

Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis

A REPORT PREPARED BY THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION
MAY 2023



Introduction

Throughout Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system, there is a strong commitment to the philosophy that secure detention should be used only after less restrictive alternatives have been considered and rejected. The Juvenile Act and Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure authorize the secure detention of juveniles for brief periods of time and for very limited purposes. The JJC's *Standards Governing the Use of Secure Detention Under the Juvenile Act* provide even further due process protections and best practice guidance.

Admissions to secure juvenile detention centers declined 55% between 2018 and 2022, though 42% of that decrease occurred from 2019 to 2020. This dramatic reduction is due to a variety of reasons, including the impact of COVID-19 (there was a dramatic decrease in incoming written allegations), increased use of detention risk assessment instruments, as well as the more widespread use of evening reporting centers and other alternatives to detention. As detention center populations decline, the cost-per-juvenile to operate the programs increases dramatically. This, coupled with rising overheads costs, makes operating a detention facility costly.

Although there is a strong commitment to utilizing secure detention, only after less restrictive alternatives have been considered and rejected, there are situations in every jurisdiction which require the use of a secure detention facility. When this level of custody is needed, it is essential high quality secure detention services be available near the juvenile's community.

In an increasing number of jurisdictions, however, *access* to secure detention beds is down. Furthermore, when detention beds are available, the facility is oftentimes hours away, which limits the contact juveniles have to their attorney, their family, their schools, and other community services.

At the time of this analysis in February 2023, the state's secure detention situation is at what many refer to as a "crisis situation." This analysis aims to briefly describe the scope of the crisis, quantify projected detention needs, and identify where the greatest gaps exist based on the capacity of currently operating facilities.

Part I: Scope of the Secure Detention Crisis

1. Access to secure detention beds is down.

- Between 2006 and September 2021, fifteen detention facilities ceased operations in Pennsylvania. Additionally, with the closing of the Shuman Juvenile Detention Center in Allegheny County, two additional facilities temporarily acquired secure detention licenses in 2021: Aspire Youth Center and White Deer Run. As of the date of this report, these facilities no longer accept youth for detention. Finally, in 2022, Cornell Abraxas Youth Center stopped accepting detention admissions. See the Appendix for more detailed information on closed detention facilities.
- Like virtually all industries, secure detention facilities were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Staffing shortages and the costs associated with adapting facilities to be compliant with Centers for Disease Control (CDC) restrictions forced already struggling detention providers to reduce their staffed capacity or close completely.
- As of April 2023, only thirteen facilities are providing secure detention services in Pennsylvania. Some Pennsylvania counties utilize two additional facilities located in Ohio.

- The total number of secure detention beds licensed by the state at these thirteen facilities is 517. However, the total number of staffed secure beds is only 404.¹ The projected building capacity of the open facilities is 680.²

2. Some juvenile probation departments are more impacted by the crisis than others.

- Five of the thirteen detention facilities are utilized by just five counties³, with limited exceptions: Erie County, Lancaster County, Montgomery County, Philadelphia County, and Westmoreland County. These five counties have access to 304 licensed detention beds, but only 276 staffed beds.
- Allegheny County is the only county with current access to two additional secure detention facilities: Manor Detention, which has a licensed capacity of 12, and Middle Creek Detention Center, which has a licensed capacity of 2. In total, Allegheny County has access to 14 beds. The projected need for Allegheny County, however, is 41 beds. Consequently, Allegheny County is included in figures used to calculate bed needs, and these two detention facilities are not considered “open access” for utilization by the rest of the state.
- An additional facility, Central Counties Youth Center, is owned by five counties (Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Huntingdon, and Mifflin) who have the priority of beds, though 13 additional counties utilized this facility in 2022.
- Consequently, 57 of 67 counties must vie for beds at just six facilities (including Central Counties Youth Center) in Pennsylvania. These 56 counties have access to 199 licensed detention beds, but only 114 staffed beds.

3. Access to residential placement facilities, particularly the state-operated Youth Development Centers/Youth Forestry Camps (YDC/YFC), is further exacerbating the issue.

- As of February 21, 2023, 137 youth were on a waitlist awaiting a bed at one of the five state-operated residential facilities. At the time of this analysis, the median amount of time on the waitlist was 2 months.
- Many of these youth are housed in a detention facility awaiting a residential placement bed to open.
- Additionally, when a decertified youth is committed by Philadelphia County to a state-operated program, it is the County’s practice to issue a time-bound commitment (e.g., 12 months). The youth on the waitlist currently have commitments ranging from 12 months to 2.5 years, resulting in certain bed space being inaccessible for extended periods.

¹ The licensed capacity is the total number of beds for which a facility is authorized by the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services to provide secure detention services at one time. The operational capacity is the total number of beds for which a facility has enough staff to provide secure detention services at one time, while maintaining licensing regulatory requirements. Oftentimes, the licensed capacity is different than the operational capacity. Furthermore, a facility’s operational capacity can also change daily. Therefore, the operational capacity figures presented here may not reflect operational figures on a different day.

² The building capacity is the total number of beds for which a detention facility could operate if the appropriate licensing was secured, and sufficient staffing ratios existed.

³ Two of these facilities note that they will accept youth from outside their county, but in 2022, more than 90% of admissions to the facility were from their home county: Edmund L. Thomas Adolescent Center and Montgomery County Youth Center.

4. Since the December 21, 2021 effective date of the “Interest of Justice” determination requirement of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) reauthorization, an influx of youth historically housed in adult jails are now being held in secure juvenile detention facilities.

- In December of 2018, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) was signed into law, reauthorizing and substantially amending the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) originally enacted in 1974. One of the most impactful changes to the JJDP A is the requirement that any youth under the age of 18 who is being processed through criminal proceedings may not, except under limited circumstances, be held pretrial in a jail or lockup for adults.
- In Pennsylvania, this requirement applies to individuals who are either “direct filed” to adult proceedings pursuant to the exclusion provisions of the Juvenile Act (42 Pa.C.S. § 6302), or those who are transferred to criminal proceedings pursuant to the Juvenile Act (42 Pa.C.S. § 6355).
- Since December 21, 2021, at least 71 “Interest of Justice” youth have been held in a Pennsylvania juvenile detention facility awaiting their criminal proceedings, according to information maintained by juvenile detention facilities.

5. The median length of stay in detention has increased further limiting the availability of beds.

- The length of time (bed days) youth spend in detention also impacts bed availability.
 - While the number of youth admitted to facilities has decreased and several facilities have closed, the average and median length of stay has increased, from seventeen and eleven days, respectively, in 2018 to twenty-seven and fourteen days, respectively, in 2022.

6. Frequently, detention beds are available, but admissions are denied.

- Because the state’s detention facilities have the ability to decide which youth to accept and which departments to contract with, analyzing bed capacity figures (operational or staffed) alone is not enough to paint a full picture of the barriers juvenile probation departments face in their attempt to access secure detention services. It is important to consider this “business model” when accounting for bed availability.

Given the ongoing nature of the detention crisis, the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission (JCJC) completed the current analysis to quantify projected detention needs and identify where the greatest gaps exist based on the capacity of currently operating facilities.

