

# ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION

## 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

**Russell Carlino**

Administrator/Chief Probation Officer

**Hon. Kim Eaton**

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)

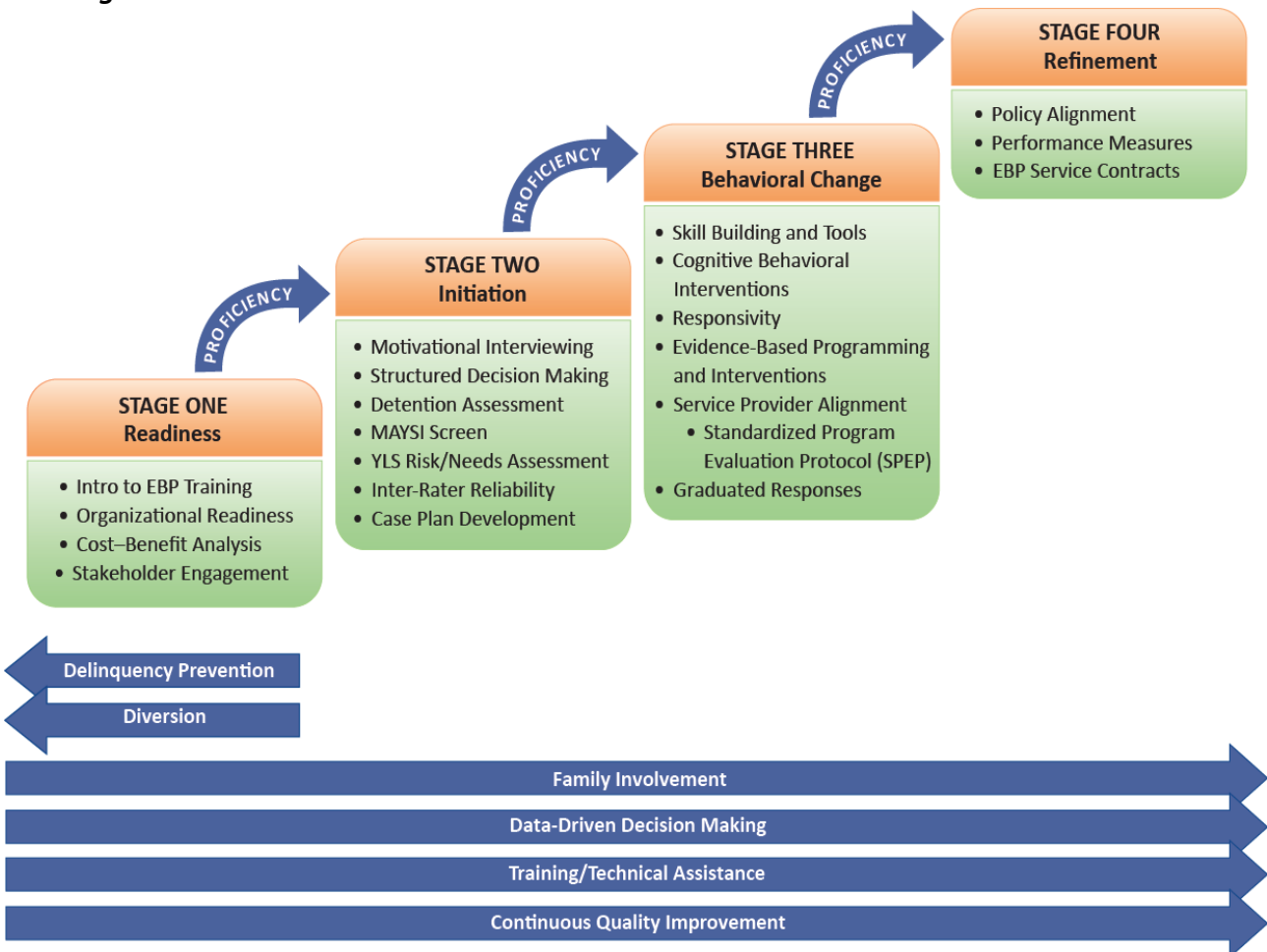
## JJSES Statement of Purpose

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 percent.

### Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

- Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of 17 departments in Pennsylvania engaged in SPEP™ activities, which seek to improve programming for juveniles thereby reducing their risk to reoffend. This 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 the professional alliance, is being implemented throughout the Department in carefully designed cohorts consistent with our MI coaching capacity. All of the Department's probation and Community Intensive Supervision Program staff have 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, over 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.



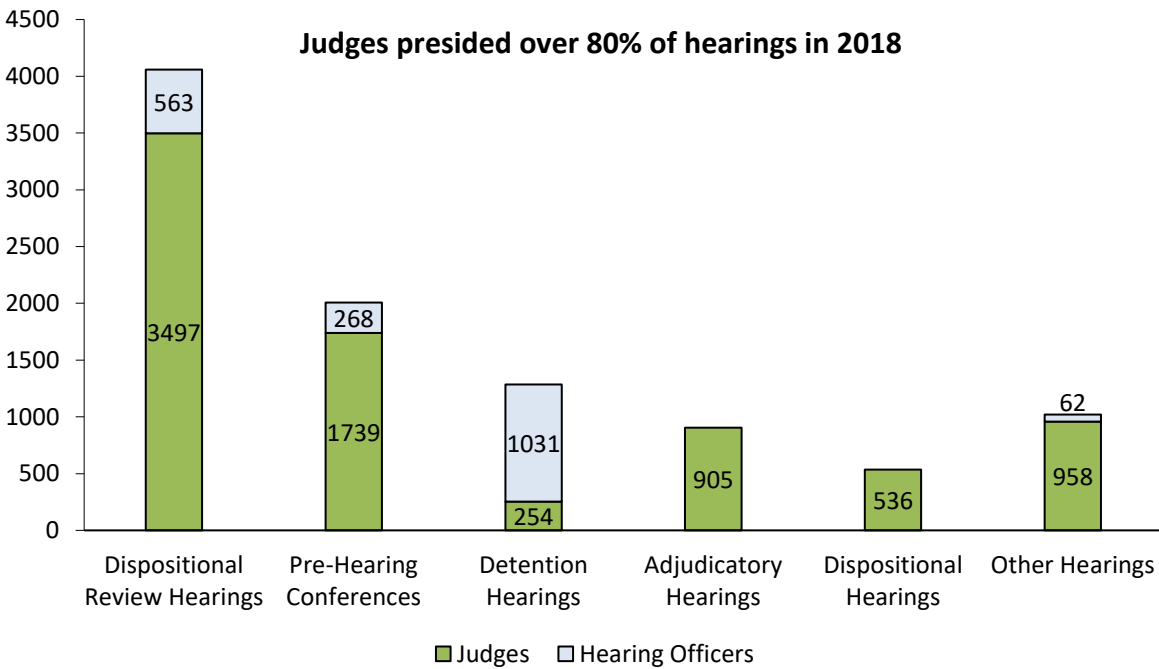
**Russell Carlino**

*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
- Under 18\*

• **Upper Age:** The age beyond which the juvenile court has no original jurisdiction over individual offenders
- Under 21

• **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 12/31/2018

### Administrative Judge

- Judge Kim Eaton (Primarily Adult)

### Primarily Juvenile

- Judge Eleanor Bush
- Judge Kim Clark
- Judge Paul Cozza
- Judge Guido DeAngelis
- Judge Kathryn Hens-Greco
- Judge Michael Marmo
- 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

### Delinquency Hearing Officer

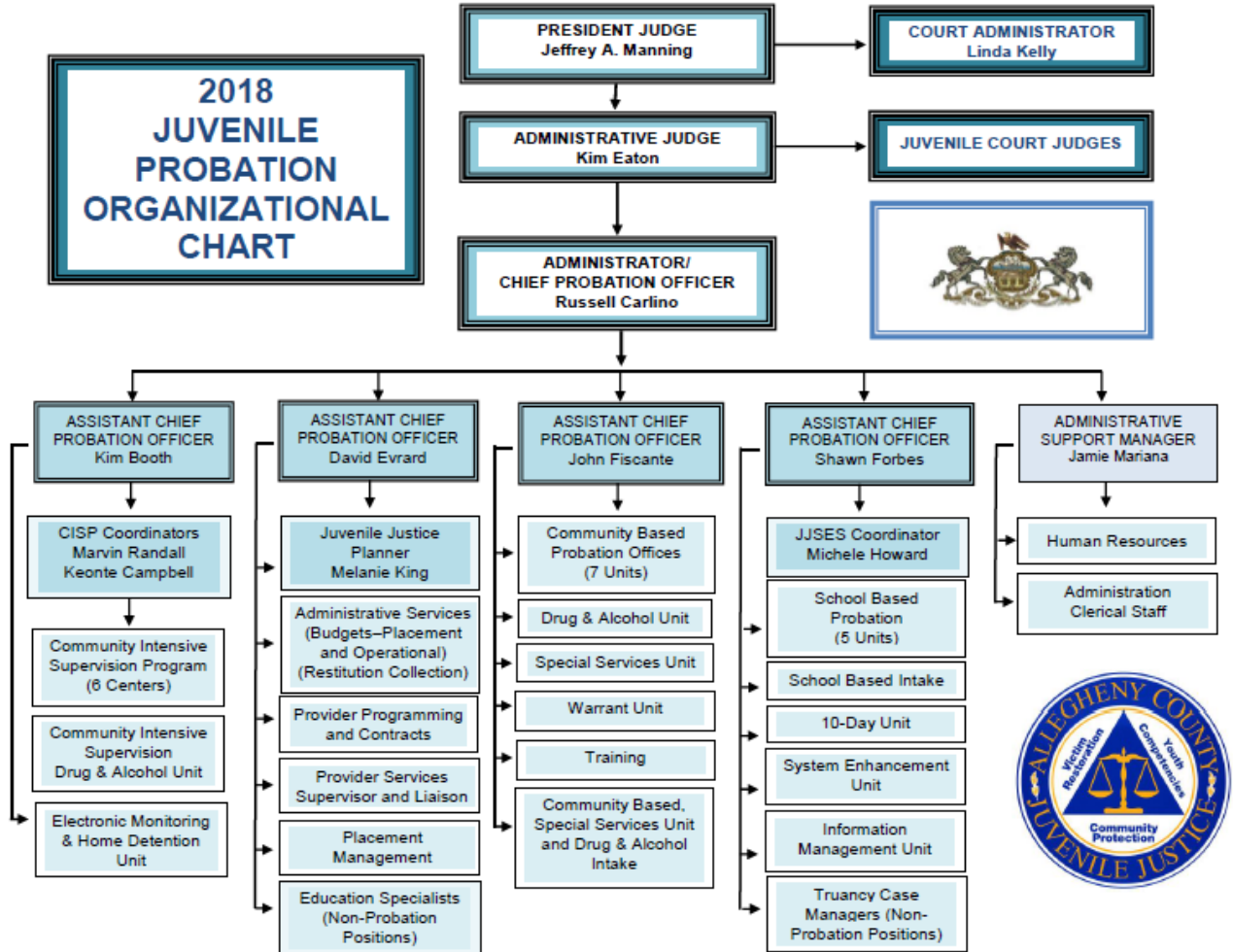
- Emanuel Oakes

### Dependency/Delinquency Hearing Officers

- James Alter
- Mark Cancilla
- Carla Hobson



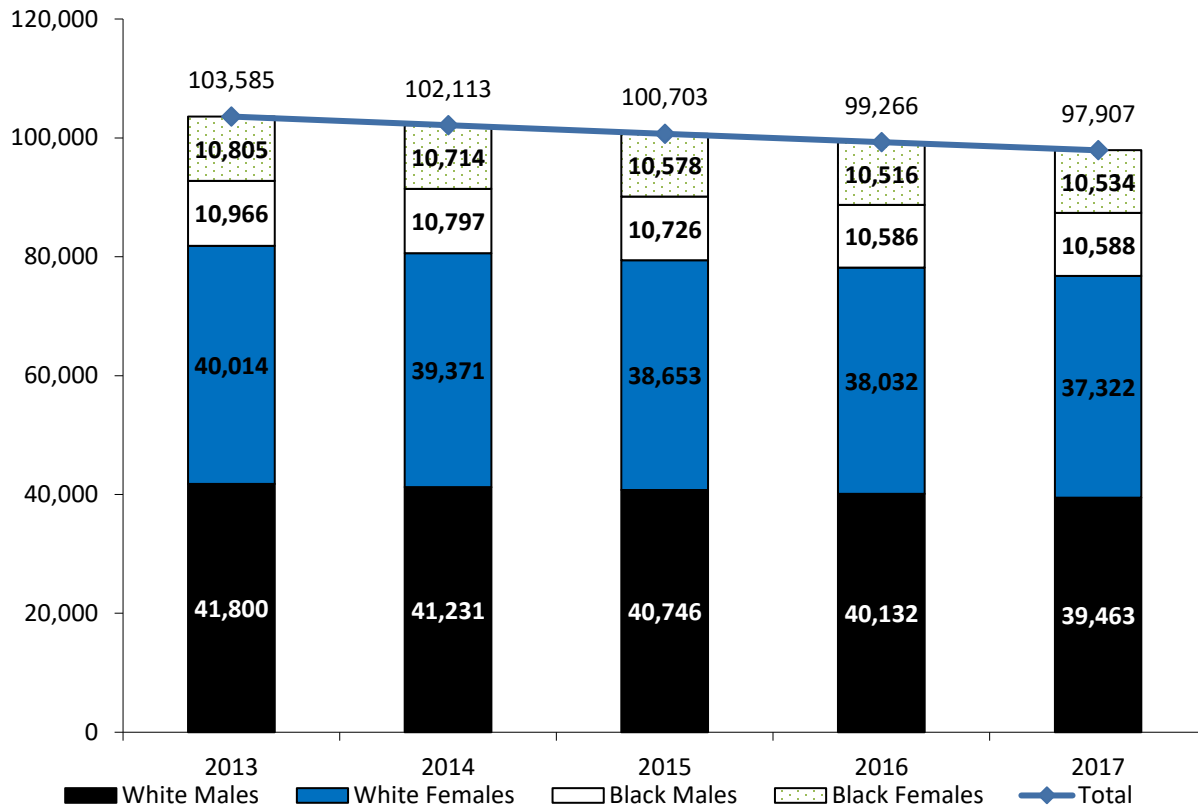
# Organizational Chart



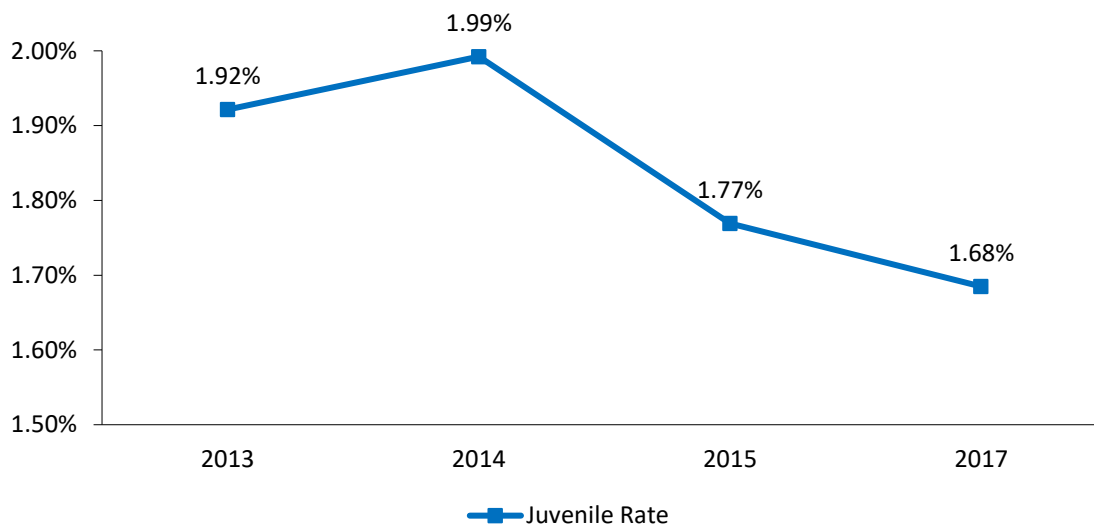
# Statistics

## Allegheny County Juvenile Population (Ages 10 through 17)\*

Allegheny County's juvenile population decreased 1% from 2016 to 2017



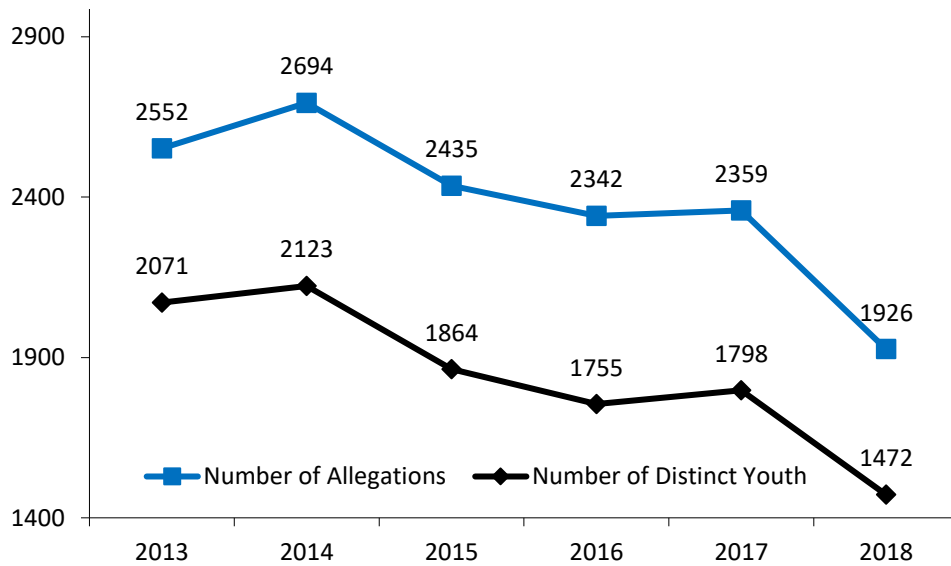
### Rate of Juveniles Offending in Allegheny County: 2013-2017



\*Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2018). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2017." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. 2018 census estimates are not yet available.

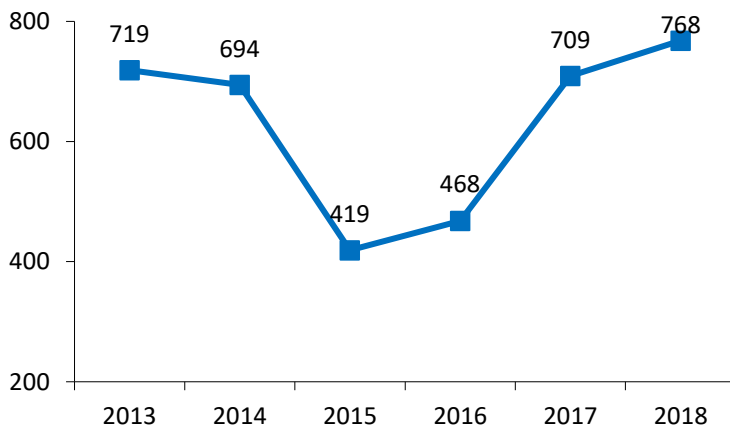
# Allegations

**Number of allegations\* and distinct youth with an allegation received during the year decreased 18% from 2017 to 2018**

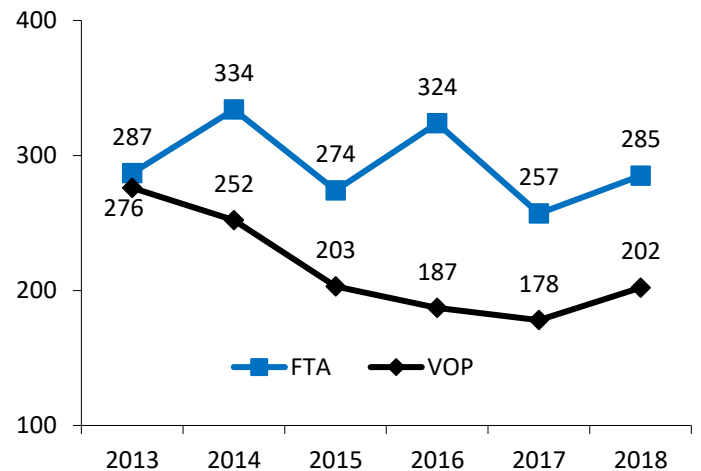


\*Excludes Failure to Adjust, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Comply allegations.

**Failure to Comply allegations\* increased 8% from 2017 to 2018**



**FTAs\* increased 11% and VOPs\*\* increased 13% from 2017 to 2018**

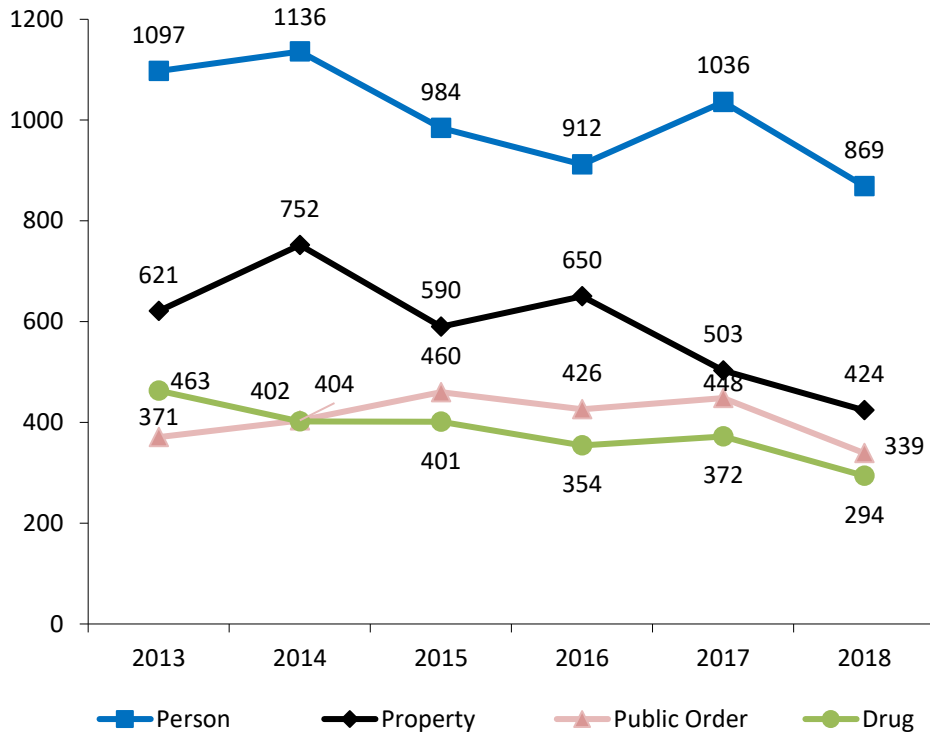


\*Failure to Comply (FTC) with a Lawful Sentence is an ungraded delinquent offense forwarded to Juvenile Probation from the Magisterial District Court due to nonpayment of a fine or continued noncompliance with the District Court. Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act defines FTCs as: "Summary offenses, unless 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).

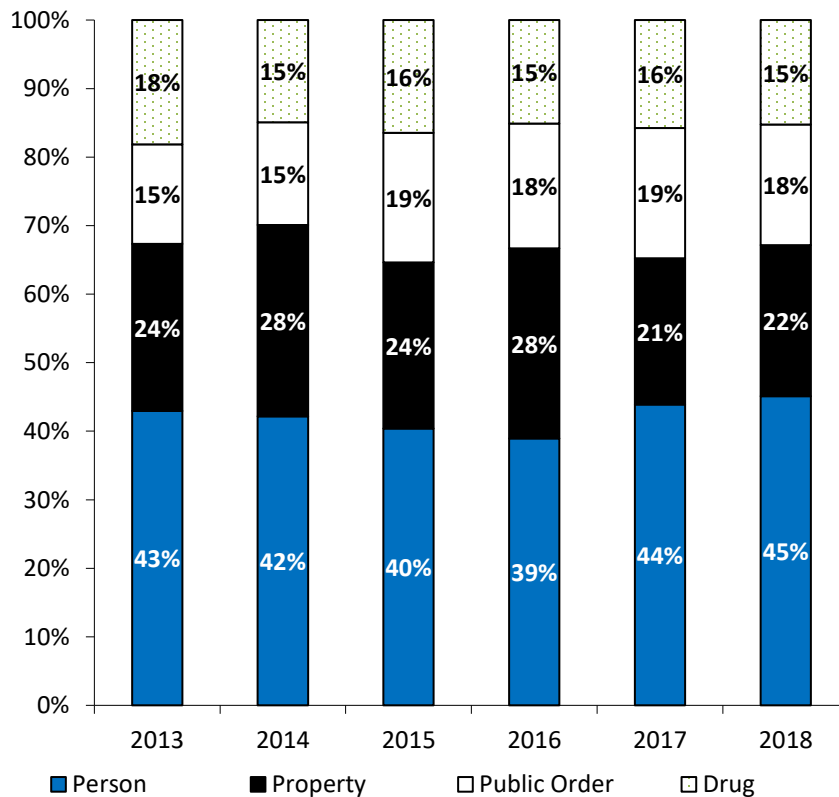
\*Failure to Adjust (FTA) is a finding in court when a youth in a placement facility or day treatment program absconds or otherwise fails to abide by the rules, regulations, and expectations of the facility and is therefore removed.

\*\* Violation of Probation (VOP) is a finding in court that a juvenile under court supervision absconds or otherwise fails 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.)

**Public order offenses decreased 24%, drug offenses decreased 21%, and person and property offenses both decreased 16% from 2017 to 2018**



**Person continues to comprise the largest category of offense types**



Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): Count	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 2017-2018
Aggravated Assault	232	191	164	161	192	152	-21%
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	124	130	108	103	123	106	-14%
Arson	22	28	19	24	14	10	-29%
Auto Theft Related	94	115	105	180	118	114	-3%
Burglary	158	159	108	124	72	43	-40%
Carjacking	5	4	6	8	2	10	400%
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	60	59	51	50	39	47	21%
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	58	69	54	35	29	24	-17%
Disorderly Conduct	41	59	90	43	35	28	-20%
Drug Charges	439	387	382	331	349	280	-20%
DUI	20	15	14	23	22	12	-45%
Escape	13	17	20	14	9	12	33%
Ethnic Intimidation	0	0	1	1	1	3	200%
False Identification to Law Enforcement	15	15	19	10	9	7	-22%
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	75	73	76	78	73	43	-41%
Harassment	8	22	19	20	25	17	-32%
Receiving Stolen Property	77	126	85	90	76	65	-14%
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	9	15	24	12	9	10	11%
Resisting Arrest	15	21	19	31	11	12	9%
Retail Theft	51	49	35	36	38	34	-11%
Robbery and Related	135	128	98	112	101	66	-35%
Sex Offenses	68	82	64	67	91	74	-19%
Simple Assault	391	424	385	349	366	317	-13%
Terroristic Threats	92	94	86	67	90	88	-2%
Theft and Related (Conspiracy/Attempt)	99	146	138	108	113	83	-27%
Transferred from Other County	1	0	5	67	77	51	-34%
Weapons on School Property	82	62	69	58	66	51	-23%
All Other Charges*	168	204	191	140	209	167	-20%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>-18%</b>

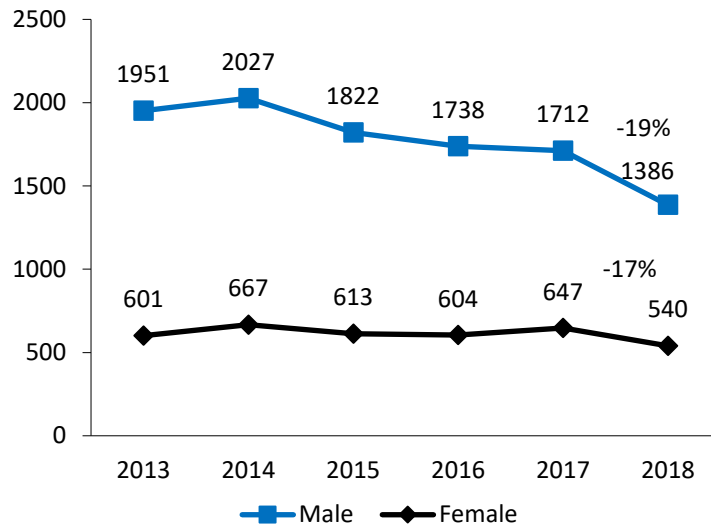
\* Offenses in the "Other" category include conspiracy and riot-related charges.

Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): Demographics	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other	Total	
Aggravated Assault	64	16	2	82	59	7	4	70	152
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	56	9	0	65	38	3	0	41	106
Arson	5	1	0	6	2	2	0	4	10
Auto Theft Related	87	18	3	108	4	2	0	6	114
Burglary	24	14	0	38	1	4	0	5	43
Carjacking	8	0	0	8	1	1	0	2	10
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	21	16	0	37	10	0	0	10	47
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	11	4	1	16	7	1	0	8	24
Disorderly Conduct	11	3	0	14	14	0	0	14	28
Drug Charges	110	96	4	210	28	39	3	70	280
DUI	3	6	0	9	0	3	0	3	12
Escape	8	1	0	9	3	0	0	3	12
Ethnic Intimidation	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
False Identification to Law Enforcement	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	33	8	1	42	0	1	0	1	43
Harassment	2	7	0	9	6	2	0	8	17
Receiving Stolen Property	47	13	0	60	5	0	0	5	65
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	3	5	0	8	0	1	1	2	10
Resisting Arrest	8	3	0	11	0	1	0	1	12
Retail Theft	9	1	0	10	18	6	0	24	34
Robbery and Related	50	7	0	57	7	2	0	9	66
Sex Offenses	32	28	3	63	6	5	0	11	74
Simple Assault	108	62	6	176	106	33	2	141	317
Terroristic Threats	32	36	5	73	10	4	1	15	88
Theft and Related (Conspiracy/Attempt)	41	18	0	59	13	11	0	24	83
Transferred from Other County	22	22	1	45	6	0	0	6	51
Weapons on School Property	13	24	0	37	9	5	0	14	51
All Other Charges*	91	31	2	124	28	15	0	43	167
<b>Totals</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>1,926</b>
Failure to Comply	319	147	9	475	216	70	7	293	768

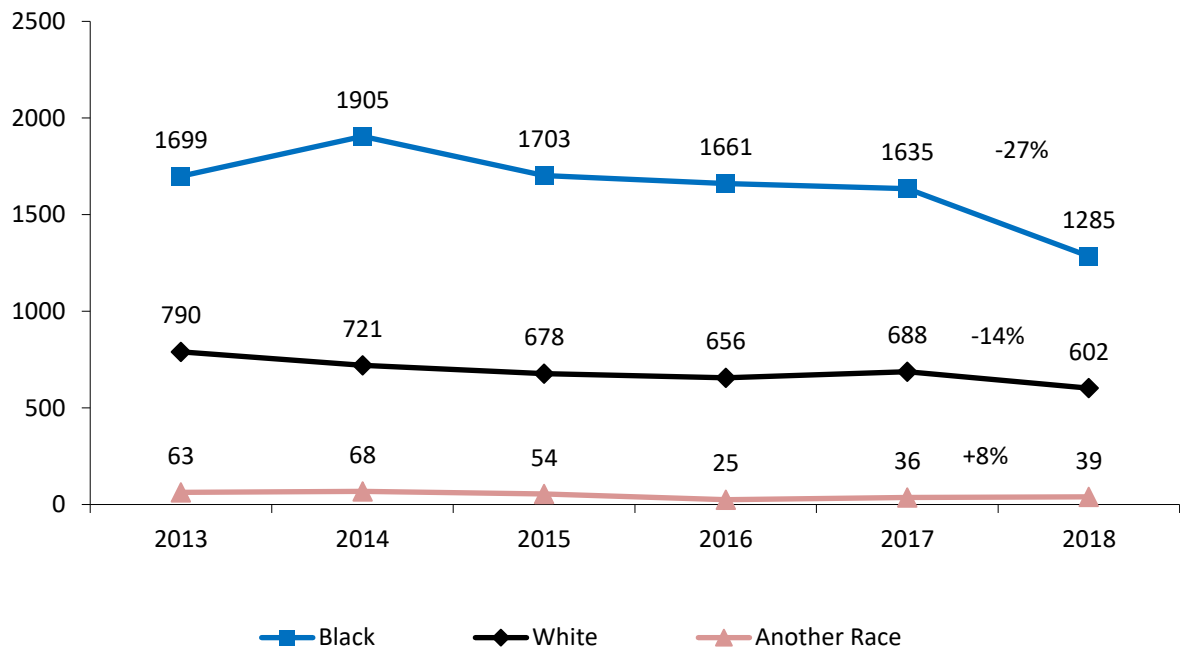
\*Offenses in the "Other" category include conspiracy and riot-related charges.

