution Program to assist local merchants with bad check losses. The primary goal of the program is to obtain full restitution for the victim without adding to the financial burden of the criminal justice system. In addition to paying restitution, first time bad check offenders are given the opportunity to avoid criminal prosecution by attending a mandatory intervention class.

Bad check reports are simple to file and follow-up action is prompt. Upon recovery, 100% of the face value of the check is returned to the victim. There is no minimum dollar restriction. Bad check offenders must complete an educational class at their own expense, and the program operates at no cost to the County or the taxpayers.

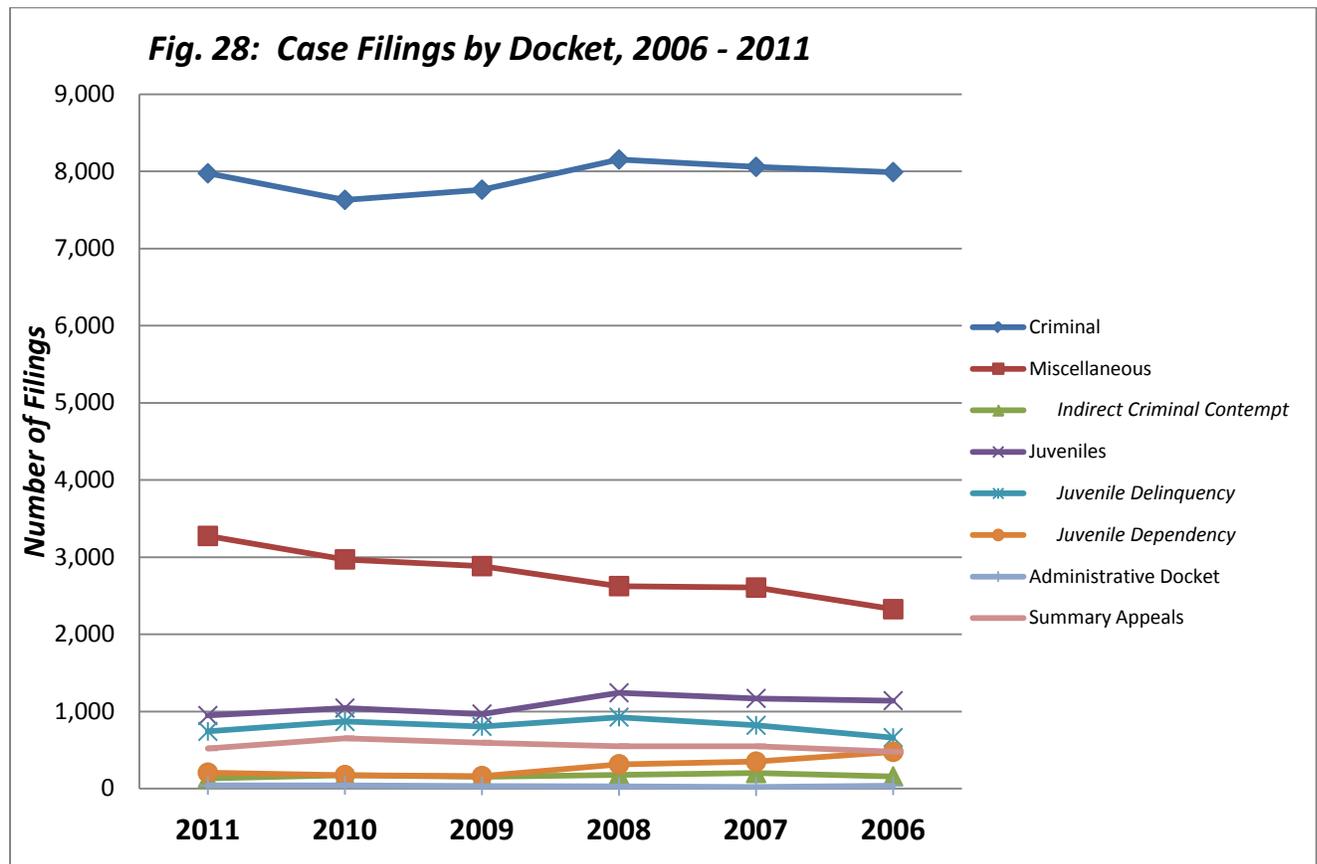
The successful operation of the District Attorney's Office reflects significantly on the financial bottom line for York County. Removing dangerous individuals from the streets contributes to a safer and robust community. Addressing non-violent offenders through alternative programs such as drug and DUI Courts or ARD not only saves the County cost of incarceration but also allows low-level offenders the opportunity to make amends while learning from their mistake. Pursuit of convicted persons for restitution and court costs insures the community is made whole and contributes to the success of other county departments, thereby reducing the need for taxes.

### **Clerk of Courts Office**

The York County Clerk of Courts office is responsible for all of the criminal court records for the York County Court of Common Pleas. The office maintains a record of the docketing/events associated with approximately 8,000 criminal cases per year (all available on-line), schedules events (trials, pre-trial conferences, current business) at the Court's direction, and collects approximately \$9 million in costs, fines, and restitution from criminal defendants each year.

In addition to being the record keeper of the Criminal Division of the York County Court of Common Pleas, documents accepted for filing include: criminal records, juvenile court records,

summary convictions, bonds filed by Tax Collectors and Constables, and financial statements of Townships and Boroughs.



Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts Annual Reports for 2006-2011

### Document Imaging

In 2006, the Clerk of Courts Office initiated the electronic capture of all documents filed that year using imaging software called Laserfiche. The Office also began the back-scanning of all court documents filed between 2000 and 2006, with the goal being a complete electronic record of all Criminal, Juvenile, Summary, Appeal, and Miscellaneous Docket files, a total of over 4 million documents. In 2007, this initiative continued, and the judiciary and over 400 County employees in court appointed/related departments were trained in accessing and using the Laserfiche software. In 2009, the back-scanning project was completed, making electronic case filings available from 2000 onward. A pilot program was expanded to allow external access to private attorneys and law firms, and also the 19 district courts and the York City Police Department. In 2010, the County was a finalist for the AIIM Carl E. Nelson Best Practice Award and was featured in an article in *ECM Connections* magazine. Six additional local police departments were able to receive Laserfiche training and become end users of the software in 2010 as well. The Clerk of Courts Office continues to introduce technological and organizational

improvements that enable faster and more efficient scanning and filing of court documents, and allow easier access to these filings.

### **Redaction Project**

In 2010, the Clerk of Courts Office was awarded a grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) to purchase and implement redaction software and to purchase additional software and hardware to allow for better electronic capture of documents. Redaction refers to the process of removing sensitive data or information from a document prior to its publication.

On September 15, 2009, the U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania announced that a Lancaster man was charged with conspiracy to commit identification fraud in connection with a scheme targeting DUI offenders in Lancaster and York Counties. Court files from the Clerk's Office were used to obtain the victim's social security number, driver's license number and other identifying information disclosed on documents in the file. Armed with this information fraudulent loans were obtained in the victims' names. Regrettably, the York County Clerk's office did not have the staff or time to make manual redactions as recommended by the U.S. Attorney's Office. Further budget constraints made the software unobtainable.

However, the 2010 PCCD grant has allowed the Clerk of Courts to address this problem. Purchases made during Year 1 of the PCCD grant have enabled the Clerk of Courts to process approximately 250,000 document images of the 2,000,000 images in need of redaction. The redaction process continues in addressing the backlog of existing documents and in all new documents as they are scanned.

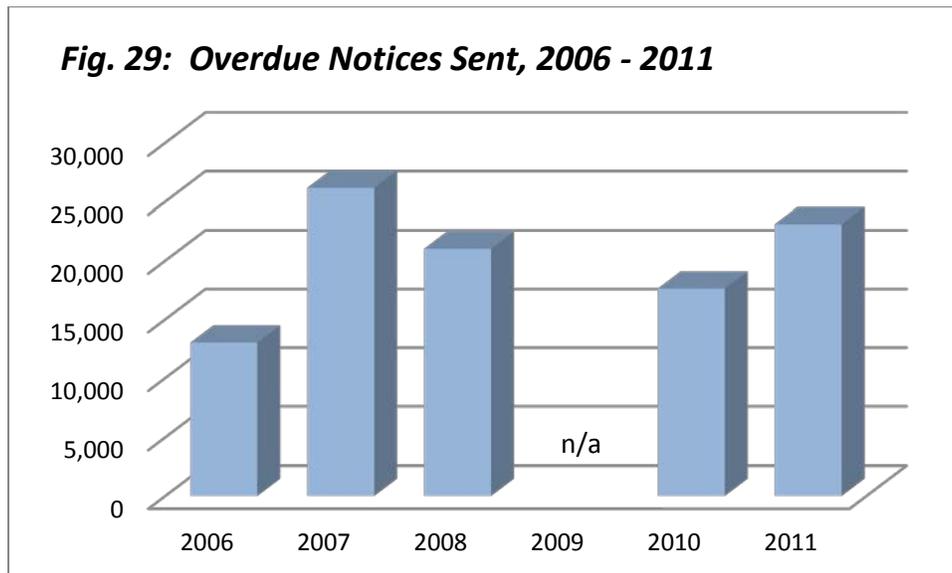
In addition, the PCCD grant allowed the County to purchase two additional classification licenses. These licenses automated the sorting of document types filed in the Clerk's office, speeding the image capture of over 730,000 documents to date.

The Clerk of Courts Office also faced several problems related to the office's scanning and storage capabilities. The Clerk of Courts provides digital access to all public court documents, and continuity of this service is extremely important to Judges, Attorneys, private individuals, and many others who work with or within the County Court System. With one set of servers housing and supporting access to all imaged documents, a building-specific incident or emergency has the potential to interrupt access to all public documents within the Clerk of Courts Office. The purchase of redundant servers alleviates this issue. The second problem is that existing scanners are aging beyond their useful lifetime, and a new scanning station is needed to process evidence-related documents. Increasing demands on storage capabilities has resulted in a need for servers and related hardware and software to expand image storage capacity.

Funds to address these issues have been awarded as part of Year 2 of the PCCD grant, with equipment to be purchased and brought on line in 2012. This imaging initiative ensures that files maintained by the Clerk's office are instantly available to the Courts, court appointed/related departments, police departments, private attorneys and the general public.

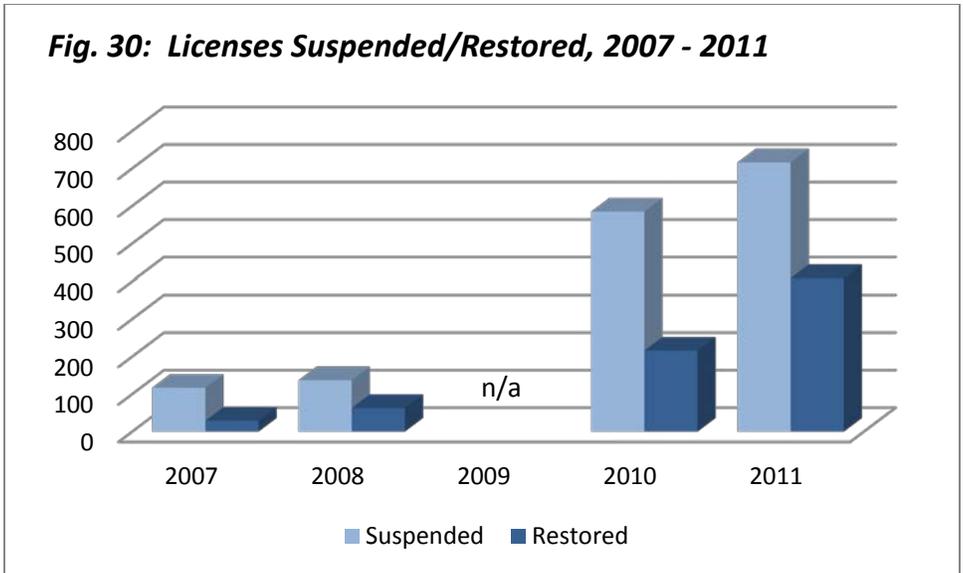
**Collection of Costs and Fees**

In 2003, the Costs & Fines Unit of the Clerk of Courts Office collected \$4.2 million. In 2010, this number had risen to \$9.3 million – a \$5 million increase that was achieved through several efforts to enforce the collection of costs and fines owed to the County. These efforts include overdue notices mailed to delinquent defendants, driver license suspensions for those delinquent on driver-related offenses/assessments, referral to third party collections agencies, and cost contempt hearings before the Court. The Clerk of Courts continues to collect between \$9.2 and \$9.3 million dollars annually in costs and fines.



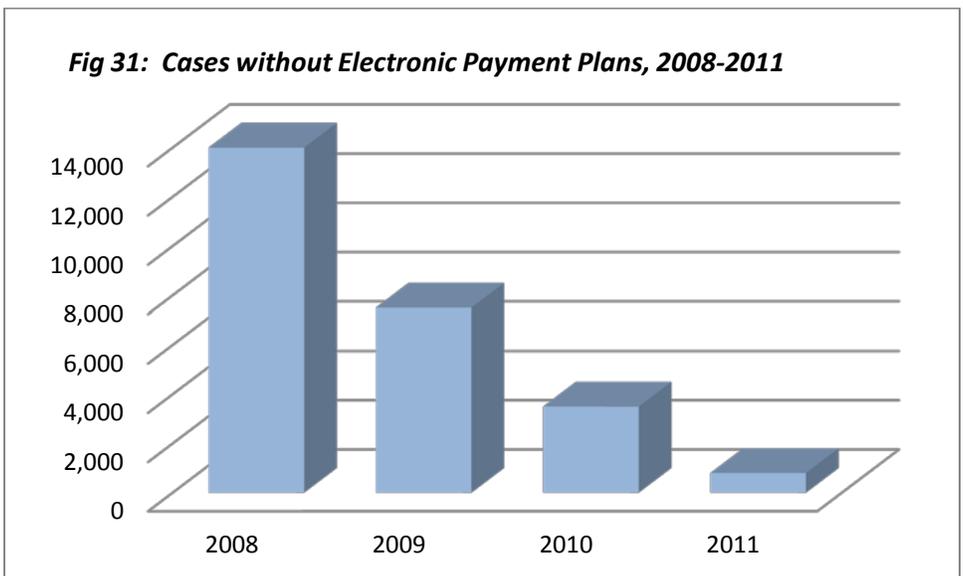
Source: York County Clerk of Courts Office

In 2006, more than 13,000 overdue notices were mailed to delinquent account holders. Past due collections efforts generated an additional \$300,000 in County costs revenue as of June 2006 over the prior year. Numbers of overdue notices sent since 2006 fluctuate, but it is not uncommon for over 20,000 notices to be mailed in a given year. In 2007, for the first time, drivers licenses were suspended for unpaid costs and fines related to driving offenses. Nearly 100 licenses were suspended. Since 2007, license suspensions have increased in usage and have continued to be an effective way to recover costs and fines. Data for 2009 overdue notices and license suspensions was not available at the time of report publication.



Source: York County Clerk of Courts Office

In 2008, emphasis was placed on the establishment of electronic payment plans, and approximately 21,000 payment plans were created. By April of 2008, over 14,000 cases remained without an electronic payment plan. However, by August of 2009, this number was reduced to about 7,500. The number of cases without electronic payment plans continued to decline, reaching 3,500 in 2010 and 800 in 2011 – most of which were cases still awaiting adjudication.



Source: York County Clerk of Courts Office

Delinquency in payment plans also dropped by just under 19% between 2008 and 2009. Starting in 2010, over 5,000 delinquent accounts were referred to a third party collections

vendor. In 2011, this number had risen to 8,000 payment plans being handled by the third party vendor.

### *Other Projects in the Clerk of Courts Office*

Other recent projects include:

- A joint effort between the Dependency Court, the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, York County Children, Youth, and Family Services, and Judge Musti-Cook seeks to correct dependency data within the Common Pleas Case Management System (CPCMS). From March to July of 2011, information on 237 cases was corrected.
- In 2011, over 2,000 individuals listed as overdue on their electronic payment plan were identified as being confined in prison. These records were updated, and it was found that 60% were no longer incarcerated. Measures were instituted to prevent incorrect confinement information going forward.
- In 2010, the Clerk of Courts worked with the Courts and other court-related departments to develop and implement Form Orders for the Criminal Division. Form Orders provide immediate service to all parties and eliminate the need for transcribed Orders and postage costs.
- In 2008, the AOPC's CPCMS automated Dependency tracking system was implemented in York County. The module improves Family and Dependency Court reporting to gain a better understanding of what happens with children and families involved with the Court. County-specific efforts include training completion, use of the CPCMS Dependency module, implementation of new statewide standard forms, and the addition of the "DP" docket type in the Laserfiche system.

### **Court Administration**

The purpose of the District Court Administrator is to reduce the burden of the administrative duties of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. The District Court Administrator is appointed by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to assist with all of the administrative responsibilities of the Courts. Duties include, but are not limited to, judicial and courtroom assignments, processing and disbursing paperwork for criminal, civil, and juvenile cases, and scheduling and coordinating the use of hearing rooms and conference rooms.

The Court Administration Office performs the Human Resources function for all Court Departments, and also handles fiscal operations, budgeting, jury management, Protection From Abuse orders, and coordination with Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), court reporters, and court interpreters, as well as liaison functions with the County, the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, and various groups, agencies and the general public. Court departments reporting directly to Court Administration include both Juvenile and Adult Probation, Domestic Relations, the Divorce Masters office and the 19 District Courts.

### *Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children (CASA)*

The mission of the York County Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program is to provide advocacy in court for abused and neglected children that will lead to placement in safe and permanent homes. In 1986, the Honorable Emanuel Cassimatis introduced the CASA concept to York County through the establishment of a task force to explore the possibility of a local CASA program. The first group of 22 CASA volunteers began training in the fall of 1987 and the first case was assigned in January of 1988. Initial funding from a variety of public and private sources allowed for the appointment of a full-time Program Director. By 1990, the York County Commissioners made the CASA program a line item in the County budget and a full-time Volunteer Coordinator was brought on board. Later, a full-time Community Liaison and part-time support staff were hired.

CASA volunteers are trained community members who are appointed by a judge to represent the best interests of abused and/or neglected children in court. Volunteers act as fact-finders and background researchers, make recommendations based on their findings, and monitor court orders to make sure that children and families receive the services they need.

CASA volunteers come from all lifestyles with a variety of professional, educational and cultural backgrounds. Aside from their CASA volunteer work, 52% work full-time; others are retired, students, people who work from home, etc. A volunteer must be 21 years of age, have a desire to help children, and the dedication to stay involved for at least 18 months, but hopefully for the life of the case. It takes objectivity, communication and negotiation skills and the ability to work with a variety of people. No legal expertise is required. Most CASA volunteers work on one case at a time.

York County CASA currently boasts a hard-working, dedicated group of 55 volunteers who give generously of their time. York County CASA has a waiting list of abused and/or neglected children who are in need of advocates.

### *Interpreting Services*

The Court Administration Office provides interpreting services when necessary. Statistics on the number of requests for interpretation and number of interpreted events are available from April of 2011 onward.

**Table 30: Interpreting Statistics, 2011**

| 2011   | Requests     | Interpreted Events |
|--|--------------|--------------------|
| April  | 26           | 52                 |
| May  | 150          | 150                |
| June   | 135          | 135                |
| July   | 112          | 224                |
| August   | 89           | 178                |
| September  | 91           | 182                |
| October  | 111          | 222                |
| November   | 72           | 144                |
| December   | 82           | 164                |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>868</b>   | <b>1,736</b>       |
| Avg. per month   | 96           | 192                |
| <b>2011 Year Est.</b>                                  | <b>1,157</b> | <b>2,314</b>       |
| <b>Source: York County Court Administration Office</b> |              |                    |

Moving forward, more detailed statistical information will be tracked, including language type requested. This information is important in light of the changing demographics of York County, in particular the rapid growth of the Hispanic/Latino population.

### Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff is an elected County official and is an officer of the County Courts, both civil and criminal. The Sheriff or his/her deputies are responsible for serving subpoenas, orders and notices issued by the courts, serving various writs and processes, and providing security during Court sessions. Deputies are responsible for transporting and securing prisoners to and from correctional facilities within the County and State, as well as assisting with extraditions of prisoners (fugitives) apprehended out of State. Deputies also transport mental patients and juvenile offenders.

The Sheriff has the primary duty of keeping the peace and quelling riots and disturbances. He/she may make arrests, conduct searches of premises, seize certain property if used illegally, remove certain nuisances, and issue firearms permits. Execution of various judgments of the courts is another of his/her duties and, in this capacity, the Sheriff conducts sales of real estate and personal property involved in execution proceedings. The Sheriff is a member of the Prison Board and a member of the Board of Managers of the Youth Development Center.