Part II: Defining Needs

For this portion of the analysis, detention utilization for the existing juvenile justice population as well as the newly identified “Interest of Justice” population was projected.

- Historical data was used to determine average daily bed needs. In order to calculate the projected average daily bed needs, also known as the average daily population (ADP), the following formula was used:

$$\text{Average Daily Population} = \frac{\text{(Total \# Detention Admissions x Average Length of Detention Stay in Days)}}{365}$$

Juvenile Justice Population

- The ADP for each county’s juvenile justice population was calculated using the total number of admissions and the average length of stay in days for detention admissions in 2018 and 2019. These two years were used for the analysis to project needs based on trends prior to the onset of the COVID-19 public health crisis and the resulting facility closures/staffing shortages.⁴
- For any county with less than 1 average daily bed need for its juvenile justice population, the ADP was adjusted to 1. This estimate ensures that all juvenile probation departments always have access to at least one bed for the purpose of the current analysis.

“Interest of Justice” Population

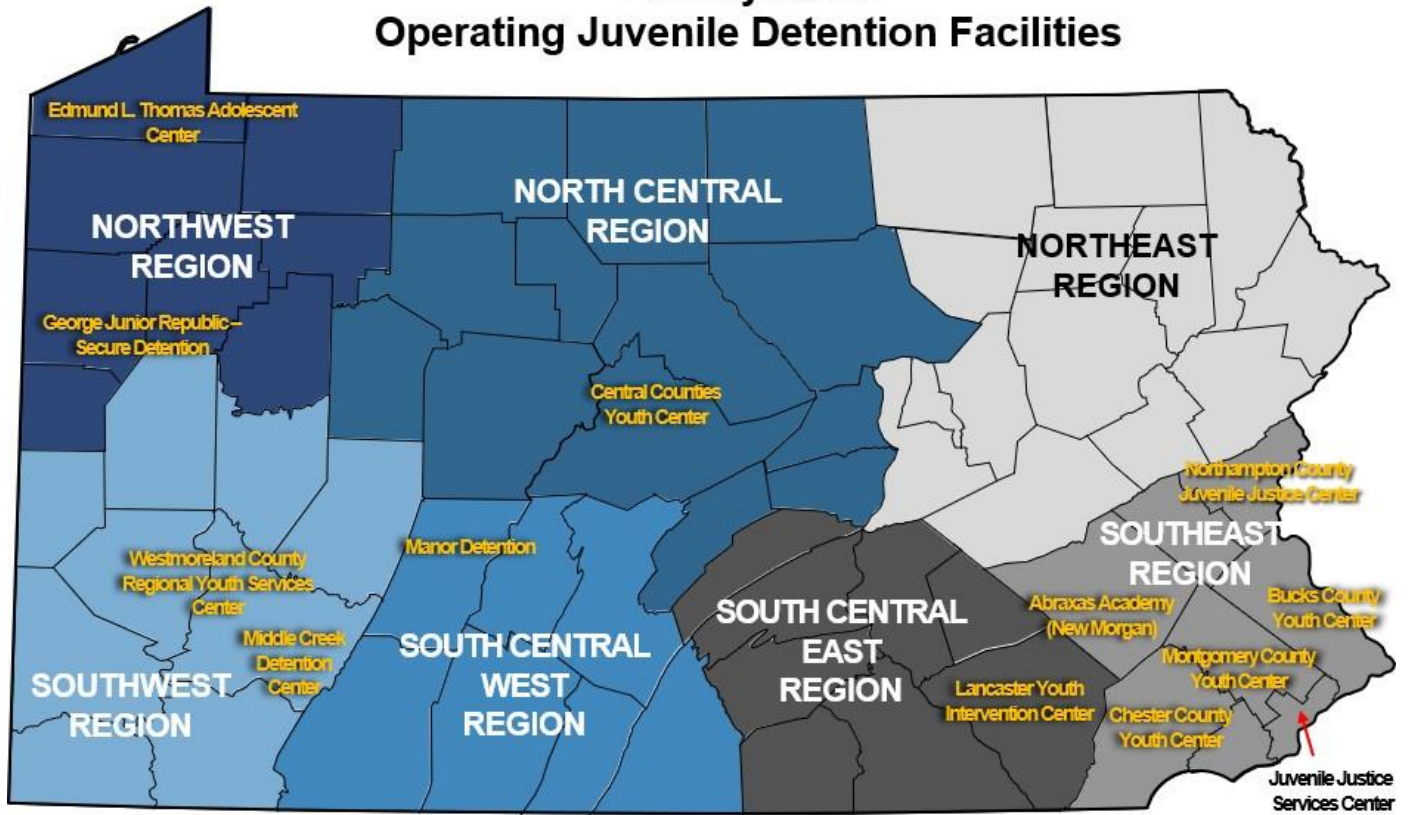
- Comprehensive historical data regarding the frequency of “Interest of Justice” cases is largely unavailable at this time. Limited data compiled from secure detention facilities indicates that at least 71 “Interest of Justice” youth were detained in a juvenile facility since December 2021.
- As mentioned previously, this population of youth was historically housed in adult jails pretrial. Since the federal JJDP change became effective in December 2021, it is assumed that all of these youth will be housed in juvenile detention facilities (with limited exceptions). To date, however, given the lack of available detention beds, many of these juveniles are still being held in adult jails pretrial. The following analysis projects how many beds are needed to house every “Interest of Justice” youth in a juvenile facility.
- To project the estimated number of detention admissions for the “Interest of Justice” population, the total number of “direct file” cases from 2021 that resulted in the juvenile being held for court were compiled using data from the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC). A standard national average number of days for pre-trial incarceration of youth (22 days) was then applied to calculate the ADP.

⁴Relying on more recent data would severely under-count true need. For instance, the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment (PaDRAI) has demonstrated that since 2021, at least 250 youth were to be detained, but due to a lack of an available bed, the youth was released to the community. Relying on actual detention admissions from 2020 forward would not capture those scenarios where a bed was needed but not available.

Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis

- For any county without any direct file case in 2021, the average ADP for the county class size was applied. See the appendix for more information.
- Each county was divided into one of seven geographic regions: North Central, Northeast, Northwest, South Central East, South Central West, Southeast, and Southwest.
- Each juvenile detention facility operating as of February 2023 was also divided into one of seven geographic regions. Additionally, using the results from a self-report survey completed by detention providers, each juvenile detention facility was identified as either 1.) only accepting youth from within their county, or 2.) being openly accessible to all juvenile probation departments (“open access” facilities).

