

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation

2020 Annual Report

Hon. Kim Eaton
Administrative Judge, Family Division

Hon. Dwayne Woodruff
Supervising Judge, Family Division

Russell Carlino
Administrator/Chief Probation Officer



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Chief's Message

Since 1996, Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) has been the legislative mandate and mission of Allegheny County and Pennsylvania's juvenile justice systems, establishing community protection, accountability, and competency development as system goals. Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES), created in 2010, fundamentally changed how we achieve BARJ by adding evidence-based practices, data-driven decision making, and professional development as goals. Research and practice are interwoven as never before. While our sights remain firmly fixed on attaining BARJ goals, how we conduct business to attain those goals has been fundamentally transformed by using evidence-based practices.

In 2020, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation achieved our goals while adapting to COVID-19's challenges. Microsoft Teams was used to conduct court hearings. Evidence-based interventions, such as Aggression Replacement Training® and Effective Practices in Community Supervision, were modified to be delivered virtually. A grant allowed us to buy laptops for youth. Although close face to face contacts were limited, we continued to interact with youth via virtual platforms and physically distant visits. Our graduated responses included incentive packages delivered directly to homes. We will maintain practices that improve outcomes for youth, families, and other stakeholders but hope to increase in-person interactions.

Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief Probation Officer

Mission Statement

To support and enhance the values, principles, and programs that advance the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice while employing evidence-based practices whenever possible

Goals

1. Community Protection
2. Accountability
3. Competency Development
4. Evidence-Based Practices
5. Data-Driven Decision Making
6. Professional Development

Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES)

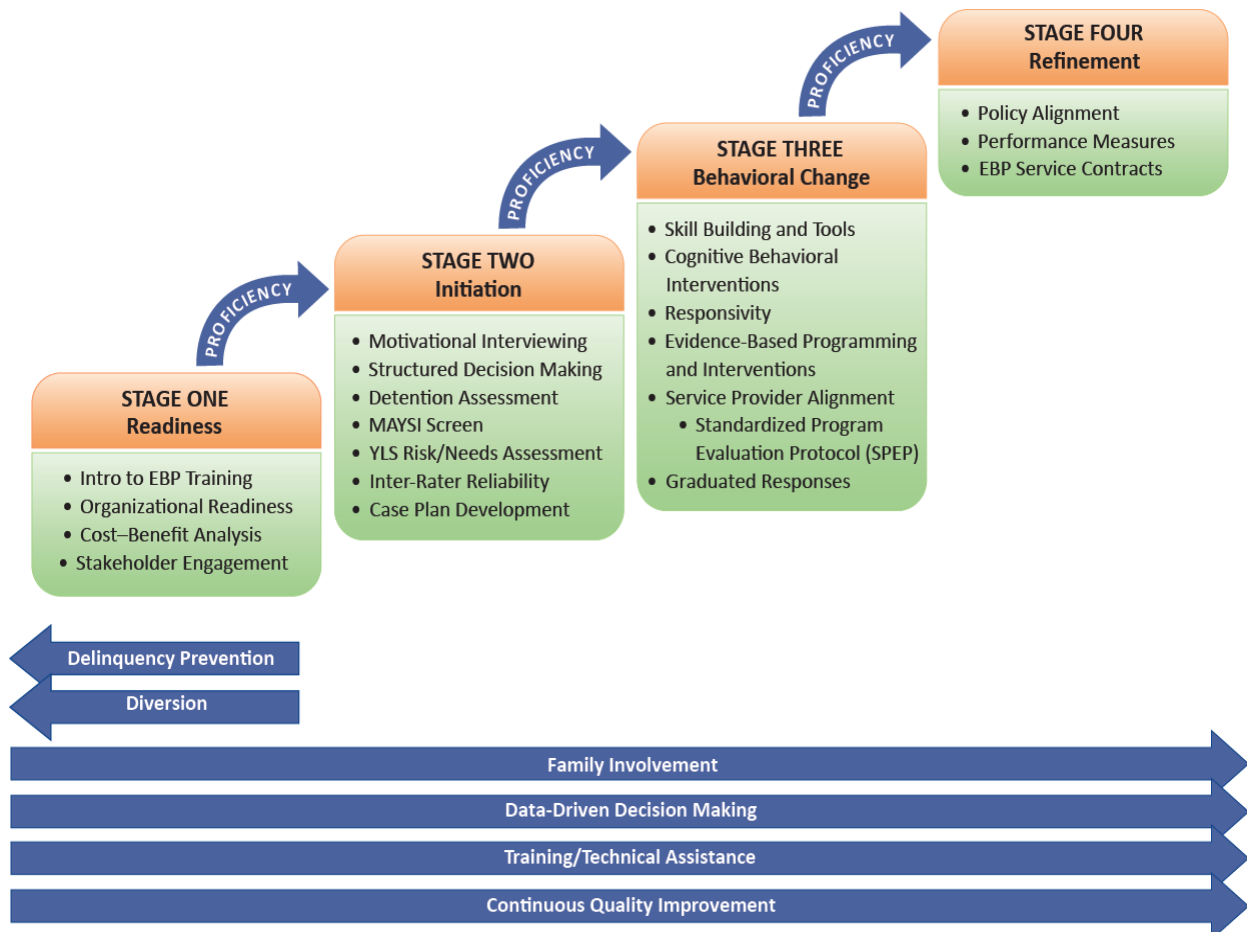
JJSES Statement of Purpose

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



Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Evidence-Based Practices

Risk/Needs Assessments

Youth Level of Service Risk/Needs Assessment: Since 2012, Allegheny County juvenile probation officers have used the Youth Level of Service Risk/Needs Assessment (YLS) to assess juveniles prior to filing delinquency petitions. A validated instrument, the YLS examines eight criminogenic factors that research indicates are related to delinquent behavior. The YLS 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 YLS provides key information in the areas of risk, need, strengths, and responsivity. It serves as the foundation of our evidence-based practices and enhances fundamental fairness. The Department's 18 master YLS trainers teach local staff to administer the YLS.

Detention Risk Assessment: Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of more than 30 juvenile jurisdictions in Pennsylvania to fully implement the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI). This validated static risk assessment 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%.

Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument: In 2019, Juvenile Probation began using the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2) to identify the behavioral health needs of youth admitted to Shuman Juvenile Detention Center. The MAYSI-2 is a voluntary, self-report, computer-based inventory of 52 questions that helps probation officers identify and refer juveniles for secondary screening and further treatment if needed. The MAYSI-2 was not administered during the COVID-19 pandemic because it is done in-person.

Child Trauma Screen: In 2019, Juvenile Probation was among several departments selected statewide to participate in the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant-funded Trauma Project. Under the guidance of Dr. Keith Cruise of Fordham University, the Department received training and began piloting the Child Trauma Screen (CTS) during the intake interview. Trauma is an important responsivity factor that case planning must consider. When indicated by the CTS, probation officers refer juveniles for further trauma assessment and treatment. In 2020/21, the Trauma Project was expanded to incorporate the Trauma Informed Decision Protocol (TIDP) in the case planning process as needed. The TIDP ensures that trauma is considered throughout the juvenile's involvement with the court.

Protective Factors: In 2020, Allegheny County began participating in Optimizing Supervision and Service Strategies to Reduce Reoffending: Accounting for Risks, Strengths, and Developmental Differences, a federal National Institute of Justice grant-funded 3-year project. The project seeks to reduce youth reoffending by linking supervision and service strategies to protective factors. Protective factors are prosocial identity, engagement in prosocial activities, social skills and supports, and self-

control and self-efficacy. The researchers, including Dr. Gina Vincent, will develop research-based strategies to guide assessment and use of risk and protective factors to plan more effective supervision approaches; assess what types of services and supervision practices result in the greatest gains for youth and what practices are most effective for youth at different ages; and increase Pennsylvania's capacity to accurately measure recidivism and success.

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of 23 departments in Pennsylvania implementing the SPEP™, which seeks 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. Allegheny County has seven Level 1 SPEP™ specialists and one Level 2 SPEP™ trainer.

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 through very high risk youth. In addition, the Probation Department contracts with local providers to deliver ART® for youth not involved with CISP. In 2020, ART® was modified to be delivered virtually.

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, has been fully implemented throughout the Department.

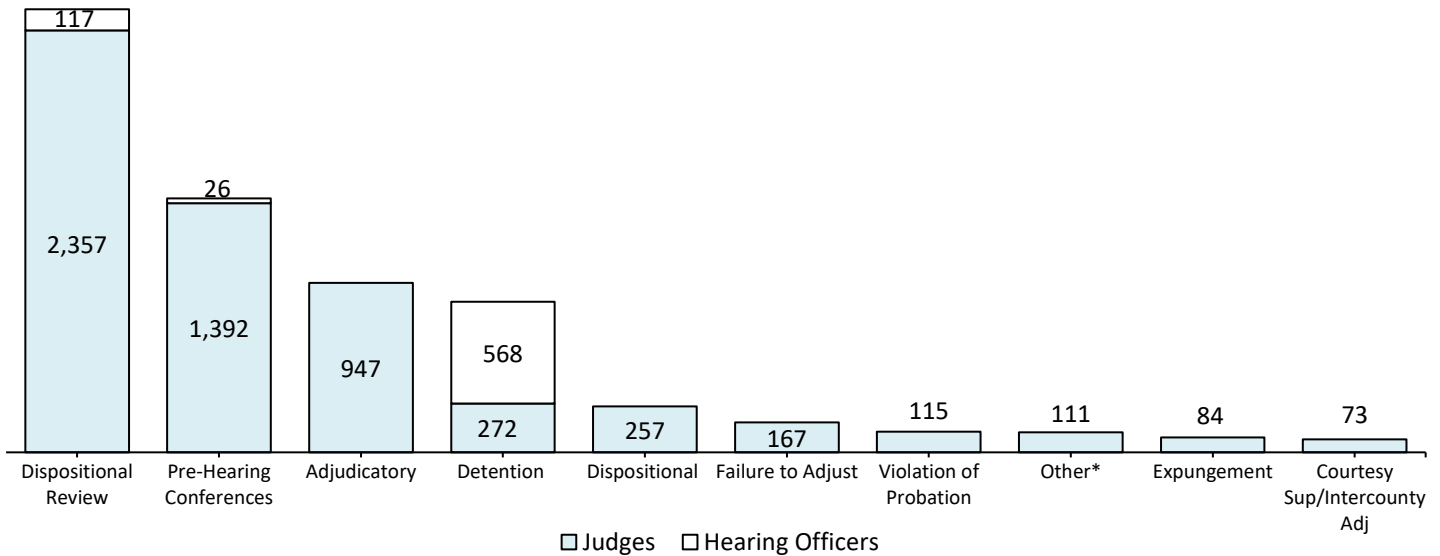
Skill Building and Tools

Juvenile probation officers continue to enhance their cognitive-behavioral intervention skills. All community supervision juvenile probation officers have been trained in the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model. Developed by the University of Cincinnati, EPICS enables probation officers to provide small but effective doses of evidence-based interventions during their direct contacts with youth. In 2020, EPICS was modified to be delivered virtually. In addition to EPICS, probation officers are trained in a number of evidence-based interventions and practices, including Four Core Competencies and Brief Intervention Tools (BITS).

Judicial Overview

Allegheny County Juvenile Court is the Juvenile Section of the Family Division of the Court of Common Pleas, Fifth Judicial District. The Court adheres to the practice of “One Family, One Judge,” which requires Judges to preside over all matters involving a family, even if matters cross into the Family Division’s Adult Section. 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.