**Table 31: Staffing of Divisions, 2011**

|   | Deputies | Lts/Sgts/Cpls | Administrative |
|---|----------|---------------|----------------|
| Booking                                   | 23       | 6             | 1              |
| Courts, Security, Transports, & Warrants  | 41       | 5             |                |
| Criminal Response Unit                    | 11       | 3             |                |
| Administration (which includes:)          | 12       | 6             | 10             |
| <i>Training &amp; Crime Prevention</i>    |          |               |                |
| <i>Civil Actions &amp; Pistol Permits</i> |          |               |                |
| <i>Administration</i>                     |          |               |                |

Source: York County Sheriff's Office

### Central Booking

The 24-hour operation of the Central Booking facility located in the Judicial Center is a primary responsibility of the Sheriff's Office, requiring a staff of two sergeants, four corporals, 23 deputies, and one administrator. Central Booking staff conduct intake procedures, property inventories, and process paperwork which includes taking fingerprints and photographs using LiveScan equipment. Arraignments for new charges, criminal and summary warrants, and PFA contempt incidents also occur in Central Booking, through the auspices of an on-call Magisterial District Justice.

Central Booking in York County is relatively new. It first became available in 2006, and has since provided police departments throughout the County with a conveniently located processing center. By using LiveScan technology, processing officers are able to quickly verify arrested individuals' past criminal history and capture physical characteristics unique to the arrestee. Automated fingerprinting, photo imaging, and videoconferencing capabilities have increased the effectiveness and productivity of the law enforcement community.

**10,220** bookings were processed through Central Booking in 2010.

Local police forces can use the County Central Booking facility for processing and arraignment of arrested individuals. However, some forces, particularly those whose jurisdictions lie at the southwestern and northern ends of the County, do not make use of Central Booking often. Over half of the 10,220 bookings in 2010 came from either York City or the Sheriff's Office. Misdemeanor and felony charges are LiveScanned, where a photograph and fingerprints are taken. In 2010, 8,786 LiveScans were performed.

Central Booking costs approximately \$450,000 annually to operate; however, most of these costs are recouped through increased costs and fines revenue and through reductions in Constable transportation costs. Prior to Central Booking, local police officers arrested and

processed individuals, and then constables transported arrested individuals to a Magisterial District Justice’s office for arraignment. With Central Booking, the arresting officer brings the individual to Central Booking and can immediately return to patrol duties. The York County Chiefs of Police Association estimated in 2006 that each person processed through Central Booking saves approximately two hours of an officer’s time.

Unsurprisingly, those jurisdictions closest to the Central Booking Facility made the most use of it. Nearly 50% of the bookings came from either York City or the Sheriff’s Office. Jurisdictions lying at the edges of the County, such as Hanover Borough and West Manheim, Penn, and Carroll Townships all used Central Booking considerably less than other jurisdictions.

**Table 32: Law Enforcement Use of Central Booking, 2010**

|                    | 2010 Bookings |       |
|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| York City          | 2,527         | 24.7% |
| Sheriff's Office   | 2,440         | 23.9% |
| West Manchester    | 866           | 8.5%  |
| Northern York      | 795           | 7.8%  |
| State Police       | 790           | 7.7%  |
| Probation          | 477           | 4.7%  |
| Springettsbury     | 416           | 4.1%  |
| York Area Reg'l    | 415           | 4.1%  |
| West York          | 378           | 3.7%  |
| Constables         | 195           | 1.9%  |
| Northeast Reg'l    | 158           | 1.5%  |
| Spring Garden      | 113           | 1.1%  |
| Newberry           | 105           | 1.0%  |
| Fairview           | 88            | 0.9%  |
| Southwestern Reg'l | 71            | 0.7%  |
| Stewartstown       | 71            | 0.7%  |
| Marshals           | 62            | 0.6%  |
| Hellam             | 55            | 0.5%  |
| Southern Reg'l     | 44            | 0.4%  |
| Lower Windsor      | 28            | 0.3%  |
| Hanover            | 27            | 0.3%  |
| Wrightsville       | 25            | 0.2%  |
| Carroll            | 18            | 0.2%  |
| DA's Office        | 14            | 0.1%  |
| West Manheim       | 8             | 0.1%  |
| Penn               | 6             | 0.1%  |

**Table 32: Law Enforcement Use of Central Booking, 2010**

|   | 2010 Bookings |      |
|---|---------------|------|
| Manheim                                     | 5             | 0.0% |
| Game Commission                             | 1             | 0.0% |
| North Hopewell                              | 0             | 0.0% |
| AG's Office                                 | 0             | 0.0% |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>10,220</b> |      |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff's Office</b> |               |      |

### Warrants

Sheriff's Office staff serve bench warrants, domestic relations warrants, civil warrants, magistrate warrants, and probation detainers. Sheriff's Office staff in the Warrant division also conduct warrant sweeps, assist in U.S. Marshal details, assist local police, operate a K-9 tracking unit, and work with the Missing Child Task Force.

In 2010, the most common warrant served was for traffic-related offenses. Traffic offenses accounted for 38% of all warrants issued in 2010. Criminal warrants accounted for 18%, bench warrants for 10%, and probation detainers for 6%. Warrant service did not fluctuate greatly from month to month [refer to Table].

In 2010, a warrant surrender program called Operation Clean Slate was conducted. This program was a collaboration between the Sheriff's Office, The York County Council of Churches, County Adult Probation and Parole, the Pennsylvania State Police, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and the District Attorney's Office, and a number of local service providers and non-profit organizations. The event was held over two days in July of 2010 at the Bible Tabernacle Christian Center in York City and resulted in 586 individuals with 986 warrants participating. Participants were able to meet with representatives from Court offices to discuss issues prior to coming before a judge.

Twenty-four felony warrants, 87 misdemeanor warrants, and 735 summary warrants were cleared, including warrants for individuals who had long ago left the area but were convinced to return by family members to resolve the outstanding warrants



| <b>Table 33: Operation Clean Slate, 2010</b>             |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>586 persons turned themselves in on 986 warrants:</b> |           |
| Court of Common Pleas Warrants                           | 213       |
| District Magistrate Warrants                             | 771       |
| Court Costs attached to Warrants                         | \$463,282 |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff's Office</b>              |           |

**Table 34: Summary of Central Booking and Warrant Activity, 2010**

|              |               | TYPE OF WARRANT SERVED |              |              |              |                    |              |                       |                    |               |               |     |
|--------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|
|              | Bookings      | Non-Traffic            | Traffic      | Criminal     | Bench        | Domestic Relations | Court Commit | State Parole Detainer | Probation Detainer | Out of County | Total Served  |     |
| January      | 1,012         | 285                    | 600          | 250          | 163          | 32                 | 32           | 7                     | 99                 | 35            | 1,503         | 9%  |
| February     | 650           | 250                    | 595          | 225          | 143          | 11                 | 22           | 6                     | 60                 | 26            | 1,338         | 8%  |
| March        | 946           | 320                    | 650          | 320          | 144          | 14                 | 30           | 11                    | 112                | 46            | 1,647         | 10% |
| April        | 847           | 305                    | 675          | 310          | 143          | 16                 | 23           | 6                     | 97                 | 32            | 1,607         | 9%  |
| May          | 817           | 310                    | 635          | 300          | 156          | 16                 | 34           | 7                     | 89                 | 17            | 1,564         | 9%  |
| June         | 818           | 350                    | 620          | 308          | 137          | 14                 | 24           | 12                    | 94                 | 26            | 1,585         | 9%  |
| July         | 900           | 345                    | 602          | 310          | 125          | 16                 | 34           | 10                    | 87                 | 29            | 1,558         | 9%  |
| August       | 849           | 319                    | 600          | 285          | 175          | 18                 | 27           | 13                    | 85                 | 36            | 1,558         | 9%  |
| September    | 847           | 264                    | 345          | 221          | 153          | 22                 | 32           | 16                    | 80                 | 38            | 1,171         | 7%  |
| October      | 874           | 283                    | 433          | 235          | 164          | 27                 | 14           | 15                    | 100                | 28            | 1,299         | 8%  |
| November     | 822           | 226                    | 400          | 194          | 141          | 17                 | 28           | 10                    | 94                 | 27            | 1,137         | 7%  |
| December     | 838           | 306                    | 340          | 208          | 141          | 31                 | 41           | 16                    | 72                 | 22            | 1,177         | 7%  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>10,220</b> | <b>3,563</b>           | <b>6,495</b> | <b>3,166</b> | <b>1,785</b> | <b>234</b>         | <b>341</b>   | <b>129</b>            | <b>1,069</b>       | <b>362</b>    | <b>17,144</b> |     |
|              |               | 21%                    | 38%          | 18%          | 10%          | 1%                 | 2%           | 1%                    | 6%                 | 2%            |               |     |

Source: York County Sheriff's Office

| <b>Table 35: Warrant Unit Statistics, 2010</b> |             |
|--|-------------|
|  | <b>2010</b> |
| Court costs/fines associated with warrants     | \$1,322,846 |
| Sheriff's Office fees                          | \$92,169    |
| Requests for assistance                        | 58          |
| Warrants attempted                             | 3119        |
| Warrants served                                | 2696        |
| District Magistrate warrants served            | 1916        |
| Court of Common Pleas warrants served          | 780         |
| Persons arrested                               | 1417        |
| New criminal charges                           | 35          |
| <i>Special details:</i>                        |             |
| Search warrants/buy busts                      | 1           |
| Night Light                                    | 15          |
| Adult Drug Court sweep                         | 12          |
| Warrant details                                | 53          |
| Home checks                                    | 135         |
| Collateral contacts                            | 5           |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff's Office</b>    |             |

In 2010, over \$1.3 million in court costs and fines were associated with warrants served by the Sheriff's Office. Eight-six percent of warrants attempted were served. The majority of these warrants were issued by a Magisterial District Justice. In addition, the Sheriff's Office performed a number of search warrant/buy busts, details for Operation Night Light, sweeps for the Adult Drug Court, warrant details, home checks, and collateral contacts.

### Transports

Sheriff's Office staff transport individuals to and from county prisons, state institutions, juvenile facilities, and extraditions. These transports assist local police departments, children services, probation departments, the District Attorney's Office, and Mental Health. The numbers of transports is not the same as the number of individuals transported, because often more than one person is transported at a time.

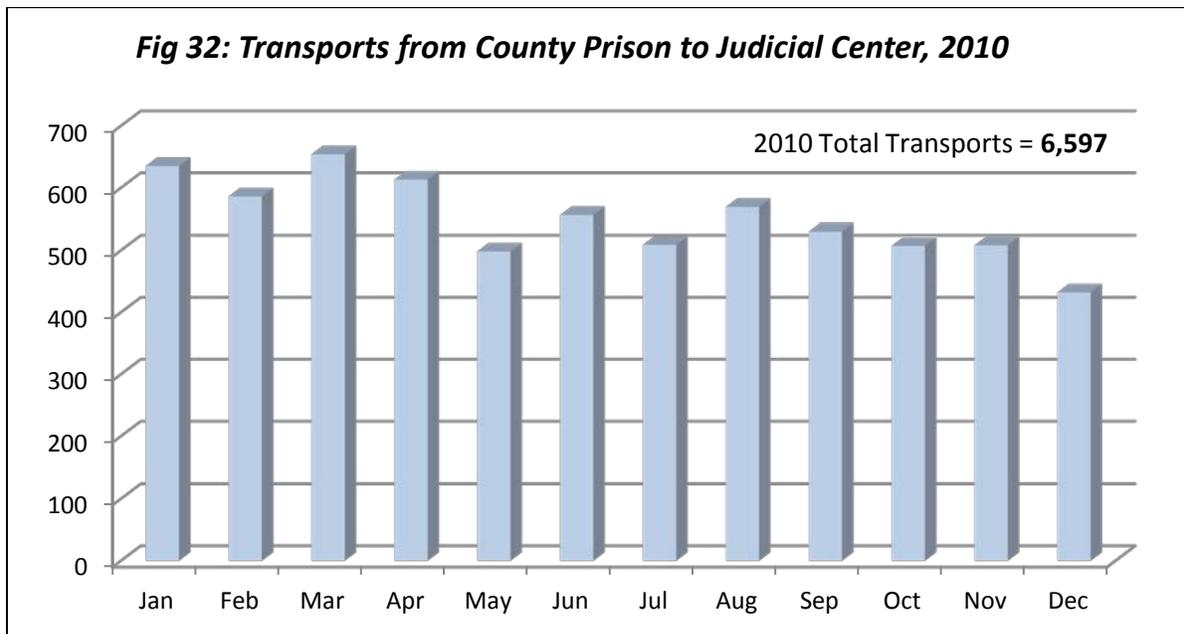
**Table 36: All Transports, 2010**

|                 | Transports    | % of Total | Daily Average |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| County Prison   | 6,597         | 37.3%      | 26.71         |
| Adult Probation | 505           | 2.9%       | 2.04          |
| Booking         | 9,976         | 56.3%      | 27.33         |
| Juvenile        | 628           | 3.5%       | 2.54          |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>17,706</b> |            | <b>48.51</b>  |

Source: York County Sheriff's Office

Over half of the transports conducted involved Central Booking. The majority of the remaining transports involved moving prisoners to and from County Prison. Transports represent one of the largest commitments of man-hours and costs to the Sheriff's Department.

*In 2010, the total cost of prisoner transports to the Sheriff's Office was \$516,032.*



Source: York County Sheriff's Office

**Table 37: Cost of Transports for Adults and Juveniles, 2010**

|                    | <i>To &amp; From Institutions</i> |                  |                 |                 | <i>Local Court Transports</i> |                  |                 |                |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                    | <b>Adult</b>                      |                  | <b>Juvenile</b> |                 | <b>Adult</b>                  |                  | <b>Juvenile</b> |                |
|                    | <b>Number</b>                     | <b>Cost</b>      | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Cost</b>     | <b>Number</b>                 | <b>Cost</b>      | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Cost</b>    |
| Jan                | 97                                | \$23,157         | 2               | \$816           | 564                           | \$16,356         | 26              | \$754          |
| Feb                | 96                                | \$22,996         | 14              | \$2,791         | 513                           | \$14,877         | 22              | \$638          |
| Mar                | 118                               | \$31,123         | 16              | \$2,518         | 567                           | \$16,443         | 33              | \$957          |
| Apr                | 106                               | \$25,845         | 17              | \$2,612         | 521                           | \$15,109         | 44              | \$1,276        |
| May                | 72                                | \$19,906         | 15              | \$2,077         | 407                           | \$11,803         | 29              | \$841          |
| Jun                | 94                                | \$20,589         | 46              | \$6,014         | 456                           | \$13,224         | 32              | \$928          |
| Jul                | 105                               | \$27,293         | 15              | \$2,675         | 463                           | \$13,427         | 29              | \$841          |
| Aug                | 118                               | \$32,561         | 7               | \$1,573         | 465                           | \$13,485         | 18              | \$522          |
| Sep                | 99                                | \$27,735         | 20              | \$3,075         | 392                           | \$11,368         | 19              | \$551          |
| Oct                | 94                                | \$21,607         | 13              | \$3,169         | 402                           | \$11,658         | 29              | \$841          |
| Nov                | 88                                | \$24,835         | 36              | \$4,723         | 430                           | \$12,470         | 22              | \$638          |
| Dec                | 98                                | \$25,636         | 53              | \$9,751         | 392                           | \$11,368         | 20              | \$580          |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>1,185</b>                      | <b>\$303,284</b> | <b>254</b>      | <b>\$41,793</b> | <b>5,572</b>                  | <b>\$161,588</b> | <b>323</b>      | <b>\$9,367</b> |
|                    | \$345,077                         |                  |                 |                 | \$170,955                     |                  |                 |                |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>\$516,032</b>                  |                  |                 |                 |                               |                  |                 |                |

Source: York County Sheriff's Office

**Courts & Facility Security**

Sheriff's Office staff provide security checks at the entrances to the County's Judicial Center, Administrative Center, and Government Center. Staff also provide security to 12 courtrooms, 4 hearing rooms, and at civil and criminal trials, juvenile hearings, and pre-trial conferences.

| <b>Table 38: Entry Point Screening, 2010</b> |                |
|--|----------------|
|  | <b>2010</b>    |
| Judicial Center                              | 586,638        |
| Administrative Center                        | 82,178         |
| Government Building                          | 74,131         |
| <b>Total building entrances</b>              | <b>744,957</b> |

Source: York County Sheriff's Office

Deputies working in courtrooms within the Judicial Center took a total of 301 individuals into custody because they had outstanding warrants or were remanded to jail by the Judge.

Deputies on the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> floors of the Judicial Center screened an additional 2, 282 individuals seeking to conduct business in the secured areas where Judges' chambers are located.

### *Criminal Response Unit*

The primary mission of the Criminal Response Unit (CRU) is to deter and reduce criminal activity in York County. The CRU works in support of York County Police Agencies, with specially trained Deputy Sheriff's. The CRU also focuses upon decreasing recidivism rates in York County by providing services directed towards rehabilitation of offenders.

The Criminal Response Unit meets regularly with local police departments, community leaders, community organizations, and citizens to address areas of concern in our community with regards to criminal activity and blight.

The Criminal Response Unit operates with flexibility in scheduling to allow for law enforcement presence where criminal activity requires it. Saturation patrol methods include foot, bicycle, and motor vehicle patrols. The Criminal Response Unit also operates a prison inmate work crew, which works to clean litter, removing spray paint from buildings, and other related tasks. This specialized unit was proposed by York County Commissioner Steve Chronister.

The CRU has deputies trained to perform the following assignments and these services may be requested:

- Saturation patrols in areas where drug/criminal activity is present
- Bicycle patrol details
- Prisoner transport details
- Patrols combining foot, bicycle, and motor vehicle
- Additional patrols in areas where burglaries, thefts, or vandalism are frequent
- Construction site details to prevent thefts or vandalism
- Additional manpower at special events such as carnivals, VIP functions, etc.
- Additional manpower to assist with day-to-day operations of the police department, if the need were to arise as a result of emergency or exigent circumstances
- work crews for litter pick up, trash removal, painting, etc.
- Special probation (adult and juvenile) enforcement along with warrant details.
- Curfew and Truancy details

Over the last two years, these services were requested and provided as described in the following table:

| <b>Table 39: Crime Prevention Statistics, 2010</b> |               |
|--|---------------|
|  | <b>2010</b>   |
| Regular hours                                      | 2,390         |
| Overtime hours                                     | 629           |
| <b>Patrols</b>                                     |               |
|  | <b>2</b>      |
| Police assistances                                 | 8             |
| Arrests  | 2             |
| Traffic citations                                  |               |
| Civil process served                               | 3             |
| Other assistance                                   |               |
| Bench warrants                                     | 1             |
| DJ warrants  |               |
| Medical assistance                                 | 8             |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>22</b>     |
| <i>Crime prevention details:</i>                   |               |
| Adult  | 35            |
| Youth  | 303           |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>338</b>    |
| <i>Attendance at crime prevention programs</i>     |               |
| Adult  | 4,539         |
| Youth  | 6,858         |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>11,397</b> |
| <i>Television shows completed</i>                  |               |
| Safe York  | 11            |
| Wanted   | 5             |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>16</b>     |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff's Office</b>        |               |

Over 11,000 youth and adults attended crime prevention programs sponsored by the Sheriff's Office, and a total of 16 television shows were produced and aired on local access cable television channels.

**Table 40: Criminal Response Unit - Man Hours by Municipality, 2010**

|   | 2010          |
|---|---------------|
| Delta Boro                                  | 32            |
| Dover Twp                                   | 2             |
| Fairview Twp                                | 9             |
| Hanover Boro                                | 17            |
| Jefferson Boro                              | 7             |
| Lower Windsor Twp                           | 6             |
| Manchester Boro                             | 4             |
| Newberry Twp                                | 18            |
| Penn Twp                                    | 2             |
| Red Lion Boro                               | 12            |
| Shrewsbury Boro                             | 1             |
| Shrewsbury Twp                              | 7             |
| Springettsbury Twp                          | 104           |
| Spring Garden Twp                           | 80            |
| Spring Grove Boro                           | 10            |
| West Manchester Twp                         | 266           |
| West York Boro                              | 240           |
| Windsor Twp                                 | 120           |
| Yoe Boro                                    | 48            |
| York City                                   | 21,696        |
| Yorkana Boro                                | 1             |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>22,682</b> |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff's Office</b> |               |

In total, the CRU provided 22,682 man hours of service, equivalent to 11 full time positions, to the County and 21 of its municipalities.

Over 95% of CRU man hours provided were involved with tasks and projects in York City. West Manchester Township and West York Borough each had over 200 man hours from CRU.

The Criminal Response Unit also provides work crews upon request. Work crews use inmates from the York County Prison to clean up roads, clear brush, paint public areas, and address other needs of the community. These services are provided free of charge, upon request, to any government agency or any nonprofit organization who provides a service to the citizens of York County. Any municipality in York County can request an inmate work crew to assist in a project or need for their community.

From December 2008, when the program began, until February 2010, 8,843 hours of labor were provided by the inmates to the community. During that time, they collected 1,777 bags of trash and 346 truckloads of large items and rubbish.

The Sheriff's Office is responsible for considering applications for licenses to carry firearms. In 2010, 5,388 permits were issued, with about half being new licenses and half being new applications. Forty-six Class 3 licenses and 32 licenses to sell were issued. Firearms licenses can be revoked by the Sheriff if an individual is arrested or is the subject of a Protection From Abuse (PFA) order, as well as for other reasons. In 2010, 62 licenses were revoked.

| <b>Table 41: License to Carry Firearms Permits &amp; Other Activities, 2010</b> |             |
|---|-------------|
|   | <b>2010</b> |
| Permits issued  | 5,388       |
| Renewals received   | 2,734       |
| New applications  | 2,691       |
| Class 3 licenses  | 46          |
| Licenses to sell  | 32          |
| Revocations   | 62          |
| <i>Other activities</i>   |             |
| Fingerprints taken  | 431         |
| Civil   | 720         |
| Welfare checks  | 5,029       |
| Involuntary commitments   | 945         |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff's Office</b>                                     |             |

| <b>Table 42: Traffic Citations Issued, 2010</b> |             |
|---|-------------|
|   | <b>2010</b> |
| <b>Citations for:</b>                           |             |
| Obedience to Traffic Control Devices            | 109         |
| Traffic Control Signal                          | 100         |
| Stop Signs and Yield Signs                      | 43          |
| Suspended/Revoked Licenses                      | 79          |
| Other   | 180         |
| <b>Warnings for:</b>                            |             |
| Obedience to Traffic Control Devices            | 72          |
| Traffic Control Signal                          | 70          |
| Stop Signs and Yield Signs                      | 43          |
| Suspended/Revoked Licenses                      | 1           |
| Other   | 46          |
| Faulty Equipment                                | 73          |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff's Office</b>     |             |

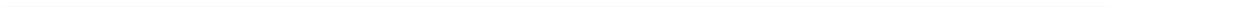
Citing traffic infractions are not a primary activity of the Sheriff's Office; however, citations are issued when violations are observed. In 2010, 856 citations and warnings were issued. Sheriff's Office staff also participated in a number of incidents that are, by nature, not reported to the FBI's UCR system. These activities include responding to medical emergencies, assisting other law enforcement agencies, and a variety of other tasks.

| <b>Table 43: Non-UCR Reportable Incidents, 2010</b> |             |
|---|-------------|
|   | <b>2010</b> |
| <i>Five most common incidents:</i>                  |             |
| Assistance to another agency                        | 58          |
| Police information                                  | 45          |
| Medical emergencies                                 | 31          |
| Found property                                      | 22          |
| Assistance to another agency - K9                   | 16          |
| Other Incidents                                     | 85          |
| <b>Total Incidents</b>                              | <b>257</b>  |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff's Office</b>         |             |

In addition to the support the Sheriff’s Office provides to the County’s criminal justice system, the Sheriff’s Office is also responsible for a number of activities that fall under its Civil Division. These activities include serving documents related to civil actions, domestic relations orders, indirect criminal contempt orders, personal property actions, protection from abuse orders, real estate sales, and subpoenas.

| <b>Table 44: Civil Division Service Requests, 2010</b> |             |
|--|-------------|
|  | <b>2010</b> |
| <i>Civil Action</i>                                    |             |
| Local Civil Writ                                       | 9,450       |
| Foreign Civil Writ                                     | 908         |
| Other  | 2           |
| Tax Notice   | 819         |
| <i>Domestic Relations</i>                              |             |
| DRO  | 450         |
| <i>Indirect Criminal Contempt</i>                      |             |
| Local ICC  | 170         |
| Foreign ICC  | 4           |
| <i>Personal Property</i>                               |             |
| Local Garnishment                                      | 948         |
| Foreign Garnishment                                    | 4           |
| Local Levy   | 870         |
| Foreign Levy   | 1           |
| Other  | 3           |
| Possession   | 276         |
| Property Claim   | 15          |
| Seizure  | 3           |
| <i>Protection from Abuse</i>                           |             |
| Other  | 1           |
| Local PFA  | 813         |
| Foreign PFA  | 147         |
| <i>Real Estate Sale</i>                                |             |
| Other  | 6           |
| Posting - Sale Bill                                    | 1,455       |
| Sale Notice  | 2,328       |
| <i>Subpoena</i>  |             |
| Subpoena   | 3,377       |
| <b>Source: York County Sheriff’s Office</b>            |             |

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# Intermediate Punishment & Corrections

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## Adult Probation & Parole

### *Probation and Parole Services*

The York County Adult Probation Department offers a wide range of services and programs to offenders and carries out many important correctional functions of the County’s criminal justice system.

#### **Supervision**

The primary function of Adult Probation and Parole is to provide supervision, counseling, and casework to adult offenders placed on probation and parole by the Court of Common Pleas. Casework is often tailored to the specific circumstances of an offender, their offense, or their court disposition.

| <b><i>Table 45: Use of Specialized Caseloads/Units</i></b>       |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <i>Type of casework provided:</i>                                | <i>Specialized caseworkers?</i> |
| Administrative cases   | yes                             |
| ARD cases  | no                              |
| Bail/bond cases  | yes                             |
| Magisterial District Judge cases                                 | yes                             |
| Domestic violence/PFA violations                                 | yes                             |
| House arrest with electronic monitoring                          | yes                             |
| House arrest without electronic monitoring                       | yes                             |
| Intensive supervision - drugs & alcohol                          | yes                             |
| Intensive supervision - general cases                            | yes                             |
| Intermediate punishment  | partial                         |
| Standard supervision - general cases                             | yes                             |
| Standard supervision - drugs & alcohol                           | no                              |
| Psychiatric/MHMR cases   | yes                             |
| Sex offender cases   | yes                             |
| Community service  | yes                             |
| County and inter-state transfer                                  | yes                             |
| <b>Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department</b> |                                 |

Probation staff is responsible for the completion of a number of investigative reports.

| <b>Table 46: Completion of Investigative Reports, 2010</b>       |               |                |
|--|---------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| Pre-Parole   | 1,855         | 49%            |
| Sentencing Guidelines  | 675           | 18%            |
| Pre-Sentence   | 674           | 18%            |
| Intermediate Punishment Assessments                              | 354           | 9%             |
| Court Reporting Network (CRN) Evaluations                        | 221           | 6%             |
| Criminal History Record Information                              | 22            | 1%             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,801</b>  |                |
| <b>Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department</b> |               |                |

**Pre-Trial Services**

Supervision and monitoring are provided to defendants on nominal or reduced bail while awaiting case disposition.

**Victim Services**

Victim services’ mission is to empower victims and ensure that they are active participants in the criminal justice system. With the help of Victim Services, victims provide impact statements and sentencing recommendations, and restitution is aggressively monitored. The Adult Probation Department conducts monthly Impact of Crime sessions for offenders who owe restitution. This program consists for four weekly two-hour sessions providing first time offenders awareness of the harm their crimes have caused.

**Victim Impact Panels**

This monthly one-session program targets offenders convicted of a drug/alcohol related offense and is a condition for all offenders placed on Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) for Driving Under the Influence (DUI). A panel comprised of three victims relates how crime has impacted their lives and the lives of their families. Two probation officers and a representative of the District Attorney’s Office moderate the program. About 1,200 offenders participate in the program yearly. Participation is also open to spouses of offenders.

**Community Service**

Offenders ordered to perform volunteer work in the community are placed in over 200 community agencies where their performance and completion of hours are monitored by a Department coordinator.

**Table 47: Community Service Hours Ordered & Completed, 2010**

|                 | ARD    | Intermediate Punishment | Parole | Probation | Total          | Percent              |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------|----------------------|
| Hours ordered   | 67,875 | 3,839                   | 33,580 | 15,356    | <b>120,650</b> | <b>28% completed</b> |
| Hours completed | 26,950 | 610                     | 4,263  | 2,091     | <b>33,914</b>  |                      |

Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department

**Domestic Violence Services**

The Domestic Violence unit is comprised of four probation officers who supervise male and female offenders convicted of a domestic violence-related offense where the victim is or was an intimate partner. Such offenses can include: aggravated assault, simple assault, terroristic threats, stalking, and harassment. Individuals who receive an Indirect Criminal Contempt (ICC) charge due to violating the terms of a Protection from Abuse (PFA) order are also supervised on this caseload. Offenders on this caseload are typically monitored intensely. Probation officers utilize a risk and needs scale as well as a Lethality tool to determine levels of supervision. Either the Court or the Probation Department may direct that batterer’s intervention programming be completed, such as the ADVANCE program through Lutheran Social Services, or the Adult Probation and Parole’s own Men in Recovery Program.

**Men in Recovery Program**

This program offers offenders convicted of a domestic violence related offense a batterer’s intervention course. Using the Duluth model, this 13 week program provides offenders with non-violent and non-sexist alternatives to domestic conflict resolution. Weekly two hour programs are offered as day or evening sessions.

**Sex Offender Services**

The Sex Offenders Unit was implemented in 1998 to address the treatment and supervision of offenders who are convicted of sex-related crimes. In managing this offender population, this unit consists of four probation officers using the “containment model” of supervision that is supported by the Sex Offenders Assessment Board (SOAB). Probation officers work in conjunction with treatment providers in an attempt to protect the community, reduce recidivism rates, and help the offender to recognize his or her offense cycle and work toward identifying more realistic beliefs and healthy behaviors. In addition to the standard conditions of probation/parole, sex offenders are required to meet with their probation officer once every one to two weeks and to attend an SOAB-approved sex offender counseling program. Megan’s Law offenders are required to register as directed by the Court.

**Day Reporting Center**

This program provides a sentencing alternative for drug or alcohol dependent Level 3 & 4 Sentencing Guideline offenders. These individuals would normally receive a long County prison sentence or a shorter State prison sentence. The six month program consists of daily reporting, curfews, voice tracking, drug screening, substance abuse treatment, employment counseling, and community service. Program capacity is 25 offenders.

**Better Choices for Better Lives (BCBL)**

This program was started in 2006 to respond to the sex trade problem. This program is strictly voluntary and is open to any individual involved in the sex industry, whether also involved in the criminal justice system or not. Three female probation officers facilitate the program, which is educational and focuses on sexuality, relationships, parenting, victimization, self-image, health issues, education, employment, and drug/alcohol addiction.

**Project Sister**

Adult Probation and Parole, along with the Sheriff’s Office, conducts sweeps of areas with a proliferation of prostitution. Literature for the BCBL program is handed out during these sweeps.

**ALPHA Program**

A unit of six adult probation officers supervises female offenders with a focus on gender-specific issues and resources.

*In 2010, 206 offenders, or 2%, were military veterans.*

**Operation Night Light**

This police and probation collaboration started in 2005, through a grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD). The County continued the program after grant funds were exhausted in March of 2008. With this program, flex time is used to enable the police or deputy sheriffs to accompany probation staff during contacts with high-risk offenders during non-traditional hours.

*Offenders & Supervision*

In 2010, 14% of offenders were sentenced on a felony charge; 81% on a misdemeanor charge, and five percent on other charges. Three quarters of the offenders assigned to Adult Probation and Parole in 2010 were males.

| <b>Table 48: Offense Grade, 2010</b> |                       |                         |              |                |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|
|                                      | <b>Male Offenders</b> | <b>Female Offenders</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| Felony                               | 923                   | 477                     | <b>1,400</b> | 14%            |
| Misdemeanor                          | 6,062                 | 2,197                   | <b>8,259</b> | 81%            |
| Other                                | 411                   | 119                     | <b>530</b>   | 5%             |
| <b>Total by Gender</b>               | <b>7,396</b>          | <b>2,793</b>            |              |                |
| Percent by Gender                    | 73%                   | 27%                     |              |                |
| <b>Total Offenses</b>                | <b>10,189</b>         |                         |              |                |

Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department

Statistically, Black or African American individuals are over-represented, comprising 17% of offenders, but only six percent of the overall population of the County. Whites and Hispanics or Latinos are under-represented.

**Table 49: Race/Origin of Offenders, 2010**

|                                  | Male Offenders | Female Offenders | Total        | Percent |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------|
| White                            | 5,760          | 2,115            | <b>7,875</b> | 77%     |
| Black or African American        | 1,247          | 482              | <b>1,729</b> | 17%     |
| Hispanic or Latino               | 255            | 138              | <b>393</b>   | 4%      |
| American Indian/Native           | 14             | 2                | <b>16</b>    | 0%      |
| Asian                            | 24             | 8                | <b>32</b>    | 0%      |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 2              | 1                | <b>3</b>     | 0%      |
| Two or More Races                | 65             | 25               | <b>90</b>    | 1%      |
| Not Known                        | 12             | 8                | <b>20</b>    | 0%      |
| Other                            | 17             | 14               | <b>31</b>    | 0%      |
| <b>Total by Gender</b>           | <b>7,396</b>   | <b>2,793</b>     |              |         |
| <b>Percent by Gender</b>         | 73%            | 27%              |              |         |
| <b>Total Offenders</b>           | <b>10,189</b>  |                  |              |         |

Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department

| <b>Table 50: Offenders by Type of Supervision, 2010</b>          |               |                 |                   |                 |   |  |                            |                |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|--|----------------------------|----------------|
|  | <i>Status</i> |                 |                   |                 |   |  |                            |                |
| <b>Supervision</b>   | <b>Active</b> | <b>Inactive</b> | <b>Absconders</b> | <b>Subtotal</b> | <b>Transferred Out<br/>via Inter-County</b> | <b>Transferred Out<br/>via Inter-State<br/>Compact</b> | <b>Total<br/>Offenders</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| Parole   | 2,717         | 246             | 42                | 3,005           | 580   | 55   | <b>3,640</b>               | 36%            |
| Probation  | 2,775         | 46              | 28                | 2,849           | 456   | 47   | <b>3,352</b>               | 33%            |
| Intermediate Punishment  | 1,048         | 60              | 3                 | 1,111           | 100   | 20   | <b>1,231</b>               | 12%            |
| ARD  | 1,799         | 6               | 0                 | 1,805           | 78  | 0  | <b>1,883</b>               | 18%            |
| Bail   | 83            | 0               | 0                 | 83              | 0   | 0  | <b>83</b>                  | 1%             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>8,422</b>  | <b>358</b>      | <b>73</b>         | <b>8,853</b>    | <b>1,214</b>                                | <b>122</b>   | <b>10,189</b>              |                |
| Percent  | 83%           | 4%              | 1%                | 87%             | 12%   | 1%   |                            |                |
| <b>Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department</b> |               |                 |                   |                 |   |  |                            |                |

Probation and parole represented about one-third each of the total supervision provided to offenders. The Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) program comprised another 18% of supervision, and other forms of intermediate punishment represented a further 12%. Supervised bail represents the smallest population receiving supervision, with 83 total offenders in 2010.

**Table 51: Type of Most Serious Offense, 2010**

|                          | Number        | Percent |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|
| DUI                      | 3,481         | 34%     |
| Property Offense         | 2,750         | 27%     |
| Drug Law Violation       | 1,646         | 16%     |
| Other Violent Offense    | 928           | 9%      |
| Other Nonviolent Offense | 770           | 8%      |
| Domestic Violence        | 362           | 4%      |
| Sexual Offense           | 252           | 2%      |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>10,189</b> |         |

Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department

In 2010, a full one-third of all individuals under supervision were there because of a DUI offense. Nearly 30% were being supervised for a property offense, and 16% had committed a drug law violation.

**Table 52: DUI Offenders Under Supervision, 2010**

|                         | Offenders    | Percent |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------|
| ARD                     | 1,140        | 26%     |
| Bail                    | 17           | <1%     |
| Intermediate Punishment | 579          | 13%     |
| Parole                  | 2,420        | 55%     |
| Probation               | 270          | 6%      |
| PWV                     | 0            | 0%      |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>4,426</b> |         |

Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department

Of the DUI offenders under supervision in 2010, a quarter were able to enter the Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) program. Over half were on probation related to a DUI offense, and 13% were being supervised for an intermediate punishment sentence other than ARD.

**Table 53: Frequency of Contacts, 2010**

|   | Number        | Percent |
|---|---------------|---------|
| Face to Face Contact                    |               |         |
| Daily                                   | 14            | 0%      |
| Weekly                                  | 212           | 2%      |
| Monthly                                 | 2,016         | 20%     |
| Every two months                        | 2,276         | 22%     |
| Every six months                        | 1,372         | 13%     |
| Mail or Phone Contact                   | 2,532         | 25%     |
| Inactive                                | 358           | 4%      |
| Absconders                              | 73            | 1%      |
| Out of County via Inter-County Transfer | 1,214         | 12%     |
| Out of County via Inter-State Compact   | 122           | 1%      |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>10,189</b> |         |

Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Dept.

A majority of offenders had monthly or less frequent interval of contact with Probation Officers. Intensive daily or weekly face to face meetings occurred with roughly two percent of the 10,189 offenders supervised in 2010.

**Table 54: Discharges from Supervision, 2010**

|                                 | Parole       | Probation    | Total        | Percent |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Successful Completion           | 1,180        | 2,141        | <b>3,321</b> | 68%     |
| Incarcerated - New Sentence     | 219          | 179          | <b>398</b>   | 8%      |
| Incarcerated - Current Sentence | 595          | 28           | <b>623</b>   | 13%     |
| Absconder                       | 156          | 135          | <b>290</b>   | 6%      |
| Jurisdiction transferred        | 0            | 0            | <b>0</b>     | 0%      |
| Death                           | 7            | 14           | <b>21</b>    | 0%      |
| Other Discharges                | 79           | 163          | <b>242</b>   | 5%      |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>2,236</b> | <b>2,660</b> | <b>4,895</b> |         |

Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department

In 2010, nearly 5,000 individuals were discharged from supervision. Of these, 68% completed the terms of their supervision. Eight percent were incarcerated on a new sentence while on probation/parole, and 13% were incarcerated on their current sentence.

**Table 55: Revocations, 2010**

|   | Intermediate Punishment | Parole       | Probation    | Total        | Percent |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Technical Violator  | 104                     | 1,371        | 623          | <b>2,098</b> | 71%     |
| Convicted Violator*                                       | 26                      | 456          | 382          | <b>864</b>   | 29%     |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>130</b>              | <b>1,827</b> | <b>1,005</b> | <b>2,962</b> |         |
| <i>* new criminal conviction</i>                          |                         |              |              |              |         |
| Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department |                         |              |              |              |         |

Nearly 3,000 violations occurred in 2010. Seventy-one percent of these were technical violations of the terms of the probation/parole conditions and 29% percent were individuals with a new criminal conviction.

**Table 56: Dispositions of Incarceration, 2010**

|   | Intermediate Punishment | Parole       | Probation  | Total        | Percent |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| Technical Violator  | 52                      | 1,112        | 380        | <b>1,544</b> | 64%     |
| Convicted Violator*                                       | 26                      | 456          | 382        | <b>864</b>   | 36%     |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>78</b>               | <b>1,568</b> | <b>762</b> | <b>2,408</b> |         |
| <i>* new criminal conviction</i>                          |                         |              |            |              |         |
| Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department |                         |              |            |              |         |

For those incarcerated due to a parole or probation violation, the vast majority were incarcerated in County Prison, as opposed to a State Correctional Institution.

**Table 57: Place of Confinement for Dispositions of Incarceration, 2010**

|   | Intermediate Punishment | Parole       | Probation  | Total        | Percent |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| County Prison   | 35                      | 1,568        | 719        | <b>2,322</b> | 96%     |
| State Sentence in County Prison                           | 10                      | 0            | 0          | <b>10</b>    | 0%      |
| State Correctional Institution                            | 33                      | 0            | 43         | <b>76</b>    | 3%      |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>78</b>               | <b>1,568</b> | <b>762</b> | <b>2,408</b> |         |
| Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department |                         |              |            |              |         |

**Staffing Statistics**

The Adult Probation and Parole Department had a staff of 96 individuals in 2010, 78 of which were full or part-time professional staff.

| <b>Table 58: Staffing, 2010</b>                                  |           |     |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Full or part-time professional staff                             | 78        | 81% |
| Full or part-time clerical/support staff                         | 18        | 19% |
| <b>Total staff</b>   | <b>96</b> |     |
| Turnover   | 5         | 5%  |
| <b>Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department</b> |           |     |

Ninety-five percent of staff members had obtained a Bachelor’s Degree, and the remaining five percent had achieved their Master’s Degree.

| <b>Table 59: Education Level of Professional Staff, 2010</b>     |           |     |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Master's Degree  | 4         | 5%  |
| Bachelor's Degree  | 74        | 95% |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>78</b> |     |
| <b>Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department</b> |           |     |

Fifty-nine staff members were involved in the supervision of cases, with caseloads range from 14 to 506 per officer.

**Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Project**

**YORK C.A.R.E.S. (County Adult Rehabilitation Evaluation System)**

The objective of the Key Performance Indicator project for York County is to enable the County to evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice programs through the identification of performance indicators that have measurable outcomes. The initial phase of the project in 2009/2010 focused on adult intermediate punishment programs administered by the York County Adult Probation and Parole Department.

The identified Key Performance Indicators help evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of alternative means of punishment of offenders who qualify for these programs versus punishment by traditional incarceration or strictly managed parole supervision.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency’s County Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing (CJPSIS) initiative partnered in this project to develop a methodology for business process management and program evaluation using a defined set of open-source business information software. This criminal justice KPI package is meant to be reusable in other areas of York County and transferable to other counties. In 2011, the CJAB named the

expansion of the KPI project as a strategic priority.

Three types of performance indicators that are useful for measurement of the results of programs like Intermediate Punishment are output indicators, outcome indicators, and efficiency indicators. Specific indicators chosen by Adult Probation and Parole were:

- Reduction in the number of days a probationer spends in prison, measured by the ratio of days in jail resulting from a probation violation to days in an intermediate punishment program.
- Reduction in the number of intermediate punishment probation violations resulting from new criminal activity, measured by the ration of probation violations resulting from new criminal activity to other probation violations.
- Increase in intermediate punishment supervisory contacts, measured by the number of contacts between probationer and probation officer.
- Decrease in violations per service, measured by the number of violations per intermediate punishment service provided.
- Increase in employee satisfaction with report generation and review process for the intermediate punishment program, measured by employee survey.
- Reduction in the daily population of probationers under the various categories of departmental supervision in York County Prison, measured by Prison population data.

These KPIs are available for administrative use as an Intermediate Punishment Dashboard. Additional reports are available as well, including daily inmate populations for intermediate punishment offenders, contact information, and case status.

The KPI project deployed in Adult Probation has not been extended to other agencies or departments due to funding issues, but the usefulness of the approach has been recognized.

## Adult Treatment Courts

### *The Specialty Court Approach*

Treatment courts, also known as specialty or problem-solving courts, are an increasingly important part of the criminal justice system across the nation. Treatment courts are focused on outcomes rather than punishment for the sake of punishment. Emphasized outcomes are decreasing incarceration to reduce total jail days expended, lowering recidivism rates and future victim costs, providing education and training opportunities to offenders to allow for better employment opportunities, breaking the cycle of anti-social and criminal behavior in

families, keeping families intact where possible, and returning productive and engaged citizens back into the community [Center for Rural Pennsylvania 2011].

| <b>Table 60: Growth of Treatment Courts in Pennsylvania, 2007-2009</b>                            |             |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | <b>2007</b> | <b>2008</b> | <b>2009</b> |
| <i>Domestic Violence</i>  | 4           | 3           | 3           |
| <i>DUI</i>  | 13          | 14          | 16          |
| <i>Drug</i>   | 16          | 19          | 20          |
| <i>Gun</i>  |             |             | 1           |
| <i>Job</i>  | 1           | 1           | 1           |
| <i>Mental Health</i>  | 5           | 11          | 16          |
| <i>Re-Entry</i>   | 3           | 4           | 3           |
| <i>Treatment</i>  | 3           | 3           | 4           |
| <i>Veterans</i>   |             |             | 1           |
| <i>Other</i>  | 4           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>49</b>   | <b>55</b>   | <b>65</b>   |
|   |             |             |             |
| <b>Counties with Specialty Courts:</b>  | <b>24</b>   | <b>26</b>   | <b>30</b>   |
| <b>Source: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania, "Specialty Courts in Rural Pennsylvania" report</b> |             |             |             |

Since 1997, when the first drug courts were established in Pennsylvania, the availability and focus of treatment courts has expanded enormously. Thirty counties now operate at least one specialty court. Established in 1997, York County’s Drug Treatment Court is one of the earliest treatment courts in Pennsylvania, giving the County’s program years of development and growth to build upon.

### *Treatment Courts in York County*

Within York County, in 2010, three adult treatment courts operated: Drug Treatment Court, Mental Health Court, and the DUI Court. Participation in a treatment court is a form of intermediate punishment where offenders are sentenced to participation in a treatment program instead of a jail term.

| <b>Table 61: Treatment Courts Graduation Statistics, 2010</b>    |                  |
|--|------------------|
|  | <b>2010</b>      |
| Graduates  | 63               |
| Total jail days saved  | 13,900           |
| Cost for treatment for graduates                                 | \$591, 847       |
| Comparable cost of jail time                                     | \$903,500        |
| <b>Total savings</b>   | <b>\$311,653</b> |
| <b>Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department</b> |                  |

In 2010, 63 individuals graduated from a treatment court. All graduates must have at least six months of clean time in order to graduate; however, 47 of the 63 had at least one year of clean time prior to graduation. Forty-seven of the 63 graduates were also employed at the time of graduation. For those who were not employed due to a disability, 15-20 hours of community service was required.

### *York County Drug Treatment Court*

The York County Drug Treatment Court was established in October of 1997 to address the high-risk recidivist non-violent drug offender. This Court has the capacity for 150 participants. The goal of this treatment court is to stop the cycle of drug abuse, reduce jail days and therefore prevent these offenders from re-entering the criminal justice system. This approach creates cost savings with the York County Prison, the Magisterial District Judges, Public Defender’s Office, District Attorney’s Office, the Judiciary, and the Adult Probation and Parole Department.

*The National Association of Drug Court Professionals, through their training arm, the National Drug Court Institute, chose York County’s program to be one of ten national Mentor Courts. Mentor Courts provide training and assistance to jurisdictions looking to implement best practices.*

As of December 31, 2010, the York County Drug Treatment Court Program had admitted 815 offenders, cleared 1,744 criminal cases from the Court of Common Pleas, and successfully graduated 309 clients. Most significantly, the program’s recidivism rate was only 22% since its inception.

In 2010, the York County Drug Court graduated 45 participants. The average cost of participating in the program is \$9,394.40, a number that when compared to the costs of incarceration, saved the County \$232,322 in jail costs.

### *York County Mental Health Court*

York County established an Adult Mental Health Treatment Court in May of 2005. The court has a capacity of 35 participants. Individuals with mental illness are at increased risk for contact with law enforcement due to increased risks for homelessness, lack of service availability in the community, and inability to access entitlements in a timely fashion. Peter Early, in his book *Crazy*, suggests prisons have become our new mental health hospitals. What has happened in York supports this claim. When services were in place, individuals with mental illness were less likely to be homeless and less likely to spend long periods of time incarcerated. National findings, such as the *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates* (September 2006), which found that 64% of incarcerated individuals nationwide had a mental health problem, supports the argument.

Since inception, 34 individuals have graduated from the Mental Health Court. Of those, only three individuals have recidivated or re-entered the criminal justice system, giving the program an 11% recidivism rate.

In April of 2010, the York County Mental Health Court Program participated in a national study by the National Center for State Courts. York County's program was one of four Courts selected in the country to participate in the creation of performance measures for Mental Health Courts.

In 2010, the program graduated ten clients. The participation of these ten saved a total of 1,262 days in jail, representing a cost savings of \$82,030. The average cost for the ten clients to participate in the treatment court was \$93,944, leaving a deficit between the cost of treatment and the comparative cost of incarceration. This deficit is offset by the hundreds of thousands of dollars saved by the other treatment court programs and the extremely low recidivism rate of the Mental Health Court program. Research shows that once individuals with mental illness come into contact with the criminal justice system, it is often the beginning of a revolving door in and out of jail. The low recidivism rate assures that most of these clients will not get caught in that revolving door, thereby providing additional social benefits to the individual and community, and additional cost savings to the County.

### *York County DUI Court*

York County is currently ranked fourth in the Commonwealth for number of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) offenses and has consistently ranked 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> since 2005. Those counties reporting higher numbers (Philadelphia, Allegheny, Montgomery, and Bucks) are densely populated urban areas, and actually have fairly low rates of DUI offenses compared to their total populations. York County, on the other hand, includes a diverse mix of urban, suburban, and rural areas. Of the 20 counties with the highest rate of DUI offenses, York ranks 13<sup>th</sup> and is by far the most populous of the group. Considering the size and population of the County, the instances of DUI offenses are very high.

Preliminary findings on the DUI Court pilot program are very promising. York County has implemented two pilot programs with 21 individuals for the DUI Court. Of these 21 individuals, only three have tested positive for alcohol while in the program, one opted out of the program, one committed a new DUI offense while in the program, and 13 graduated. Of the 13 graduates, one has incurred a new DUI offense, giving the program a seven percent recidivism rate. The remaining graduates have not violated the conditions of their sentence and continue to do well. Through the end of 2010, the pilot program saved the County \$232,375 in jail days. The calculation of jail time was estimated using the mandatory one to five year sentence for third offense/third tier DUI offenders.

York County’s DUI Court was formally established in May of 2010 with a capacity of 100 participants. In 2010, the program served 35 clients, with another 35 scheduled to enroll in 2011.

**Table 62: Treatment Court Summary Statistics**

|  | Inception | Capacity | Graduates by Year End 2010 | Recidivism Rate | Average Cost of Treatment |
|--|-----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Drug Court   | 1997      | 150      | 309                        | 22%             | \$9,394                   |
| Mental Health Court  | 2005      | 35       | 34                         | 11%             |                           |
| DUI Court (pilot)  | 2010      | 100      | 13                         | 7%              |                           |
| <b>Source: York County Adult Probation and Parole Department</b> |           |          |                            |                 |                           |

**The Future of the Treatment Courts**

With the increasing size of the Treatment Court programs, attention must be paid to match administrative capacity to program capacity. In response to this need, Judge Penny Blackwell, along with Janice Herrold with the Center for Community Engagement at York College, was engaged to guide a planning committee of community members with the purpose of involving the community in the future development of these much needed programs. The planning committee members included Judge Penny Blackwell, Judge Stephen Linebaugh, Attorney Barbara Sardella, Attorney Laurence Himes, Deputy Chief of Adult Probation April Billet-Barclay, Treatment Court Coordinator Michael Stough, and Director of the Health Choices Management Unit Michelle Hovis.

The committee members reviewed the *Defining Drug Courts: Ten Key Components* document prepared by the U.S. Department of Justice and determined that County’s programs are essentially in compliance with these components. One exception was identified, though. Key Component #10: forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness.

The York County Treatment Courts do not have an advisory board to assist with planning and to effectively tap into community resources to assist with funding of program expansion.

The planning committee felt that the establishment of a DUI Court Program Administrator and Community Development Coordinator would assist these programs in educating the community, facilitate program expansion, and access community resources not available to the Court system. The County was able to fund the position of Community Development Coordinator in 2011, and a grant has been approved that will allow the filling of a DUI Court Administrator position in early 2012.

## York County Prison

The United States has the highest document rate of incarceration in the world – nearly one percent of the population is in Federal, State, or County jail/prison [U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics]. Incarceration can mean many things to many people. At its most basic level, prison serves as punishment or retribution for crimes committed, and as a way to prevent the individual from committing more crimes, at least for the duration of their sentence. The term of incarceration is also often thought to be a general deterrent, convincing would-be criminals that committing the crime is not worth doing the time.

Many also believe that a prison's job is to rehabilitate its inmates, so that they return to society capable of leading a productive life through legal means. Rehabilitation offers a key to reducing recidivism, which is important because many studies have shown that criminal justice systems across the nation often get caught spending a disproportionate amount of resources on a relatively small group of repeat offenders as they cycle in and out of the system.

Typically, York County Prison is the facility which houses individuals who have been sentenced to serve two years or less. Persons convicted of crimes with longer sentences serve their time in one of Pennsylvania's State Correctional Institutions (SCIs). However, County Prison houses SCI inmates awaiting transfer, and also SCI inmates participating in the State Re-entry program.

In 2010, the Average Daily Population in County Prison was 2,316 inmates, about half a percent of the County's total population. The low count for the year was 2,173 inmates and the high count for the year was 2,426 inmates, both occurring in December of 2010.

| <b>Table 63: Prison Population Statistics, 2010</b> |              |
|---|--------------|
|   | <b>2010</b>  |
| <b>Average Daily Population</b>                     | <b>2,316</b> |
| Female Average                                      | 254          |
| Male Average  | 1,614        |
| <b>ICE Average Daily Population</b>                 | <b>796</b>   |
| Female ICE Average                                  | 30           |
| Male ICE Average                                    | 767          |
| <b>Source: York County Prison</b>                   |              |

By far the largest of number of commitments to the County Prison in 2010 was from individuals detained and held by federal or state authorities, the primary one being the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency. After that, individuals held for trial or further disposition were the largest proportion of commitments.

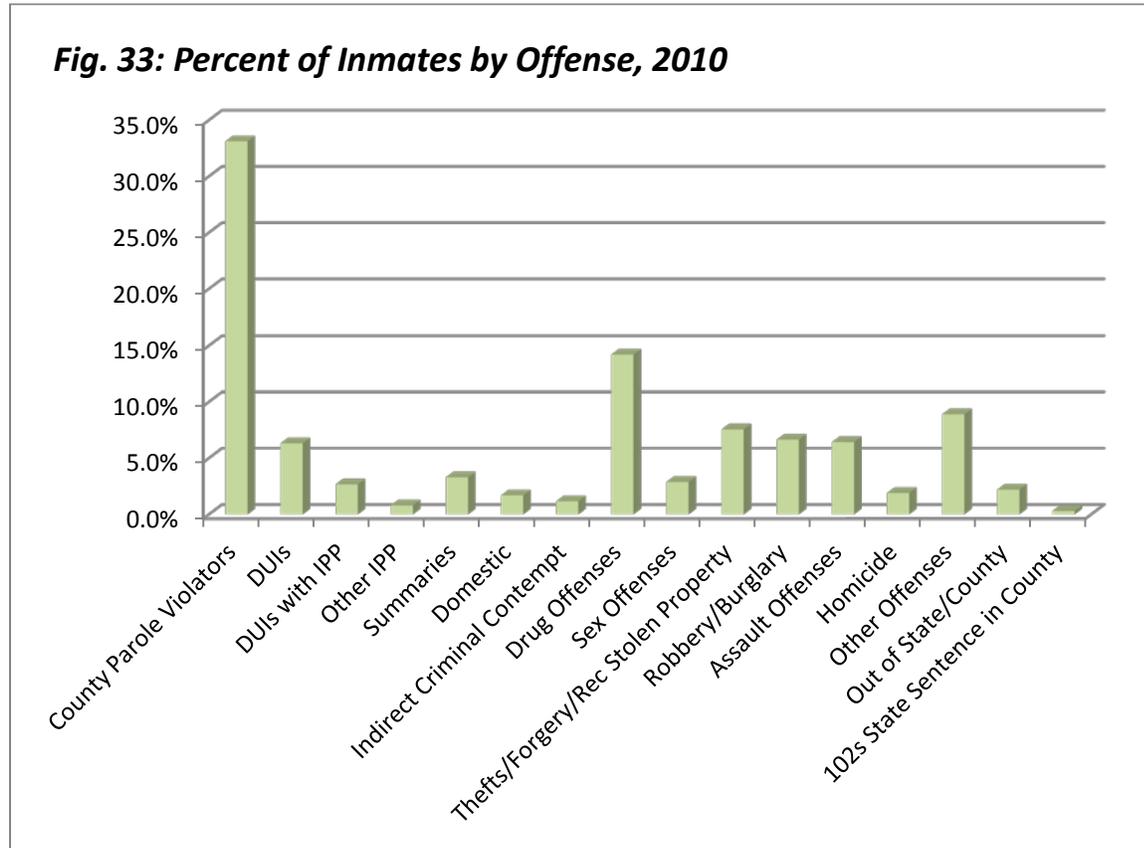
| <b>Table 64: Commitments to Prison, 2010</b> |               |
|--|---------------|
|  | <b>2010</b>   |
| Sentenced by Court of Record                 | 1,483         |
| Sentenced by Minor Judiciary                 | 166           |
| Held for Trial or Further Disposition        | 4,965         |
| Held for Federal or State Authorities        | 16,016        |
| Escapees Returned                            | 0             |
| Other  | 5             |
| State Parole Violators                       | 35            |
| Permanent Transfer                           | 45            |
| Temporary Transfer                           | 544           |
| County Parole Violator                       | 489           |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>23,748</b> |
| <b>Source: York County Prison</b>            |               |

Releases and discharges echo the pattern noted above. Most discharges were released by Federal or State authorities. Parolees were the next largest category of discharges, followed by those released by the holding authority.

| <b>Table 65: Releases and Discharges from Prison, 2010</b> |               |
|--|---------------|
|  | <b>2010</b>   |
| Death  | 1             |
| Expiration of Maximum Sentence                             | 791           |
| Discharged by Court Order                                  | 662           |
| Discharged by Minor Judiciary                              | 1             |
| Discharged by Payment of Fines & Costs                     | 322           |
| Discharged by State Board of Parole                        | 62            |
| Paroled by Court of Record                                 | 2,538         |
| Released by Bail   | 1,196         |
| Released by Holding Authority                              | 1,719         |
| Sentenced to Bureau of Corrections                         | 428           |
| Released by Federal or State Authorities                   | 15,831        |
| Escapees   | 0             |
| Permanent Transfer   | 181           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>23,913</b> |
| <b>Source: York County Prison</b>                          |               |

Almost 800 individuals were released after serving their sentence, while a further 662 were discharged through a court order.

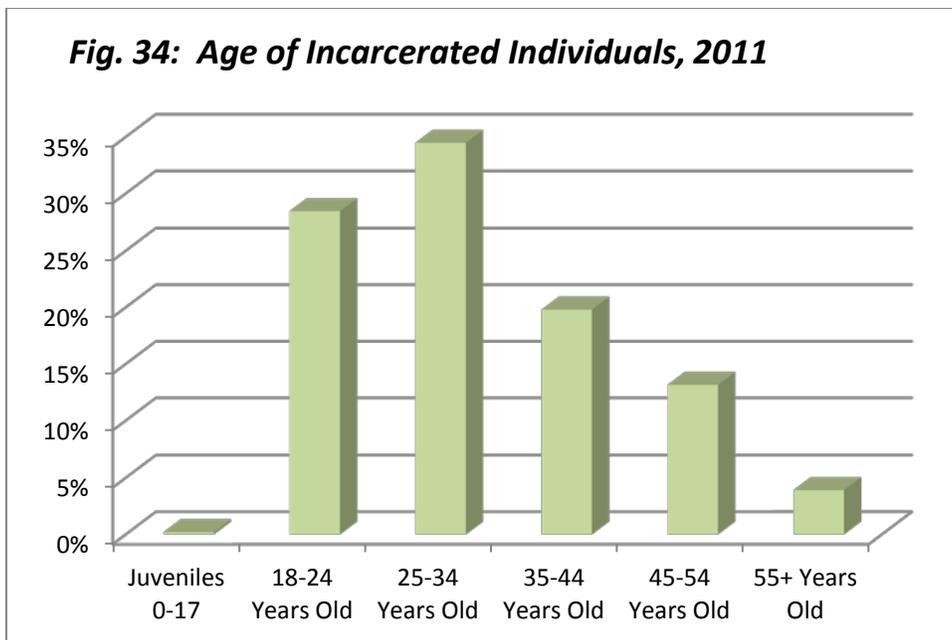
*Inmate Statistics*



Source: York County Prison

The most common reason for an inmate’s incarceration, by far, was a violation of County parole conditions. Almost one-third of the prisoners at any given time were parole violators. Drug offenses and theft, forgery, or receiving of stolen property were the next most common offenses.

**Fig. 34: Age of Incarcerated Individuals, 2011**



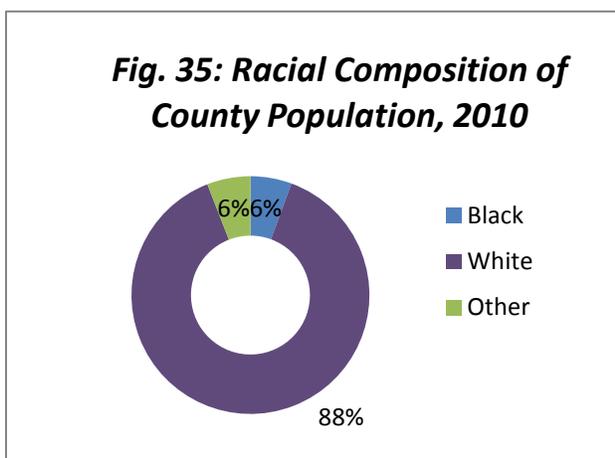
Source: York County Prison

Eighteen to 24 year olds and 25 to 34 year olds were the most frequently incarcerated age cohorts in County Prison.

In 2010 and 2011, at any given time, between 48 and 55 percent of the inmates in County Prison were not yet sentenced to a prison term.

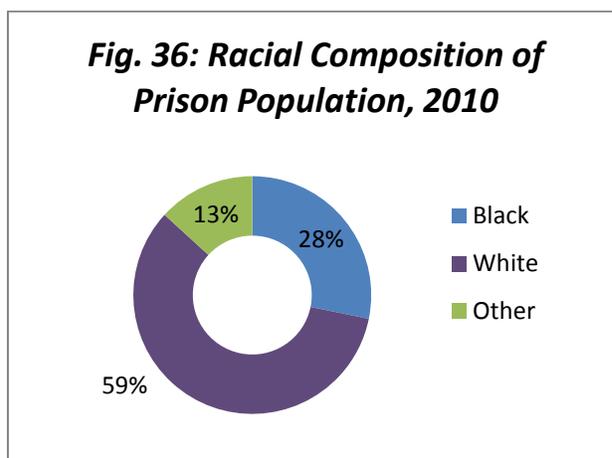
A comparison of the racial composition of prison inmates to the composition of the surrounding community shows trends similar to the rest of the nation. Minorities comprise a larger proportion of the prison population in York County than they do of the County population.

**Fig. 35: Racial Composition of County Population, 2010**

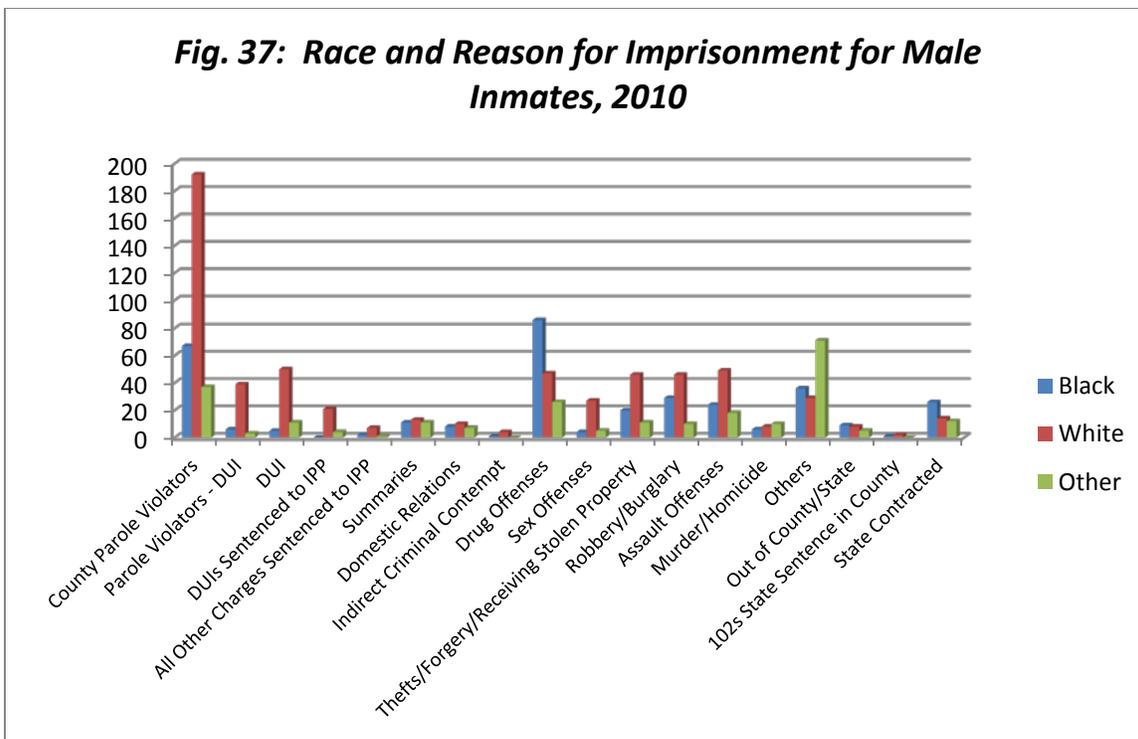


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Fig. 36: Racial Composition of Prison Population, 2010**



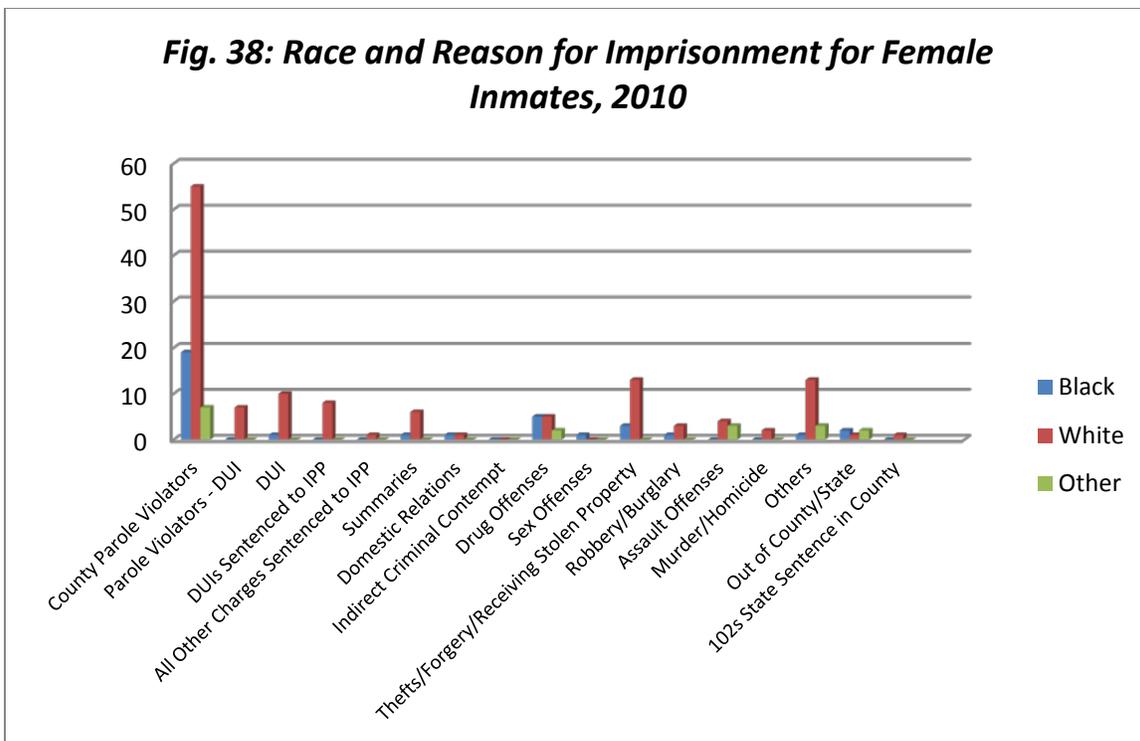
Source: York County Prison



Source: York County Prison

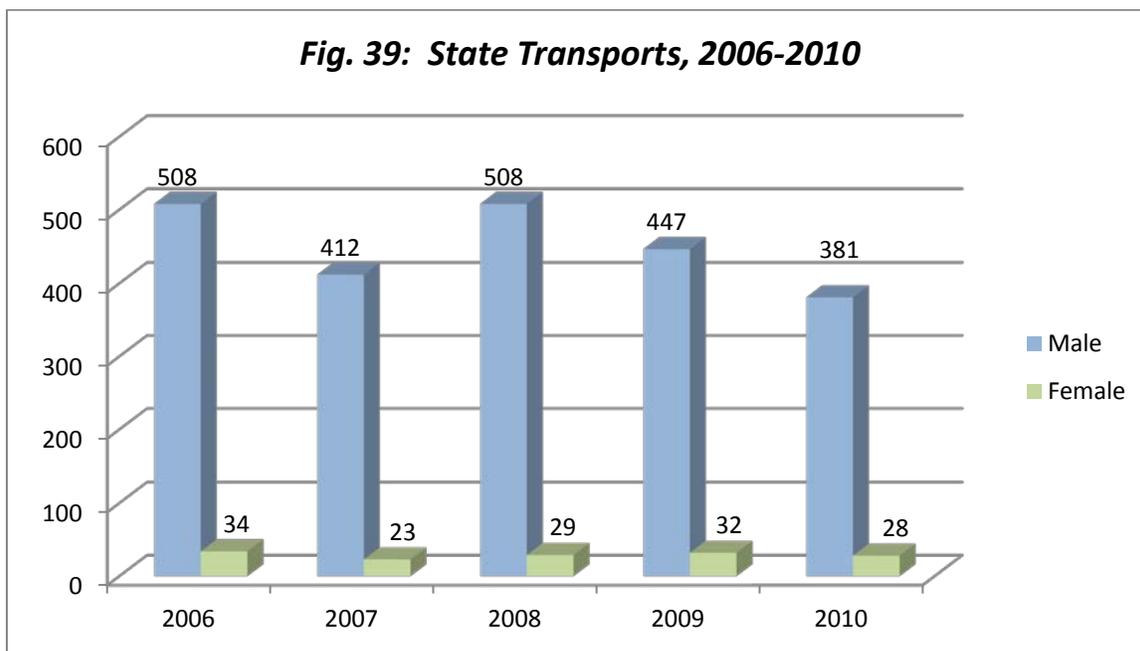
Reason for imprisonment does vary based on race. For example, black males are the segment of the population most likely to be imprisoned for drug offenses, while white males are by far the most common DUI offenders. Aside from parole violations, white females are most likely in prison for DUI-related charges. White females are also likely to be imprisoned on charges related to theft, forgery or receiving stolen property, while white and black females are imprisoned in nearly equal numbers for drug offenses.

**Fig. 38: Race and Reason for Imprisonment for Female Inmates, 2010**



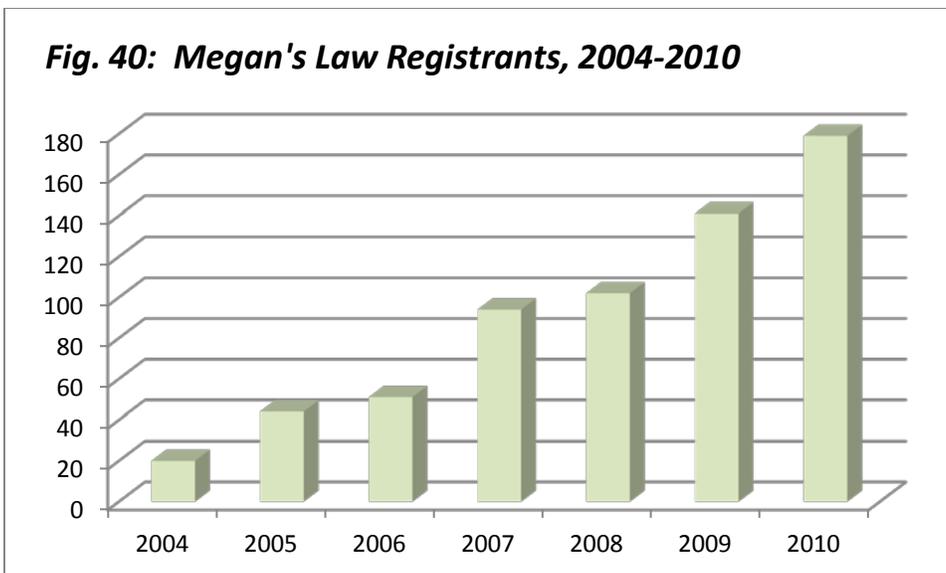
Source: York County Prison

**Fig. 39: State Transports, 2006-2010**



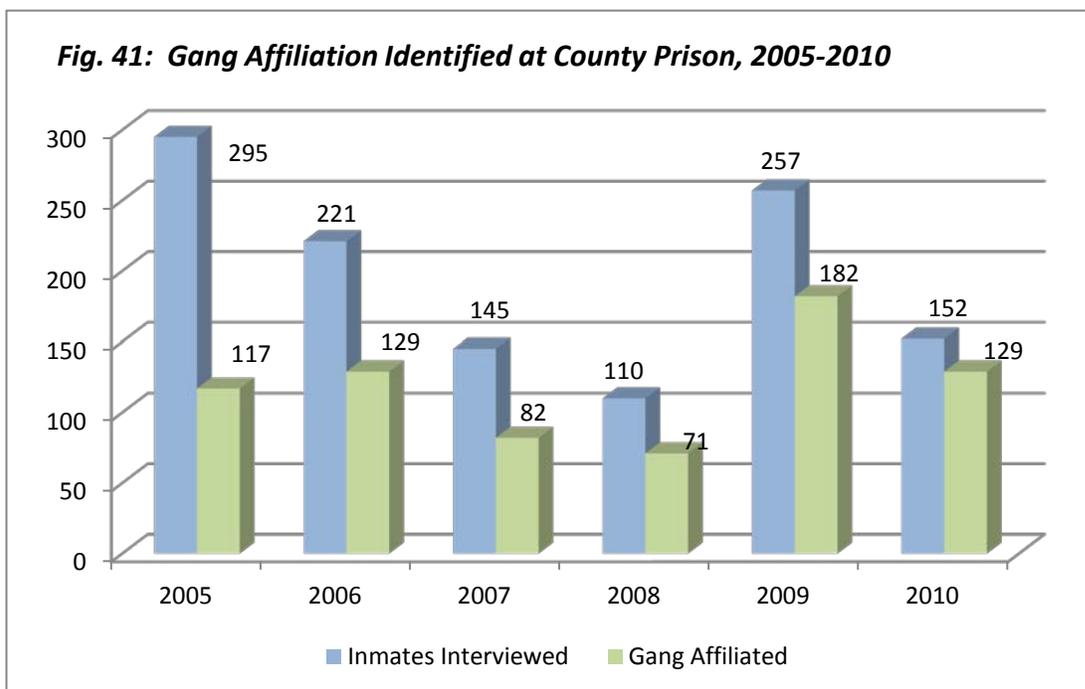
Source: York County Prison

State transports refer to instances when inmate in the County Prison is transferred to or from a State Correctional Institution. State transports fluctuated from 2006 to 2010, with the number of transports of males far outnumbering transports of females.



Source: York County Prison

The County Prison keeps statistics on the number of inmates who are required to register under PA Act 24 of 1995, generally known as “Megan’s Law.” The number of registrants incarcerated has steadily grown from 2004 to 2010. However, much of this growth is attributable to changes in the law that have required more individuals to register.



Source: York County Prison

Gang affiliation is tracked at the County Prison. When prisoners are admitted, they are asked for gang affiliation by counselors, and also admissions officers. If an inmate indicates affiliation

in either of these interviews, the inmate is interviewed further by Prison staff. Affiliation does not necessarily imply personal membership in a gang; it can also indicate that the inmate has friends or relatives involved in gangs. Additionally, Federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement detainees are included in these figures, meaning that neither the inmate nor the affiliation may be local.

### State Re-Entry Program

York County is a pilot county in a State Department of Corrections’ re-entry initiative. When imprisoned in a State Correctional Institution, an inmate is often held in a facility far from their home area and any support network, perhaps even in a different state. As a part of the State’s re-entry initiative, an inmate who will complete their sentence in the near future is returned to the County Prison where they lived prior to conviction. There, inmates have the opportunity through re-entry programming, including work release, to reintegrate into their home community prior to their release [Correctional NewsFRONT, 2011-No.1].

### Staffing Statistics

In 2011, the York County Prison employed a total of 452 people. Seventy-one percent were line staff, one percent were administrative staff, and six percent provided treatment.

| <b>Table 66: Distribution of Staff, 2011</b> |               |                |
|--|---------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| Administrative                               | 6             | 1%             |
| Captains                                     | 20            | 4%             |
| Lieutenants                                  | 10            | 2%             |
| Male Line Staff                              | 272           | 60%            |
| Female Line Staff                            | 51            | 11%            |
| Clerical                                     | 7             | 2%             |
| Records                                      | 8             | 2%             |
| Treatment                                    | 25            | 6%             |
| Kitchen/Cooks                                | 6             | 1%             |
| Maintenance                                  | 8             | 2%             |
| Work Release                                 | 1             | 0%             |
| Transport                                    | 0             | 0%             |
| Part-Time                                    | 38            | 8%             |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>452</b>    |                |
| <b>Source: York County Prison</b>            |               |                |

# Juvenile Justice

## Offenses by Juveniles

The following information is obtained through the Pennsylvania State Police’s Uniform Crime Reporting website, and reflects reported crimes by juveniles in 2010. The reporting system divides reported crimes into those committed by juveniles and adults, but does not record an age for juveniles. A breakdown of reported offenses by race is also presented.

| <b>Table 67: Reported Part I Crimes by Juveniles, 2010</b>                                   |             |            |            |                 |          |           |              |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
|  | Total Count | Race       |            |                 |          | Ethnicity |              |
|  |             | White      | Black      | American Indian | Asian    | Hispanic  | Non-Hispanic |
| <b>Violent Crime</b>   |             |            |            |                 |          |           |              |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter   | 2           | 1          | 1          | 0               | 0        | 1         | 1            |
| Forcible Rape  | 7           | 5          | 2          | 0               | 0        | 0         | 7            |
| Robbery  | 43          | 12         | 31         | 0               | 0        | 6         | 37           |
| Aggravated Assault   | 58          | 29         | 29         | 0               | 0        | 3         | 55           |
| <b>Violent Total</b>   | <b>110</b>  | <b>47</b>  | <b>63</b>  | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>100</b>   |
| <b>Property Crime</b>  |             |            |            |                 |          |           |              |
| Burglary   | 56          | 40         | 15         | 0               | 1        | 10        | 46           |
| Larceny-Theft  | 438         | 324        | 112        | 1               | 1        | 50        | 388          |
| Motor Vehicle Theft  | 21          | 17         | 4          | 0               | 0        | 4         | 17           |
| Arson  | 12          | 11         | 1          | 0               | 0        | 0         | 12           |
| <b>Property Total</b>  | <b>527</b>  | <b>392</b> | <b>132</b> | <b>1</b>        | <b>2</b> | <b>64</b> | <b>463</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>417</b>  | <b>345</b> | <b>69</b>  | <b>1</b>        | <b>2</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>363</b>   |
| <b>Percent</b>   | 100%        | 83%        | 17%        | 0%              | 0%       | 13%       | 87%          |
| Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information |             |            |            |                 |          |           |              |

Part I crimes are serious crimes that happen relatively frequently, and are often divided into property crimes and violent crimes. York County juveniles commit four property crimes for every one violent crime. The most commonly reported property crime and overall Part I crime was larceny-theft, which includes crimes ranging from shoplifting to purse-snatching to theft of larger-value items. Aggravated assault ranked highest in the violent crime category.

**Table 68: Part II Arrests of Juveniles, 2010**

|                                      | Total<br>Count | By Race      |            |                    |          | By Ethnicity |                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|----------|--------------|------------------|
|                                      |                | White        | Black      | American<br>Indian | Asian    | Hispanic     | Non-<br>Hispanic |
| Other Assaults-Not Aggravated        | 294            | 234          | 60         | 0                  | 0        | 13           | 281              |
| Forgery and Counterfeiting           | 2              | 2            | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 2                |
| Fraud                                | 25             | 15           | 10         | 0                  | 0        | 3            | 22               |
| Embezzlement                         | 0              | 0            | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 0                |
| Stolen Prop., Red., Possess., Buying | 35             | 12           | 23         | 0                  | 0        | 5            | 30               |
| Vandalism                            | 177            | 128          | 49         | 0                  | 0        | 11           | 166              |
| Weapons, Carrying, Posses, Etc.      | 53             | 41           | 12         | 0                  | 0        | 7            | 46               |
| Prostitution and Commercialized Vice | 0              | 0            | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 0                |
| Sex Offenses                         | 24             | 17           | 7          | 0                  | 0        | 1            | 23               |
| Drug Sale/Mfg - Opium - Cocaine      | 25             | 8            | 17         | 0                  | 0        | 3            | 22               |
| Drug Sale/Mfg - Marijuana            | 22             | 15           | 7          | 0                  | 0        | 4            | 18               |
| Drug Sale/Mfg - Synthetic            | 1              | 1            | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 1                |
| Drug Sale/Mfg - Other                | 4              | 4            | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 4                |
| Drug Possession - Opium - Cocaine    | 7              | 5            | 2          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 7                |
| Drug Possession - Marijuana          | 172            | 135          | 35         | 0                  | 2        | 10           | 162              |
| Drug Possession - Synthetic          | 6              | 5            | 1          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 6                |
| Drug Possession - Other              | 36             | 32           | 4          | 0                  | 0        | 1            | 35               |
| Offenses Against Family & Children   | 0              | 0            | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 0                |
| Driving Under the Influence          | 23             | 23           | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 1            | 22               |
| Liquor Law                           | 262            | 241          | 21         | 0                  | 0        | 11           | 251              |
| Drunkenness                          | 5              | 5            | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 0            | 5                |
| Disorderly Conduct                   | 962            | 647          | 313        | 1                  | 1        | 125          | 837              |
| Vagrancy                             | 0              | 0            | 0          | 0                  | 0        | 50           | 0                |
| All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)  | 446            | 288          | 158        | 0                  | 0        | 27           | 396              |
| Curfew and Loitering Laws (Under 18) | 315            | 263          | 52         | 0                  | 0        | 4            | 288              |
| Runaways                             | 83             | 71           | 12         | 0                  | 0        | 263          | 79               |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>2,979</b>   | <b>2,192</b> | <b>783</b> | <b>1</b>           | <b>3</b> | <b>539</b>   | <b>2,703</b>     |
| <b>Percent</b>                       | 100%           | 74%          | 26%        | 0%                 | 0%       | 18%          | 91%              |

Source: calculated from Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System information

Arrest numbers, as opposed to numbers of reported crimes, are collected for Part II crimes, which are less serious offenses. Disorderly conduct produced by the far the largest number of juvenile arrests (32%), followed distantly by curfew and loitering violations (11%) and simple assaults (10%).

Status offenses are behaviors that are considered offenses only when committed by a juvenile. Curfew and loitering and runaway offenses are the two status offenses monitored by the Uniform Crime Reporting System. York County numbers in general reflect the statewide pattern (PCCD 2009 Trends) where curfew and loitering account for the majority of status offenses.

### Delinquent Acts – Charges Against Juveniles

In 2010, misdemeanor charges were the most common type of charge, accounting for 42% of all charges. Summary charges were the next most frequent (37%), followed by felony charges (19%).

| <b>Table 69: 2010 Juvenile Charges by Offense Category</b> |              |  |
|--|--------------|--|
|  | <b>Count</b> | <b>Examples</b>  |
| Felony*  | 111          | <i>burglary, robbery, aggravated assault, possession with intent to deal</i> |
| Felony 1   | 132          | <i>rape, arson, criminal homicide</i>  |
| Felony 2   | 137          | <i>criminal trespass, sexual assault</i>                                     |
| Felony 3   | 259          | <i>theft, eluding police, terroristic threats</i>                            |
| <b>Felony Total</b>  | <b>639</b>   | 19%  |
| Misdemeanor*   | 441          | <i>small amount of marijuana, possession of paraphernalia</i>                |
| Misdemeanor 1  | 383          | <i>retail theft, weapon on school property, possession of firearm</i>        |
| Misdemeanor 2  | 384          | <i>simple assault, criminal mischief, identity theft</i>                     |
| Misdemeanor 3  | 247          | <i>disorderly conduct, harassment, theft &lt; \$50</i>                       |
| <b>Misdemeanor Total</b>                                   | <b>1,455</b> | 42%  |
| Summary Offense  | 1262         | <i>nonpayment of fines, traffic-related, curfew, purchase of alcohol</i>     |
| <b>Summary Total</b>                                       | <b>1,262</b> | 37%  |
| Other  | 75           | <i>transfers from other jurisdictions, contempt</i>                          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>3,431</b> | <i>*ungraded offense</i>   |

Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

The most common specific charge entered against juveniles in the County in 2010 was non-payment of costs and fines, a summary charge that constitutes nearly one-quarter of all charges filed. The most common felony charge in 2010 was the manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance with intent to manufacture or deliver. After that, the four most

common felony charges were related to theft, burglary, or robbery. The majority of felony charges are for nonviolent and/or property crimes; however, the number of robberies, which are classified as a violent crime, could be cause for concern.

**Table 70: Most common juvenile charges, by type - 2010**

| <b>Most common felony charges</b>   |              |                |
|---|--------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Count</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| Manufacture, deliver, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver | 78           | 2.3%           |
| Theft - receiving stolen property over \$2,000                            | 69           | 2.0%           |
| Theft - vehicle or over \$2,000   | 49           | 1.4%           |
| Burglary with person present  | 48           | 1.4%           |
| Robbery - theft by force  | 36           | 1.0%           |
| Criminal trespass   | 27           | 0.8%           |
| Robbery - theft with fear or threat of severe bodily injury               | 24           | 0.7%           |
| Robbery - theft with bodily injury or fear of bodily injury               | 23           | 0.7%           |
| Aggravated assault with serious bodily injury                             | 23           | 0.7%           |
| <b>Most common misdemeanor charges</b>                                    |              |                |
| Possession of a small amount of marijuana                                 | 164          | 4.8%           |
| Possession or use of drug paraphernalia                                   | 119          | 3.5%           |
| Simple assault causing bodily injury                                      | 95           | 2.8%           |
| Theft by receiving stolen goods   | 77           | 2.2%           |
| Theft   | 70           | 2.0%           |
| Crime of violence with intent to terrorize                                | 49           | 1.4%           |
| Disorderly conduct in a hazardous/physical manner                         | 49           | 1.4%           |
| <b>Most common summary charges</b>  |              |                |
| Non-payment of fines  | 830          | 24.2%          |
| Harassment - striking, shoving, kicking                                   | 73           | 2.1%           |
| Purchase, possession or consumption of intoxicating beverage              | 45           | 1.3%           |
| Drivers required to be licensed   | 33           | 1.0%           |
| Curfew  | 29           | 0.8%           |
| Disorderly conduct in a hazardous/physical manner                         | 27           | 0.8%           |

## Juveniles and Gun Violence

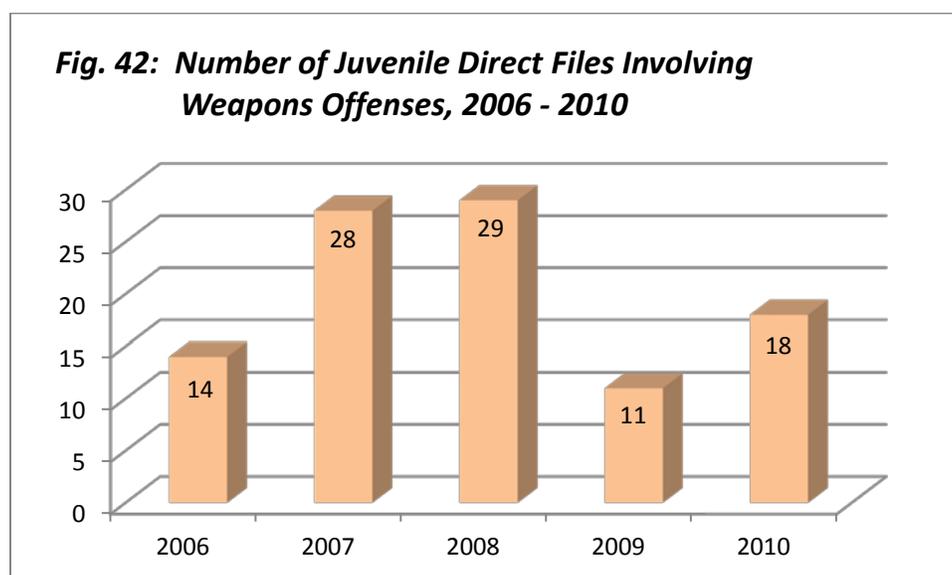
Most juvenile charges involving firearms are related to non-violent acts, centering on minors who have firearms without a license and thefts.

**Table 71: Juvenile charges involving firearms, 2010**

|  | Count |
|--|-------|
| Possession of a firearm by a minor (misdemeanor)   | 20    |
| Firearms without a license                         | 17    |
| Theft during a disaster with a firearm             | 12    |
| Theft by receiving stolen property: firearm        | 5     |
| Firearms carried without a license                 | 3     |
| Possession or use of a firearm by a convict        | 3     |
| Possession of firearm by a minor (felony)          | 3     |
| Discharging a firearm into an occupied structure   | 1     |
| Loaded firearm without a license                   | 1     |
| Possession of a firearm with altered manuf. number | 1     |
| Provided a minor with a firearm                    | 1     |

Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

However, each year, a number of juvenile offenders commit violent acts with guns, resulting in charges that are filed directly in the adult criminal court system. For the last five years, the number of juveniles charged directly as adults has hovered between ten and 30 individuals.



Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

## The Juvenile Justice System in York County

### *Restorative Justice*

In Pennsylvania, restorative justice is a key concept in the treatment of juvenile offenders, defined as those offenders aged 10-17 years when the offense was committed. Restorative justice focuses on the relationship between the offender, the victim, and the community, as well as making the victim whole and reconciling conflict using non-adversarial processes. Restorative justice includes three goals:

- (1) **accountability**, where the offender performs restitution to the victim and/or the community;
- (2) **competency development**, where the offender gains work experience and decision-making and life skills training; and
- (3) **community protection** where the community itself provides surveillance and sanctioning systems.

Restorative justice is a counterbalance to the concept of retributive justice, where punishment and incapacitation are prioritized over treatment and rehabilitation.

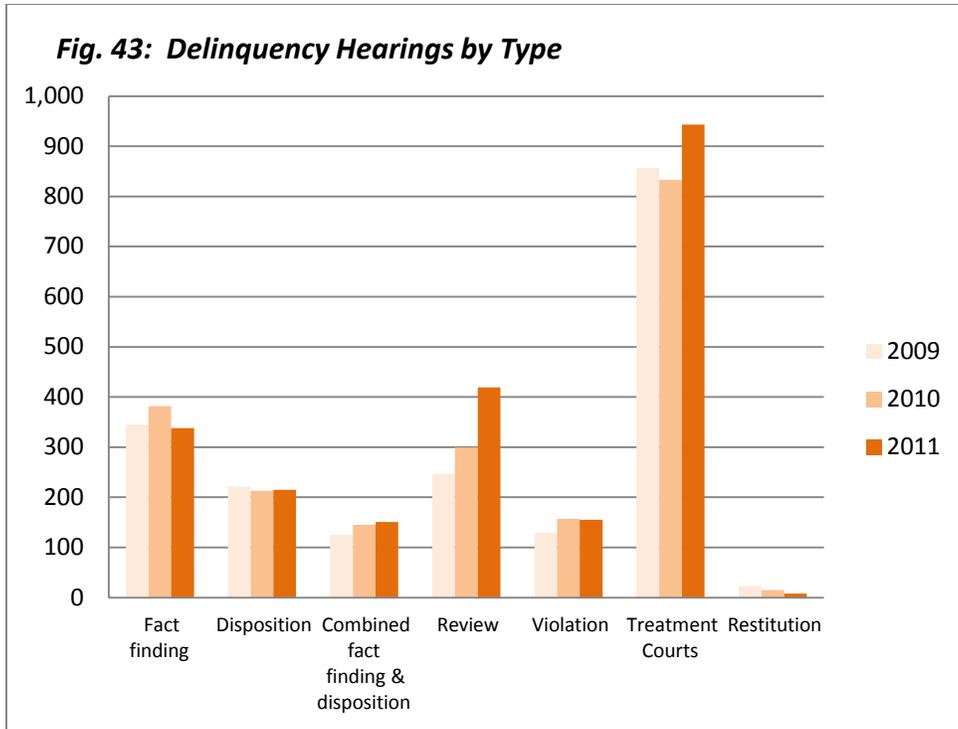
Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system is quite different from its adult system. A delinquent act by a juvenile is one that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult. Murder is one exception to this rule; anyone charged with murder is charged as an adult. Additionally, juvenile jurisdiction does not extend to charges of rape, involuntary deviant sexual intercourse, aggravated assault, robbery, robbery of a motor vehicle, aggravated indecent assault, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, and the attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit these crimes, if the offender is 15 years or older and uses a deadly weapon, or if the youth was previously adjudicated as delinquent for one of the listed crimes.

### Juvenile Probation and the Juvenile Court

As an arm of the Delinquency Court, the mission of the Juvenile Probation Department is to facilitate and enforce conditions of probation, assuring that juvenile offenders are:

- receiving supervision that protects the public,
- Repairing the harm done to their victims, and
- Redirecting their lives toward positive pursuits.

The County's Juvenile Probation Department works hand in hand with the County's Juvenile Court Judges, Prosecutors, and Public Defenders.



Most juvenile delinquency hearings in 2010 were related to the operation of the juvenile treatment courts. Fact finding hearings were the second most frequent type of hearing. Dedicated judges of the Juvenile Court held the majority of the delinquency hearings in 2009 and 2010. Masters and overflow judges heard only a small portion of delinquency hearings.

**Table 72: Juvenile Delinquency Hearings by Judge**

|                       | 2009         | 2010*        |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Juvenile Court Judges | 1,854        | 1,472        |
| Overflow Judges       | 20           | 0            |
| Masters               | 255          | 174          |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>2,129</b> | <b>1,646</b> |

*\* 2010 data does not include 4th quarter numbers*

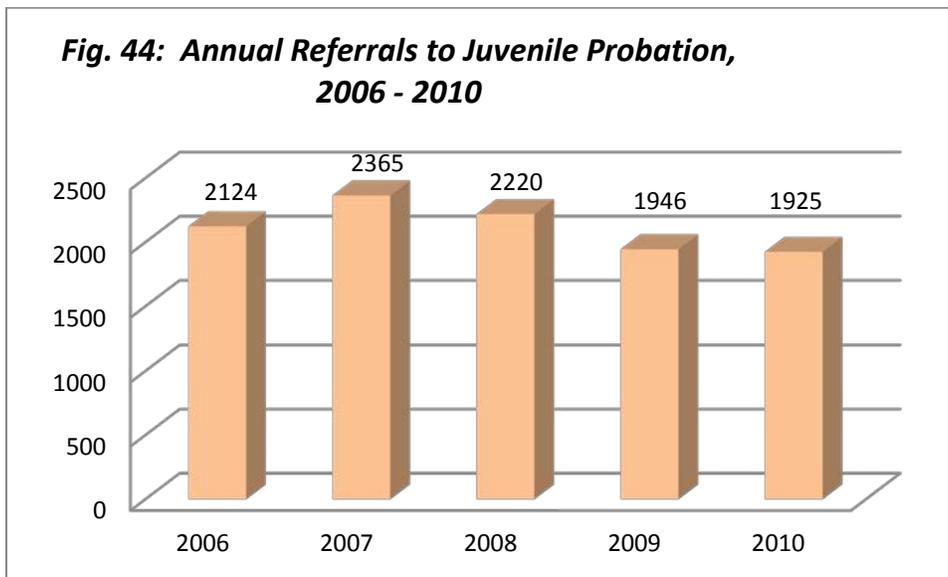
Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

**Dispositions**

In 2010: 15% of dispositions resulted in residential placement  
 85% of dispositions resulted in community-based supervision, and of these:  
 -21% were informal adjustments  
 -12% were consent decrees  
 -14% were formal probation  
 -38% were intensive specialty programs (Drug Court, JUMP Court, Magnet or Soar programs)

**Offender Demographics**

A delinquent youth is a youth 10 years of age or older whom the Court has found to have committed a delinquent act and to be in need of treatment, supervision, or rehabilitation. Since 2006, yearly referrals have ranged between 1,900 and 2,400 per year.



Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

In York County, a typical juvenile offender is a white male who is 17 years old and living in a single parent household, most likely with his mother. This typical juvenile probably committed an act graded as a misdemeanor, and is most likely charged with marijuana possession or theft.

**Table 73: Age at Referral, 2010**

| 10    | 11    | 12 | 13 | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  |
|-------|-------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0.30% | 0.70% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 20% | 26% | 37% |

Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

Unsurprisingly, the likelihood of committing a delinquent act increases with the age of the juvenile.

**Table 74: Race and Gender of Juvenile Referrals, 2010**

| Gender |      |     |        |     |
|--------|------|-----|--------|-----|
|        | Male | 76% | Female | 24% |

| Race            |       |         |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
|                 | Count | Percent |
| White           | 1,046 | 55.1%   |
| Black           | 658   | 34.6%   |
| Multiracial     | 24    | 1.3%    |
| American Indian | 1     | 0.1%    |
| Asian           | 1     | 0.1%    |
| Native Hawaiian | 1     | 0.1%    |
| Unknown         | 168   | 8.8%    |

Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

Over one-third of referrals being Black or African-American. White juveniles account for an additional 55% of juvenile offenders.

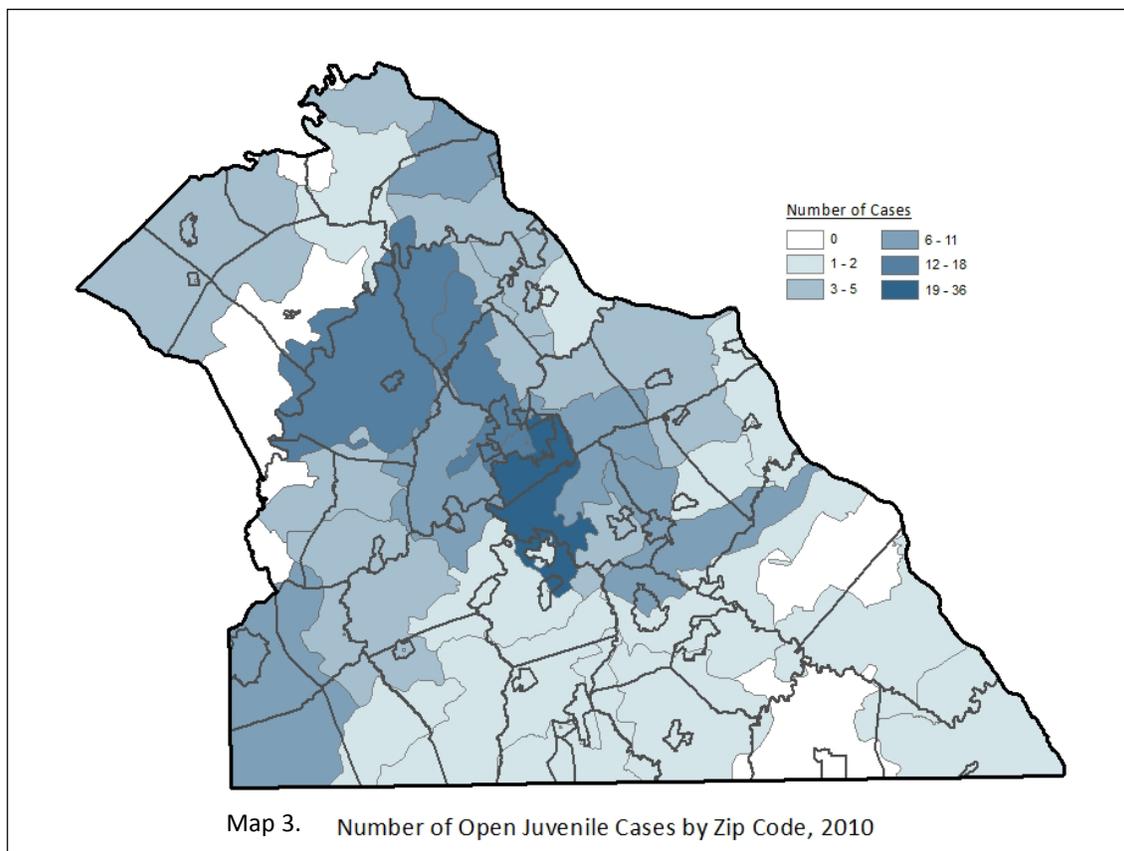
**Table 75: Family Status of Juvenile Offenders, 2010**

| Living with ...   | Count | Percent |
|-------------------|-------|---------|
| Both parents      | 221   | 19.5%   |
| Father only       | 99    | 8.7%    |
| Father/stepmother | 24    | 2.1%    |
| Mother only       | 549   | 48.3%   |
| Mother/stepfather | 100   | 8.8%    |
| Relative          | 55    | 4.8%    |

**Table 75: Family Status of Juvenile Offenders, 2010**

|  |    |      |
|--|----|------|
| Adoptive parent  | 21 | 1.8% |
| Foster care/placement                                    | 52 | 4.6% |
| Unrelated guardian                                       | 13 | 1.1% |
| Independently on their own                               | 2  | 0.2% |
| <b>Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department</b> |    |      |

Fifty-seven percent of juvenile offenders in 2010 lived with a single parent, most often their mother (48%). Although many offenders do not have a stable home life, nearly 20% were living with both of their parents at the time of offense.



**Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department**

Analysis of zip code level data for the number of open juvenile cases in 2010 shows that cases tend to cluster in the more urbanized areas of the County, such as York City and areas to the south and north of the city itself.

## Victim Participation & Restitution

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) 2009 Bulletin reported that overall rates for violent crime fell with victim age. The NCVS also found that rates of simple assault were higher for persons aged 12-15 than for persons aged 16 or older.

Juvenile Probation employs a full-time Probation Officer who specializes in victim/restitution matters. This Officer provides Victim Impact Statement and Restitution Claim forms to all victims of delinquent acts. Victim Impact Statements are used to establish restitution orders and educate juvenile offenders on the financial and emotional harm done when delinquent acts are committed.

Victims are invited to attend all court proceedings that involve the juvenile offender and they are provided with written notification of significant changes in dispositions, such as an offender's release from placement or being granted a lower level of supervision.

*In 2010, 64% of victims of delinquent acts provided a Victim Impact Statement.*

| <b>Table 76: Restitution, Fees, and Costs Collected, 2010</b> |                    |
|---|--------------------|
|   | <b>2010</b>        |
| <b>Restitution Paid through Earn-It Programs</b>              | <b>\$39,624.19</b> |
| Work Crew   | \$23,106.42        |
| Placements  | \$8,215.15         |
| Mixed Assignments   | \$5,631.44         |
| Community Service   | \$15.75            |
| FUND  | \$786.27           |
| Education Project/Coupons/HITMLA                              | \$1,869.16         |
|   |                    |
| <b>Fines and Costs</b>  | <b>\$73,289.11</b> |
| Crime Victim Compensation fees                                | \$10,932.86        |
| EM Costs  | \$974.03           |
| Substance Abuse fees  | \$7,872.76         |
| DNA testing fees  | \$2,318.69         |
| Truancy fines   | \$533.00           |
| CRN fees  | \$1,760.00         |
| JCS fees  | \$6,078.68         |
| Urine test fees   | \$252.50           |
| Community service fund fees                                   | \$1.50             |

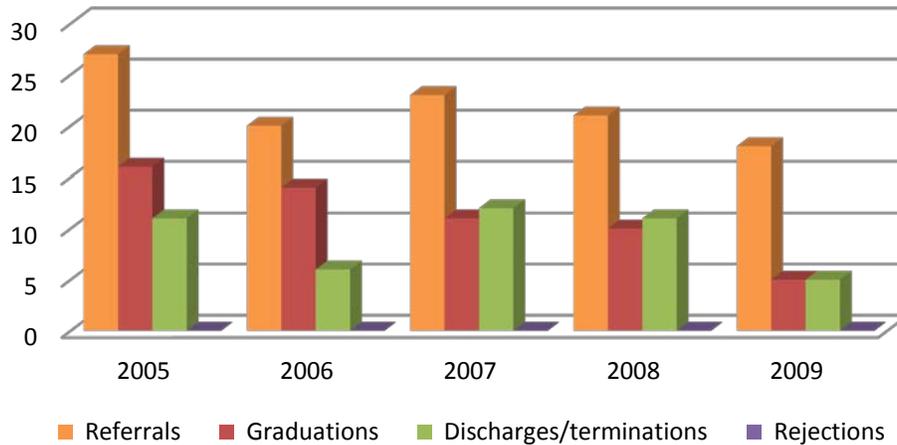
| <b>Table 76: Restitution, Fees, and Costs Collected, 2010</b> |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Placement reimbursement costs                                 | \$40.09             |
| PSP lab fees  | \$113.00            |
| <b>Other Restitution Paid</b>                                 | <b>\$97,989.64</b>  |
|   |                     |
| <b>Total Collected</b>  | <b>\$202,155.86</b> |
| <b>Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department</b>      |                     |

Juvenile Probation offers a number of routes where juvenile offenders can work towards paying restitution. A group of Earn It programs, which includes a supervised crew that performs paid community service work, allows juveniles to earn money that is used to repay crime victims. The Earn-it programs also work with volunteer placements when ordered by the Court, District Justice, or Probation staff. Restitution, whether made through Earn It programs or other sources, is the largest component of the funds collected by Juvenile Probation from juvenile offenders.

### Juvenile Drug Courts

Two juvenile drug courts focus on juveniles using illegal substances. Both programs utilize a team approach that includes intensive supervision by Juvenile Probation Officers, a drug/alcohol/family therapist, a Drug Court Liaison Officer, the Public Defender’s Office, the District Attorney’s office and the Judges. The youth are drug tested weekly, attend Court Weekly and receive intensive supervision and counseling. The programs accept juveniles who are substance abusers (Fast Track) and chemical dependent (Drug Treatment).

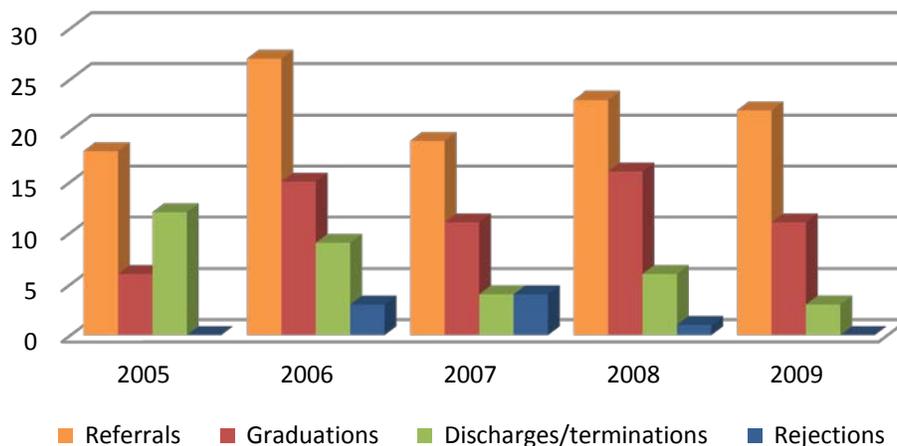
**Figure 45: Juvenile Drug Court Statistics, 2005 - 2009**



Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

The Juvenile Drug Court was established in 2003. There have been 258 participants with a 36% graduation rate. The Juvenile Drug Court has a recidivism rate of 60%. For the purpose of calculating recidivism, any new charge recorded, even at the summary level, is counted as recidivism. This means of calculation is very stringent, and indicates that 40% of graduates do not have any further contact with the criminal justice system again as juveniles.

**Figure 46: Juvenile Fast Track Drug Court Statistics, 2005 - 2009**



Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

Since its inception in 2005, Fast Track Drug Court has had 111 participants, with a 60% rate of graduation. Fast Track Drug Court graduates have a 35% recidivism rate, with recidivism being calculated in the same manner as for the Juvenile Drug Court.

**JUMP Court**

The York County Juvenile Probation United with Mental Health Programming (JUMP) Court is an interagency team consisting of a Juvenile Court Judge, a representative of the District Attorney’s Office, a representative of the Public Defender’s Office, a Juvenile Probation Officer, an Intensive Mental Health Case Manager, a Youth Mentor, and a Family Therapist. JUMP Court is a graduated phase-based program focusing on building trust, gaining responsibility, developing competency, achieving accountability, and providing community protection. The program serves adjudicated delinquent juveniles with an Axis I diagnosis, and their families. The length of service to each family is approximately eight and a half months. All JUMP Court participants are involved in individual, group, and family counseling. In addition, the juveniles participate in community service projects.

JUMP Court was initially implemented in 2001. The capacity of the JUMP Court is ten juveniles, and the program has been running at capacity since July of 2010.

JUMP Court represents an opportunity for significant cost savings. If JUMP Court were not an available resource, most juveniles currently in JUMP Court would be in need of placement in a residential treatment facility. The average cost for eight and a half months of JUMP services

|   |
|---|
| <b>Table 77: JUMP Court Performance Metrics</b>                       |
| <b>71%</b> of JUMP graduates do not return to the delinquency system. |
| <b>68%</b> of accepted juveniles successfully complete JUMP Court     |
| <b>87%</b> of juveniles referred to JUMP Court are accepted           |
| <b>Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department</b>              |

for one juvenile is \$9,733, while the cost for the same length of residential treatment is \$59,160. Supervising ten juveniles in the community through JUMP Court, as opposed to residential treatment presents a potential savings of \$494,270 [Juvenile Probation].

Starting in 2011, the JUMP Court team has implemented the tracking of Mental Health Court Performance Measures. Performance measures include reoffenses, the length of time in court, the time period from arrest to referral and from referral to admission into JUMP Court, and tracking of contacts made, incentives and sanctions given, and many other parameters.

## Youth Aid Panels

Youth Aid Panels consist of dedicated community volunteers who work with first time non-violent juvenile offenders. The panels interview the juvenile with his/her parents/guardians present and provide a disposition based on community protection, competency development and accountability.

There are 21 Youth Aid Panels (YAPs) in York County, which are organized by school districts. Each school district in the County has at least one Panel. YAPs serve as an alternative to movement through the process of Juvenile Probation. When a juvenile successfully completes the YAP program, the charges against the juvenile are not filed and the juvenile will have no record from the offense.

Referrals to the program are most often made by the responding police officer before charges are filed; however, in-house referrals from schools are occasionally made as well. Referrals are more common in school districts where officers are present in the schools.

**Table 78: 2010 Youth Aid Panel Referrals and Success**

| <b>Police Referrals</b>                  |            | <b>In House Referrals</b>                |           |
|--|------------|--|-----------|
| By category of offense of success of YAP |            | By category of offense of success of YAP |           |
| <b>Successful</b>                        |            | <b>Successful</b>                        |           |
| Summary Offenses                         | 172        | Summary Offenses                         | 0         |
| Misdemeanor 3s                           | 40         | M3s                                      | 2         |
| Misdemeanor 2s                           | 24         | M2s                                      | 1         |
| Misdemeanor 1s                           | 25         | M1s                                      | 3         |
| Ungraded Misdemeanors                    | 8          | Ungraded Misdemeanors                    | 4         |
| Felony 3s                                | 0          | F3                                       | 0         |
| <b>Total Successful</b>                  | <b>269</b> | <b>Total Successful</b>                  | <b>10</b> |
| <b>Unsuccessful</b>                      |            | <b>Unsuccessful</b>                      |           |
| Summary Offenses                         | 25         | Summary Offenses                         | 0         |
| Misdemeanor 3s                           | 4          | Misdemeanor 3s                           | 0         |
| Misdemeanor 2s                           | 6          | Misdemeanor 2s                           | 2         |
| Misdemeanor 1s                           | 5          | Misdemeanor 1s                           | 0         |
| Ungraded Misdemeanors                    | 0          | Ungraded Misdemeanors                    | 0         |
| Felony 3s                                | 0          | Felony 1                                 | 1         |
| <b>Total Unsuccessful</b>                | <b>40</b>  | <b>Total Unsuccessful</b>                | <b>3</b>  |

**Table 78: 2010 Youth Aid Panel Referrals and Success**

| <b>Police Referrals</b>                  |            | <b>In House Referrals</b>                |           |
|--|------------|--|-----------|
| By category of offense of success of YAP |            | By category of offense of success of YAP |           |
| Ineligible                               | 53         | Ineligible                               | 2         |
| Court                                    | 10         | Court                                    | 1         |
| <b>Total Other</b>                       | <b>63</b>  | <b>Total Other</b>                       | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL POLICE REFERRALS</b>            | <b>372</b> | <b>TOTAL IN-HOUSE REFERRALS</b>          | <b>16</b> |

Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

Typically, the YAP works with the juvenile and their family to formulate a contract. The contract establishes expected behavior, both at home and at school, and sets specific tasks for the juvenile to complete within a given timeframe. Tasks typically include research on topics related to their infraction, community service hours, payment of restitution, and chores.

**Table 79: 2010 Youth Aid Panel Case Statistics**

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| <b>Total cases submitted</b>                | <b>388</b>        |
| Cases placed on contract                    | 322               |
| Successful cases                            | 279               |
| Unsuccessful cases                          | 43                |
| <b>Success rate of those on contract</b>    | <b>87%</b>        |
| <b>Restitution collected</b>                | <b>\$4,423.44</b> |
| <b>Hours of community service performed</b> | <b>3,804</b>      |
| Number of panelists                         | 69                |
| Number of panels                            | 21                |

Source: York County Juvenile Probation Department

The Youth Aid Panel process has proven to be a very successful program, with 87% of juveniles successfully completing their contract in 2010.

## The Youth Development Center

The Youth Development Center (YDC) is a County-run 24 bed emergency shelter for juveniles. The program at the YDC is administrated by a group of highly skilled, treatment- oriented staff. The program is intended to keep youth safe and secure, ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect, and motivate them to begin the process of self- evaluation and betterment. Like the County’s Office of Children, Youth, and Families, the YDC operates under the Sanctuary Model [refer to Prevention and Intervention for Juveniles section for more information].

The Shelter Unit provides for the emergency and immediate care and custody of youth whose circumstances require that they be held in a short term, closely supervised, least restricted, setting. Youth remanded to the shelter are youth who have been adjudicated or deemed dependent by a court. While in placement in the shelter care program, youth can be assured of the following:

- The right to adequate shelter, food, clothing, and medical care; and
- All legal rights governed by Chapter 3800, Child Residential and Day Treatment Facilities; and
- The right to both formal and informal education.

The YDC serves males and females between the ages of 10-21, who are referred by either Juvenile Probation or the County’s Office of Children, Youth, & Families. Although lengths of stay vary on an individual basis, generally they do not exceed 30 days, and provisions must be made by contracting agencies to ensure that youth are not detained unnecessarily or for inordinate amounts of time.

| <b>Table 80: Youth Development Center Resident Statistics, 2010 - 2011</b> |           |       |       |           |       |       |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
|  | 2010      |       |       | 2011      |       |       |
|  | Probation | C & Y | Total | Probation | C & Y | Total |
| Total days occupied  | 3,029     | 2,529 | 5,558 | 4,339     | 3,441 | 7,780 |
| male   | 2,370     | 1,677 | 4,047 | 3,489     | 2,074 | 5,563 |
| female   | 659       | 852   | 1,511 | 850       | 1,367 | 2,217 |
|  |           |       |       |           |       |       |
| Total admissions   | 129       | 76    | 205   | 202       | 102   | 304   |
| male   | 102       | 51    | 153   | 165       | 59    | 224   |
| female   | 27        | 25    | 52    | 37        | 43    | 80    |
|  |           |       |       |           |       |       |
| Average # of residents per day   | 8.3       | 6.9   | 15.2  | 11.9      | 9.4   | 21.3  |
| male average   | 6.5       | 4.6   | 11.1  | 9.6       | 5.7   | 15.2  |
| female average   | 1.8       | 2.3   | 4.1   | 2.3       | 3.7   | 6.1   |

| <b>Table 80: Youth Development Center Resident Statistics, 2010 - 2011</b> |           |       |       |           |       |       |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
|  | 2010      |       |       | 2011      |       |       |
|  | Probation | C & Y | Total | Probation | C & Y | Total |
| Average length of stay   | 23.5      | 33.3  | 27.1  | 21.5      | 33.7  | 25.6  |
| Escapes  | 0         | 0     | 0     | 3         | 4     | 7     |
| Total residing over 30 days  | 27        | 16    | 43    | 34        | 22    | 56    |
| Total residing over 60 days  | 9         | 15    | 24    | 18        | 25    | 43    |
| Total days over capacity   |           |       | 46    |           |       | 41    |
| Occupancy percentage   | -         | -     | 84%   | -         | -     | 89%   |

Source: York County Youth Development Center

In 2010, 205 juveniles were admitted into the YDC’s Shelter Unit. In 2011, this number rose to 304. The average number of residents per day in 2010 was 15.2 and 21.3 in 2011. This increase should be monitored to determine if the trend continues. Average length of stay did not change significantly between 2010 and 2011. The average length of stay for each resident was 27.1 days in 2010 and 25.6 days in 2011.

The YDC maintains records of the school district in which each resident lives. In 2010 and 2011, the large majority of residents were from the York City School District.

| <b>Table 81: Location of Residents by School District, 2010 - 2011</b> |           |                    |                    |           |                    |                    |
|--|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
|  | 2010      |                    |                    | 2011      |                    |                    |
|  | Residents | Residents Attended | Current Enrollment | Residents | Residents Attended | Current Enrollment |
| Central  | 12        | 4                  | 4,545              | 9         | 1                  | 4,545              |
| Dallastown   | 9         | 0                  | 4,553              | 13        | 1                  | 4,553              |
| Dover  | 6         | 0                  | 4,558              | 9         | 3                  | 4,558              |
| Eastern  | 4         | 1                  | 4,564              | 8         | 1                  | 4,564              |
| Hanover  | 7         | 1                  | 4,571              | 10        | 0                  | 4,571              |
| Northeastern   | 9         | 1                  | 4,577              | 11        | 4                  | 4,577              |
| Northern   | 2         | 0                  | 3,208              | 4         | 1                  | 3,208              |
| Red Lion   | 13        | 0                  | 4,598              | 16        | 11                 | 4,598              |
| Southeastern   | 4         | 2                  | 4,602              | 4         | 2                  | 4,602              |
| Southern   | 7         | 0                  | 4,614              | 4         | 1                  | 4,614              |

**Table 81: Location of Residents by School District, 2010 - 2011**

|               | 2010      |                    |                    | 2011      |                    |                    |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
|               | Residents | Residents Attended | Current Enrollment | Residents | Residents Attended | Current Enrollment |
| Southwestern  | 7         | 0                  | 4,608              | 14        | 3                  | 4,608              |
| Spring Grove  | 7         | 0                  | 4,623              | 6         | 0                  | 4,623              |
| Suburban      | 7         | 0                  | 4,658              | 13        | 1                  | 4,658              |
| West Shore    | 7         | 0                  | 4,704              | 13        | 0                  | 4,704              |
| West York     | 7         | 1                  | 3,224              | 10        | 2                  | 3,224              |
| York City     | 87        | 10                 | 4,647              | 129       | 23                 | 4,647              |
| Out of County | 9         |                    |                    | 14        |                    |                    |
| Out of State  | 3         |                    |                    | 7         |                    |                    |

Source: York County Youth Development Center

### Community Outreach

The community outreach partnership between the York County Sheriff's Office and York County Youth Development Center's Shelter Unit began in May 2009. Prior to that, YDC conducted community service outings independently. With the partnership between both agencies, the program was able to expand its impact on the youth and on the community. Through this initiative, YDC Shelter Residents engage in community service, educational events, networking, and recreational events.

Most of the outings concentrate on community service which includes graffiti removal, litter pickup, street sweeping, serving food at the Rescue Mission, and assisting with special projects and community events. From May 2009 through December 2009, 551 youth were taken on outings. Those youth conducted a total of 2,050.5 hours of community service, which included cleaning 127 blocks and removing graffiti from 211 properties.

**Table 82: Community Outreach Hours, 2010 - 2011**

|                   | 2010         | 2011         |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Community service | 881          | 1,234        |
| Educational       | 218          | 2,148        |
| Miscellaneous     | 273          | 1,433        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>1,372</b> | <b>4,815</b> |

Source: York County Youth Development Center

What the above statistics fail to show is the impact of the program on the youth involved. Many of the youth in the program have families that are not involved in their lives. The youth generally range from 12 to 18 years of age (with a few exceptions). There have been several youth who have entered YDC care with a plan to move the youth to a long-term facility, but with the efforts of the program, the youth were ultimately sent to either their parents, or a foster home, instead.

Not only does this benefit the youth, but the cost savings of home-based treatment over residential placement facilities can be over \$300 per day per youth. Also the program provides the youth with a support group that provides structure in their lives, thus reducing their desire to seek out gangs or other unhealthy relationships. Many of the youth that leave YDC not only remain in contact, but continue to go on outings and be part of the program. The relationships attained between the youth and the deputies/YDC staff have also allowed youth to leverage community resources and find employment.

Currently, the program is funded in a limited capacity. The Sheriff's Department and YDC budgets pay for their respective employee salaries and benefits. All funding for supplies, food, and related expenses is done through donations and 'mini-grants' - mainly donations from businesses. Other funding sources for supplies and equipment in the past year have included the 222 Anti-Gang Initiative, the Community Progress Council, and the PA Department of Community and Economic Development.

Donations are an important part of the Community Outreach Program. When residents take part in community service projects, they are setting a positive example for others around them and are role models for people of all ages. The program relies mainly on donations from organizations for items such as paint, brushes, and other supplies. Local businesses also often provide their establishments for residents to use, which is a teaching tool for them to gain experience and learn proper etiquette in social settings.