Pennsylvania Operating Juvenile Detention Facilities



Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis

COUNTY	REGION	ADP – JUVENILE JUSTICE	ADP – IOJ CASES	ADP-TOTAL
ADAMS	South Central East	1.00	0.06	1.06
ALLEGHENY	Southwest	39.09	1.81	40.89
ARMSTRONG	Southwest	1.00	0.06	1.06
BEAVER	Southwest	1.63	0.18	1.81
BEDFORD	South Central West	1.00	0.14	1.14
BERKS	Southeast	13.20	0.30	13.50
BLAIR	South Central West	1.00	0.36	1.36
BRADFORD	Northeast	1.00	0.14	1.14
BUCKS	Southeast	20.78	0.30	21.08
BUTLER	Southwest	1.00	0.20	1.20
CAMBRIA	South Central West	1.00	0.24	1.24
CAMERON	North Central	1.00	0.07	1.07
CARBON	Northeast	1.00	0.06	1.06
CENTRE	North Central	1.00	0.20	1.20
CHESTER	Southeast	12.81	0.12	12.93
CLARION	Northwest	1.00	0.14	1.14
CLEARFIELD	North Central	1.00	0.14	1.14
CLINTON	North Central	1.00	0.14	1.14
COLUMBIA	Northeast	1.00	0.14	1.14
CRAWFORD	Northwest	1.00	0.24	1.24
CUMBERLAND	South Central East	1.18	0.40	1.58
DAUPHIN	South Central East	9.11	0.72	9.83
DELAWARE	Southeast	22.30	0.84	23.14
ELK	North Central	1.00	0.14	1.14
ERIE	Northwest	7.07	0.54	7.61
FAYETTE	Southwest	1.37	0.06	1.43
FOREST	Northwest	1.00	0.07	1.07
FRANKLIN	South Central West	1.65	0.20	1.84
FULTON	South Central West	1.00	0.07	1.07
GREENE	Southwest	2.00	0.14	2.14
HUNTINGDON	South Central West	1.17	0.14	1.30
INDIANA	Southwest	1.00	0.14	1.14
JEFFERSON	North Central	1.00	0.14	1.14
JUNIATA	South Central East	1.00	0.07	1.07
LACKAWANNA	Northeast	4.88	0.48	5.37

COUNTY	REGION	ADP – JUVENILE JUSTICE	ADP – IOJ CASES	ADP-TOTAL
LANCASTER	South Central East	11.8	0.42	12.25
LAWRENCE	Northwest	1.0	0.20	1.20
LEBANON	South Central East	1.3	0.06	1.38
LEHIGH	Southeast	5.9	0.30	6.22
LUZERNE	Northeast	1.1	0.06	1.16
LYCOMING	North Central	1.0	0.30	1.30
MCKEAN	North Central	1.0	0.14	1.14
MERCER	Northwest	1.0	0.24	1.24
MIFFLIN	North Central	1.0	0.14	1.14
MONROE	Northeast	2.4	0.54	2.97
MONTGOMERY	Southeast	25.0	0.66	25.71
MONTOUR	Northeast	1.0	0.07	1.07
NORTHAMPTON	Southeast	11.8	0.18	11.98
NORTHUMBERLAND	Northeast	1.0	0.18	1.18
PERRY	South Central East	1.0	0.18	1.18
PHILADELPHIA	Southeast	135.9	5.30	141.22
PIKE	Northeast	1.0	0.14	1.14
POTTER	North Central	1.0	0.07	1.07
SCHUYLKILL	Northeast	1.0	0.20	1.20
SNYDER	North Central	1.0	0.07	1.07
SOMERSET	South Central West	1.0	0.14	1.14
SULLIVAN	Northeast	1.0	0.07	1.07
SUSQUEHANNA	Northeast	1.0	0.14	1.14
TIOGA	North Central	1.0	0.14	1.14
UNION	North Central	1.0	0.07	1.07
VENANGO	Northwest	1.0	0.14	1.14
WARREN	Northwest	1.0	0.14	1.14
WASHINGTON	Southwest	3.5	0.36	3.87
WAYNE	Northeast	1.0	0.14	1.14
WESTMORELAND	Southwest	7.4	0.54	7.96
WYOMING	Northeast	1.0	0.07	1.07
YORK	South Central East	4.2	0.78	5.03
TOTAL		390.8	21.3	412.1

Part III: Identifying Gaps

After projecting bed needs, the gaps in bed availability were calculated. Two separate analyses were completed. The first analysis projected bed availability for all 67 counties based on the operational, licensed, and building capacity of all 13 juvenile detention facilities, regardless of whether the facility is open access to all counties. In the second analysis, bed availability was projected for just the 57 counties which do not have access to their own facility, utilizing the capacity of only those facilities that are openly accessible to all juvenile probation departments.

- **Note:** The operational capacity, licensed capacity, and building capacity figures presented below were self-reported by each of the juvenile detention facilities to the JCJC in February 2023. To JCJC’s knowledge, this information is as current as possible.

Analysis 1a: All Operating Facilities and All Counties

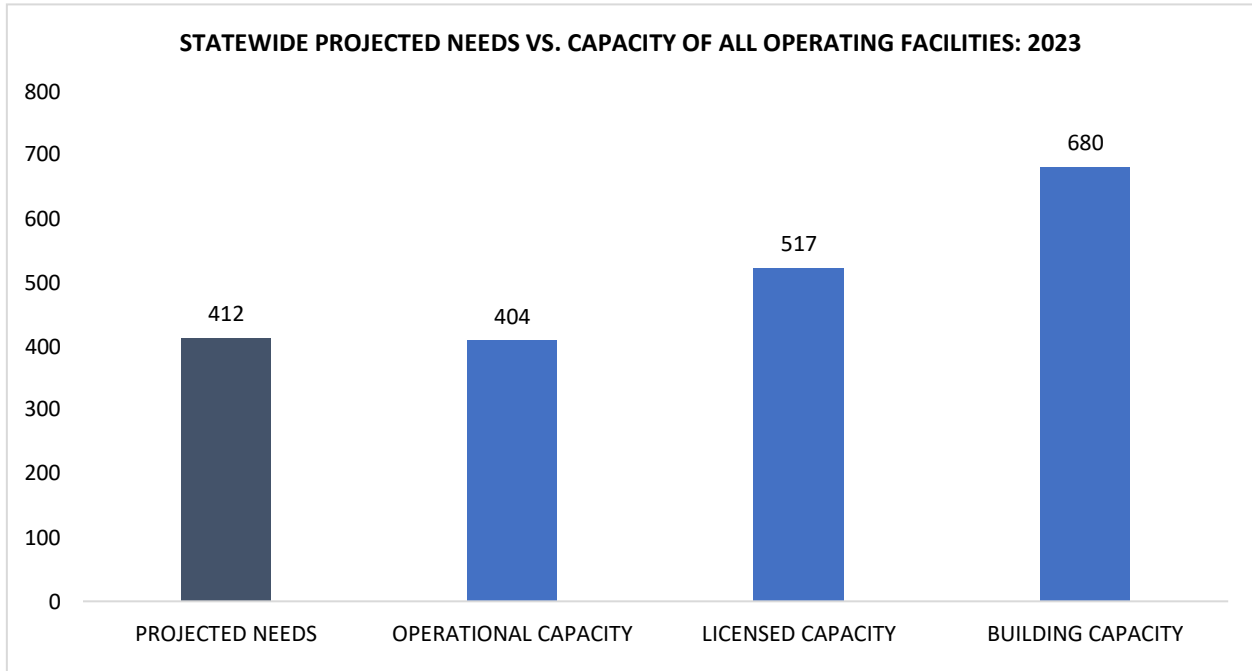
- Each open facility and the county in which the facility is located is provided in the table below. The region of the facility is determined by the county’s geographic location.

