



Truancy: A Call to Action



Truancy Workgroup

A Progress Report to the Pennsylvania State Roundtable
May 2011

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The Truancy Workgroup met regularly between July 2010 and May 2011 to begin implementation efforts of the approved 2010 State Roundtable recommendations. New workgroup members with expertise in education law, court administration and child welfare practices were added to the workgroup to further enhance the range of stakeholders with a vested interest in positive school attendance. Consistent with last year, the vast majority of workgroup members attended all meetings and engaged in vigorous discussions to explore the following topics: implementation of the 2010 State Roundtable Truancy Workgroup Report, truancy laws and engaging the medical community as a valued stakeholder. The group decided to convene two subgroups simultaneously to maximize time and efforts. The *Implementation Subgroup* focused their efforts in two areas: designing a strategy to support community stakeholders in the implementation of the 2010 *Truancy: A Call to Action* recommendations and developing a comprehensive action plan to communicate the message about the urgency to address truancy statewide. The *Truancy Law Subgroup* focused their efforts on identifying statutes and provisions of the Pennsylvania Code related to truancy in need of clarification or updating. The topic of engaging the medical community as a partner in truancy reduction efforts was addressed collectively by all workgroup members.

Implementation Subgroup Progress:

After the approval by the State Roundtable in 2010 of *Truancy: A Call to Action, Report and Recommendations to the State Roundtable*, the Workgroup wanted to ensure the document was a tool local children's roundtables and other key stakeholders could utilize and share with their partners to enhance truancy reduction efforts. The workgroup established the Implementation Subgroup to facilitate the overall Workgroups' efforts to communicate the message and support communities with the implementation of the recommendations included in the report. Workgroup members include a variety of respected Pennsylvania experts from the courts, child welfare, education and juvenile justice. Priority activities of the subgroup included: establishment of truancy workgroup ambassadors, development of uniformed Truancy PowerPoint presentation, inclusion of Truancy in County Summit Plans, enhancement of Toolkit for School Attendance and Truancy Reduction, enhancement of current MDJ truancy curriculum, and implementation of a Truancy Art Logo Contest. These activities are further discussed below.

Truancy Implementation Subgroup members volunteered their time to be *ambassadors* for the group and to be "on call" as their schedule permits to travel to local children's roundtables and other groups to present the report. In addition, the group identified 20 professional associations/conferences and several journals/publications to use as a catalyst to convey the message.

In order to communicate a consistent message across the state, the Subgroup developed a standard set of educational materials to use when engaging a variety of stakeholders. The subgroup created a PowerPoint presentation outlining the five core components to successfully address truancy including: (1) *collaboration*; (2) *positive educational culture and climate*; (3) *early identification and intervention efforts with measurable outcomes*; (4) *tracking truancy data*; (5) and *sustainability*. The presentation also includes statewide and county specific data and information on important steps local children's roundtables and other groups can take to enhance reduction efforts. To allow for flexibility, the presentation includes blank slides so ambassadors can include information appropriate to the stakeholder audience. The presentation and other education materials are housed on the Office of Children and Families in the Courts webpage under the "Truancy Workgroup members only" section. This password

protected site, accessible only to workgroup members, is a central repository for all meeting documents, articles/publications and other resources.

Truancy was one of the four main topics highlighted at the 2010 Children's Summit. Each county in attendance received copies of the truancy report and county specific school district truancy data to develop their plan to address truancy locally. The plans reflected for many counties included the development of local children's roundtable truancy subgroups, review or development of truancy protocols, reach out efforts to Magisterial District Judges (MDJ) and education professionals as well as plans to implement prevention and early intervention efforts. Counties shared progress reports on their plans at leadership and local children's roundtable meetings. Many have reported expansion of their local children's roundtable to include educators, MDJs, juvenile probation officers and other community stakeholders. In addition, counties reported implementation of truancy reduction efforts and sharing amongst each other, collaboration techniques and prevention/early intervention best practices.

The Truancy: A Call to Action Report references the Toolkit for School Attendance and Truancy Reduction. Workgroup members felt strongly about the need to enhance the toolkit to include more information highlighting best practices, discipline specific information for professionals, information for families and students and, truancy data. Initial discussions have taken place with the PA Department of Education (PDE) to enhance the toolkit. PDE has agreed to partner with the Office of Children and Families in the Courts and the Truancy Workgroup in this effort.

The Special Court Judges Association of Pennsylvania's (SCJAP) also has a Truancy Working Group examining truancy related issues as a result of frustrations expressed by MDJs surrounding the topic. The workgroup focuses on developing strategies to improve how magisterial district courts approach truancy. In order to coordinate efforts, there is representation from the SCJAP Workgroup on the State Roundtable Truancy Workgroup and vice versa. One issue identified by MDJs to both workgroups was the need to enhance the mandatory truancy training offered by the Minor Judiciary Education Board (MJEB). Currently, the training is approximately one hour long and focuses on truancy factors, laws, and possible judicial responses to truancy. After the release of the Truancy: A Call to Action Report, State Roundtable Truancy Workgroup members met with SCJAP members and the Executive Director of the Minor Judiciary Education Board (MJEB) to develop a strategy aimed at enhancing the existing mandatory MDJ truancy training. The group proposed to lengthen the existing training from one hour to three hours and infuse elements of the Truancy: A Call to Action Report including the five core components, best practices and family engagement into the training. The MJEB approved the proposal. In addition, each MDJ will be given a copy of their county's truancy data broken down by school to gain a better understanding of the impact of truancy in their district. The new curriculum is currently under development and will be offered to MDJs in September 2011.

In an effort to raise truancy awareness, educate stakeholders and promote positive school attendance with students, families, schools and communities, the Truancy Workgroup sponsored a Truancy Art Logo Contest. The logo contest entitled ***Awake. Attend. Achieve.*** was part of the overall strategy to assist counties with the implementation of the five core recommendations, but specifically recommendation 1, *collaboration*. The Workgroup anticipated the contest would enhance the relationship between schools and local children's roundtables. The contest was open to fifth and sixth graders in Permanency Practice Initiative (PPI) Counties only. Middle school grades were targeted to promote recommendation 3 *Targeting Prevention, Early Identification and Intervention Efforts*. Promoting positive school attendance early in a child's educational career may help keep them on the path to academic

success. PPI counties were selected because workgroup members believed these counties likely have the infrastructure already in place to coordinate the contest and desire to work closely with school districts on addressing this issue. PPI local children's roundtables partnered with schools in the art logo contest. Participating schools coordinated efforts with a county liaison and art entries were submitted to local children's roundtables. Local children's roundtables selected their top three entries and submitted them to the Truancy Workgroup. The Truancy Workgroup received 22 entries and selected a first, second and third prize winner. The SCJAP funded contest prizes. The first place logo displayed on the front of this report will be used on all truancy awareness educational materials developed by the Workgroup. The remaining 21 entries may also be used on posters, brochures or other resources. The educational materials will be targeted towards local children's roundtables, MDJs and other community stakeholders. If the State Roundtable grants the Workgroup permission to continue, educational materials will be available in September 2011.

Recommendation for Further Action

The Workgroup would welcome the opportunity in the coming year to:

- 1. Continue to assist stakeholders in the implementation of the Truancy: A Call to Action Report recommendations.**
- 2. Develop educational literature and materials targeted for local children's roundtables, MDJs and other stakeholders to raise truancy awareness and promote the five core recommendations of the Truancy: A Call to Action Report.**
- 3. Work with partners to enhance the existing MDJ training truancy curriculum.**
- 4. Work with partners to enhance the Toolkit for School Attendance and Truancy Reduction.**

Truancy Law Subgroup Progress:

The Truancy Law Subgroup focused their efforts on identifying statutes and provisions of the Pennsylvania Code related to truancy in need of clarification or updating. The Public School Code of Pennsylvania was enacted in 1949 and many of its provisions remain unchanged more than 60 years later. Some of Pennsylvania's school attendance and truancy laws are outdated and/or inconsistent. For instance, one must look at both the statute and state regulations simply to determine which students are of "compulsory school age" and thus subject to penalties for non-attendance. Moreover, rules relating to attendance, enforcing attendance laws, notice of truancy and possible penalties are scattered throughout the Code and State Board of Education regulations. Most importantly, definitions of key terms are missing from the School Code which is a significant source of confusion. There is no statutory definition for "truancy," or "unlawful" or "unexcused" absence. The lack of such definitions results in the inconsistent application and enforcement of school attendance rules among school districts, the judiciary, and child welfare agencies.

The Truancy Law Subgroup reviewed Pennsylvania truancy laws and school attendance laws in other states. The review revealed that several other states have adopted more specific laws, some of which require the development of a Truancy Elimination Plan or some type of intervention by a school district before a case is referred to child welfare agencies or a court. In contrast, Pennsylvania does not require school districts to make any effort to address truant behavior or otherwise improve student attendance prior to referring a student and/or parent to a magisterial district judge. Rather, the only two steps that the law currently permits is that schools districts 1) file a summary citation or private criminal complaint with the MDJ if a child has more than three (3) unexcused absences and after notice to a parent and 2) contact the county children and youth agency if a child has more than six (6) unexcused absences. The Pennsylvania Department of Education Basic Education Curricular (BEC) does advise schools to engage and maintain open communication with the family as a best practice. The BEC also recommends that schools facilitate a school-family conference to develop a Truancy Elimination Plan to assist students in developing solutions to increase positive school attendance. However, BECs serve only as advisement of Best Practices to schools and are not required by law.

The law provides no guidance on how districts and other systems, such as county children and youth agencies and the court system, could work together to prevent and/or remediate truant behavior. For instance, the law does not require the MDJ to notify the county children and youth agency of a truancy hearing so the agency can attend and offer services where appropriate. The law also does not require children and youth agencies to report back to MDJs on whether or not services were successful in addressing the reasons for truancy. In addition, the law currently contains no requirement to districts, children and youth agencies, and local courts to develop agreements with regard to truancy prevention and remediation plans. However, it should be noted that some local children's roundtables or other local truancy reduction workgroups have instituted their own policies on agreements that clearly define a protocol outlining the specific responsibilities of each stakeholder, even without a specific statute requiring collaborative efforts.

The Subgroup identified many additional concerns relating to or impacting Pennsylvania's truancy laws. For instance, Workgroup members questioned the effectiveness of fining students and/or parents to improve attendance. It was recommended that the age at which a child can be fined be increased from 13 years to 16 years. Workgroup members also discussed eliminating "habitual truancy" as a basis for referring a child to alternative education programs for disruptive youth. Finally, Workgroup members discussed the trend among other states and suggest to possibly increasing the compulsory school age (now 8-17 years old in PA) as a measure to combat truancy. Notably, Pennsylvania is one of only two states in the nation that require school attendance beginning at age 8 (age 6 in Philadelphia). The vast majority of states require attendance beginning at age 6 or 7 years old.

With these issues in mind, the Subgroup would welcome the opportunity to propose specific amendments to Pennsylvania's laws and regulations governing school attendance and truancy in the year ahead. A more detailed listing of particular School Code provisions identified as needing revision is listed below.

It is suggested that the following amendments/clarifications would assist schools, courts and other stakeholders, create uniformity, and realistically address issues of school attendance to reduce truancy:

1. Attendance rules, notice provisions, procedure and penalties should be codified into a single chapter of the School Code for clarity and to ensure effective compliance.
2. Definitions: Several words or phrases need to be defined, including truancy, habitual truancy, unlawful or unexcused absence, number of days triggering truancy, and the meaning of “or their equivalent” when referring to days absent.
3. The School Code permits the accumulation of unexcused absences “during the period of compulsory school age” in determining whether to proceed against the parent(s) or child. The accumulation of a scattering of absences over an extended period of time often has little relevance to the child's current needs. Moreover, most schools limit attendance calculations to the current school year. Workgroup members proposed that the period of accumulation be narrowed to a more relevant time frame (possibly 24 months or two school years) rather than broadly state “the period of compulsory school age.”
4. The regulation at 22 Pa. Code § 11.24 allows/mandates schools to remove a child from the school's rolls after the child has been absent for 10 consecutive days unless there is evidence the absences were legally excused or the district is pursuing an attendance prosecution. This regulation should be reviewed to determine whether the purpose is currently effective, whether it should apply to all students regardless of age, whether the number of consecutive absences needs adjustment, and/or whether guidelines are needed which set forth steps the districts need to take before removing a student from the rolls.
5. Section 13-1354 of the School Code currently requires a written notice to parents whenever a child has been absent three (3) days without lawful excuse and then provides that if “within three (3) days thereafter” there is another failure to attend school, the district is required to proceed against the person so offending. The phrase “within three (3) days thereafter” needs to be examined because it creates confusion as to what should happen if another violation occurs outside that three (3) day period.
6. Section 13-1333 needs to be examined to address or clarify the following issues:
 - A. Whether a school must demonstrate the efforts taken to address a child's unexcused absences with the family before a case may be initiated with a MDJ or a juvenile court judge.
 - B. Whether an individualized truancy elimination plan or notice to/conference with a family should be required or whether a school district should document the reasons why a plan was not developed, in an effort to improve the child's educational experience before presenting a truancy matter to the court.
 - C. Whether a procedural rule may be needed to address how many unexcused absences should appear in a single citation, whether all unexcused absences for the current year (or some other relevant period) should appear on one citation, whether a fine should be imposed for each absence beyond six (6) or a single fine for the combination thereof, and

whether a subsequent citation can be pursued until the preceding citation has been disposed.

- D. Whether a procedural rule may be needed to identify whether truancy prosecutions should be filed by way of a citation or a private criminal complaint.
- E. Whether a procedural rule may be needed to provide that persons cited for truancy violations who wish to acknowledge the violation must nevertheless appear before the MDJ with school personnel rather than simply enter a guilty plea.
- F. Whether a procedural rule may be needed requiring the magisterial district court to formally or informally notify the county children and youth agency of the time and date of any truancy hearing so that the agency can attend and offer services where appropriate.
- G. Whether the age at which a child can be fined for truancy should be examined. Currently that age is 13 years. However, Workgroup members recommended that the age be changed to 16 years because of the limitations currently existing in the ability to collect fines imposed against children below that age and that children cannot legally work until age 16, with some exceptions. In addition, fining middle school age children is not believed by Workgroup members to address the root causes of the truant behavior.
- H. Currently, if a child age 13 or older is convicted of a truancy violation, the MDJ is required to forward the conviction to the Department of Transportation for suspension of the child's license or ability to obtain the same. Workgroup members recommended that such action only be imposed upon children convicted after the age of 16 years.
- I. Currently, any person who wishes to appeal a truancy conviction is required to post a bond which may be double the amount of fines and cost. That requirement needs to be examined because it is inconsistent with the appeal procedure in other summary matters and could have a chilling effect upon persons who have legitimate appeal issues.

Recommendation for Further Action:

- 5. *The Workgroup would welcome the opportunity to propose specific amendments to Pennsylvania's laws, regulations and procedural rules governing school attendance and truancy in the year ahead.***

Engaging the Medical Community Update

The Workgroup also focused efforts on how to engage the medical community as a valued partner in addressing truancy at the state and local levels. As part of this effort, Dr. Robert Fawcett, M.D., M.S., Medical Director, York Hospital Family Practice Residency Program and Member of the York County Truancy Task Force, presented to the Truancy Workgroup. Dr.

Fawcett presents regularly to doctors and medical professionals in York County in an effort to heighten the medical community's awareness about truancy and its consequences as a public health problem. He also aims to educate physicians on how doctors can avoid contributing to the problems of truancy in their community. Dr. Fawcett's presentation on the medical community's perspective on truancy, school refusal and medical excuses was extremely informative. He discussed with the group his viewpoint on how truancy can be seen as a public health crisis and what school systems and other key truancy prevention stakeholders can do to assist physicians in addressing truancy.

Dr. Fawcett emphasized the importance of including physicians and others in the medical community as a valued partner in reducing truancy. Educating physicians of truancy's negative impact on a child, their family and the community will increase their awareness of the subject. Physicians certainly play a key role in addressing the wellbeing of the "whole" child. When a student does not want to go to school, they may repeatedly use a medical reason for not attending. Doctors can often be the first line of defense against truancy in these instances. Heightening their awareness of the problem and outlining tangible things physicians can do may likely impact truancy reduction efforts. Dr. Fawcett encourages physicians to examine children before providing an excuse (as opposed to only speaking to the parent), writing specific excuses indicating the exact illness and the exact date when the child is able to return to school, signing all medical excuses as opposed to a signature stamp, recognizing repeat excuse requests as a red flag and, communicating any concerns to parents, the child, school nurses, counselors, the police or county children and youth agencies. Other things physicians can do include: talking to the child about regular school attendance, grades, friends and keeping a record of excuses documenting the problem for school age patients. Dr. Fawcett also recommends physicians develop a school excuse policy outlining guidelines for excuses that clearly state excuses will not be given unless the child is seen or spoken to by a doctor. The York County Truancy Task Force is currently exploring ways to implement a standardized county medical excuse policy and other recommendations made by Dr. Fawcett.

Dr. Fawcett also pointed out that other key stakeholders must consider that physicians are used to being patient advocates and are paid by their patients to provide care. Doctors may not know if truancy is an issue with a child so it is important that schools communicate with physicians regularly concerning the school's truancy definition and policy and if chronic absenteeism is occurring with a particular student.

As a result of this presentation, the Truancy Workgroup discussed how local children's roundtables could engage participation from the medical community to reduce truancy. Raising the level of awareness by educating doctors about truancy and highlighting the role doctors can play in aiding reduction can be achieved by reaching out to medical professionals. Cumberland County is represented on the Truancy Workgroup and has shared a presentation that is delivered to county medical professionals. The presentation is co-facilitated by representatives from children and youth services, school personnel, juvenile court and a MDJ. The presentation aims to discuss truancy in general, system players and, how doctors can aid in reduction efforts. Cumberland County presents this information regularly to hospitals, physician offices and for any special requests from school if they believe a physician could benefit from the presentation. The Attendance Subgroup of Cumberland County's Local Children's Roundtable partners with a physician on their Citizens Advisory Committee to provide expertise in engaging the medical community and additional outreach efforts. Cumberland County has granted the Truancy Workgroup permission to share this presentation template with all local children's roundtables to promote further efforts to engage medical communities statewide. The Truancy Workgroup will make this presentation available through the Office of Children and Families in the Courts.

Recommendation for Further Action

6. The Workgroup welcomes the opportunity to gain more insight as to how Pennsylvania counties and other states are including medical professionals as stakeholders to reduce truancy. Once this information is gathered, the Workgroup requests permission to share their findings with the State, Leadership and Local Children Roundtables in an effort to assist in truancy reduction efforts on all levels.

Truancy Data2010 Court Data

The following data is derived from the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts' Magisterial District Justice System. Philadelphia statistics are not captured in this system and, therefore, are not included below.

Magisterial District Court Truancy Data*

Year	Total Citations	Citations against Juvenile	% of Total Citations against Juveniles	Citations against Parent or Guardian	% of Total Citations against Parent or Guardian	Juveniles Certified to Court of Common Pleas for Failure to Pay Fines	Total Fines Collected and Paid to School Districts
2007	66,307	17,852	27%	48,455	73%	4,542	\$1,589,199
2008	68,046	18,159	27%	49,887	73%	4,705	\$1,454,887
2009	57,555	16,517	29%	41,038	71%	2,707	\$ 709,153
2010	77,261	22,922	30%	54,339	70%	5,616	\$1,204,520

* See Attachment 1 which shows the above information for the individual counties.

- In 2010, truancy citations accounted for 17% of overall non-traffic citations filed in magisterial district courts. This is a 4% increase from 2009.
- The total number of truancy citations filed against students and/or their parents has increased from 57, 555 in 2009 to 77, 261 in 2010, equating to 19, 706 more citations.
- Based on the data shown in the table below, truancy citations are more often filed against the parent or the guardian (as opposed to the student).
- In 2010, roughly \$1.2 million in fines were collected by the magisterial district courts across the Commonwealth and sent to schools.
- The number of juveniles certified to the Court of Common Pleas for failure to pay fines more than doubled from 2009 to 2010, increasing from 2,707 to 5,616, respectively.

Pennsylvania Department of Education School Year 2009-2010 Truancy Data

The Department of Education began collecting truancy data from all Local Education Agencies (LEA) in 2002 as a result of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Prior to 2009, truancy data was submitted from the LEA to the Department of Education and then captured in a central database. Starting with the 2009/2010 school year, truancy data is being collected through the Pennsylvania Department of Education's Pennsylvania Information Management System (PIMS). The Pennsylvania Information Management System (PIMS) is a collaborative effort of the Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE) and Local Education Agencies (LEAs) across the Commonwealth. PIMS is a statewide, longitudinal data system that is designed to improve student achievement through efficiently and accurately managing, analyzing, and disaggregating data for each student served by Pennsylvania's Pre-K through Grade 12 public education system. PIMS is based on open internet standards that enable sharing among diverse, otherwise incompatible, systems and includes significant, nation-leading safeguards for data quality and security. The PIMS reporting mechanism aims to minimize processing errors, allowing for more accurate data collection. The data below represent the first school year of truancy data collected by PIMS. Please note: the SY 2009/2010 data shows some significant increases and decreases in truancy rates compared to SY 2008/2009. This may be attributed to several things or a combination thereof including more accurate reporting, more attention to truancy or effective truancy intervention efforts.

SY 2009-2010



Data provided by the PA Department of Education on May 9, 2011

Truancy Rate Comparisons from School Year 2008/2009 to School Year 2009/2010

Notable Decreases in Truancy Rates

- Pennsylvania experienced a 1% decrease in overall truancy rates from SY 08-09 to SY 09-10. This equates to **18,009 less truant students**.
- 35 counties (52%) experienced some **decrease** in truancy.
- 9 counties (13%) experienced a **decrease** in truancy of **3% or more**.
- 4 counties (6%) experienced a **decrease** in truancy of **5% or more**.
- 3 counties (4%) experienced **no change** in their truancy rate.
- **Philadelphia County** experienced an **8% decrease** in their truancy rate from 33% (66,682) during SY 08-09 to 25% (50,643) during SY 09-10. This equates to **16,039 less** habitually truant students.
- **Fayette County** experienced an **8% decrease** in their truancy rate from 13% (2,396) during SY 08-09 to 5% (947) during SY 09-10. This equates to **1,449 less** habitually truant students.
- **Greene County** experienced an **6% decrease** in their truancy rate from 12% (664) during SY 08-09 to 6% (335) during SY 09-10. This equates to **329 less** habitually truant students.
- **Allegheny County** experienced a **5% decrease** in their truancy rate from 13% (20,307) in SY 08-09 to 8% (12,334) in SY 09-10. This equates to **7,973 less** habitually truant students.
- **Cameron County** experienced a **5% decrease** in their truancy rate from 8% (63) in SY 08-09 to 3% (21) in SY 09-10. This equates to **42 less** habitually truant students.

Notable Increases in Truancy Rates

- 29 Counties (41%) experienced some **increase** in truancy
- 7 counties (10%) experienced an **increase** of **3% or more**.
- Dauphin County experienced an **8% increase** in their truancy rate from 3% (1,003) during SY 08-09 to 11% (4,532) during SY 09-10. This equates to **3,529 additional** habitually truant students.
- Lawrence County experienced an **8% increase** in their truancy rate from 5% (651) during SY 08-09 to 13% (1,712) during SY 09-10. This equates to **1,061 additional** habitually truant students.
- Erie County experienced a **6% increase** in their truancy rate from 2% (831) during SY 08-09 to 8% (3,370) during SY 09-10. This equates to **2,539 additional** habitually truant students.
- Montour County experienced a **5% increase** in their truancy rate from 2% (62) during SY 08-09 to 7% (198) during SY 09-10. This equates to **136 additional** habitually truant students.

No Change

Data provided by the PA Department of Education on May 9, 2011

Map of Pennsylvania showing 2008 election results for Governor. The map displays the change in percentage points (red for gain, blue for loss) and the number of votes for each county.

County	Change (%)	Votes
Allegheny	-5.1%	(7,973)
Armstrong	+0.4%	(41)
Beaver	+1.1%	(376)
Butler	+0.9%	(246)
Clarion	-0.9%	(61)
Clearfield	-1.2%	(165)
Clinton	+0.2%	(26)
Columbia	+5.3%	(136)
Crawford	-1.2%	(124)
Cumberland	-0.8%	(280)
Delaware	+1.2%	(925)
Franklin	-9%	(61)
Fayette	-7.8%	(1,449)
Harrisburg	+3.3%	(2,220)
Huntingdon	+0.7%	(40)
Indiana	-1.6%	(171)
Juniata	-1.0%	(71)
Lancaster	+3.3%	(2,220)
Lebanon	-1.9%	(373)
Lehigh	-1.6%	(315)
Lawrence	+7.9%	(1,061)
Lycoming	-0.3%	(56)
Mercer	+2.3%	(316)
Monroe	-4.3%	(1,446)
Montgomery	+0.3%	(349)
Morgan	+0.2%	(26)
Northampton	-0.8%	(363)
Northumberland	-1.1%	(223)
Perry	-1.0%	(32)
Pike	+1.6%	(163)
Porter	+0.2%	(6)
Schuylkill	-1.5%	(1,082)
Snyder	-0.9%	(44)
Susquehanna	+0.3%	(24)
Tioga	+0.5%	(24)
Union	-0.4%	(15)
Warren	-0.7%	(42)
Washington	+0.1%	(26)
Wayne	-1.1%	(109)
Westmoreland	-0.1%	(65)
York	-0.3%	(251)
Adams	+0.3%	(38)
Bedford	+1.2%	(87)
Blair	+1.1%	(200)
Cambridge	+0.1%	(18)
Carbon	-9%	(1446)
Centre	-1.3%	(172)
Chambersburg	+0.1%	(18)
Clinton	+0.2%	(26)
Columbia	+5.3%	(136)
Crawford	-1.2%	(124)
Cumberland	-0.8%	(280)
Delaware	+1.2%	(925)
Franklin	-9%	(61)
Fayette	-7.8%	(1,449)
Harrisburg	+3.3%	(2,220)
Huntingdon	+0.7%	(40)
Indiana	-1.6%	(171)
Juniata	-1.0%	(71)
Lancaster	+3.3%	(2,220)
Lebanon	-1.9%	(373)
Lehigh	-1.6%	(315)
Lawrence	+7.9%	(1,061)
Lycoming	-0.3%	(56)
Mercer	+2.3%	(316)
Monroe	-4.3%	(1,446)
Montgomery	+0.3%	(349)
Morgan	+0.2%	(26)
Northampton	-0.8%	(363)
Northumberland	-1.1%	(223)
Perry	-1.0%	(32)
Pike	+1.6%	(163)
Porter	+0.2%	(6)
Schuylkill	-1.5%	(1,082)
Snyder	-0.9%	(44)
Susquehanna	+0.3%	(24)
Tioga	+0.5%	(24)
Union	-0.4%	(15)
Warren	-0.7%	(42)
Washington	+0.1%	(26)
Wayne	-1.1%	(109)
Westmoreland	-0.1%	(65)
York	-0.3%	(251)
Adams	+0.3%	(38)
Bedford	+1.2%	(87)
Blair	+1.1%	(200)
Cambridge	+0.1%	(18)
Carbon	-9%	(1446)
Centre	-1.3%	(172)
Chambersburg	+0.1%	(18)
Clinton	+0.2%	(26)
Columbia	+5.3%	(136)
Crawford	-1.2%	(124)
Cumberland	-0.8%	(280)
Delaware	+1.2%	(925)
Franklin	-9%	(61)
Fayette	-7.8%	(1,449)
Harrisburg	+3.3%	(2,220)
Huntingdon	+0.7%	(40)
Indiana	-1.6%	(171)
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Lebanon	-1.9%	(373)
Lehigh	-1.6%	(315)
Lawrence	+7.9%	(1,061)
Lycoming	-0.3%	(56)
Mercer	+2.3%	(316)
Monroe	-4.3%	(1,446)
Montgomery	+0.3%	(349)
Morgan	+0.2%	(26)
Northampton	-0.8%	(363)
Northumberland	-1.1%	(223)
Perry	-1.0%	(32)
Pike	+1.6%	(163)
Porter	+0.2%	(6)
Schuylkill	-1.5%	(1,082)
Snyder	-0.9%	(44)
Susquehanna	+0.3%	(24)
Tioga	+0.5%	(24)
Union	-0.4%	(15)
Warren	-0.7%	(42)
Washington	+0.1%	(26)
Wayne	-1.1%	(109)
Westmoreland	-0.1%	(65)
York	-0.3%	(251)
Adams	+0.3%	(38)
Bedford	+1.2%	(87)
Blair	+1.1%	(200)
Cambridge	+0.1%	(18)
Carbon	-9%	(1446)
Centre	-1.3%	(172)
Chambersburg	+0.1%	(18)
Clinton	+0.2%	(26)
Columbia	+5.3%	(136)
Crawford	-1.2%	(124)
Cumberland	-0.8%	(280)
Delaware	+1.2%	(925)
Franklin	-9%	(61)
Fayette	-7.8%	(1,449)
Harrisburg	+3.3%	(2,220)
Huntingdon	+0.7%	(40)
Indiana	-1.6%	(171)
Juniata	-1.0%	(71)

Data provided by the PA Department of Education on May 9, 2011

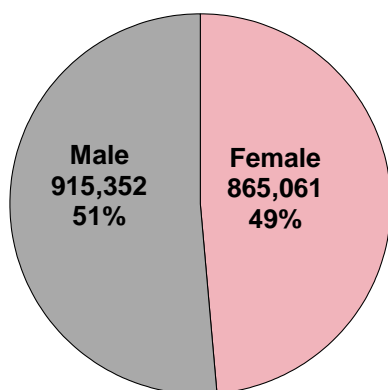
Additional Demographic Data

PA State Habitually Truant* 2008-2010

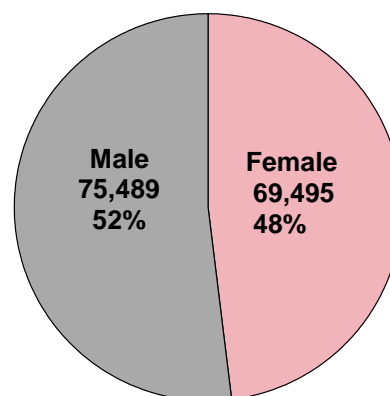
Year	Total PA School Population (Grades 1-11)	Total PA Habitually Truant (Grades 1-11)	Percent Habitually Truant
2008	1,801,760	137,009	7.60%
2009	1,787,351	142,281	7.96%
2010	1,780,413	124,272	6.98%

* Habitually truant is defined as six or more unexcused absences during the school year.

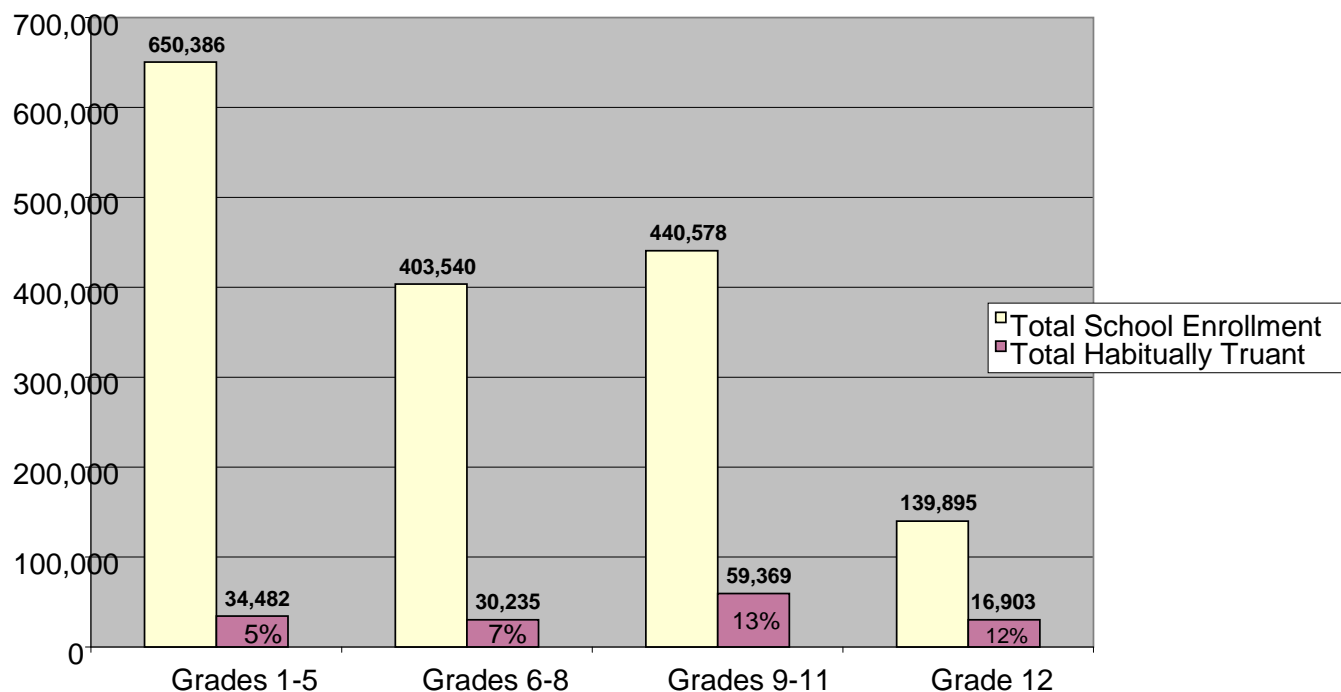
SY 09-10 School Population By Gender (Pre K-12)



SY 09-10 Habitually Truant By Gender (Pre K-12)



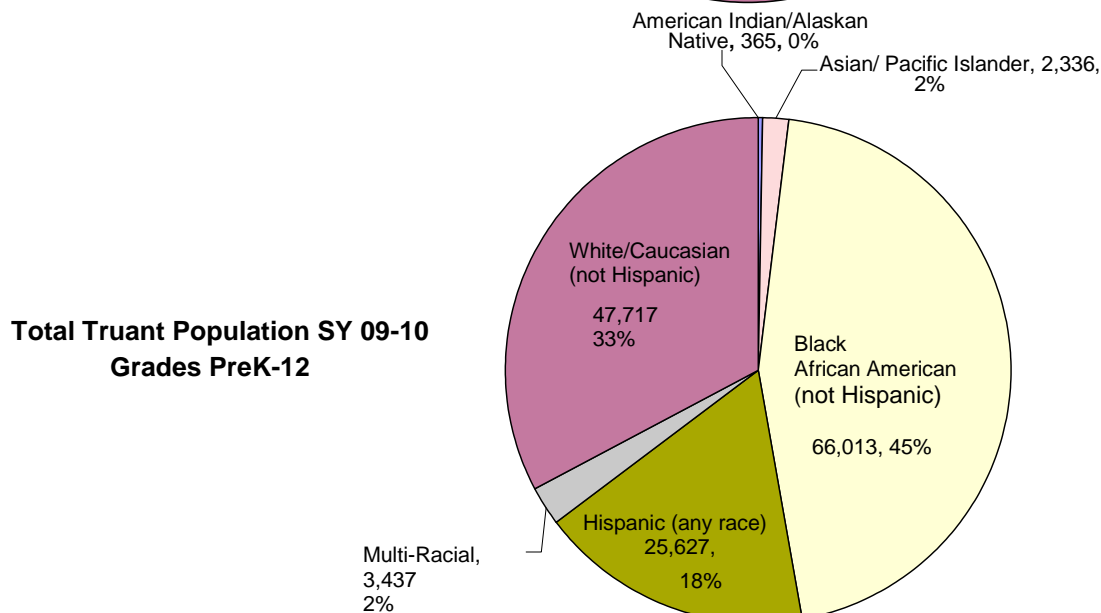
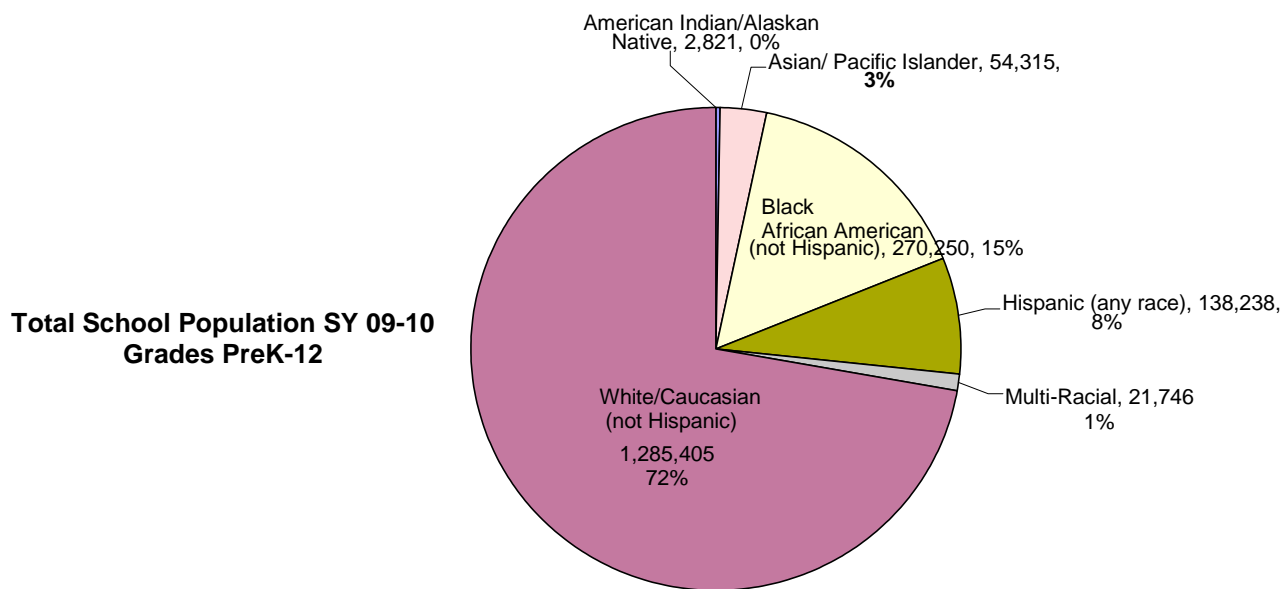
SY 09-10 Total School Population vs. Total Habitually Truant Population



PA State Total Habitually Truant* by Grade Level for SY 08/09 and 09/10

Grade Level	Habitually Truant during SY 08/09	Percent Habitually Truant by Grade Level during SY 08/09	Habitually Truant during SY 09/10	Percent Habitually Truant by Grade Level during SY 09/10	Percent Change between SY 08/09 and 09/10
Grades 1-5	38,652	24.93%	34,482	24.46%	-0.47%
Grades 6-8	37,951	24.48%	30,235	21.44%	-3.04%
Grades 9-11	65,678	42.36%	59,369	42.11%	-.25%
Grade 12	12,758	8.23%	16,903	11.99%	+3.76%

* Habitually truant is defined as six or more unexcused absences during the school year.



Additional Issue for Consideration: *Educational Success for Dependent Children*

According to the National Resource Center on Legal and Judicial Issues, studies across the country have shown children in foster care are struggling academically. Only 54% of young adults discharged from foster care have completed high school compared to the overall graduation rate for all children at 75.5%. Fifteen-year-olds in out-of-home care were about half as likely as other students to have graduated high school 5 years later, with significantly higher rates of dropping out (55%) or incarceration (10%). In addition, children in foster care are two to four times more likely to repeat a grade and only 2% obtain a bachelor's degree.

Educational stability is viewed as one of the key indicators in high school graduation rates. Since, on average, children in foster care may change housing locations two to three times per year, often they must also change schools based on their new residence. The National Resource Center on Legal and Judicial Issues, reported that a University of Chicago study found that by 6th grade, students who had changed schools four or more times had lost approximately one year of educational growth.

Recognizing that educational stability is an issue for children in foster care, the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 among other amendments to child welfare law enacted important provisions promoting education stability and enrollment for youth in foster care. Educational provisions include proximity and appropriateness, school stability, transportation, immediate enrollment, enrollment and attendance and educational issues for older youth including transitional planning and extension of care. Fostering Connections specifies that educational stability be included in case plans. The court's have a clear role in overseeing the well being of children in foster care which includes their educational needs and academic progression.

Positive school attendance and academic achievement are certainly key factors in truancy prevention. Children in foster care could have higher rates of unexcused absences (truancy) due to circumstances beyond their control if their educational setting is disrupted. The truancy workgroup requests the opportunity to explore the impact of educational stability and success in regards to truancy and children in the dependency system. The workgroup requests to expand efforts to focus on ways to improve the educational experiences and outcomes of children in foster care.

Recommendation for Further Action

The Workgroup respectfully requests to:

- 7. Research what other states have done to implement the educational components of Fostering Connections.***
- 8. Amend the Dependency Bench Book to include a section on educational stability/success.***
- 9. Explore ways to collect and maintain educational stability data.***
- 10. Change the name of the Truancy Workgroup to more accurately reflect the group's new mission. "Educational Success and Truancy Prevention Workgroup".***

**Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts
Office of Children and Families in the Courts
Truancy - Data: 2008-2010**



Attachment 1

County	Total Citations Filed Per Year			% Change: 2008-09	% Change: 2009-10	% Change: 2008-10	3 Year Average
	2008	2009	2010				
Adams	534	261	481	-51%	84%	-100%	425
Allegheny	8,540	8,361	9,984	-2%	19%	17%	8,962
Armstrong	440	321	336	-27%	5%	-24%	366
Beaver	698	577	696	-17%	21%	0%	657
Bedford	235	151	208	-36%	38%	-11%	198
Berks	9,854	7,729	12,812	-22%	66%	30%	10,132
Blair	592	465	564	-21%	21%	-5%	540
Bradford	317	270	316	-15%	17%	0%	301
Bucks	1,049	1,059	1,271	1%	20%	21%	1,126
Butler	587	643	1,027	10%	60%	75%	752
Cambria	615	451	643	-27%	43%	5%	570
Cameron	12	39	18	225%	-54%	50%	23
Carbon	1,204	721	998	-40%	38%	-17%	974
Centre	507	499	488	-2%	-2%	-4%	498
Chester	3,388	3,109	4,223	-8%	36%	25%	3,573
Clarion	184	111	142	-40%	28%	-23%	146
Clearfield	349	271	393	-22%	45%	13%	338
Clinton	200	115	126	-43%	10%	-37%	147
Columbia	251	298	360	19%	21%	43%	303
Crawford	249	170	207	-32%	22%	-17%	209
Cumberland	1,892	1,475	1,904	-22%	29%	1%	1,757
Dauphin	1,923	790	2,105	-59%	166%	9%	1,606
Delaware	2,167	1,441	1,539	-34%	7%	-29%	1,716
Elk	183	135	203	-26%	50%	11%	174
Erie	2,042	2,482	2,960	22%	19%	45%	2,495
Fayette	1,369	989	1,507	-28%	52%	10%	1,288
Forest	1	5	1	400%	-80%	0%	2
Franklin	1,012	707	863	-30%	22%	-15%	861
Fulton	95	117	108	23%	-8%	14%	107
Greene	395	393	523	-1%	33%	32%	437
Huntingdon	30	33	50	10%	52%	67%	38
Indiana	123	108	121	-12%	12%	-2%	117
Jefferson	244	111	278	-55%	150%	14%	211
Juniata	135	172	112	27%	-35%	-17%	140
Lackawanna	1,173	677	922	-42%	36%	-21%	924
Lancaster	2,601	2,130	2,649	-18%	24%	2%	2,460
Lawrence	271	212	426	-22%	101%	57%	303
Lebanon	2,198	1,741	1,694	-21%	-3%	-23%	1,878
Lehigh	3,019	2,763	4,071	-8%	47%	35%	3,284
Luzerne	1,116	698	1,182	-37%	69%	6%	999
Lycoming	356	285	346	-20%	21%	-3%	329
McKean	202	281	394	39%	40%	95%	292
Mercer	618	460	1,170	-26%	154%	89%	749
Mifflin	251	179	181	-29%	1%	-28%	204
Monroe	712	459	474	-36%	3%	-33%	548
Montgomery	1,930	1,139	1,397	-41%	23%	-28%	1,489
Montour	53	13	31	-75%	138%	-42%	32
Northampton	1,359	828	956	-39%	15%	-30%	1,048
Northumberland	647	456	1,249	-30%	174%	93%	784
Perry	296	193	220	-35%	14%	-26%	236
Pike	128	81	73	-37%	-10%	-43%	94
Potter	21	14	23	-33%	64%	10%	19
Schuylkill	1,100	889	1,336	-19%	50%	21%	1,108
Snyder	150	152	86	1%	-43%	-43%	129
Somerset	396	246	472	-38%	92%	19%	371
Susquehanna	84	84	105	0%	25%	25%	91
Tioga	71	35	39	-51%	11%	-45%	48
Union	64	43	83	-33%	93%	30%	63
Venango	157	181	454	15%	151%	189%	264
Warren	649	329	355	-49%	8%	-45%	444
Washington	1,176	937	963	-20%	3%	-18%	1,025
Wayne	55	15	54	-73%	260%	-2%	41
Westmoreland	714	625	844	-12%	35%	18%	728
Wyoming	57	76	62	33%	-18%	9%	65
York	5,006	6,755	7,383	35%	9%	47%	6,381
Total	68,046	57,555	77,261				
Average	1,047	885	1,189				
Median	440	321	472				
3 Year Average			1,040				
3 Year Median			426				

**Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts
Office of Children and Families in the Courts
Truancy - Data: 2008-2010**



Attachment 1

County	Adult			% Change Adult 2008-09	% Change Adult 2009-10	% Change Adult 2008-10	3 Year Average
	2008	2009	2010				
Adams	468	219	439	-53%	100%	-6%	375
Allegheny	5,414	5,312	6,645	-2%	25%	23%	5,790
Armstrong	159	133	212	-16%	59%	33%	168
Beaver	482	377	551	-22%	46%	14%	470
Bedford	121	79	166	-35%	110%	37%	122
Berks	8,444	4,939	7,974	-42%	61%	-6%	7,119
Blair	337	244	280	-28%	15%	-17%	287
Bradford	262	224	262	-15%	17%	0%	249
Bucks	586	651	790	11%	21%	35%	676
Butler	487	511	822	5%	61%	69%	607
Cambria	527	383	574	-27%	50%	9%	495
Cameron	12	22	17	83%	-23%	42%	17
Carbon	887	489	622	-45%	27%	-30%	666
Centre	369	350	371	-5%	6%	1%	363
Chester	1,925	1,725	2,710	-10%	57%	41%	2,120
Clarion	170	105	119	-38%	13%	-30%	131
Clearfield	198	150	240	-24%	60%	21%	196
Clinton	175	107	112	-39%	5%	-36%	131
Columbia	222	274	343	23%	25%	55%	280
Crawford	184	105	158	-43%	50%	-14%	149
Cumberland	1,667	1,274	1,740	-24%	37%	4%	1,560
Dauphin	1,243	513	1,385	-59%	170%	11%	1,047
Delaware	1,816	1,273	1,365	-30%	7%	-25%	1,485
Elk	135	111	153	-18%	38%	13%	133
Erie	1,080	1,571	1,836	45%	17%	70%	1,496
Fayette	1,000	860	1,274	-14%	48%	27%	1,045
Forest		5	1	--	-80%	--	3
Franklin	794	629	717	-21%	14%	-10%	713
Fulton	92	111	100	21%	-10%	9%	101
Greene	239	238	358	0%	50%	50%	278
Huntingdon	26	29	43	12%	48%	65%	33
Indiana	122	103	119	-16%	16%	-2%	115
Jefferson	133	61	175	-54%	187%	32%	123
Juniata	114	155	105	36%	-32%	-8%	125
Lackawanna	1,022	573	738	-44%	29%	-28%	778
Lancaster	2,253	1,948	2,511	-14%	29%	11%	2,237
Lawrence	190	118	249	-38%	111%	31%	186
Lebanon	2,145	1,654	1,440	-23%	-13%	-33%	1,746
Lehigh	2,150	1,840	2,299	-14%	25%	7%	2,096
Luzerne	675	438	774	-35%	77%	15%	629
Lycoming	224	180	234	-20%	30%	4%	213
McKean	194	267	388	38%	45%	100%	283
Mercer	379	271	669	-28%	147%	77%	440
Mifflin	243	175	171	-28%	-2%	-30%	196
Monroe	366	267	191	-27%	-28%	-48%	275
Montgomery	1,363	721	959	-47%	33%	-30%	1,014
Montour	49	12	31	-76%	158%	-37%	31
Northampton	768	538	623	-30%	16%	-19%	643
Northumberland	355	237	765	-33%	223%	115%	452
Perry	218	154	199	-29%	29%	-9%	190
Pike	126	74	62	-41%	-16%	-51%	87
Potter	15	14	22	-7%	57%	47%	17
Schuylkill	510	393	751	-23%	91%	47%	551
Snyder	134	136	84	1%	-38%	-37%	118
Somerset	118	89	177	-25%	99%	50%	128
Susquehanna	64	59	74	-8%	25%	16%	66
Tioga	59	30	34	-49%	13%	-42%	41
Union	49	31	74	-37%	139%	51%	51
Venango	122	104	168	-15%	62%	38%	131
Warren	570	287	326	-50%	14%	-43%	394
Washington	655	466	490	-29%	5%	-25%	537
Wayne	55	15	54	-73%	260%	-2%	41
Westmoreland	477	401	706	-16%	76%	48%	528
Wyoming	51	65	60	27%	-8%	18%	59
York	4,398	6,149	6,238	40%	1%	42%	5,595
Total	49,887	41,038	54,339				
Average	779	631	836				
Median	300	238	326				
3 Year Average			749				
3 Year Median			265				

**Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts
Office of Children and Families in the Courts
Truancy - Data: 2008-2010**



Attachment 1

County	Juvenile			% Change Juvenile 2008-09	% Change Juvenile 2009-10	% Change Juvenile 2008-10	3 Year Average
	2008	2009	2010				
Adams	66	42	42	-36%	0%	-36%	375
Allegheny	3,126	3,049	3,339	-2%	10%	7%	5,790
Armstrong	281	188	124	-33%	-34%	-56%	168
Beaver	216	200	145	-7%	-28%	-33%	470
Bedford	114	72	42	-37%	-42%	-63%	122
Berks	1,410	2,790	4,838	98%	73%	243%	7,119
Blair	255	221	284	-13%	29%	11%	287
Bradford	55	46	54	-16%	17%	-2%	249
Bucks	463	408	481	-12%	18%	4%	676
Butler	100	132	205	32%	55%	105%	607
Cambria	88	68	69	-23%	1%	-22%	495
Cameron		17	1	--	-94%	--	17
Carbon	317	232	376	-27%	62%	19%	666
Centre	138	149	117	8%	-21%	-15%	363
Chester	1,463	1,384	1,513	-5%	9%	3%	2,120
Clarion	14	6	23	-57%	283%	64%	131
Clearfield	151	121	153	-20%	26%	1%	196
Clinton	25	8	14	-68%	75%	-44%	131
Columbia	29	24	17	-17%	-29%	-41%	280
Crawford	65	65	49	0%	-25%	-25%	149
Cumberland	225	201	164	-11%	-18%	-27%	1,560
Dauphin	680	277	720	-59%	160%	6%	1,047
Delaware	351	168	174	-52%	4%	-50%	1,485
Elk	48	24	50	-50%	108%	4%	133
Erie	962	911	1,124	-5%	23%	17%	1,496
Fayette	369	129	233	-65%	81%	-37%	1,045
Forest	1	-	-	-100%	--	-100%	3
Franklin	218	78	146	-64%	87%	-33%	713
Fulton	3	6	8	100%	33%	167%	101
Greene	156	155	165	-1%	6%	6%	278
Huntingdon	4	4	7	0%	75%	75%	33
Indiana	1	5	2	400%	-60%	100%	115
Jefferson	111	50	103	-55%	106%	-7%	123
Juniata	21	17	7	-19%	-59%	-67%	125
Lackawanna	151	104	184	-31%	77%	22%	778
Lancaster	348	182	138	-48%	-24%	-60%	2,237
Lawrence	81	94	177	16%	88%	119%	186
Lebanon	53	87	254	64%	192%	379%	1,746
Lehigh	869	923	1,772	6%	92%	104%	2,096
Luzerne	441	260	408	-41%	57%	-7%	629
Lycoming	132	105	112	-20%	7%	-15%	213
McKean	8	14	6	75%	-57%	-25%	283
Mercer	239	189	501	-21%	165%	110%	440
Mifflin	8	4	10	-50%	150%	25%	196
Monroe	346	192	283	-45%	47%	-18%	275
Montgomery	567	418	438	-26%	5%	-23%	1,014
Montour	4	1	-	-75%	-100%	-100%	31
Northampton	591	290	333	-51%	15%	-44%	643
Northumberland	292	219	484	-25%	121%	66%	452
Perry	78	39	21	-50%	-46%	-73%	190
Pike	2	7	11	250%	57%	450%	87
Potter	6		1	-100%	--	-83%	17
Schuylkill	590	496	585	-16%	18%	-1%	551
Snyder	16	16	2	0%	-88%	-88%	118
Somerset	278	157	295	-44%	88%	6%	128
Susquehanna	20	25	31	25%	24%	55%	66
Tioga	12	5	5	-58%	0%	-58%	41
Union	15	12	9	-20%	-25%	-40%	51
Venango	35	77	286	120%	271%	717%	131
Warren	79	42	29	-47%	-31%	-63%	394
Washington	521	471	473	-10%	0%	-9%	537
Wayne			-	--	--	--	41
Westmoreland	237	224	138	-5%	-38%	-42%	528
Wyoming	6	11	2	83%	-82%	-67%	59
York	608	606	1,145	0%	89%	88%	5,595
Total	18,159	16,517	22,922				
Average	288	262	353				
Median	132	104	138				
3 Year Average			302				
3 Year Median			121				

**Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts
Office of Children and Families in the Courts
Truancy - Data: 2008-2010**



Attachment 1

County	Juvenile Certified to Common Pleas Court for Failure to Pay Truancy Fines			% Change Certifications: 2008-09	% Change Certifications: 2009-10	% Change Certifications: 2008-10	3 Year Average
	2008	2009	2010				
Adams	29	14	18	-52%	29%	-38%	20
Allegheny	928	679	960	-27%	41%	3%	856
Armstrong	20	5	6	-75%	20%	-70%	10
Beaver	52	23	53	-56%	130%	2%	43
Bedford	5		6	-100%	--	20%	6
Berks	319	313	595	-2%	90%	87%	409
Blair	48	37	54	-23%	46%	13%	46
Bradford	8	2	13	-75%	550%	63%	8
Bucks	48	26	43	-46%	65%	-10%	39
Butler	4	2	10	-50%	400%	150%	5
Cambria	9	4	3	-56%	-25%	-67%	5
Cameron			-	--	--	--	-
Carbon	18	11	47	-39%	327%	161%	25
Centre			2	--	--	--	2
Chester	487	323	719	-34%	123%	48%	510
Clarion		1	-	--	-100%	--	1
Clearfield	20	16	30	-20%	88%	50%	22
Clinton	10	1	4	-90%	300%	-60%	5
Columbia	15	11	8	-27%	-27%	-47%	11
Crawford	18	19	10	6%	-47%	-44%	16
Cumberland	18	17	29	-6%	71%	61%	21
Dauphin	31	10	39	-68%	290%	26%	27
Delaware	86	43	32	-50%	-26%	-63%	54
Elk	18	3	10	-83%	233%	-44%	10
Erie	128	54	165	-58%	206%	29%	116
Fayette	106	45	124	-58%	176%	17%	92
Forest			-	--	--	--	-
Franklin	42	11	30	-74%	173%	-29%	28
Fulton			6	--	--	--	6
Greene	23	19	38	-17%	100%	65%	27
Huntingdon			2	--	--	--	2
Indiana		2	-	--	-100%	--	1
Jefferson	7	2	33	-71%	1550%	371%	14
Juniata			-	--	--	--	-
Lackawanna		1	3	--	200%	--	2
Lancaster	106	23	108	-78%	370%	2%	79
Lawrence	40	46	116	15%	152%	190%	67
Lebanon			1	--	--	--	1
Lehigh	423	193	633	-54%	228%	50%	416
Luzerne	139	19	78	-86%	311%	-44%	79
Lycoming	35	25	28	-29%	12%	-20%	29
McKean	3	1	-	-67%	-100%	-100%	1
Mercer	53	13	104	-75%	700%	96%	57
Mifflin	2		-	-100%	--	-100%	1
Monroe	38	8	49	-79%	513%	29%	32
Montgomery	207	132	105	-36%	-20%	-49%	148
Montour	1	1	-	0%	-100%	-100%	1
Northampton	88	31	51	-65%	65%	-42%	57
Northumberland	145	59	175	-59%	197%	21%	126
Perry	36	2	6	-94%	200%	-83%	15
Pike			-	--	--	--	-
Potter			1	--	--	--	1
Schuylkill	161	68	95	-58%	40%	-41%	108
Snyder	10	11	2	10%	-82%	-80%	8
Somerset	63	2	57	-97%	2750%	-10%	41
Susquehanna			2	--	--	--	2
Tioga	2		-	-100%	--	-100%	1
Union	3		1	-100%	--	-67%	2
Venango	12	8	109	-33%	1263%	808%	43
Warren	2		-	-100%	--	-100%	1
Washington	231	135	250	-42%	85%	8%	205
Wayne			-	--	--	--	-
Westmoreland	23	12	28	-48%	133%	22%	21
Wyoming		4	-	--	-100%	--	2
York	385	220	525	-43%	139%	36%	377
Total	4,705	2,707	5,616				
Average	94	55	86				
Median	33	14	18				
3 Year Average			79				
3 Year Median			20				

**Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts
Office of Children and Families in the Courts
Truancy - Data: 2008-2010**



Attachment 1

County	Paid to School District			% Change In Payments: 2007-09	3 Year Average
	2008	2009	2010		
Adams	(39,229.12)	(14,223.23)	(31,117.08)	-21%	(28,189.81)
Allegheny	(101,666.86)	(55,079.87)	(82,752.33)	-19%	(79,833.02)
Armstrong	(5,925.72)	(2,432.30)	(4,050.13)	-32%	(4,136.05)
Beaver	(16,317.34)	(6,539.68)	(15,626.29)	-4%	(12,827.77)
Bedford	(12,363.84)	(3,485.15)	(3,901.26)	-68%	(6,583.42)
Berks	(124,539.63)	(41,897.13)	(89,362.39)	-28%	(85,266.38)
Blair	(5,195.95)	(2,590.74)	(6,263.54)	21%	(4,683.41)
Bradford	(11,028.55)	(1,191.53)	(33,146.81)	201%	(15,122.30)
Bucks	(26,399.41)	(17,369.01)	(28,445.66)	8%	(24,071.36)
Butler	(16,470.36)	(17,211.10)	(18,151.43)	10%	(17,277.63)
Cambria	(12,779.74)	(3,874.52)	(6,533.10)	-49%	(7,729.12)
Cameron	(666.18)	(1,184.82)	(741.54)	11%	(864.18)
Carbon	(11,022.44)	(2,902.32)	(9,431.23)	-14%	(7,785.33)
Centre	(28,372.60)	(12,438.25)	(11,141.78)	-61%	(17,317.54)
Chester	(17,842.46)	(7,507.53)	(24,079.80)	35%	(16,476.60)
Clarion	(6,042.32)	(2,489.76)	(3,980.35)	-34%	(4,170.81)
Clearfield	(2,588.87)	(890.00)	(3,863.34)	49%	(2,447.40)
Clinton	(5,966.61)	(462.45)	(3,055.50)	-49%	(3,161.52)
Columbia	(7,706.17)	(6,084.18)	(10,404.60)	35%	(8,064.98)
Crawford	(9,122.62)	(2,965.70)	(8,207.34)	-10%	(6,765.22)
Cumberland	(39,368.66)	(20,744.49)	(52,739.94)	34%	(37,617.70)
Dauphin	(30,082.33)	(8,451.42)	(31,742.08)	6%	(23,425.28)
Delaware	(28,083.43)	(10,758.27)	(18,547.72)	-34%	(19,129.81)
Elk	(2,875.57)	(2,426.76)	(3,682.39)	28%	(2,994.91)
Erie	(51,352.86)	(20,180.46)	(39,771.51)	-23%	(37,101.61)
Fayette	(32,001.05)	(14,241.85)	(55,772.66)	74%	(34,005.19)
Forest			0	--	0.00
Franklin	(15,333.95)	(7,809.90)	(17,861.28)	16%	(13,668.38)
Fulton	(4,606.71)	(2,733.05)	(2,860.67)	-38%	(3,400.14)
Greene	(8,273.00)	(2,047.94)	(7,857.96)	-5%	(6,059.63)
Huntingdon	(1,236.00)	(966.02)	(2,242.96)	81%	(1,481.66)
Indiana	(6,360.93)	(4,571.22)	(6,150.17)	-3%	(5,694.11)
Jefferson	(2,256.60)	(1,648.22)	(6,696.96)	197%	(3,533.93)
Juniata	(3,333.47)	(1,962.76)	(1,770.57)	-47%	(2,355.60)
Lackawanna	(2,729.13)	(1,415.06)	(398.12)	-85%	(1,514.10)
Lancaster	(73,158.97)	(46,494.44)	(68,363.32)	-7%	(62,672.24)
Lawrence	(10,697.55)	(1,989.63)	(5,714.09)	-47%	(6,133.76)
Lebanon	(134,243.00)	(71,006.56)	(53,222.87)	-60%	(86,157.48)
Lehigh	(89,015.86)	(29,411.48)	(51,501.06)	-42%	(56,642.80)
Luzerne	(27,079.05)	(9,787.23)	(27,213.05)	0%	(21,359.78)
Lycoming	(9,637.42)	(5,199.34)	(4,597.72)	-52%	(6,478.16)
McKean	(2,224.59)	(1,254.31)	(3,327.90)	50%	(2,268.93)
Mercer	(22,828.18)	(8,666.02)	(24,240.84)	6%	(18,578.35)
Mifflin	(13,336.17)	(9,182.95)	(3,740.78)	-72%	(8,753.30)
Monroe	(20,852.94)	(7,668.74)	(11,205.91)	-46%	(13,242.53)
Montgomery	(22,169.21)	(14,601.96)	(11,117.82)	-50%	(15,963.00)
Montour	(1,064.15)	(9.66)	(574.00)	-46%	(549.27)
Northampton	(38,304.72)	(9,171.27)	(21,218.27)	-45%	(22,898.09)
Northumberland	(5,024.74)	(3,819.69)	(13,472.50)	168%	(7,438.98)
Perry	(11,129.39)	(8,201.50)	(10,986.13)	-1%	(10,105.67)
Pike	(6,095.99)	(3,638.68)	(2,243.10)	-63%	(3,992.59)
Potter	(915.54)	(101.40)	(606.36)	-34%	(541.10)
Schuylkill	(31,313.62)	(13,738.17)	(21,548.85)	-31%	(22,200.21)
Snyder	(2,303.34)	(1,349.65)	(1,398.49)	-39%	(1,683.83)
Somerset	(1,941.72)	(1,314.99)	(1,061.18)	-45%	(1,439.30)
Susquehanna	(1,006.74)	(415.00)	(596.71)	-41%	(672.82)
Tioga	(1,279.37)	(353.05)	(1,205.00)	-6%	(945.81)
Union	(824.40)	(146.11)	(524.77)	-36%	(498.43)
Venango	(2,876.50)	(1,661.11)	(3,278.04)	14%	(2,605.22)
Warren	(11,802.21)	(3,077.65)	(8,821.88)	-25%	(7,900.58)
Washington	(20,716.89)	(16,081.82)	(20,569.60)	-1%	(19,122.77)
Wayne	(3,250.50)	(83.15)	(838.04)	-74%	(1,390.56)
Westmoreland	(24,724.75)	(9,371.15)	(16,633.88)	-33%	(16,909.93)
Wyoming	(4,560.00)	(5,917.20)	(4,267.36)	-6%	(4,914.85)
York	(171,368.93)	(122,661.98)	(168,080.15)	-2%	(154,037.02)
Total	(1,454,887)	(709,153)	(1,204,520)		
Average	(22,733)	(11,081)	(18,531)		
Median	(11,025)	(4,223)	(8,207)		
3 Year Average			(17,453.68)		
3 Year Median			(7,706.17)		

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