# Demographics\*

**72% of allegations received in 2018 involved males compared to 76% in 2013**

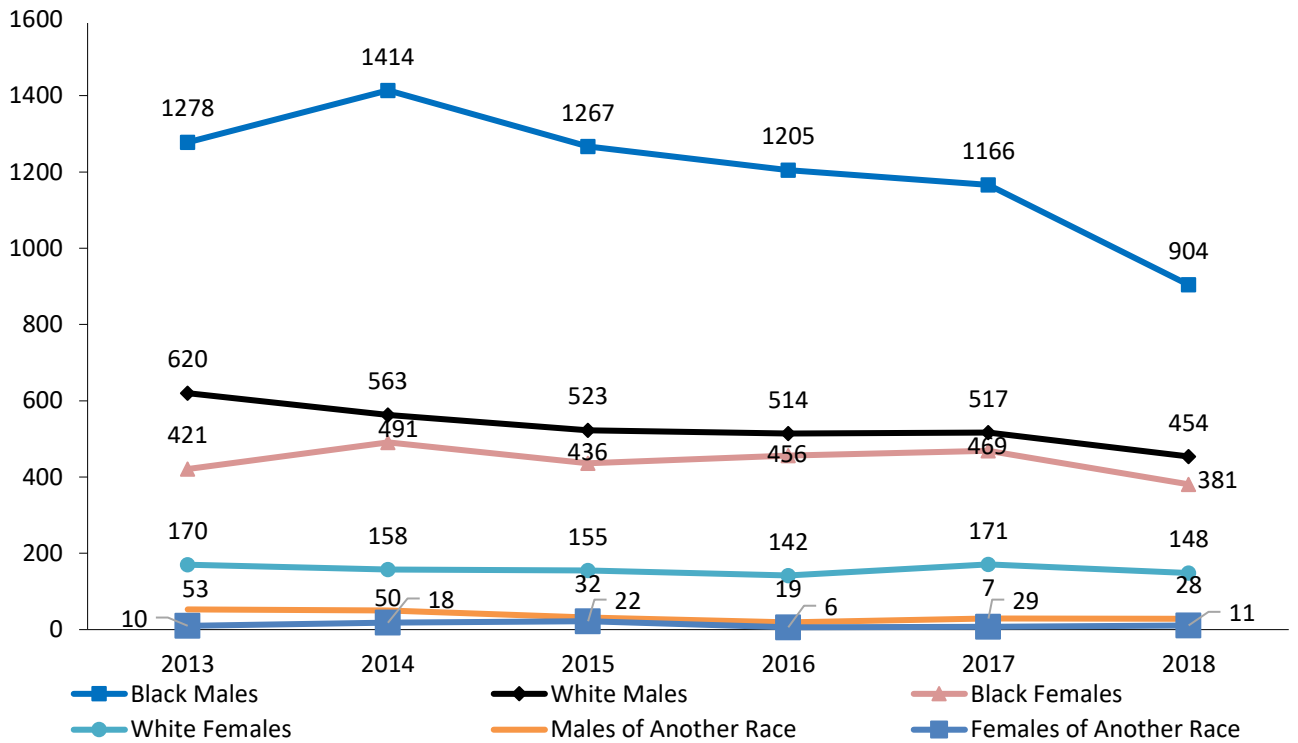


**67% of allegations received in 2018 involved black youth while 31% involved white youth, the same proportion as in 2013**

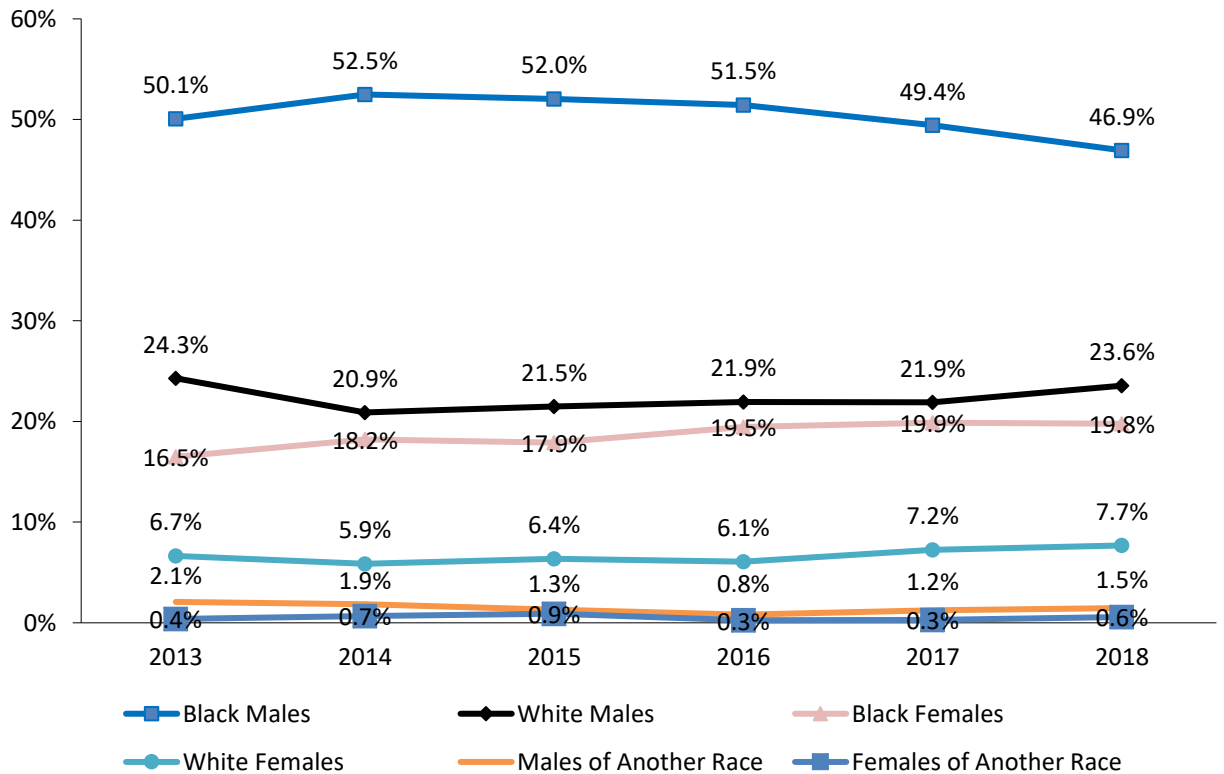


\*Allegations exclude Failure to Comply, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Adjust.

Since last year, allegations involving black males decreased 22%; black females decreased 19%; white females decreased 13%; white males decreased 12%; males of another race decreased 3%; and females of another race increased 57%



The proportion of allegations involving black males decreased two percentage points while white males increased two percentage points





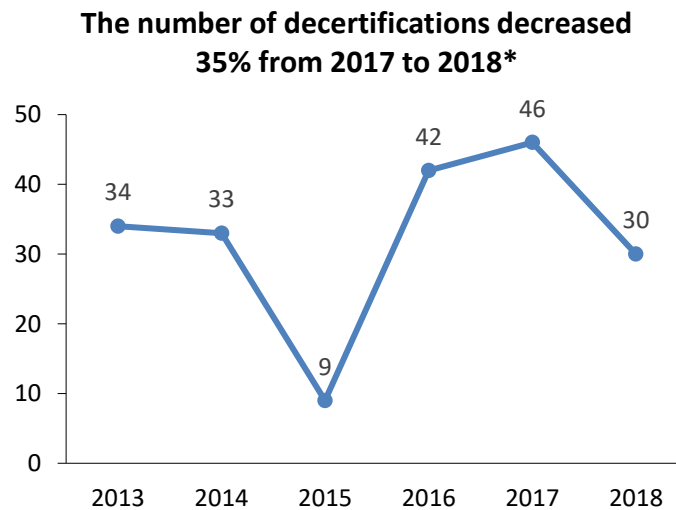
## Automatic Transfer to Criminal Court

The following offenses, sometimes referred to as “Act 33” offenses, are automatically transferred to criminal court for processing:

- Murder
- Crimes committed by juveniles older than 15 with a deadly weapon as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. §2301

## Decertifications

An Act 33 case is an automatic transfer to criminal court when a defendant, who is a juvenile by age, is charged as an adult because the crime alleged meets certain criteria. Beginning in 1996, certain crimes such as aggravated assault or robbery with a deadly weapon committed by a juvenile 15 years of age or older were removed from the jurisdiction of Juvenile Court. Act 33 established that these and certain other cases are directly filed in the Adult Criminal Division. A juvenile charged as an adult can be transferred from Criminal Court to Juvenile Court for prosecution of an offense through a process called decertification.

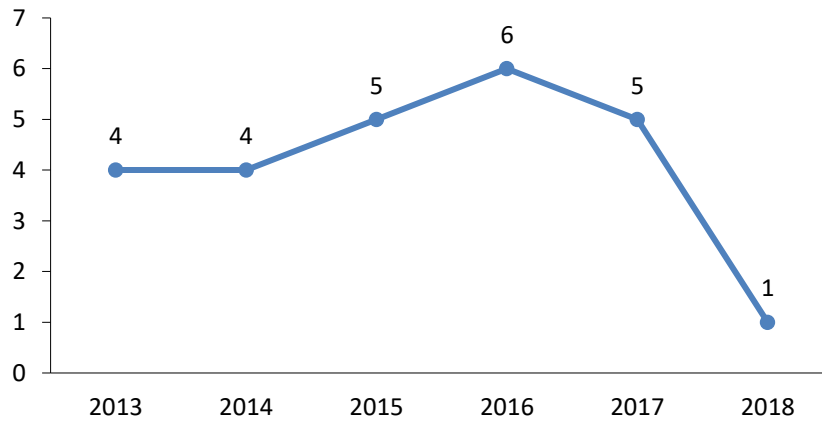


\*The year is based on allegation date

## Certifications

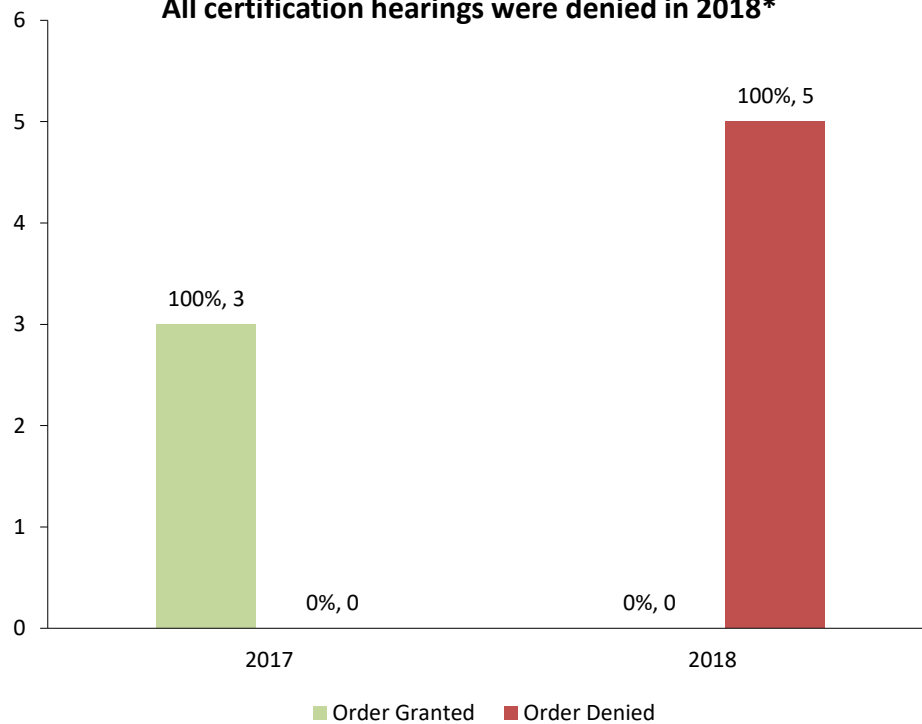
If the Court decides that the District Attorney's Office has provided "prima facie" evidence that the juvenile committed a felony act and that a transfer is in the public's interest, the case will be "certified" or transferred to criminal court for processing.

**The number of certifications decreased 80% from 2017 to 2018\***



\*This chart's year is based on certification hearing date

**All certification hearings were denied in 2018\***



\*This chart's year is based on disposition date

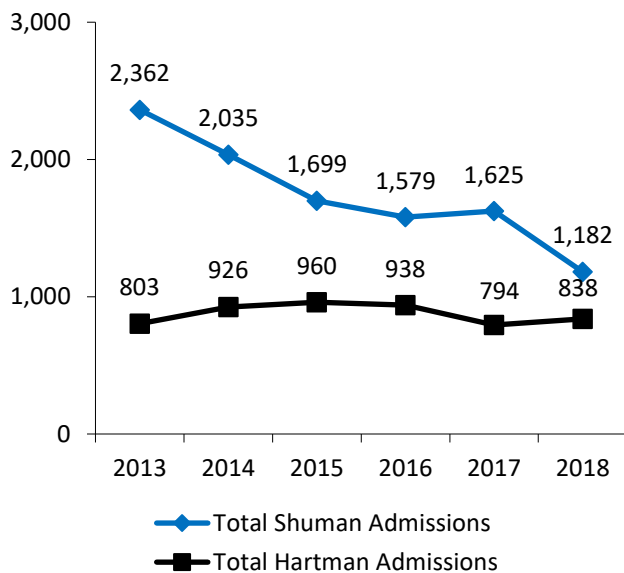
# Secure Detention / Alternatives to Detention

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.

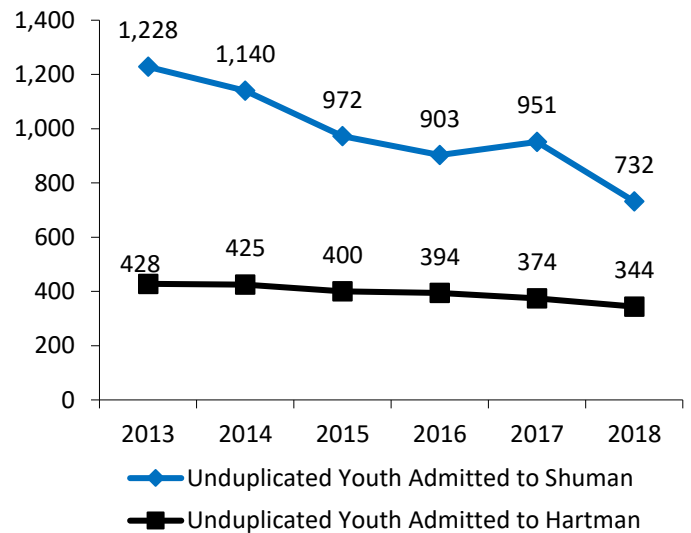
The Hartman Delinquency Shelter, which Auberle operates for the Court, is a 24-bed facility for males that provides an alternative to secure detention at Shuman Center. Juveniles meeting specific criteria may be transferred to Hartman after being admitted to Shuman Center. In addition, probation officers 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 2018, 3 females were admitted for one stay each.\*

**Shuman admissions decreased 27%\* and Hartman admissions increased 6% from 2017 to 2018**

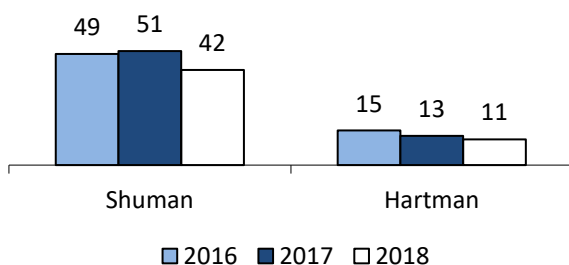


**The number of unduplicated youth admitted to Shuman decreased 23%\* while the number admitted to Hartman decreased 8% from 2017 to 2018**

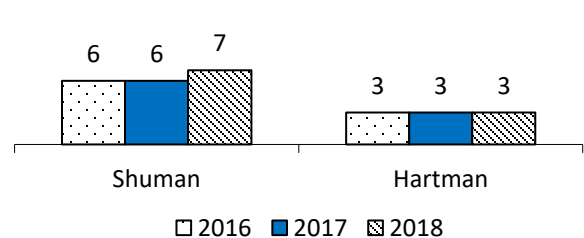


\*Some of this decrease may be due to a policy that ended sanction stays at Shuman. \*Some of this decrease may be due to a policy that ended sanction stays at Shuman.

**Average Daily Census**



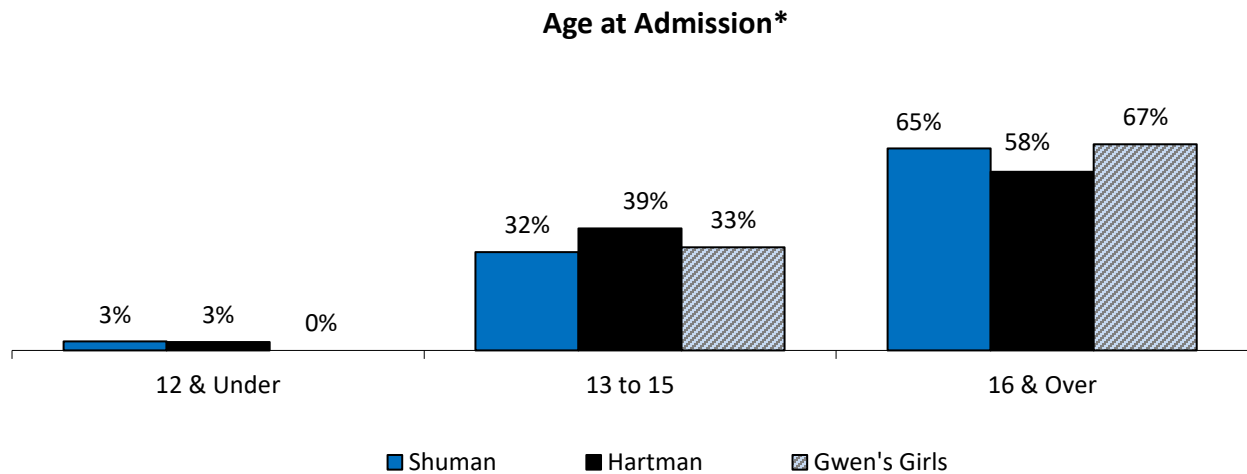
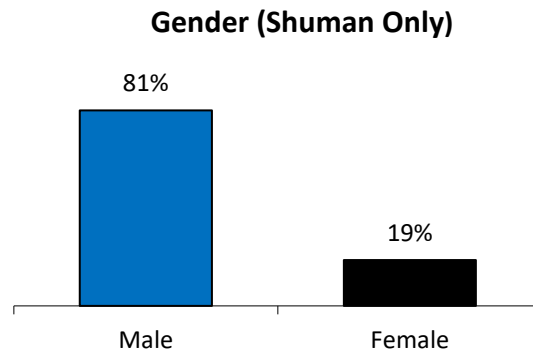
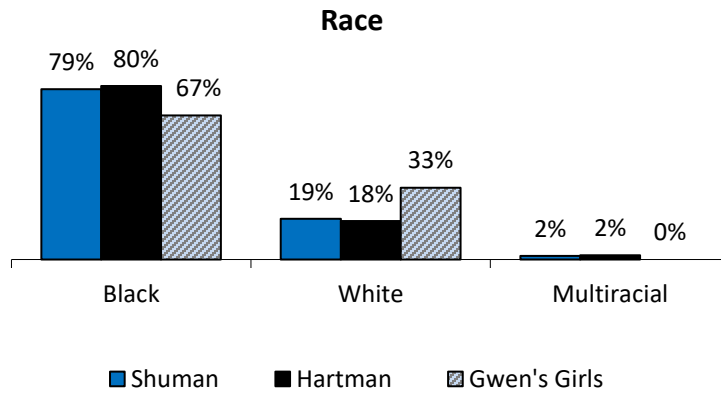
**Median Length of Stay (Days)\***



\*Year is based on release date.

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

## 2018 Demographics (Unduplicated Count of Youth)

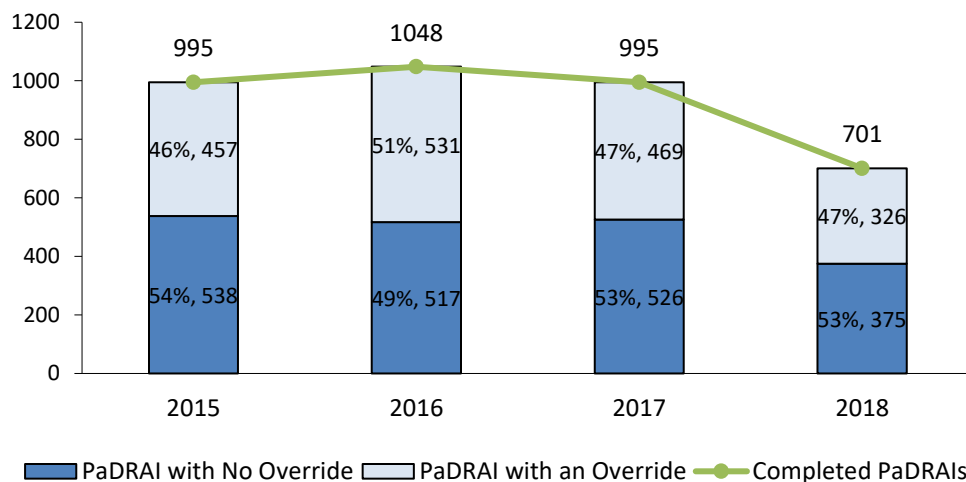


\*The Age at Admission chart does not reflect an unduplicated count of youth because a youth could be different ages at admission.

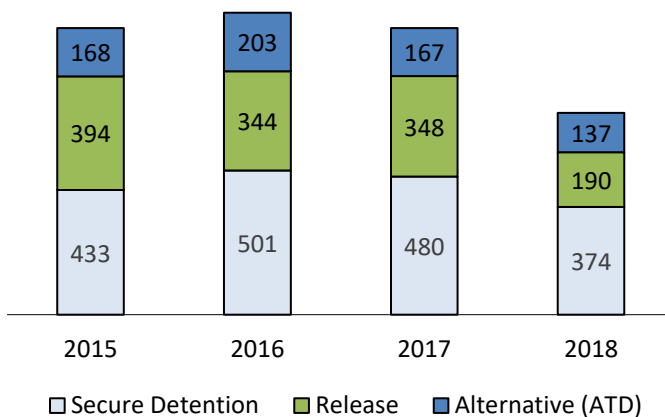
## Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI)

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 PaDRAs decreased 30% from 2017 to 2018**



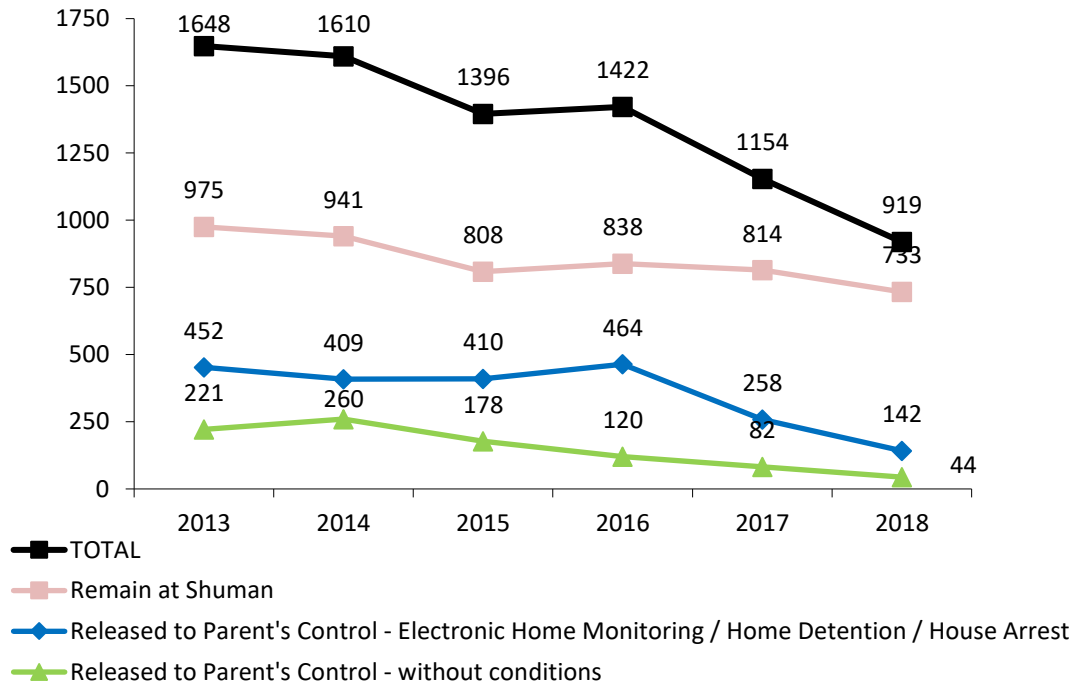
**Most completed PaDRAs result in secure detention**



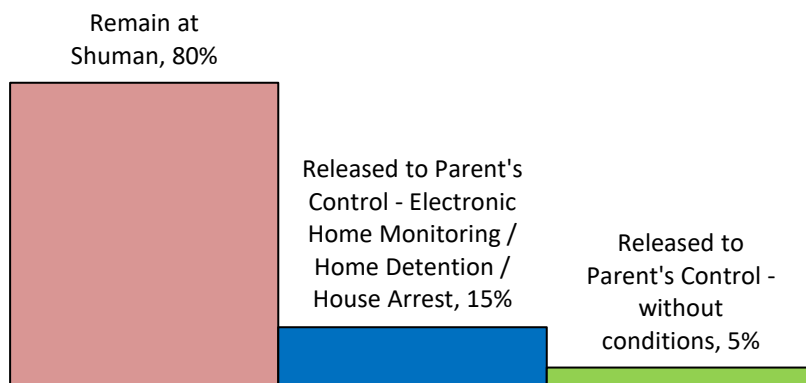
	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>% of Completed PaDRAs with an Override for Detention</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>
% Due to Aggravating Factors	20%	18%	20%	22%
% Due to Mandatory Override	80%	82%	80%	78%

# Detention Hearings\*

The number of detention hearings decreased 20% from 2017 to 2018



Although most detention hearings resulted in continued detention in 2018, probation officers, have authority, in many cases, to release youth prior to the detention hearing.

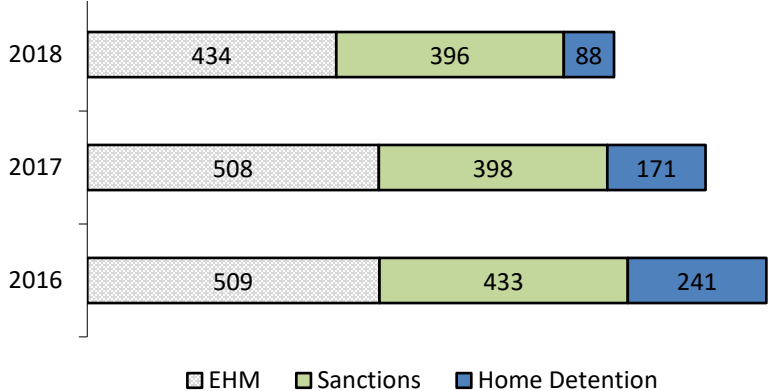


\*The number of detention hearings on this page is lower than the number on page 6. Different sources of data being used creates this discrepancy. The information system that tracks detention hearing outcomes (as captured on this page) does not reflect detention hearings heard by judges or walk-in detention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

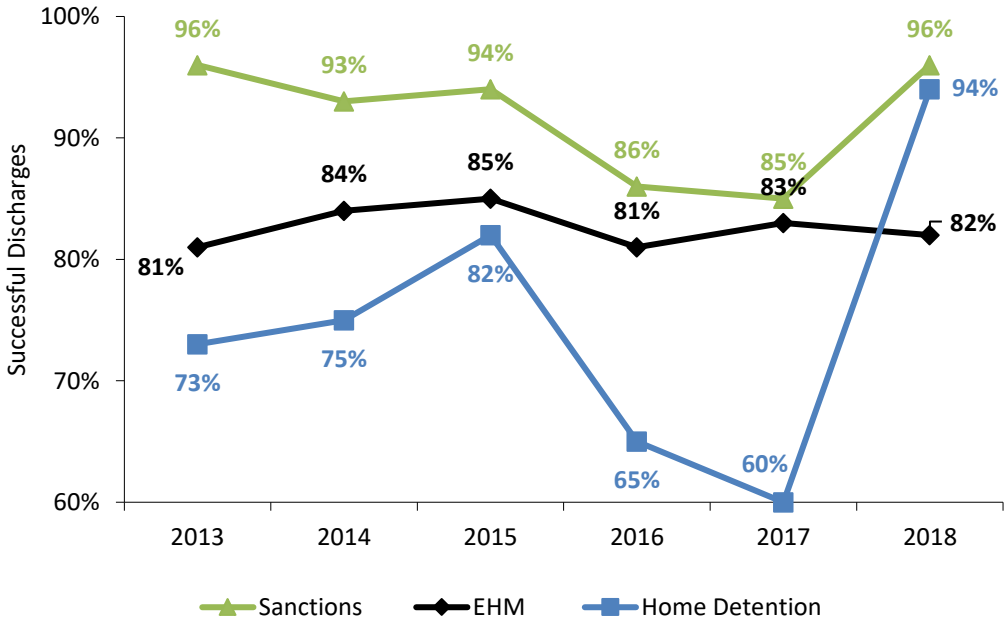
# Electronic Home Monitoring / Home Detention

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 2017 and 2018, EHM/HD referrals decreased 23% and sanctions decreased 1%**



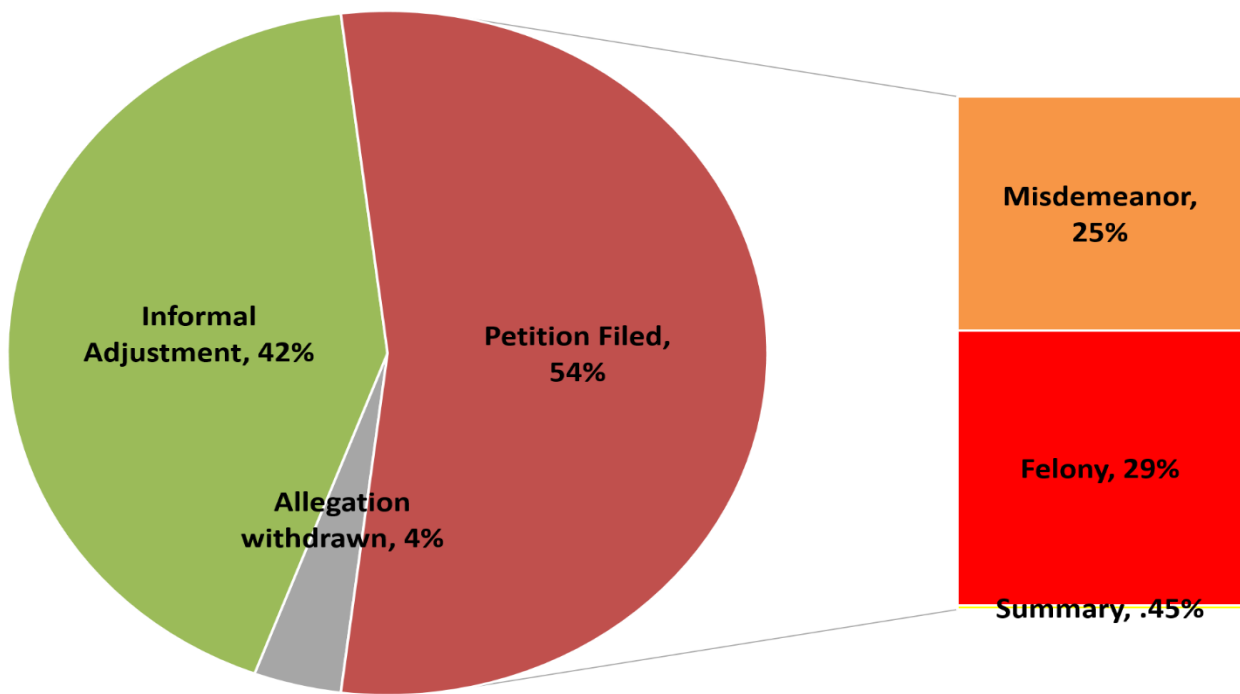
**89% of EHM/HD/Sanctions discharges were successful in 2018**



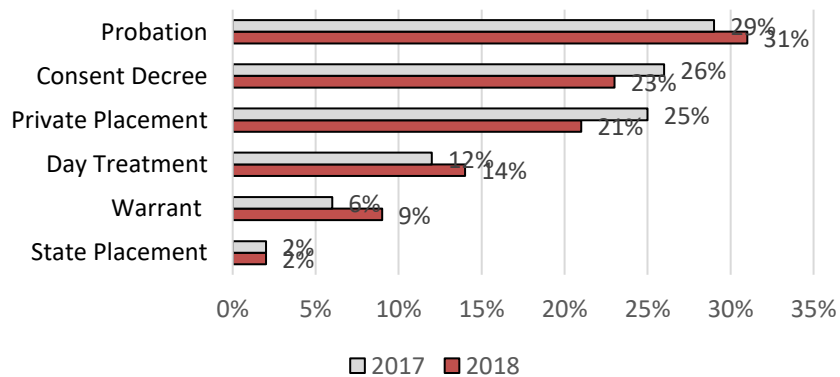
# Dispositions of Allegations

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 2018, 2,442 allegations were resolved as follows:**



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

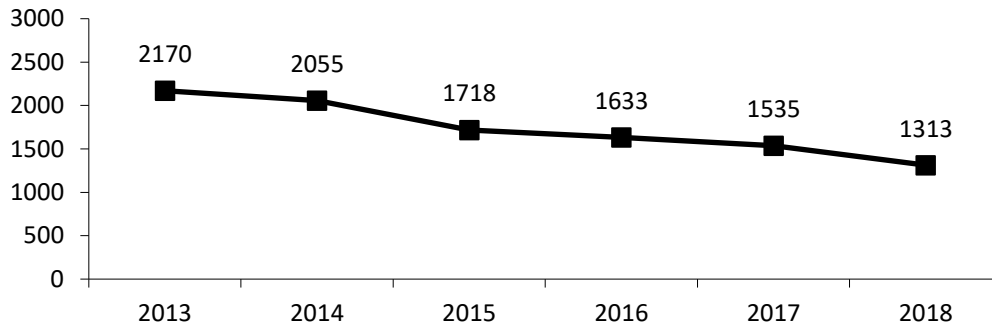


\*The chart reflects point-in-time data collected on September 30<sup>th</sup> of each year.

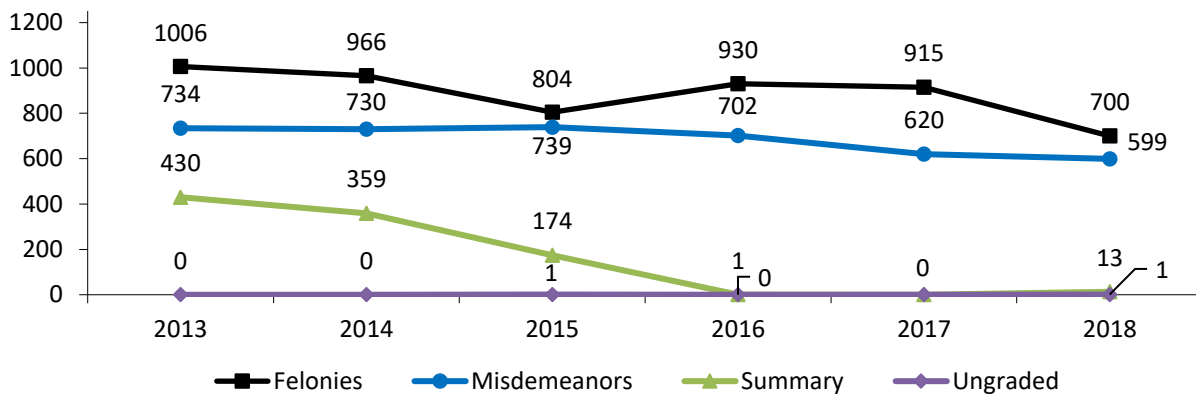


# Delinquency Petitions\*

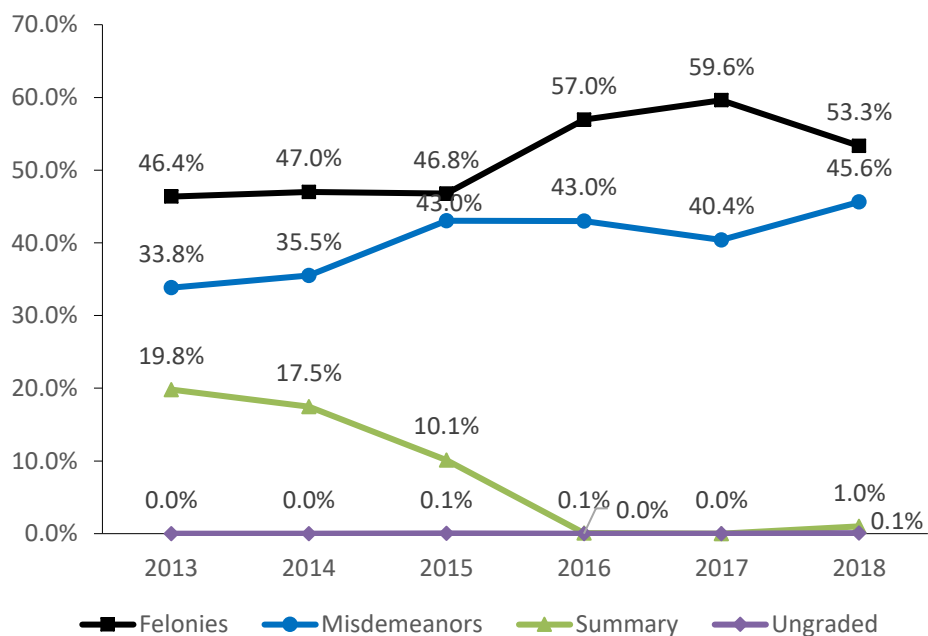
Petitions alleging delinquency filed with the Court decreased 14% from 2017 to 2018



Petitions alleging felonies decreased 23% while misdemeanors decreased 3% from 2017 to 2018



The proportion of petitions alleging felonies decreased 7 percentage points from 2017 to 2018



# Juvenile Probation Overview

<b>Juvenile Probation Staff</b>	<b>259</b>
Assistant Chief Probation Officers and Supervisors	38
Home Detention Officers	6
Drug and Alcohol Counselors	6
Community Monitors	49
Support Staff	50
Probation Officers	110
Community-Based	42
School-Based	30
Specialty (Special Services Unit/ D&A)	9
Ten Day Unit	8
Youth Level of Service	7
Community Intensive Supervision Program	7
Training	4
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.

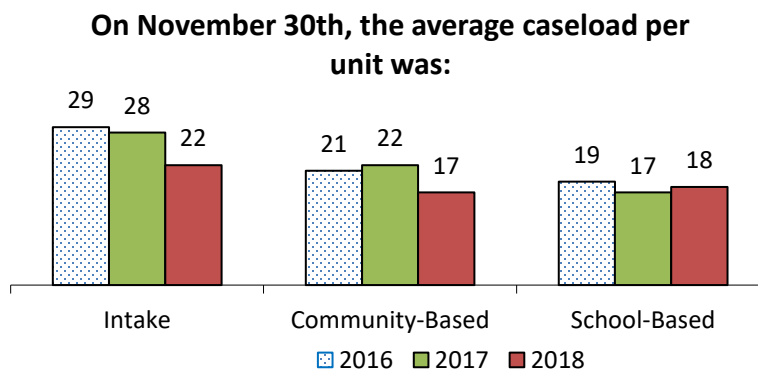
**Ten Day Unit:** This Unit is comprised of 6 officers at the courthouse and 2 officers at Shuman Center. The 2 officers at Shuman Center begin the processing of police reports (allegations) charging serious offenses that result in pre-adjudication detention or some alternative to detention. These cases 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 supervise the largest percentage of juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the Court. Forty-two community-based probation officers in five geographically dispersed supervisory units work with an average of 17 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, 2018

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

<b>Other Allegheny County Schools / Districts</b>	<b>Number of Probation Officers</b>
Academy Charter School	2
Baldwin	1
Carlynton/Chartiers Valley	1
Fox Chapel/Highlands	1
Hampton/Pine Richland	1
McKeesport	2
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.

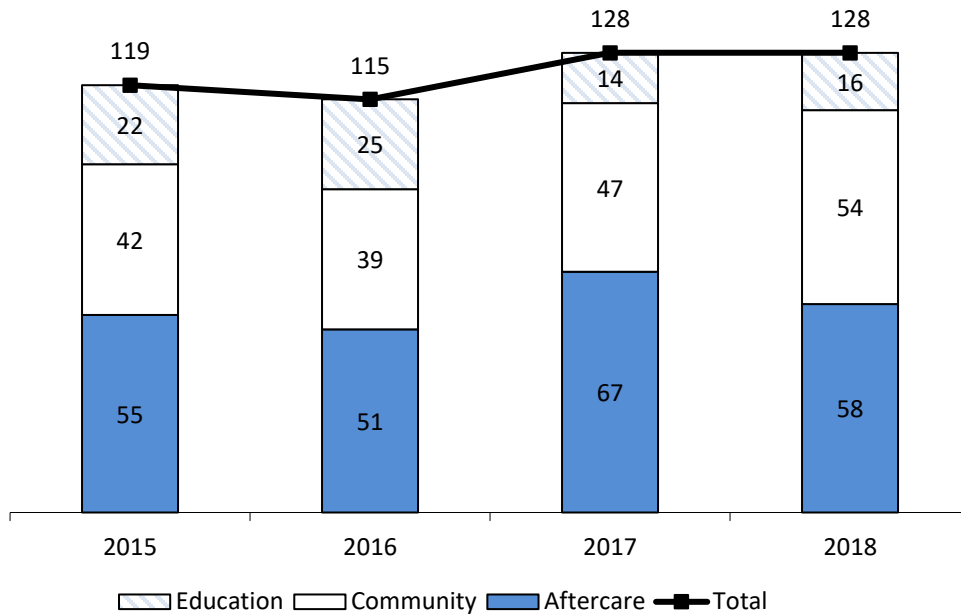
### **Educational Curriculum**

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.

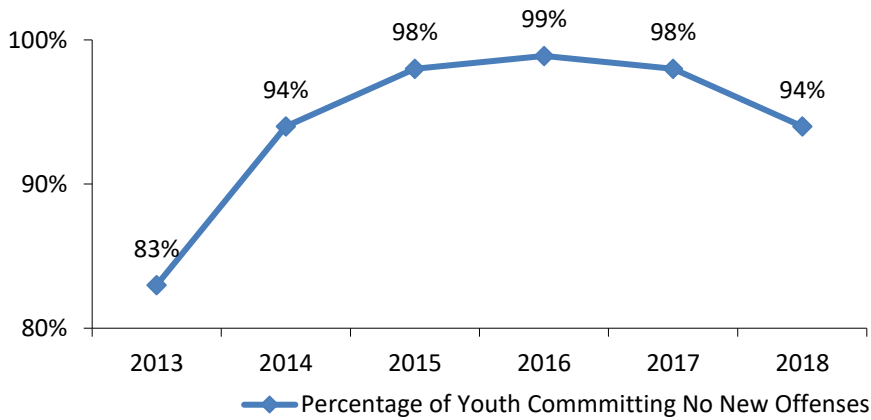
The SSU probation officers present these sessions in an educational format that is separate from treatment time. The classes are held over two days, typically on a Tuesday and Wednesday. Staff meet with the offenders collectively for two hours on each of these days. Offenders must attend both days in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

**The SSU monitored and supervised 128 youth in 2018, the same number as in 2017**



**94% of youth supervised by the SSU in 2018 did not commit a new offense while under supervision. Only one out of the eight youth who re-offended did so by committing a sex offense.**



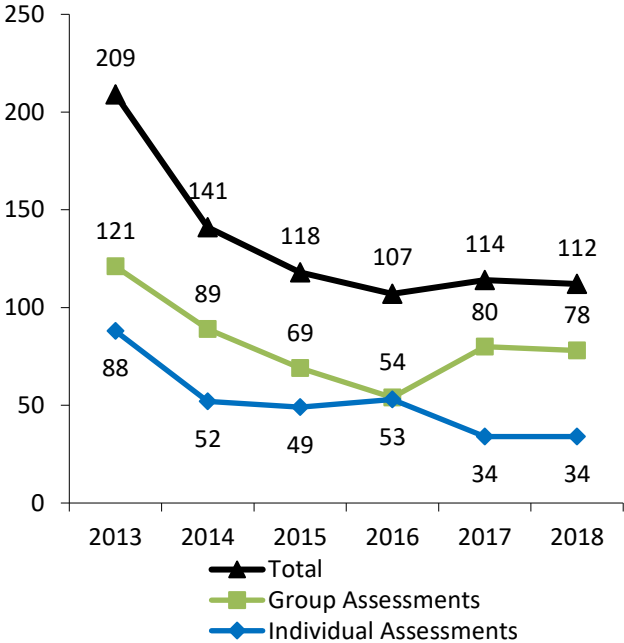
**SAFETY Program**

The SSU expanded 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 fire-setting tendencies. The treatment-specific protocol uses accountability and safety planning to minimize the risk of future fire-setting. The SAFETY program evaluates the needs of each youth and his or her family. Each youth involved in the program receives treatment associated with fire safety and psychological/behavioral skills when appropriate. SAFETY supports the impacted families in finding appropriate ways to cope with a fire’s aftermath. The SAFETY program monitors each youth’s progress and provide feedback to families and probation on a regular basis. The program has served three youth so far.

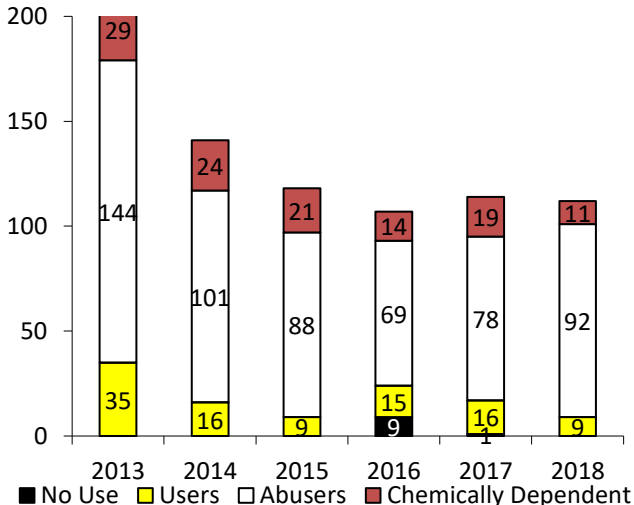
# Drug and Alcohol Unit

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, and educational programming as requested in the community.

**Group assessments decreased 3% and individual assessments stayed the same from 2017 to 2018**



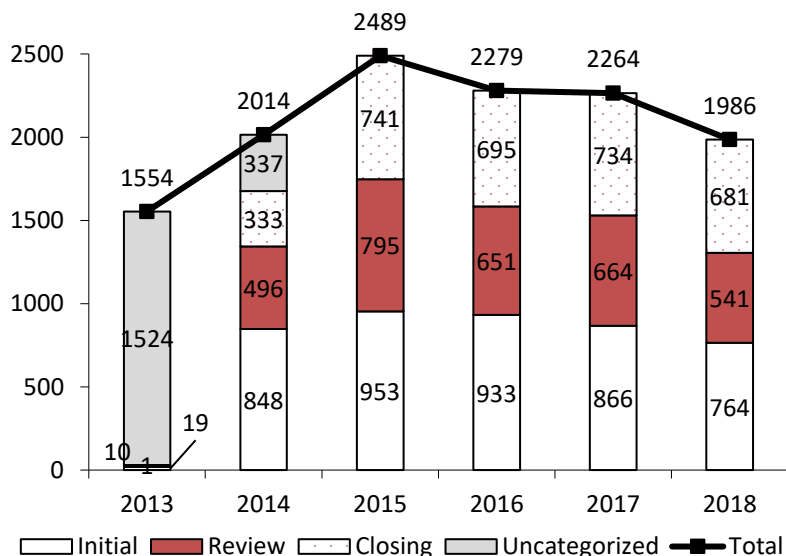
**In 2018, assessments most frequently identified youth as abusers (82%), a 14 percentage point increase since 2017**



# Youth Level of Service

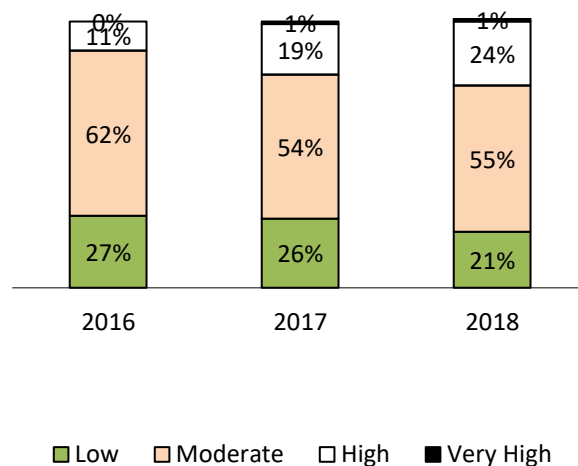
The Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk/Needs Assessment has been adopted statewide as the risk/needs instrument for juvenile justice. Since 2012, Allegheny County probation officers have assessed juveniles using the YLS prior to filing a delinquency petition. A validated instrument, the YLS produces an 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. 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.

## JPO staff completed 12% fewer YLS assessments from 2017 to 2018



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 initial YLS assessments reflect moderate risk level



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 2018, the Department's override rate was 4%.



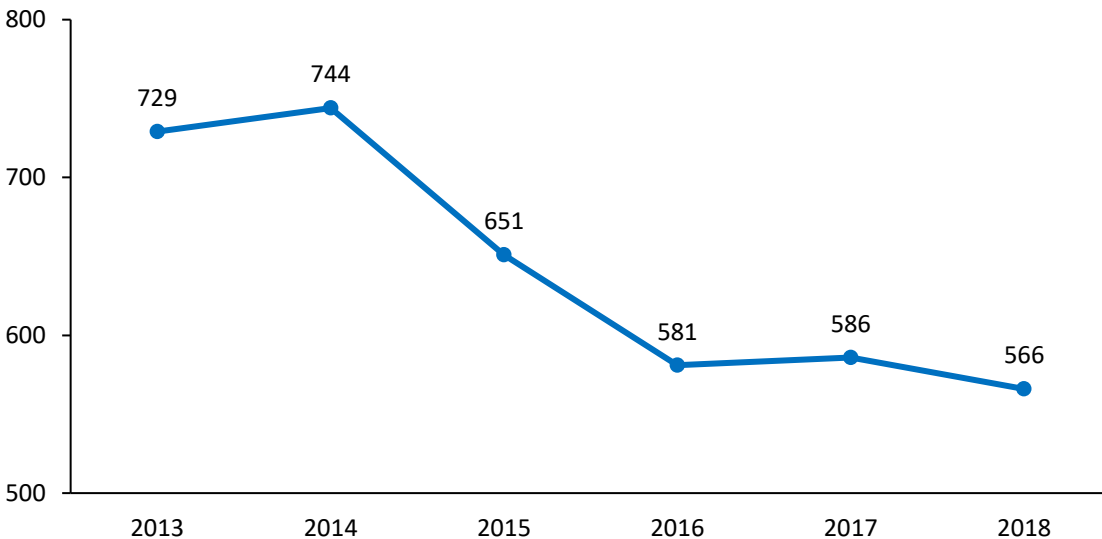
## Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit

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, 2018, 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 2018, the JJSES Unit completed 74% 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, 2017, and 2018**



# Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP)

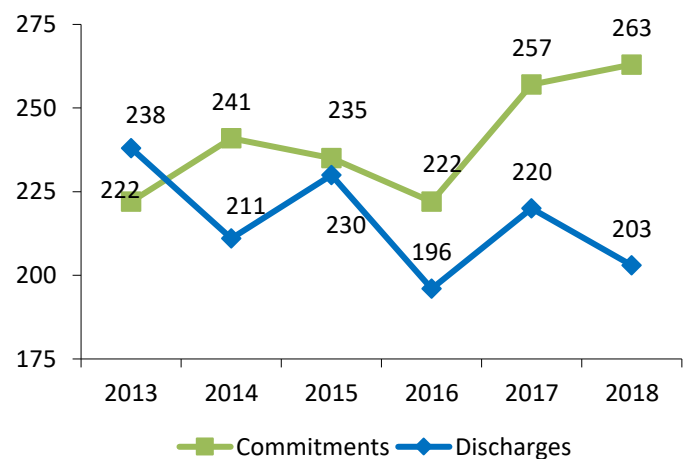
In 1990, the Allegheny County Juvenile Court created the Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) to serve as a court-ordered, community-based alternative to residential placement for male juveniles. The program is designed for juveniles who need more structure and supervision than traditional probation. Juveniles who are being stepped up from probation or stepped down from residential placement are appropriate for the program. The program now includes six integral neighborhood Centers. CISP advances BARJ goals. CISP uses intensive surveillance and close monitoring, including electronic home monitoring, to protect the community. Youth work toward restoring victims and communities through restitution and community service. To help youth develop competencies, they participate in Aggression Replacement Training®. In addition, CISP became a Pennsylvania Academic and Career/Technical Training Alliance (PACTT) community program affiliate in 2013. PACTT focuses on improving the academic, career, and technical training that delinquent youth receive while in residential placement and in their home communities upon return. The Allegheny Intermediate Unit provides tutoring and a 6-week credit recovery program. The Jump Start Program provided by Goodwill Industries and Auberle helps youth prepare for careers and college. CISP partners with the Human Services Administration Organization to enhance service coordination, including medication management and individual/family therapy services.

In 2018, 263 youth were committed to the CISP program and 203 youth discharged:

Center	Commitments*		Discharges*	
	Total	%	Total	%
Garfield	21	8%	15	7%
Hill District	52	20%	50	25%
Mon Yough	36	14%	23	11%
North Side	80	30%	69	34%
Penn Hills	30	11%	26	13%
Wilkesburg	44	17%	20	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>		<b>203</b>	

\*These counts do not represent distinct youth: One youth could be committed or discharged multiple times in one year.

**CISP commitments increased 2% and discharges decreased 8% from 2017 to 2018**

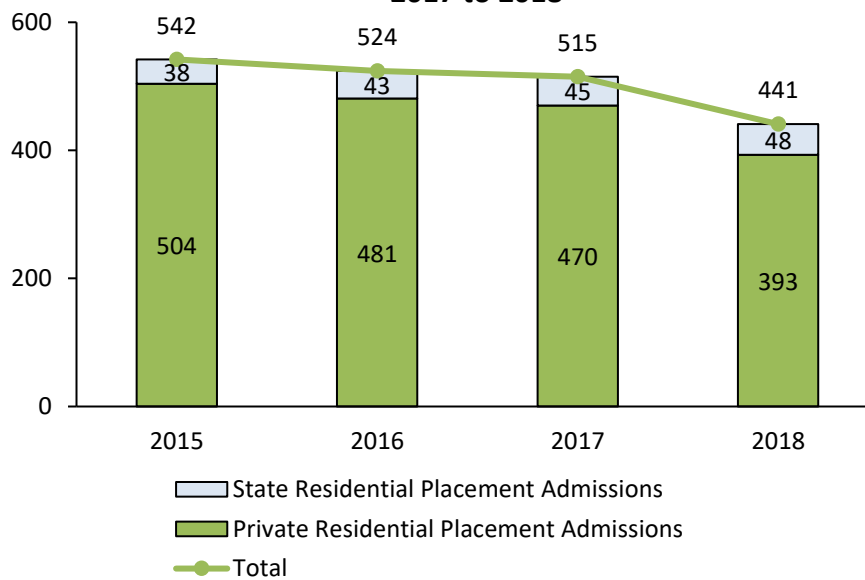


Strong community involvement is the foundation of CISP. Juveniles in each of the six centers routinely perform an array of community service projects, such as removing snow and cutting grass for elderly residents and cleaning neighborhood lots and streets. Members of the community continue to express their appreciation for the efforts of CISP youth. In 2018, youth in all six CISP centers completed approximately 11,983 community service hours. Once again in 2018, CISP youth participated in the annual car wash to raise money for victims of crime. Since 2000, CISP youth have donated almost \$20,000 in car wash proceeds to the Center for Victims.

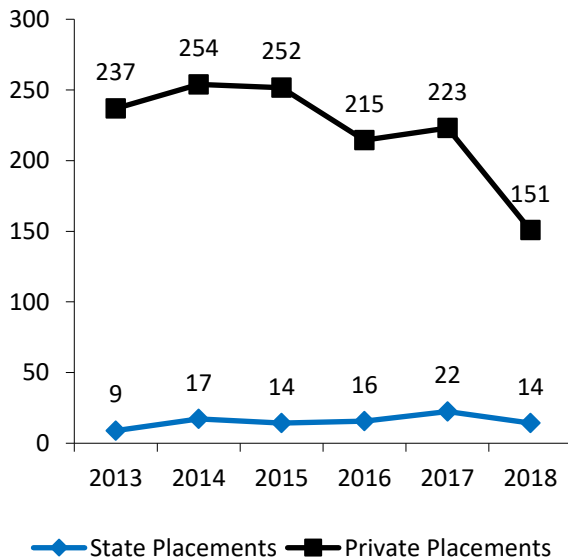
# Placement Services

The vast majority of Allegheny County youth in placement reside in privately operated settings. The Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services (BJJS) operates the state facilities. Youth Development Centers (YDCs) are reserved for juveniles who pose a serious risk to public safety. Youth Forestry Camps (YFCs) are for less serious juvenile offenders. YDCs and YFCs are located throughout the Commonwealth. Allegheny County Juvenile Probation’s Provider Services Unit ensures that providers deliver quality services to juveniles under supervision and that juvenile probation gives providers the information and support needed to best serve those juveniles. The Unit is comprised of one Supervisor, one Probation Officer, and three Educational Specialists.

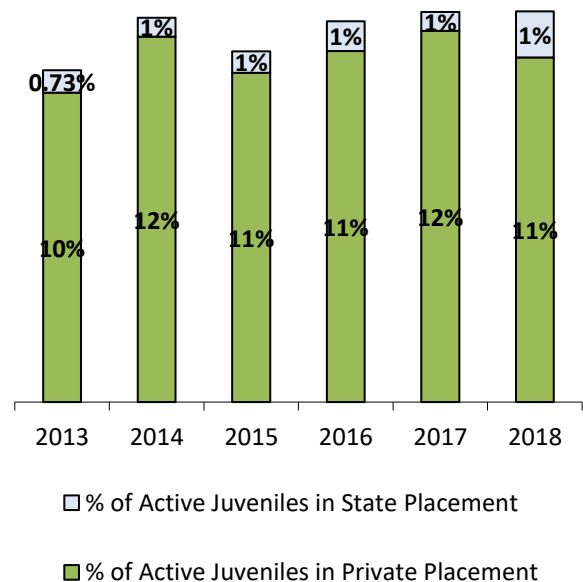
**Private residential placement admissions decreased 16% while state admissions increased 7% from 2017 to 2018**



**Average daily population in private placement decreased 32% and state placement decreased 37% from 2017 to 2018**



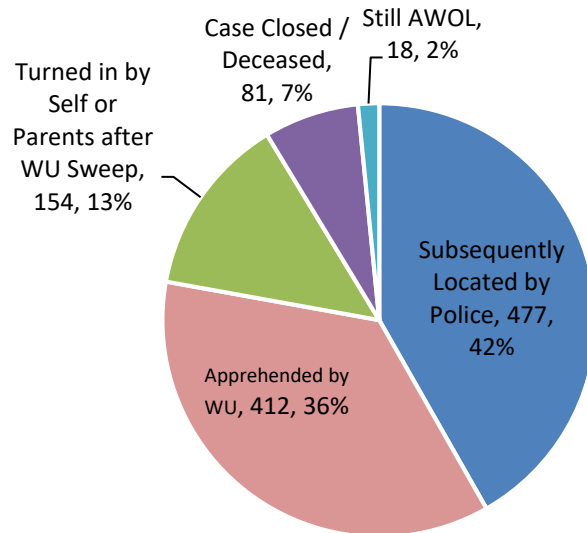
**On December 31, 2018, 11% of juveniles with an active case with juvenile court were in private placement**



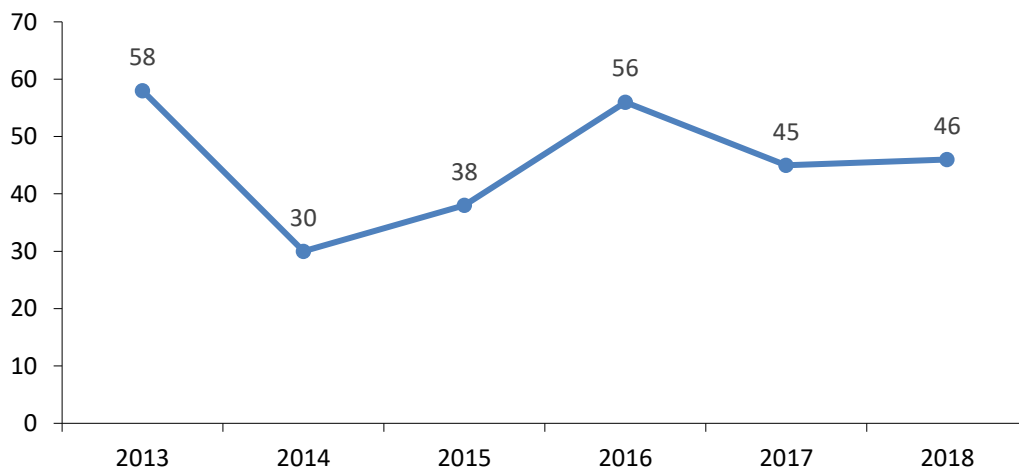
# Warrant Unit

A warrant is a Court Order authorizing arrest and secure detention of the juvenile. The Warrant Unit was created in 2004 to improve community protection. The Warrant Unit is comprised of two full-time probation officers, one Community Safety Supervisor, and 18 probation officers and supervisors who participate in Warrant Unit activities in addition to the full-time responsibilities in other areas within the Department. A Community Safety Supervisor position was created in 2018. The supervisor oversees the Warrant Unit, Electronic Monitoring, the firearms program, and safety committee. Other probation officers, supervisors, and administrators participate in Warrant Unit activities in addition to their full-time responsibilities. The Unit partners 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 supervision conditions.

**The Warrant Unit has sought 1,142 juvenile absconders/violators since its inception in 2004 through 2018. See the outcomes below.**



**The Warrant Unit sought a similar number of youth in 2017 and 2018**



## 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, overseeing, and assisting both education and vocational 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).
- Working with the Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (OVR) to provide assistance in identifying youth qualified to avail of OVR's services prior to release from placement and/or following placement release.

	<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>2017-2018</b>
<b>Number of Youth Educational Specialists Assisted</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>260</b>
Returned to School	74%	76%
Graduated while in Placement	12%	14%
Obtained GED	9%	5%
Attended GED Prep Classes	8%	2%
Accepted or Planned to Attend College	7%	7%
Accepted or Planned to Attend Career Technical Education Program	5%	3%
<b>Number of School Reintegration Meetings Facilitated</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>
Number of Schools	13	15
% Re-enrolled Students Who:		
Completed the School Year	60%	60%
Graduated	5%	5%
Dropped Out	0%	1%

# Truancy Case Managers

The Truancy Case Managers meet with students, monitor attendance, and develop a plan to best address the child's needs in concert with the active Probation Officer. The Truancy Case Managers also have liaison responsibilities 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 cases referred to Juvenile Court.

During the 2017-2018 school year, the Truancy Case Managers screened 541 Failure to Comply cases. The Truancy Case Managers determined the amount of past and present Failure to Comply referrals received, if the certification was drug/alcohol related, violence related, past or present Children Youth and Family Services involvement, and/or present truancy issues. The Truancy Case Managers made 438 direct (face to face) contacts, 455 attempted contacts, 239 phone contacts, and 363 case notes.

The Truancy Case Managers developed the Attendance Incentive Program to monitor the Failure to Comply with a Lawful Sentence Imposed for Conviction of a Summary Offense referrals received by Juvenile Court to help those students improve their attendance and minimize further penetration into the juvenile justice system. In 2018, Juvenile Probation established a process to move truancy issues involving youth on a consent decree or adjudicated delinquent from Magisterial District Judges to the attention of juvenile court for better coordination of services.

The following is a breakdown of all the Failure to Comply Allegations processed during the period from July 1, 2017 to August 31, 2018.

## 2017-2018 School Year Outcomes

Outcome	Definition	Count	Percent
Successful	Maintained good attendance during the 90-120 observation period, graduated from high school, and/or paid (restitution and/or fines and court costs) or partially paid the fines and court costs from the original citation, and/or successfully completed assigned community service hours.	185	41%
Unsuccessful	Did not maintain good school attendance during the observation period.	18	4%
Unable to locate/Unresponsive		71	16%
Received a New Misdemeanor or Felony charge		38	9%
Other	In placement, incorrect name, no identification	10	2%
Cases that Remain Open		127	28%
Total		449	100%

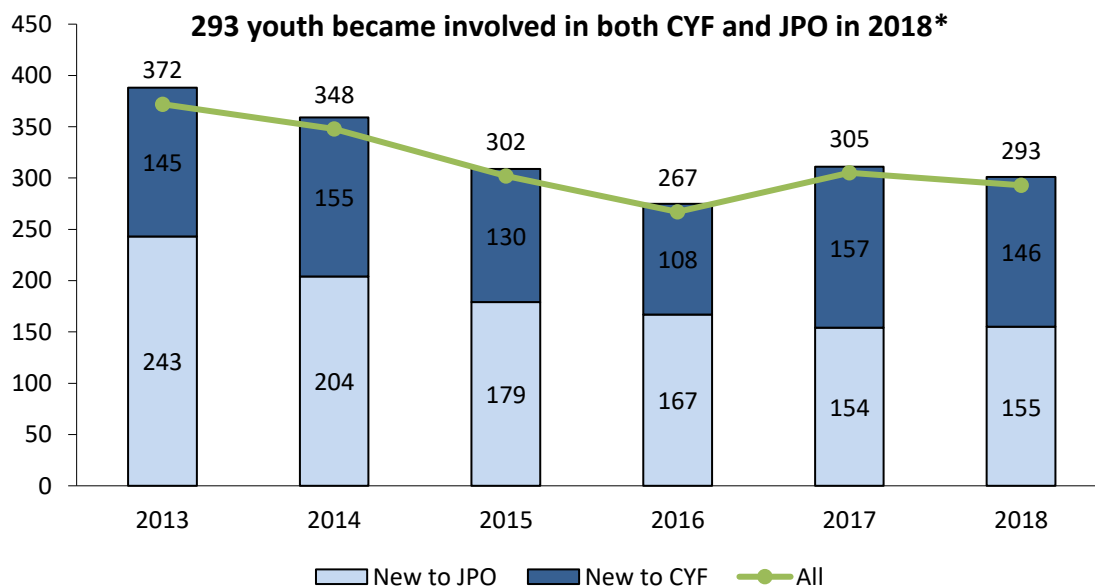
# Crossover Youth Practice Model

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 2016.

In 2018, the CYPM team continued to share CYPM's core principles with other jurisdictions by hosting a Lancaster County team. Also in 2018, data trend reports were developed. CYPM quality assurance efforts came into sharper focus when data drawn from weekly crossover reports provided a random sample to analyze various JPO/CYF crossover efforts. That analysis will now expand to add CYPM practice performance indicators, focused on interagency communications, collaboration, and youth/family engagement. The CYPM team focused on developing a collaborative response and crossover-specific protocols to respond to commercial sexual exploitation of children and the relevant state and federal law. A special focus for the CYPM team in 2018 was locating appropriate placement facilities for crossover youth with severe mental health needs. The CYPM team continues its work on a protocol specifically designed to assist both agencies in coordinating their efforts in these complex cases.

\*Active CYF Youth are defined as youth actively participating as a child in a CYF case accepted for service. 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.



\*The number of all youth is a distinct count for the year. It may not equal the number of youth new to JPO plus the number of youth new to CYF if youth crossed systems in different directions in the same year.

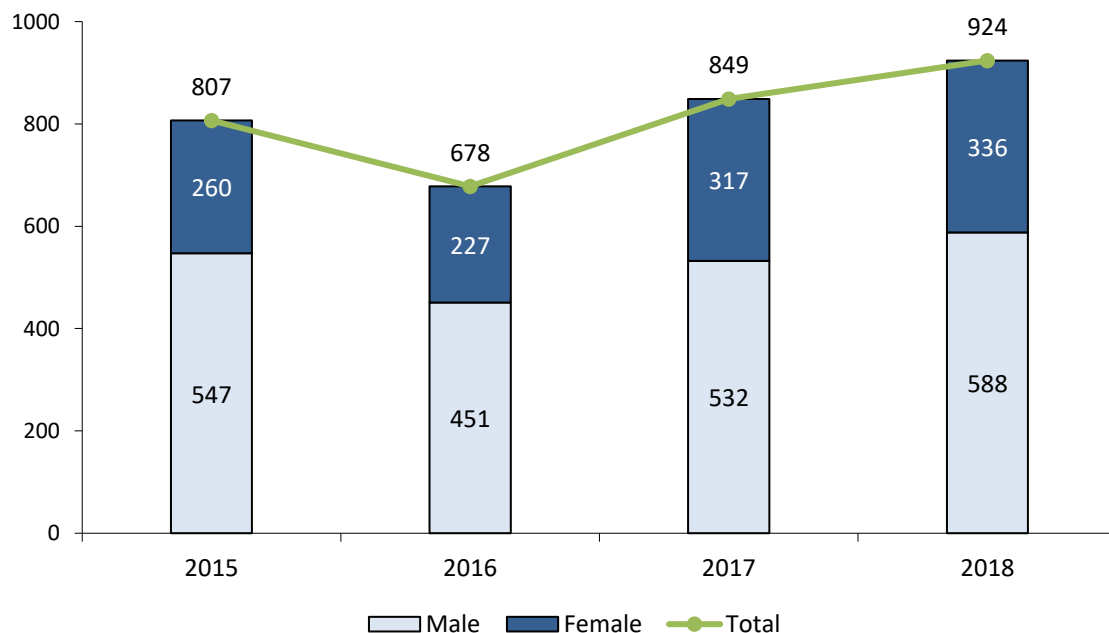
# School-Justice Partnership

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.

In 2018, the SJP team entered the completion phase of a partnership with the Woodland Hills School District (WHSD). A SJP team member addressed the WHSD School Board in preparation for the Board’s approval of the SJP Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at the beginning of the 2017-18 school year. Implementation of the SJP in the district, which has benefitted from the School Board’s decision to hire a Communities in Schools site coordinator, is now underway. In 2018, the SJP team also entered into a School-Justice Partnership with Oliver Citywide Academy, located within the Pittsburgh Public School District (PPS). This partnership will focus on diverting youth with full-time emotional support needs from the juvenile justice system in coordination with a comprehensive behavioral health support system. An MOU has been developed and will be presented to the PPS School Board for its approval in early 2019.

The SJP team will focus in 2019 on meeting requests from additional school districts throughout Allegheny County, especially those with higher concentrations of students involved with the court system, to explore the possibility of establishing a School-Justice Partnership within their districts.

**Allegations of school-related offenses\* increased 9% from 2017 to 2018, with offenses by females increasing 6% and males 11%**



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

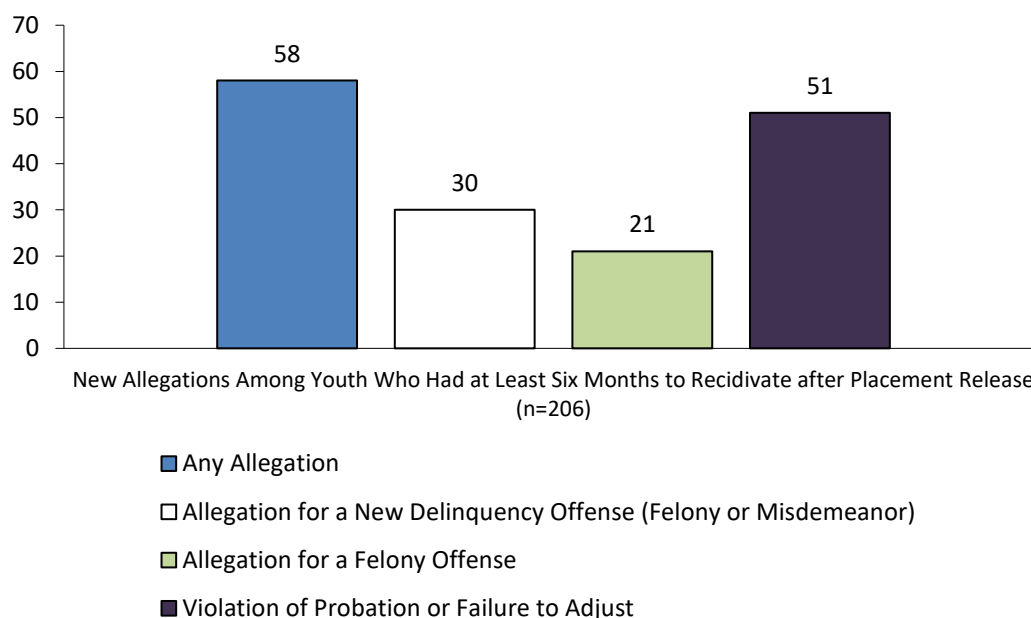


## Second Chance Act Grant

In 2017, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) selected Allegheny County as one of four counties to pilot the Second Chance Act (SCA) 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 court-operated 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. They work one-on-one with youth on career advisement, assist them with job, trade school and college applications, and plan college tours and other group activities. Between July 1, 2017 and December 31, 2018, 259 youth were served; 133 of these youth successfully completed the Second Chance Act-enhanced CISP aftercare program. 74% (99/134) of Second Chance Act youth\* had a lower Youth Level of Service score after their commitment to CISP aftercare than before the out-of-home placement preceding their CISP commitment.

Activity Completed During Second Chance Involvement	Count	Percent
Second Chance Act youth completing CISP with data available	133	
Youth receiving Career and College and Preparation or PACTT programming	115	86%
Youth employed	77	58%
Youth attending high school or middle school	93	70%
Youth with high school degrees or GEDs	35	26%
Youth in trade school or college	22	17%

### 10% of SCA youth who had at least six months to recidivate received an allegation for a new felony



\*Included in this analysis were youth (n=134) who exited CISP (whether successfully or unsuccessfully) and had a YLS assessment completed prior to placement and then after their commitment to CISP.

# 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		July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018	Total
	July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016	July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017		
<b>Number of Sessions Delivered</b>	396	510	474	1,380
<b>Number of Youth Served</b>	140	176	197	513
<b>Number of Youth Completing ART®*</b>	99	120	158	377
<b>Percent of Youth Completing ART®*</b>	71%	68%	80%	73%

\*Completion is defined as attending at least 24 out of the 30 sessions.

# Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of 17 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 eight Level 1 SPEP™ specialists, more than any county in the state. Additionally in 2018, the Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support Center (EPISCenter) at Pennsylvania State University, which oversees SPEP™ in Pennsylvania, experienced a number of structural and personnel changes. A Project Manager was identified, and four additional people were hired, bringing the total of EPISCenter employees who directly work with the project to eight. As a result of this restructuring at the EPISCenter, the state was regionalized.

Through 2018, Allegheny County’s SPEP™ team has applied the SPEP™ process to 69 interventions at 14 residential and community-based provider locations for a total of 93 SPEPs™ (some services were evaluated more than once).\*

Service Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Grand Total
Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy	1	6	6	5	14	2	34
Job Related Training		1		1	8	1	11
Restitution/Community Service		1			7		8
Behavior Management		1	1	1	4	1	8
Family Counseling		1	1		5		7
Individual Counseling		2		1	4		7
Remedial Academic					4	2	6
Group Counseling			1		6	1	8
Challenge Program			1	1	2		4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>93</b>

Provider Name	Number of SPEPs™
Adelphoi Village	32
Outside In	17
Taylor Diversion	6
Wesley Spectrum	6
Mid Atlantic	5
Summit Academy	5
Outreach	4
The Academy	4
Allegheny County Juvenile Probation	3
Abraxas WorkBridge	3
Auberle	3
Harborcreek	2
VisionQuest	2
Life's Work	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>93</b>

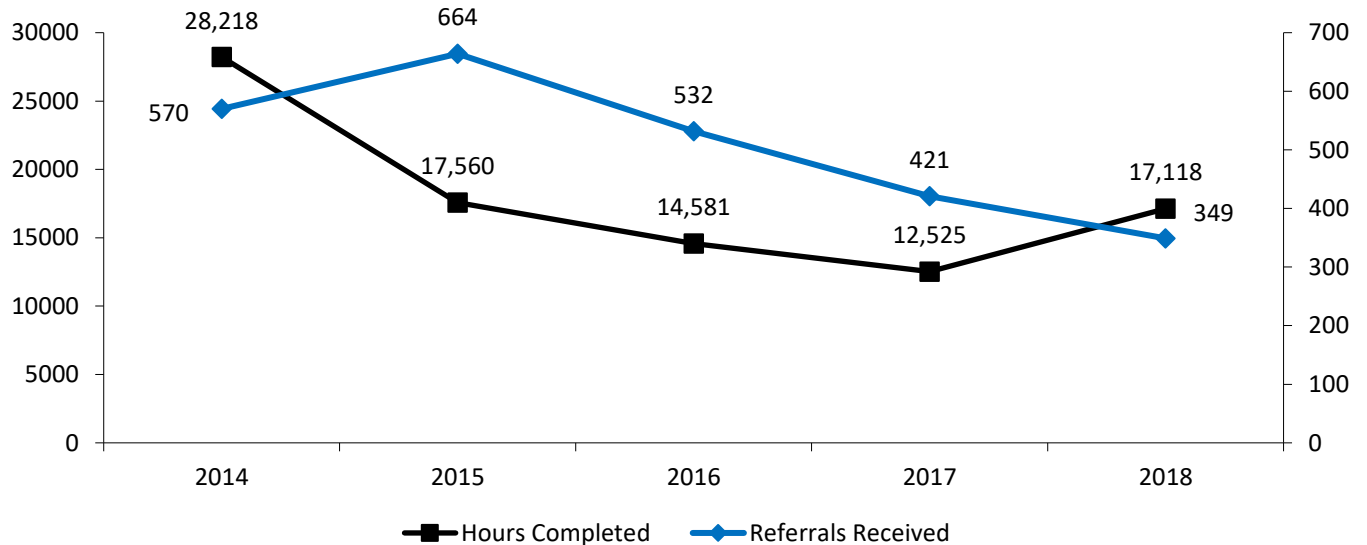
\*SPEP™ date is based on the service classification interview date.

# 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 294 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 and monitors youth and reports to the Court on the youth’s progress. 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.

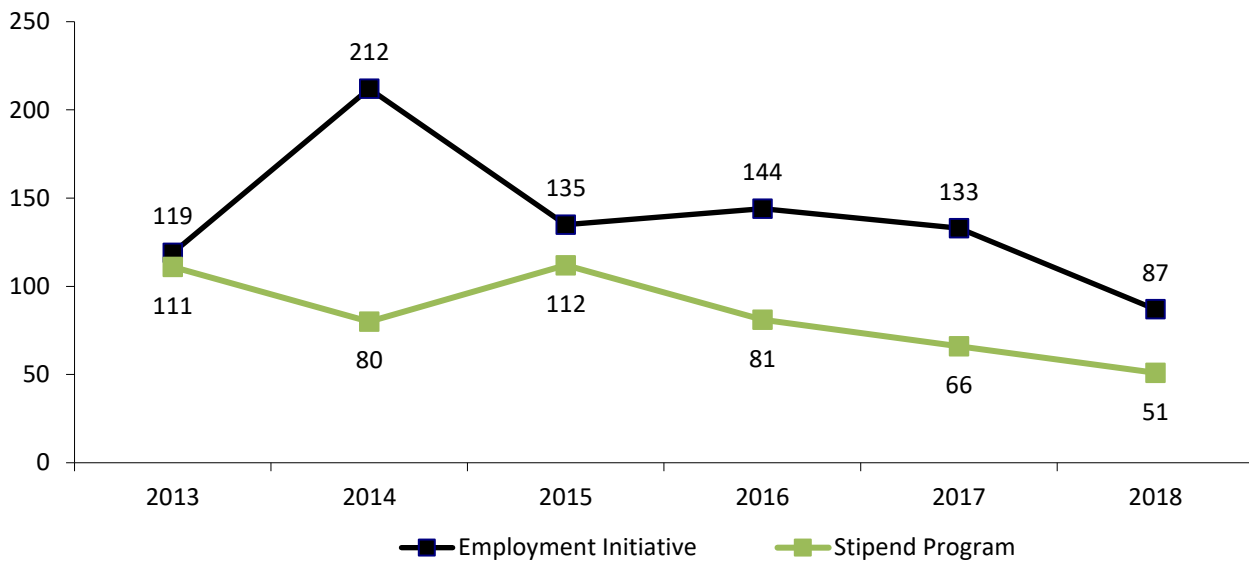
**WorkBridge's community service referrals decreased 21% while hours completed increased 27% from 2017 to 2018**



**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 2018, \$14,331.83 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. In 2018, \$15,061 was paid in restitution on behalf of the stipend program.

**Employment Initiative’s referrals and the Stipend Program’s referrals decreased 53% and 29% respectively from 2017 to 2018**

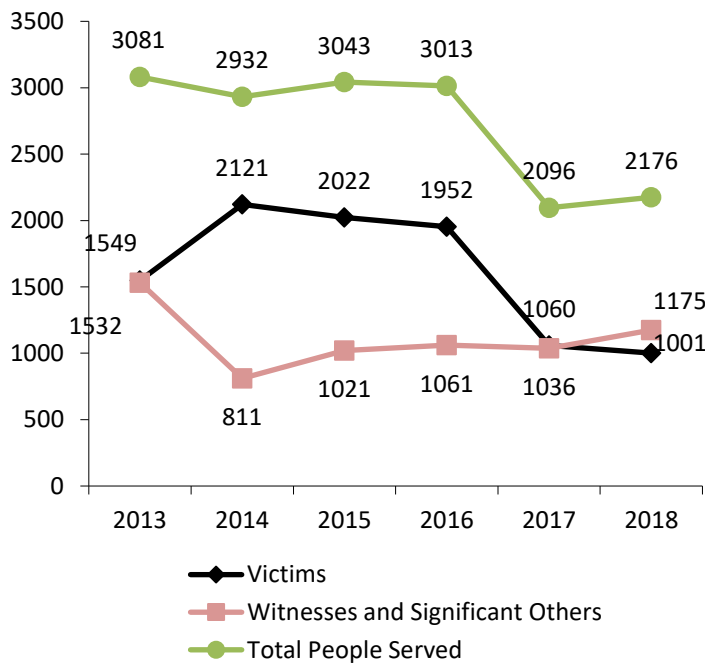


# Victim Services

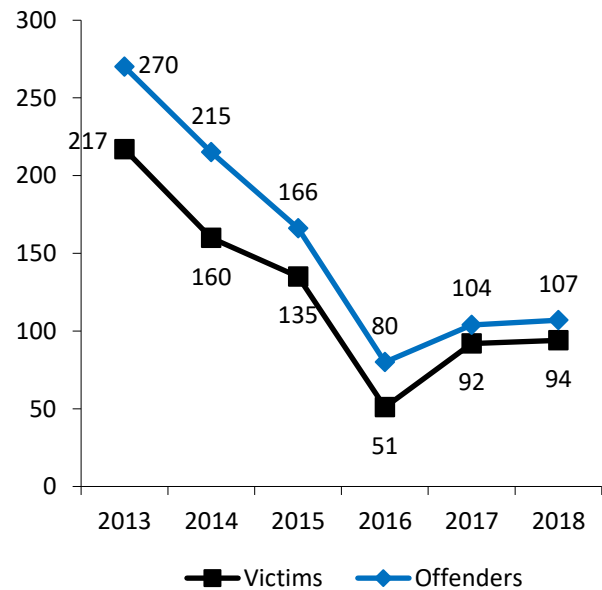
Victims of juvenile offenders are entitled to many rights in the juvenile justice system. The Court works closely with the Center for Victims (CV) and Pittsburgh Action Against Rape (PAAR) to ensure that victims receive services and have a strong voice at every stage in the juvenile justice process. In 2018, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation created and filled a Victim Service Liaison Probation Officer position, and CV hired a Rights and Notification Specialist, Counselor Advocate to work with juvenile court. The addition of these two positions substantially strengthens our ability to address victim related issues.

CV's Restorative Justice Coordinator conducted and/or attended 16 meetings/trainings with 81 juvenile probation officers/staff about restorative justice initiatives and/or Victim Awareness in 2018. In addition, 43 Victim Programs were presented to 216 juveniles in 2018.

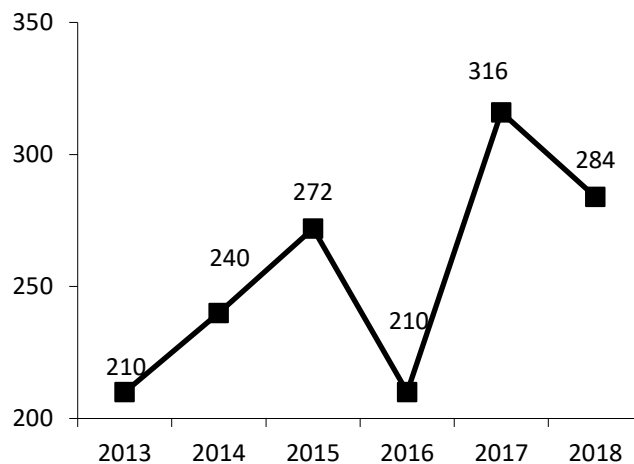
**CV served 4% more people at juvenile court from 2017 to 2018**



**CV held 23 Victim Offender Dialogues in 2018 compared to 17 in 2017, a 35% increase**



**PAAR served 10% fewer victims at juvenile court from 2017 to 2018**



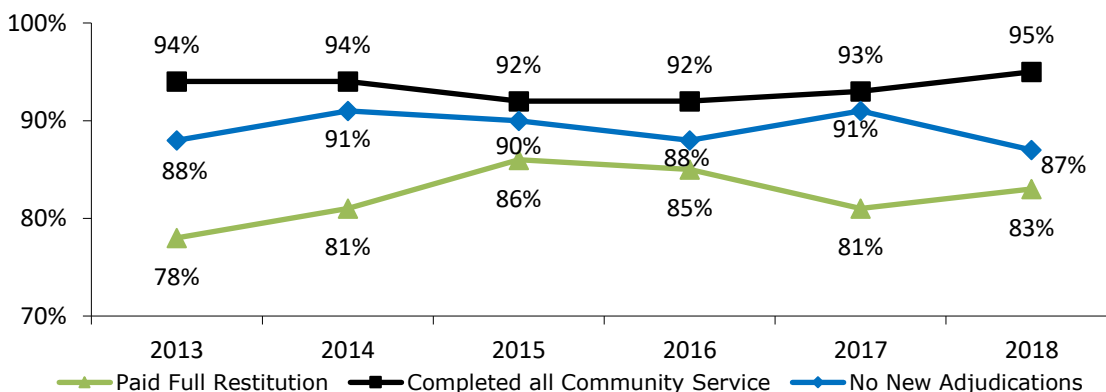
# Case Closing Information

2018 Outcome Measures					
Supervision Status at Case Closing	Number of Youth with Cases Closed	Average Length of Supervision			
All	1,044	15 months			
Adjudicated Delinquent (Disposition of Probation or Placement)	427	27 months			
Consent Decree*	240	8 months			
Informal Adjustment**	377	5 months			
Accountability	Number of Youth Ordered	Amount Ordered	Amount Completed / Paid	% of Youth Completed / Paid in Full	% of Youth Completed / Paid 50% or more
Community Service Hours	632	28,217 hours	29,385 hours	95%	98%
Restitution	277	\$222,045	\$158,881	83%	87%
Victim Awareness Curriculum	609		580	95%	
Community Protection	Number of Youth	% of Closed Cases	Competency Development		% of Closed Cases
Violation of Probation	86	8%	Attended School, Vocational Program, or GED Training or Employed at time of Case Closing		93%
New Adjudication / Consent Decree	138	13%			

\***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 youth with cases closed in 2018, 95% completed all community service, 87% had no new adjudications, and 83% 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 almost \$4 million dollars in restitution collected and more than 1.2 million hours of community service completed.