ALL OPERATING FACILITIES: 2023						
FACILITIES	REGION	COUNTY	OPEN ACCESS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
ABRAXAS ACADEMY (NEW MORGAN)	Southeast	Berks	Yes	24	54	164
BUCKS COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	Southeast	Bucks	Yes	36	36	36
CENTRAL COUNTIES YOUTH CENTER	North Central	Centre	Yes	7	14	14
CHESTER COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	Southeast	Chester	Yes	24	48	48
EDMUND L THOMAS ADOLESCENT CENTER	Northwest	Erie	No	20	20	20
GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC - SECURE DETENTION	Northwest	Mercer	Yes	11	11	11
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES CENTER	Southeast	Philadelphia	No	184	184	184
LANCASTER COUNTY YOUTH INTERVENTION CENTER	South Central East	Lancaster	No	20	48	48
MANOR DETENTION	South Central West	Cambria	No	12	12	12
MIDDLE CREEK DETENTION CENTER	Southwest	Westmoreland	No	2	2	6
MONTGOMERY COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	Southeast	Montgomery	No	36	36	36
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER	Southeast	Northampton	Yes	12	36	85
WESTMORELAND COUNTY REGIONAL YOUTH SERVICES CENTER	Southwest	Westmoreland	No	16	16	16
TOTAL				404	517	680

- In the table below, the projected statewide bed needs are compared against the reported operational, licensed, and building capacity of all Pennsylvania juvenile detention facilities.

STATEWIDE PROJECTED NEEDS VS. CAPACITY OF ALL OPERATING FACILITIES: 2023			
PROJECTED NEEDS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
412	404	517	680

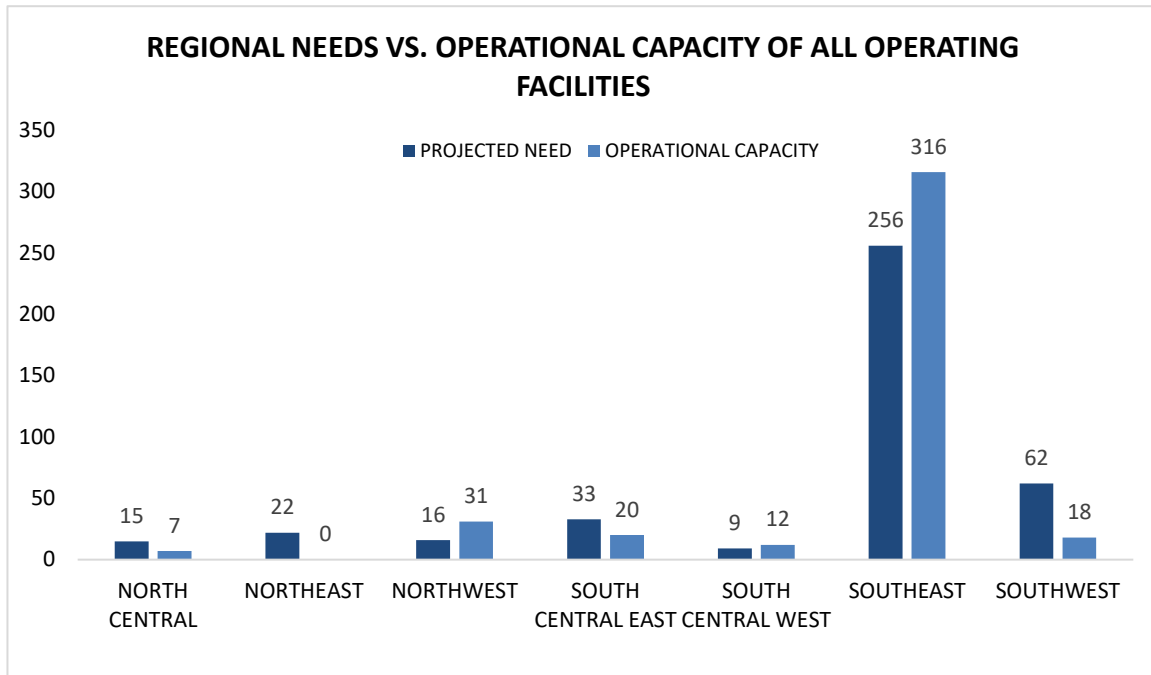
Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis



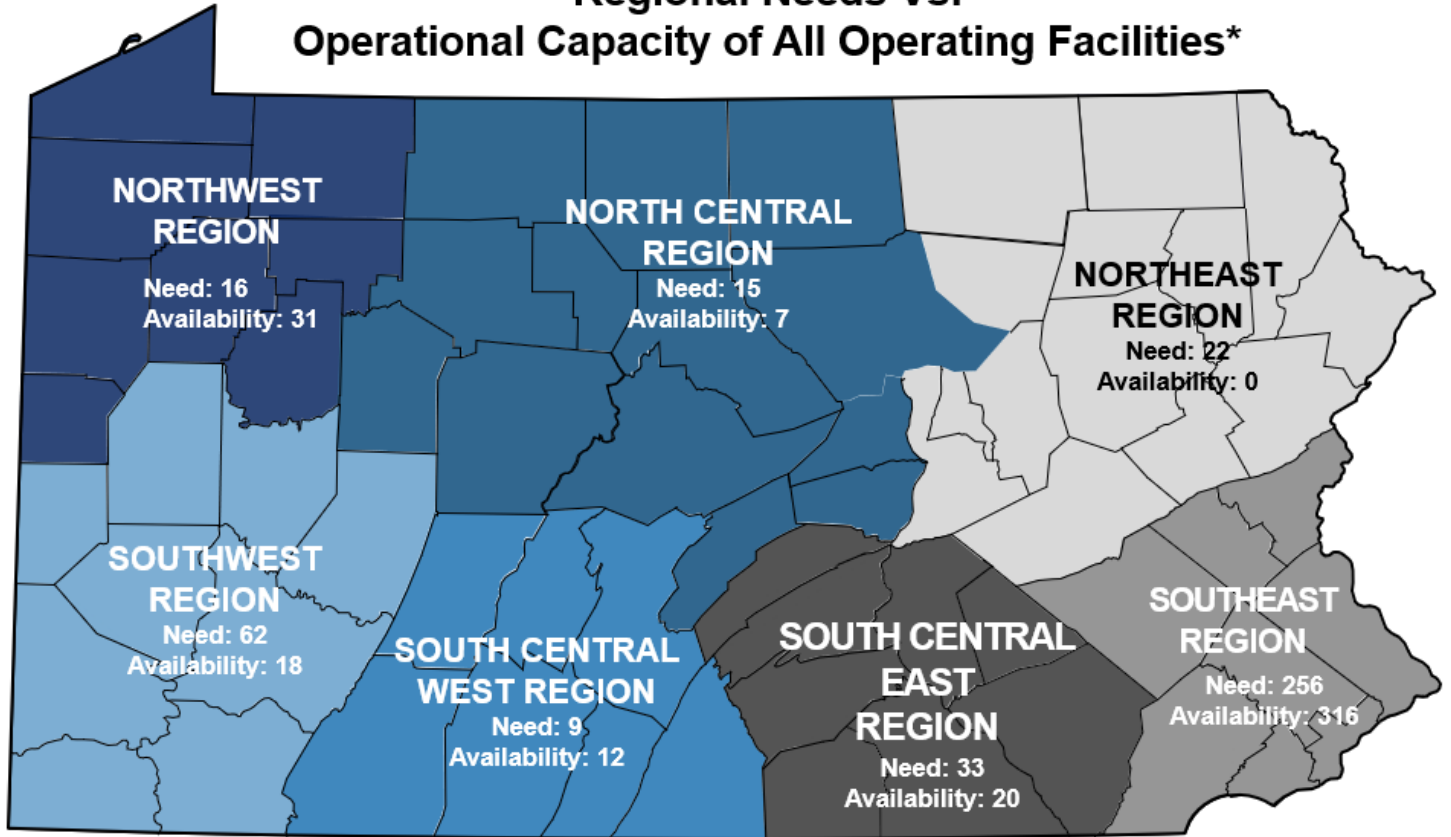
- In the table and graph below, the projected needs by region are compared against the available number of beds (indicated by the region’s operational capacity). This geographic breakdown better identifies the geographic location of the greatest gaps in bed availability.
- Currently, there are no detention facilities open in the Northeast region, which demonstrates the geographic area with the greatest needs.
- On the other end of the continuum, there are significantly more projected beds available in the Southeast region compared to actual needs.