Judges presided over 89% of the 6,486 hearings in 2020



*Other includes competency, contempt, and motions

Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Court Jurisdiction Ages

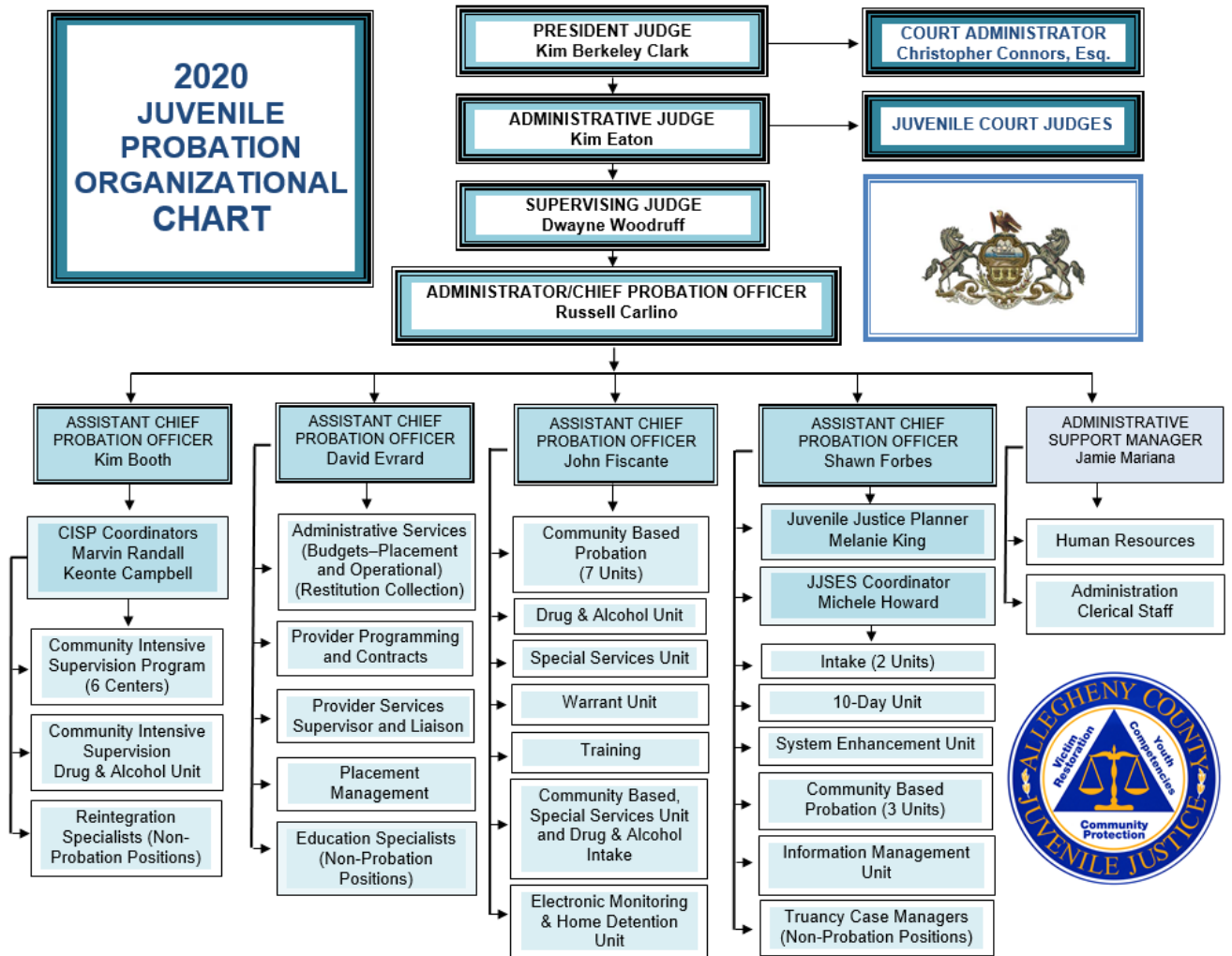
Age	Category	Definition
10*	Lower Age	Minimum age below which the juvenile court has no jurisdiction for delinquency matters
Under 18*	Upper Age	Age beyond which the juvenile court has no original jurisdiction over individual offenders
Under 21	Extended Age	Oldest age over which the juvenile court may retain jurisdiction for disposition purposes in delinquency matters

*Age is at time of offense.

Family Division Judicial Assignments on 12/31/2020

President Judge, Fifth Judicial District
Judge Kim Clark (Primarily Juvenile)
Administrative Judge, Family Division
Judge Kim Eaton (Primarily Adult)
Supervising Judge, Family Division
Judge Dwayne Woodruff (Primarily Juvenile)
Primarily Juvenile
Judge Eleanor Bush
Judge Paul Cozza
Judge Guido DeAngelis
Judge Kathryn Hens-Greco
Judge Michael Marmo
Judge Jennifer McCrady
Judge David Spurgeon
Primarily Adult
Judge Cathleen Bubash
Judge Elliot Howsie
Judge Mary McGinley
Judge Hugh McGough
Judge Daniel Regan
Judge Jennifer Satler
Delinquency Hearing Officer
Emanuel Oakes
Dependency/Delinquency Hearing Officers
James Alter
Mark Cancilla
Carla Hobson

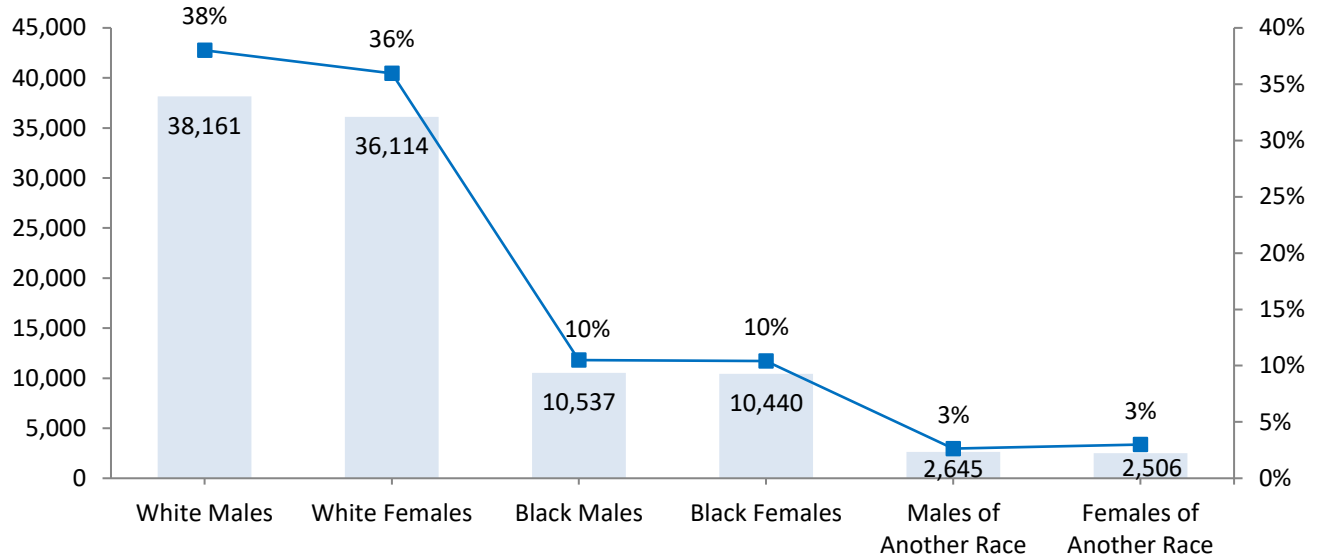
Organizational Chart



Statistics

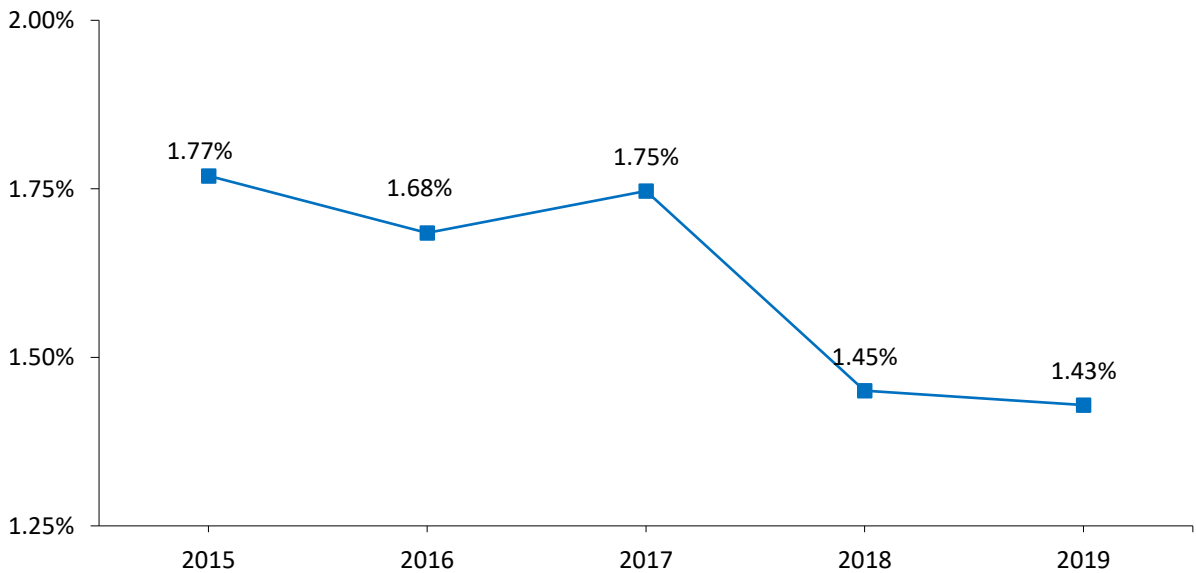
Juvenile Population

Allegheny County's juvenile population (ages 10 through 17) was 100,403 in 2019*



*Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2020). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. 2020 census estimates are not yet available.

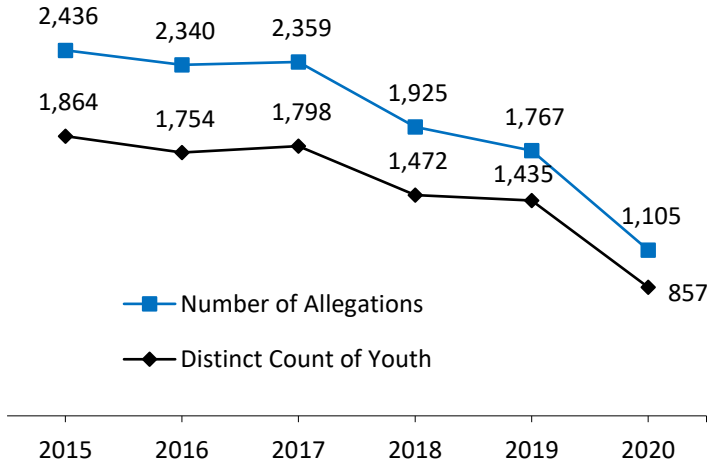
Allegheny County's rate of juvenile offending continues to decrease*



*This chart reflects distinct youth for whom an allegation was received, excluding Failure to Comply, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Adjust allegations.

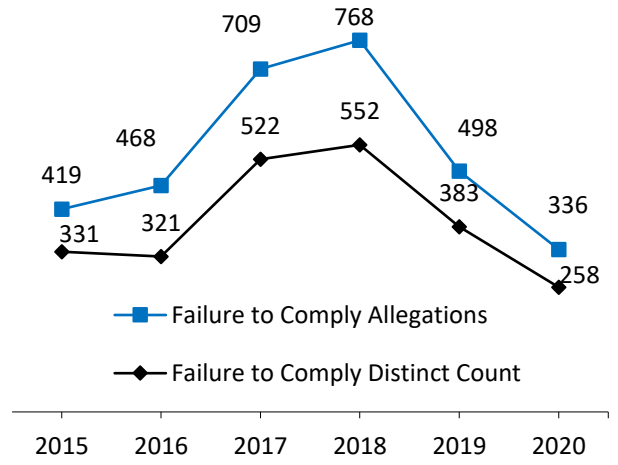
Allegations

Allegations* decreased 37% while distinct count of youth with allegations received decreased 40% from 2019 to 2020



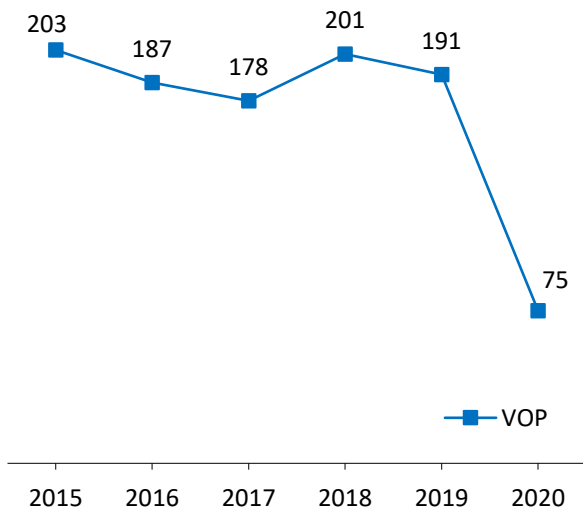
*Excludes Failure to Adjust, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Comply allegations.

Failure to Comply allegations* decreased 33% in both total count and distinct count from 2019 to 2020



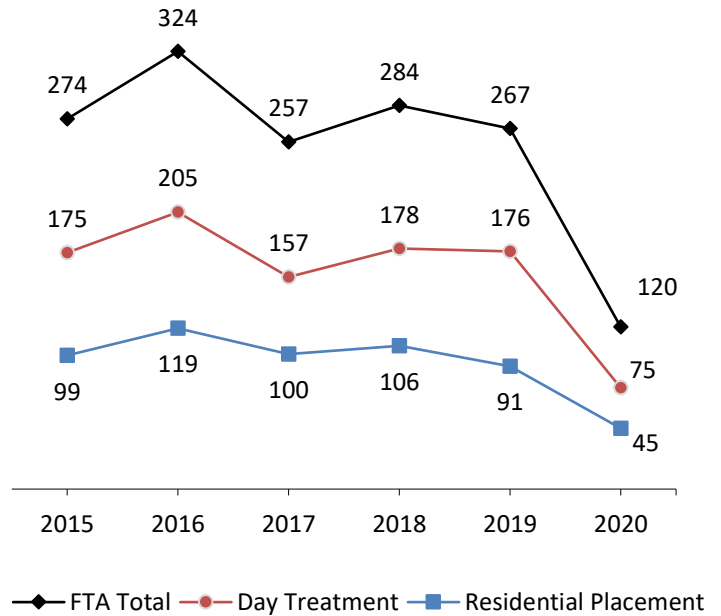
*Failure to Comply (FTC) with a Lawful Sentence is an ungraded delinquent offense forwarded to Juvenile Probation from the Magisterial District Court due to nonpayment of a fine or continued noncompliance with the District Court. Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act defines FTCs as "Summary offenses [are excluded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

