

2016 Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Annual Report



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MISSION STATEMENT

To reduce and prevent juvenile crime; promote and maintain safe communities; *and* improve the welfare of youth and families who are served by the Court.

The principal beliefs supporting the Mission are:

- ④ That the disposition of juvenile offenders always takes into account the best interest of public safety.
- ④ That juvenile offenders be held accountable for the harm they cause to individuals as well as the community at large.
- ④ That the primary objective of treatment is to improve and develop the juvenile offender's competency skills.
- ④ That community residents and organizations be actively engaged by the Court in a cooperative effort to seek solutions to juvenile crime.
- ④ That excellence in the quality of Court services requires sensitivity to the racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the client population.
- ④ That victims are an integral part of the justice system and should have their rights protected during all phases of the Court proceedings including the right to be heard, notified, and restored.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY

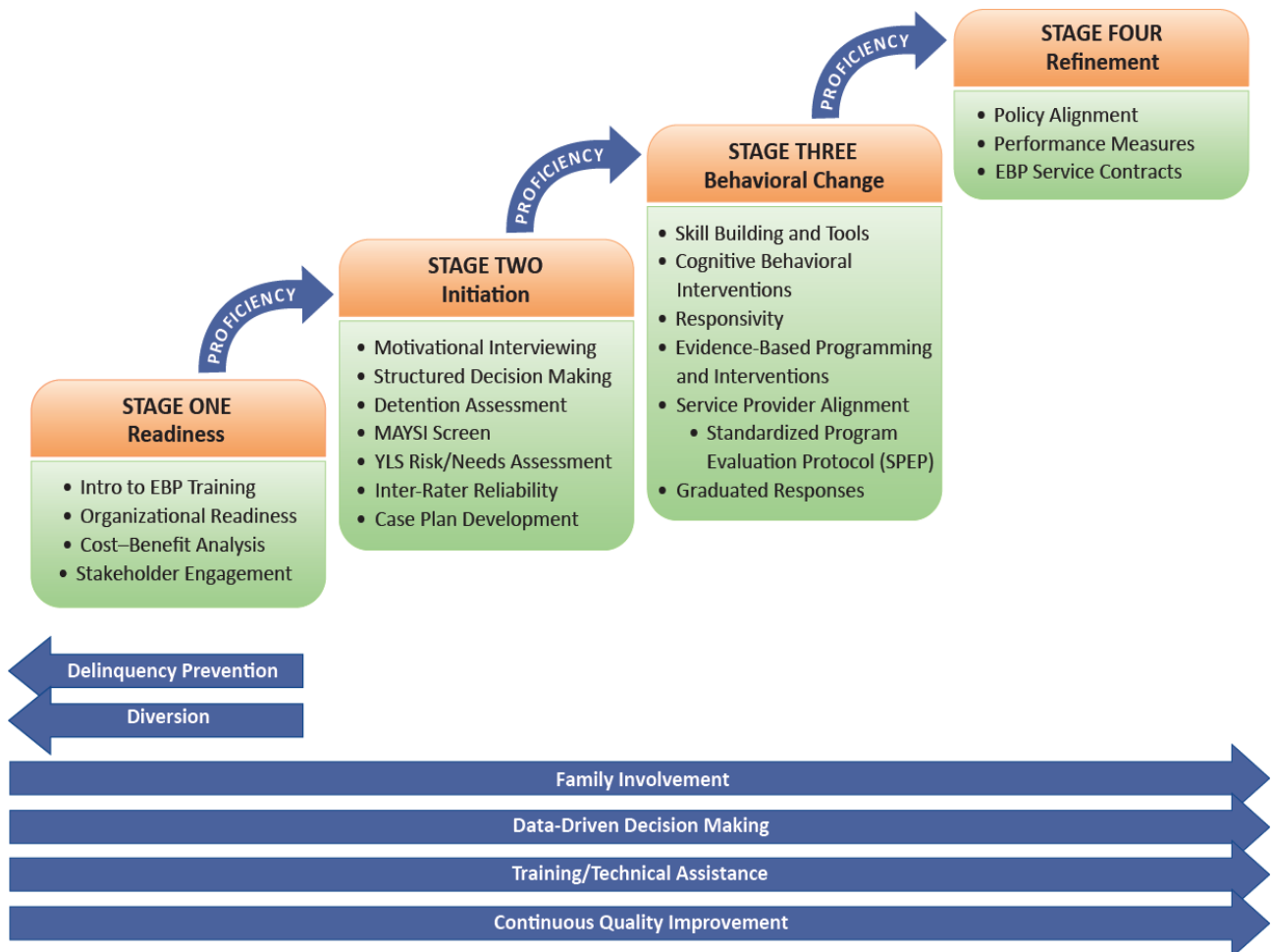
JJSES Statement of Purpose

We dedicate ourselves to working in partnership to enhance the capacity of Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system to achieve its balanced and restorative justice mission by:

- Employing evidence-based practices, with fidelity, at every stage of the juvenile justice process;
- Collecting and analyzing the data necessary to measure the results of these efforts; and, with this knowledge;
- Striving to continuously improve the quality of our decisions, services and programs.

JJSES Framework

Achieving our Balanced and Restorative Justice Mission



CHIEF'S MESSAGE

Since 1996, achieving Balanced and Restorative Justice has been the legislative mandate and mission of Juvenile Probation. For over 20 years, the Juvenile Probation Department has focused on attaining the three goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice – (1) protecting the community, (2) holding juveniles accountable to restore victims and communities, and (3) helping juveniles develop competency skills that lead to law-abiding and productive citizenship.

These goals have been refined and clarified over the last two decades but remain our guiding principles. How we achieve those goals has been fundamentally transformed during the last several years. A plethora of research related to “what works” with juvenile offenders has caused research and practice to be interwoven as never before. Terms such as criminogenic needs, dynamic and static risk assessment, responsivity, and fidelity, unheard of a few years ago, are now part of our everyday vernacular. While our sights remain firmly fixed on the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice, how we conduct business to attain those goals is forever changed by evidence-based research and practice.

Evidence-Based Practice

Risk/Needs Assessment: Since 2012, Allegheny County probation officers have assessed juveniles using the Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk/Needs Assessment prior to filing a delinquency petition. A validated instrument, the YLS examines 8 criminogenic needs that research indicates are related to delinquent behavior. The YLS assessment score is related to the juvenile’s risk to reoffend (low, moderate, high, or very high), and the results are incorporated in the probation officer’s pre-disposition report to the Court and juvenile’s supervision plan. The Department has 14 master YLS trainers who train local staff to administer the YLS. Researchers funded by a federal National Institute of Justice grant are studying our implementation of the YLS and its impact on policy and practice through interviews and field and courtroom observations.

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™): Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is one of 11 departments in Pennsylvania engaged in SPEP™ activities, which seek to improve programming for juveniles thereby reducing their risk to reoffend. Researchers at Vanderbilt University developed the SPEP™ protocol based on an analysis of over 700 controlled studies of recidivism since 1950. The SPEP™ process analyzes specific provider services or interventions, reviewing the type, quality, and amount of service provided and the risk level of youth. The tool produces an overall score measuring the likelihood that the intervention will reduce a juvenile’s risk to reoffend. More importantly, an individualized performance improvement plan is developed for each service involved in the SPEP™ process. Through 2016, the Allegheny County SPEP team has evaluated over 30 separate interventions at more than 20 residential and community-based provider locations using the SPEP protocol.

Detention Risk Assessment: Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is one of a handful of juvenile jurisdictions statewide to fully implement the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI). This validated static risk instrument helps probation officers decide which juveniles should be securely detained and which should be released to an alternative to secure detention pending the formal hearing. The instrument assesses the youth’s risk to reoffend and his or her likelihood to appear for Court.

Graduated Responses: The Department has developed an array of graduated rewards and sanctions to help move juveniles toward law-abiding, productive citizenship. Research indicates that the reward/sanction ratio of 4:1 can be an effective tool in positively shaping a juvenile’s behavior. The Department has established a policy and protocol to ensure that responses are swift, certain, and proportionate.

Motivational Interviewing: Motivational Interviewing (MI), a collaborative conversation style, was originally developed for the addictions field. Probation adopted MI to facilitate behavior changes in juveniles by strengthening their own motivation and commitment to change. MI, a key part of the professional alliance,

is being implemented throughout the Department in carefully designed cohorts consistent with our MI coaching capacity.

Aggression Replacement Training: Aggression Replacement Training® (ART) is a cognitive behavioral intervention that improves social skills, moral reasoning, and anger management, while reducing aggressive behavior. The program runs 10 weeks and includes 30 sessions of intervention training and skill development. The Department's Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) Centers facilitate Aggression Replacement Training (ART) groups for moderate and high-risk youth. In 2015, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency awarded Juvenile Probation a two-year grant to strengthen its delivery of ART by CISP and private providers. The grant ensures fidelity to the model through facilitator training and technical assistance. Allegheny County Juvenile Probation has served 245 youth under this grant, already exceeding its goal of 120 by 100% with another two quarters remaining in the grant period.

Activities

Disproportionate Minority Contact: Juvenile Probation's Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency ended in 2016. This grant allowed Allegheny County Juvenile Probation to bring police and youth together in a neutral setting to speak freely with each other about their interactions on the street. The curriculum helps police and youth build competencies that address DMC related issues by interacting and role-playing. During this 30-month grant, the Department held 6 DMC forums for 98 youth and 102 law enforcement officers. Pre and post forum questionnaires indicate that youth and law enforcement better understood each other's perspectives after the trainings. Booster/refresher trainings were held for DMC forum facilitators. The Center for Children's Law and Policy trained Allegheny County juvenile probation staff on Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED), introducing the concept of implicit bias and clarifying the differences between disparity and disproportionality.

Research:

- The National Center for Juvenile Justice selected the Juvenile Probation Department as a data-driven case study site under its federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Model Project grant.
- The State Justice Institute awarded the Department a grant to collect, analyze, and respond to data related to case processing timeframes and user satisfaction.
- The Juvenile Probation Department continues to support the RAND Corporation in its evaluation of the Pittsburgh Public Schools' Pursuing Equitable Restorative Communities (PERC) project.
- The Juvenile Probation Department was one of four counties statewide selected to participate in the federal OJJDP Second Chance Act Grant, awarded to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, which seeks to reduce recidivism for the highest risk juveniles. The Department will hire two full-time Reintegration Specialists to work within its Community Intensive Supervision Program. They will help youth acquire academic skills, career and technical training and full-time employment upon their return to the community from a residential commitment.
- Allegheny County is one of the Pennsylvania counties working with Temple University's Juvenile Justice Translational Research on Interventions for Adolescents in the Legal System (JJ-TRIALS) project, a cooperative research initiative funded by the federal National Institute on Drug Abuse. The goal of JJ-TRIALS is to identify and test strategies for improving the delivery of evidence-based substance abuse prevention and treatment for justice-involved youth.



Russell Carlino
Administrator/Chief Probation Officer

JUDICIAL OVERVIEW



Allegheny County Juvenile Court is the Juvenile Section of the Family Division of the Court of Common Pleas. The Court adheres to the practice of “One Family, One Judge,” which requires all Judges to hear a number of “crossover” cases and is a key principle identified by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges for improving court practice in juvenile delinquency cases. In 2016, Judges presided over 8,361 hearings. The delinquency hearing officer presided over 2,040 hearings, of which 1,356 (66%) were detention and detention review hearings. In 2013, dependency hearing officers began conducting delinquency review hearings in three community-based locations: North Side, South Side, and McKeesport. In 2016, dependency hearing officers presided over 531 delinquency reviews in these locations.

Family Division Judicial Assignments as of December 31, 2016

Administrative Judge
Judge Kim Berkeley Clark (Primarily Juvenile)

Primarily Juvenile
Judge Paul Cozza
Judge Guido DeAngelis
Judge Jennifer McCrady
Judge John McVay, Jr.
Judge David Spurgeon
Judge Dwayne Woodruff

Primarily Adult
Judge Cathleen Bubash
Judge Kim Eaton
Judge Susan Evashavik DiLucente
Judge Hugh McGough
Judge Daniel Regan
Judge Jennifer Satler
Judge Donald Walko, Jr.

Juvenile/Adult
Judge Eleanor Bush
Judge Kathryn Hens-Greco
Judge Mark Tranquilli

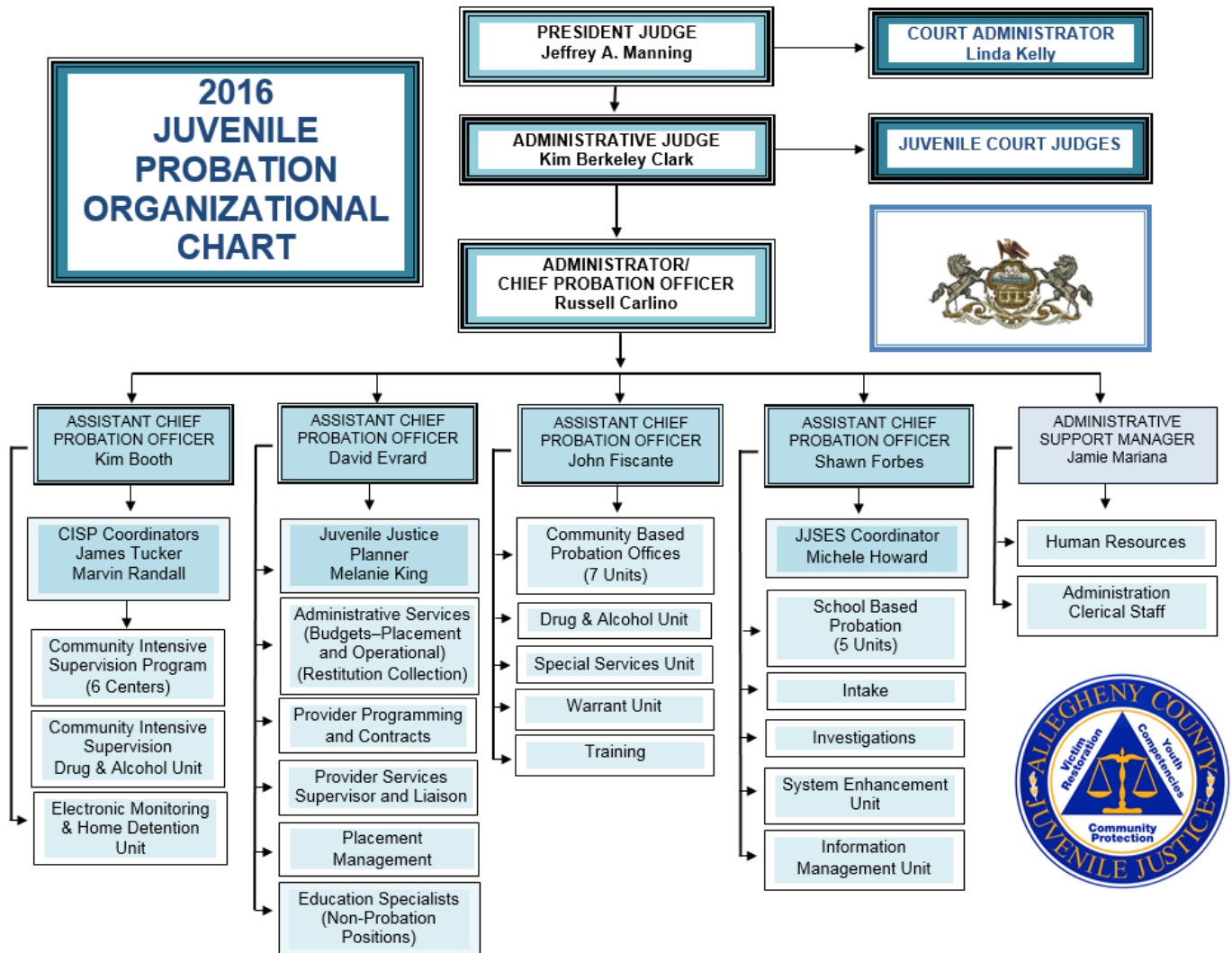
Delinquency Hearing Officer
Robert Banos (retired on 12/23/2016)

Dependency/Delinquency Hearing Officers
James Alter
Mark Cancilla
Carla Hobson

Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

Category	Definition	Age
Lower Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	The minimum age below which the juvenile courts have no jurisdiction for delinquency matters	10
Upper Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	The age beyond which the juvenile courts of that state have no original jurisdiction over individual offenders	17
Extended Age of Juvenile Court Supervision	Oldest age over which the juvenile court may retain jurisdiction for disposition purposes in delinquency matters.	20