STATEWIDE PROJECTED NEEDS VS. BED CAPACITY OF ALL OPERATING FACILITIES BY REGION: 2023				
REGION	PROJECTED NEEDS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
NORTH CENTRAL	15	7	14	14
NORTHEAST	22	0	0	0
NORTHWEST	16	31	31	31
SOUTH CENTRAL EAST	33	20	48	48
SOUTH CENTRAL WEST	9	12	12	12
SOUTHEAST	256	316	394	553
SOUTHWEST	62	18	18	22
TOTAL	412	404	517	680

Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis



Regional Needs Vs. Operational Capacity of All Operating Facilities*



*Middle Creek Detention Center and Manor Detention are included in these figures.

Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis

Analysis 1b: All Operating Facilities (Excluding Manor Detention and Middle Creek) and All Counties

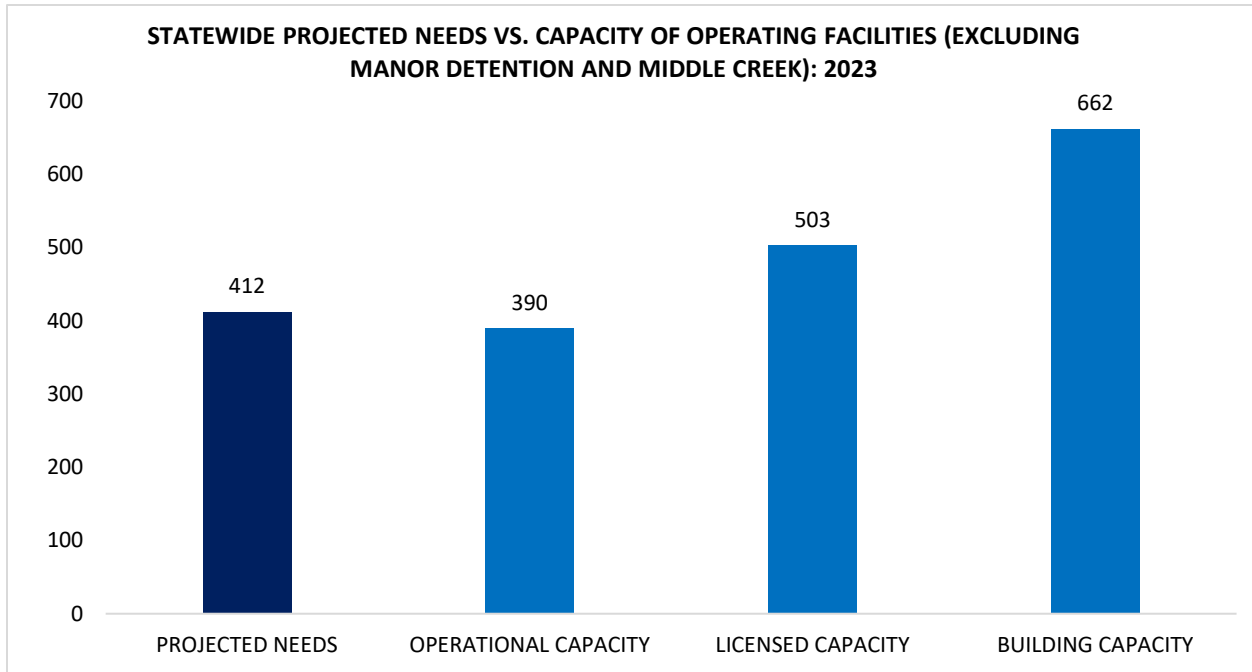
- Each open facility (excluding Manor Detention and Middle Creek) and the county in which the facility is located is provided in the table below. The region of the facility is determined by the county's geographic location.

ALL OPEARATING FACILITIES (EXCEPT MANOR DETENTION AND MIDDLE CREEK): 2023						
FACILITIES	REGION	COUNTY	OPEN ACCESS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
ABRAXAS ACADEMY (NEW MORGAN)	Southeast	Berks	Yes	24	54	164
BUCKS COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	Southeast	Bucks	Yes	36	36	36
CENTRAL COUNTIES YOUTH CENTER	North Central	Centre	Yes	7	14	14
CHESTER COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	Southeast	Chester	Yes	24	48	48
EDMUND L THOMAS ADOLESCENT CENTER	Northwest	Erie	No	20	20	20
GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC - SECURE DETENTION	Northwest	Mercer	Yes	11	11	11
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES CENTER	Southeast	Philadelphia	No	184	184	184
LANCASTER COUNTY YOUTH INTERVENTION CENTER	South Central East	Lancaster	No	20	48	48
MONTGOMERY COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	Southeast	Montgomery	No	36	36	36
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER	Southeast	Northampton	Yes	12	36	85
WESTMORELAND COUNTY REGIONAL YOUTH SERVICES CENTER	Southwest	Westmoreland	No	16	16	16
TOTAL				390	503	662

Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis

- In the table below, the projected statewide bed needs are compared against the reported operational, licensed, and building capacity of all Pennsylvania juvenile detention facilities, excluding Manor Detention and Middle Creek.