Alleged VOPs* decreased 61% from 2019 to 2020



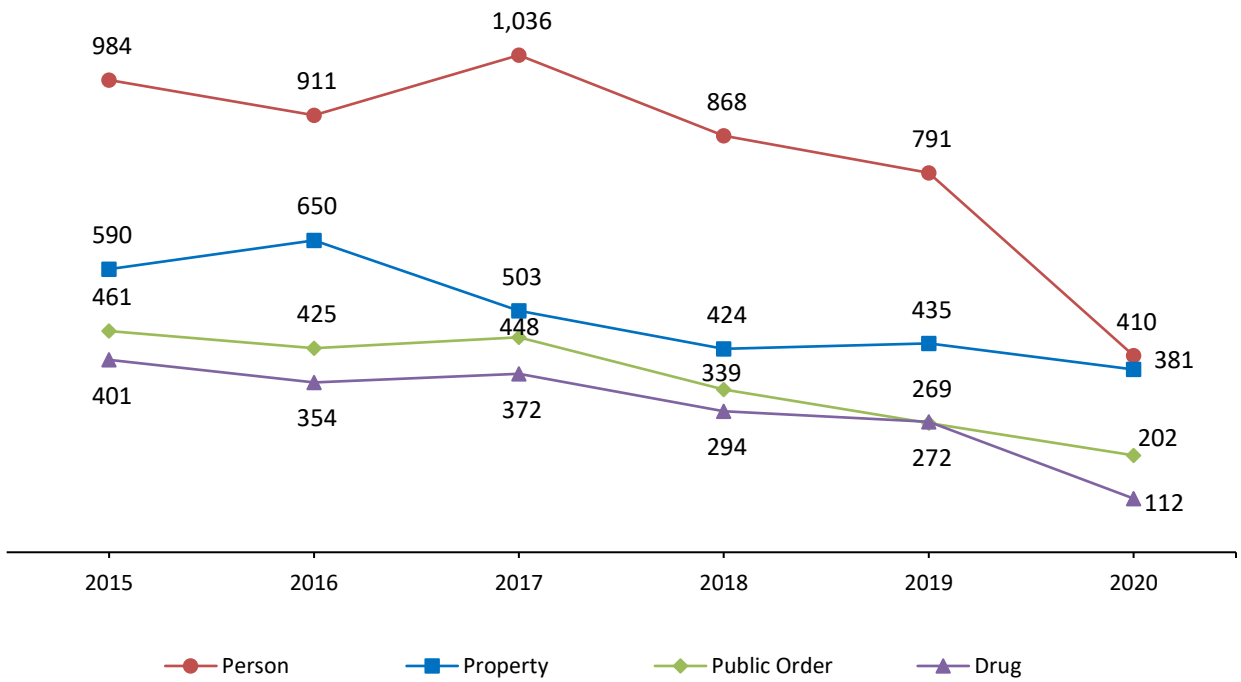
*Violation of Probation (VOP) is a finding in court that a juvenile under court supervision absconds or otherwise fails to abide by conditions of supervision. Pennsylvania's Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure define VOPs as "a motion to modify or revoke probation" (see PAJC Rule 612. Modification or Revocation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

Alleged FTAs* decreased 55% from 2019 to 2020

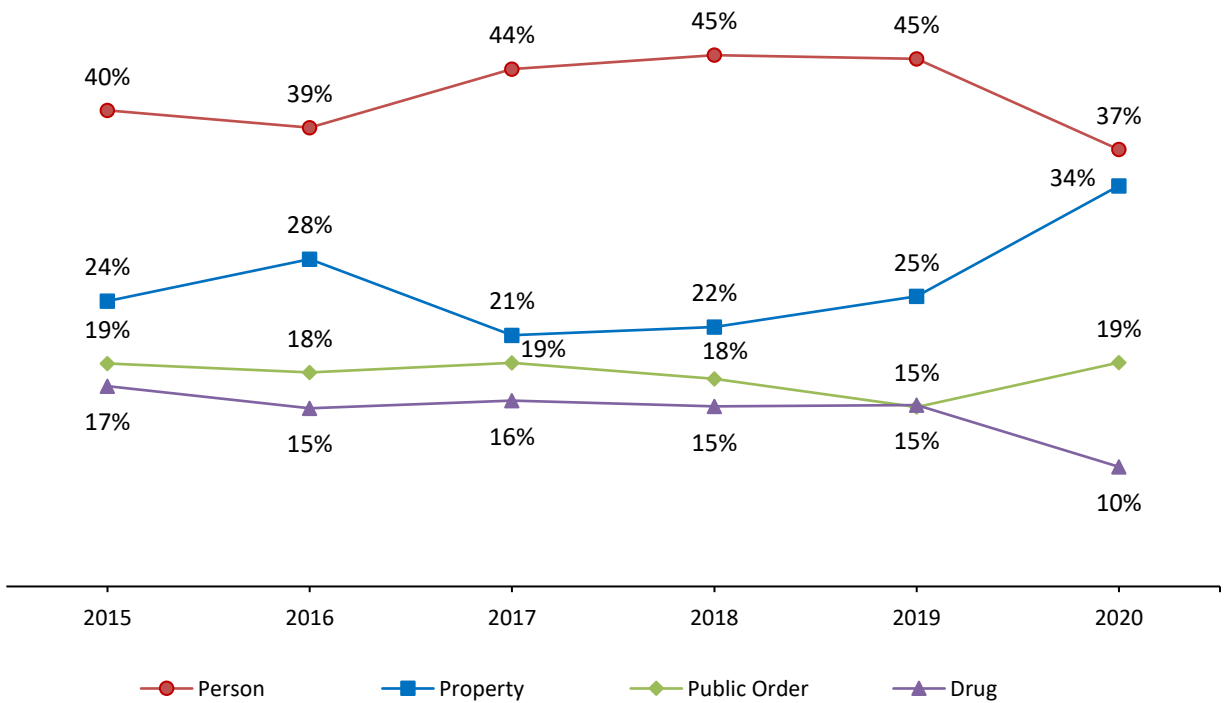


*Failure to Adjust (FTA) is a finding in court when a youth in a placement facility or day treatment program absconds or otherwise fails to abide by the rules, regulations, and expectations of the facility and is therefore removed.

Drug offenses decreased 59%, person offenses decreased 48%, public order offenses decreased 25%, and property offenses decreased 12% from 2019 to 2020



Although Person continues to be the largest offense type category at 37%, Property is closing the gap at 34%, a 9-percentage point increase since 2019



Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): Count	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2019-2020
Aggravated Assault	168	172	201	158	159	93	-42%
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	108	103	123	105	59	21	-64%
Arson	19	24	14	10	10	13	30%
Auto Theft	105	180	118	114	94	92	-2%
Burglary	108	124	72	43	77	60	-22%
Carjacking	6	8	2	10	1	2	100%
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	7	8	10	8	6	7	17%
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	59	54	41	53	40	35	-13%
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	54	35	29	24	43	29	-33%
Disorderly Conduct	92	42	36	32	31	11	-65%
Drug Charges	384	332	349	282	258	98	-62%
DUI	14	23	22	12	13	14	8%
Escape	20	14	9	12	7	9	29%
Ethnic Intimidation	1	1	1	3	2	2	0%
False Identification to Law Enforcement	19	10	9	7	1	3	200%
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	76	78	73	43	57	67	18%
Harassment	18	13	18	11	11	11	0%
Homicide/Murder/Manslaughter	0	2	1	0	1	4	300%
Intimidation	5	4	11	8	4	7	75%
Kidnapping	1	1	1	0	2	0	-100%
Loitering	16	2	2	5	1	6	500%
Receiving Stolen Property	85	90	76	65	61	59	-3%
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	16	8	7	4	4	2	-50%
Resisting Arrest or Law Enforcement/Fleeing Police	31	40	20	20	24	15	-38%
Retail Theft	35	36	38	34	30	27	-10%
Robbery	98	112	101	66	60	51	-15%
Sex Offenses	64	67	91	74	80	49	-39%
Simple Assault	385	352	369	320	325	136	-58%
Stalking	2	0	3	6	5	4	-20%
Strangulation	0	0	4	9	7	2	-71%
Terroristic Threats	86	67	90	88	69	25	-64%
Theft	131	100	103	75	68	60	-12%
Transferred from Other County	42	70	77	51	31	34	10%
Unlawful Restraint	5	0	1	2	4	2	-50%
Weapons on School Property	69	58	66	51	48	19	-60%
All Other Charges*	107	110	171	120	74	36	-51%
Totals	2,436	2,340	2,359	1,925	1,767	1,105	-37%

*Offenses in the "Other" category, such as Liquor Law Violations and False Imprisonment, are not common enough to have a dedicated category.

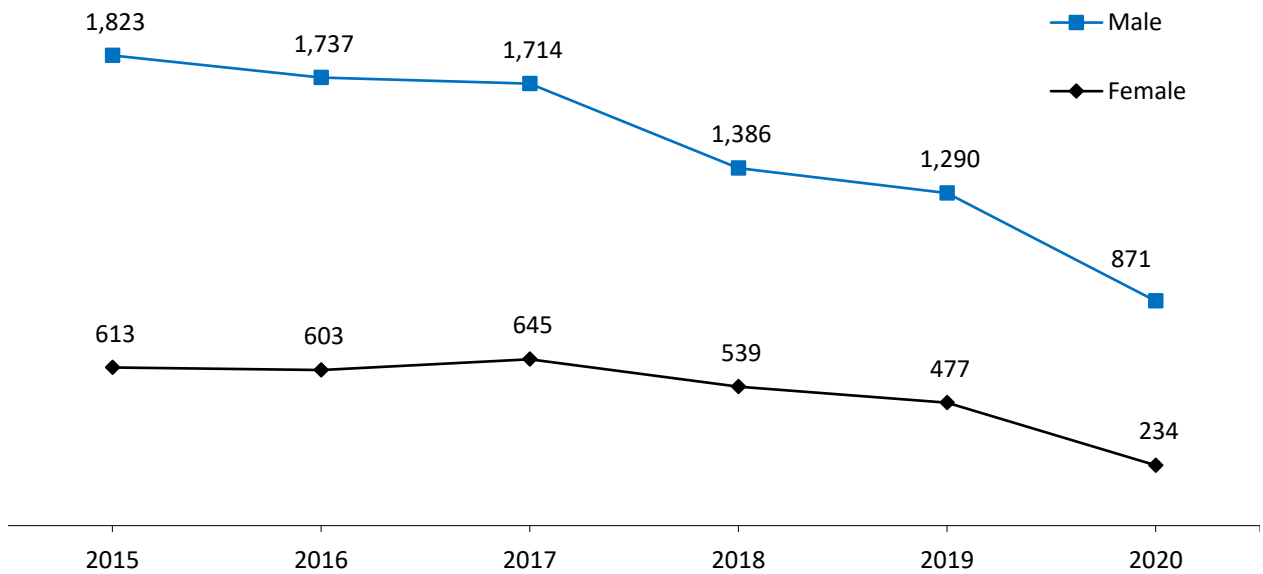
Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): 2020 Demographics	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	Black	White	Another Race*	Total	Black	White	Another Race*	Total	
Aggravated Assault	50	15	0	65	21	5	2	28	93
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	12	0	0	12	7	1	1	9	21
Arson	6	2	2	10	0	3	0	3	13
Auto Theft	75	6	1	82	8	1	1	10	92
Burglary	39	18	0	57	0	3	0	3	60
Carjacking	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	15	14	0	29	2	4	0	6	35
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	9	6	0	15	6	8	0	14	29
Disorderly Conduct	5	2	1	8	3	0	0	3	11
Drug Charges	38	39	1	78	4	16	0	20	98
DUI	0	9	0	9	1	4	0	5	14
Escape	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Ethnic Intimidation	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
False Identification to Law Enforcement	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	3
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	57	8	0	65	2	0	0	2	67
Harassment	4	4	1	9	0	2	0	2	11
Homicide/Murder/Manslaughter	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	4
Intimidation	2	1	0	3	3	1	0	4	7
Loitering	4	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	6
Receiving Stolen Property	40	13	0	53	6	0	0	6	59
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Resisting Arrest or Law Enforcement/Fleeing Police	8	6	0	14	1	0	0	1	15
Retail Theft	18	2	0	20	7	0	0	7	27
Robbery	37	3	3	43	7	1	0	8	51
Sex Offenses	16	29	1	46	1	2	0	3	49
Simple Assault	43	34	5	82	39	12	3	54	136
Stalking	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	4
Strangulation	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Terroristic Threats	7	10	1	18	4	3	0	7	25
Theft	38	15	0	53	5	2	0	7	60
Transferred from Other County	17	11	2	30	2	2	0	4	34
Unlawful Restraint	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Weapons on School Property	5	7	1	13	2	3	1	6	19
All Other Charges**	12	7	1	20	11	5	0	16	36
Totals	578	272	21	871	146	80	8	234	1,105
Failure to Comply	126	61	3	190	115	31	0	146	336

*Races in the "Another Race" category are American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or multiracial.

