

ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

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Administrator/Chief Probation Officer

Hon. Kim Berkeley Clark

Administrative Judge, Family Division



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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:

- That the disposition of juvenile offenders always takes into account the best interest of public safety.
- That juvenile offenders be held accountable for the harm they cause to individuals as well as the community at large.
- That the primary objective of treatment is to improve and develop the juvenile offender's competency skills.
- That community residents and organizations be actively engaged by the Court in a cooperative effort to seek solutions to juvenile crime.
- That excellence in the quality of Court services requires sensitivity to the racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the client population.
- 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)

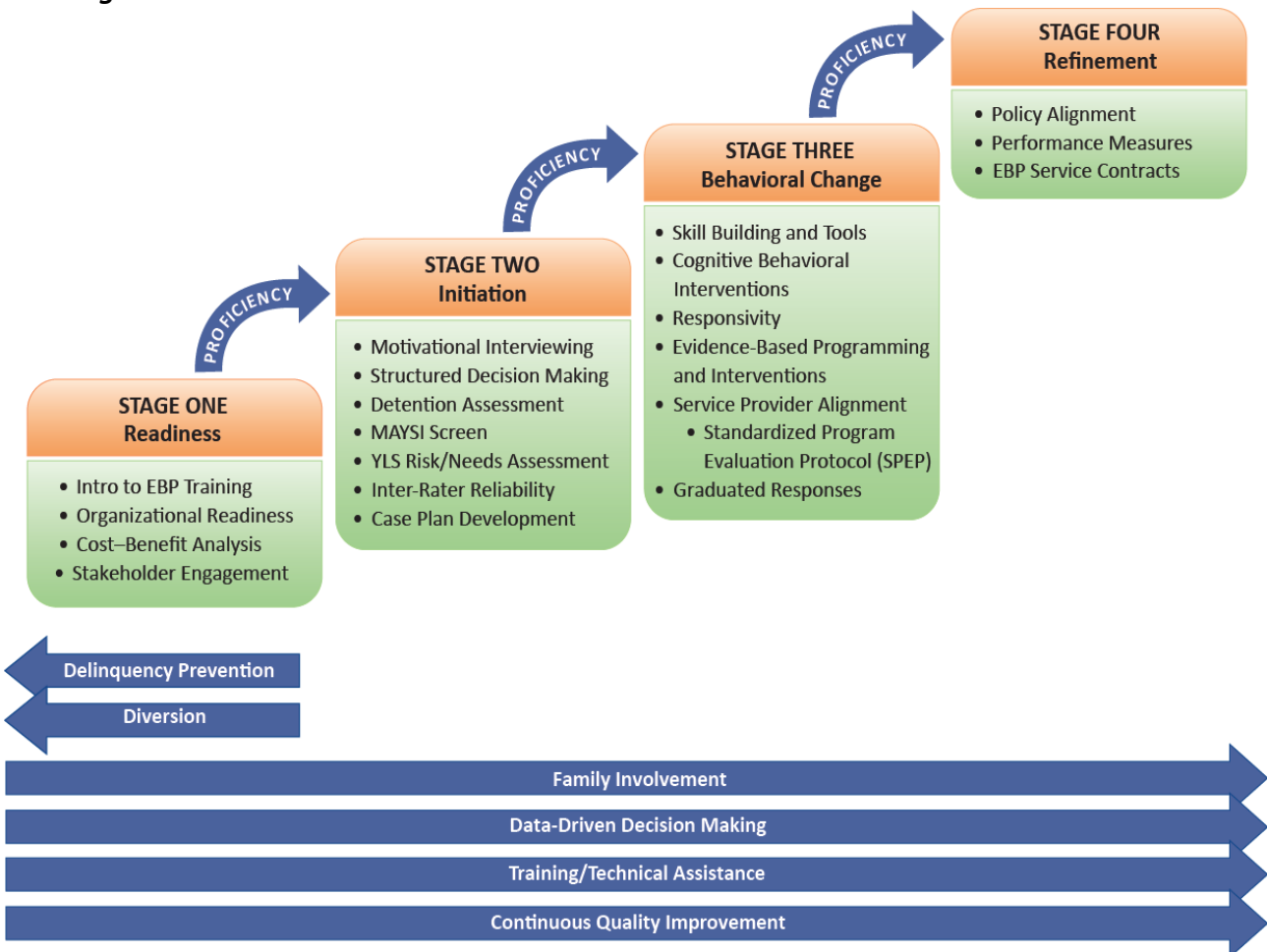
JJSES Statement of Purpose

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

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Department's Mission since 1996 has been to achieve the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice---to protect the community; to hold juveniles accountable to restore victims and communities; and to help juveniles develop competency skills that lead to law abiding and productive citizenship.

During the last 10 years, research has clarified "what works" to reduce the risk juvenile offenders pose to the community. Research and practice are interwoven as never before. While our sights remain firmly fixed on attaining the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice, how we conduct business to attain those goals has been fundamentally transformed by evidence-based practices.



Our Evidence-Based Practices

Risk/Needs Assessments

- **Youth Level of Service Risk/Needs Assessment:** Since 2012, Allegheny County probation officers have assessed juveniles using the Youth Level of Service Risk/Needs Assessment (YLS) prior to filing a delinquency petition. A validated instrument, the YLS examines eight criminogenic factors 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). Probation officers incorporate the results in the pre-disposition report to the Court and supervision plan for the juvenile. The Department has 14 master YLS trainers who train local staff to administer the YLS.
- **Detention Risk Assessment:** Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of about 30 juvenile jurisdictions in Pennsylvania 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 a formal hearing, based on their risk to reoffend and their likelihood to appear for Court. The tool accurately predicts these risk factors at a rate of over 90%.

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

- Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of 12 departments in Pennsylvania engaged in SPEP™ activities, which seek to improve programming for juveniles thereby reducing their risk to reoffend. The SPEP™ protocol analyzes specific 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.

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 matrix to ensure that responses are swift, certain, and proportionate.

Motivational Interviewing

- Motivational Interviewing (MI), a collaborative conversation style for strengthening motivation and commitment to change originally developed for the addictions field, has been adopted for use by probation officers to facilitate behavior changes in juveniles. MI, a key part of professional alliance, is being implemented throughout the Department in carefully designed cohorts consistent with our MI coaching capacity. By the end of 2017, 100% of the Department's probation and Community Intensive Supervision staff completed MI training.

Aggression Replacement Training®

- Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®) is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral intervention that improves social skills, moral reasoning, and anger management while reducing aggressive behavior. The program runs 10 weeks and includes 30 1-hour sessions. The Department's Community Intensive Supervision Program facilitates ART® groups for moderate and high risk youth. In addition, several Allegheny County community providers deliver ART® on Saturday mornings at the Family Law Center.

Skill Building and Tools

- Our staff is being trained on tools that assist youth in skill building targeted to identified criminogenic needs, including Four Core Competencies, Carey Guides, Brief Intervention Tools (BITS), BriefCASE, and the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model of supervision. To date, nearly half of our large staff is trained in EPICS. EPICS helps translate the risk, needs, and responsibility principles into practice. Probation officers are taught to increase dosage for higher risk offenders, stay focused on criminogenic needs, especially the thought-behavior link, and to use a social learning, cognitive behavioral approach during their interactions.



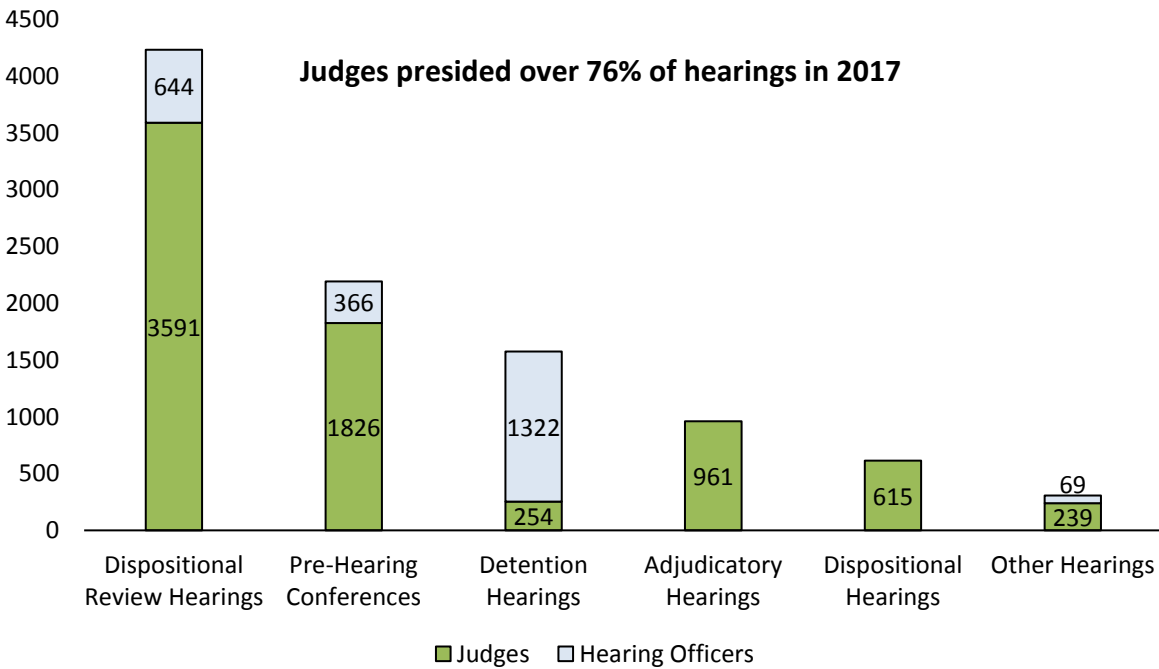
Russell Carlino

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 “crossover” cases. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges identifies this practice as a key principle for improving court practice in juvenile delinquency cases. In 2013, dependency hearing officers began conducting delinquency review hearings in the North Side, South Side, and McKeesport. They also occasionally cover for the delinquency hearing officer.



Juvenile Court Jurisdiction Ages

- 10*** • **Lower Age:** The minimum age below which the juvenile court has no jurisdiction for delinquency matters
- 17*** • **Upper Age:** The age beyond which the juvenile court has no original jurisdiction over individual offenders
- 20** • **Extended Age:** Oldest age over which the juvenile court may retain jurisdiction for disposition purposes in delinquency matters

*Age is at time of offense.

Family Division Judicial Assignments on 12/31/2017

Administrative Judge

- Judge Kim Berkeley Clark (Primarily Juvenile)

Primarily Juvenile

- Judge Paul Cozza
- Judge Guido DeAngelis
- Judge Jennifer McCrady
- 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

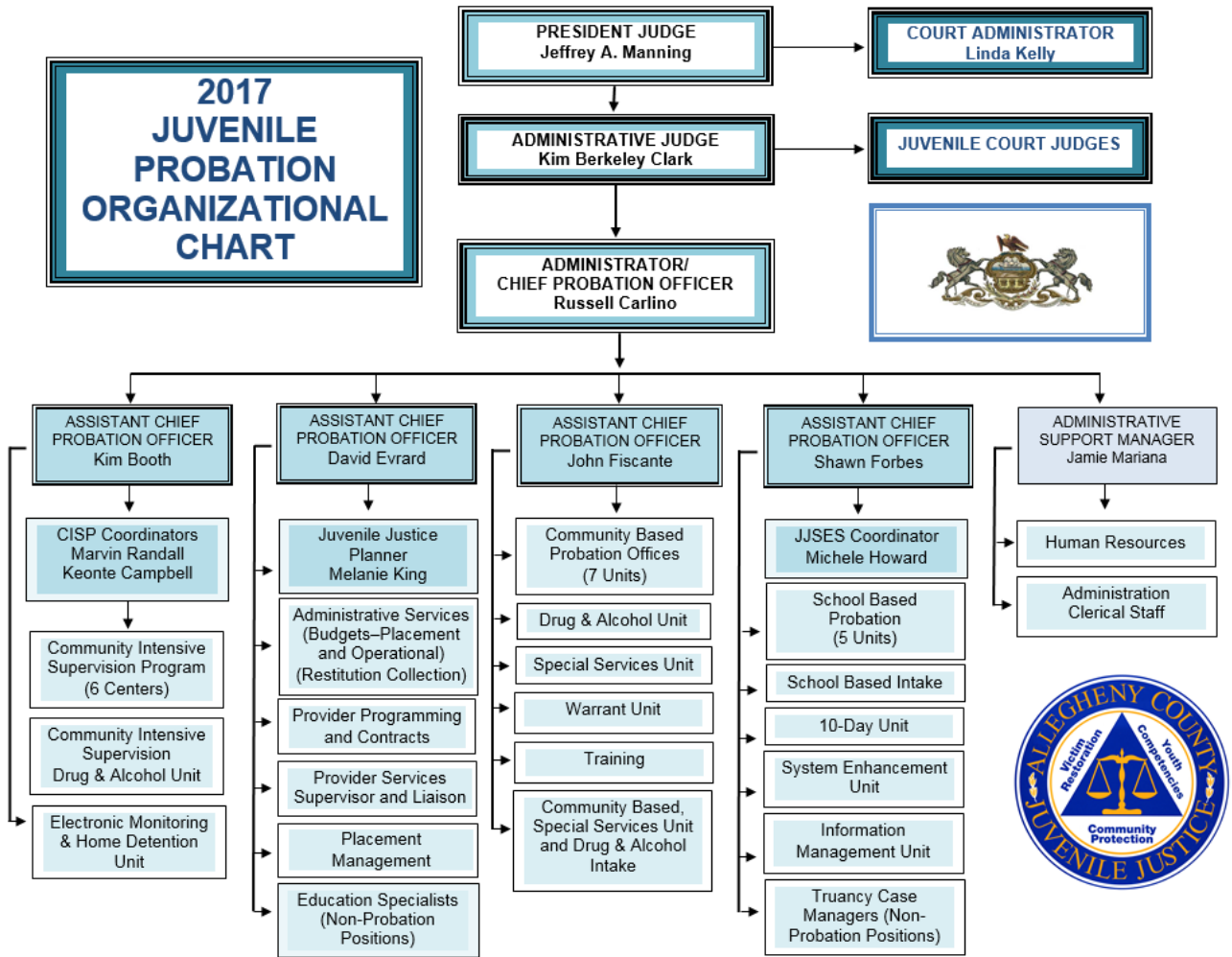
Delinquency Hearing Officer

- Emanuel Oakes

Dependency/Delinquency Hearing Officers

- James Alter
- Mark Cancilla
- Carla Hobson

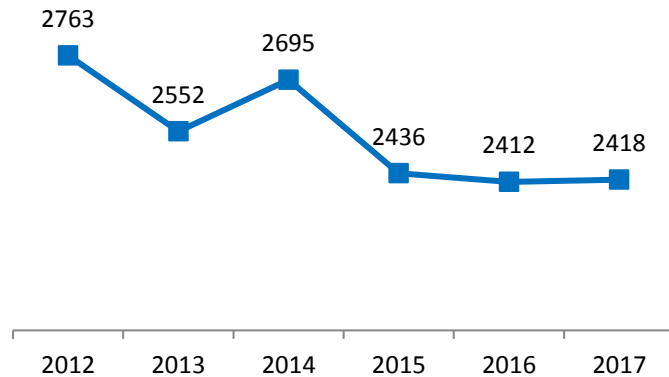
Organizational Chart



Statistics

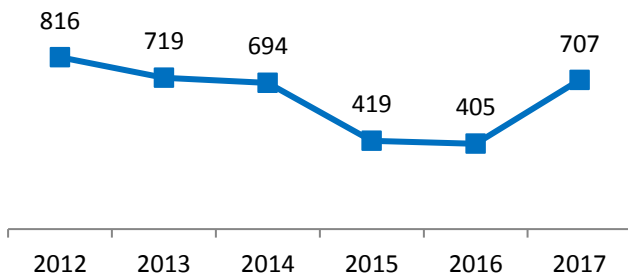
Allegations

Number of allegations* received each year has remained steady since 2015



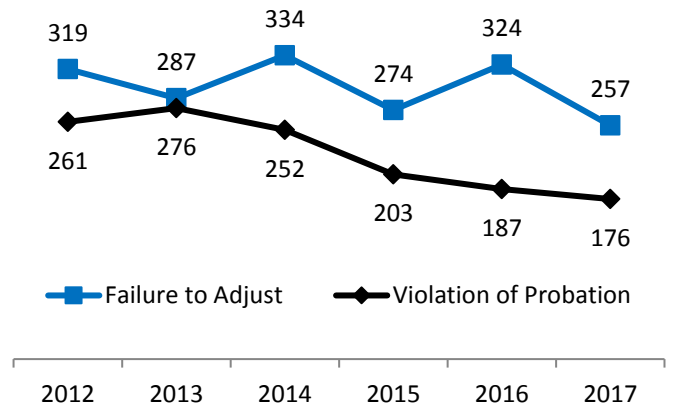
*Excludes Failure to Adjust, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Comply allegations.

Failure to Comply allegations* increased 75% from 2016 to 2017



*Failure to Comply (FTC) with a Lawful Sentence is a summary offense forwarded to Juvenile Probation from the Magisterial District Court due to nonpayment of a fine or continued noncompliance with the District Court. Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act defines FTCs as: "Summary offenses, unless the child fails to comply with a lawful sentence imposed thereunder, in which event notice of such fact shall be certified to the court" (see 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6302).

FTAs* decreased 21% while VOPs** decreased 6% from 2016 to 2017***

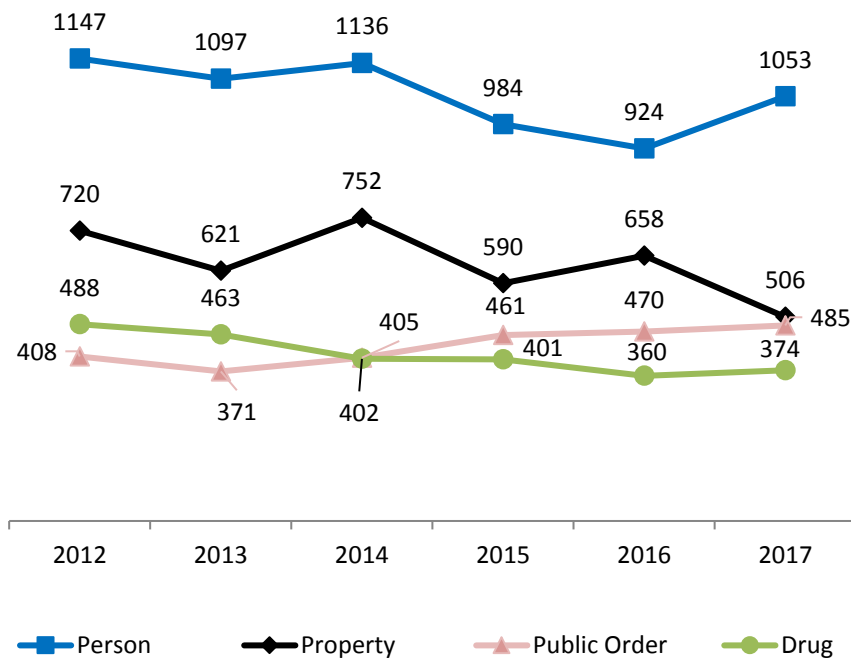


*Failure to Adjust (FTA) is a finding in court when a youth in a placement facility or day treatment program fails to abide by the rules, regulations, and expectations of the facility and is therefore removed.

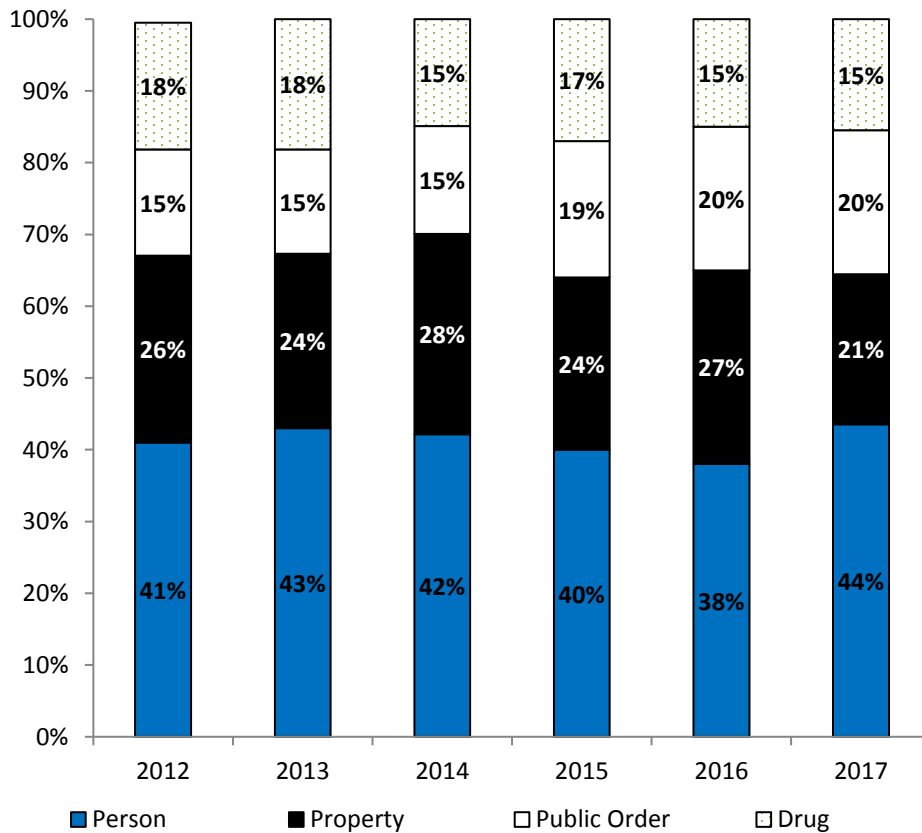
** Violation of Probation (VOP) is a finding in court that a juvenile under court supervision has failed to abide by conditions of supervision. Pennsylvania's Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure define VOPs as "a motion to modify or revoke probation" (see PAJC Rule 612. Modification or Revocation of Probation.)

***Previous annual reports incorrectly calculated VOPs and FTAs. This chart restates previous years' data using revised methodology.

Allegations for person, public order, and drug offenses increased 12%, 3%, and 4%, respectively, while property offenses decreased 30%



The proportion of types of offenses remains relatively steady, with person offenses comprising the largest category (44% in 2017)



Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): Count	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 2016-2017
Aggravated Assault	235	231	190	160	153	188	23%
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	123	124	130	108	103	123	19%
Arson	32	22	28	19	24	14	-71%
Auto Theft Related	115	94	115	105	180	119	-34%
Burglary	182	158	159	108	124	72	-42%
Carjacking	1	5	4	6	8	2	-75%
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	53	60	59	51	54	42	-22%
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	42	58	69	54	37	30	-19%
Disorderly Conduct	23	41	59	90	79	70	-11%
Drug Charges	452	439	387	382	331	349	5%
DUI	32	20	15	14	23	22	-4%
Escape	10	13	17	20	14	9	-36%
Ethnic Intimidation	0	0	0	1	1	1	0%
False Identification to Law Enforcement	18	15	15	15	0	0	0%
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	84	75	73	76	78	73	-6%
Harassment	15	8	22	19	33	43	30%
Receiving Stolen Property	110	77	126	85	90	76	-16%
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	33	9	15	24	12	9	-25%
Resisting Arrest	22	15	21	19	31	11	-65%
Retail Theft	65	51	49	35	38	40	5%
Robbery and Related	149	135	128	98	112	101	-10%
Sex Offenses	77	59	75	59	60	83	38%
Simple Assault	390	391	424	385	349	366	5%
Terroristic Threats	107	92	94	86	67	90	34%
Theft and Related (Conspiracy/Attempt)	114	99	146	138	108	108	0%
Transferred from Other County	0	1	0	5	66	76	15%
Weapons on School Property	104	82	62	69	58	66	14%
All Other Charges*	175	178	213	205	179	235	31%
Totals	2,763	2,552	2,695	2,436	2,412	2,418	<1%

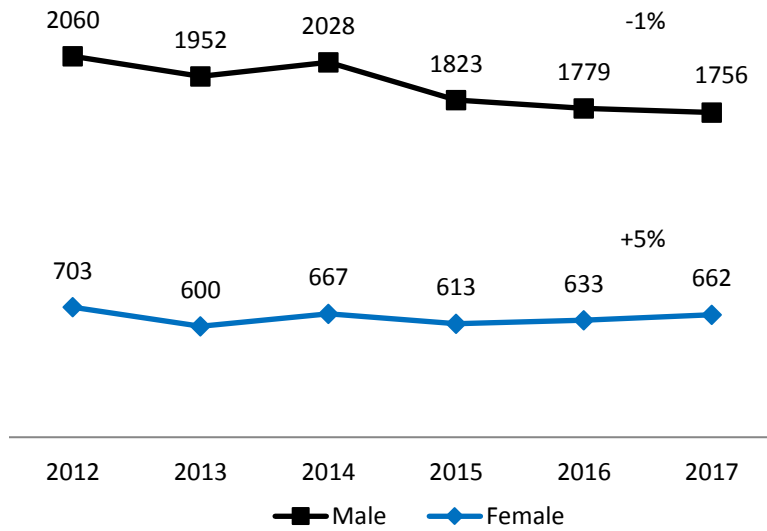
*Offenses in the "Other" category include conspiracy and riot-related charges.

Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): Demographics	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other	Total	
Aggravated Assault	103	24	4	131	48	9	0	57	188
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	59	5	0	64	56	3	0	59	123
Arson	2	9	0	11	3	0	0	3	14
Auto Theft Related	78	22	1	101	13	5	0	18	119
Burglary	46	14	5	65	3	3	1	7	72
Carjacking	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	27	7	1	35	5	2	0	7	42
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	15	9	0	24	3	3	0	6	30
Disorderly Conduct	35	13	0	48	20	2	0	22	70
Drug Charges	162	113	0	275	31	42	1	74	349
DUI	1	16	0	17	1	4	0	5	22
Escape	7	1	0	8	1	0	0	1	9
Ethnic Intimidation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
False Identification to Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	57	14	0	71	2	0	0	2	73
Harassment	22	8	0	30	11	2	0	13	43
Receiving Stolen Property	44	18	1	63	12	1	0	13	76
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	3	4	0	7	1	1	0	2	9
Resisting Arrest	2	1	0	3	8	0	0	8	11
Retail Theft	8	3	0	11	18	11	0	29	40
Robbery and Related	79	19	0	98	2	1	0	3	101
Sex Offenses	47	28	2	77	1	5	0	6	83
Simple Assault	149	48	1	198	135	31	2	168	366
Terroristic Threats	37	26	2	65	16	9	0	25	90
Theft and Related (Conspiracy/Attempt)	58	29	0	87	14	7	0	21	108
Transferred from Other County	27	28	0	55	10	9	2	21	76
Weapons on School Property	19	19	0	38	21	7	0	28	66
All Other Charges*	126	45	1	172	48	14	1	63	235
Totals	1,215	523	18	1,756	484	171	7	662	2,418

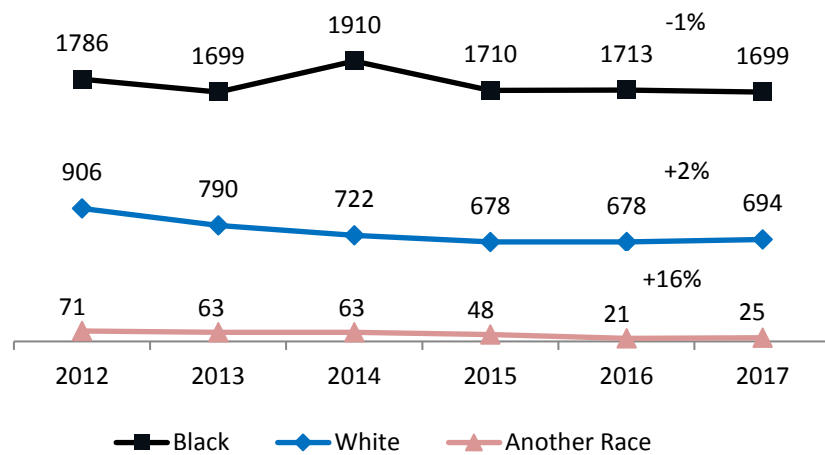
*Offenses in the "Other" category include conspiracy and riot-related charges.

Demographics*

73% of allegations received in 2017 involved males. This proportion remains steady.



70% of allegations received in 2017 involved black youth while 29% involved white youth. This proportion remains steady.



*Allegations exclude Failure to Comply, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Adjust.

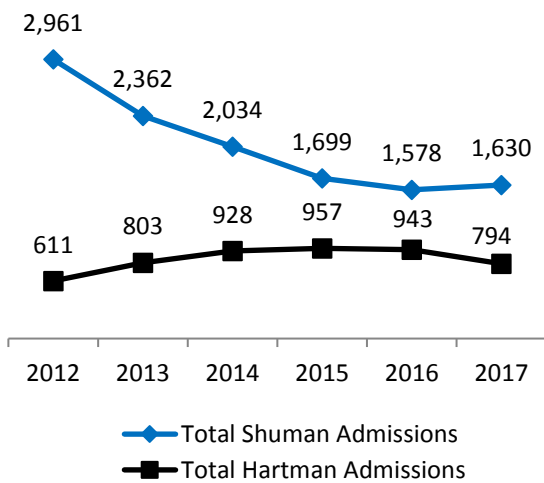
Secure Detention / Alternatives to Detention

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.

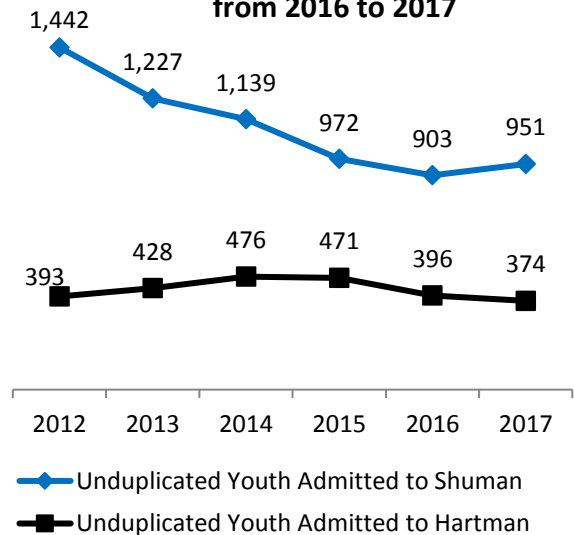
The Hartman Delinquency Shelter, which Auberle operates for the Court, is a 24-bed facility for males that provides an alternative to secure detention at Shuman Center. Juveniles meeting specific criteria may be transferred to Hartman after being admitted to Shuman Center. In addition, probation officers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

In July 2014, Gwen’s Girls became an alternative to detention option for delinquent females. In 2017, 4 females were admitted for one stay each.*

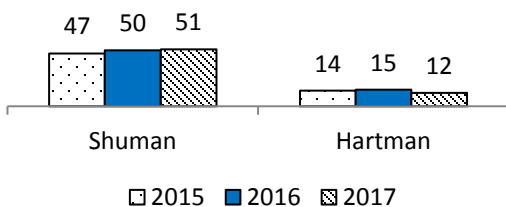
Shuman admissions increased 3% and Hartman admissions decreased 16% from 2016 to 2017



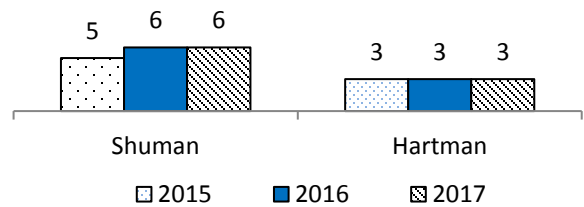
The number of unduplicated youth admitted to Shuman increased 5% while the number admitted to Hartman decreased 6% from 2016 to 2017



Average Daily Census



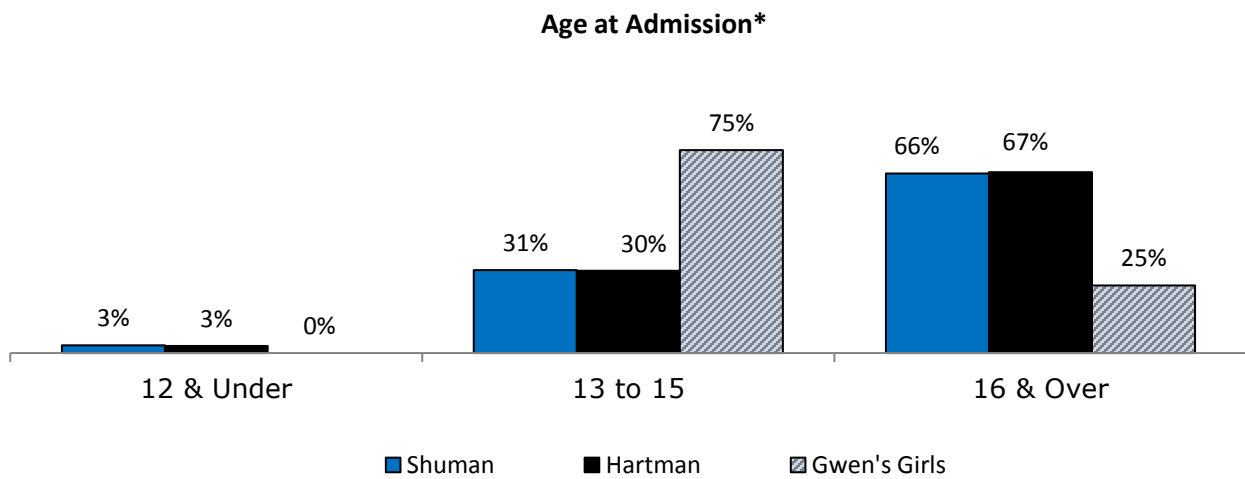
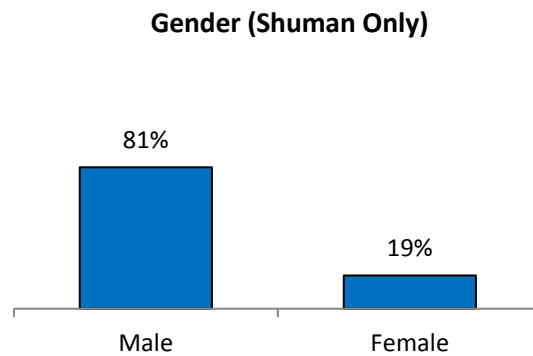
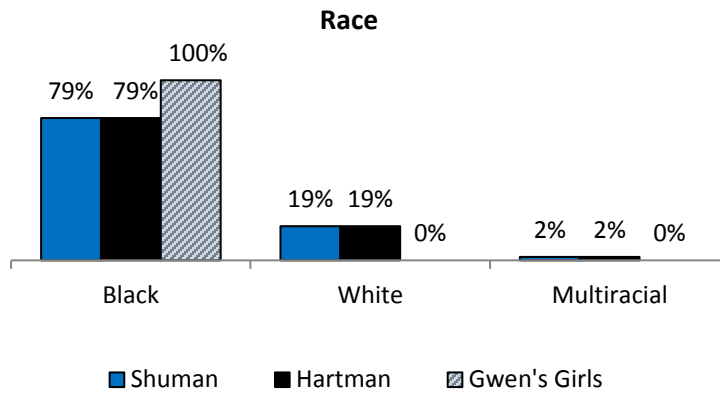
Median Length of Stay (Days)*



*Year is based on release date.

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

2017 Demographics (Unduplicated Count of Youth)

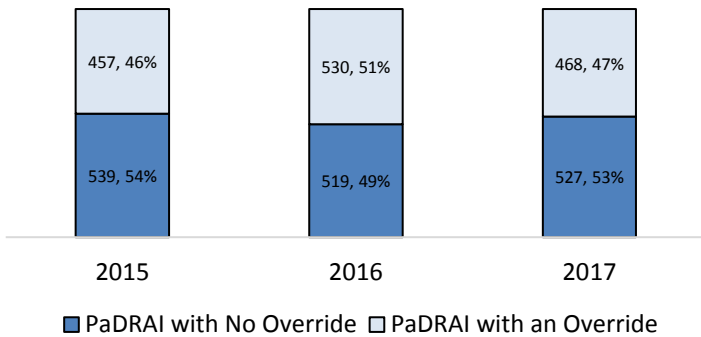


*The Age at Admission chart is not an unduplicated count of youth because a youth could be different ages at admission.

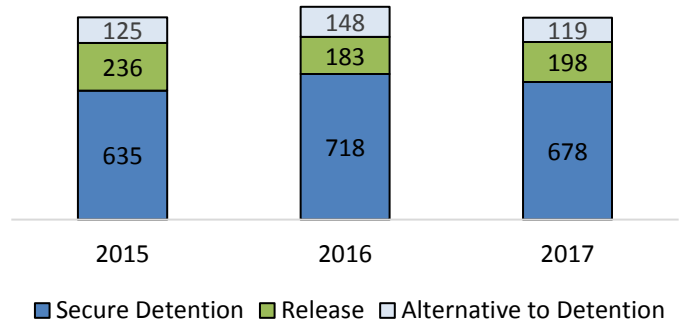
Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI)

Allegheny County is 1 of about 30 juvenile jurisdictions in Pennsylvania to fully implement the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI). The PaDRAI is a validated structured decision making tool that 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. The tool accurately predicts these risk factors at a rate of over 90%. Probation officers use this tool to determine if juveniles should be placed into detention, released to an alternative to detention, or released to parents prior to the hearing. Allegheny County’s policy requires that the PaDRAI be completed on new charges, violations of probation, and warrants. Because no tool can address every possible scenario, the PaDRAI’s decisions may be overridden. Mandatory overrides apply to categories of offenses or specific circumstances for which local policy requires the use of secure detention. Discretionary overrides apply to mitigating or aggravating factors that support decisions that fall outside of established point ranges or guidelines.

The number of completed PaDRAIs decreased 5% from 2016 to 2017



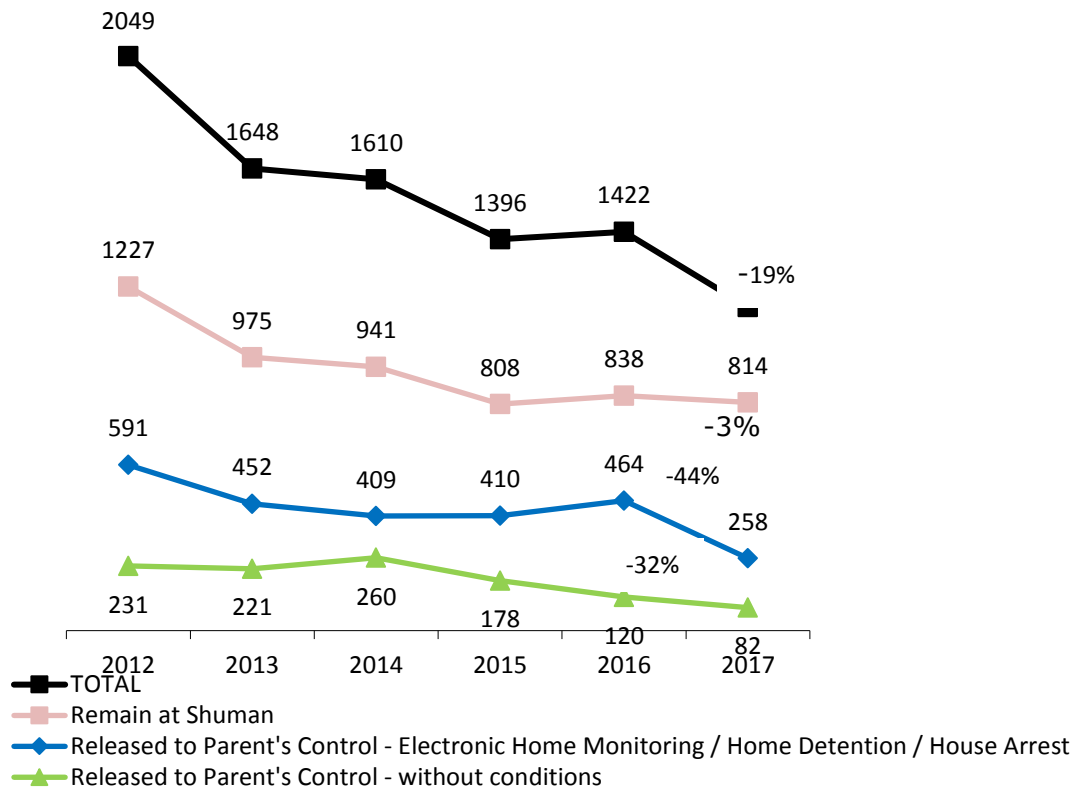
Most completed PaDRAIs result in secure detention



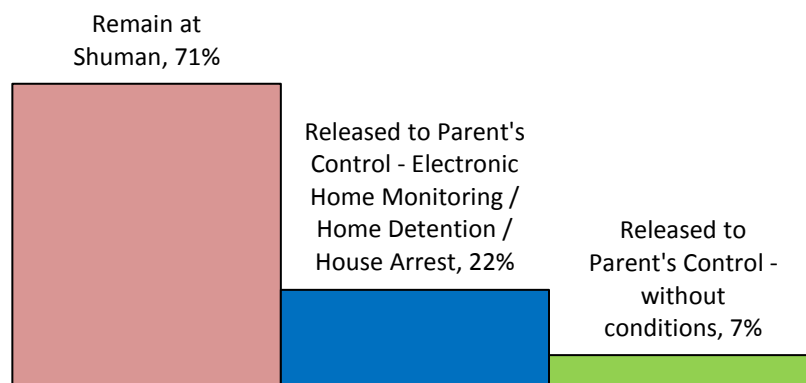
	2015	2016	2017
% of Completed PaDRAIs with an Override for Detention	39%	43%	39%
% Due to Aggravating Factors	80%	82%	80%
% Due to Mandatory Override	20%	18%	20%

Detention Hearings*

The number of detention hearings decreased 19% from 2016 to 2017



Most detention hearings resulted in continued detention in 2017

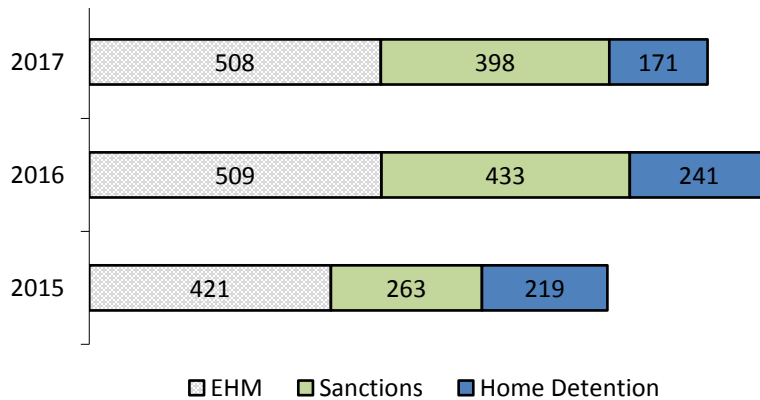


*The number of detention hearings on this page is lower than the number on page 6. Different sources of data being used creates this discrepancy. The information system that tracks detention hearing outcomes (as captured on this page) does not reflect detention hearings heard by judges or walk-in detention hearings that result in release.

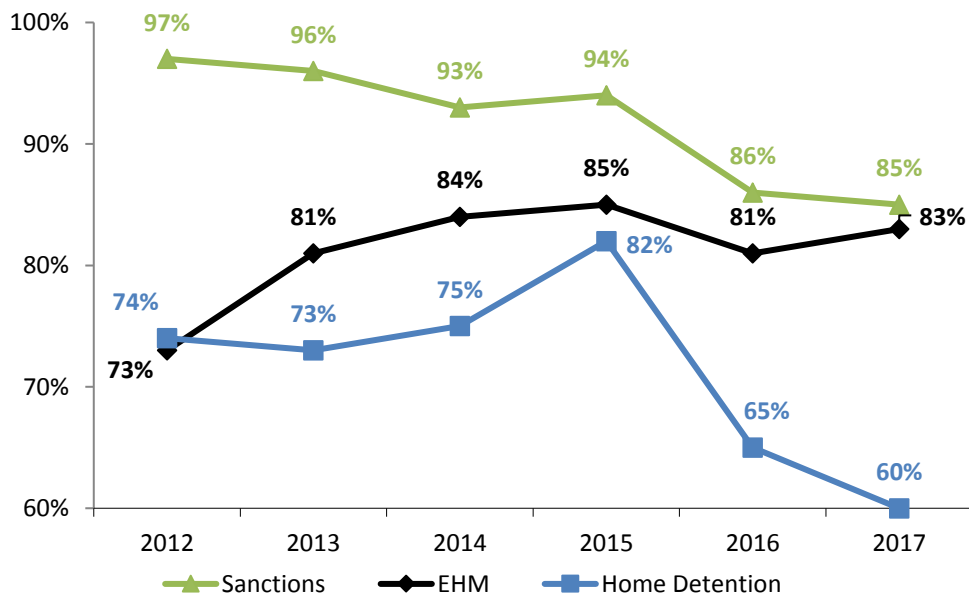
Electronic Home Monitoring / Home Detention

The Allegheny County Probation Department operates electronic home monitoring and home detention as alternatives to secure detention. Electronic home monitoring (EHM) 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” (HD) 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. Using the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument insures that appropriate youth utilize these alternatives to detention.

Between 2016 and 2017, EHM/HD referrals decreased 9% and sanctions decreased 8%



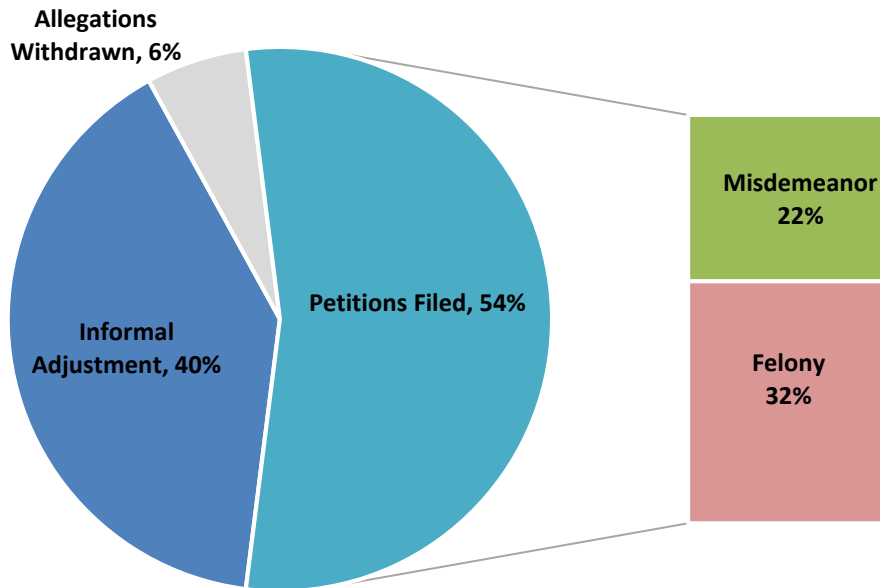
80% of EHM/HD/Sanctions discharges were successful in 2017



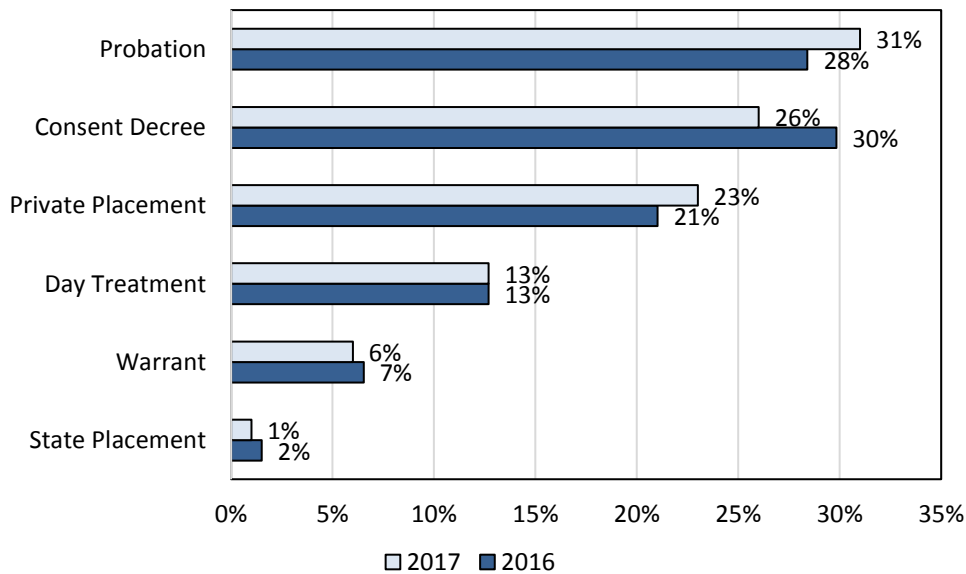
Dispositions of Allegations

After Allegheny County Juvenile Probation receives an 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 2017, 2,852 allegations were resolved as follows:



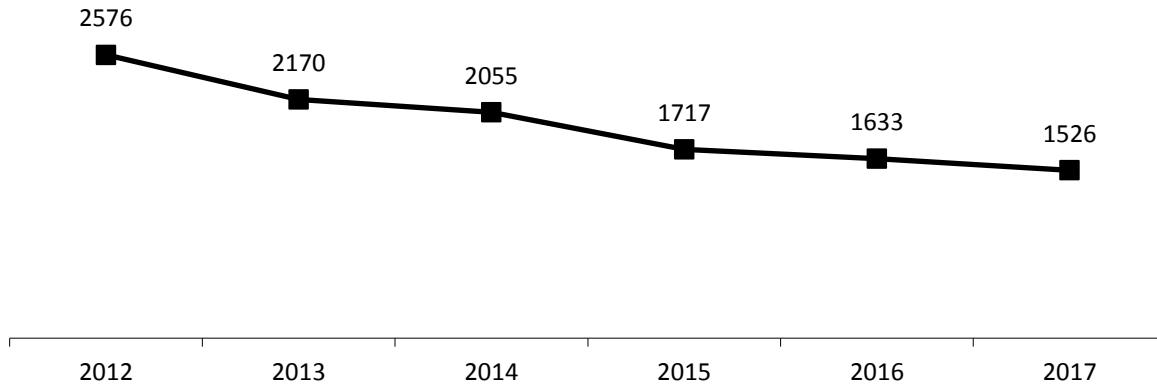
Most post-petition youth are on probation or consent decree*



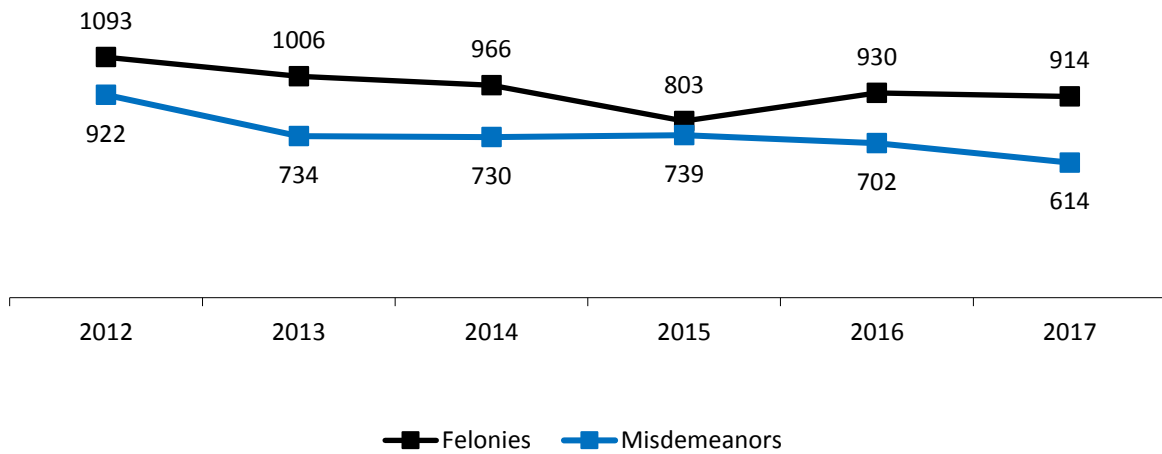
*The charts reflect point-in-time data collected on November 30th of each year.

Delinquency Petitions*

Petitions alleging delinquency filed with the Court decreased 7% from 2016 to 2017



Petitions alleging felonies decreased 2% while misdemeanors decreased 13% from 2016 to 2017



*Please note that the numbers on these two charts do not match because the first chart includes failure to comply allegations.

Juvenile Probation Overview

Juvenile Probation Staff	257
Assistant Chief Probation Officers and Supervisors	36
Home Detention Officers	6
Drug and Alcohol Counselors	6
Community Monitors	51
Support Staff	49
Probation Officers	109
Community-Based	42
School-Based	30
Specialty (Special Services Unit/ D&A)	9
10 Day Unit	8
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 in the home, school, and 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.

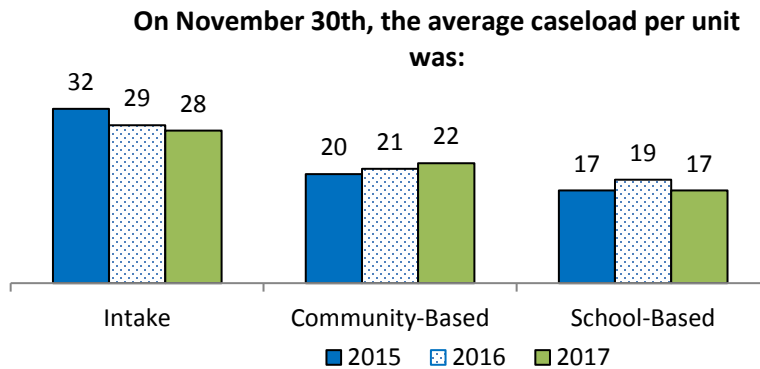
Ten Day Unit: This Unit is comprised of 6 officers at the courthouse and 2 officers at Shuman Center. The 2 officers at Shuman Center begin the processing of police reports (allegations) charging serious offenses that result in pre-adjudication detention or some alternative to detention. These cases 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, 2017, 42 community-based probation officers in five geographically dispersed supervisory units were working with an average of 22 juveniles.

School-Based Probation Unit: This Unit includes 30 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 Probation 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 if the youth attends a school-based probation school. When community protection is not compromised, juveniles are diverted from formal processing.



School-Based Probation Officers on December 31, 2017

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

Other Allegheny County Schools / Districts	Number of Probation Officers
Academy Charter School	2
Baldwin	1
Carlynton/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. Five probation officers and a supervisor staff the unit. 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 sex offender specific placements.

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 allows WPIC staff to assess all offenders referred to the community-based component. 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 are assigned to a SSU probation officer and then immediately sent for a WPIC assessment. Following an assessment, the SSU probation officer discusses the case with a WPIC therapist to collectively develop the treatment objectives and the individualized treatment plan. The SSU probation officers direct the process by insuring that offenders fully cooperate with treatment plans and participate in 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 to provide 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.

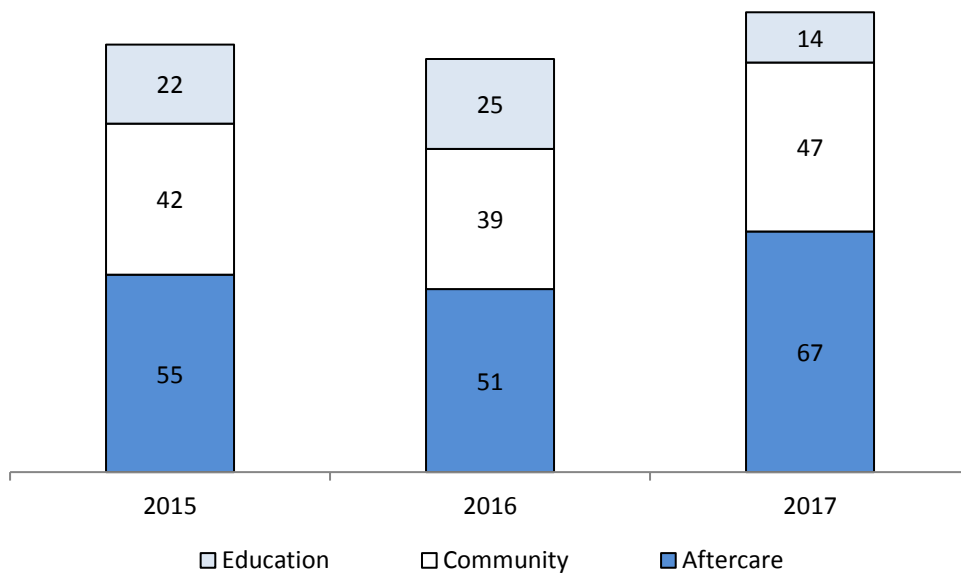
The SSU probation officers present these sessions in an educational format that is separate from treatment time. The classes are held over two days, typically on a Tuesday and Wednesday. Staff meet with the offenders collectively for two hours on each of these days. Offenders must attend both days in 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.

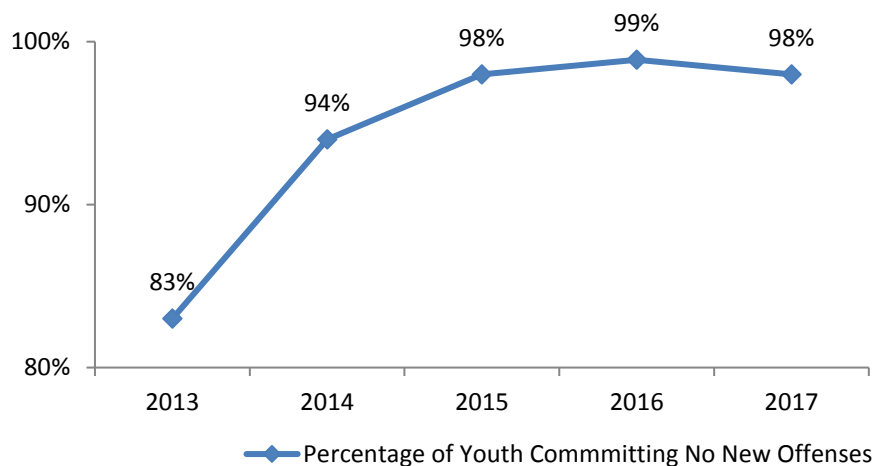
SAFETY Program

The SSU will expand its efforts in arson-related treatment in 2018. The Services Aimed at Fire Education and Treatment for Youth (SAFETY) program is a community-based program offered through WPIC for children and adolescents (ages 4-18) involved with fire or who have firesetting tendencies. The treatment-specific protocol uses accountability and safety planning to minimize the risk of future firesetting. The SAFETY program will evaluate the needs of each youth and his or her family. Each youth involved in the program will receive treatment associated with fire safety and psychological/behavioral skills when appropriate. SAFETY will support the impacted families in finding appropriate ways to cope with a fire’s aftermath. The SAFETY program will monitor each youth’s progress and provide feedback to families and probation on a regular basis.

The SSU monitored and supervised 128 youth in 2017, an 11% increase from 2016



98% of youth supervised by the SSU in 2017 did not commit a new offense while under supervision

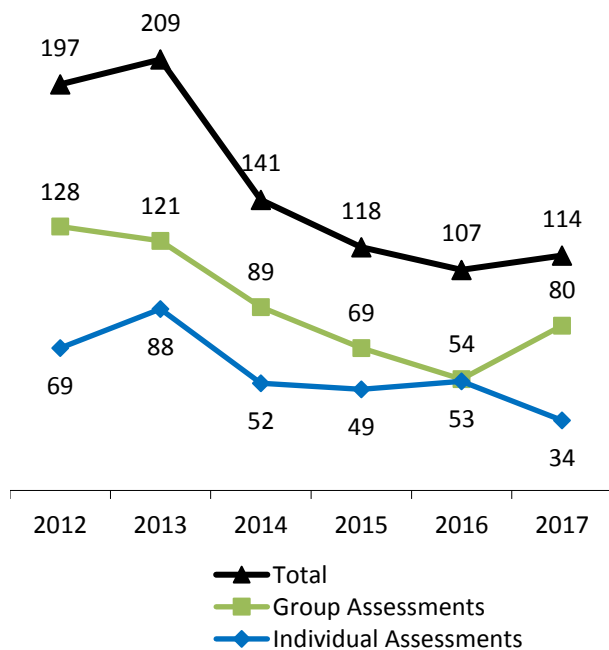


Drug and Alcohol Unit

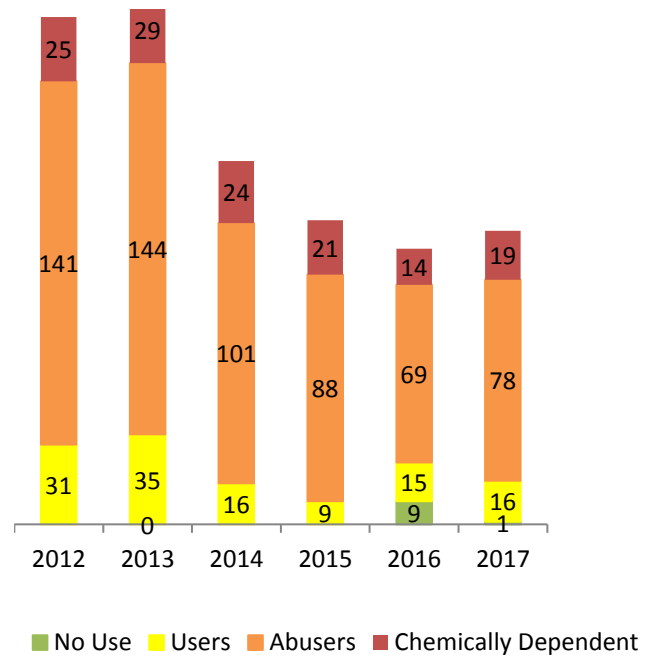
The Drug and Alcohol Unit was created in 1984. One supervisor and six probation officers staff this unit. Two Drug and Alcohol Intake Officers are assigned all new allegations of non-detained youth who are referred with drug and alcohol specific charges. Four Drug and Alcohol Intensive Supervision Probation 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: Wilkesburg, 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 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 48% more group assessments and 36% fewer individual assessments from 2016 to 2017



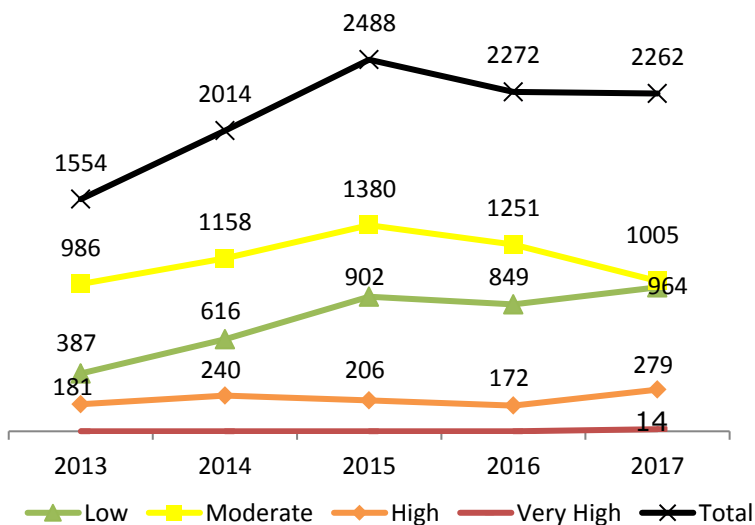
In 2017, assessments most frequently identified youth as abusers (68%), a proportion that remains steady



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 considering 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 to recommend community-based supervision or a more restrictive disposition to the presiding Judge. The YLS results are also an essential component in developing the field case plan for each juvenile under formal supervision.

In 2017, JPO staff completed 2,262 YLS assessments, about the same as last year

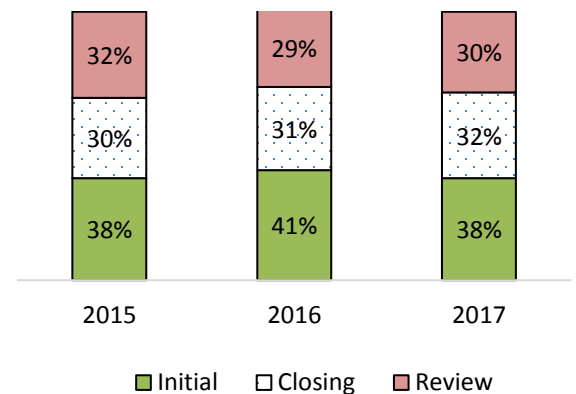


As with any evidence-based tool, fidelity and inter-rater reliability are essential. To that end, the Department has 14 YLS Master Trainers who train the entire department via statewide YLS booster cases. The allowable deviation from the state established score for each case is plus or minus 2. Booster 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 2017, the Department's override rate was 1%.

On January 1, 2017, Pennsylvania converted to the YLS 2.0., which has more responsivity factors and improved definitions. It also updates overall risk level cutoffs based on gender.

The Department's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit conducts 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 family. The probation officer of record conducts reassessments at six month intervals.

Most YLS assessments are initial assessments



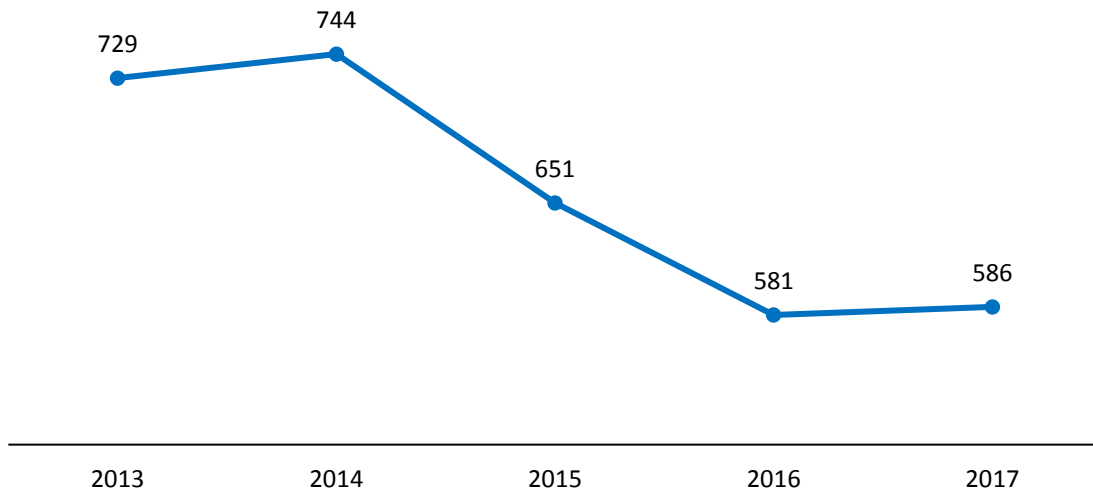
Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit

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, 2017, one coordinator, one supervisor, 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 2017, the JJSES Unit completed 68% of the initial YLS assessments conducted by 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.

The JJSES Unit conducted about the same number of YLS assessments in 2016 and 2017



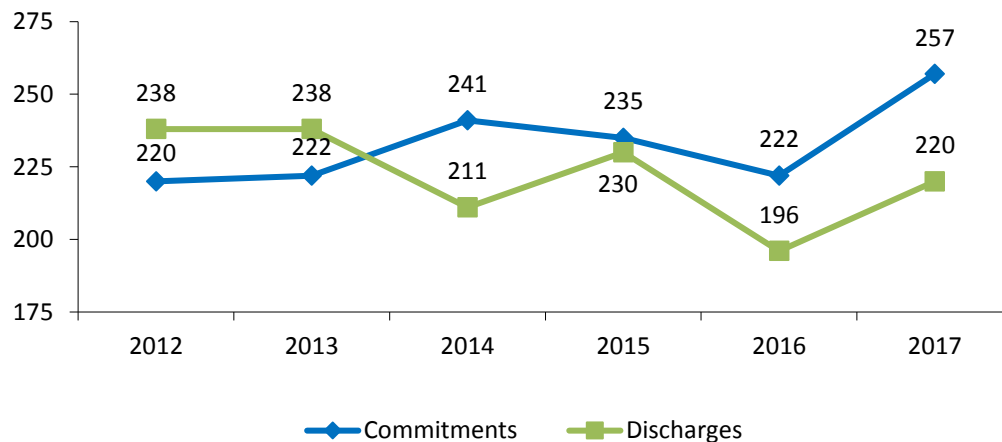
Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP)

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 2017, 257 youth were committed to the CISP program and 220 youth discharged:

Center	Commitments		Discharges	
	Total	%	Total	%
Garfield	28	11%	27	12%
Hill District	51	20%	41	19%
McKeesport	46	18%	42	19%
North Side	64	25%	53	24%
Penn Hills	28	11%	24	11%
Wilkinsburg	40	15%	33	15%
Total	257		220	

CISP commitments increased 16% and discharges increased 12% from 2016 to 2017

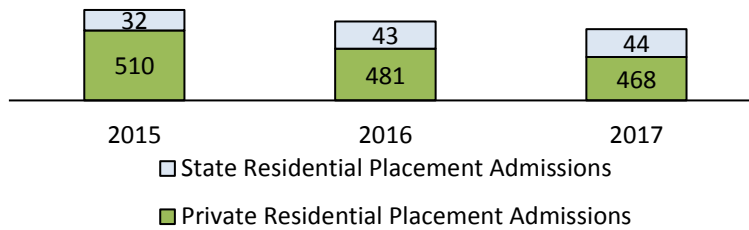


Strong community involvement is the foundation of CISP. Juveniles in each of the six centers routinely perform an array of community service projects, such as removing snow and cutting grass for elderly residents and cleaning neighborhood lots and streets. Members of the community continue to express their appreciation for the efforts of CISP youth. In 2017, youth in all six CISP centers completed approximately 10,630 hours of community service. Once again in 2017, CISP youth participated in the annual car wash to raise money for victims of crime. Since 2000, CISP youth have donated over \$19,000 in car wash proceeds to the Center for Victims.

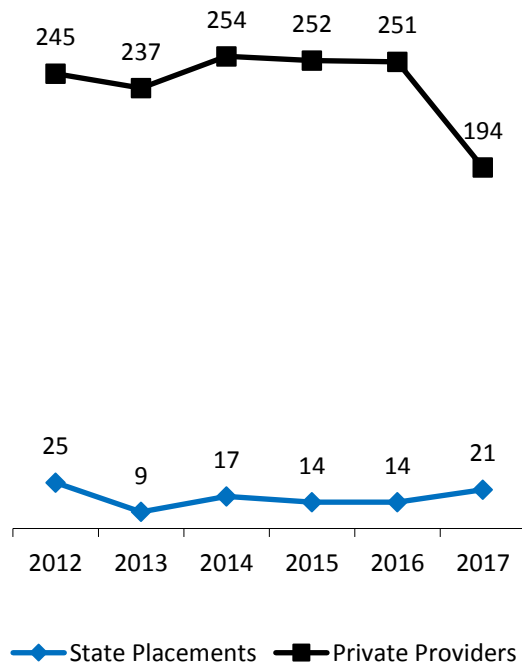
Placement Services

The vast majority of Allegheny County youth in placement reside in privately operated 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.

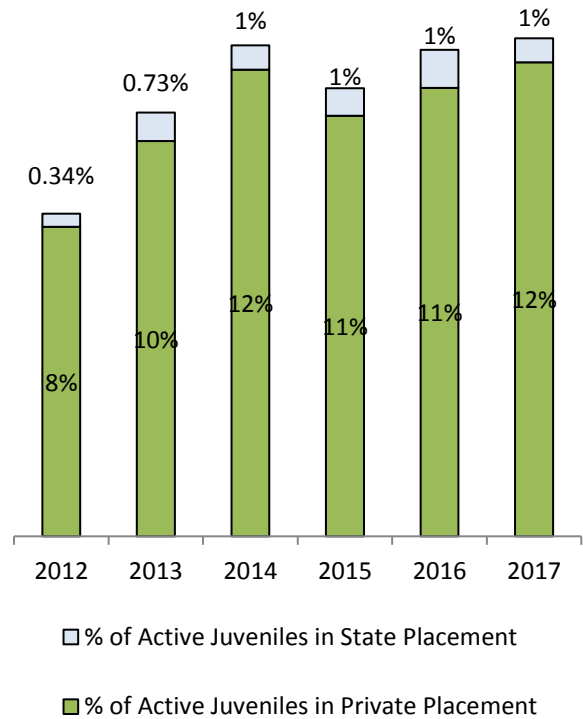
Private residential placement admissions decreased 3% from 2016 to 2017 while state residential placement admissions increased 2%



The average daily population in private placement decreased 23% and state placement increased 47% from 2016 to 2017



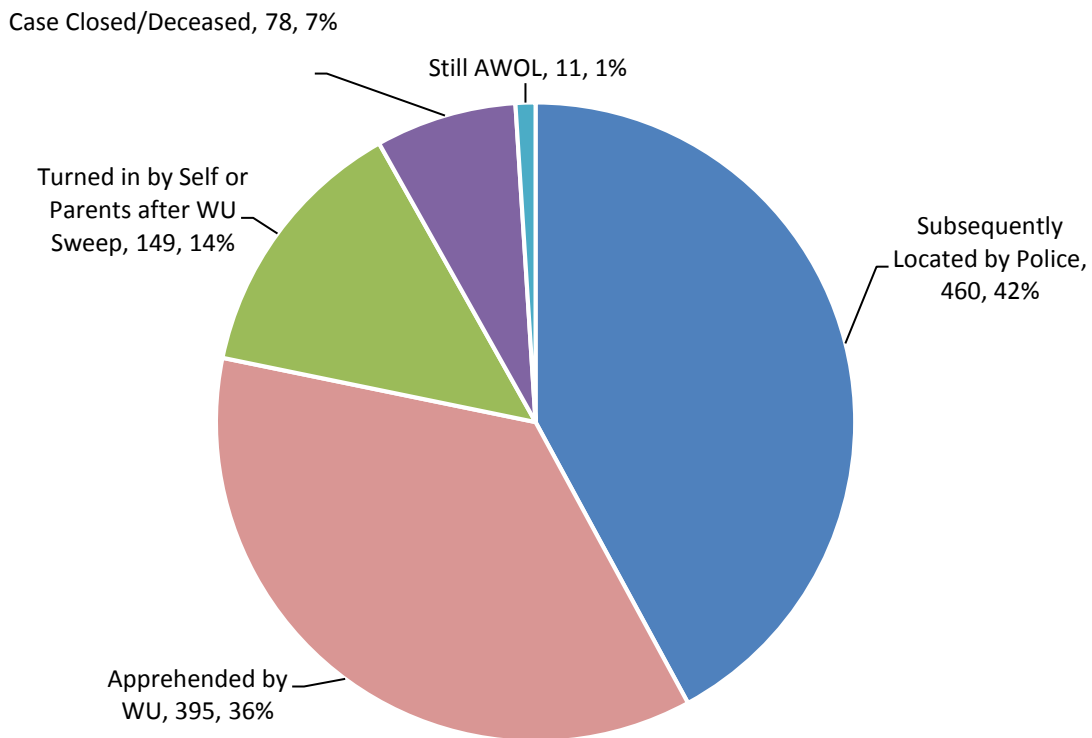
On December 31, 2017, 12% of juveniles with an active case with juvenile court were in private placement



Warrant Unit

The Warrant Unit was created in 2004 to improve community protection. The Warrant Unit is comprised of two dedicated probation officers as well as probation officers, supervisors, and administrators with 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 1,080 juvenile absconders/violators since its inception in 2004 through 2017. See the outcomes below.



Educational Specialists

The Allegheny County Probation Department’s Provider Services Supervisor supervises three educational specialists. The educational specialists 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 educational 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 school records and transcripts are promptly transferred to and from residential placements.
- Collaborating with Pittsburgh Public Schools and other local school districts to establish a consistent protocol for reintegrating juveniles back into their schools, including curriculum alignment and credit transfer.
- Monitoring and overseeing education plans for those juveniles entering and exiting residential placement facilities.
- Scheduling and facilitating School Reintegration Meetings to ensure a smooth transition from placement to the juvenile’s home school.
- Working with residential placements to provide assistance and guidance for those students who obtained their high school diploma or GED to pursue post high school education/training (college, career and technical education or job training).

	School Year	
	2015-2016	2016-2017
Number of Youth Educational Specialists Assisted	234	242
Returned to School	62%	74%
Graduated while in Placement	21%	12%
Obtained GED	8%	9%
Attended GED Prep Classes	6%	8%
Accepted or Planned to Attend College	10%	7%
Accepted or Planned to Attend Career Technical Education Program	5%	5%
Number of School Reintegration Meetings Facilitated	71	82
Number of Schools	12	13
% Re-enrolled Students Who:		
Completed the School Year	61%	60%
Graduated	3%	5%
Dropped Out	0%	0%

Truancy Intervention Program

Focus on Attendance

During the 2016-2017 school year, the county-wide Focus on Attendance pilot program replaced the Truancy Prevention Program. The Allegheny County Children's Roundtable's Educational Success and Truancy Prevention work group helped to develop this program in recognition of the urgent need to address school attendance issues in our community.

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.

Focus on Attendance staff served 1,673 youth during the 2016-2017 school year and 820 youth so far during the 2017-2018 school year (August to December). Services included referral to truancy prevention programs and resources, connections to existing human service and probation workers, and additional resources using poor school attendance as a trigger. Referrals were accepted from schools, Magisterial District Courts, and CYF Call Screening.

Truancy Case Managers

At the beginning of the 2017-2018 school year, two Truancy Case Managers transitioned from the Focus on Attendance and Allegheny Intermediate Unit team to work more closely with Juvenile Probation. The Truancy Case Managers focus on referrals/cases certified from Magisterial District Courts for Failure to Comply with a Lawful Sentence Imposed for Conviction of a Summary Offense and youth assigned to a Juvenile Probation Officer whom the school district has identified as truant. The Truancy Case Managers are responsible for compiling a fact sheet on each student, meeting with students, monitoring attendance, identifying the root cause of the truancy, and developing a plan to best address the youth's needs. The Truancy Case Managers also have liaison responsibilities and represent the Juvenile Probation Department and cooperate with the Magisterial District Justices, Focus on Attendance, Allegheny Intermediate Unit, Allegheny County Children Youth and Families, school district personnel, and service providers to promote school attendance, improve quality of life, and work with individual youth referred to Juvenile Court.

Because this project is less than one year old, statistical information is not yet available to measure its impact on school attendance.

Crossover Youth Practice Model

Under the leadership of Judge Guido DeAngelis, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services' Office of Children Youth and Families implemented the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) developed by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown University. CYPM's goal is to improve outcomes for dually involved youth (i.e., youth involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems at the same time).*

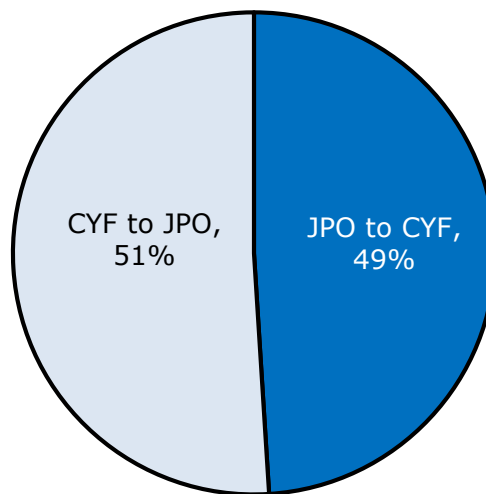
Implemented in January 2016, the Crossover Youth Protocol guides the day-to-day activities of probation officers and caseworkers working with dually involved youth. Regular joint case reviews and joint supervisor cabinet meetings reinforce the Protocol. Joint training on the Protocol for newly hired staff, as well as booster training for current staff, occurs on a regular basis.

The court hired a Crossover Systems Liaison in 2015. A CYF Coordinator for the CYPM was hired in late 2016.

The current focus of the CYPM leadership team is to better integrate child welfare and juvenile probation data, which impacts both the ability to measure outcomes and to inform policy. In mid-2017, this challenge was significantly lessened by the agencies' joint effort to develop an interactive data dashboard. Progress on the dashboard continues.

Allegheny County's CYPM was recognized as the Court Operated Program of the Year at the 2017 Juvenile Court Judges' Commission conference in Harrisburg, PA.

848 crossover incidents occurred in 2017, involving 845 youth. Slightly more (51%) crossovers occurred when youth were involved with CYF first then Juvenile Probation.



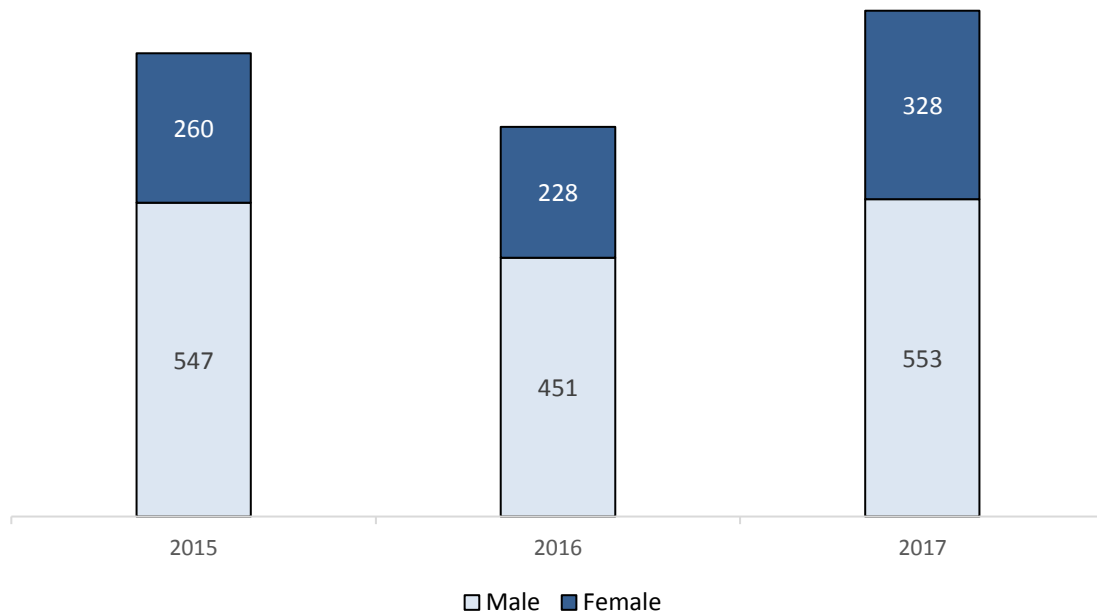
*Active CYF Youth are defined as youth actively participating as a child in a CYF case or a CYF investigation. Cases open for adoption or Permanent Legal Custody subsidy are not included. Active JPO Youth are defined as juveniles on a delinquent case with active supervision. This does not include juveniles in the juvenile justice system solely due to having a Failure to Comply with a Lawful Sentence case.

School-Justice Partnership

Allegheny County assembled a cross-systems, cross-discipline team to implement a School-Justice Partnership (SJP) in Allegheny County. Under the leadership of Judge Dwayne Woodruff, Allegheny County attended Georgetown University's Center for Juvenile Justice Reform's 2016 School-Justice Partnerships Certificate Program. The team developed an SJP initiative with the core principles of pre-arrest diversion and behavioral health support.

The SJP team received a technical assistance grant in 2017 to work with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and National Center for Juvenile Justice to support its goal to partner with a local school district. In addition, the grant funded attendance at the School Justice Partnership Institute in California in May 2017 and supported a site visit to a fully implemented SJP program in Philadelphia in June 2017. The team continues to collaborate with system partners from education, law enforcement, and behavioral health as it nears the completion of its first Memorandum of Understanding between a school district and law enforcement. The initial school district partnership involves Woodland Hills School District, but the team recently met with Pittsburgh Public School District officials to explore a similar partnership.

Allegations of school-related offenses* increased 30% from 2016 to 2017, with offenses by females increasing 44% and males 23%



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

Second Chance Act Grant

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) selected Allegheny County as one of four counties to pilot the Second Chance Act grant. This two-year grant, awarded to PCCD from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, seeks to reduce recidivism by 50% for the highest risk juveniles. Allegheny County used this grant to hire two full-time Reintegration Specialists to work with youth released from residential delinquency placements and committed to the Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) for aftercare. The specialists assist youth in acquiring career and technical training and full-time employment upon their return to the community. So far, 114 youth have been served; 37 of these youth successfully completed the Second Chance Act-enhanced CISP aftercare program.

The Reintegration Specialists work one-on-one with youth on career advisement, assisting them with job, trade school and college applications, and planning college tours and other group activities. Likewise, Second Chance Act youth receive a wide array of career and academic-related programming and mentoring through CISP.

Activity Completed During Second Chance Involvement	Count	Percent
Second Chance Act youth completing CISP with data available*	33	100%
Youth receiving Career and College and Preparation or PACTT programming	31	91%
Youth employed	23	70%
Youth attending high school or middle school	23	70%
Youth with high school degrees or GEDs	9	27%
Youth earning vocational/employment-related certificates	7	21%

*Data was not collected for 4 out of 37 Second Chance youth who completed CISP, which explains why the number of youth completing CISP with data available for analysis is only 33.

Aggression Replacement Training®

Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®) is an evidence-based, cognitive behavioral therapy intervention designed to alter the behavior of chronically aggressive adolescents and young children. ART® incorporates three specific interventions: Skillstreaming, Anger Control Training, and Moral Reasoning Training. It is a 10-week, 30-hour intervention administered to groups of 8 to 12 youth.

Youth in residential delinquency placements often receive ART®. In addition, Allegheny County juvenile probation officers refer juveniles on their caseloads who live in the community to ART® if they can benefit from this competency development program, based on charge type or Youth Level of Service risk/needs assessment. Several Allegheny County community providers deliver ART® on Saturday mornings at the Juvenile Court in downtown Pittsburgh. The court-operated Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) also delivers ART® to youth committed to this day/evening treatment program.

Juvenile Probation launched an ART® program in 2009 with Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency funds and strengthened its program in 2015 with another PCCD grant that supported expanded training.