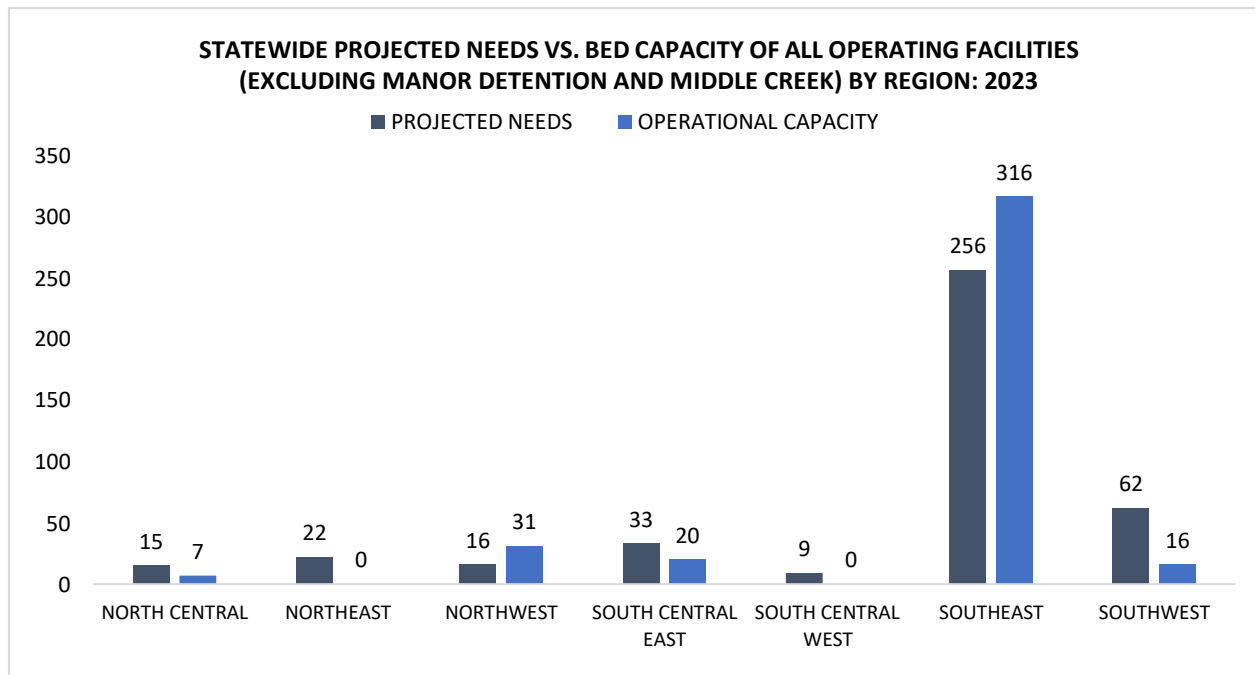
ALL OPEARTING FACILITIES (EXCLUDING MANOR DETENTION AND MIDDLE CREEK): 2023			
PROJECTED NEEDS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
412	390	503	662



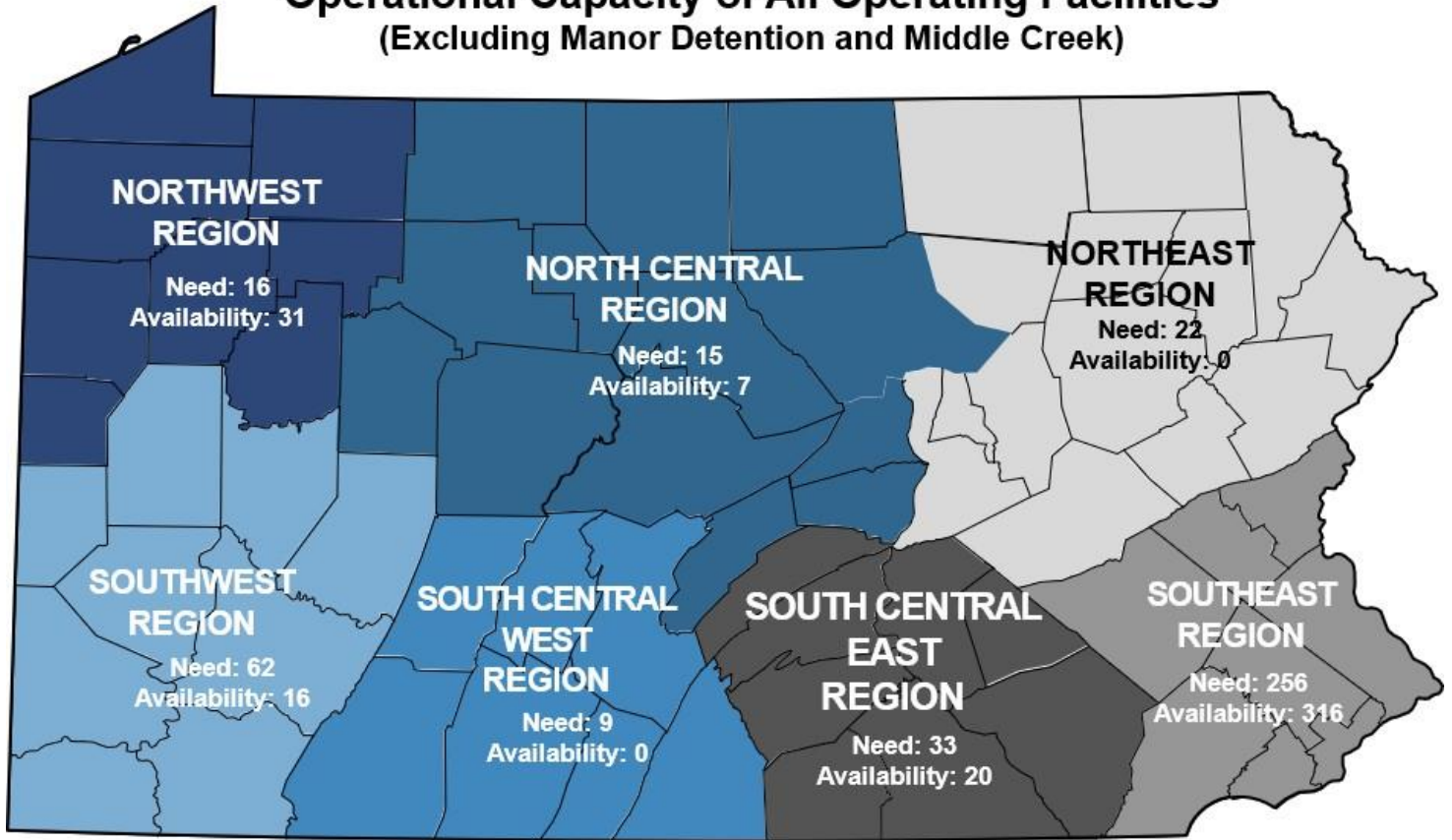
Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis

- In the table and graph below, the projected needs by region are compared against the available number of beds (indicated by the region’s operational capacity). This geographic breakdown better identifies the geographic location of the greatest gaps in bed availability.
- Currently, there are no detention facilities open in the Northeast region or the South Central West region, which demonstrates the geographic areas with the greatest needs. Similarly, there is gap large between the needs vs. available beds in the Southwest region.
- On the other end of the continuum, there are significantly more projected beds available in the Southeast region compared to actual needs.