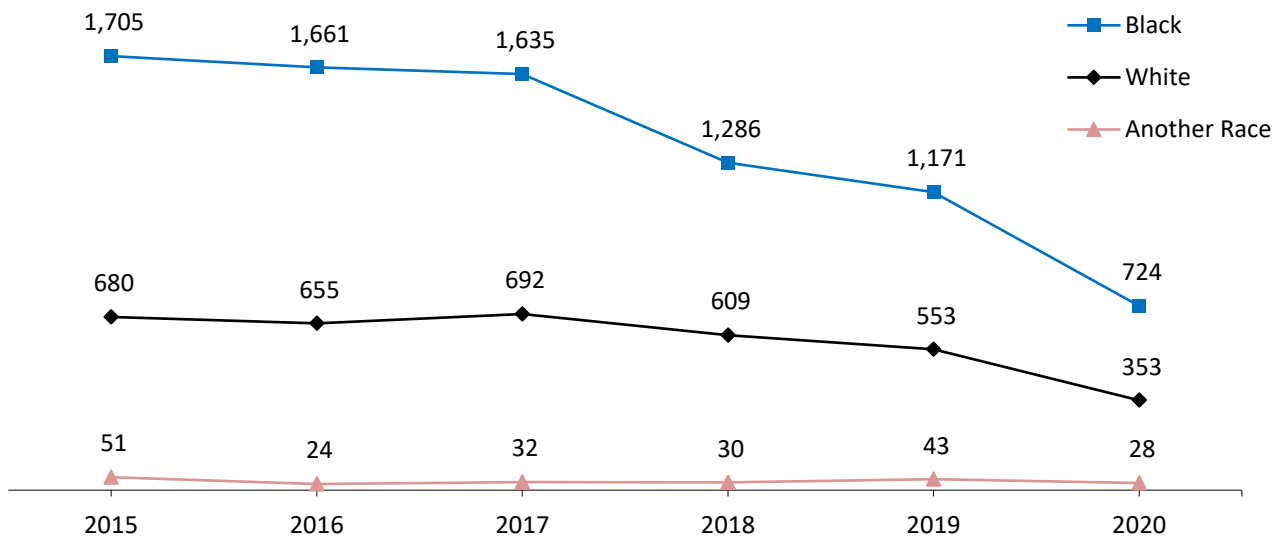
** Offenses in the "Other" category, such as Liquor Law Violations and False Imprisonment, are not common enough to have a dedicated category.

Demographics*

79% of allegations received in 2020 involved males, a six-percentage point increase from 2019 to 2020

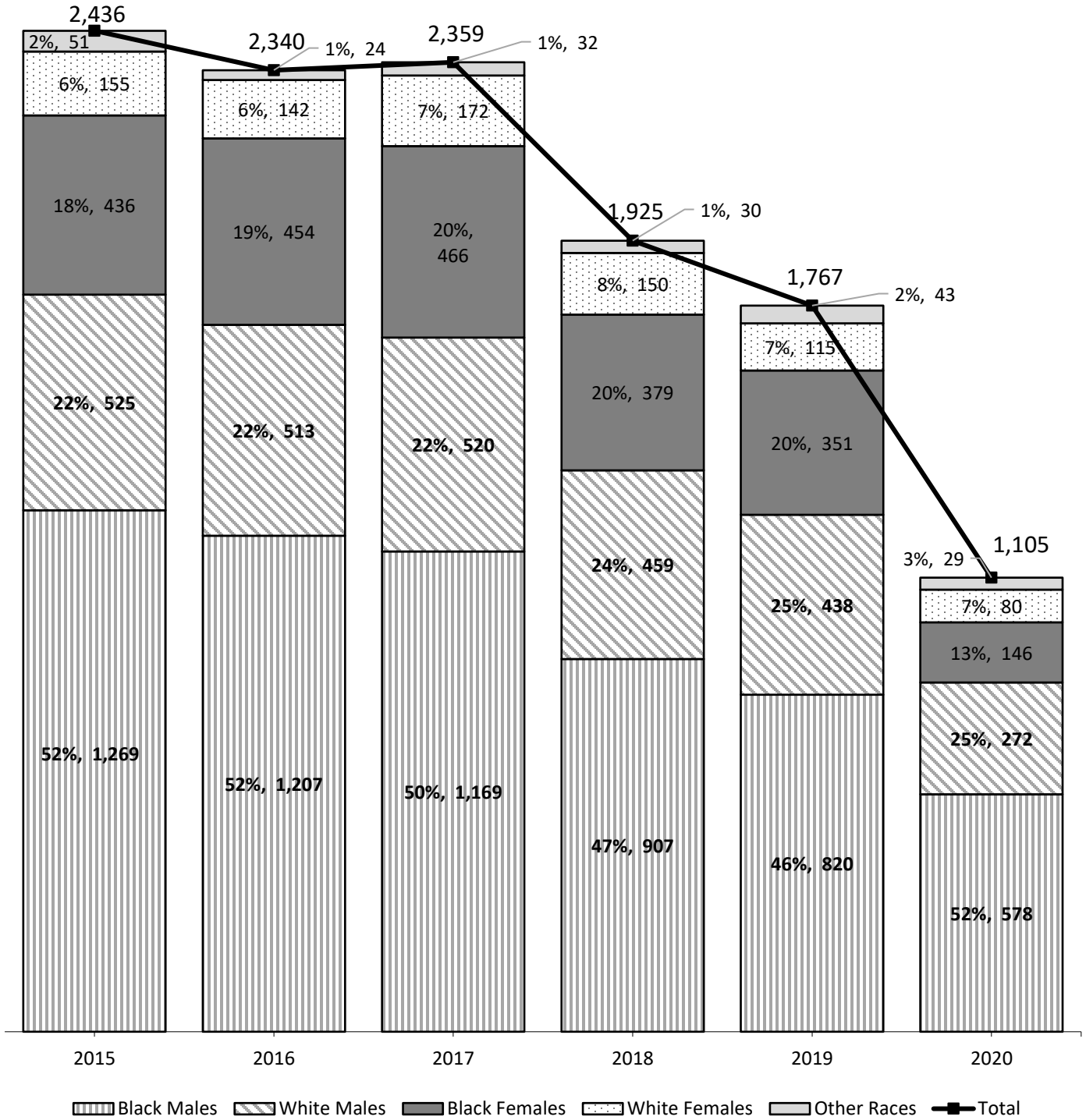


66% of allegations received in 2020 involved black youth while 32% involved white youth



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

From 2019 to 2020, allegations involving black females decreased 58%, the steepest decline of the demographic groups



Certification to Criminal Court and Decertifications

An Act 33 case* is an automatic certification 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, Act 33 removed the following crimes from the jurisdiction of Juvenile Court. These offenses are directly filed in the Criminal Division.

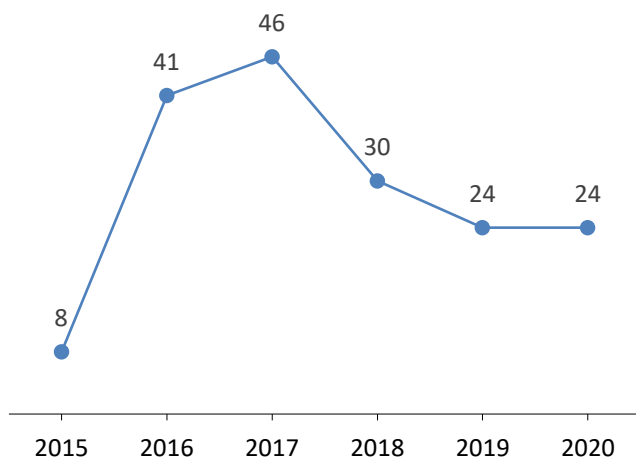
- Murder
- Any of the following crimes committed by juveniles 15 years of age or older with a deadly weapon as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. §2301: rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, aggravated assault, robbery, robbery of motor vehicle, aggravated indecent assault, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit murder or any of these crimes.
- Any of the following crimes committed by juveniles 15 years of age or older who were previously adjudicated delinquent of any of the following prohibited conduct, which, if committed by an adult, would be classified as rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, robbery, robbery of motor vehicle, aggravated indecent assault, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit murder or any of these crimes.

*See 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6302.

Decertifications

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 number of decertifications remained constant between 2019 and 2020*

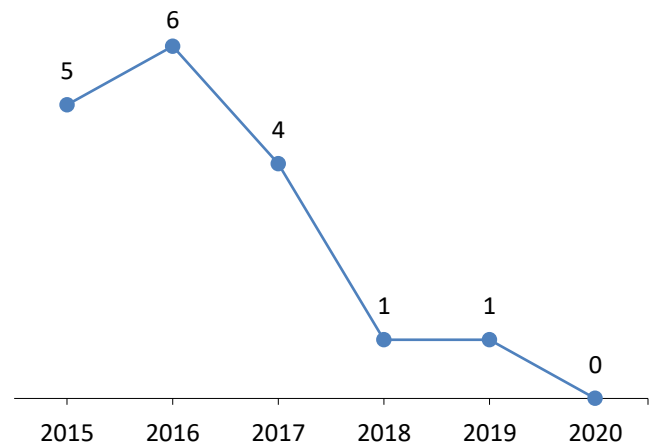


*The year is based on allegation date.

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.

No cases were certified in 2020*



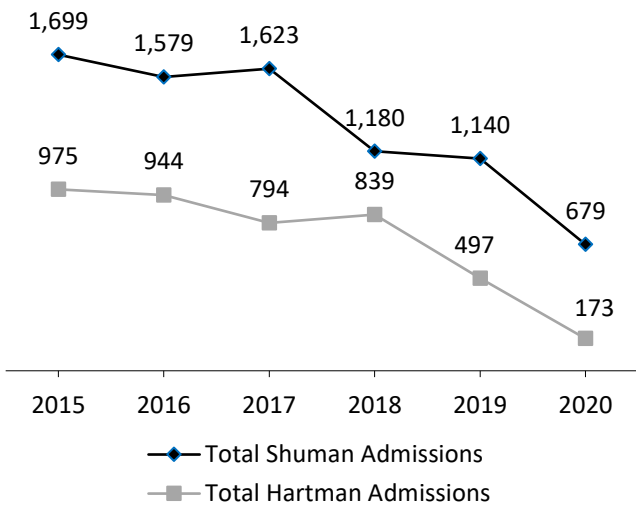
*The year is based on disposition date

Secure Detention / Alternatives to Detention

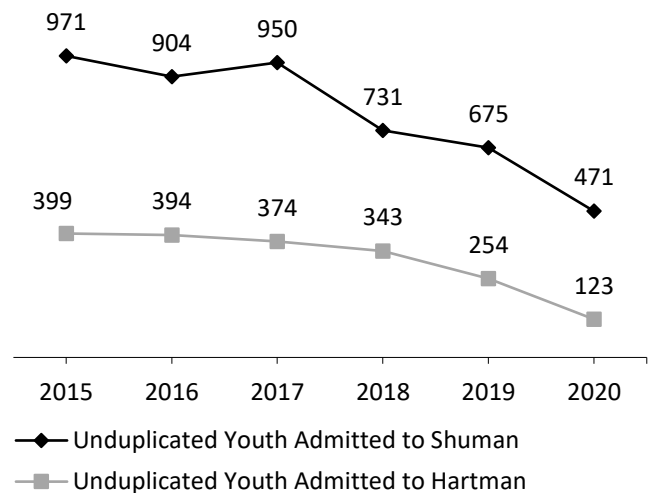
Juveniles are placed in secure detention at Shuman Juvenile Detention Center when it is necessary to protect the community and ensure their appearance in Court. Shuman Juvenile Detention Center has a licensed capacity of 120 beds. The Hartman Delinquency Shelter, which Auberle operates for the Court, is a 16-bed facility for males that provides an alternative to secure detention. Juveniles meeting specific criteria may be transferred to Hartman after being admitted to Shuman Juvenile Detention Center. In addition, probation officers may admit juveniles directly to Hartman for violating conditions of supervision. Gwen’s Girls served an alternative to detention option for delinquent females between 2014 and 2018.

Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument: In 2019, Juvenile Probation began using the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2) to identify the behavioral health needs of youth admitted to Shuman Juvenile Detention Center. The MAYSI-2 is a voluntary, self-report, computer-based inventory of 52 questions that helps probation officers identify and refer juveniles for a second screening and further treatment if indicated. In 2019, 317 MAYSI-2 screens were completed, with 137 (43%) youth flagged for further assessment and treatment if deemed necessary. In 2020, 94 screens were completed, with 30 (32%) flagged youth. The MAYSI-2 screens stopped at the end of March 2020 due to COVID-19.

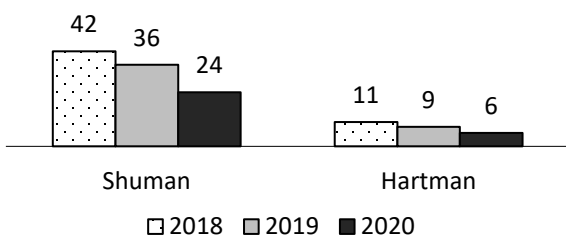
Shuman admissions decreased 40% while Hartman admissions decreased 65%* from 2019 to 2020



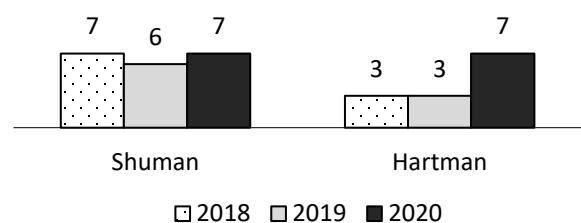
The number of unduplicated youth admitted to Shuman decreased 30% while Hartman experienced a 52% decrease from 2019 to 2020



Average Daily Census

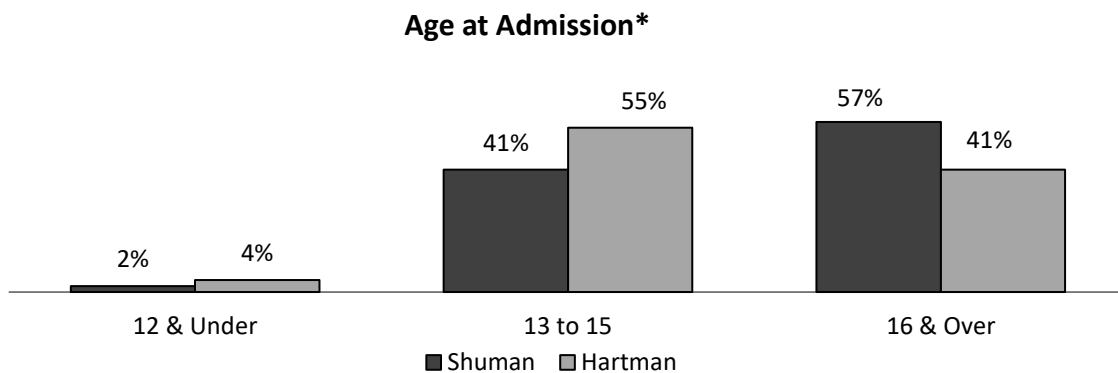
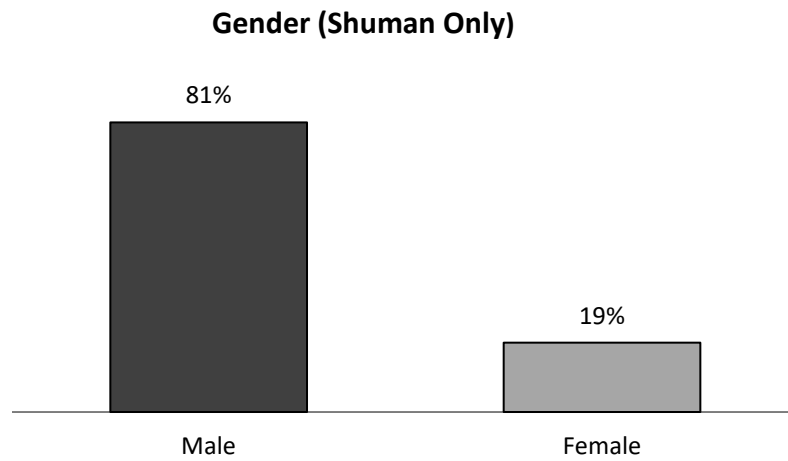
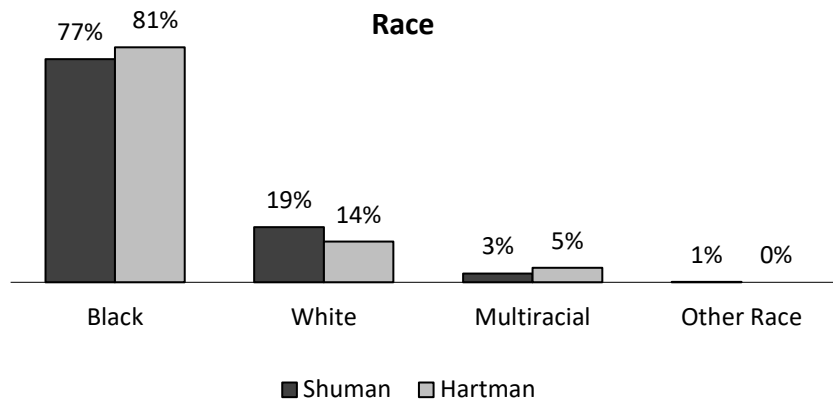


Median Length of Stay (Days)*



*Year is based on release date.

2020 Demographics (Unduplicated Count of Youth)

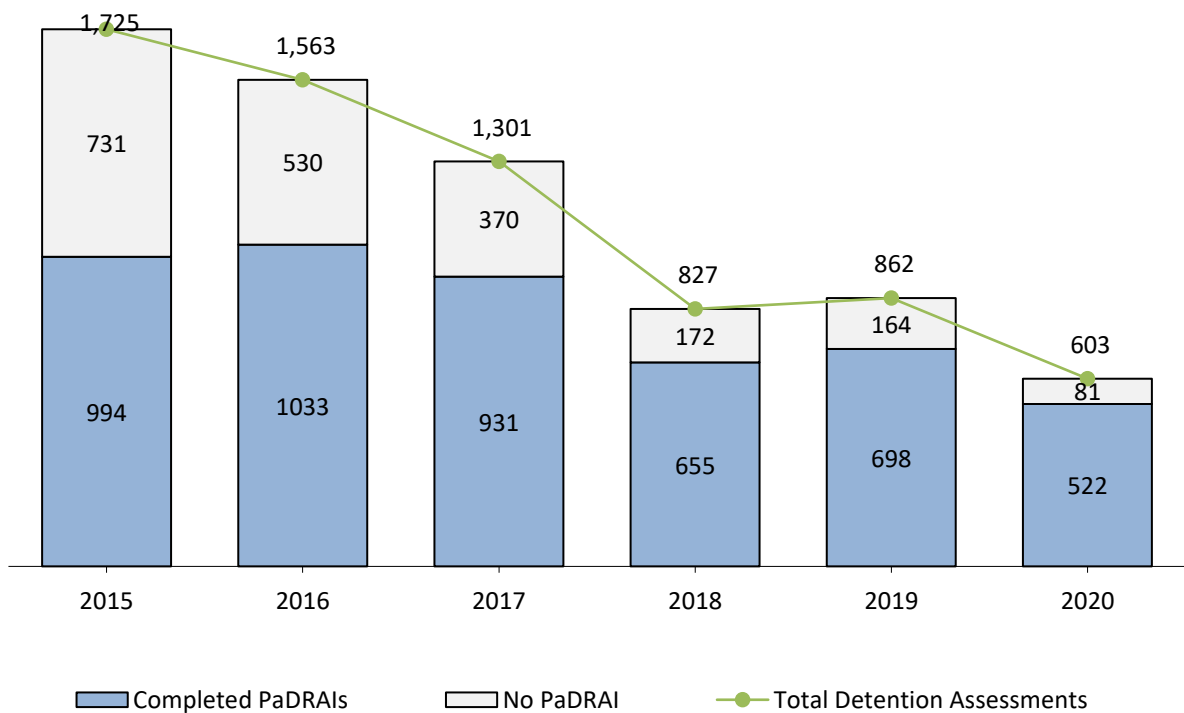


*The Age at Admission chart does not reflect an unduplicated count of youth because a youth could be different ages at admission.

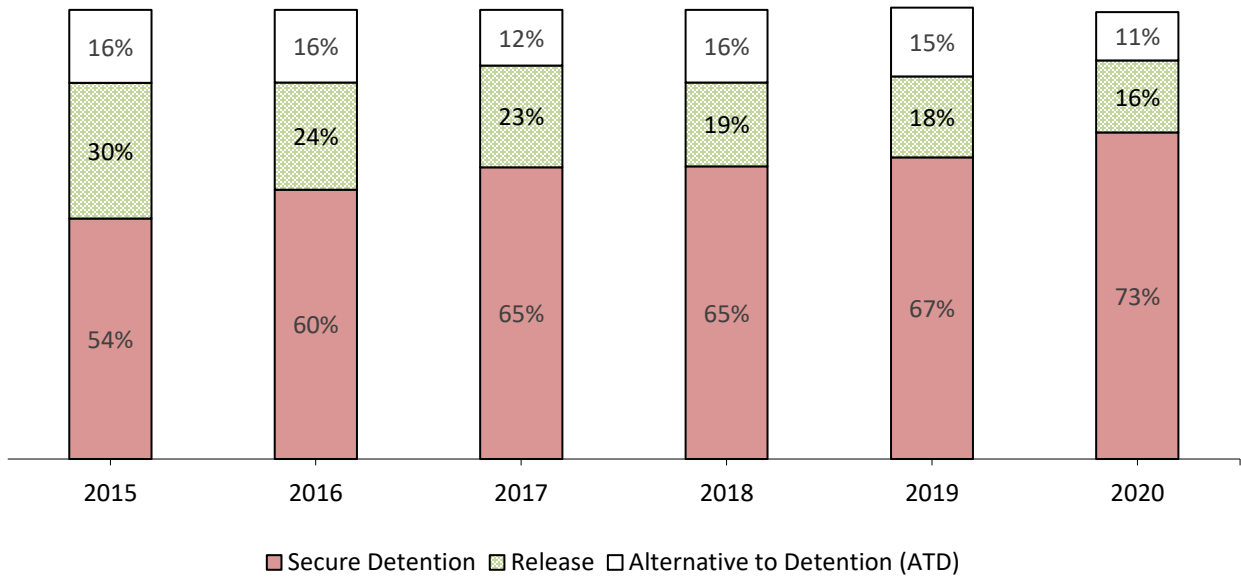
Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI)

Allegheny County is one of more than 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 may be overridden. Mandatory detentions apply to categories of offenses or specific circumstances for which local policy/judicial directive 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.

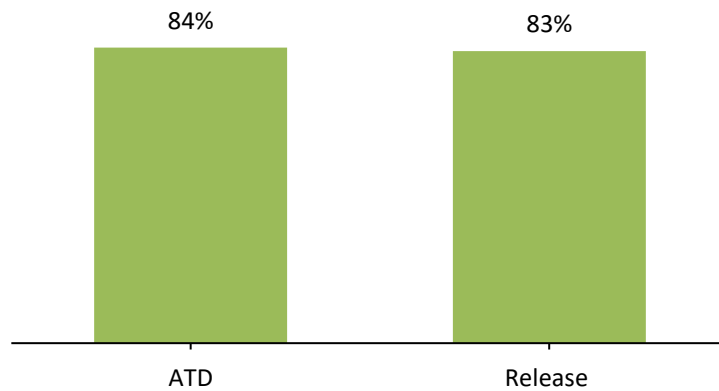
Completed PaDRAs decreased 25% from 2019 to 2020



Most completed PaDRAIs result in secure detention

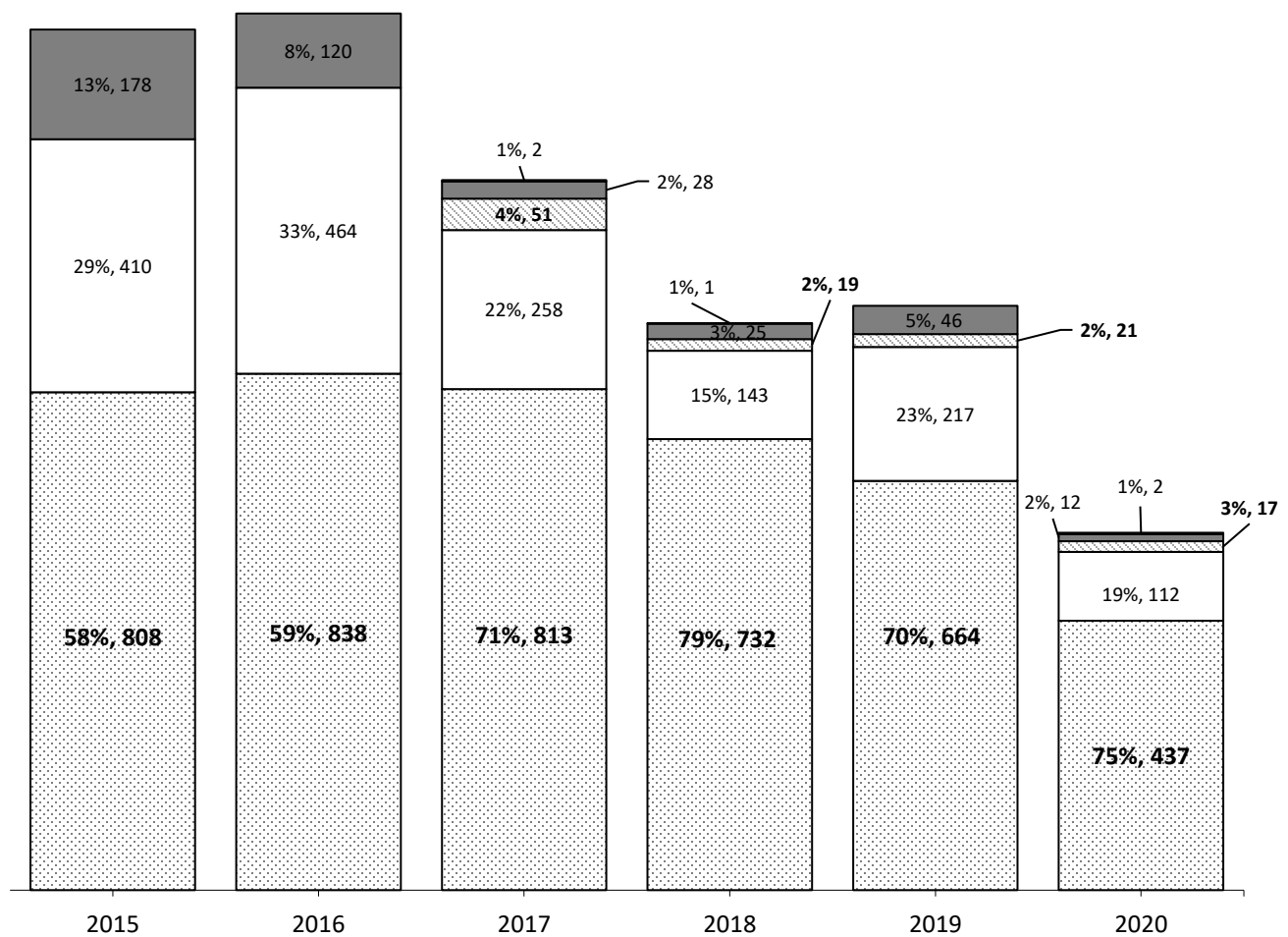
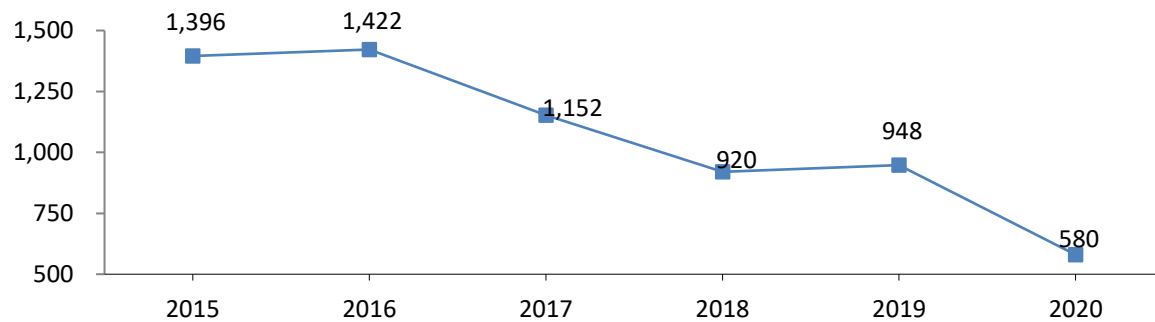


Of the PaDRAIs completed in 2020 resulting in Alternative to Detention or release, most youth experienced successful outcomes: they did not fail to appear for their court hearing or have a new alleged offense prior to the first scheduled hearing



Detention Hearings*

Detention hearings decreased 39% from 2019 to 2020



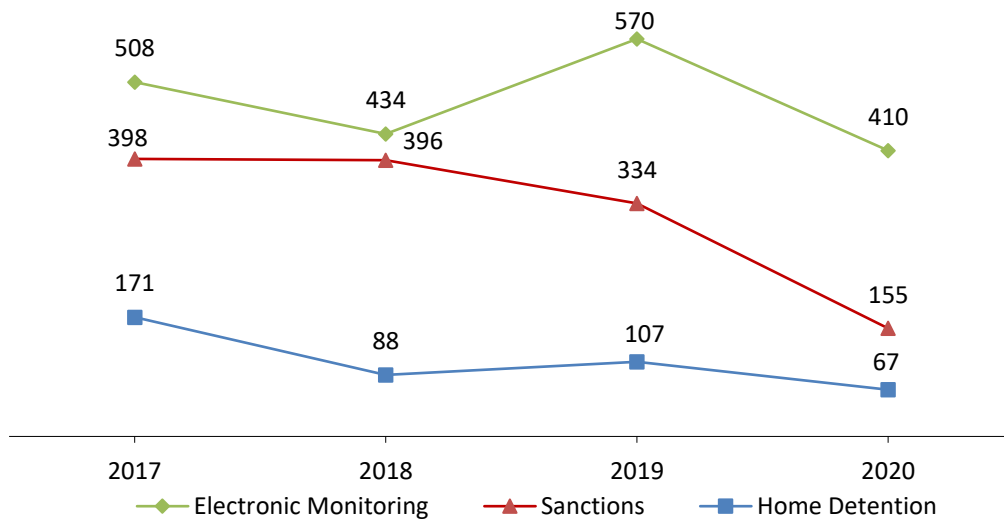
- Released to Another Jurisdiction
- Released to Parent's Control - without conditions
- ▨ Released from Detention
- Released to Parent's Control - Electronic Monitoring / Home Detention / House Arrest
- ▨ Remain at Shuman

*The number of detention hearings on this page is lower than the number on page 6 due to different data sources being used. 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.

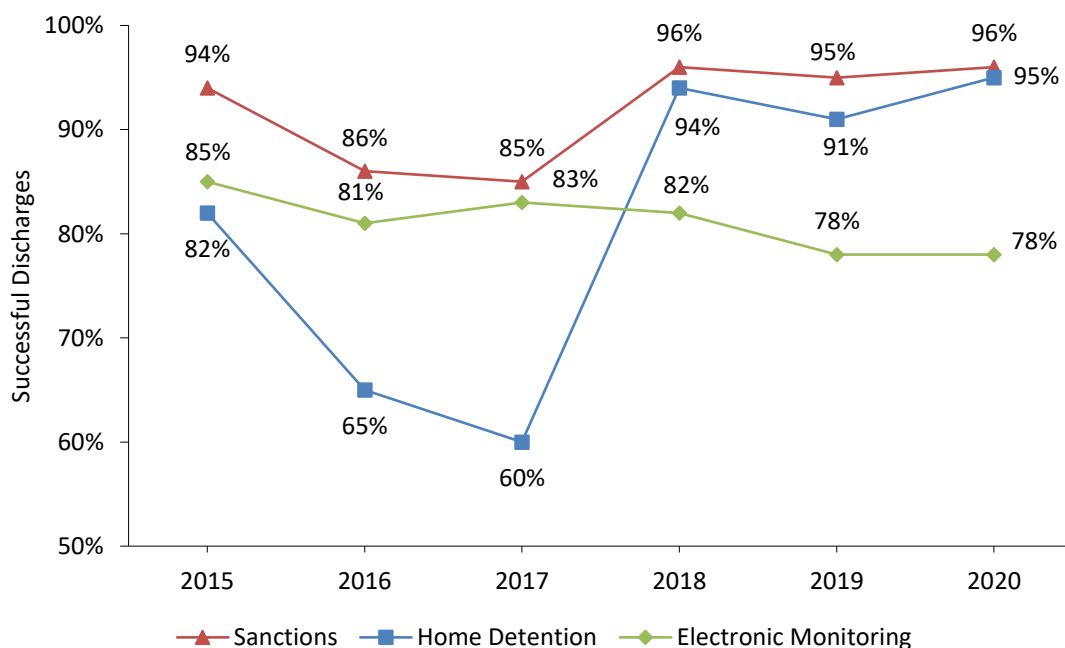
Electronic Monitoring / Home Detention

The Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Department operates electronic monitoring (EM) and home detention (HD) as alternatives to secure detention. EM 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 monitoring or home detention without a warrant being issued for a violation or new crime. Using the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument ensures that appropriate youth utilize these alternatives to detention.

From 2019 to 2020, EM/HD referrals decreased 42% and sanctions decreased 115%



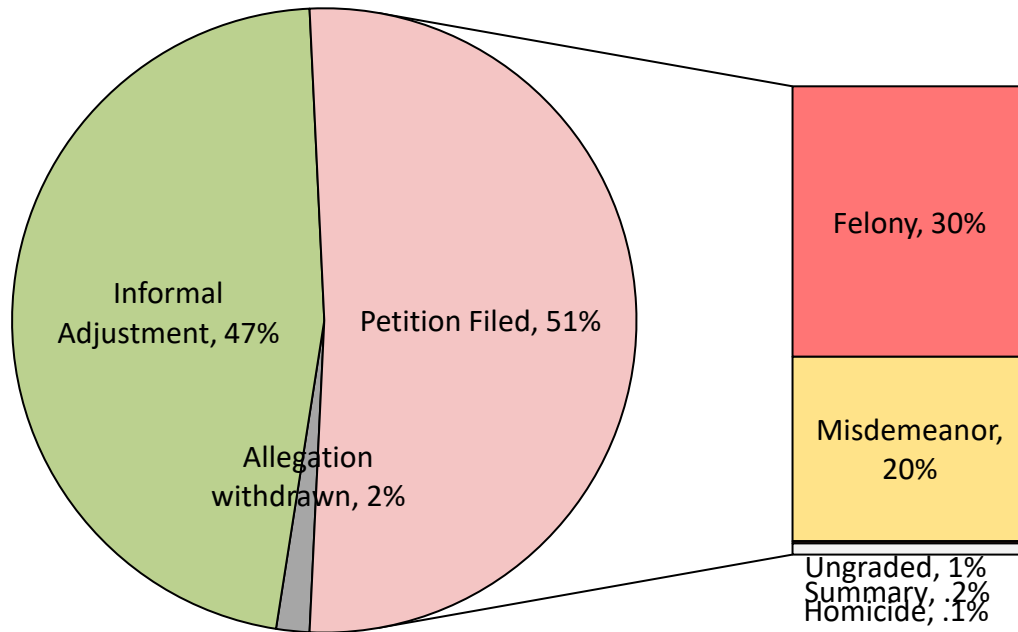
83% of EM/HD/Sanctions discharges were successful in 2020



Dispositions of Allegations

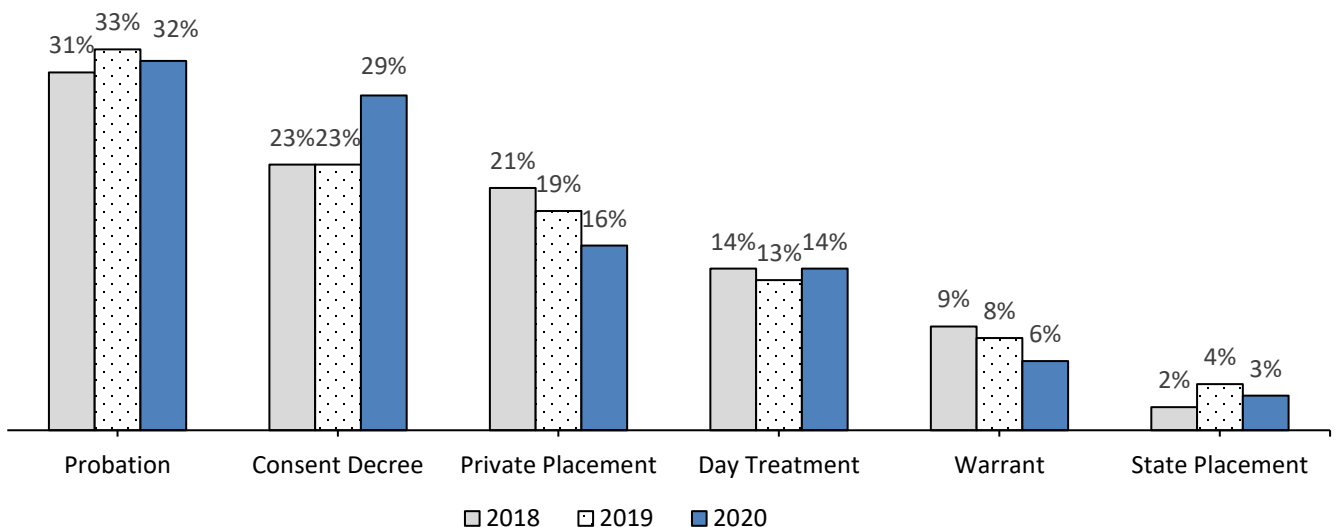
After Allegheny County Juvenile Probation receives an allegation (charging a juvenile with a misdemeanor and/or felony offense), the probation officer, in consultation with the District Attorney's Office, must decide whether to file a petition and schedule the case for Court or handle the charge informally. 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 2020, allegations were resolved as follows*:



*Includes Failure to Comply allegations and is based on petition date, if applicable, or disposition date for informal adjustments and withdrawn allegations

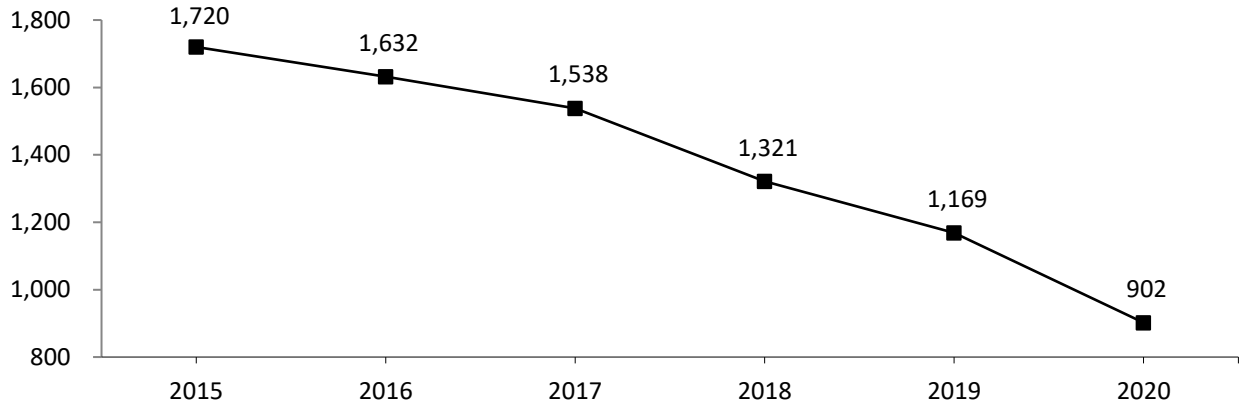
Most post-petition youth are on probation or consent decree, with the percentage of youth on consent decrease increasing six points from 2019 to 2020*



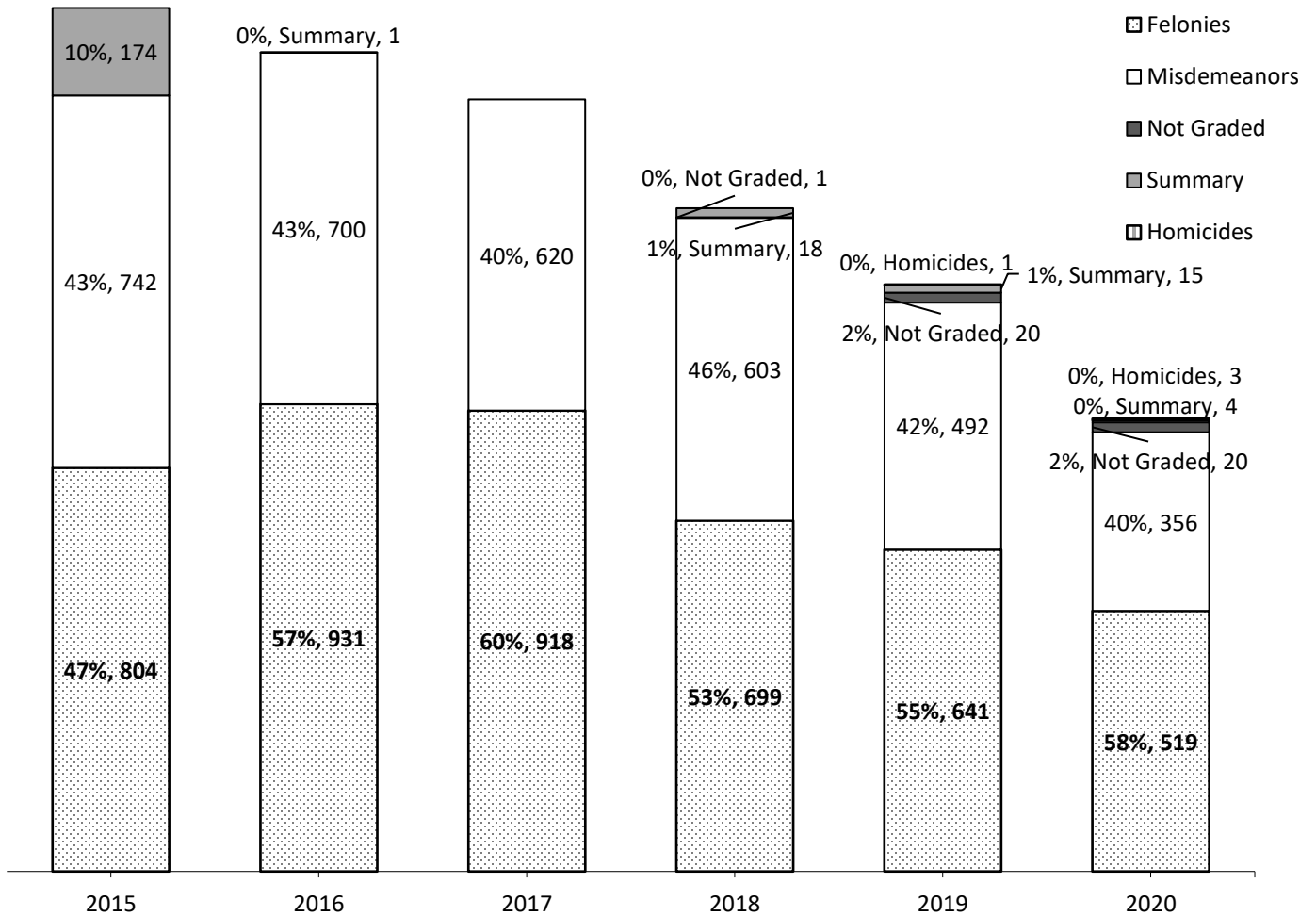
*The chart reflects point-in-time data collected on September 30th of each year.

Delinquency Petitions*

Petitions alleging delinquency filed with the Court decreased 23% from 2019 to 2020



The majority of petitions alleging delinquency were filed for felonies (58% in 2020)



*Includes Failure to Comply allegations and charts are based on petition

Juvenile Probation Overview

Juvenile Probation Staff	257
Assistant Chief Probation Officers and Supervisors	38
Home Detention Officers	6
Drug and Alcohol Counselors	6
Community Monitors	49
Support Staff	50
Probation Officers	108
Supervision	69
Specialty (Special Services Unit / Drug and Alcohol)	9
Youth Level of Service	8
Shuman Intake and Investigations	8
Community Intensive Supervision Program	7
Training	3
Warrant	2
Provider Liaison	2

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, 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.

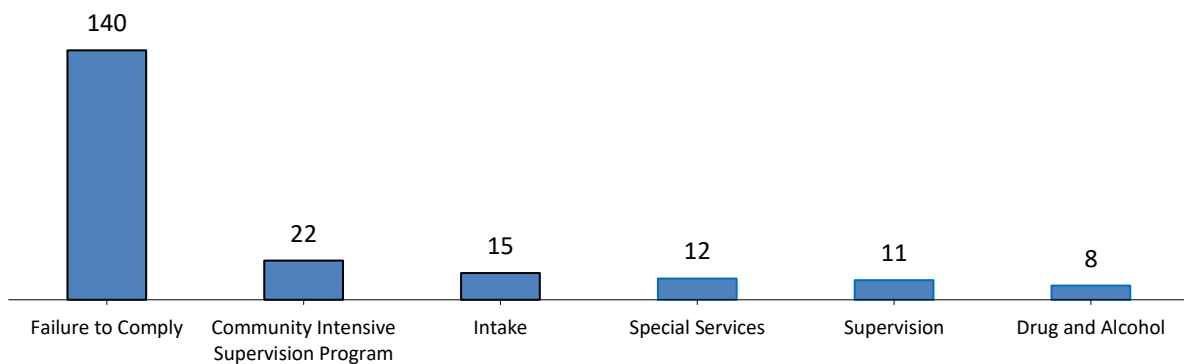
Shuman Intake and Investigations: This Unit is comprised of 6 officers at the courthouse and 2 officers at Shuman Juvenile Detention Center. The 2 officers at Shuman Juvenile Detention Center begin the processing of police reports (allegations) charging serious offenses that result in pre-adjudication 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.

Supervision Probation Officers: These probation officers supervise the largest percentage of juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the Court. Sixty-nine community-based probation officers in five geographically dispersed supervisory units work with an average of 11 juveniles each. Some probation officers service specific school districts.

Information Management: Information Management consists of 10 data entry clerks, including an expungement clerk, and 1 supervisor. The data entry clerks accept and process police allegations. IM staff review these cases for the necessary elements, accept them to be cleared, then assign them to a probation unit based on the specific charges. From that point on, Information Management completes the data entry in the Juvenile Case Management System from the beginning of a docket through case closing. Information Management is also tasked with key quality assurance measures within the probation department. These include reviewing closing documents, ensuring that court orders reflect accurate data, and identifying and correcting data entry errors or missing information.

On November 30, 2020, each unit's average caseload per probation officer was:



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 ensuring 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.

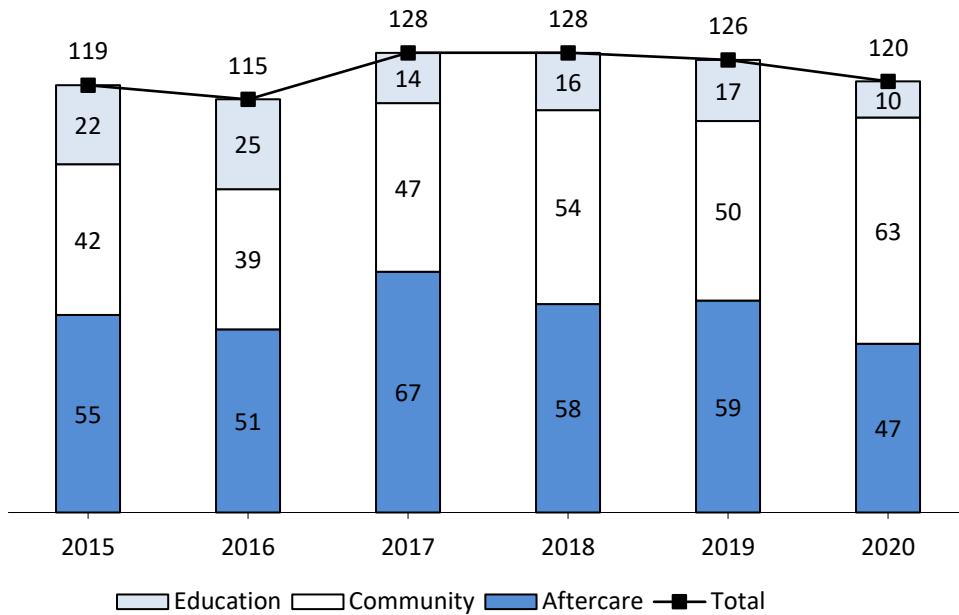
Educational Curriculum

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.

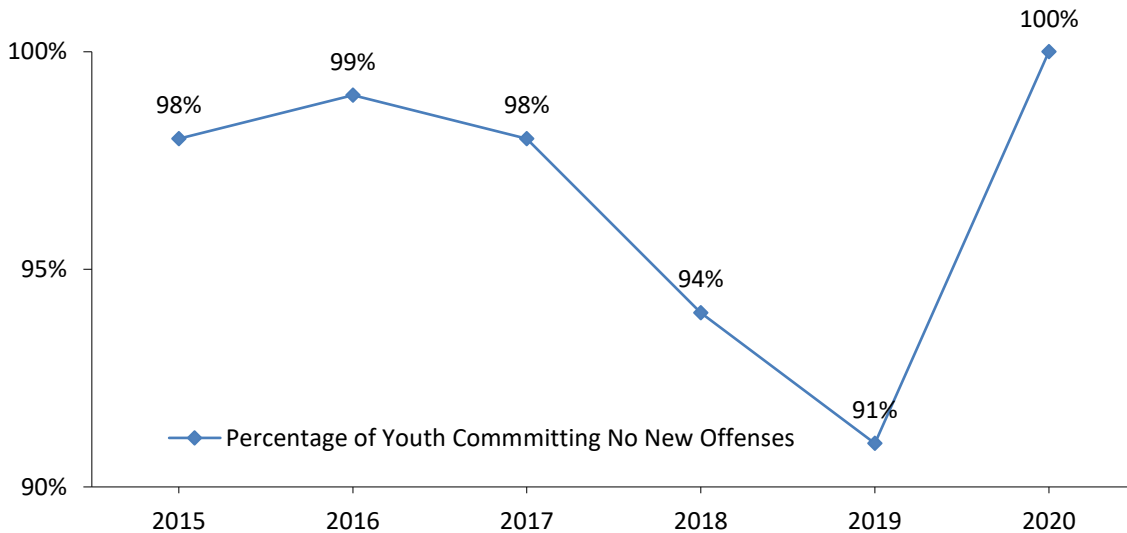
The SSU probation officers present these sessions in an educational format that is separate from treatment time. The classes are held over two days, typically on a Tuesday and Wednesday. Staff meet with the offenders collectively for two hours on each of these days. Offenders must attend both days to 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 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 120 youth in 2020



No youth supervised by the SSU in 2020 committed a new offense while under supervision



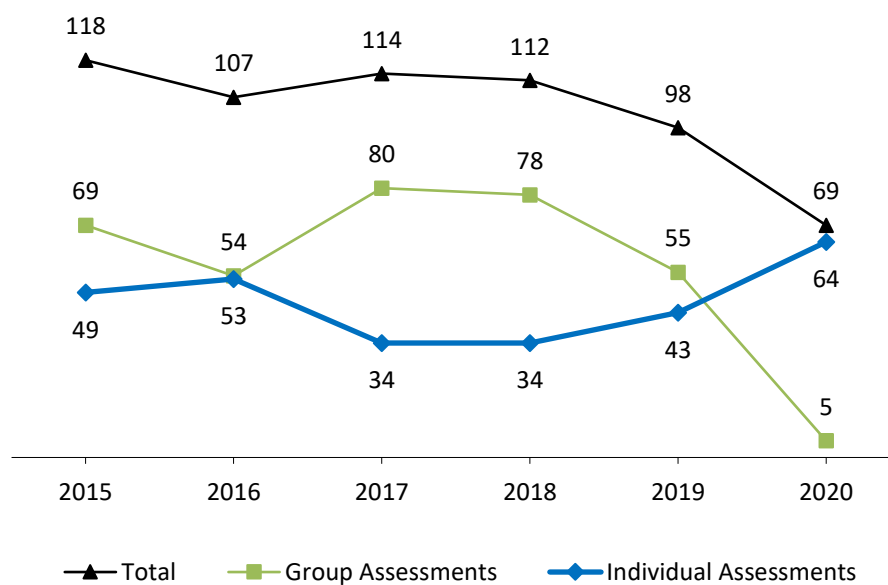
SAFETY Program

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 provides feedback to families and probation on a regular basis. The program served 4 youth in 2019 and 14 youth in 2020.

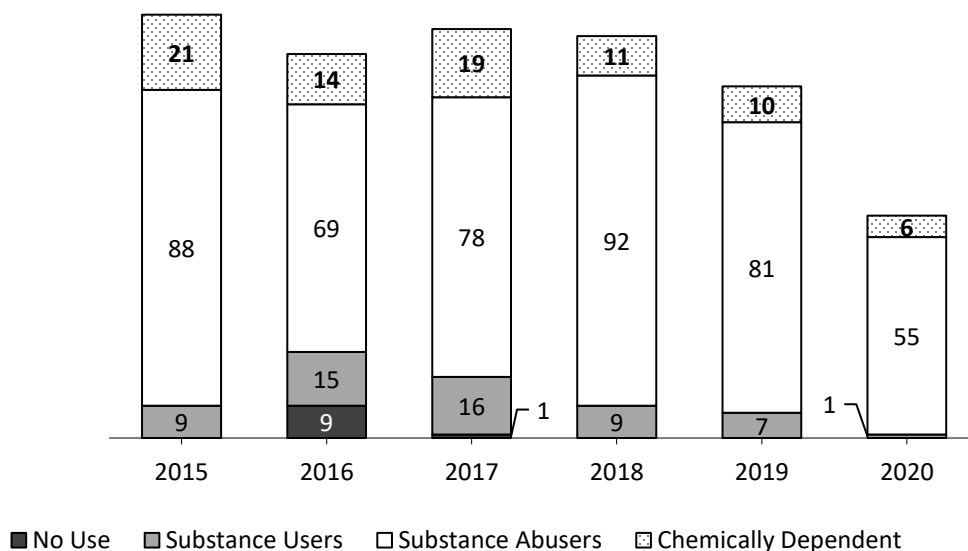
Drug and Alcohol Unit

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.