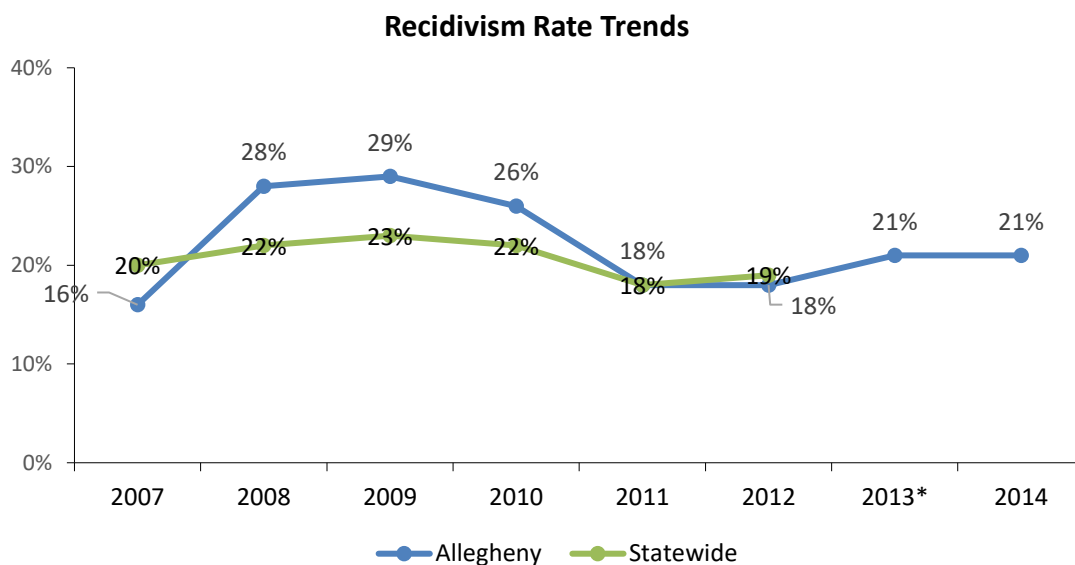
Year	Closed Cases	Avg Months Case Opened	Restitution		Community Service		Recidivism While Under Supervision
			Paid	Paid in Full	Hours Completed	Fully Completed	
1998	1,505	30	\$127,816	60%	48,633	92%	26%
1999	1,608	28	\$176,085	68%	58,652	96%	25%
2000	1,613	26	\$160,731	64%	62,311	91%	21%
2001	1,554	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%
2018	1,044	15	\$158,881	83%	29,385	95%	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,684</b>		<b>\$3,990,737</b>		<b>1,219,365</b>		



# 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%	18%	18%	21%	21%
Statewide	20%	22%	23%	22%	18%	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.

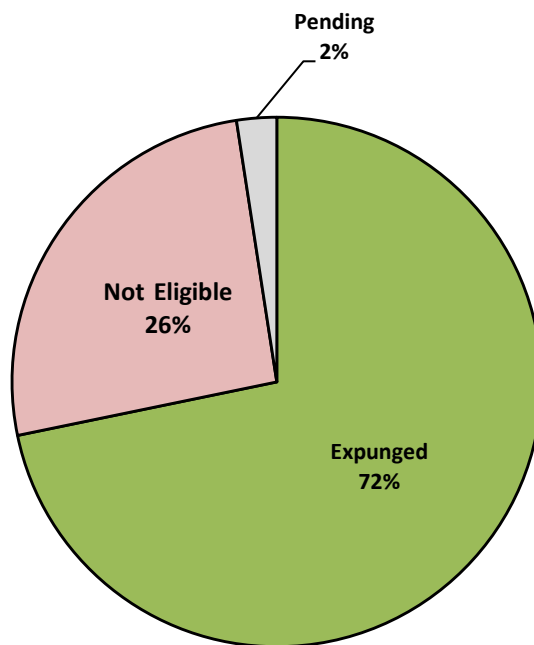
# Expungements

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 13,018 cases researched through 2018, 9,334 met the criteria and were expunged by an order of Court, 3,356 were not eligible, and 317 are currently pending.

**Expungements through 2018**



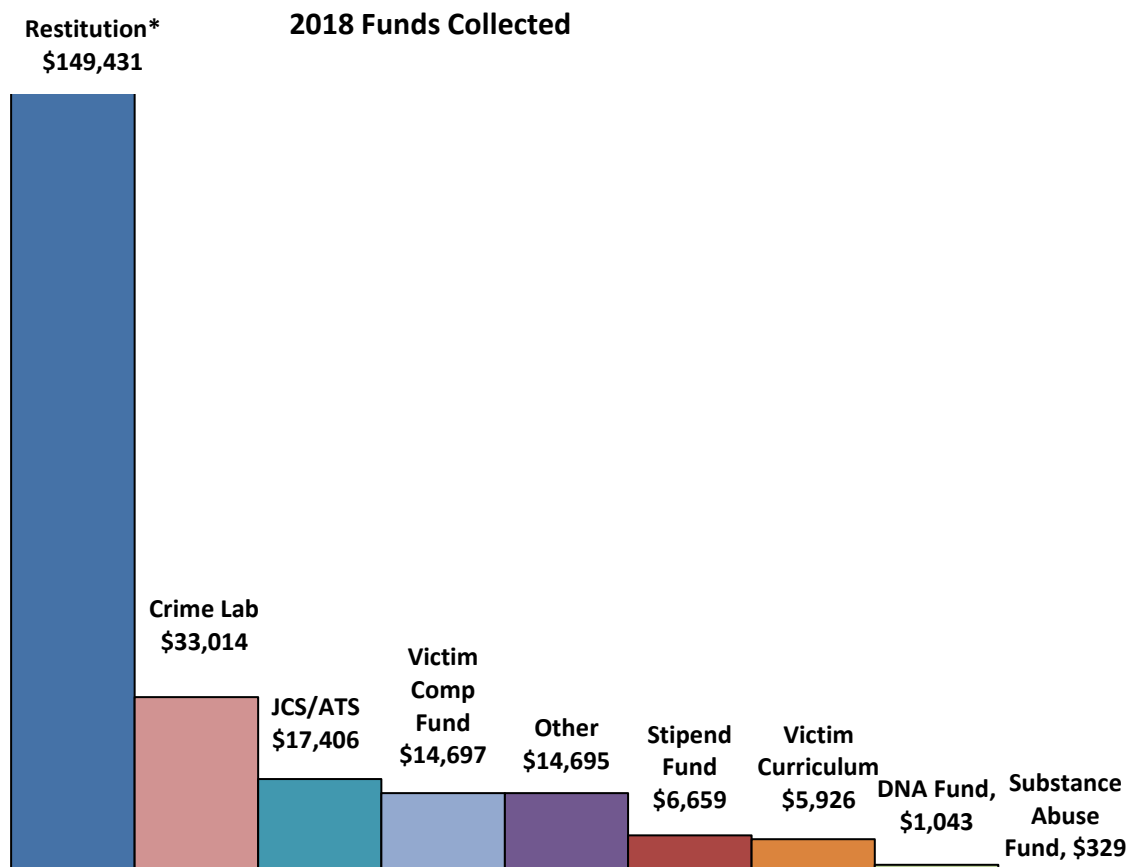
# Financial Information

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.

There are four budgets (Institutional, Operational, Community Intensive Supervision Program, and Electronic Home Monitoring), totaling \$45,320,331. 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 \$243,200 was collected and dispersed in 2018, a 5% decrease from 2017.

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.



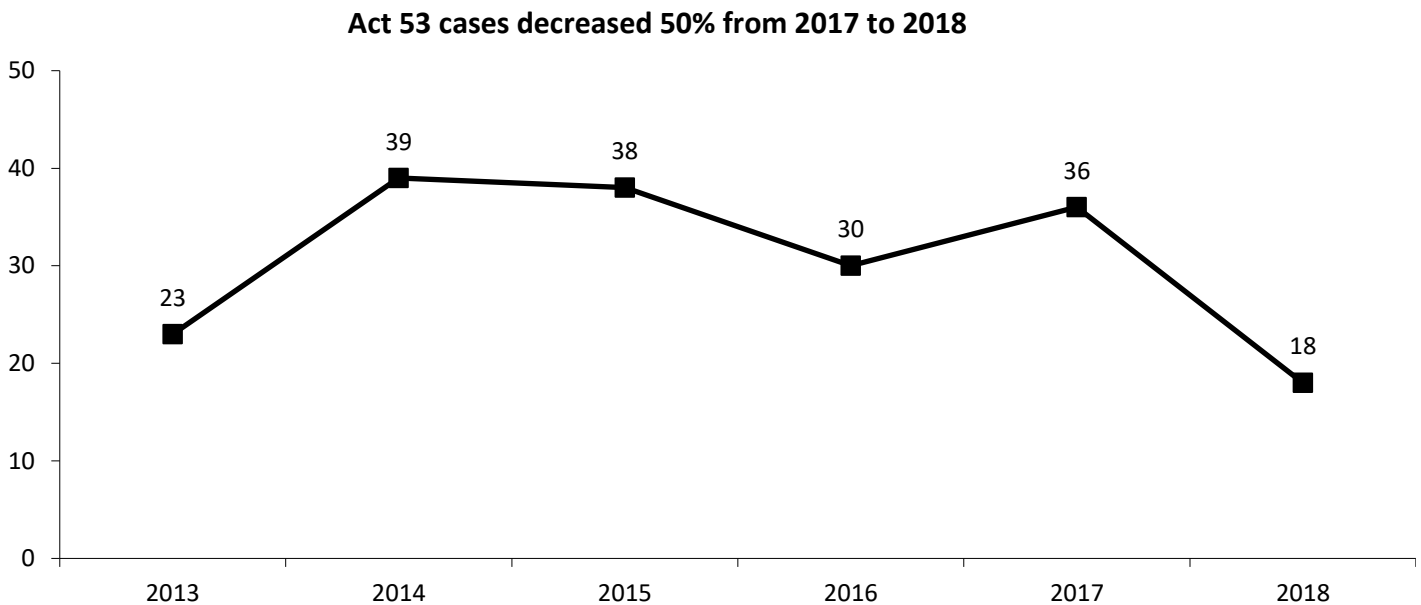
\*Case closing restitution reported on pages 45 and 46 reflects all funds collected during the life of the case. This chart only reflect funds actually collected during calendar year 2018.

# 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.



# 2018 Highlights



Judge Kim Eaton became Administrative Judge on January 1, 2018.

## 2018 Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Nominees / Winners

Award Category	Nominee/Winner Name
Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year	Jennifer Cellante
Juvenile Probation Officer of the Year	Sean Sprankle
Juvenile Court Support Service Award	Alicia Marsh
Court-Operated Program of the Year	Special Services Unit
Residential Program of the Year	Western PA Childcare
Community Based Program of the Year	Northside Diversion Program
Victim Advocate of the Year	Aaron Erb, Center for Victims ( <b>Statewide Winner</b> )
Meritorious Service Award	Deb Freeman

## Special Recognition



**Person on the Go: Candise Dallas**  
 Nelton Neal, Supervisor; Candise Dallas, Probation Officer; John Fiscante, Assistant Chief; and Russell Carlino, Chief



**Golden Gavel Award Winner**  
 Robert Koger, Probation Officer, with Russell Carlino, Chief



**CISP Staff Rookie of the Year: LaQuentin Smith**  
 Kim Booth, Assistant Chief; Amelia Broadus, Probation Officer; LaQuentin Smith, Community Monitor; Dominique Fisher, Supervisor; and Russell Carlino, Chief



**Probation Officer Rookie of the Year: Julia Musulin**  
 Kelly Fretz, Supervisor; Julia Musulin, Probation Officer; John Fiscante, Assistant Chief; and Russell Carlino, Chief.



**Support Staff Rookie of the Year: Christa Ingram**  
 Kim Booth, Assistant Chief; Matt Piroth, Community Safety Supervisor; Christa Ingram, Secretary; and Russell Carlino, Chief

<b>Administrator Award Recipients</b>	
Brian Barnhart	COG/JJSES Probation Officer
Matthew Domaracki	Probation Officer
Rich Faulkner	Probation Officer
Danielle Forkosh	Secretary
Lou Guardino	Educational Specialist
Michele Howard	JJSES Coordinator
Justin Innocent	Probation Officer
Melanie King	Juvenile Justice Planner
Robert Koger	Probation Officer
Christine Lisko	Probation Officer
Nicholas Long	Restitution Representative
Thomas O'Connor	Probation Officer
Dan Senkow	Probation Officer
Eric Wasinski	Probation Officer
Tracey Weir	Supply/Facility Assistant
Greg Willig	Probation Officer

## Retirements

<b>Retiree Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Years of Service</b>
Louis Guardino	Educational Specialist	46
William Knox	Probation Officer	32
Mary Lee Tracy	Supervisor	30
Suzanne Sedor	Probation Officer	24
Michal Ghafoor-Howard	Electronic Monitor Specialist	23
DeWayne Adams	Supervisor	20
Rene Gillums-Fisher	Secretary	20

## Promotions

<b>Employee Name</b>	<b>New Job Title</b>
Taliera Gibson	Probation Supervisor
Stephanie Montgomery	Administration Secretary
JC Paris	Probation Supervisor
Laura Ruperto	Administrative Services Supervisor
Ashley Zastawniak	Administration Secretary

## PO Swearing In Ceremonies

Jodi Sacco, Joshua Hudak, Ashlie Brown, Douglas Werner, London Pepper, and Jennifer Shearer were sworn in as probation officers on July 23, 2018



## Juvenile Justice Week 2018

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 September 30-October 6, 2018. 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" and a Sheriff's tour. The achievements of several juveniles and parents were recognized at an awards ceremony, which included guest speaker Fred Hodges, Director of Multicultural Student Services at Robert Morris University. A staff luncheon was held to acknowledge the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission nominees and an award ceremony was held for the Rookies of the Year and Person on the Go.

## AIDS Walk

Allegheny County Juvenile Court had the most walkers at this year's McKeesport AIDS Walk with 53 walkers.

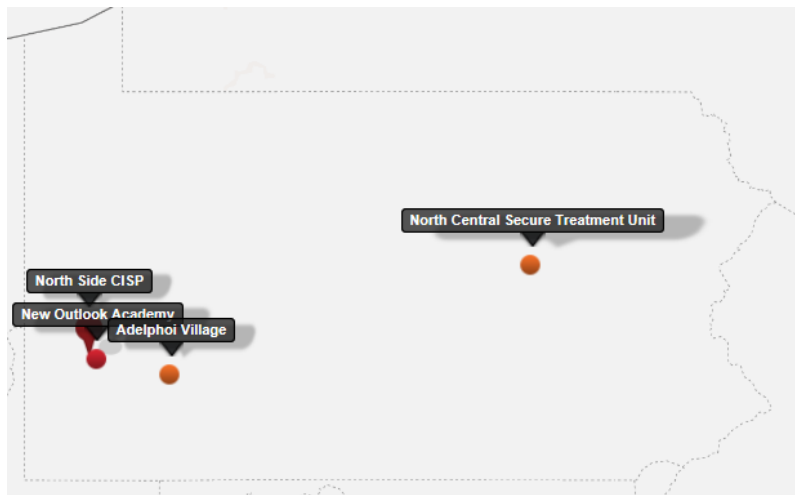


## Music Festival

Juvenile Probation continues to participate in the Allegheny County Music Festival at Hartwood Acres, held annually over Labor Day weekend. For 19 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 staff were on hand again this year to help collect over \$17,000 in donations, with the suggested donation amount at \$20/car. The headliner was Uprooted, featuring Michael Glabicki of Rusted Root.

## Provider Trips

Provider trips allow judges to gather additional information and speak directly with their youth placed at a particular facility. Judges took two separate provider trips in 2018. In May, they visited The Academy's New Outlook Academy, which serves females, and the North Side Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP), which serves males. Both programs are in the Pittsburgh area. In August, they visited Adelphoi Village in Latrobe and the North Central Secure Treatment Unit in Danville, PA. Both providers have programming for females.



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