STATEWIDE PROJECTED NEEDS VS. BED CAPACITY OF ALL OPERATING FACILITIES (EXCLUDING MANOR DETENTION AND MIDDLE CREEK) BY REGION: 2023				
REGION	PROJECTED NEEDS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
NORTH CENTRAL	15	7	14	14
NORTHEAST	22	0	0	0
NORTHWEST	16	31	31	31
SOUTH CENTRAL EAST	33	20	48	48
SOUTH CENTRAL WEST	9	0	0	0
SOUTHEAST	256	316	394	553
SOUTHWEST	62	16	16	16
TOTAL	412	390	503	662



Regional Needs Vs. Operational Capacity of All Operating Facilities (Excluding Manor Detention and Middle Creek)



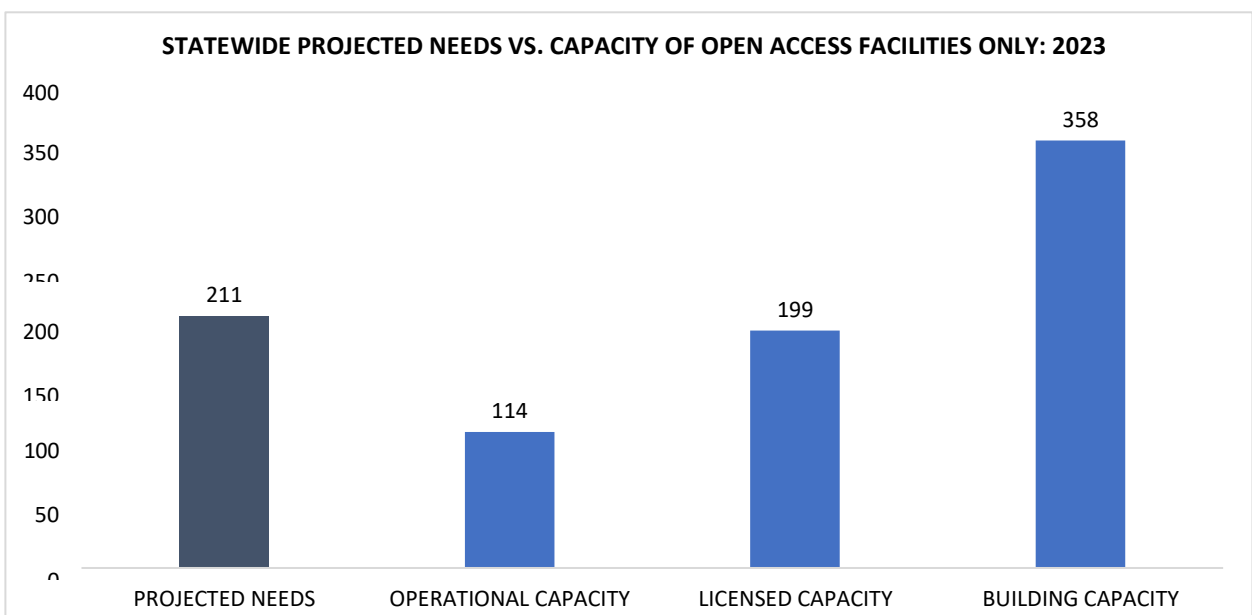
Analysis 2: Open Access Facilities Only

- Each open access facility and the county in which the facility is located are provided in the table below. The region of the facility is determined by the county’s geographic location.

OPEN ACCESS FACILITIES ONLY: 2023						
FACILITIES	REGION	COUNTY	OPEN ACCESS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
ABRAXAS ACADEMY (NEW MORGAN)	Southeast	Berks	Yes	24	54	164
BUCKS COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	Southeast	Bucks	Yes	36	36	36
CENTRAL COUNTIES YOUTH CENTER	North Central	Centre	Yes	7	14	14
CHESTER COUNTY YOUTH CENTER	Southeast	Chester	Yes	24	48	48
GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC – SECURE DETENTION	Northwest	Mercer	Yes	11	11	11
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER	Southeast	Northampton	Yes	12	36	85
TOTAL				114	199	358

- In the table below, the projected statewide bed needs are compared against the reported operational, licensed, and building capacity of all open access Pennsylvania juvenile detention facilities.
- The table below demonstrates that those counties without access to their own juvenile detention facilities are projected to experience a large gap between anticipated needs and actual availability of beds. There are nearly 100 more beds needed than what is currently accessible to these counties.

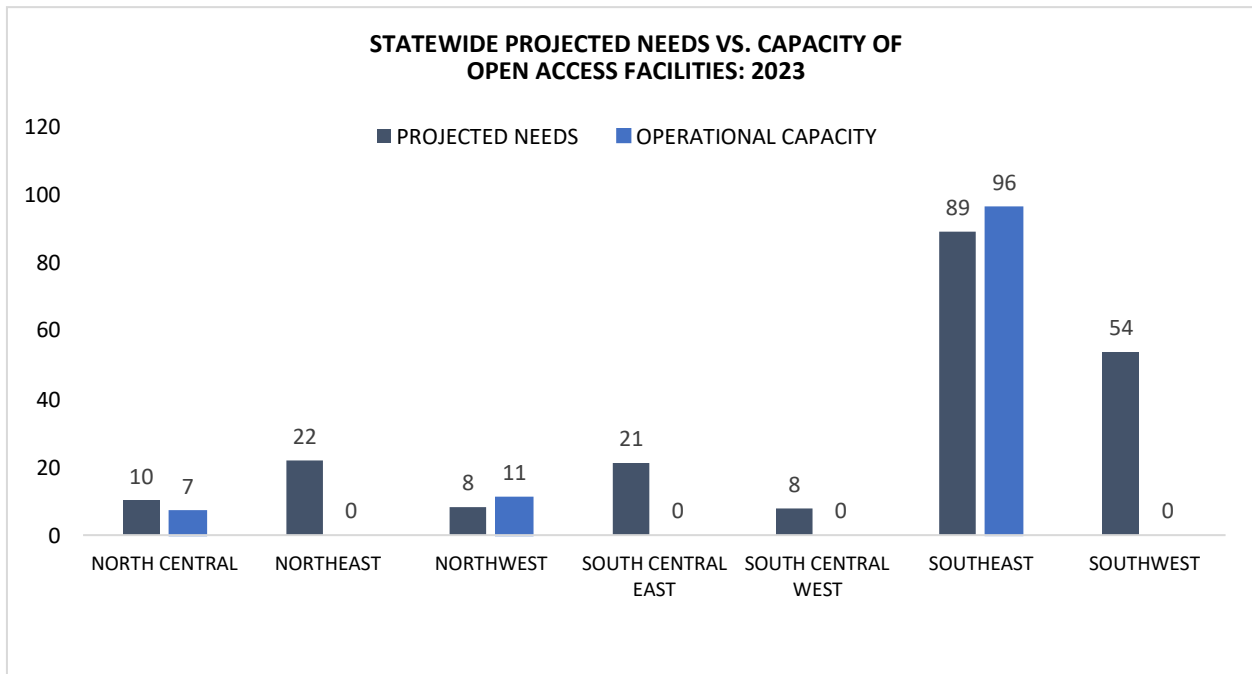
STATEWIDE PROJECTED NEEDS VS. CAPACITY OF ALL OPEN ACCESS FACILITIES: 2023			
PROJECTED NEEDS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
211	114	199	358