Community/CISP ART®	PCCD Grant Year		Total
	July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016	July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017	
Number of Sessions Delivered	384	492	876
Number of Youth Served	140	176	316
Percent of Youth Completing ART®	71%	69%	70%

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of 12 departments in Pennsylvania engaged in SPEP™ activities, which seek to improve programming for juveniles thereby reducing their risk to reoffend. The SPEP™ protocol 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. Allegheny County has three Level 1 SPEP specialists and five staff earning this certification, more than any county in the state.

Through 2017, Allegheny County’s SPEP team has applied the SPEP process to 62 interventions at 12 residential and community-based provider locations for a total of 86 SPEPs (some services were evaluated more than once).*

Service Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total
Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy	1	6	6	5	14	32
Job Related Training		1		1	8	10
Restitution/Community Service		1			7	8
Behavior Management		1	1	1	4	7
Family Counseling		1	1		5	7
Group Counseling			1		6	7
Individual Counseling		2		1	4	7
Challenge Program			1	1	2	4
Remedial Academic					4	4
Grand Total	1	12	10	9	54	86

Provider Name	Number of SPEPs
Adelphoi Village	32
Outside In	17
Taylor Diversion	6
Wesley Spectrum	6
Summit Academy	5
Outreach	4
The Academy	4
Allegheny County Juvenile Probation	3
Abraxas WorkBridge	3
Auberle	3
VisionQuest	2
Life's Work	1
Grand Total	86

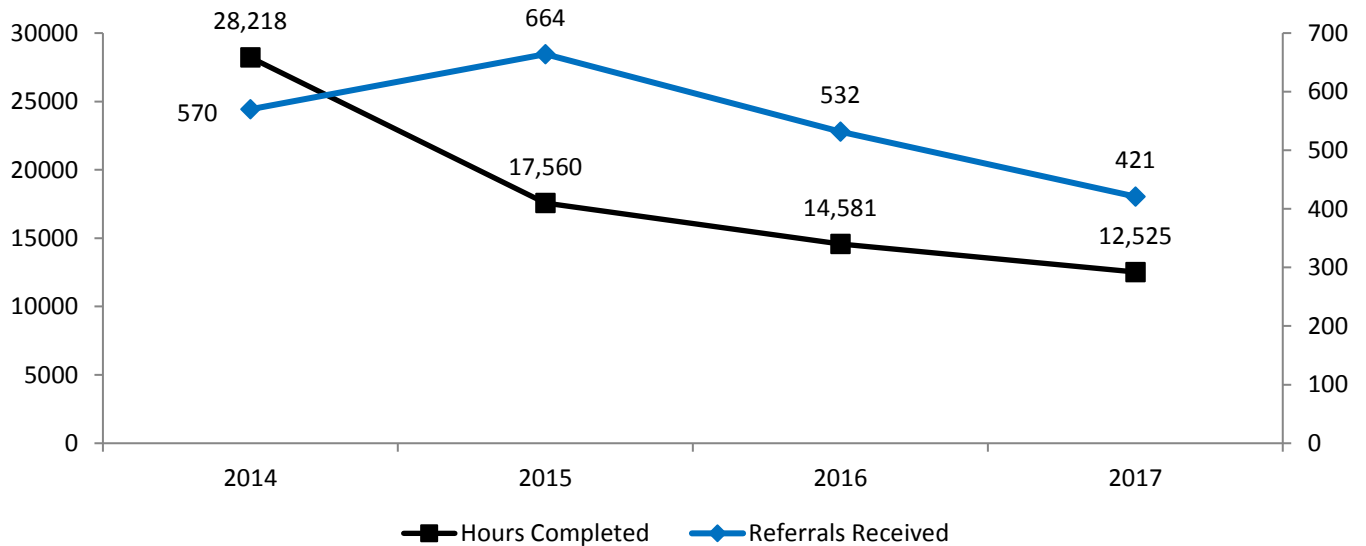
*SPEP date is based on the service classification interview date.

WorkBridge

WorkBridge is a community-based program for male and female youth ages 10 to 21 involved with Allegheny County Juvenile Court. WorkBridge provides these 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/Community Repair Crew: With 265 community service sites, WorkBridge’s Community Service/Community Repair Crew component serves youth ages 10-21 court-ordered to perform community service. The Community Service component places, monitors, and reports to the Court the progress of the youth. The Community Repair Crew is part of the larger Community Service component and provides youth 14-21 with court-ordered community service and opportunities for competency development through training in six areas of minor repair/construction: basic tools and safety, interior wall repair, window replacement, painting, carpentry, and plumbing. In 2017, \$7,153 was collected in restitution.

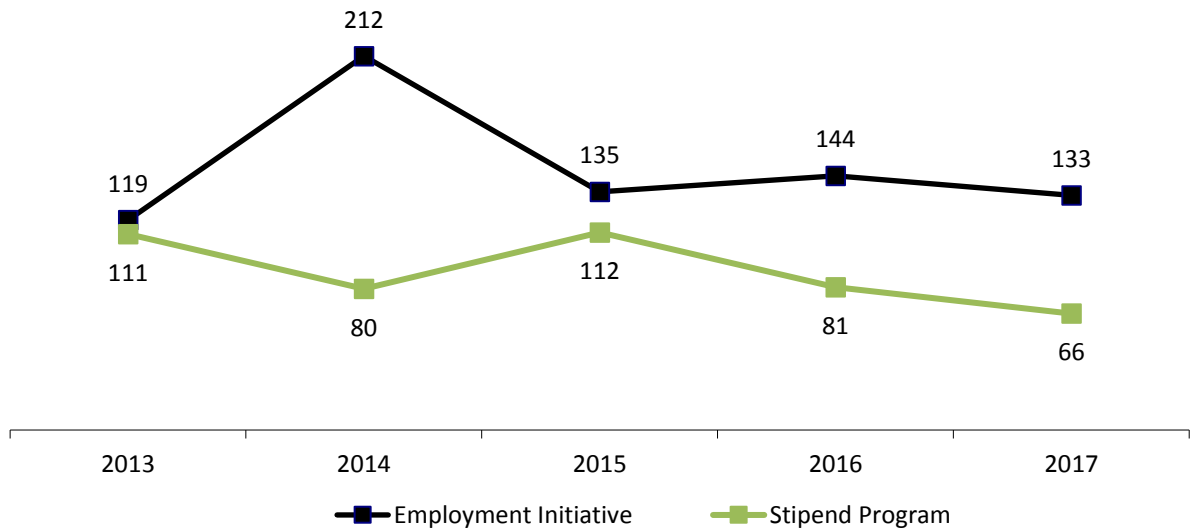
WorkBridge's community service referrals and completed community service hours decreased 21% and 14% from 2016 to 2017, respectively



Employment Initiative: The WorkBridge’s Employment Initiative provides youth ages 16-21 with job training workshops and helps them find meaningful paid employment opportunities. The program is designed to serve the Court by assisting with the collection of restitution payments. In 2017, \$9,887 was collected in restitution.

Stipend Program: The 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.

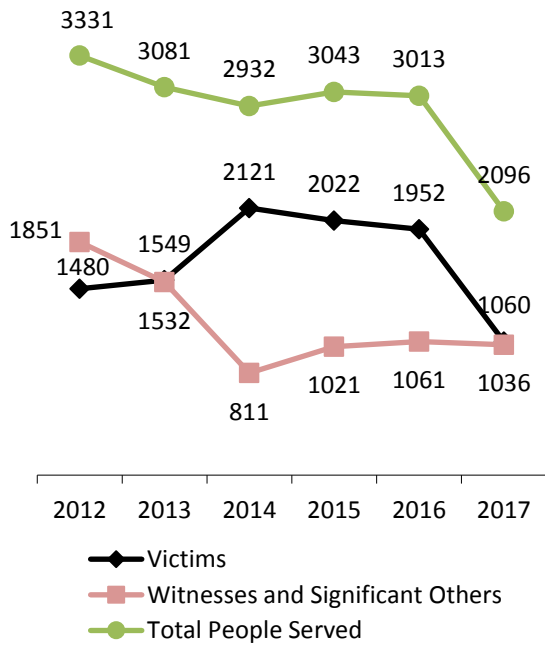
Employment Initiative's referrals decreased 8% while the Stipend Program's decreased 19% from 2016 to 2017



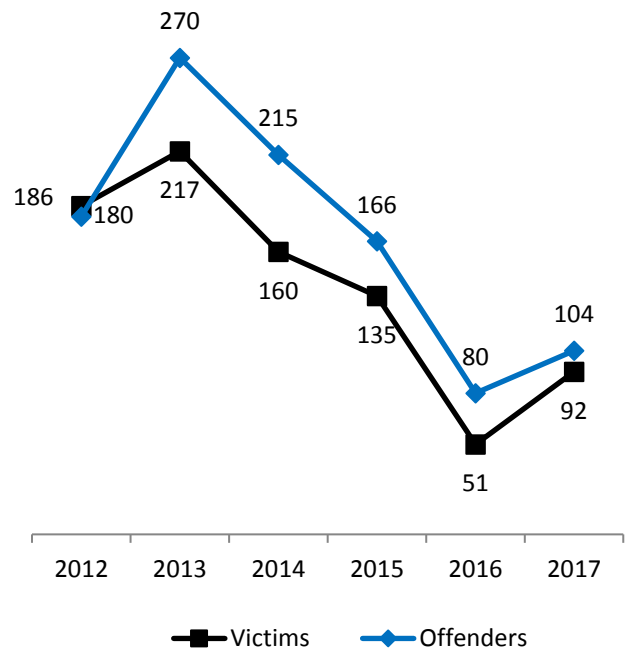
Victim Services

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's Restorative Justice Coordinator conducted and/or attended 15 meetings/trainings with 47 juvenile probation officers/staff about Restorative Justice Initiatives and/or Victim Awareness in 2017. In addition, 44 Victim Programs were presented to 335 juveniles in 2017.

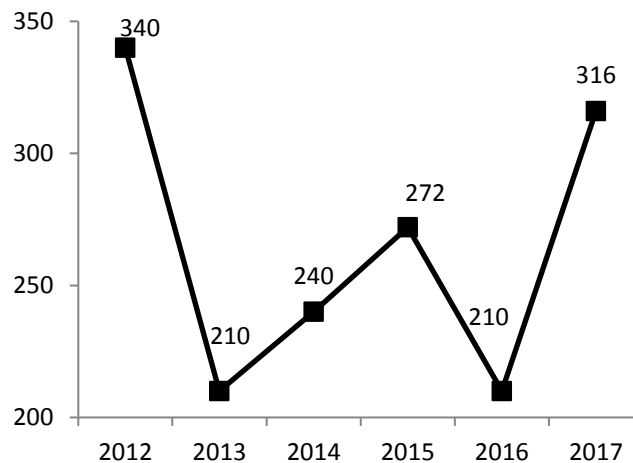
CV served 30% fewer victims, witnesses, and significant others at juvenile court in 2017 than in 2016



CV held 17 Victim Offender Dialogues in 2017 compared to 12 in 2016, serving 30% more offenders and 80% more victims



PAAR served 50% more victims at juvenile court in 2017 than in 2016



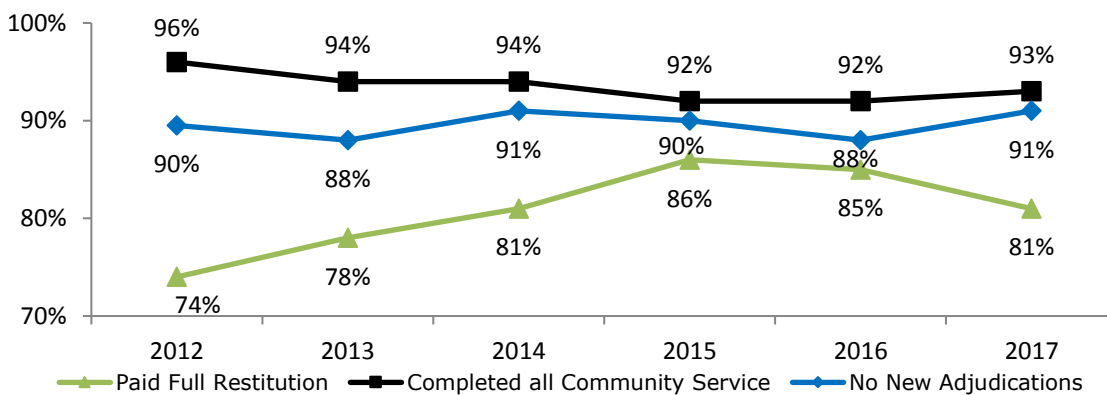
Case Closing Information

Case Closing Information 2017					
Supervision Status at Case Closing	Number of Cases Closed	Average Length of Supervision			
All	1,229	12 months			
Adjudicated Delinquent (Disposition of Probation or Placement)	411	26 months			
Consent Decree*	292	8 months			
Informal Adjustment**	511	4 months			
Juvenile Turned 21 and Still Owed Restitution	3	62 months			
Accountability	Number of Youth Ordered	Amount Ordered	Amount Completed / Paid	Completed / Paid in Full	Completed / Paid 50% or more
Community Service Hours	701	28,039 hours	28,742 hours	93%	95%
Restitution	313	\$225,998	\$124,657	81%	84%
Victim Awareness Curriculum	605		593	98%	99%
Community Protection	Number of Youth	% of Closed Cases	Competency Development		% of Closed Cases
Violation of Probation	119	10%	Attended School, Vocational Program, or GED Training or Employed at time of Case Closing		84%
New Adjudication	114	9%			

***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).

****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 2017, 93% of youth completed all community service, 91% had no new adjudications, and 81% 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.

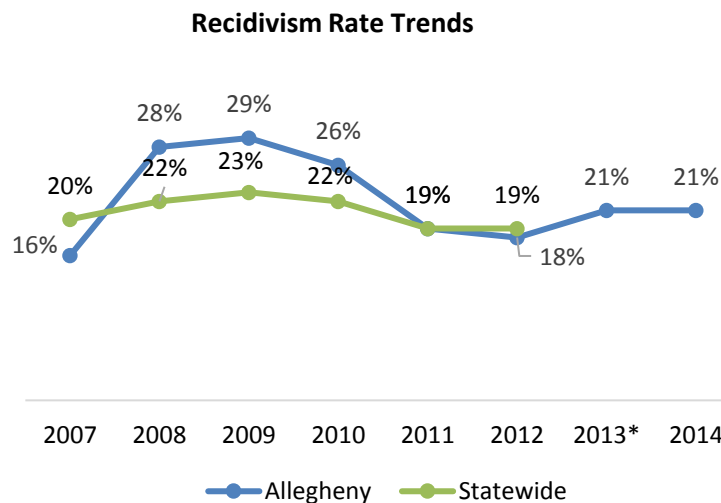
The chart below indicates that, since 1998, over 30,000 cases were closed with more than \$3.8 million dollars in restitution collected and more than one million hours of community service completed.

Year	Closed Cases	Avg Months Case Opened	Restitution		Community Service		Recidivism While Under Supervision
			Paid	Paid in Full	Hours Completed	Fully Completed	
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%
2017	1,229	12	\$124,657	81%	28,742	93%	9%
Total	31,640		\$3,831,856		1,189,980		

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 (JCJC) 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 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. Data from 2010 and after allow us to track recidivism rates as evidence-based practices are implemented.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014
Allegheny	16%	28%	29%	26%	19%	18%	21%	21%
Statewide	20%	22%	23%	22%	19%	19%	Forthcoming	Forthcoming

*The methodology used to calculate the recidivism rate was changed starting with the 2013 data. Specifically, the criteria for valid dispositions to identify eligible cases was revised.

Expunged cases are 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.

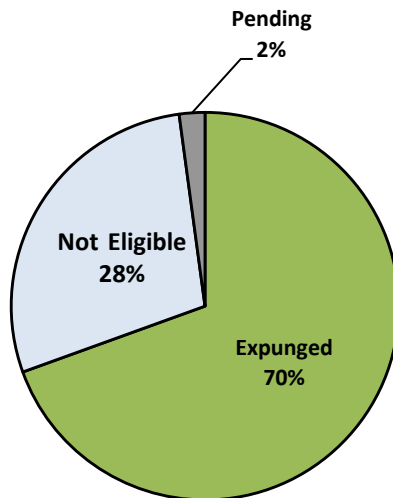
Expungements

Consistent with the Juvenile Act and the Balanced and Restorative Justice goals, since 2010 the Allegheny County 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.

Since 2010, 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 10,573 cases researched through 2017, 7,346 met the criteria and were expunged by an order of Court, 3,001 were not eligible, and 226 are currently pending.

Expungements through 2017



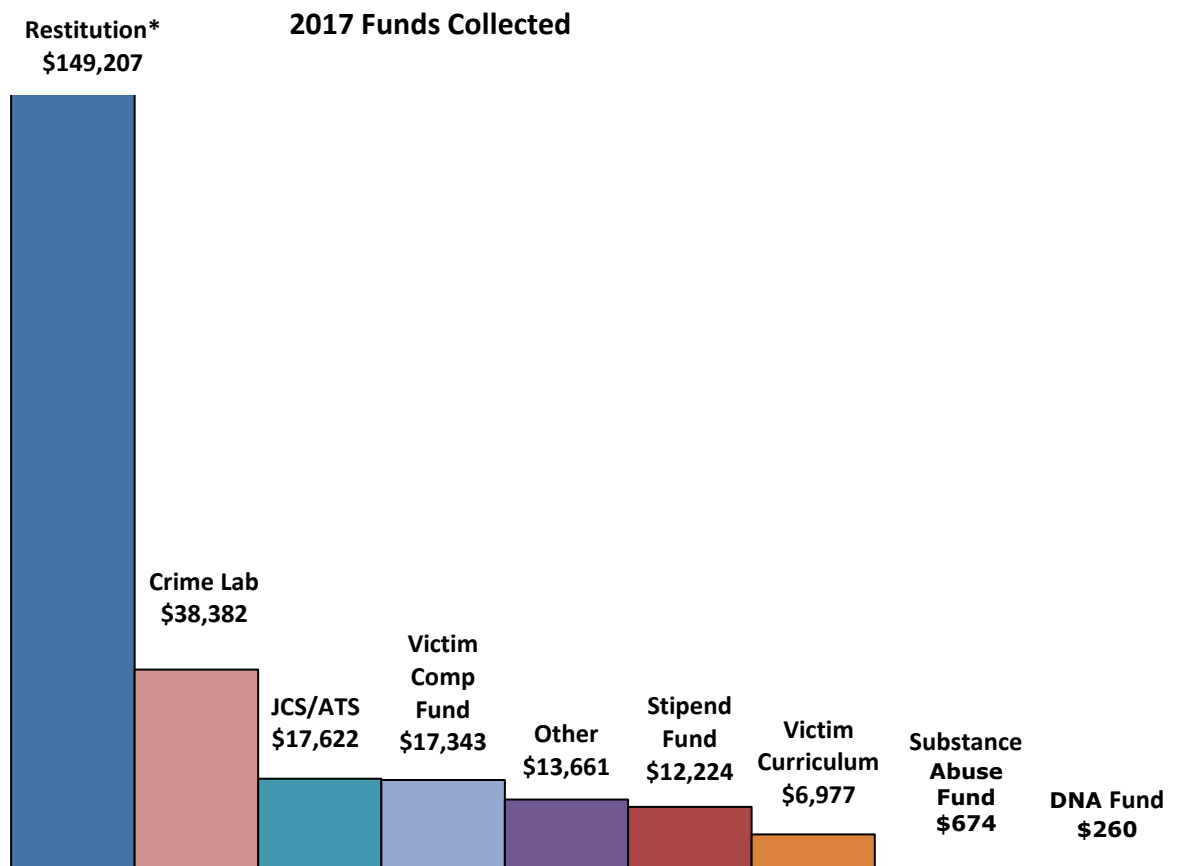
Financial Information

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, \$17,244,822 was paid in salaries and benefits to juvenile probation staff.

There are four budgets (Placement, Operational, Community Intensive Supervision Program, and Electronic Home Monitoring), totaling \$44,921,296. 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. A total of \$256,350 was collected and dispersed in 2017, a 4% increase from 2016.

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.



*Case closing restitution reported on pages 42 and 43 reflects all funds collected during the life of the case. This chart only reflect funds actually collected during calendar year 2017.

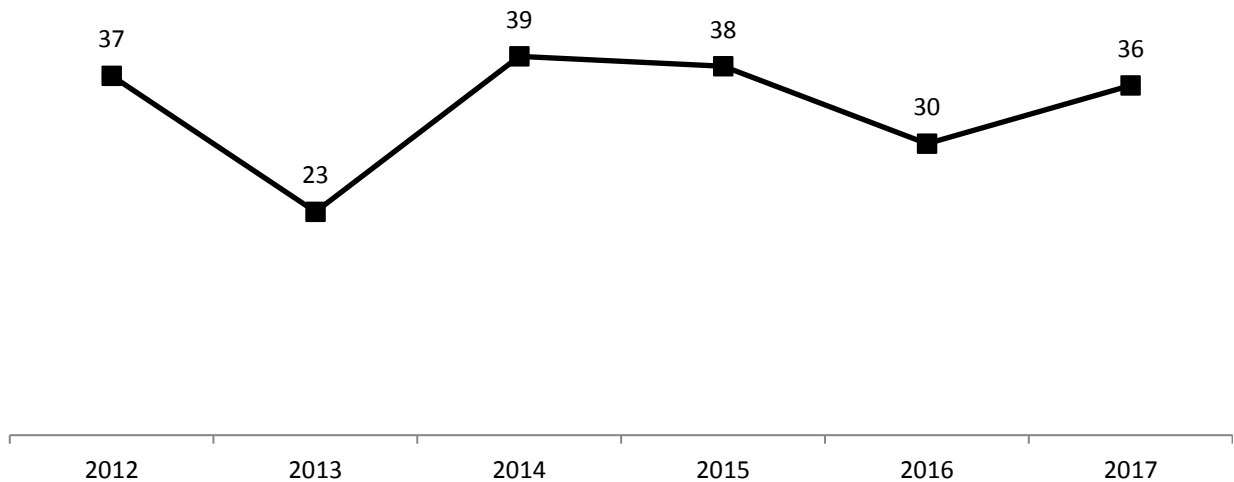
Act 53

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 an Allegheny County resident, 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.

Act 53 cases increased 20% from 2016 to 2017



2017 Highlights

William H. Rehnquist Award for Judicial Excellence



In November 2017, Judge Kim Berkeley Clark received the William H. Rehnquist Award for Judicial Excellence. This award, presented annually by the National Center for State Courts, is one of the nation's highest judicial honors. This prestigious award honors a state court judge who demonstrates the outstanding qualities of judicial excellence, including integrity, fairness, open-mindedness, knowledge of the law, professional ethics, creativity, sound judgment, intellectual courage, and decisiveness and who are taking bold steps to address a variety of issues impacting their communities. Judge Clark currently serves as the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Rotunda Artwork



Approximately fifty juveniles active with Allegheny County Juvenile Court and receiving services at Auberle participated in a series of workshops that culminated in the painting of several murals now displayed in the Family Law Center. A "Family Hope" theme guided the youth through the initial brainstorming sessions as they discussed the positive images they wanted to create. The colors and design of each mural convey a calming and hopeful message to the youth and families served by the Court. Artist Kyle Holbrook oversaw the project, assisted by Tyler Kay.

In December 2017, the artwork was hung in the rotunda of the Family Law Center.

2017 Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Nominees / Winners

Award Category	Nominee/Winner Name
Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year	Keonte Campbell
Juvenile Probation Officer of the Year	Stephen Bechtold
Juvenile Court Support Service Award	Jamie Mariana (Statewide Winner)
Court-Operated Program of the Year	Crossover Youth Program (Statewide Winner)
Residential Program of the Year	Glen Mills
Community Based Program of the Year	Goodwill Employment Initiative
Victim Advocate of the Year	Patrice El-Wagaa, Center for Victims
Meritorious Service Award	Dr. Merrian Brooks (Statewide Winner)



Keonte Campbell, Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year Nominee



Jamie Mariana, Juvenile Court Support Service Award Statewide Winner



Stephen Bechtold, Juvenile Probation Officer of the Year Nominee



Crossover Youth Program, Court-Operated Program of the Year Statewide Winner: David Evrard, Assistant Chief; Lisa Rusko, Training Supervisor; Judge Guido DeAngelis; Kate Carrigan, CYF's CYPM Coordinator; and Marsha Landers, Court CYPM Liaison

Special Recognition

Person on the Go	
Michelle Kernan	Probation Officer
Golden Gavel	
Keonte Campbell	CISP Coordinator
Rookies of the Year	
Dominique Fisher	Probation Officer
Gerald "JC" Paris	CISP Staff
Stephanie Montgomery	Support Staff
Administrator Award Recipients	
Matthew Domaracki	Probation Officer
Matthew Filipovic	Probation Officer
Laura Hanlon	Administration Secretary
Robert Koger	Probation Officer
Maria Mandalakas	Administrative Services Supervisor
Alicia Marsh	Placement Management Supervisor
David Mink	Probation Officer
Jan Ransom	Home Detention Officer
Emilinda Rolon	Probation Officer
Bill Shultz	Placement Liaison
Janet Snyder	Courier
Marlo Thomas	Placement Management Representative

Retirements

Retiree Name	Title	Years of Service
James Tucker	CISP Coordinator	39
Eugene Bates	Probation Officer	31
Catherine Thomas	Administrative Services Supervisor	28
Charles Organ	Community Monitor	19
Gail Meixner	Data Entry Clerk	15
Margueriete Frye	Truancy Prevention Case Manager	7
Theresa Frailey	Truancy Prevention Case Manager	6

Promotions

Employee Name	New Job Title
Keonte Campbell	CISP Coordinator
Dominique Fisher	Probation Supervisor
Danielle Forkosh	Administration Secretary
Laura Hanlon	Administration Secretary
Damon Jones	Probation Supervisor
Maria Mandalakas	Administrative Services Supervisor
Alicia Marsh	Placement Management Supervisor
Neal McFarland	Probation Supervisor
Mark Sheffo	Probation Supervisor
Robert Struth	Probation Supervisor
Makeida Thompson	Probation Supervisor

PO Swearing In Ceremonies

Jada Webb, Lauren Bey, Taliera Gibson, and Timothy Devine were sworn in as probation officers on March 22, 2017



Jada Webb, Lauren Bey, Training Supervisor Lisa Rusko, Taliera Gibson, and Timothy Devine

Stephen Bechtold took his Veteran PO Oath of Office on October 5, 2017 during Juvenile Justice Week activities



Assistant Chief Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief David Evrard, PO Stephen Bechtold, Christy Bechtold, Judge Kim Berkeley Clark, Chief Russell Carlino, Assistant Chief John Fiscante, and Assistant Chief Shawn Forbes

Charles Bloomer and Gerald “JC” Paris were sworn in on October 5, 2017 during Juvenile Justice Week activities



Assistant Chief Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief David Evrard, PO Charles Bloomer, Judge Kim Berkeley Clark, Chief Russell Carlino, Assistant Chief John Fiscante, and Assistant Chief Shawn Forbes



Assistant Chief Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief David Evrard, Mary Paris, PO Gerald “JC” Paris, Judge Kim Berkeley Clark, Chief Russell Carlino, Assistant Chief John Fiscante, and Assistant Chief Shawn Forbes

Juvenile Justice Week 2017

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 1-7, 2017. An open house was held for area high school students that included workshops on "What Does a Probation Officer Do?," "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. Mike Spagnoletti from the Allegheny County Police was the guest speaker.

AIDS Walk

Allegheny County Juvenile Court, once again, walked at this year's McKeesport AIDS Walk. They had about 70 walkers.

Music Festival

Juvenile Probation continues to participate in the Allegheny County Music Festival at Hartwood Acres, held annually over Labor Day weekend. For 18 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 over \$28,000 in donations, with the suggested donation amount at \$20/car. Rusted Root was the headliner again.

CISP Activities

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation's Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) is a court-operated, community-based day/evening treatment program designed for male juveniles who need more structure and supervision than traditional probation. Part of CISP's goal is to help youth successfully integrate into their communities through academic and vocational advancement and youth competency development. To that end, in 2017, 25 youth successfully completed Summer School, a collaborative effort with the Allegheny Intermediate Unit. This was a 6-week intensive credit recovery program based on each student's individual needs. Also last year, some CISP youth participated in the Community Kitchen culinary program in Hazelwood. It is a 4-week program where youth learn about kitchen etiquette, proper knife technique, knife skills, and the steps to prepare a healthy meal while in a restaurant setting. Some CISP staff and youth completed the Energy Innovation Center's 6-week Floor Surface Restoration and Treatment Training. Other highlights from 2017 include biking 10 miles of the Three Rivers Heritage Trail and horseback riding.

Provider Trips

Provider trips for judges give them an opportunity to gain additional information and to speak directly with their youth placed at the particular facility. Judges took two separate overnight provider trips in 2017. In June, they visited Glen Mills School and Outside In. In September, they visited Harborcreek Youth Services, George Junior Republic, and Summit Academy.



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