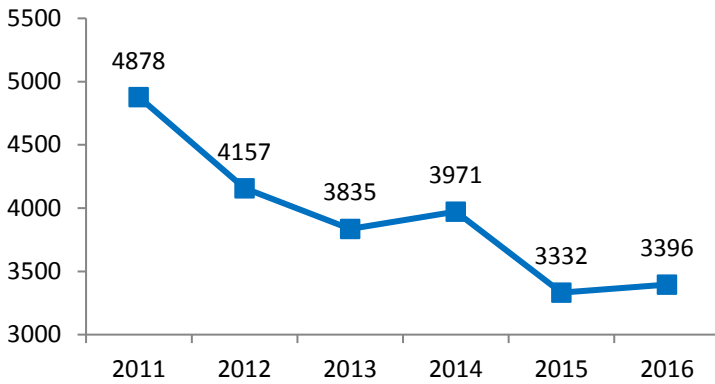
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



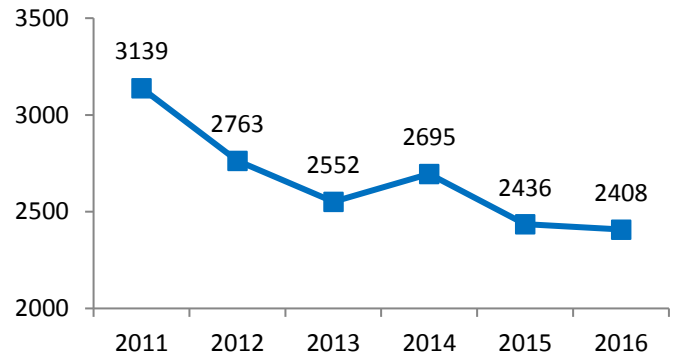
STATISTICS

ALLEGATIONS¹ RECEIVED BY JUVENILE PROBATION

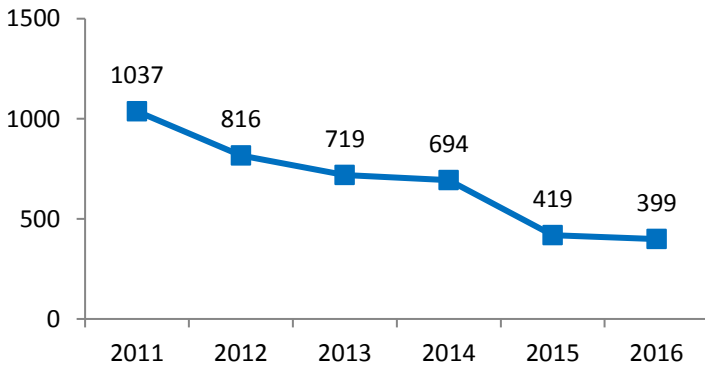
Allegations increased 2% from 2015 to 2016, with a 30% decrease since 2011



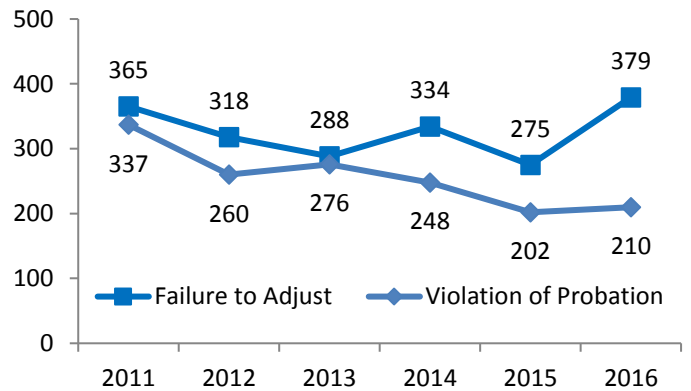
Allegations excluding Failure to Adjust, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Comply decreased 1% from 2015 to 2016, with a 23% decrease since 2011



Failure to Comply allegations decreased 5% from 2015 to 2016, with a 62% decrease since 2011

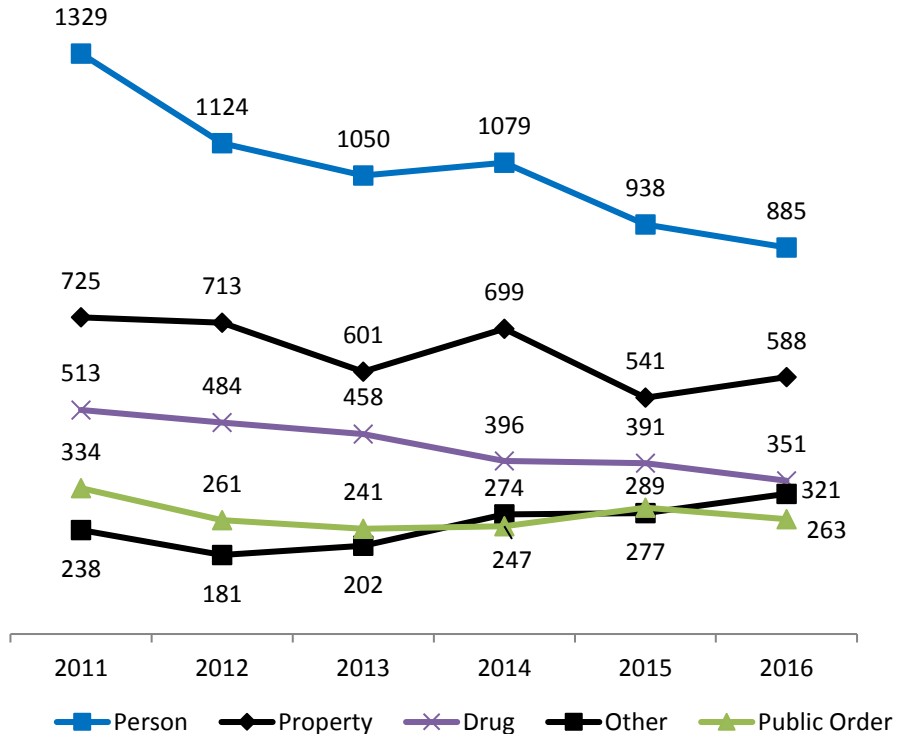


FTAs increased 38% while VOPs increased 4% from 2015 to 2016, with a respective 4% increase and 38% decrease since 2011

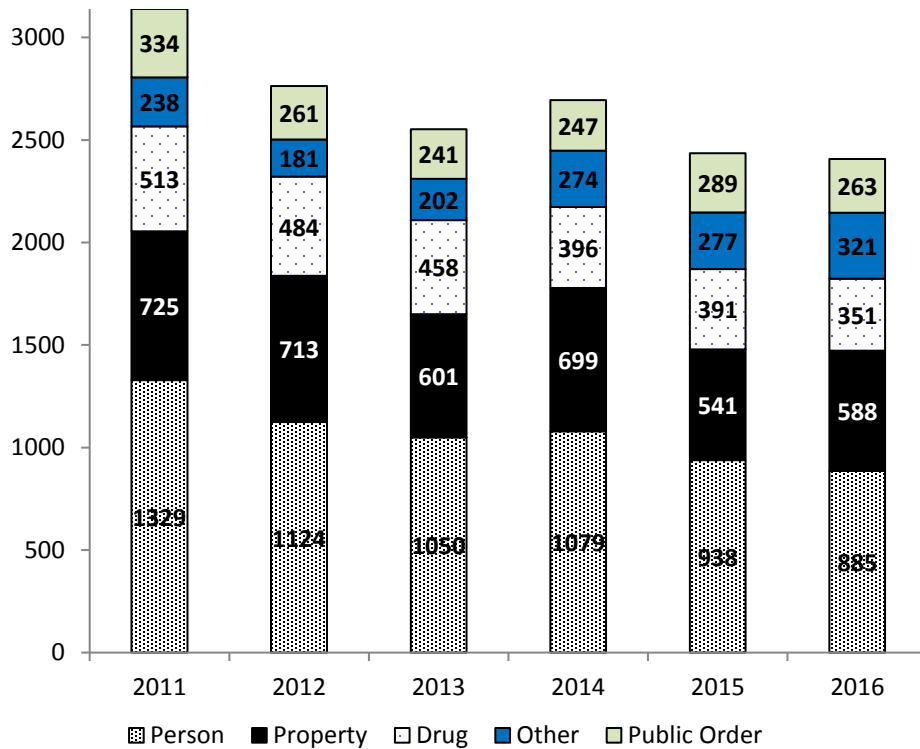


¹ Previous annual reports referred to allegations as “Referrals.” The process for Juvenile Probation to receive a “Referral” is through the submission of a formal “Allegation” alleging a delinquent act.

Allegations for person, drug, and public order offenses decreased from 2015 to 2016 while property and other² offenses increased



The proportion of types of offenses remains relatively steady, with person offenses comprising the largest category (37% in 2016)

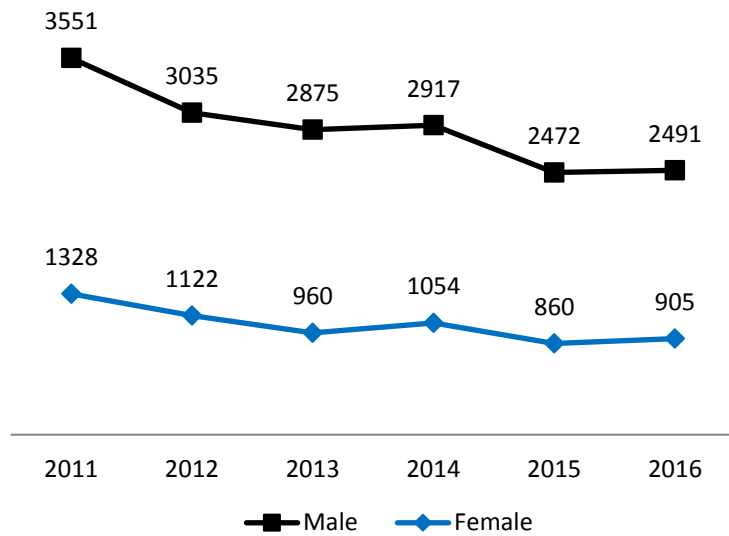


² Offenses in the "Other" category include conspiracy and riot-related charges

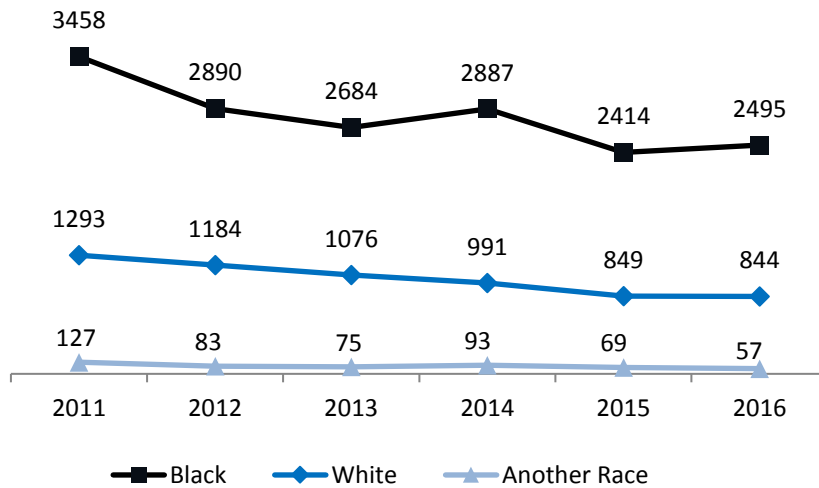
ALLEGATIONS: MOST SERIOUS CHARGE	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change 2015-2016
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	252	235	231	190	160	153	-5%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ON TEACHER	172	123	124	130	108	103	-4%
ARSON	8	32	22	28	19	24	26%
AUTO THEFT RELATED	102	115	94	115	105	177	69%
BURGLARY	182	182	140	107	56	62	11%
CARJACKING	9	1	5	4	6	7	17%
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/ INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	88	53	60	59	49	54	10%
CRIMINAL/DEFIANT TRESPASS	61	42	58	69	54	37	-31%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	56	23	41	59	90	79	-12%
DRUG CHARGES (INCLUDING CRACK)	480	452	438	381	377	328	-13%
DUI	33	32	20	15	14	23	64%
ESCAPE	11	10	13	17	20	14	-30%
ETHNIC INTIMIDATION	2	0	0	0	1	1	0%
FAILURE TO ADJUST ALLEGATIONS	365	318	288	334	275	379	38%
FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	35	18	15	15	15	0	-100%
FIREARM UNLICENSED OR POSSESSION	94	84	75	73	76	79	4%
HARASSMENT	25	15	8	22	19	29	53%
NONPAYMENT OF FINES	1,037	816	719	694	419	399	-5%
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	107	110	77	126	85	88	4%
RECKLESSLY ENDANGERING ANOTHER PERSON	19	27	5	12	16	9	-44%
RESISTING ARREST	28	22	15	21	19	33	74%
RETAIL THEFT	61	65	51	49	35	38	9%
ROBBERY & RELATED	126	149	135	128	98	108	10%
SEX OFFENSES	94	77	59	75	59	59	0%
SIMPLE ASSAULT	514	390	391	424	385	349	-9%
TERRORISTIC THREATS	116	107	92	94	86	67	-22%
THEFT & RELATED (CONSPIRACY/ATTEMPT)	116	114	99	146	138	108	-22%
TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER COUNTY	58	30	34	47	42	67	60%
VIOLATION OF PROBATION ALLEGATIONS	337	260	276	248	202	210	4%
WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY	110	104	82	62	69	58	-16%
ALL OTHER CHARGES	180	151	168	227	235	254	8%
	4,878	4,157	3,835	3,971	3,332	3,396	2%

2016 ALLEGATIONS Most Serious Charge	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other	Total	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	70	30	1	101	45	7	0	52	153
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ON TEACHER	56	4	3	63	40	0	0	40	103
ARSON	8	12	0	20	3	1	0	4	24
AUTO THEFT RELATED	145	10	2	157	15	5	0	20	177
BURGLARY	34	16	0	50	9	2	1	12	62
CARJACKING	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/ INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	22	20	1	43	6	5	0	11	54
CRIMINAL/DEFIANT TRESPASS	19	12	0	31	5	1	0	6	37
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	26	15	1	42	33	4	0	37	79
DRUG CHARGES (INCLUDING CRACK)	136	127	3	266	32	30	0	62	328
DUI	1	15	0	16	1	6	0	7	23
ESCAPE	11	1	0	12	1	1	0	2	14
ETHNIC INTIMIDATION	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO ADJUST ALLEGATIONS	277	29	4	310	57	7	5	69	379
FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIREARM UNLICENSED OR POSSESSION	64	10	0	74	5	0	0	5	79
HARASSMENT	16	7	0	23	6	0	0	6	29
NONPAYMENT OF FINES	167	66	3	236	124	30	9	163	399
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	58	11	2	71	13	4	0	17	88
RECKLESSLY ENDANGERING ANOTHER PERSON	4	2	0	6	3	0	0	3	9
RESISTING ARREST	13	6	0	19	10	4	0	14	33
RETAIL THEFT	8	3	0	11	21	6	0	27	38
ROBBERY & RELATED	87	7	2	96	10	2	0	12	108
SEX OFFENSES	28	24	1	53	3	3	0	6	59
SIMPLE ASSAULT	138	57	5	200	117	30	2	149	349
TERRORISTIC THREATS	27	25	3	55	10	2	0	12	67
THEFT & RELATED (CONSPIRACY/ATTEMPT)	60	26	1	87	15	5	1	21	108
TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER COUNTY	18	31	0	49	9	8	1	18	67
VIOLATION OF PROBATION ALLEGATIONS	133	36	1	170	32	4	4	40	210
WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY	17	14	1	32	23	3	0	26	58
ALL OTHER CHARGES	145	39	6	190	43	20	1	64	254
TOTAL ALLEGATIONS	1,795	656	40	2,491	691	190	24	905	3,396

73% of allegations received in 2016 involved males. This proportion remains steady. A distinct count changes the proportion to 71% male.



73% of allegations received in 2016 involved black youth while 25% involved white youth. A distinct count changes the proportion to 69% black and 29% white.



The 2015 Annual Report over-reported the number of youth who were another race

SECURE DETENTION / ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

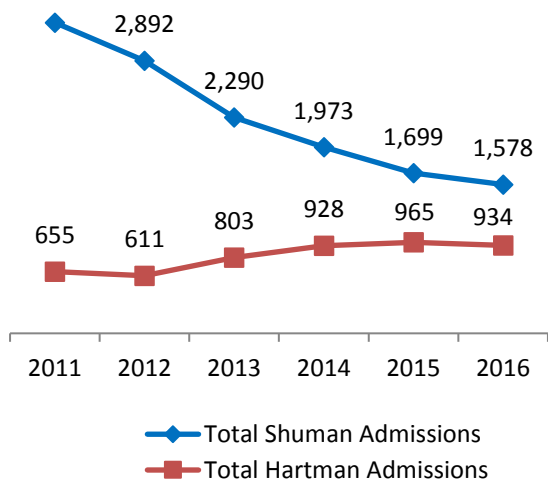
Juveniles are placed in secure detention at Shuman Center when it is necessary to protect the community and ensure their appearance in Court. Shuman Center has a licensed capacity of 130 beds.

The Hartman Delinquency Shelter, which Auberle operates for the Court, is a 24-bed facility for males that provides an alternative to secure detention at Shuman Center. Juveniles meeting specific criteria may be transferred to Hartman after being admitted to Shuman Center. In addition, probation officers may admit juveniles directly to Hartman for violating conditions of supervision.

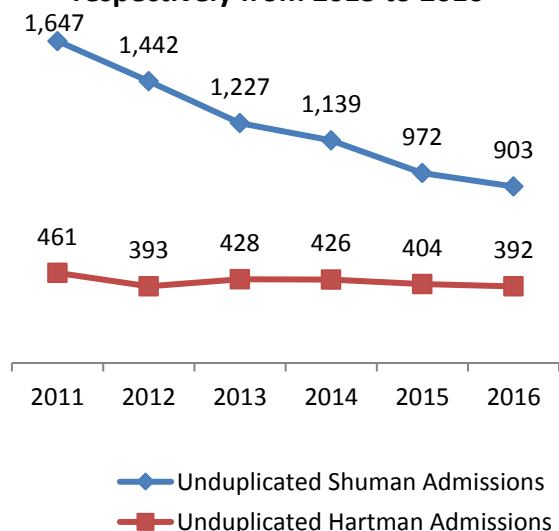
In July 2014, Gwen’s Girls became a shelter option for delinquent females. In 2016, 4 females were admitted for one stay each.³

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation has used the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI) for several years. This validated structured decision making tool predicts: (1) the juvenile’s risk to reoffend while awaiting a Court hearing and (2) the juvenile’s risk to fail to appear for the Court hearing. Using this tool, for every juvenile with new charges, the probation officer is able to determine if the juvenile should be placed into detention, released to an alternative to detention, or released to parents prior to their hearing.

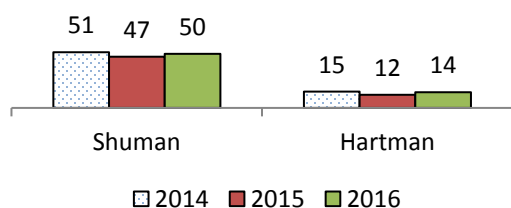
Shuman and Hartman admissions decreased 7% and 3% respectively from 2015 to 2016



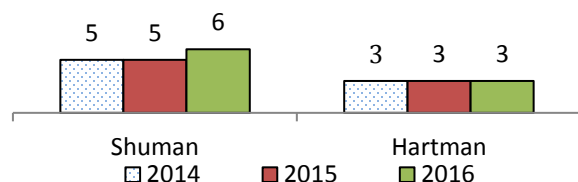
Shuman and Hartman unduplicated admissions also decreased 7% and 3% respectively from 2015 to 2016



Average Daily Census

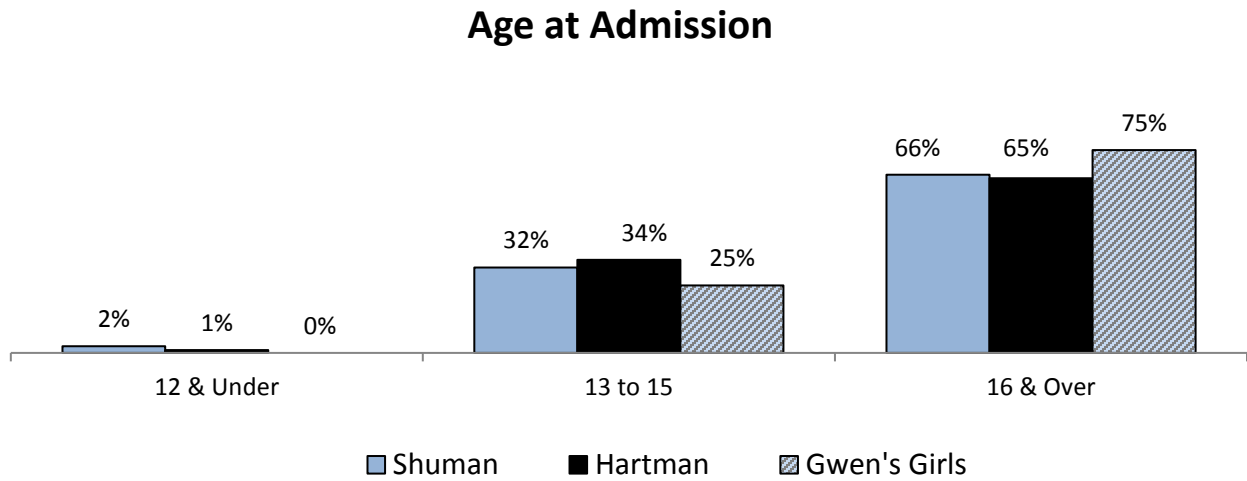
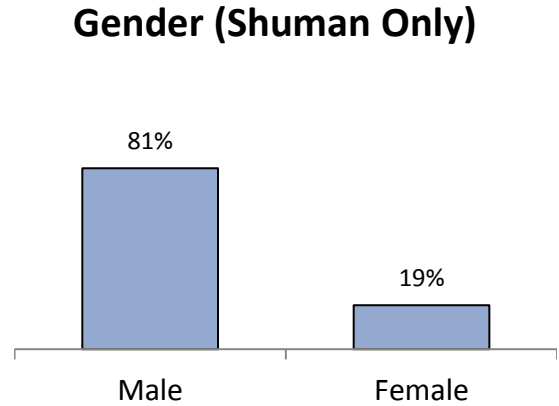
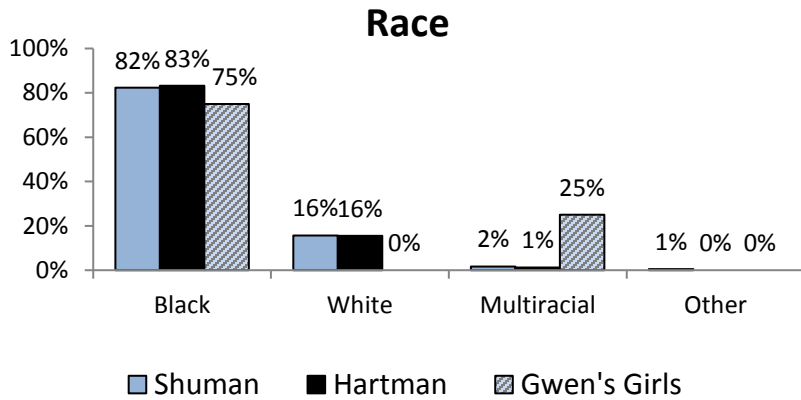


Median Length of Stay (Days)



³Some charts do not include Gwen’s Girls due to its low census

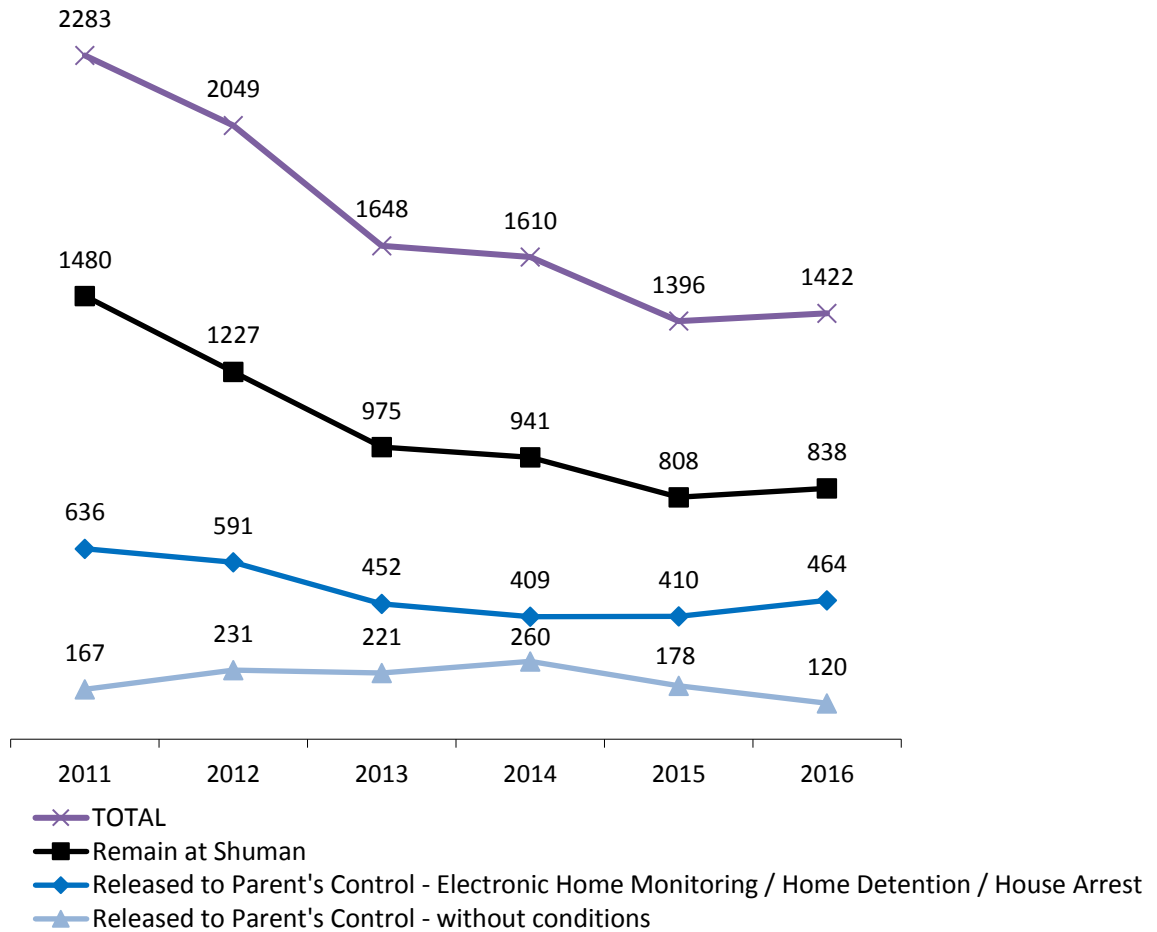
Shuman, Hartman, and Gwen's Girls: 2016 Demographics (Unduplicated Count)



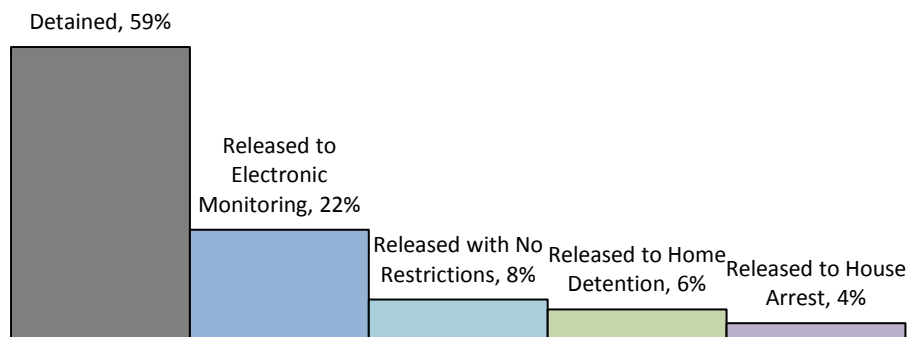
The Age at Admission chart reflects multiple admissions because a youth could be different ages at admission

DETENTION HEARINGS

The number of detention hearings increased 2% from 2015 to 2016, with a 38% decrease since 2011



Most (59%) detention hearings resulted in continued detention in 2016



ELECTRONIC HOME MONITORING / HOME DETENTION

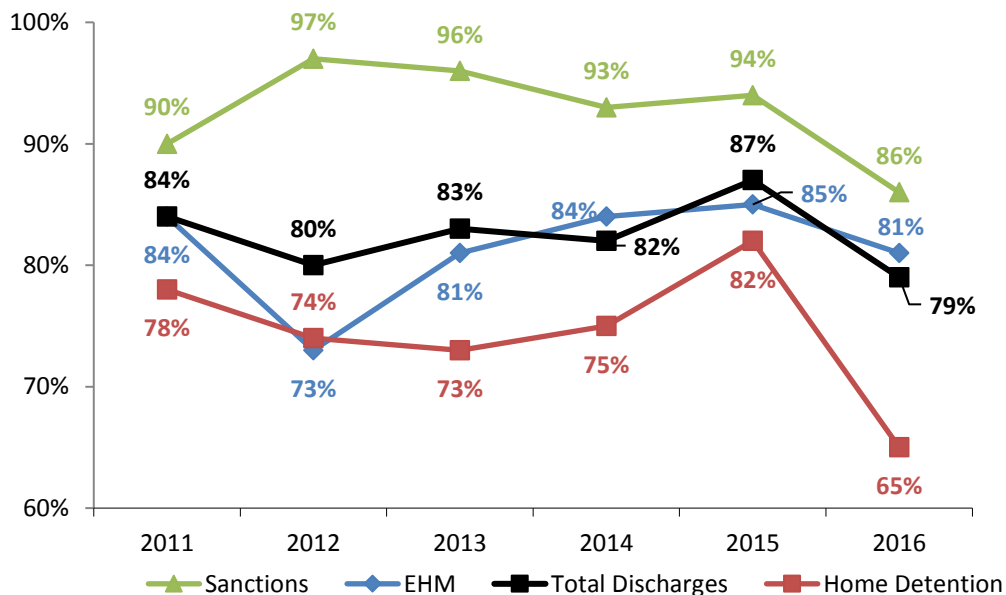
The Probation Department operates electronic home monitoring and home detention as alternatives to secure detention. Electronic home monitoring uses a device to monitor the juvenile's presence in the home. It is generally used for juveniles who are pending a Court appearance and as a surveillance enhancement for juveniles under supervision or committed to the Court's Community Intensive Supervision Program. Juveniles on "home detention" are required to be in their homes during specific time periods, but an electronic device does not monitor them remotely. A successful discharge indicates that the juvenile completed electronic home monitoring or home detention without a warrant being issued for a violation or new crime.

The use of the PaDRAI described earlier has reduced the number of youth admitted to detention and increased the number of youth utilizing Alternatives to Detention (ATD), such as Electronic Home Monitoring / Home Detention.

Between 2015 and 2016, total referrals to EHM / HD increased from 903 to 1,183 (31%), with a 65% increase in sanctions



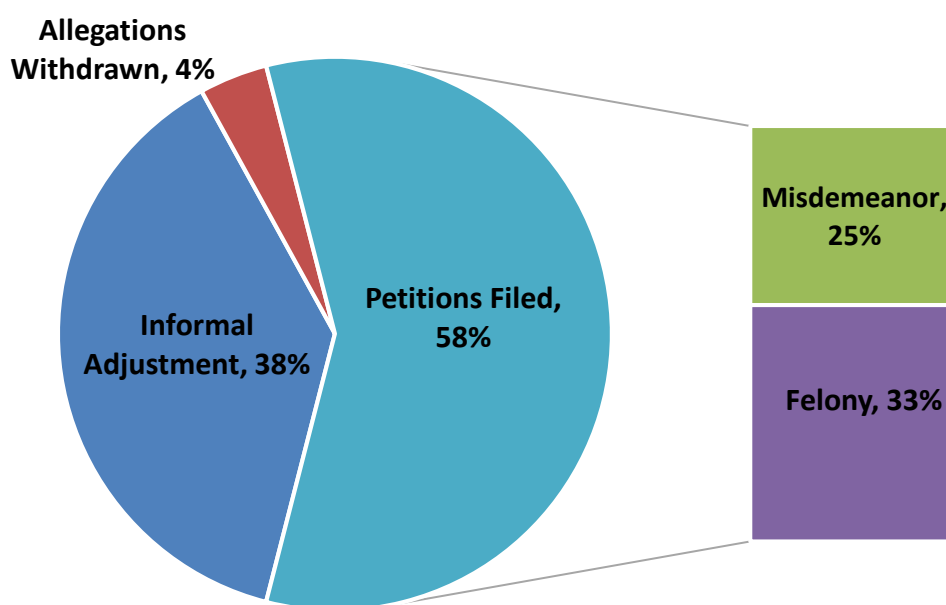
79% of all EHM/HD discharges were successful in 2016



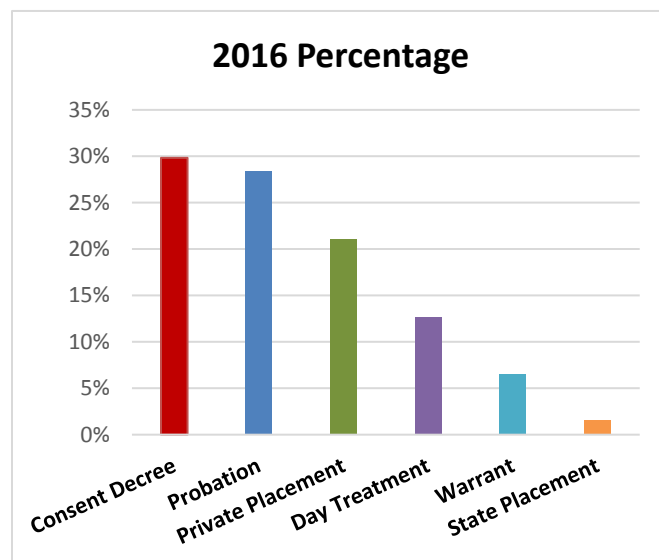
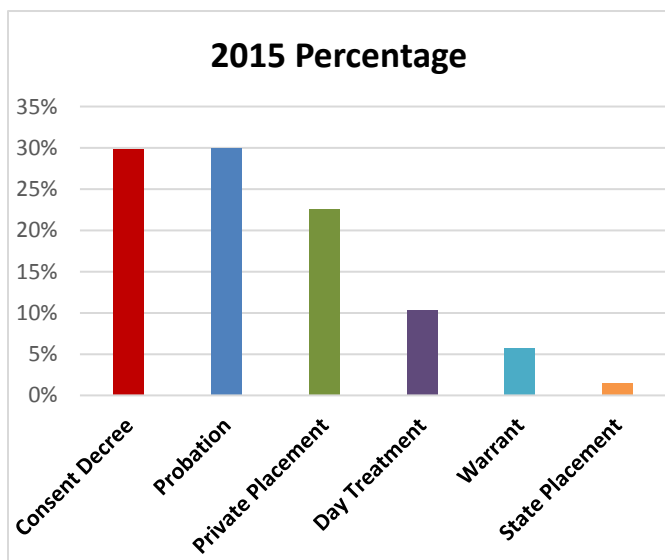
DISPOSITIONS OF POLICE REPORTS

Cases Disposed of in 2016

After Allegheny County Juvenile Probation receives a police allegation (charging a juvenile with a misdemeanor and/or felony offense), the probation officer, in consultation with the District Attorney’s Office, must decide whether to file a petition and schedule the case for Court, or handle the charge informally. The Probation Department assesses each case individually and pursues the least restrictive alternative available to satisfy the goals of community protection and youth accountability. In 2016, 2,849 allegations were resolved as follows:



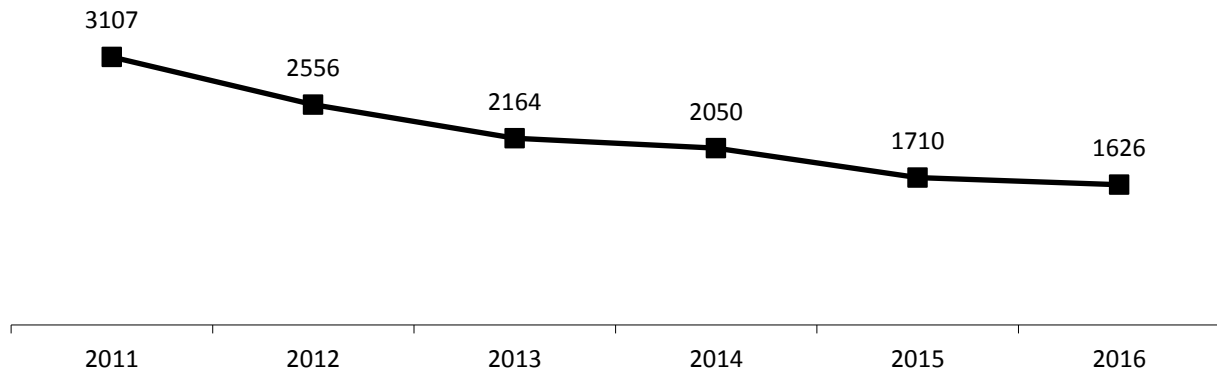
Most post-petition cases are on consent decree or probation⁴



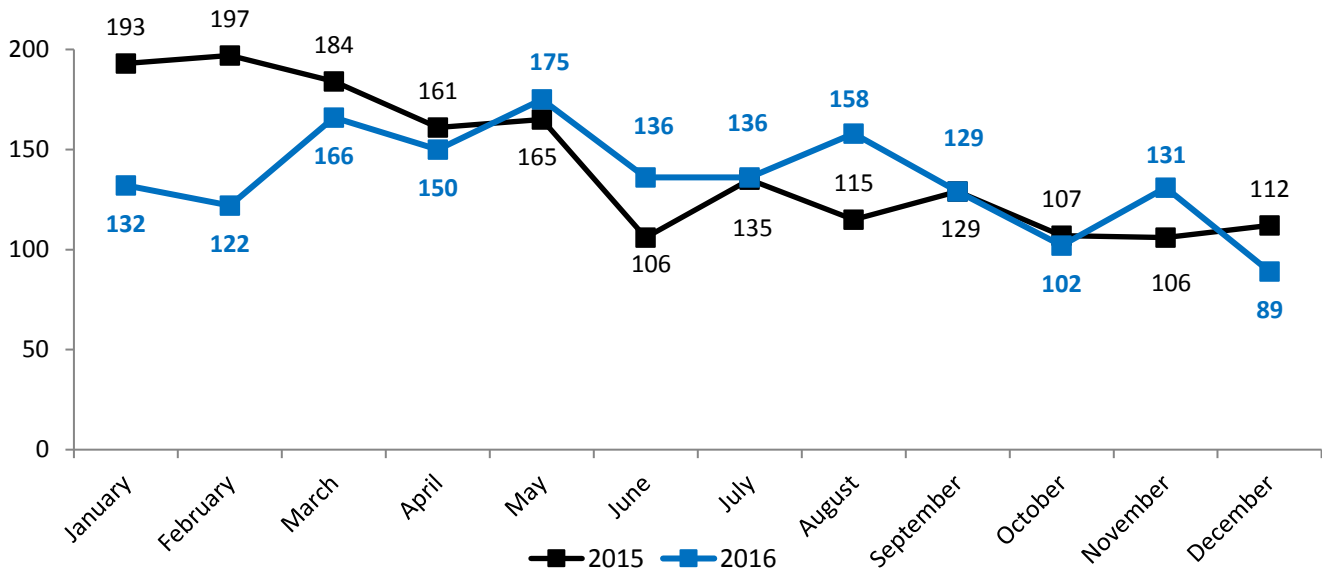
⁴The charts reflect point-in-time data collected on the last day of November each year

DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

1,626 petitions alleging delinquency were filed with the Court in 2016, a 5% decrease from 2015 and 48% decrease since 2011



Petitions peaked in February 2015 and May 2016



JUVENILE PROBATION OVERVIEW

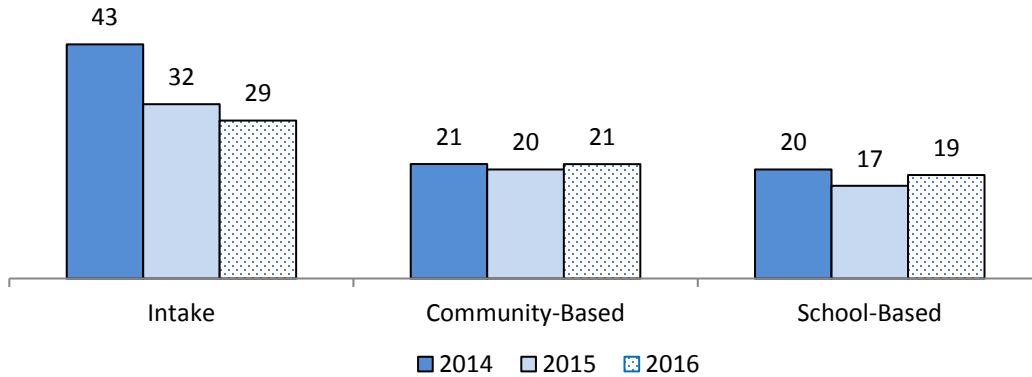
Juvenile Probation Staff:	269
Assistant Chief Probation Officers and Supervisors:	36
Home Detention Officers:	6
Drug and Alcohol Counselors:	6
Community Monitors:	56
Support Staff:	57
Probation Officers:	108
Community-Based	42
School-Based	30
Specialty (Special Services Unit/ D&A)	9
Intake / Investigation	7
Youth Level of Service	7
Community Intensive Supervision Program	7
Training	3
Warrant	2
Provider Liaison	1

Probation officers, the backbone of Juvenile Court, supervise juveniles at home, in school, and in the community. From the receipt of the initial police report until the Judge closes the case, the probation officer is charged with overseeing the juvenile’s case and ensuring that the Court’s orders and directives are followed.

Consistent with the Court’s Balanced and Restorative Justice mission, probation officers develop and implement a specific field case plan for each juvenile that focuses on protecting the community, holding the juvenile accountable to restore the victim and community, and helping the juvenile develop competencies that lead to law-abiding and productive citizenship.

Probation officers focus on risk to reoffend, needs of the youth, and responsivity issues, such as mental health and gender issues, when determining the best case plan for each youth. Probation officers also use evidence-based graduated responses to reward and sanction youth as appropriate. Probation officers engage and empower families by making them a part of the case plan and supervision process. Parents are invited to assist with case plan goals and work closely with the probation officer while the juvenile is active with the Court.

On November 30th, the average caseload per unit was:



Ten Day Investigations Unit: This Unit is comprised of 5 officers at the courthouse and 2 officers at Shuman Center. The 2 officers at Shuman Center begin the processing of police reports (allegations) charging serious offenses that result in pre-adjudication detention or some alternative to detention. These cases are then assigned to the officers at the courthouse who will see them through to a disposition before the court.

Intake Probation Officers: The Probation Department assigns at least one intake officer to every community-based office. Also, Probation Department intake officers specialize in drug and alcohol crimes as well as sex offenses. Decentralizing the intake function allows probation officers to use a wider range of community and school-based diversionary services. The intake officer decides whether cases should be informally adjusted or petitioned for a formal Court hearing. Regardless of where they are located, probation officers performing the intake function make every effort to divert cases from formal processing whenever possible, considering the least restrictive alternative necessary to protect the community.

Community-Based Probation Officers: These probation officers are responsible for supervising the largest percentage of juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the Court. As of November 30, 2016, 42 community-based probation officers in five geographically dispersed supervisory units were working with an average of 21 juveniles.

School-Based Probation Unit: This Unit includes 31 probation officers in 5 supervisory units. With probation officers in 13 city schools, 18 school districts and 1 charter school, the Allegheny County Juvenile Probation's School-Based program is the largest in the Commonwealth and believed to be the largest in the nation.

School-based probation officers are fully engaged in the school environment, participating in a host of school related activities, including serving as coaches, club sponsors, D.A.R.E. instructors, and Student Assistance Program members. School-based probation officers also process new intake allegations for offenses occurring on school grounds as well as arrests made in the community, but the youth attends a school-based probation school. When community protection is not compromised, juveniles are diverted from formal processing.

School-Based Probation Offices as of December 31, 2016

Pittsburgh Public School District	Number of Probation Officers
Allerdice	1
Arsenal/M.L. King	1
Brashear/South Hills MS	2
Carrick	2
Clayton	1
Oliver Citywide Academy	2
Perry	2
University Prep/Milliones	1
Student Achievement Center	1
Westinghouse	1

Other Allegheny County Schools / Districts	Number of Probation Officers
Academy Charter School	2
Baldwin	1
Carlynton	1
Chartiers Valley	1
Fox Chapel/Highlands	1
Hampton/Pine Richland	1
McKeesport	1
Moon/West Allegheny	1
North Allegheny/North Hills	1
Penn Hills	2
Shaler	1
Steel Valley	1
Sto-Rox	1
Woodland Hills	2

SPECIAL SERVICES UNIT (SSU)

Allegheny County Juvenile Court's Special Services Unit (SSU) has operated since 1985. The SSU supervises and provides specialized treatment services to adjudicated sex offenders through community monitoring and intensive individual and/or group counseling. The unit is composed of five probation officers and a supervisor. Two probation officers supervise and address treatment issues with adjudicated sex offenders in the community under probation supervision. Three probation officers provide services for offenders during and after a sex offender specific placement.

SSU/WPIC PROGRAM

Since 1998, the SSU and Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic (WPIC) have been involved in a collaborative effort to treat and supervise adjudicated sex offenders. This partnership has allowed all offenders referred to the community-based component to receive an assessment by WPIC staff. WPIC also provides clinical interventions to improve the mental health treatment of juvenile sex offenders and their families. Sex offenders referred to the SSU's community-based component during 2016 were assigned to a SSU Probation Officer and then immediately sent for a WPIC assessment. Following the assessment, the SSU probation officers discuss each case with the WPIC therapists to develop collectively the treatment objectives and the individualized treatment plan. The probation officers direct the process by insuring that each offender fully cooperates with the treatment plan and that he/she participates with the therapeutic process. The SSU probation officers are highly trained and have an increased awareness of the clinical issues pertaining to the therapeutic process.

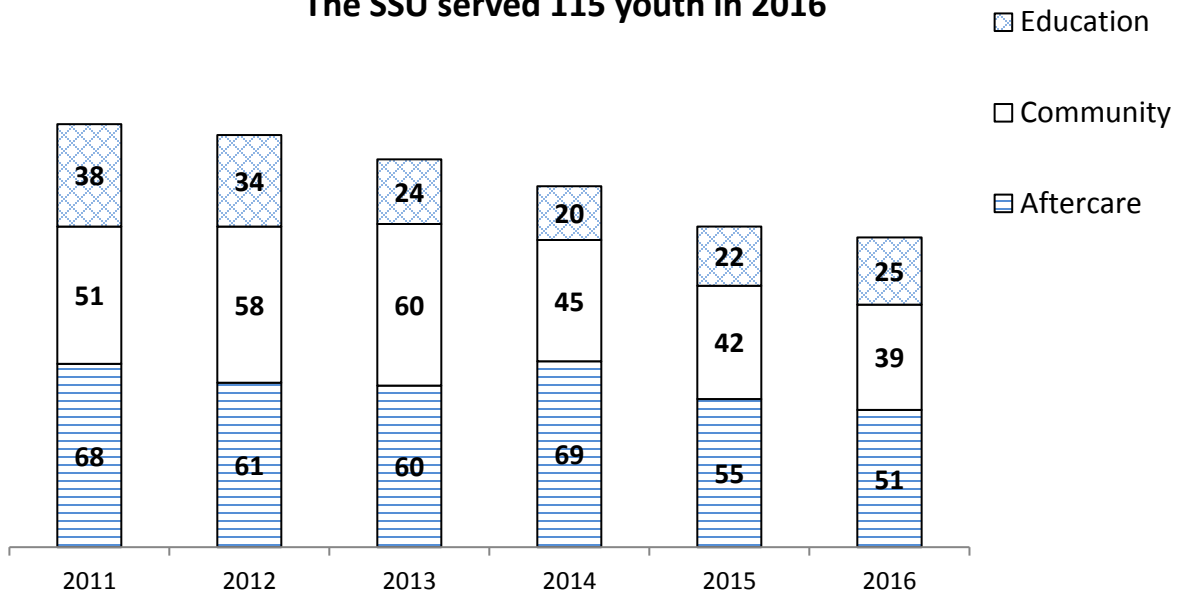
EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM

The SSU utilizes a comprehensive educational curriculum as a vehicle for providing the offenders with an understanding of human sexuality, relationships, feelings, stress, sex offender treatment goals, and sex offender myths. Offenders are also introduced to Pennsylvania Sex Laws and the Age of Consent requirements. The curriculum provides an extensive examination of these various issues related to daily living and offers the offenders a reality-based view of sex offender treatment issues. Much of the offender's understanding of sexuality is based on myths and misconceptions. The educational component serves to correct and broaden their views.

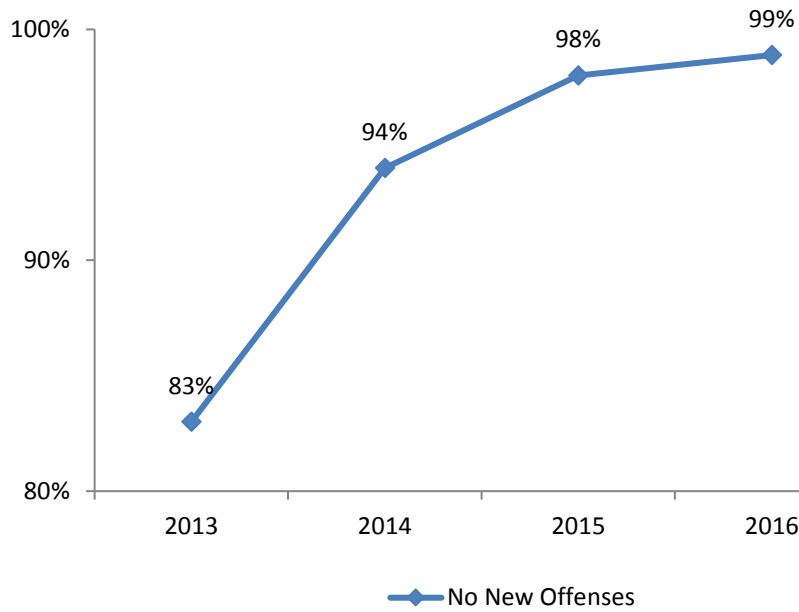
The SSU Probation Officers present these sessions in an educational format that is separate from treatment time. The classes are held over two days, typically on a Tuesday and Wednesday. Staff meet with the offenders collectively for two hours on each of these days. Offenders must attend both days in order to successfully complete the curriculum. Each class allows for open discussions and dialogue. Parents are encouraged to attend part of the curriculum as well.

Offenders do not need to be adjudicated or placed on a consent decree for a sexually-based offense in order to be placed in this educational component. The educational component does not need to be court ordered. Any probation officer may refer a youth to the Educational Curriculum. Probation officers may use this resource to address an offender's inappropriate behaviors within the community or school, such as inappropriately touching another student or making sexually-based comments.

The SSU served 115 youth in 2016



99% of youth supervised by the SSU in 2016 did not commit a new offense while under supervision

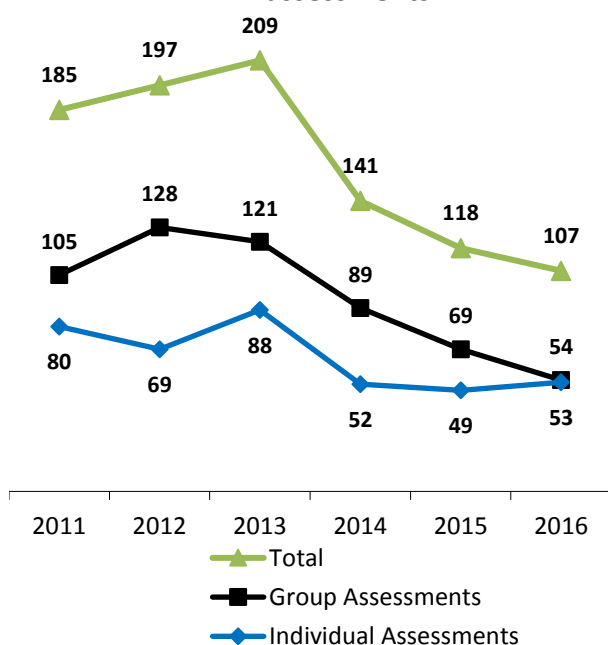


DRUG AND ALCOHOL UNIT

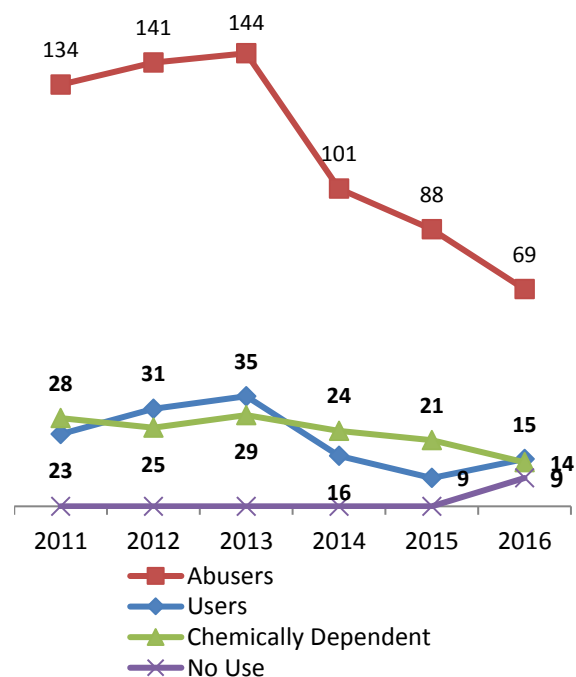
The Drug and Alcohol Unit was created in 1984. It consists of one supervisor and six probation Officers. Two Drug and Alcohol Intake Officers are assigned all new allegations of non-detained youth who are referred with drug and alcohol specific charges. Four Drug and Alcohol Intensive Supervision Probation Officers maintain a caseload of youth identified as having an abusive relationship with drugs and/or alcohol. These four specialized Probation Officers work intensively with youth who either are in the community or placed in drug and alcohol treatment programs and their families. In addition, they conduct individual assessments for detained youth, an education/screening group for non-detained youth, educational programming as requested in the community, and Parent Survival Skills Training (PSST).

The Court's Drug and Alcohol Unit started PSST in 2003 to empower parents who have been held hostage by their teenage substance abusers. This group is open to any parent in Allegheny County and currently meets three Saturdays per month at three locations: Wilkinsburg, Greentree, and Wexford. Parents are not court ordered to attend; they come because they want help. This group offers support, skill building, suggestions, ideas, and education. The parents who attend PSST created and maintain an informational web blog that is open for public viewing and input at www.gopsst.org. The blog contains a wealth of information written from personal experiences, directions to PSST meetings, and links to other relevant resources. This valuable resource has registered visits from all over the United States and has reached out as far as London. Parents who attend PSST become stronger parents. Stronger parents can better help their teenagers to make good decisions about drugs and alcohol. It is not a cure, but it definitely makes a difference.

The Unit conducted a nearly even split between group and individual assessments in 2016 – conducting 54 group and 53 individual assessments



In 2016, assessments most frequently identified youth as abusers (64%)

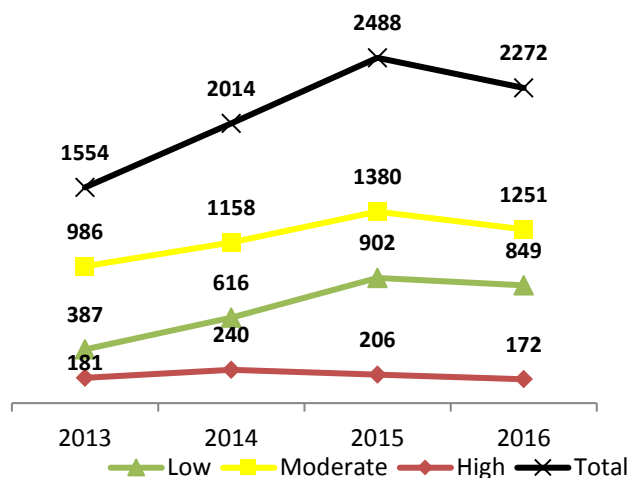


YOUTH LEVEL OF SERVICE

The Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk/Needs Assessment has been adopted statewide as the risk/needs instrument for juvenile justice. Since 2012, Allegheny County probation officers have assessed juveniles using the YLS prior to filing a delinquency petition. A validated instrument, the YLS produces an overall score and a classification of very high, high, moderate, or low risk, indicating the likelihood of recidivism if no intervention is used. The YLS also breaks down criminogenic need within specific domains. The YLS also allows Probation Officers to assess strengths of an individual youth while taking into account various responsivity factors, such as mental health, cultural, and gender issues. YLS results are considered at key decision points; for example, whether to informally adjust the case or file a petition, or whether to recommend community-based supervision or a more restrictive disposition to the presiding Judge. The results of the YLS are also an essential component in developing the field case plan for each juvenile under formal supervision. The Department's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit conducts the initial YLS assessments (see next page for more information). These assessments are more time consuming because they require a direct visit with the youth and their family. The probation officer of record conducts the reassessments at six month intervals.

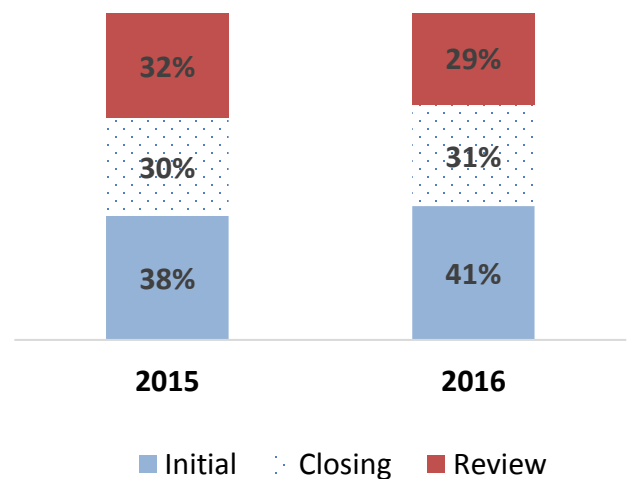
As with any evidence-based tool, fidelity and inter-rater reliability are essential. To that end, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation has 14 YLS Master Trainers tasked with training the entire department via statewide YLS booster cases. The allowable deviation from the state established score for each case is plus or minus 2. Booster trainings are currently being facilitated within Allegheny County. Research indicates that professional overrides should only occur in less than 5%-10% of the cases. In 2016, the Department's override rate was less than 2%.

In 2016, JPO staff completed 2,272 YLS assessments



No youth has scored as being Very High risk

Most YLS assessments are initial assessments

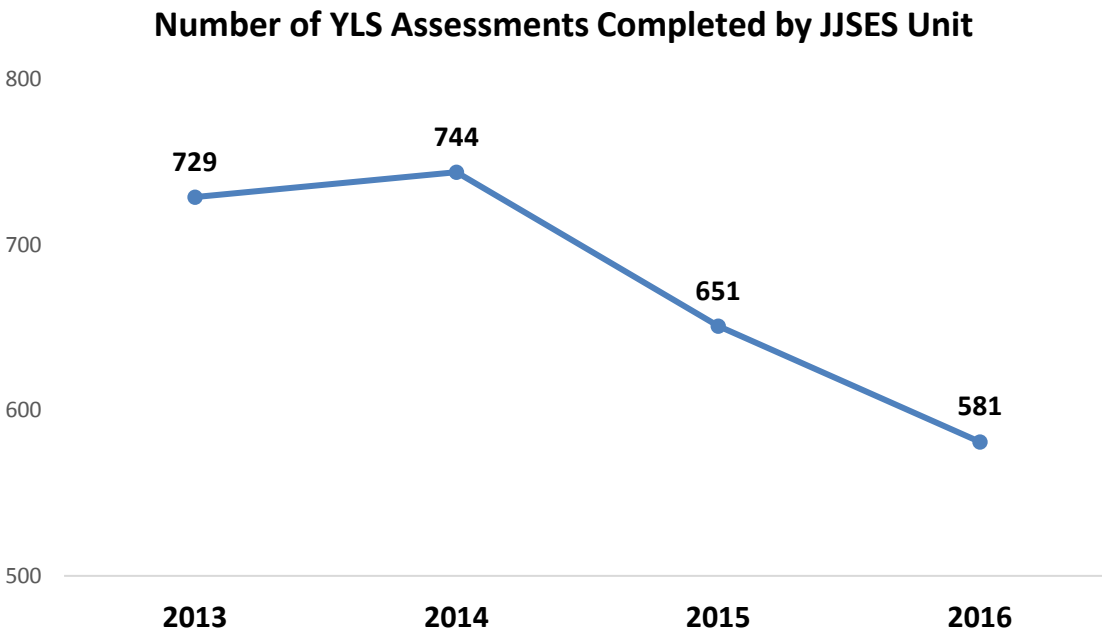


JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY (JJSES) UNIT

Since 2010, the Department has been engaged in the statewide effort to use evidence-based practices to achieve the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice. Toward that end, the Department created the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit in 2012.

As of December 31, 2016, one coordinator and seven probation officers staff the JJSES Unit. Since its inception, the Unit's primary function has been to conduct the Youth Level of Service (YLS) risk/needs assessments for intake cases across the Department (i.e., initial assessments). In 2016, the JJSES Unit completed 59% of the initial YLS assessments conducted for Allegheny County Juvenile Probation.

The JJSES Unit benefits the Department in several ways. First, the Unit has developed expertise in conducting the YLS and provides coaching, feedback, and training to probation officers throughout the Department. Second, the Unit has improved the Department's fidelity and consistency in implementing the YLS, an essential evidence-based tool.

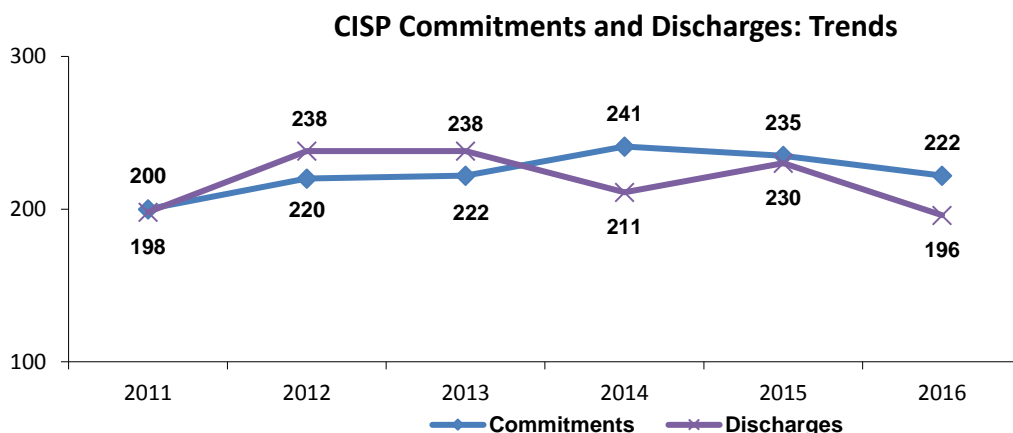


COMMUNITY INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CISP)

The Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) is a day/evening program operated by Juvenile Probation. Since its inception in 1990, CISP has been a model of effective community-based programming. CISP serves as an alternative to secure detention or residential placement, providing intensive programming and supervision for juveniles while they remain at home and in the community. The program also provides intensive aftercare services for juveniles returning to the community after placement, assisting them in all aspects of reintegration.

In 2016, 222 youth were committed to the CISP program and 196 youth discharged:

Center	Commitments		Discharges	
	Total	%	Total	%
Garfield	26	12%	19	10%
Hill District	41	18%	36	18%
McKeesport	47	21%	39	20%
North Side	40	18%	45	23%
Penn Hills	40	18%	37	19%
Wilkinsburg	28	13%	20	10%
Total	222		196	



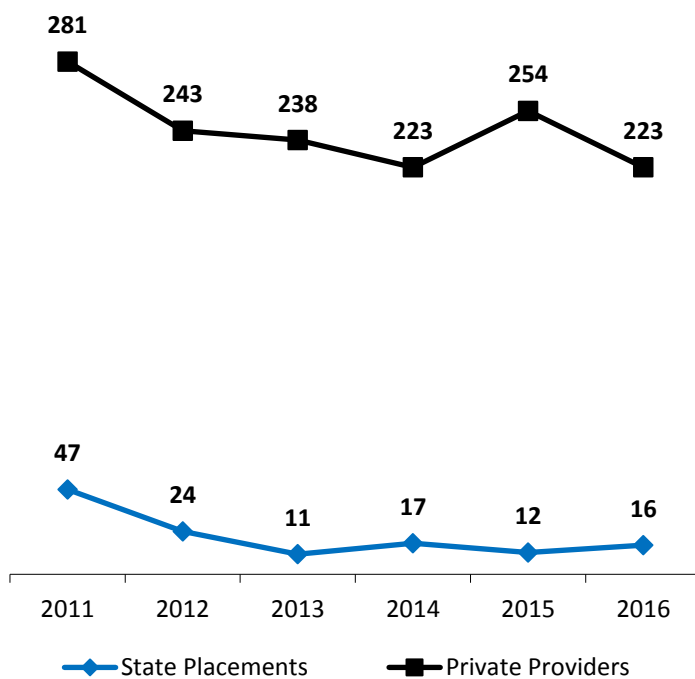
Strong community involvement is the foundation of CISP. Juveniles in each center routinely perform an array of community service projects, such as removing snow and cutting grass for elderly residents and cleaning neighborhood lots and streets. Members of the community continue to express their appreciation for the efforts of CISP youth. In 2016, youth in all six CISP centers completed approximately 8,850 hours of community service.

Once again in 2016, CISP youth participated in the annual car wash to raise money for victims of crime. Since 2000, CISP youth have donated \$18,792 in car wash proceeds to the Center for Victims.

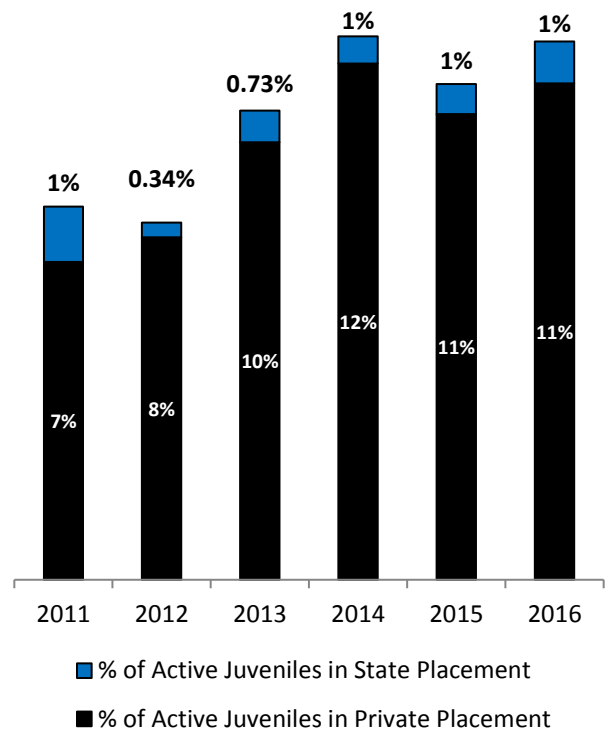
PLACEMENT SERVICES

The majority of Allegheny County youth in placement reside in privately operated, non-secure settings. State placements, known as Youth Development Centers (YDC), are reserved for juveniles who pose a serious risk to public safety. The Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services (BJJS) operates the state facilities. In addition to the secure facilities, BJJS operates Youth Forestry Camps (YFC) for less serious juvenile offenders. The YDC and YFC programs are located throughout the Commonwealth.

The average daily population in private placement decreased 12% and state placement increased 33% from 2015 to 2016



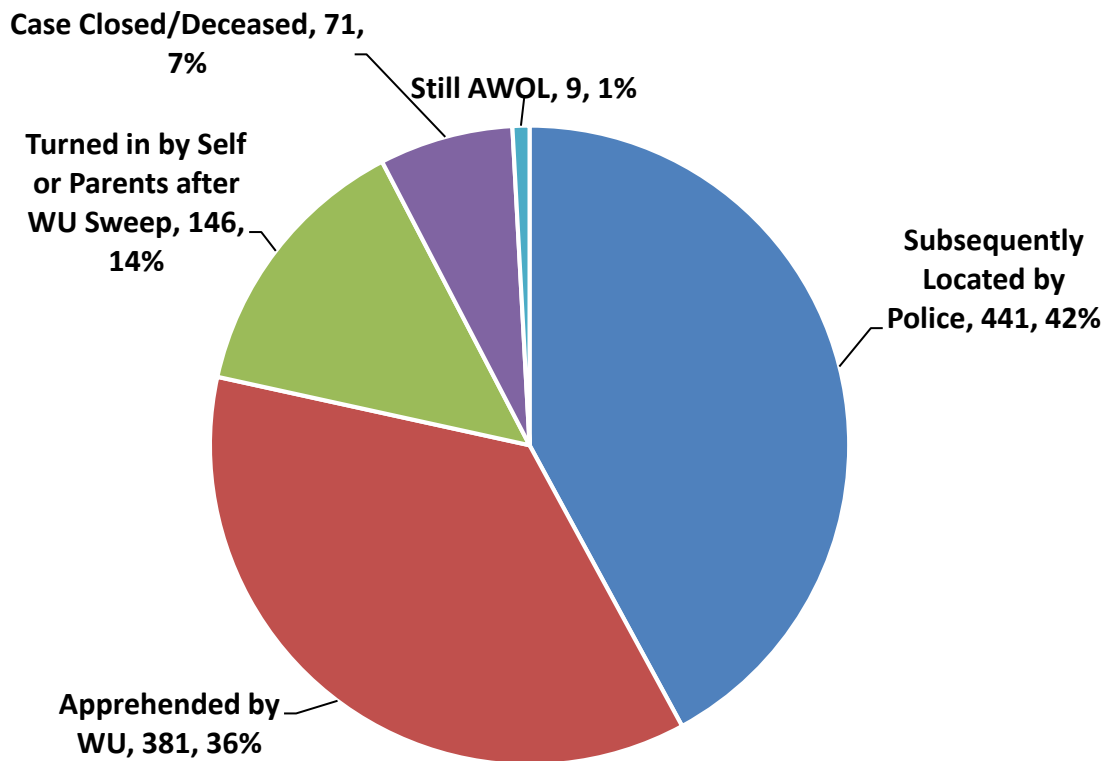
As of December 31, 2016, 11% of active juveniles were in private placement



WARRANT UNIT

The Warrant Unit began operations in 2004 with the goal of improving community protection. The Warrant Unit is comprised of probation officers, supervisors, and administrators who have full-time responsibilities in addition to their Warrant Unit activities. The Unit works closely with the Pittsburgh Police, Sheriff's Department, and Municipal Police agencies to locate and apprehend at-risk juveniles who have absconded, failed to appear for Court, or violated the conditions of supervision.

The Warrant Unit has sought 1,048 juvenile absconders/violators since its inception in 2004 through 2016. See the outcomes below.



EDUCATIONAL SPECIALISTS

The Department has three Education Specialists, supervised by the Provider Services Supervisor, who work closely with probation officers, residential providers, home school staff and the Allegheny Intermediate Unit to improve education planning and services for delinquent youth. The Education Specialists are involved in a variety of activities to help juveniles advance academically and develop workforce skills, including:

- Working closely with the Allegheny Intermediate Unit to ensure that school records and transcripts are promptly transferred to and from residential placements.
- Collaborating with Pittsburgh Public Schools as well as other local school districts to establish a consistent protocol for youth re-integrating back into their schools, including curriculum alignment and credit transfer.
- Monitoring and overseeing education plans for those youth entering and exiting residential placement facilities.
- Scheduling and facilitating School Re-integration Meetings to ensure a smooth transition from placement to home school.
- Providing assistance and guidance in career and technical education and job training for older juveniles.

The Education Specialists worked with 234 youth released from placement during the 2015-2016 school year. Of these youth, 62% returned to school, 21% graduated while in placement, 8% obtained their GED, 6% attended GED prep classes, and 3% had an "Other" status. Of the released youth, 10% planned to attend college, 5% planned to attend a Career Technical Education program, and 5% planned to work or join the military.

The Education Specialists also facilitated 71 School Re-integration Meetings at 12 different schools. Of those students who re-enrolled, 61% completed the school year, 3% graduated, and none dropped out.

TRUANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Allegheny County Juvenile Court/Probation and the Allegheny Intermediate Unit (AIU) Alternative Education Program established the Truancy Prevention Program (TPP) in 1987. It is a coalition of local school districts, the AIU, Juvenile Probation, and Allegheny County Children Youth and Families (CYF). The TPP addresses chronic, habitual truancy among students in Allegheny County in kindergarten through the age of 14 with a documented track record of unexcused absences from school. This is done through referrals from schools to the Truancy Prevention Liaisons. The goal is to get younger students back on track before the problem becomes unmanageable.

During the 2015-2016 school year, the TPP was staffed by one AIU case manager and two TPP case managers who are supervised by Allegheny County Juvenile Probation. The three TPP workers handled 387 chronic cases of truancy. Allegheny County Juvenile Probation assigned two school-based supervisors to serve as mediators over truancy adjustment hearings. During the 2015-2016 school year, 21 adjustment hearings were held. The purpose of these hearings is for all parties to work toward minimizing the need for a dependency hearing and form a Corrective Action Plan for the student that is shared with the parent, school, Children Youth and Families as well as the Truancy Prevention Program in a document format.

Beginning in August 2016, the Truancy Prevention Program was replaced with the Allegheny County wide **Focus On Attendance** pilot program, developed in large part through the Children's Roundtable Workgroup's efforts.

The Allegheny County Children's Roundtable, modeled after the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's Children's Roundtable, established the Children's Roundtable ESTP (Educational Success and Truancy Prevention) Workgroup, in recognition of the urgency to address school attendance issues in our community. The Workgroup, under the overall direction of Judge Dwayne Woodruff, began by focusing on the five core components that serve as the cornerstone of the statewide recommendations for reducing truancy adopted by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, and the Pennsylvania Department of Education: collaboration, positive school climate, prevention and early intervention, data collection, and sustainability. Over the past few years, this Education Workgroup has included over a hundred respected local experts from the court, child welfare, education, juvenile justice, service providers and education advocacy groups.

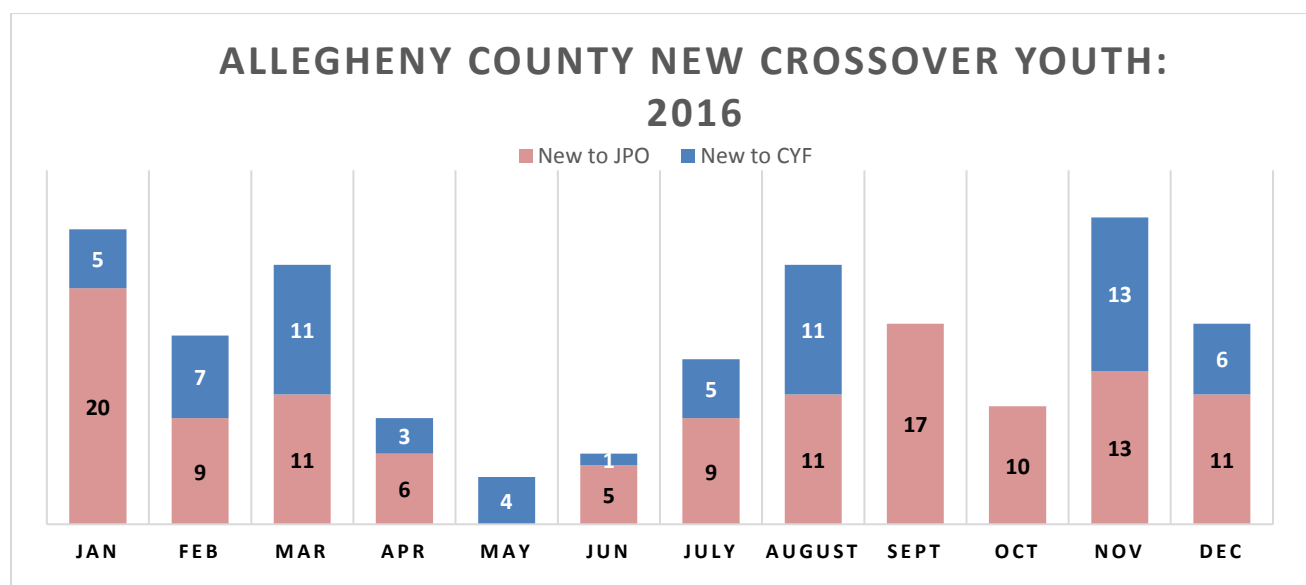
Focus On Attendance supports stakeholders and assesses the underlying needs of students who are chronically absent or tardy. Focus On Attendance recognizes that there is a link between poor school attendance and system involvement and, when appropriate, can provide assistance to students and families through a wide range of services and educational support. Three DHS Integrated School Outreach Specialists, five DHS Resource Specialists, and three Truancy Case managers staff the project. Allegheny County Juvenile Probation supervises two of the three Truancy Case managers.

By the middle of the 2016-2017 school year, the project received over 400 referrals. The project is currently less than one year old, and statistical information is not yet available to measure its impact on school attendance.

CROSSOVER YOUTH PRACTICE MODEL

Under the leadership of Judge Guido DeAngelis, Juvenile Probation and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services Office of Children Youth and Families are collaborating to implement the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) developed by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown University. The Crossover Model will improve outcomes for juveniles involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. The Crossover Youth Protocol, which guides the day-to-day activities of probation officers and caseworkers involved with youth from both systems, was implemented in January 2016. The court hired a Crossover Systems Liaison in 2015 to oversee the court's implementation of the model. The Administrators of Juvenile Probation and the Children's Court jointly supervise the Liaison. To support this initiative, JP and the Department of Human Services are sharing data in more efficient and effective ways, including distributing an automated notification of youth who newly crossed systems each week.

In 2016, 552 youth were active in both systems. Most of these youth were initially involved with CYF then became involved with JP.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
New to CYF	5	7	11	3	4	1	5	11	0	0	13	6	66
New to JPO	20	9	11	6	0	5	9	11	17	10	13	11	102
Total	25	16	22	9	4	6	14	22	17	10	26	17	168
New to CYF	20%	44%	50%	33%	100%	17%	36%	50%	0%	0%	50%	35%	39%
New to JPO	80%	56%	50%	67%	0%	83%	64%	50%	100%	100%	50%	65%	61%

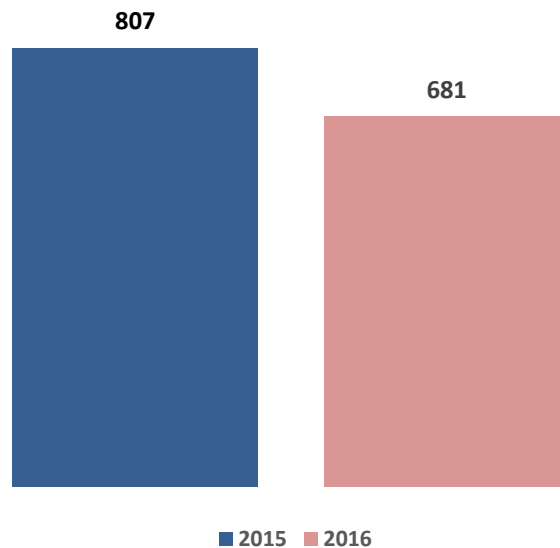
SCHOOL-JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP

Allegheny County assembled a cross-systems, cross-discipline team to implement a School-Justice Partnership in Allegheny County. Under the leadership of Judge Dwayne Woodruff, Allegheny County applied to attend Georgetown University's Center for Juvenile Justice Reform's 2016 School-Justice Partnerships Certificate Program. The team was one of only seven teams selected from applicants across the country. The team's Capstone Project focused on improving Allegheny County student outcomes and school climate through a judicially led collaborative pilot program that emphasizes restorative practices, provides standardized decision-making tools, and is trauma informed.

After completing the Certificate Program training and having their Capstone Project approved, the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform named the following individuals as Fellows:

1. Honorable Dwayne Woodruff
2. Shawn Forbes, Assistant Chief Probation Officer
3. Marsha Landers, Crossover Systems Liaison
4. Melanie King, Juvenile Justice Planner
5. Sanjeev Baidyaroy, Data Analyst, Allegheny County Department of Human Services
6. Sarah Marker, Case Practice Specialist, Allegheny County Department of Human Services
7. Michael Loughren, School Principal, Carlynton School District

School-related offenses decreased 16% from 2015 to 2016



School-related offenses occur on school property or within school jurisdiction

WORKBRIDGE

WorkBridge is a community-based program for male and female youth ages 10 to 21 involved with the Allegheny County Juvenile Court. WorkBridge serves Allegheny County Juvenile Court by providing youth with opportunities to obtain meaningful paid employment, complete court ordered community service, and develop competencies in accordance with the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice. Abraxas WorkBridge is affiliated with the Pennsylvania Academic and Career/Technical Training Alliance (PACTT).

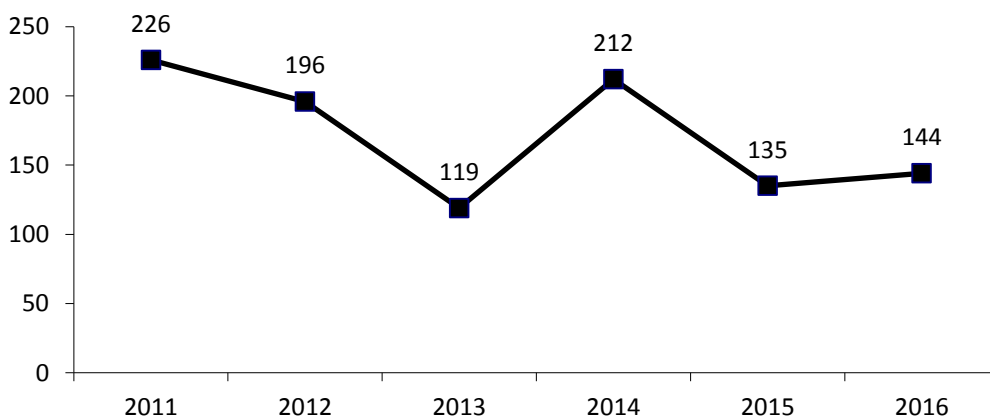
COMMUNITY SERVICE: With hundreds of community service sites, WorkBridge places, monitors, and reports to the Court the progress of the youth. The Community Service component provides youth ages 10-21 with the opportunity to perform court-ordered community service.

EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE: Provides youth ages 16-21 job training workshops and assists with finding meaningful paid employment opportunities. The program is designed to serve the Court by assisting with the collection of restitution payments.

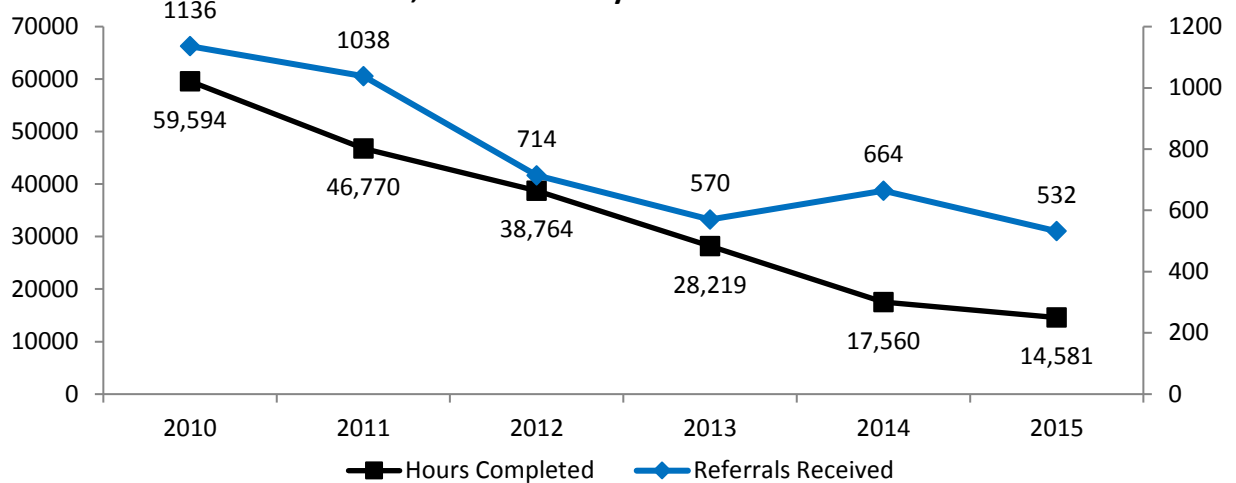
STIPEND PROGRAM: Provides youth ages 10 to 15 (too young for employment) an opportunity to perform community service in exchange for stipend fund monies to pay their restitution.

COMMUNITY REPAIR CREW: Provides youth 14-21 with court ordered community service and opportunities for competency development through training in six areas of minor repair/construction. The six areas include basic tools and safety, interior wall repair, window replacement, painting, carpentry, and plumbing.

**The number of youth served by the Employment Initiative increased
7% from 2015 to 2016**



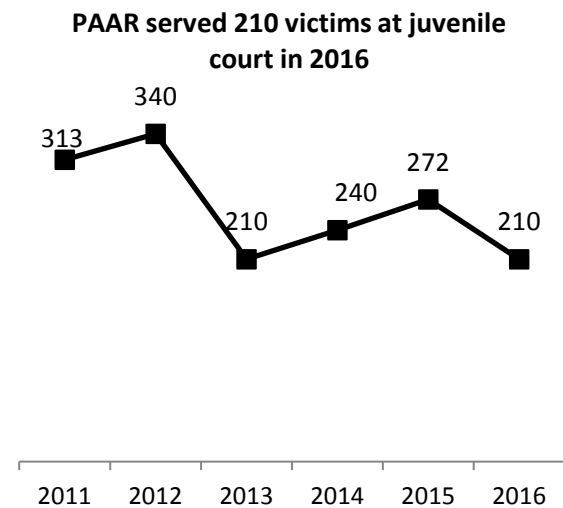
WorkBridge received 532 community service referrals and completed 14,581 community service hours in 2016



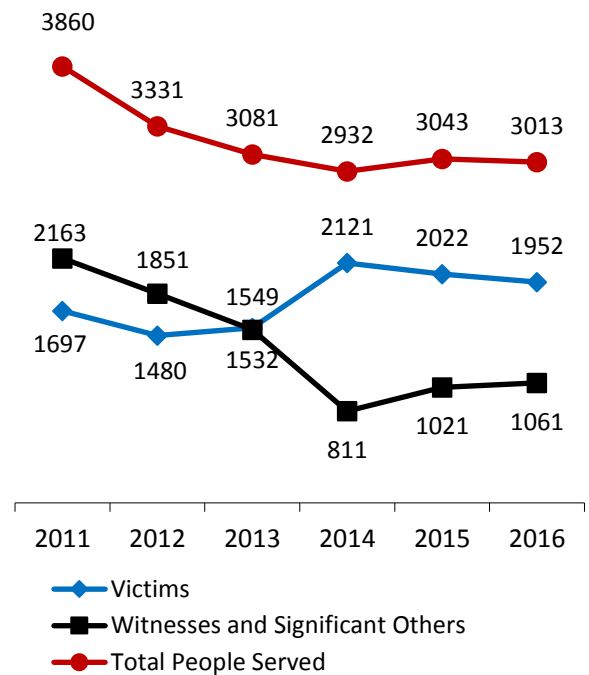
	Community Service	Employment Initiative	Stipend Component	Community Repair Crew
Number of Referrals Received	532	144	81	62
Total Number of Youth that Service was Provided to	1,480	135		58
Average Age of the Youth Referred	16.1	16.5		15.7
Average Number of Hours Ordered	44			
Community Service Hours	14,581		2,418	
Total Value to Community	\$105,712		\$17,531	
Number of CS Sites	1,976			
Number of Positive Discharges	450	70	63	55
Retention	95%	84%		
Average Number of Days each Youth was in Program		222		
Number of Paid Employment Sites		681		
Restitution Collected		\$57,387		
Restitution Paid on Behalf of Stipend			\$15,185	

VICTIM SERVICES

Victims of juvenile offenders are entitled to many rights in the juvenile justice system. The Court works closely with Center for Victims (CV) and Pittsburgh Action Against Rape (PAAR) to ensure that victims receive services and have a strong voice at every stage in the juvenile justice process.



CV served 3,013 victims, witnesses, and significant others at juvenile court in 2016

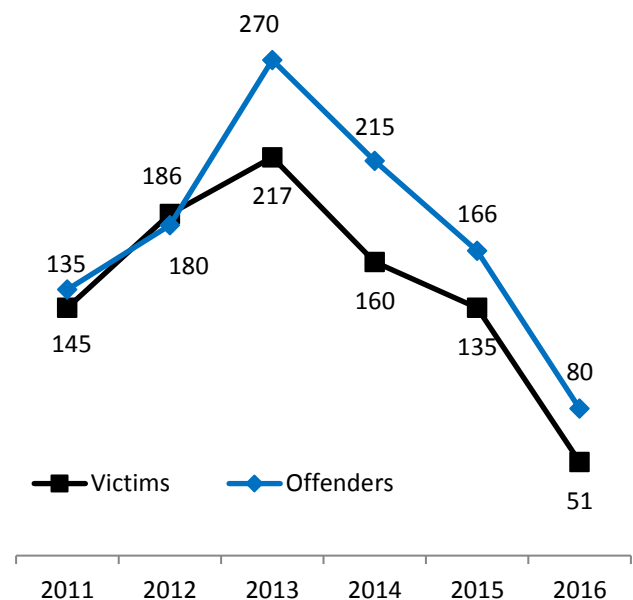


Prior to 2014, Witnesses and Significant Others were reported separately. Beginning in 2014, these two categories were combined per Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency definitions.

VICTIM OFFENDER DIALOGUE

The Victim Offender Dialogue program received 80 referrals in 2016 (61 from ACJC and 19 from CV advocates), which involved 51 victims and 80 juvenile offenders. Twelve Victim Offender Dialogues were held.

The Victim Offender Dialogue program served 51 victims and 80 juvenile offenders in 2016



VICTIM AWARENESS AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE INITIATIVE

The Restorative Justice Coordinator at the Center for Victims conducted and/or attended 17 meetings/trainings with 123 juvenile probation officers/staff about Restorative Justice Initiatives and/or Victim Awareness. In addition, 44 Victim Programs were presented to 358 juveniles.

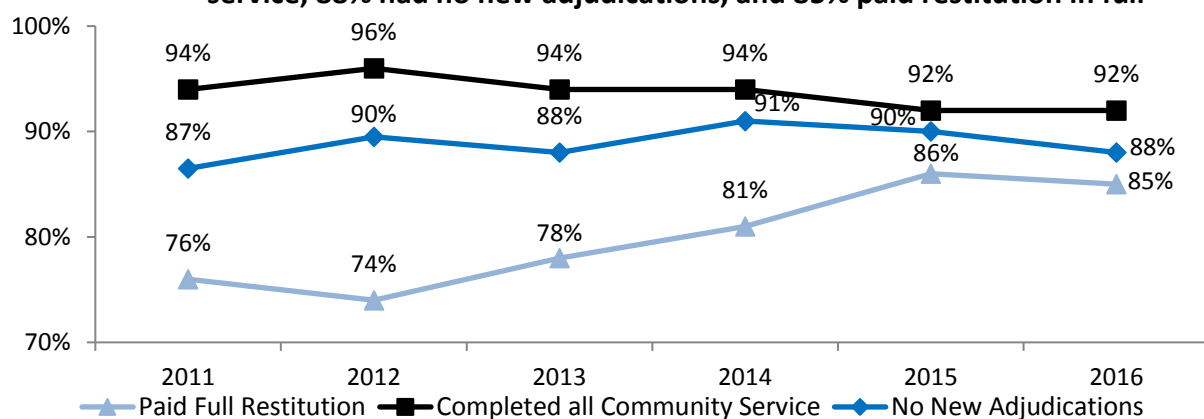
CASE CLOSING INFORMATION

Case Closing Information 2016					
Supervision Status at Case Closing	Number of Cases Closed	Average Length of Supervision			
All	1,172	14 months			
Adjudicated Delinquent (Disposition of Probation or Placement)	419	26 months			
Consent Decree ⁵	308	9 months			
Informal Adjustment ⁶	425	4 months			
Juvenile Turned 21 and Still Owed Restitution	20	63 months			
Accountability	Number of Youth Ordered	Amount Ordered	Amount Completed / Paid	Completed / Paid in Full	Completed / Paid 50% or more
Community Service Hours	698	26,030 hours	28,357 hours	92%	94%
Restitution	353	\$234,680	\$156,352	85%	89%
Victim Awareness Curriculum	613		604	99%	100%
Community Protection	Number of Youth	% of Closed Cases	Competency Development		% of Closed Cases
Violation of Probation	110	9%	Attended School, Vocational Program, or GED Training or Employed at time of Case Closing		80%
New Adjudication	141	12%			

⁵ **Consent Decree.** At any time after the filing of a petition and before the entry of an adjudication order, the court may, upon agreement of the attorney for the Commonwealth and the juvenile, suspend the proceedings and continue the juvenile under supervision in the juvenile's home, under terms and conditions negotiated with the juvenile probation office. (See PAJC Rule 370. Consent Decree)

⁶ **Informal Adjustment.** At any time prior to the filing of a petition, the juvenile probation officer may informally adjust the allegation(s) if it appears an adjudication would not be in the best interest of the public and the juvenile, and the juvenile and the juvenile's guardian consent to informal adjustment. If the juvenile successfully completes the informal adjustment, the case shall be dismissed. If the juvenile does not successfully complete the informal adjustment, a petition shall be filed. (See PAJC Rule 312. Informal Adjustment)

Out of cases closed in 2016, 92% of youth completed all community service, 88% had no new adjudications, and 85% paid restitution in full



CASE CLOSING HISTORY

Since 1998, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation has collected data at the time a juvenile's case is officially closed from Court supervision. This data helps the Department gauge intermediate outcomes related to our Balanced and Restorative Justice Mission.

The chart below indicates that, since 1998, over 30,000 cases were closed with more than \$3.7 million dollars in restitution collected and more than one million hours of community service completed.

Year	No. of Closed Cases	Average No. of Months Case Opened	Amount of Restitution Paid	Percent Paid in Full	No. of Community Service Hours Completed	Percent Community Services Hours Fully Completed	Recidivism While Under Supervision
1998	1,505	30	\$127,816	60%	48,633	92%	26%
1999	1,608	28	\$176,085	68%	58,652	96%	25%
2000	1,613	26	\$160,731	64%	62,311	91%	21%
2001	1,554	21	\$148,584	78%	64,891	99%	9%
2002	1,485	19	\$138,980	81%	68,791	97%	13%
2003	1,475	19	\$155,911	77%	69,654	98%	11%
2004	1,685	18	\$200,278	79%	73,573	96%	11%
2005	1,579	17	\$215,827	76%	70,014	96%	10%
2006	1,540	17	\$218,866	75%	68,764	96%	12%
2007	1,757	19	\$239,185	79%	80,383	95%	13%
2008	2,040	17	\$223,465	81%	91,481	96%	19%
2009	1,904	17	\$234,913	77%	84,575	96%	11%
2010	1,921	17	\$245,450	80%	70,104	95%	14%
2011	1,883	17	\$235,248	76%	64,234	94%	14%
2012	1,826	17	\$279,636	74%	59,043	96%	11%
2013	1,526	16	\$190,006	78%	42,791	94%	12%
2014	1,290	15	\$234,101	81%	29,806	94%	9%
2015	1,048	12	\$125,765	86%	25,181	92%	10%
2016	1,172	14	\$156,352	85%	28,357	92%	12%
Total	30,411		\$3,707,199		1,161,238		

RECIDIVISM

With the advent of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy in 2010, the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Probation Officers and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission agreed to raise the bar on measuring recidivism. Historically, the system tracked recidivism only during the time a juvenile was supervised by the Department and active with the Court. The new standard defines recidivism as any misdemeanor or felony adjudication or conviction for a period of two years post case closing.

A cooperative effort between the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) has made this recidivism data available. The benchmark study included cases closed in 2007, 2008 and 2009—the three years immediately prior to the implementation of JJSES. It provided a baseline to gauge the success of the JJSES initiative. Recently released 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 data allow us to track recidivism rates as evidence-based practices are implemented.

Recidivism Rates

Case Closure Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Allegheny	16%	28%	29%	26%	19%	18%	20%
Statewide	20%	22%	23%	22%	19%	19%	Forthcoming

Expunged cases create a significant limitation to this study. Prior to October 1, 2014 in Pennsylvania, when a case was expunged, all of a juvenile's identifying information pertaining to that case was "erased" and was therefore not available for analysis. Consequently, juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, or 2013 case expungement were omitted from the study's sample, unless they had a separate case closed during those same years that was not expunged. Juveniles whose cases are expunged are presumed to be individuals who are considered to be at lower risk to recidivate (i.e., first-time, relatively minor offenders). Omitting these juveniles from the recidivism analysis most likely results in a higher recidivism rate.

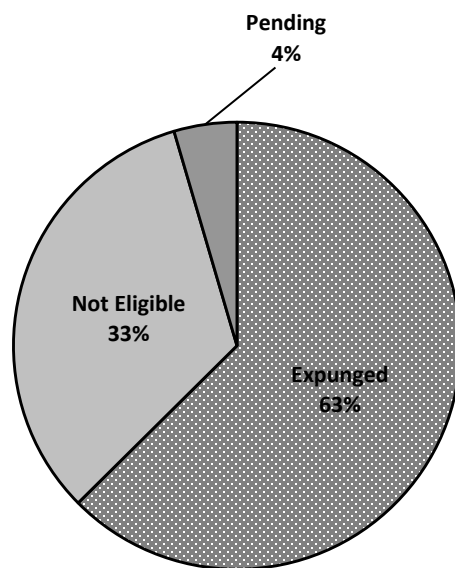
EXPUNGEMENTS

Consistent with the Juvenile Act and the Balanced and Restorative Justice goals, since 2010 the Probation Department has initiated expungement proceedings for juveniles who have attained the age of 18 and meet the following criteria:

- All of the charges received by the Court have been informally adjusted, dismissed, or withdrawn;
- Six months have elapsed since the juvenile's case has been closed and no proceedings are pending in juvenile or criminal Court.

The Department has dedicated one full-time clerk in the Information Management Unit to the task of processing these expungements and submitting them to the Court for consideration. Out of the 8,469 cases researched in 2016, 5,300 met the criteria and have been expunged by an order of Court, 2,784 were not eligible and 385 are currently pending.

Expungements through 2016



FINANCIAL INFORMATION

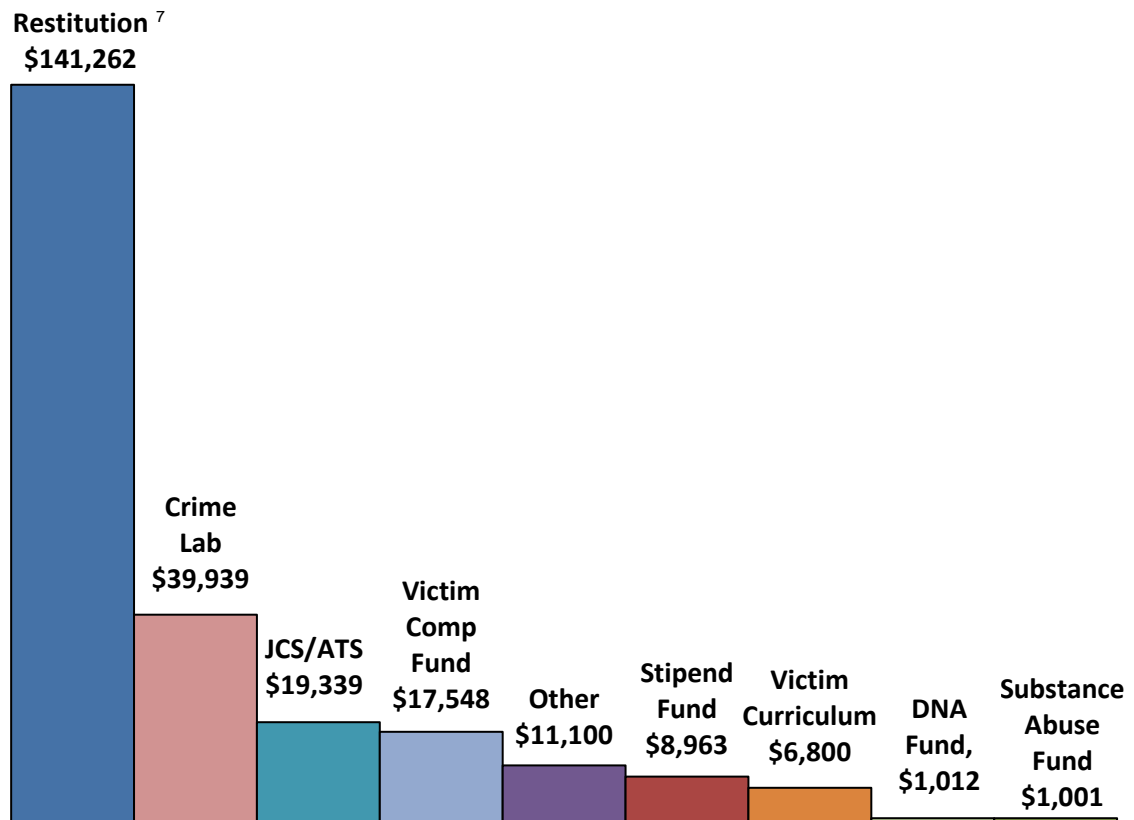
The Administrative Services Unit provides support for all fiscal matters related to the Department. The Unit, comprised of a supervisor and three staff positions, is responsible for processing the payroll for all full and part-time staff. This year, \$18,235,389 was paid in salaries and benefits to juvenile probation staff.

There are four budgets (Institutional, Operational, Community Intensive Supervision Program, and Electronic Home Monitoring), totaling \$44,900,978. The Unit also monitors several grant-funded projects.

The Administrative Services Unit is also responsible for the distribution of restitution and fines collected by probation officers. During 2016, a total of \$246,964 was collected and dispersed.

The law requires juveniles to pay restitution in full or remain on probation until age 21. If restitution remains unpaid at age 21, the financial obligation to the victim is indexed as a judgment with the Department of Court Records.

2016 Funds Collected



⁷Case closing restitution reported on pages 37 and 38 reflects all funds collected during the life of the case. This chart only reflect funds actually collected during calendar year 2016.

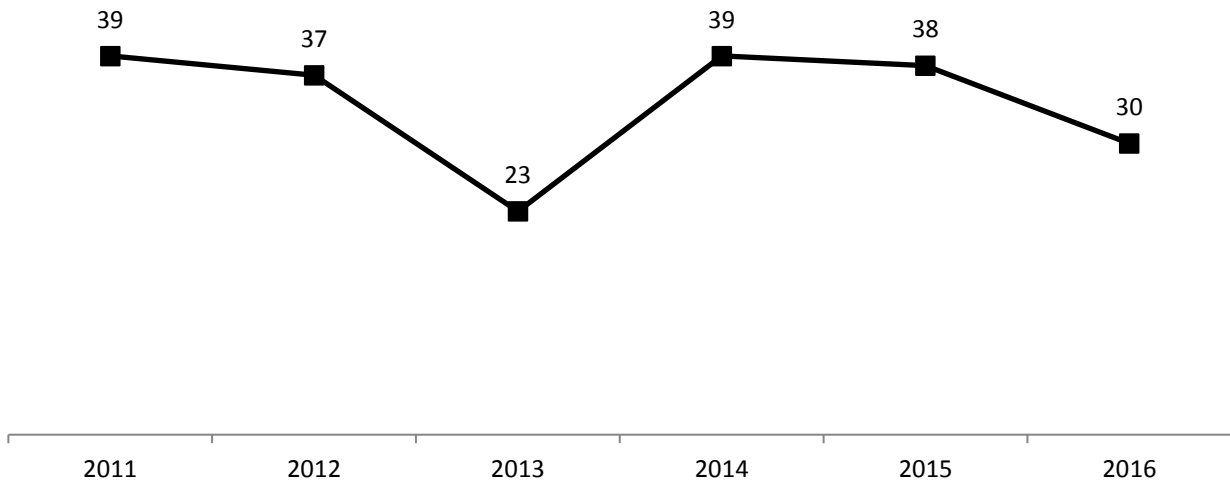
ACT 53

In 1997, Pennsylvania legislators closed the “gap” in our Court system regarding drug and alcohol treatment for addicted teenagers who have not been adjudicated delinquent or dependent by a Juvenile Court Judge. Under Act 53, Judges are authorized to involuntarily commit minors for drug and alcohol treatment. Act 53 is not a juvenile delinquency proceeding and the Probation Department is not involved in the processing or supervision of these cases.

The Act 53 process is a joint effort between Allegheny County Juvenile Court and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services--Drug and Alcohol Services Unit. To access the Court via the Act 53 process, the parent/legal guardian of the teenager must be a resident of Allegheny County, and the child must be between the ages of 12 and 18.

The Act 53 process focuses on teenagers who clearly need substance abuse treatment but who are unable or unwilling to ask for the help they need. The process serves teens at high risk to become delinquent if they do not receive treatment. Allegheny County’s implementation of Act 53 has become a model for other jurisdictions in the state.

Thirty (30) Act 53 cases were opened in 2016, a 21% decrease since 2015 and 23% decrease since 2011



2016 SPECIAL EVENTS/ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS/COMMITTEES

Juvenile Court Judges' Commission 2016 Nominations and Winners

Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year	Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief
Juvenile Probation Officer of the Year	Tom O'Connor, Probation Officer
Juvenile Court Support Service Award	Cathy Thomas, Administrative Services Supervisor
Court-Operated Program of the Year	Training Unit
Residential Program of the Year	Taylor Diversion (Statewide Winner)
Community Based Program of the Year	Allegheny Intermediate Unit
Victim Advocate of the Year	Dawn Lehman, Center for Victims (Statewide Winner)
Meritorious Service Award	Daniel McKinley, Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) Volunteer



Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief, and Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief PO



Jennifer Cellante, Supervisor, and Tom O'Connor, Probation Officer



David Evrard, Assistant Chief, Cathy Thomas, Administrative Services Supervisor and Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief PO



Sean Sprankle, Probation Officer/Training Unit, Lisa Rusko, Supervisor, Brian Barnhart, COG/JJSES Probation Officer and John Fiscante, Assistant Chief

IN MEMORIAM

Roberta Donnelly, 1974 - 2016



Roberta began her career at Juvenile Court on August 30, 1999 as a Probation Officer in the Investigations Unit, where she worked for approximately 1 year before transferring to the Mon Yough Community Based office where she remained until she retired in March 2017. Prior to her employment, she obtained her Master's Degree from IUP. During her tenure as a Probation Officer, Roberta was an invaluable member of the Mon Yough Office, as cited by her now retired supervisor Bob Straw: "Roberta's intangible abilities include insight, patience, and overall helpfulness. Roberta is a dedicated, conscientious employee who takes pride in her work and is anxious to make a difference in the life of others." Her recent work with the model court subcommittee that helped train police jurisdictions within our county on how the juvenile justice system works was exemplary and she displayed her collaborative leadership skills in this endeavor. We honor Roberta's memory and her legacy of doing probation work the way it should be done – protecting the community, restoring victims, and developing youth competencies.

RETIREMENTS

Congratulations to Doug Braden, who retired in 2016 as a Probation Officer after 22 years of service

Congratulations to Robert Banos, who retired in 2016 as a Hearing Officer after 17 years of service

PROMOTIONS

Congratulations to Staff Promoted in 2016

Daniel Bauman	Probation Supervisor
Marvin Randall	Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) Coordinator
Suzanne Sedor	Drug and Alcohol Probation Officer
Edward Siwiec	CISP Drug and Alcohol Supervisor
Taji Walsh	Drug and Alcohol Probation Officer
Chris Waltz	Special Services Probation Officer

SPECIAL RECOGNITION

Person on the Go Award

The Person on the Go Award is awarded to the employee who is always on the go and exceeds expectations in many of their job duties. The award is open to all staff regardless of position or years of service with Allegheny County Juvenile Probation. Alicia Marsh, Administration Secretary, won this award in 2016.

Golden Gavel Award

The Training Unit (Lisa Rusko, Supervisor, Jamie Hurst, Probation Officer, Brian Barnhart, Probation Officer, and Sean Sprankle, Probation Officer), won the 2016 Golden Gavel Award.

The Training Unit won this award based on its excellent job rolling out two major components of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy. The Unit revamped the way Aggression Replacement Training (ART) was being delivered to juveniles on community-based and school-based supervision. They also developed new, creative ways to both reward and hold juveniles accountable for their infractions concerning ART (graduated responses).

The Training Unit also has just finalized updating and organizing the training curriculum for new and existing probation officers.

Administrator Award Recipients

Anthony Gray

Lou Guardino

Laura Hanlon

Paul Hawthorne

Robert Koger

Maria Mandalakas

Alicia Marsh

James Miller

Jason Newhouse

Michael Peterson

Tracey Weir

Rookie of the Year Awards

The Rookie of the Year awards are presented to the “rookie” employees who best represent Juvenile Probation. There were three categories this year. The winners were:

Probation Officer	Sydney Martin
Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP)	Neal McFarland
Support Staff	Stewart Skeel

PO Swearing In Ceremonies

Robert Zebrasky, Kacey Simpson and Dominique Fisher were sworn in as probation officers on April 28, 2016.



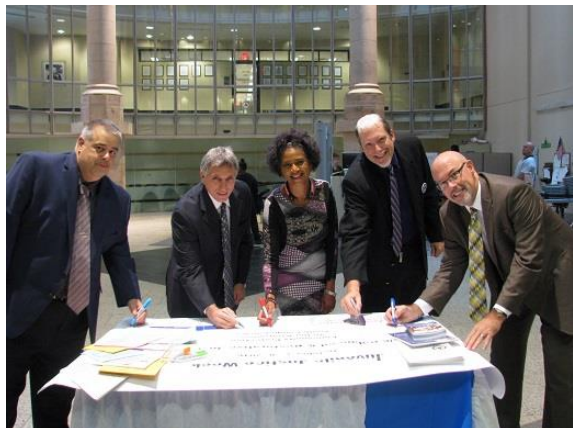
Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief Probation Officer, David Evrard, Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief Probation Officer, Robert Zebrasky, Probation Officer, Honorable Kim Berkeley Clark, Administrative Judge, Kacey Simpson, Probation Officer, Dominique Fisher, Probation Officer, Shawn Forbes, Assistant Chief Probation Officer and John Fiscante, Assistant Chief Probation Officer

Makeida Thompson, Melissa Whitenight and Neal McFarland were sworn in as probation officers on October 6, 2016 during Juvenile Justice Week activities.



Brian Barnhart, Probation Officer, Jamie Hurst, Probation Officer, Makeida Thompson, Probation Officer, Lisa Rusko, Probation Supervisor, Melissa Whitenight, Probation Officer and Neal McFarland, Probation Officer

JUVENILE JUSTICE WEEK 2016



Assistant Chief PO John Fiscante, Chief PO Russell Carlino, Administrative Judge Kim Berkeley Clark, Assistant Chief PO Shawn Forbes and Assistant Chief PO David Evrard take the Balanced and Restorative Justice pledge.

The first week of October was declared Juvenile Justice Week in Pennsylvania. Juvenile Probation's Community Education Initiative Committee organized numerous events during the week of October 3-7, 2016.

An open house was held for area high school students that included workshops on "The Role of the Probation Officer," "Consequences of Drug and Alcohol Use," and "Collateral Consequences of Juvenile Court Involvement." At the Awards Ceremony, the achievements of several juveniles, parents, and probation department staff were recognized.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

Juvenile Probation continues to participate in the Allegheny County Music Festival at Hartwood Acres, held annually over Labor Day weekend. For 17 years, the Festival has raised money to pay for life-enriching opportunities and items not otherwise available to youth active with Juvenile Court or the Department of Human Services, such as a dance lessons or summer camp. Juvenile Probation collects donations and directs traffic at the event. Juvenile Probation and Human Services Administration Organization staff were on hand again this year to help collect \$37,306 in donations. Rusted Root was the headliner.

AIDS WALK

Allegheny County Juvenile Court, once again, walked at this year's McKeesport AIDS Walk. They had about 40 walkers.

PROVIDER TRIPS

In the fall of 2016, many of the Family Court Judges visited their youth in placement and toured several agencies over the course of two days. On the first day, the judges visited Taylor Diversion Program (TDP) in Tionesta where they had the opportunity to eat lunch with the youth and hear about the program. The youth shared their stories, and several judges were presented with pictures painted by the youth. Allegheny County JPO nominated TDP for the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's Residential Provider of the Year award, which TDP won. The program offers many opportunities for youth to be involved in some unique opportunities, such as crafting wooded canoes under the direction of a master craftsman. The following morning, the judges visited several programs at Abraxas 1 in Marienville. The judges toured the facilities, learned about the programs and then ate lunch with the Allegheny County youth placed there. Before returning to Pittsburgh that afternoon, the judges visited Western Pennsylvania Childcare in Emlenton operated by Mid Atlantic Youth Services. At this facility, administrative staff described recent enhancements made to the program, and Allegheny County youth conducted a tour of the facility. Before leaving, the judges again spent individual time with all their youth discussing progress in the program.

NATIONAL PRESENTATIONS



Melanie King, Juvenile Justice Planner, John Matyasovsky, Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania Senior Systems Analyst, and Kathryn Collins, Adult Probation and Parole Research Manager

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation presented at two national conferences in 2016.

Melanie King, Juvenile Justice Planner, participated in the *From Data to Doing: Creating Decision Making Tools for a 21st Century Court* panel discussion at the National Association for Court Management Conference, held in Pittsburgh.

David Evrard, Assistant Chief, presented at a workshop on juvenile probation recidivism rates at the American Probation and Parole Association's Annual Training Institute along with National Center for Juvenile Justice researchers.