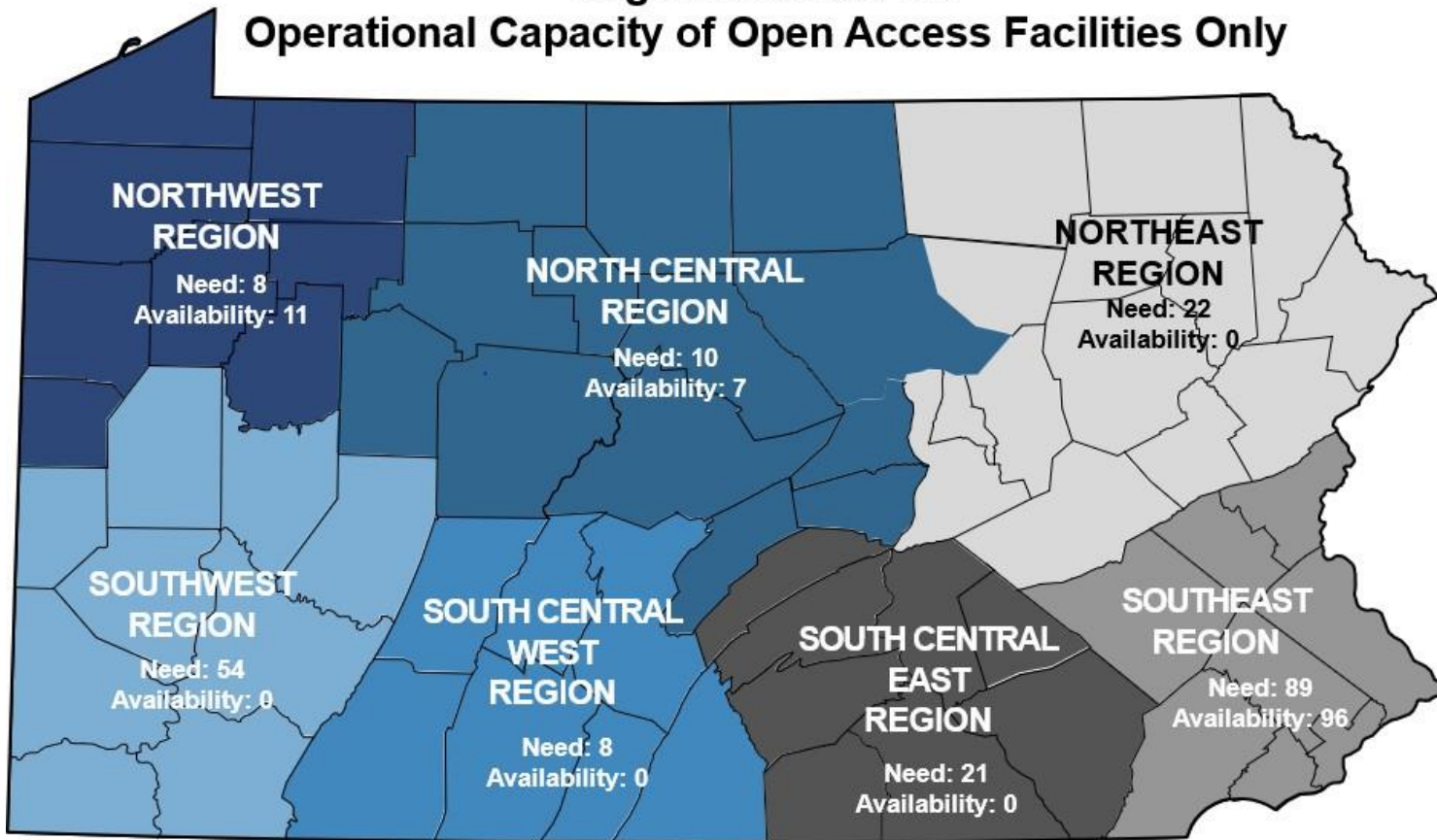
Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis

- In the graph below, the projected needs by region are displayed compared against the available number of beds (indicated by the region’s operational capacity), better indicating gaps between needs and bed availability.
- Currently, there are no open access detention facilities open in the Northeast region, the South Central East region, the South Central West region, and the Southwest region, which demonstrates the four geographic areas with the greatest needs.

STATEWIDE PROJECTED NEEDS VS. CAPACITY OF OPEN ACCESS FACILITIES ONLY BY REGION: 2023				
REGION	PROJECTED NEEDS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	LICENSED CAPACITY	BUILDING CAPACITY
NORTH CENTRAL	10	7	14	14
NORTHEAST	22	0	0	0
NORTHWEST	8	11	11	11
SOUTH CENTRAL EAST	21	0	0	0
SOUTH CENTRAL WEST	8	0	0	0
SOUTHEAST	89	96	174	333
SOUTHWEST	54	0	0	0
TOTAL	211	114	199	358



Regional Needs Vs. Operational Capacity of Open Access Facilities Only



Appendix

Pennsylvania Secure Detention Bed Gap Analysis

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES CLOSED:		
2006 - 2021		
FACILITY	BED CAPACITY	CLOSURE DATE
N.W. ACADEMY	18	January 2006
BLAIR COUNTY	8	August 2008
BEAVER COUNTY	25	July 2009
DAUPHIN COUNTY	36	January 2010
PA. CHILDCARE	12	June 2010
YORK COUNTY	24	July 2010
BERKS COUNTY	48	June 2012
LEHIGH COUNTY	48	March 2014
TIOGA COUNTY	12	July 2014
CAMBRIA COUNTY	12	June 2016
LACKAWANNA COUNTY	10	June 2018
MID-ATLANTIC YOUTH SERVICES (LUZERNE-PITTSTON)	12	October 2020
MID-ATLANTIC YOUTH SERVICES (WESTERN-EMLENTON)	12	October 2020
DELAWARE COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER	66	March 2021

Interest of Justice Population - ADP Calculations

TOTAL ADULT PROSECUTION CASES USED FOR "INTEREST OF JUSTICE" PROJECTIONS: 2021 ⁵				
COUNTY	COUNTY CLASS SIZE	DIRECT FILE CASES HELD FOR COURT	LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS)	ADP
ADAMS	5	1	22	0.06
ALLEGHENY	2	30	22	1.81
ARMSTRONG	6	1	22	0.06
BEAVER	4	3	22	0.18
BERKS	3	5	22	0.30
BLAIR	5	6	22	0.36
BUCKS	2A	5	22	0.30
CAMBRIA	4	4	22	0.24
CARBON	6	1	22	0.06
CHESTER	3	2	22	0.12
CRAWFORD	6	4	22	0.24
DAUPHIN	3	12	22	0.72
DELAWARE	2A	14	22	0.84
ERIE	3	9	22	0.54
FAYETTE	4	1	22	0.06
LACKAWANNA	3	8	22	0.48
LANCASTER	2A	7	22	0.42
LEBANON	5	1	22	0.06
LEHIGH	3	5	22	0.30
LUZERNE	3	1	22	0.06
LYCOMING	5	5	22	0.30
MERCER	5	4	22	0.24
MONROE	4	9	22	0.54
MONTGOMERY	2A	11	22	0.66
NORTHAMPTON	3	3	22	0.18
NORTHUMBERLAND	5	3	22	0.18
PERRY	6	3	22	0.18
PHILADELPHIA	1	88	22	5.30
WASHINGTON	4	6	22	0.36
WESTMORELAND	3	9	22	0.54
YORK	3	13	22	0.78

- For any county without a direct file case in 2021, the average ADP for the county class size was applied. The average ADP by county class was calculated using the data in the above table.

⁵ Data provided by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC).