

Appendices to the
Results of the Pennsylvania Access to Justice Act
Five-Year Report

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Appendix I

End Notes

Page 1, Fourth paragraph -- *"70,700 handled cases, directly benefitting a total of 138,100 low-income individuals and families..."* The 70,700 figure comes directly from the statewide case reporting system maintained by PLAN, Inc. The total number of people directly benefitted was derived by multiplying the number of cases by 1.95, a figure derived by *The Resource for Great Programs, Inc.* for the average number of people directly benefitted per case. This multiplier was estimated through an analysis of 2007 outcomes data from 220,000 Legal Aid cases in New York State, in which *The Resource* maintains a statewide reporting system for the IOLTA funder. The data collected by that system includes mandatory reporting of the major benefits received by clients and the number of people directly benefitted by each case as a result of the legal assistance provided by IOLTA grant recipients.

Page 2, "Fact Sheet: The Justice Gap in Pennsylvania"

- *1.7 million people living on incomes that are less than 125 percent of the federal poverty level.* Source: U.S. Census, 2000
- *Thirty two percent of children and seventeen percent of the elderly in Philadelphia live at or near poverty.* Source: Research Brief: 2005-2007 American Community Survey; Pennsylvania State Data Center.
- *In rural Fayette County... 26 percent of children and 14 percent of the elderly live at or near poverty.* Source: Research Brief: 2005-2007 American Community Survey; Pennsylvania State Data Center.
- *Forty seven percent of low-income households experience a legal problem each year.* Source: "Legal Needs and Civil Justice; A Survey of Americans;" American Bar Association, Consortium on Legal Needs and the Public; 1994.
- *Pennsylvania legal aid intake workers must turn away one out of every two people who apply for services.* Source: Sampling of intake data by PLAN programs, March 14 through May 13, 2005.
- *One in five low-income people who experiences a legal problem is able to get legal help from any source.* Source: ABA Legal Needs Study (listed above); cited by the Legal Services Corporation in *"Documenting the Justice Gap in America,"* Second Edition, June 2007.

Page 2, "The need for legal assistance to Pennsylvania's low-income people is compelling."

- **Fourth paragraph.** *The figure on unrepresented litigants in Montgomery County was reported to Southeastern Pennsylvania Legal Aid by the Montgomery Court family court judge. The figures on Erie County court filings were based on tracking by the court during 2008, and were reported to Northwestern Legal Services in a telephone conversation on January 13, 2009.*

Page 3, "The funding produced by the AJA has made a difference."

- "...total funding from all sources grew by 29 percent during the 1990s..." This figure was derived from the national legal aid data base of *The Resource for Great Programs, Inc. The Resource* compared total funding reported by Pennsylvania legal aid grantees to the Legal Services Corporation in 1990, 1991, 1994-97 and 1999. The data were extrapolated to 1989 to make an estimate of the funding change between 1989 and 1999. According to this analysis, total funding¹ in 1989 was \$24.2 million; in 1999 it was \$31.2 million, a total change of 29.2 percent during the decade.²
- "...but inflation...negated the increases from successful resource development efforts." This statement is based on application of annual Consumer Price Index figures for 1989-1999. Total funding in 1999 was \$31.2 million; in constant (1989) dollars, it was equivalent to \$21.8 million, nine percent less than the 1989 total. The simple linear total inflation during this period was 29.9 percent, more than canceling out the 29.2 percent growth in funding achieved.
- *By 2002, total Legal Aid funding in inflation-adjusted dollars had fallen to half the level of 1979...* Source: data compiled by PLAN, Inc. and *The Resource for Great Programs, Inc.*, covering the period 1977 - 2009.³ These data showed that total funding in 2002 was only 50 percent of the peak (1979) level when the rate of inflation (per the U.S. Department of Commerce) during the intervening 23 years was taken into account.

Page 4, "Snapshot of AJA-Funded Legal Assistance." Source of case statistics: quarterly case reports submitted by legal aid providers to PLAN, Inc., compiled by *The Resource for Great Programs, Inc.* Source of case snapshots: vignettes of actual cases reported to PLAN, Inc. and PA IOLTA by Pennsylvania legal aid provider programs.

Page 7, "AJA funds lessen the impacts of staff turnover."

- *In FY2002, the median starting salary of a Legal Aid lawyer in Pennsylvania was \$30,000. One out of every three lawyers was leaving Legal Aid within the first five years of*

¹ "Total funding" in this computation consisted of Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funds, state appropriated and social services block grant funds and state one-time grants (if any). Federal funding other than LSC, IOLTA funds, and our estimate of "Other" funding was derived from a linear regression analysis of data from funding reports submitted by the Pennsylvania legal aid programs to LSC in 1990, 1994-97 and 1999. "Other" funding sources in this context consist of the following: Administration on Aging, local funding, United Way funding, Bar Association funding, sales of publications, and miscellaneous non-LSC funding, other than the above.

² This computation covers the eight large regional legal aid programs in the Pennsylvania Legal Aid Network which receive the bulk (approximately eighty-five percent in FY2007-08) of legal aid funding in the state. Funding data covering the 1990s was not available for the five, relatively small, specialized resource programs in the PLAN; however, their funding follows the same pattern as the system as a whole. Accordingly, omission or inclusion of their data would not materially affect our finding that total funding of the system grew very little, if at all, during the 1990s.

³ The data compiled included Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funds; state appropriated and Social Services Block Grant funds; federal funds administered by PLAN, Inc.; and other funding sources including Administration on Aging, local funding, United Way, Bar funding, sales of publications and miscellaneous funding other than the above.

employment. Source: Analysis of data by *The Resource* contained in End-of-Year reports submitted to PLAN, Inc. by Pennsylvania legal aid providers.⁴

- *Each lawyer who left represented a loss of \$39,000 in recruitment and training expense.* Source: "Investing in Justice: A Framework for Effective Recruitment and Retention of Illinois Legal Aid Attorneys;" report on a study sponsored by the Chicago Bar Foundation and the Illinois Coalition for Equal Justice, November 2006, page 18.
- *By FY2008, the median starting salary of a Legal Aid lawyer had increased to \$41,200.* Source: PLAN, Inc. from salary data reported by the Pennsylvania legal aid providers in January 2009.
- *By 2008, turnover in the one to five years' experience range had been cut in half.* Source: analysis by *The Resource* of turnover data reported to PLAN, Inc. by legal aid providers in their End-of-Year reports.

Page 7, "The legal assistance supported by AJA funds brings important economic benefits to communities throughout Pennsylvania:

- **First paragraph:** *The total economic impact of legal assistance supported by the first five years' worth of Access to Justice Act funds is \$146 million.*" This figure is the sum of the economic impacts enumerated in the sidebar on page 7 -- see next note below.

Page 8, Sidebar: "Economic Impacts of AJA-funded Legal Aid."

- *Total economic impact...between 2004 and 2008 was \$154 million.* This figure was the sum of dollar impacts reported in the first, third, fourth and fifth bullets of this sidebar. *Note that the impact indicated in the second bullet, "\$37 million" was contained within the \$68 million reported in the first bullet and was therefore not counted in the \$154 million total.*
- *\$68 million in economic activity in local communities.* This figure was derived as indicated in the graphic, "Economic Impact," located at the right of the sidebar. It was based on the following:
 - \$37 million in estimated direct federal benefits received by clients as a result of legal representation by legal aid advocates; multiplied by...
 - An economic multiplier of 1.86, derived from data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce for Pennsylvania. This data indicates that \$1.86 in economic activity is produced in local Pennsylvania communities from each dollar of income flowing into PA from outside the state.
 - According to the Department of Commerce data, each \$1 million in federal benefits produces 46.4 jobs. The \$37 million in benefits translates into 1,710 jobs produced as a result of the AJA-funded legal assistance.
- *\$37 million in direct-dollar benefits for clients.* The \$37 million figure was estimated using a financial model of *The Resource for Great Programs, Inc.* The model is based on a

⁴ The End-of-Year report is a comprehensive report submitted each year by PLAN, Inc. grantees. Data from the report are compiled each year into a statewide database on Legal Aid cases, staffing, funding, expenditures and services maintained since FY2000 by *The Resource for Great Programs, Inc.*

regression analysis of data from over 200,000 legal aid cases in New York State, where the IOLTA funder requires annual reporting of outcomes on all cases completed by IOLTA grantees. This analysis indicated that:

- The average monthly benefit achieved in Social Security and Supplemental Security Income cases was \$368 per month per case closed by "extended representation" (negotiated settlement, court or administrative agency decision).
 - The average back award was \$5,540 per extended representation case.
 - Assuming the monthly benefits continued to flow for an average of three years (36 months), the total federal benefits from each case was \$18,788 per case.
 - Between 2004 and 2008, Pennsylvania legal aid advocates closed 1,960 AJA-funded Social Security and SSI cases by extended representation.
 - Multiplying 1,960 by \$18,788 equals \$37 million.
- *\$8 million savings in emergency shelter costs.* The \$8 million figure was estimated as follows. (The details and assumptions are described in greater detail in *Appendix X: Economic Effects of Housing Representation.*)
 - PLAN, Inc. grantees completed 16,910, AJA-funded eviction defense and foreclosure avoidance cases during the five years between 2004 and 2008.
 - Based on outcomes data from 200,000 legal aid cases in New York, eviction is avoided or delayed, or foreclosure is avoided, in 26 percent of these cases.
 - We conservatively estimate that in 15 percent of these "successful" eviction or foreclosure cases (669), the family avoided homelessness.
 - Based on available studies, a conservative estimate of the average cost of emergency housing for a homeless family is \$11,550.
 - The total savings is: (16,910 cases) times (26 percent avoided or delayed eviction or foreclosure) times (15 percent avoided homelessness) x (\$11,550 savings per family) = \$8 million (rounded to the nearest \$1 million).
 - *\$23 million savings in costs of domestic abuse.* The \$23 million figure was estimated as follows. (The details and assumptions are described in greater detail in *Appendix XI: Economic Effects of Legal Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence.*)
 - PLAN, Inc. grantees completed 13,872, AJA-funded Protection from Abuse (PFA) cases during the five years between 2004 and 2008.
 - Based on outcomes data from 200,000 legal aid cases in New York, 55 percent of the cases were successful in enabling clients to avoid domestic violence.
 - Based on available studies, a conservative estimate of the average savings from preventing one domestic assault per victim is \$3,000.
 - The total savings is: (13,872 cases) times (55 percent avoided domestic violence) times (\$3,000 savings per client) = \$23 million (rounded to the nearest \$1 million).

- *\$55 million savings for low-income utility customers.* In 2007, the PA Utility Law Project representation, on behalf of low-income customers, regarding Equitable Natural Gas Company's Universal Service Program Three Year Plan, resulted in a settlement agreement with Equitable and other parties which:
 - Eliminated security deposit payments for individuals applying for or participating in the Equitable low-income Customer Assistance Program,
 - Eliminated \$150 initial CAP enrollment payments,
 - Avoided a proposed \$10 monthly increase to the minimum \$25 monthly CAP payment requirements, and
 - Required that CAP enrollment levels remain open and increase without limitation.

Based upon current Equitable CAP cost and enrollment and information provided to the PUC, the PA Utility Law Project estimates that low-income Equitable Gas customers will annually save approximately \$200,000 in avoided deposits, \$150,000 in avoided initial payments, and \$10,500,000 through CAP discounts. The five-year savings are (\$10.850 million) times (5 years) = \$55 million (rounded to nearest \$1 million).

Page 9, "Funding of Civil Legal Aid is a Partnership of Sources." The figures in this section were compiled by PA IOLTA, with information provided by PLAN, Inc. They do not include funding to Philadelphia Legal Assistance Center or to Community Impact Legal Services as neither receive funding directly from PLAN, Inc.

- *Graph, AJA Filing Fees Provided 18 Percent of Legal Aid Funding.* This graph shows the percentages of each component of aggregate FY 2004-2008 funding for PLAN, Inc. The figures do not include in-kind resources, such as donated office space and the value of pro bono hours donated by private attorneys.

Page 9, "The AJA funding leverages a significant private sector contribution from the private bar throughout Pennsylvania."

- *"...private attorneys and law firms donated 108,600 hours of pro bono services... worth \$16 million."* The number of hours was determined from End-of-Year reports submitted by PLAN, Inc. grantees, covering hours donated by volunteer attorneys participating in organized pro bono programs coordinated by the grantees. The dollar value of pro bono services was calculated by multiplying the number of hours by \$150 per hour, a conservative estimate of the average billing rate of participating attorneys in 2004-2008.
- *"Pro bono attorneys handled a total of 23,750 cases, seven percent of the total cases handled for Legal Aid clients in fiscal years 2004-08, directly benefitting 46,400 people..."* The figures for cases handled were compiled from quarterly statistical reports submitted to PLAN, Inc. by its grantees. The number of people directly benefitted was estimated by multiplying the number of cases handled by 1.95, the average number of people directly benefitted per handled case (see the end note for Page 1, above).

Pages 9 and 10: "AJA-funded Legal Aid helps the judicial system be more cost-effective.

- Page 10, first paragraph: *"...in FY2008...8,400 AJA-funded Legal Aid cases...were settled without litigation... Only 30 percent of Legal Aid's AJA-funded cases went to court or*

administrative hearings in that year." These figures were computed from quarterly statistical case reports submitted to PLAN, Inc. by its grantees.

- Page 10, second paragraph: "*...in FY2008, pro se materials and clinics conducted by AJA-funded Legal Aid advocates assisted 8,600 people...*" This figure was compiled from End-of-Year report submitted to PLAN, Inc. by its grantees.

Page 10 -- Sidebar, "AJA Funding Plays a Vital Role." The figures in this sidebar were estimated using statistics from quarterly reports on cases handled, submitted to PLAN, Inc. by its grantees covering FY 2007-08, the most recent year for which statistics were available.

- "*...[A] loss of AJA funding would mean that each year, 39,700 people fewer people...would...benefit from legal assistance.*" This figure was derived by multiplying the number of cases handled in FY 2007-08 (20,323 cases) by the average number of people directly benefitted per case (1.95 people per case -- see end note for Page 1, above).
- "*At least 11,000 fewer women and their children... At least 700 fewer deserving children... [would be able to receive the benefits of these types of legal help].*" These figures represented the numbers of people directly benefitting from AJA-funded Legal Aid cases handled in FY 2007-2008 addressing legal problems such as domestic violence, eviction and veterans' benefits. The assumption here is that without AJA funding, the numbers of cases handled each year would be reduced proportionately.

Appendix II

Pennsylvania Legal Aid Network Programs* Annual Revenues From All Sources Five Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2004 to 2008

Includes PLAN, Inc. Funded Organizations, Philadelphia Legal Assistance Center, & Community Impact Legal Services

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
FEDERAL					
Federal Legal Services Corporation	\$11,049,419	\$11,073,381	\$10,972,785	\$10,915,450	\$11,273,520
STATE					
Pennsylvania General Fund	\$2,604,320	\$2,519,000	\$2,519,000	\$2,569,000	\$2,771,000
Special State Allocation	\$ -	\$138,766	\$236,914	\$165,000	\$ -
Special Block Grant Allocation	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pennsylvania Social Services Block Grant	\$5,049,001	\$5,049,000	\$5,049,000	\$5,049,000	\$6,731,994
Pennsylvania Disability Project Funding	\$909,000	\$909,000	\$909,000	\$909,000	\$909,000
PA Housing Finance Agency Grant	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Access to Justice Act ⁽¹⁾	\$2,140,444	\$7,394,827	\$7,342,644	\$9,900,000	\$9,677,130
Statewide IOLTA and MJ-IOTA	\$3,297,910	\$1,515,756	\$1,990,955	\$6,234,600	\$9,206,135
Other	\$363,481	\$249,083	\$60,724	\$173,393	\$22,000
Sub Total PLAN, Inc. Funds	\$15,364,156	\$17,775,432	\$18,108,237	\$24,999,993	\$29,317,259
LOCALLY RAISED FUNDS					
Local Efforts and Direct IOLTA Grants	\$11,655,588	\$11,380,793	\$11,749,569	\$12,431,945	\$15,021,612
Sub Total Funding	\$38,069,163	\$40,229,606	\$40,830,591	\$48,347,388	\$55,612,391
Inkind Revenues, mostly value of pro bono	\$3,960,535	\$3,982,253	\$4,900,499	\$4,045,609	\$5,023,022
Total PLAN Revenues	\$42,029,698	\$44,211,859	\$45,731,090	\$52,392,997	\$60,635,413
LESS: Organizations Not AJA Funded and Inkind Revenues					
<i>Philadelphia Legal Assistance Center</i>	\$3,584,666	\$3,382,434	\$3,503,097	\$3,521,000	\$3,565,778
<i>Community Impact Legal Services (Locally Raised Funding)</i>	\$205,667	\$267,835	\$296,000	\$296,040	\$300,000
<i>Inkind Revenues</i>	\$3,960,535	\$3,982,253	\$4,900,499	\$4,045,609	\$5,023,022
TOTAL FUNDING to PLAN, Inc. Organizations (Leveraged by AJA Funding)	\$34,278,830	\$36,579,337	\$37,031,494	\$44,530,348	\$51,746,613

⁽¹⁾For the five year period of 2004 to 2008, the cumulative total of Access to Justice Act funding provided 18% of the cumulative total funding to the PLAN, Inc. organizations.

*Programs of the Pennsylvania Legal Aid Network (PLAN)

The PLAN is composed of the following organizations:

<i>Community Impact Legal Services</i>	<i>Northwestern Legal Services</i>
<i>Community Justice Project</i>	<i>Pennsylvania Health Law Project</i>
<i>Community Legal Services</i>	<i>Pennsylvania Legal Aid Network, Inc.</i>
<i>Friends of Farmworkers, Inc.</i>	<i>Pennsylvania Institutional Law Project</i>
<i>Laurel Legal Services</i>	<i>Pennsylvania Utility Law Project</i>
<i>Legal Aid of Southeastern Pennsylvania</i>	<i>Philadelphia Legal Assistance Center</i>
<i>MidPenn Legal Services</i>	<i>Regional Housing Legal Services</i>
<i>Neighborhood Legal Services Association</i>	<i>Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services</i>
<i>North Penn Legal Services</i>	

Appendix III
Pennsylvania IOLTA Board
Schedule of AJA Funding, Grants and Sources
Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2003 to 2008

Grants and Uses	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Totals
Regional Programs							
Community Legal Services		\$426,708	\$1,438,692	\$1,349,446	\$1,985,823	\$2,048,301	\$7,248,970
Laurel Legal Services		\$149,064	\$402,506	\$405,388	\$509,992	\$515,225	\$1,982,175
Legal Aid of Southeastern PA		\$152,135	\$559,171	\$563,187	\$710,922	\$728,218	\$2,713,633
MidPenn Legal Services		\$300,597	\$1,129,078	\$1,137,200	\$1,442,918	\$1,451,929	\$5,461,722
Neighborhood Legal Services Association		\$234,173	\$828,732	\$834,678	\$1,052,197	\$1,062,993	\$4,012,773
North Penn Legal Services		\$246,361	\$925,431	\$932,088	\$1,177,970	\$1,190,056	\$4,471,906
Northwestern Legal Services		\$107,040	\$389,857	\$392,576	\$481,617	\$486,558	\$1,857,648
Southwestern PA Legal Services		\$194,608	\$324,174	\$324,174	\$360,445	\$364,146	\$1,567,547
Sub Total Regional Programs	\$ -	\$1,810,686	\$5,997,641	\$5,938,737	\$7,721,884	\$7,847,426	\$29,316,374
Speciality Programs and Projects							
Community Legal Services, Consumer and Welfare Law		\$32,632	\$108,750	\$113,570	\$124,724	\$64,540	\$444,216
Commonwealth Advocacy Project		\$41,426	\$188,973	\$188,973	\$247,520	\$210,301	\$877,193
Friends of Farmworkers		\$41,426	\$87,998	\$87,998	\$154,166	\$203,280	\$574,868
Pennsylvania Health Law Project		\$41,426	\$97,490	\$97,490	\$279,047	\$188,280	\$703,733
Pennsylvania Institutional Law Project		\$41,426	\$182,296	\$183,639	\$395,841	\$320,785	\$1,123,987
Regional Housing Legal Services, Housing Law		\$41,425	\$213,124	\$213,124	\$320,976	\$222,748	\$1,011,397
Regional Housing Legal Services, Utility Law		\$41,426	\$72,529	\$72,529	\$176,435	\$121,347	\$484,266
Sub Total Speciality Programs and Projects	\$ -	\$281,187	\$951,160	\$957,323	\$1,698,709	\$1,331,281	\$5,219,660
Administration and Support							
Pennsylvania Legal Aid Network, Inc.		\$48,571	\$446,026	\$446,584	\$479,407	\$498,423	\$1,919,011
Total Funding to PLAN, Inc. Organizations	\$ -	\$2,140,444	\$7,394,827	\$7,342,644	\$9,900,000	\$9,677,130	\$36,455,045

Pennsylvania IOLTA Board Administration	\$15,061	\$80,885	\$100,578	\$117,819	\$100,766	\$134,230	\$549,339
Total AJA Grants and Uses	\$15,061	\$2,221,329	\$7,495,405	\$7,460,463	\$10,000,766	\$9,811,360	\$37,004,384

Sources	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Totals
Funds Received From the AOPC		\$2,237,444	\$7,510,327	\$7,442,644	\$9,866,883	\$9,727,130	\$36,784,428
Interest Earnings		\$5,557	\$67,925	\$128,190	\$242,388	\$217,619	\$661,679
Total AJA Funding Sources	\$ -	\$2,243,001	\$7,578,252	\$7,570,834	\$10,109,271	\$9,944,749	\$37,446,107

Appendix IV
AJA Funded Total Cases by Substantive Category
Fiscal Years June 30, 2004 to 2008