## **Prevention and Intervention for Juveniles - County Children, Youth, and Families Services**

The York County Office of Children, Youth, and Families is an important interface between County government and at-risk juveniles, offering opportunities for prevention and intervention. The Office provides a number of types of support to juveniles and their families, with an end goal of creating safe and stable family environments. Administratively, the Office of Children, Youth, and Families is a part of the County's Human Services Division.

### *The Sanctuary Model*

The York County Office of Children, Youth and Families has begun the process of becoming a certified Sanctuary Model<sup>®</sup> agency. The Sanctuary Model is a non-hierarchical, “trauma-informed and evidence-supported” operating system. It is about working with people instead of doing things to them or for them. The aims of the Model are to guide an organization in the development of a trauma-informed culture with seven dominant characteristics that relate to recovery from trauma spectrum disorders, while creating a safe environment with measurable goals. These seven characteristics are:

- Culture of Nonviolence,
- Emotional Intelligence,
- Inquiry & Social Learning,
- Shared Governance,
- Open Communication,
- Social Responsibility, and
- Growth and Change.

The initial training and consultation occurred in June 2011. Additional training and consultation for this Model will continue over the next two years (2011-2012 & 2012-2013). Expected outcomes will be a positive organizational culture shift and increase agency accountability when serving families. More specifically, by using the Sanctuary Model, the agency is looking to work more effectively and therapeutically with traumatized clients, improve treatment outcomes, reduce intimidating practices, create high functioning multidisciplinary teams, improve staff morale and employee retention and re-establish the mission of the agency.

### *Intake Services*

The Intake Unit receives and investigates General Protective Services referrals, identifies dependent children within York County, and provides for the care, development and well-being of these children through Agency services and/or community service.

The Intake Unit accepts calls from concerned citizens and mandated reporters who suspect either child abuse or neglect. A mandated reporter is an individual who by law must notify officials when, in the course of their employment, they come into contact with abused or neglected children.

When a referral is received it is the responsibility of the Intake Unit to investigate complaints of medical neglect, physical neglect, inadequate or inappropriate supervision, environmental concerns (lack of food, shelter, and utilities), abandonment, parent/child conflicts, and truancy.

As the Intake Unit conducts its investigation, it contacts children and their respective families. Homes are visited and assessed for risk. Often the agents may contact professionals within the community who may have additional information or concerns to share.

It is the goal of the agency to preserve the integrity of the family whenever possible. At times, a family may be facing a tremendous crisis. The agency is able to refer families to community resources for parenting skills, individual and group counseling, drug and alcohol treatment, and domestic violence.

The agency contracts with service providers to provide additional or supplemental services to the family, such as an Intensive Family Services (I.F.S.) team or Family Preservation (F.P.) team. These teams provide an intensive, in-home experience with counseling, parenting advice, and home skills. These teams meet four or five times a week for a period of 30 days to six months.

### **Emergency Services Unit**

The Emergency Services Unit is a necessary and mandated service. The Emergency Services Unit provides crisis intervention with the regard to abuse and neglect referrals that occur after normal business hours, including weekends and holidays. The agency has staff on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to respond to situations involving child abuse or neglect.

### ***Family Support Services***

The Family Support Unit's primary responsibility is to take a leadership role in providing supportive service to children and their parents and homes, emphasizing safety, permanency and well-being. The children served are from families experiencing abuse and neglect, at risk of abuse and neglect, or defined as truant.

The Family Support Unit provides a variety of services, strengthening the family unit using culturally diverse approaches and treatment methods. This treatment provides the guidance and supportive services necessary to make the family unit stable, while preventing placement outside the home.

*Supportive Services* refers to family, child, and group or individual counseling, financial management skills, parenting skills, and behavior modification education programs. It may also include drug and alcohol evaluations or mental health assessments. Referrals to community resources are often made for basic services such as food and housing.

Family Preservation Teams and Intensive Family Services In-Home Services Teams are extremely successful services that provide an intensive one-on-one treatment approach to address specific family dynamics and problem areas.

The George Jr. Preventive Aftercare Program is another intensive service that provides direct personal contact with the youth at least once a day. The program provides individual and family counseling to improve youth self-concept, social skills, and peer adult relationships. This program, while improving education and employment achievement, also reduces the need for out of home placements.

### *Foster Care*

When safety cannot be guaranteed for children in their own home, the York County Office of Children, Youth, and Families provides placement service (foster care). Foster care children may have been abused, neglected or abandoned by their natural parents. The purpose of foster care is to provide these children with experiences in family living which are essential to a child's healthy and constructive growth and development. Due to their history, the children may often have many issues.

The children have been removed from their home for a variety of reasons, either voluntary, or involuntary, but always by court order. Foster care is considered only after all other resources for the children have been exhausted, including a placement with relatives under the Agency's Kinship Care Program. The goal is to stabilize the family and return the children home as soon as possible.

The foster families and the caseworkers work as a team toward the goal of reuniting the child with the natural parents, whenever possible, or towards the best possible plan for the child's welfare. The child's case is reviewed at a judicial permanency hearing every six months to determine the appropriateness of the placement and the progress being made by the family toward reunification. While the children are in foster care, the Agency provides for their room and board, clothing, medical, and dental care.

### *Permanency Services*

All children have the right to a safe and permanent home. When a child's birth parents are unable or willing to provide this, it can be provided through Permanency Services.

The Permanency Unit operates under the mandates of the Adoption and Safe Family Acts of Pennsylvania. If a child has been in foster care for the past 12 months and no progress has been made by the family in meeting the goals necessary for reunification, the caseworker and the Court will begin considering all of the available permanency options. If adoption is selected as the most appropriate goal for the child, the process of terminating the parents' legal rights to the child begins. In some instances, the parents voluntarily relinquish their rights. In other cases, the caseworker presents evidence to the Court to involuntarily terminate their rights. The Permanency Unit works to finalize the permanency plan for the child.

The Office chooses a new family for the child based on his/her strengths and needs and the ability of the family to best accommodate him/her. Many children who are in need of adoptive homes are older, members of sibling groups, or have been, to some degree, traumatized by their earlier life experiences. They require families who will be committed to them and who will help them adjust to many changes and losses they have experienced in their lives. Families who are interested in adoption are referred to the Office through the Statewide Adoption Network (SWAN). They contract with numerous private agencies throughout the adoption. They also help with Child Specific Recruitment efforts if they are having difficulty finding a home for a child. Once a match is made, the placement is supported by a caseworker who makes visits to the family to help them work out any difficulties they may be experiencing. After a supervisory period of six months, the family petitions the Court for a hearing to finalize the adoption. Once a Decree of Adoption is issued, the child is made a legal member of the new family.

The Office may continue to financially support the placement by giving the family a subsidy to help meet the special needs of the child. It may include money for room and board, special therapies, and legal expenses. The family can also continue to receive a Medical Assistance card to help meet the child's on-going medical needs.

### **Resource Unit**

The Resource Unit's responsibility is to recruit new foster parents. It also ensures that foster homes remain in compliance and have the tools necessary to meet the needs of the children in their homes.

### ***Independent Living***

It is the responsibility of the Independent Living Unit to provide young people aging out of the system with the tools needed to be successful. This process begins any time after the age of 16, provided the person will be on their own after leaving care. The young people are in a variety of living arrangements when independent living begins. The change in focus does not affect their living arrangements and they will remain in their current placement, be it foster care, group home, or residential facility. Many of the young adults are teen moms in foster care or homes specially designed to assist teen moms with caring for their children.

The young adults are assisted with job placement, education on community resources, housing, obtaining a driver's license, higher education, legal issues, and relationship skills.

The young adult's progress is monitored every six months by the Court. If the young adults are placed within York County, they are encouraged to participate in the Motivated Youth Living Independent, Free, and Emancipated (M.Y.L.I.F.E.) program. This group assists with the above listed goals in a group setting so the various young adults may form a connection with their peers, as well as work goals for independence. The members attend a week-long camp that unites young adults with similar backgrounds from all over the State and allows them to stretch

their developing skills. There is a \$300 stipend provided upon completion of M.Y.L.I.F.E. and/or graduation from high school.

The State of Pennsylvania is very invested in offering young adults independent living skills. The state provides Scholastic Aptitude Test waivers and grant money for independent living students. There are several higher education scholarships available as well. Once a young person is discharged, aftercare services are available to assist the young adult's transition, provide emotional support and to assist the young adult with accessing the necessary community resources.

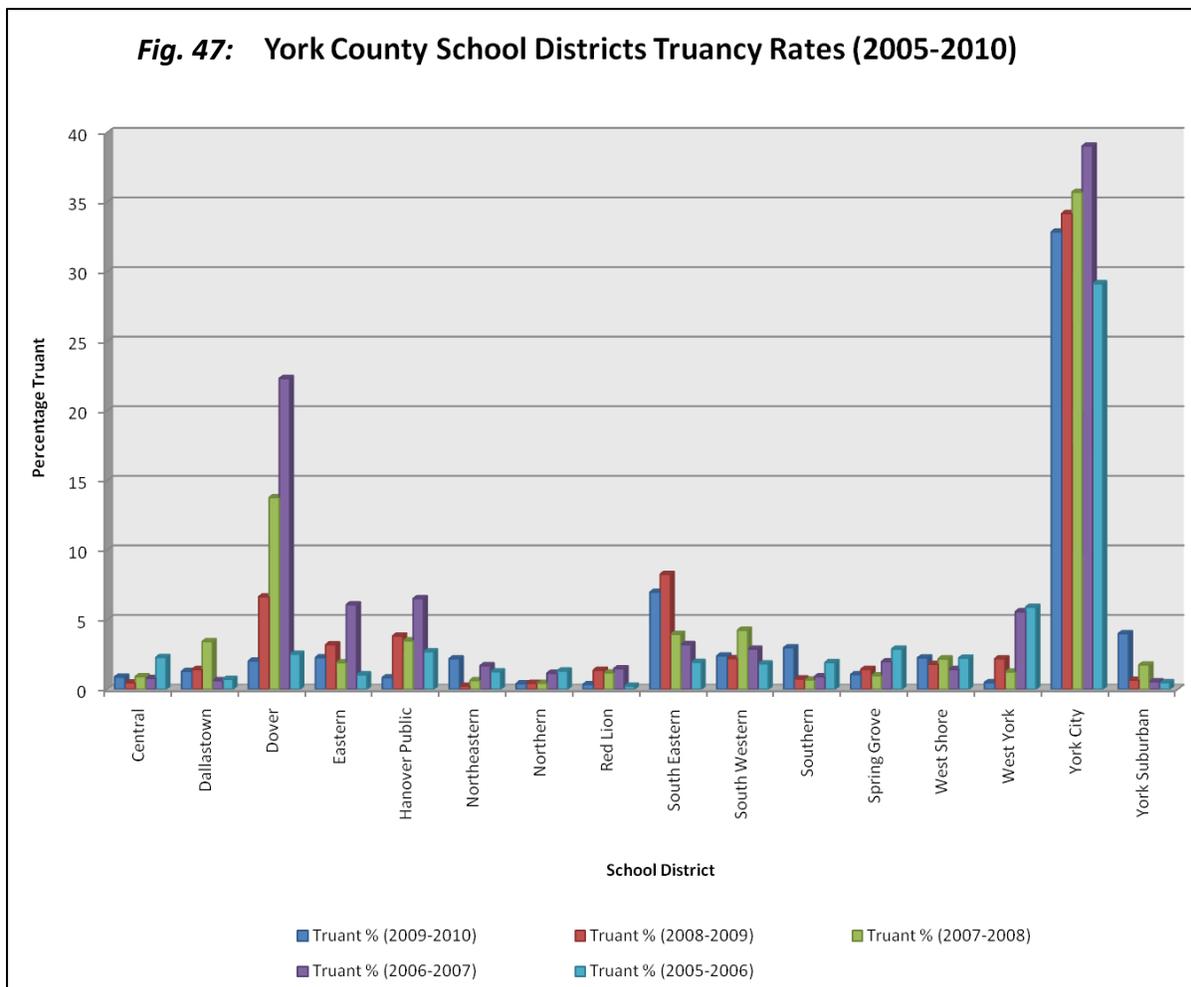
### *Truancy Services*

The York County Office of Children, Youth, and Families places a high priority on decreasing the growing rate of truancy in York County. A Truancy Team provides better and more consistent service to families and school districts within York County by providing a coordinated response to truancy concerns among at-risk youth.

At this time, the Truancy Team consists of eight caseworkers, two supervisors, and one manager. The Truancy Team works directly with each of the 16 school districts in York County, as well as alternative and private schools. Each truancy caseworker covers three school districts, with the exception of York City School District, which has three truancy caseworkers due to the District's size.

Referrals from alternative and private schools are assigned according to the child's district of residence. Many of the children who attend the alternative schools reside within York City, adding to the need for a higher number of caseworkers assigned to the York City School District.

A truancy caseworker's primary role is to work with children between the ages of eight and 16 years and their families experiencing truancy-related concerns. The truancy caseworker will provide preventative services to children and families who have concerns of truancy that do not yet meet the criteria for a referral to the York County Office of Children, Youth and Families, and provide intervention to children and families who have exceeded the truancy threshold and have been referred to the York County Children and Youth Services.



Source: York County Office of Children, Youth, and Families

Truancy referrals can be made at any time during the calendar year. School personnel make the referrals by directly contacting their assigned truancy caseworker, a truancy supervisor, or the County Office of Children, Youth and Families’ Intake and Referral Unit. Each truancy caseworker is available within each of their assigned school districts for two to four hours per week. Truancy caseworkers are also available for consultation and to answer any questions school personnel may encounter.

After receiving a notification of a child with truancy-related concerns and /or a written truancy referral, the truancy caseworker conducts an assessment of the child and his/her family to determine the need for assistance. As part of the assessment, the caseworker educates the family about their rights and responsibilities regarding truancy. The caseworker also assists the family through community resources such as: Family Group Decision Making, the Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP), Strengthening Families, and Student Assistance Programs. Additionally, truancy caseworkers help implement plans of action regarding truancy citations through coordination with school districts and local district courts. The caseworker

also acts as an advocate between families and the school district and the family and the district court.

### **York County Truancy Prevention Initiative**

The mission of the York County Truancy Prevention Initiative is to reduce the truant population in York County by establishing a protocol for improved communication, instituting a consistent response to this issue, and initiating interventions.

In the past five years, York County's statewide truancy ranking has improved from 9th highest to 17th highest. The York County Truancy Task Force has a membership of over 50 people that meet every other month to network and collaborate, making the York County Truancy Prevention Initiative a leader throughout the State on tackling truancy. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency is funding a pilot Youth Court Alliance, taking place at William Penn Senior High School in York City, because they see potential in replicating this program across York County and across the State.

### ***Family Group Decision Making***

Family Group Decision Making (FGDM) is a voluntary process that draws on family experiences, knowledge, and resources to create plans that provide for the safety and well-being of the family. The process is based around meetings that involve immediate and extended family members, support people, community members, and service providers. It can be initiated by child welfare agencies whenever a critical decision about a child is required. In FGDM processes, an independent, trained coordinator brings together the family group and agency personnel to create and carry out a plan to safeguard children and other family members. FGDM processes position the family group to lead decision-making, and the statutory authorities agree to support family group plans that adequately address concerns. FGDM processes actively seek the collaboration and leadership of the family groups in creating and implementing plans that support the safety, permanency, and well-being of their children.

### **Communities that Care & the Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)**

Identifying and supporting at-risk juveniles is a difficult task. The *Communities That Care* system is a way for communities to work together to promote positive youth development. In York County, a primary effort of the Communities that Care group is the administration and interpretation of the Pennsylvania Youth Survey.

The Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) is intended to discover risk factors and protective factors within communities. PAYS collects data on behaviors of youth and information on programs that discourage those behaviors. PAYS was conducted throughout York County in the fall of

2009, with funding assistance from the District Attorney’s Office. Nearly 12,000 students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12, participated in the survey.

The 2009 PAYS identified three priority problem behaviors common in County youth: attacking someone with intent to harm, being drunk or high at school, and depression and anxiety. The survey also identified two community risk factors that were high: parental attitudes favorable towards anti-social behavior and family conflict; and two protective factors that were low: community opportunities for social involvement and community rewards for social involvement.

PAYS collects important data on risky behaviors in juveniles, including use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, and other antisocial behaviors, as shown in the tables below. This data, which is self-reported anonymously, is valuable and provides a perspective on youth behaviors that is difficult to find elsewhere.

**Table 83: Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs by School Age Youth, 2009**

|   | Grade |       |       |       |         |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
|   | 6th   | 8th   | 10th  | 12th  | Overall |
| Alcohol                                   | 20.4% | 40.6% | 58.5% | 66.6% | 44.6%   |
| Cigarettes                                | 4.5%  | 18.0% | 30.2% | 42.7% | 22.2%   |
| Smokeless tobacco                         | 1.5%  | 4.2%  | 10.9% | 16.8% | 7.6%    |
| Marijuana                                 | 1.1%  | 10.1% | 25.0% | 37.2% | 16.7%   |
| Inhalants                                 | 10.4% | 14.3% | 11.9% | 7.7%  | 11.3%   |
| Cocaine                                   | 0.1%  | 0.5%  | 1.9%  | 4.0%  | 1.5%    |
| Crack cocaine                             | 0.2%  | 0.5%  | 1.2%  | 1.5%  | 0.8%    |
| Heroin                                    | 0.1%  | 0.2%  | 1.0%  | 1.4%  | 0.6%    |
| Hallucinogens                             | 0.2%  | 1.0%  | 4.4%  | 6.9%  | 2.8%    |
| Methamphetamine                           | 0.2%  | 0.2%  | 0.8%  | 1.2%  | 0.5%    |
| Ecstasy                                   | 0.1%  | 0.7%  | 2.3%  | 3.9%  | 1.5%    |
| Steroids                                  | 0.6%  | 0.9%  | 0.7%  | 1.0%  | 0.8%    |
| Any Illicit Drug<br>(excluding marijuana) | 10.8% | 15.6% | 15.7% | 15.1% | 14.1%   |

Source: 2009 Pennsylvania Youth Survey for York County

**Table 84: Prevalence of Antisocial Behaviors by School Age Youth, 2009**

|                                       | Grade |       |       |       |         |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
|                                       | 6th   | 8th   | 10th  | 12th  | Overall |
| Attacking someone with intent to harm | 7.5%  | 11.8% | 11.9% | 11.2% | 10.5%   |
| Attempting to steal a vehicle         | 0.7%  | 2.6%  | 3.0%  | 2.4%  | 2.1%    |
| Being arrested                        | 1.2%  | 4.8%  | 7.1%  | 5.9%  | 4.6%    |
| Being drunk or high at school         | 1.4%  | 7.5%  | 12.7% | 14.6% | 8.5%    |
| Getting suspended                     | 5.2%  | 10.5% | 10.1% | 8.9%  | 8.6%    |
| Selling drugs                         | 0.3%  | 2.7%  | 7.5%  | 9.1%  | 4.5%    |
| Bringing a weapon to school           | 1.2%  | 2.3%  | 2.4%  | 3.1%  | 2.2%    |
| Average                               | 2.5%  | 6.0%  | 7.8%  | 7.9%  | 5.9%    |

Source: 2009 Pennsylvania Youth Survey for York County

Data is also available on prevalence of prescription drug use, gambling, symptoms of depression, bullying, and more. The full PAYS Report is available at [www.yorkcounts.org](http://www.yorkcounts.org), along with other reports addressing quality of life in York County.

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## Key to Acronyms

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**AOPC** – Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts

**ARD** – Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition

**BARJ** – Balanced and Restorative Justice

**CAD** – Computer Aided Dispatch

**CARE** – Child Abduction Response Effort

**CARES** – County Adult Rehabilitative Evaluation Services

**CASA** – Court Appointed Special Advocate

**CIT** – Crisis Intervention Team

**CJAB** – Criminal Justice Advisory Board

**CPCMS** – Common Pleas Case Management System

**CRU** – Criminal Response Unit

**CTC** – Communities that Care

**DA** – District Attorney

**DUI** – Driving Under the Influence

**FBI** – Federal Bureau of Investigation

**FGDM** – Family Group Decision Making

**ICE** – U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency

**ICC** – Indirect Criminal Contempt

**JUMP Court** – Juvenile Probation United with Mental Health Programming Court

**MDJ** – Magisterial District Justice

**MHMR** – Mental Health Mental Retardation

**PAYS** – Pennsylvania Youth Survey

**PCCD** – Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency

**PFA** – Protection from Abuse Order

**PSP** – Pennsylvania State Police

**UCR** – Uniform Crime Reporting System

**YAP** – Youth Aid Panel