AJA Funded Closed Cases								
Fiscal Year Ending June 30								
Major Categories	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Totals	Cases Pending at 7/01/08	Cumulative Cases Handled
Consumer	581	1,865	1,951	2,204	2,101	8,702	776	9,478
Education	5	29	25	24	23	106	29	135
Employment	47	470	297	586	717	2,117	471	2,588
Family	2,416	4,895	4,686	4,137	4,357	20,491	1,314	21,805
Juvenile	25	45	6	2	0	78	3	81
Health	97	267	219	1,372	877	2,832	271	3,103
Housing	1,783	3,565	4,319	4,610	4,567	18,844	1,356	20,200
Income Maintenance	1,091	2,692	2,206	2,255	2,154	10,398	1,141	11,539
Individual Rights	2	47	24	43	135	251	325	576
Other Miscellaneous	66	291	301	211	222	1,091	128	1,219
Total Cases	6,113	14,166	14,034	15,444	15,153	64,910	5,814*	70,724
Pending, Ending	2,876	5,074	5,283	5,016	5,170**			
Cases Handled on an Annual Basis	8,989	19,240	19,317	20,460	20,323			
Total Cases Handled by PLAN, Inc. Programs	90,532	90,433	87,409	88,106	94,410			
AJA Funded Cases Handled as a Percent of Total	10%	21%	22%	23%	22%			

*AJA pending cases by major categories total 5,814, and include cases that were pending as of July 1, 2008.

**AJA pending cases as of June 30, 2008, were 5,170.

Appendix V
AJA Funded Cases Handled
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2008

Major Categories	Cases Handled
Consumer	2,829
Education	39
Employment	1,137
Family	5,498
Juvenile	0
Health	1,106
Housing	5,736
Income Maintenance	3,188
Individual Rights	459
Other Miscellaneous	331
Total Cases	20,323

Appendix VI

AJA Funded Case Totals For Five Year Period Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2004 to 2008

Pending Cases, 7/1/2003	0
New Cases, 7/1/03 to 6/30/08	64,995
Closed Cases, 7/1/03 to 6/30/08	64,910
Pending Cases, 7/1/2008	5,814
Cases Handled over Five Years (closed plus pending at year's end)	70,724
Persons Directly Benefitted	138,070

Appendix VII
AJA Funded Total Cases by County
Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2004 to 2008

AJA Funded Closed Cases						Pending at 7/1/08	Cumulative Cases
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,							
County	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Adams	35	98	76	127	121	21	478
Allegheny	851	1,003	1,433	1,565	1,958	471	7,281
Armstrong	71	87	96	153	156	38	601
Beaver	132	126	147	206	215	46	872
Bedford	38	73	76	45	69	15	316
Berks	243	720	557	637	505	152	2,814
Blair	90	252	239	196	141	29	947
Bradford	35	176	99	88	42	43	483
Bucks	29	143	238	245	255	120	1,030
Butler	140	115	150	216	137	53	811
Cambria	139	176	310	259	338	92	1,314
Cameron		3	2	4	7	2	18
Carbon	27	36	86	82	77	21	329
Centre	32	97	111	132	122	34	528
Chester	55	219	279	270	200	64	1,087
Clarion	44	71	73	94	79	22	383
Clearfield	25	99	114	128	116	29	511
Clinton	5	47	36	37	34	13	172
Columbia	35	87	140	149	92	68	571
Crawford	18	144	105	118	166	44	595
Cumberland	103	135	144	160	207	35	784
Dauphin	152	287	216	254	348	68	1,325
Delaware	70	306	531	626	537	174	2,244
Elk	9	36	21	27	34	14	141
Erie	80	408	405	416	515	150	1,974
Fayette	201	343	155	305	180	163	1,347
Forest		5	4	5	10	1	25
Franklin	36	88	71	55	66	32	348
Fulton	3	7	2	6	6	4	28
Greene	55	122	71	30	64	67	409
Huntingdon	27	42	40	65	70	20	264
Indiana	56	92	98	58	195	87	586
Jefferson	27	45	38	59	46	11	226
Juniata	13	23	19	22	14	2	93
Lackawanna	42	167	211	176	168	87	851
Lancaster	211	375	461	395	405	120	1,967
Lawrence	118	71	136	155	219	76	775
Lebanon	94	124	132	113	136	24	623
Lehigh	104	189	215	172	125	84	889
Luzerne	168	565	763	723	463	86	2,768
Lycoming	114	287	266	233	203	82	1,185
McKean	18	92	57	95	137	20	419
Mercer	40	162	196	174	227	44	843
Mifflin	25	66	44	107	81	18	341
Monroe	29	147	166	121	135	45	643
Montgomery	82	289	343	491	264	122	1,591
Montour	5	19	19	32	18	16	109

Appendix VII

AJA Funded Total Cases by County Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2004 to 2008

AJA Funded Closed Cases Fiscal Year Ending June 30,							Pending at 7/1/08	Cumulative Cases
County	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			
Northampton	78	126	160	93	110	72	639	
Northumberland	72	78	88	110	127	43	518	
Perry	10	58	46	37	43	10	204	
Philadelphia	1,267	4,025	3,221	3,702	3,650	2,199	18,064	
Pike	9	35	35	26	26	13	144	
Potter	6	23	7	13	21	2	72	
Schuylkill	144	262	242	265	221	47	1,181	
Snyder	11	19	19	28	45	10	132	
Somerset	68	104	49	60	58	38	377	
Sullivan	2	18	11	3	3	6	43	
Susquehanna	11	62	39	37	31	12	192	
Tioga	7	33	57	50	31	10	188	
Union	21	27	24	20	38	6	136	
Venango	28	126	81	98	147	34	514	
Warren	15	49	39	68	78	28	277	
Washington	182	238	200	364	239	108	1,331	
Wayne	5	97	61	55	80	34	332	
Westmoreland	130	187	222	250	272	38	1,099	
Wyoming	8	64	43	29	21	23	188	
York	113	271	199	310	209	52	1,154	
Totals	6,113	14,166	14,034	15,444	15,153	5,814	70,724	

Appendix VIII
AJA Funded Cases Handled by Senate Districts
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2008

Senate District	Cases Handled	Senate District	Cases Handled
1	939	27	492
2	716	28	141
3	991	29	340
4	677	30	313
5	357	31	198
6	238	32	359
7	805	33	267
8	652	34	381
9	429	35	604
10	129	36	260
11	423	37	192
12	97	38	820
13	271	39	188
14	467	40	149
15	410	41	544
16	245	42	402
17	149	43	571
18	162	44	125
19	178	45	459
20	369	46	533
21	337	47	213
22	292	48	409
23	471	49	613
24	282	50	749
25	530	NA	14
26	371	Total	20,323

The data represent only the AJA funded portion (22%) of the total number of cases handled statewide. Other sources of funding including state, federal and local funds supported an additional 74,077 cases that benefitted low-income Pennsylvanians for the year ending June 30, 2008.

Appendix IX
AJA Funded Cases Handled by House Districts
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2008

House District	Cases Handled	House District	Cases Handled	House District	Cases Handled	House District	Cases Handled
1	228	53	25	105	48	157	21
2	155	54	65	106	101	158	37
3	89	55	73	107	144	159	309
4	125	56	28	108	97	160	34
5	125	57	73	109	165	161	119
6	154	58	35	110	83	162	55
7	182	59	49	111	63	163	36
8	176	60	187	112	121	164	167
9	229	61	23	113	74	165	14
10	53	62	117	114	31	166	36
11	22	63	178	115	56	167	2
12	24	64	181	116	81	168	17
13	47	65	130	117	77	169	35
14	111	66	99	118	67	170	31
15	20	67	170	119	59	171	99
16	143	68	60	120	95	172	77
17	81	69	113	121	198	173	97
18	66	70	28	122	109	174	54
19	559	71	81	123	152	175	276
20	110	72	98	124	86	176	82
21	15	73	268	125	60	177	187
22	222	74	93	126	163	178	5
23	75	75	93	127	168	179	265
24	313	76	99	128	136	180	364
25	104	77	61	129	85	181	402
26	92	78	72	130	22	182	226
27	80	79	51	131	54	183	29
28	32	80	91	132	41	184	84
29	11	81	123	133	64	185	181
30	84	82	75	134	20	186	203
31	6	83	195	135	54	187	19
32	124	84	103	136	36	188	163
33	68	85	86	137	36	189	86
34	98	86	63	138	25	190	300
35	96	87	62	139	124	191	184
36	60	88	35	140	95	192	89
37	46	89	113	141	45	193	57
38	162	90	9	142	12	194	270
39	46	91	73	143	53	195	151
40	3	92	61	144	52	196	46
41	70	93	41	145	73	197	350
42	84	94	27	146	128	198	239
43	91	95	78	147	22	199	53
44	34	96	77	148	68	200	77
45	5	97	79	149	43	201	301
46	61	98	49	150	56	202	157
47	379	99	24	151	19	203	207
48	3	100	87	152	26	NA	14
49	16	101	159	153	40	Total	20,323
50	124	102	28	154	147		
51	233	103	147	155	23		
52	13	104	100	156	35		

The data represent only the AJA funded portion (22%) of the total number of cases handled statewide. Other sources of funding including state, federal and local funds supported an additional 74,077 cases that benefitted low-income Pennsylvanians for the year ending June 30, 2008.

Appendix X

Economic Impacts of Housing Representation

Adapted to Pennsylvania facts using approach outlined in memorandum by Lonnie Powers, Executive Director, Massachusetts Legal Assistance Corporation, "Cost Savings to the Commonwealth [Massachusetts] Resulting from Legal Assistance Provided to Low Income Clients," December 10, 2007. The following analysis was performed by The Resource for Great Programs, Inc.

In FY2007-08, a total of 16,910 low-income clients and their families were represented by Pennsylvania Legal Aid Network (PLAN) advocates in AJA-funded eviction defense and foreclosure avoidance cases. If evicted, many of these individuals and their families would have had to enter the costly emergency shelter system.

We estimate that Legal Aid avoided or delayed eviction or retained possession in about 26 percent of these cases.¹ It is reasonable to estimate that approximately half of those families would have become homeless but for Legal Aid's help. If we apply a more conservative figure of 15 percent, then Legal Aid's efforts prevented homelessness for 669 families.

Available studies indicate that providing emergency housing for homeless families is expensive. For example, a survey of available studies by a University of Pennsylvania researcher found that in Massachusetts, the follow average costs applied:²

- "Transitional" (one-time stay, average length 105 days): \$11,550
- "Episodic" (two stays; average total time 195 days) \$21,450
- "Long Term" (one stay; average time 444 days) \$48,440

We could not locate studies of comparable costs in Pennsylvania. However, applying the Massachusetts figures, and making the conservative assumption that the avoided homelessness was for the shortest type of stay in a homeless shelter ("transitional"), we come up with an average figure for avoided cost at \$11,550.

Accordingly, the total savings would be:

(16,910 cases) times (26 percent avoided or delayed eviction or foreclosure) times
(15 percent avoided homelessness) times (\$11,550 savings per family) = **\$7.73 million**

¹ The 26 percent figure is the median indicated by an analysis by *The Resource* of 2005 Legal Aid outcomes statistics for over 200,000 cases reported to the IOLTA funder in New York State. The data were collected as part of a mandatory, statewide outcome measurement system maintained for the IOLA Fund of the State of New York by *The Resource*. Legal Aid programs in Pennsylvania are not required to maintain outcome statistics, but we believe that the New York data is reasonably representative of Legal Aid housing representation generally and thus a sound basis for assuming a "success rate" in avoiding eviction or foreclosure, or delaying eviction to allow the client and her family to seek alternative housing and thus avoid homelessness.

² These figures were included in a March 7, 2007 presentation by Dennis P. Culhane, University of Pennsylvania, entitled, "Emerging Research on the Cost of Homelessness." A copy of the presentation slides is available at http://www.ich.gov/library/2007-3-7_CulhanePpt.pdf.

Appendix XI

Economic Impacts of Legal Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence

Adapted to Pennsylvania facts using approach outlined in memorandum by Lonnie Powers, Executive Director, Massachusetts Legal Assistance Corporation, "Cost Savings to the Commonwealth [Massachusetts] Resulting from Legal Assistance Provided to Low Income Clients," December 10, 2007. The following analysis was performed by The Resource for Great Programs, Inc.

Between 2004 and 2008, a total of 13,872 low-income clients and their families were represented by Pennsylvania Legal Aid System advocates in AJA-funded Protection from Abuse (PFA) cases. By helping families live free of violence, this advocacy saves money for state taxpayers.

The cost of domestic violence is high, including medical care for injured victims, special education and counseling for affected children, police resources and prison for perpetrators. A Wisconsin cost benefit analysis of a proposed domestic abuse grant program estimated that preventing one assault per victim would avoid \$3,000 in costs for each victim represented.¹

We estimate that Legal Aid obtained protection from abuse in about 55 percent of these cases, with each successful case benefiting an average of 1.95 people.² The total direct avoided costs, including health care costs, would be \$23 million, and the number of people directly benefiting from this work would be 27,563.³

A 2003 study by economists at Colgate University and the University of Arkansas reported that Legal Aid is the only service that consistently brings down the level of domestic violence in the communities it serves. In addition, Legal Aid in domestic violence cases often results in collection of child support and health care coverage, saving further state dollars.

¹ Increasing Access to Restraining Orders for Low-Income Victims of Domestic Violence: A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Proposed Domestic Abuse Grant Program, L. Elwart, et. Al. (December 2006).

² These representative figures are the results of an analysis by *The Resource* of 2005 Legal Aid outcomes statistics reported to the IOLTA funder in New York State. The data were collected as part of a mandatory, statewide outcome measurement system maintained for the IOLA Fund of the State of New York by *The Resource*. Legal Aid programs in Pennsylvania are not required to maintain outcome statistics, but we believe that the New York data is reasonably representative of Legal Aid PFA representation generally and thus a sound basis for assuming a "success rate" in enabling families to avoid the destructive effects of domestic violence.

³ 13,872 domestic violence cases * 55% avoided domestic violence * \$3,000 per family = \$23 million.