Assessments decreased 30% from 2019 to 2020



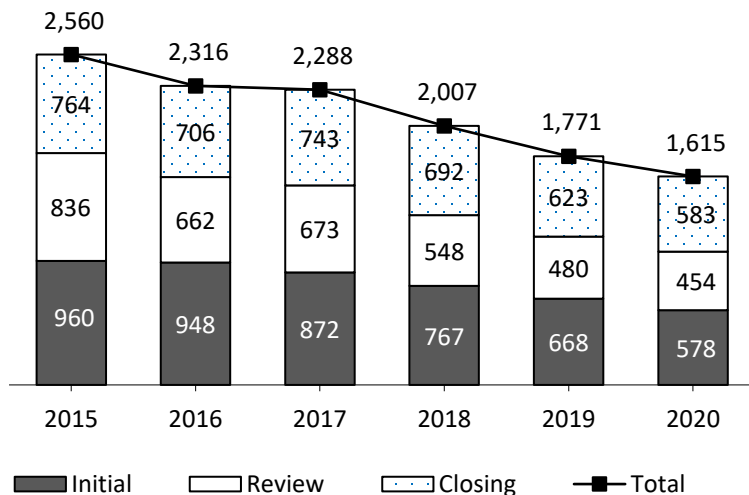
89% of assessments in 2020 identified youth as Substance Abusers



Youth Level of Service Risk/Needs Assessment

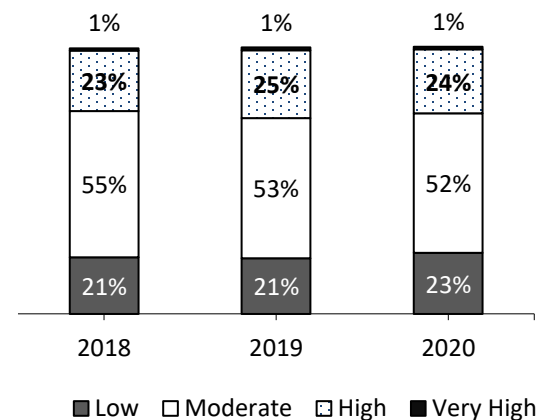
The Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk/Needs Assessment has been adopted statewide as the risk/needs assessment instrument for juvenile justice. Since 2012, Allegheny County probation officers have assessed juveniles using the YLS prior to filing a delinquency petition. A validated instrument, the YLS 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 needs 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 Court. 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 9% fewer YLS assessments from 2019 to 2020



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 18 YLS Master Trainers who train the entire department via statewide YLS booster cases. The allowable deviation from the State’s 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 2020, the Department’s override rate was 3%.

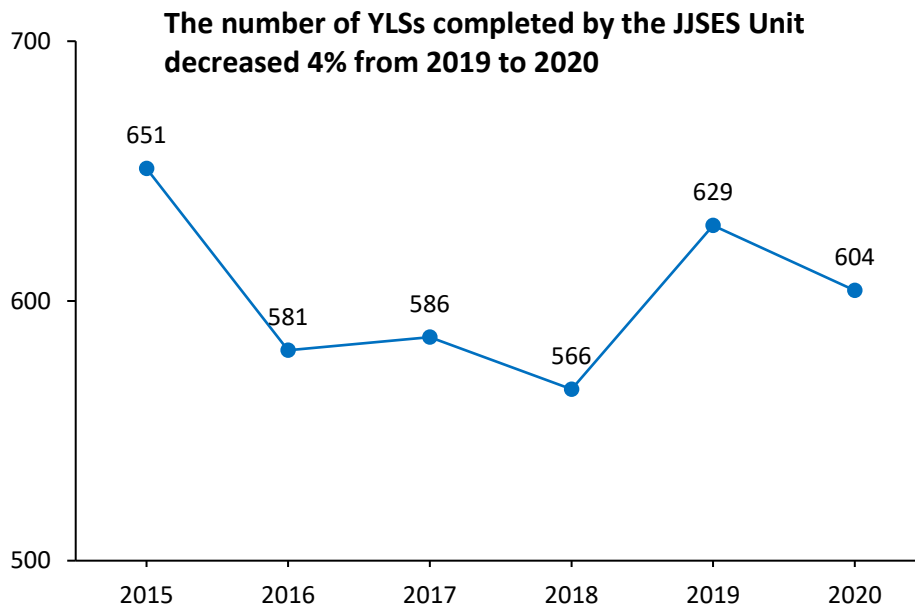
Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit

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, 2020, one supervisor and eight 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). As of November 2019, the JJSES Unit began completing all of the initial YLS assessments conducted by Allegheny County Juvenile Probation and piloting the Child Trauma Screen (CTS). Allegheny County Juvenile Probation was among several departments selected statewide to participate in the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant-funded Trauma Project. Under the guidance of Dr. Keith Cruise of Fordham University, the Department received training and began piloting the CTS during the intake interview. Trauma is an important responsivity factor that case planning must consider. When the CTS indicates, probation officers refer juveniles for further trauma assessment and treatment. In 2020/21, the Trauma Project was expanded to incorporate the Trauma Informed Decision Protocol (TIDP) in the case planning process. The TIDP ensures that trauma is considered throughout the juvenile's involvement with the court.

In March 2020, the completion of the Child Trauma Screen was temporarily paused due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The JJSES will begin to complete the CTS on all referrals in January 2021.

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. In 2020, the JJSES Unit completed 604 YLS assessments, with most of these assessments being completed virtually.



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 intensive services and 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 includes five integral neighborhood Centers. CISP advances BARJ goals. CISP provides a range of interventions, uses intensive surveillance and close monitoring, including electronic 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's (AIU) Alternative Education Program provides tutoring two hours a day, three days a week, after school during the school year. This relationship allows delinquent youth to make-up courses that are required for high school graduation. Credit recovery is critical for students with gaps in their education due to court involvement. Pennsylvania Department of Education certified teachers and counselors work with the students to address their academic needs. Courses in math, English, social studies, science, and physical education/health are offered to the students. The instruction is a blended model, incorporating direct instruction and on-line learning to maximize summer instructional hours for the students at school and at home.

2020 was a year of transition due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the partnerships that were created were put on hold; All activities and programs were conducted virtually. Nonetheless, CISP's two reintegration specialists were still able to successfully engage the youth. They were able to conduct one-on-one career advising sessions via virtual meeting platforms, such as WebEx, Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and FaceTime. They also identified learning opportunities available through YouTube and various webinars. Staff provided a question-and-answer component to increase interaction. In addition, they supported youth who continued to apply for jobs online by providing youth with applications for employment, reviewing applications, and assisting youth over the phone with completing applications. They incorporated an effective Jumpstart Success component in partnership with Goodwill's YouthWorks' staff as well as a Summer Learn and Earn employment piece that included youth obtaining ServSafe Certification. Academically, they partnered with our Educational Specialists to create educational plans for youth returning from placement, especially high school seniors. Youth participated in a virtual college and vocational school tours. They assisted with the summer school credit recovery program by exploring possible educational instruction platforms with the Allegheny Intermediate Unit, CISP's summer school provider.

In 2020, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation successfully applied for a Pennsylvania Academic and Career/Technical Training (PACTT) grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The grant will help male youth, between the ages of 18 and 20, committed to CISP, obtain their first driver's license. To participate, youth must have a GED or diploma or be entering the workforce/post-secondary training program rather than returning to school. Grant funds will be used to contract with a

driving school for driver’s education classes, practice driving sessions, and road testing. The grant will also cover application fees for learner’s permits and licenses.

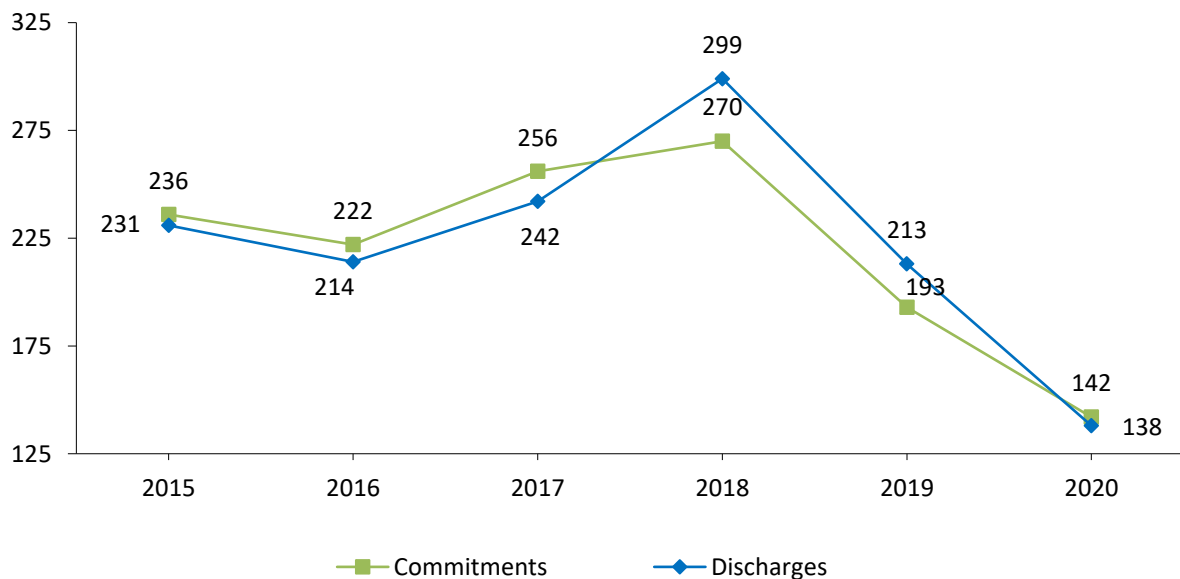
Strong community involvement is the foundation of CISP. Juveniles in each of the five centers routinely perform an array of community service projects, such as removing snow and cutting grass for elderly residents and cleaning neighborhood lots and streets. However, 2020 presented a different perspective; the COVID-19 pandemic curtailed all activities from March 2020 through the end of the year. For the first three months of 2020, youth performed 746 community service hours.

In 2020, there were 142 CISP commitments and 138 discharges:

Center	Commitments*		Discharges*	
	Total	%	Total	%
Garfield	13	9%	13	9%
Hill District	20	14%	27	20%
Mon Yough	26	18%	27	20%
North Side	44	31%	46	33%
Wilkinsburg/Penn Hills	39	28%	25	18%
Total	142		138	

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

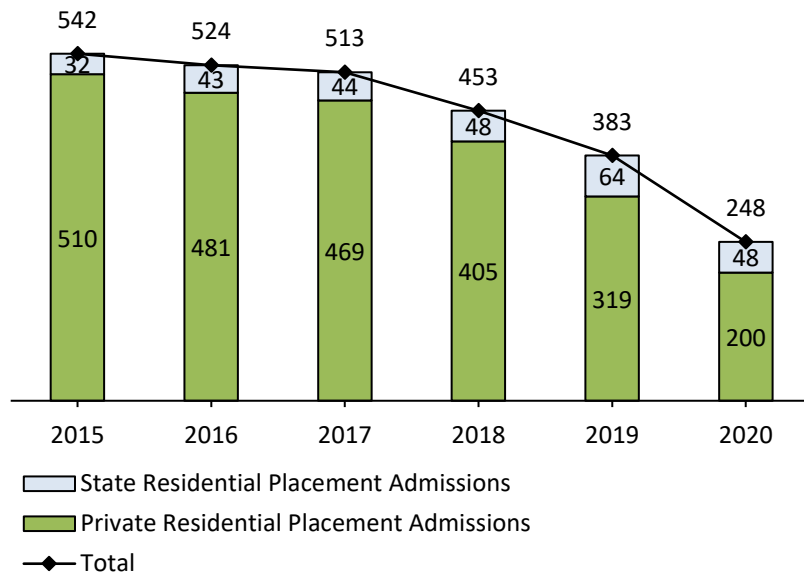
CISP commitments decreased 26% and discharges decreased 35% from 2019 to 2020



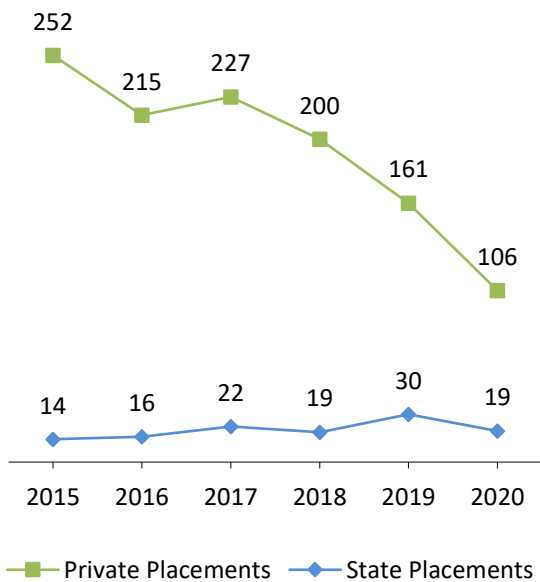
Placement Services

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, two Probation Officers, and two Educational Specialists. Most 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.

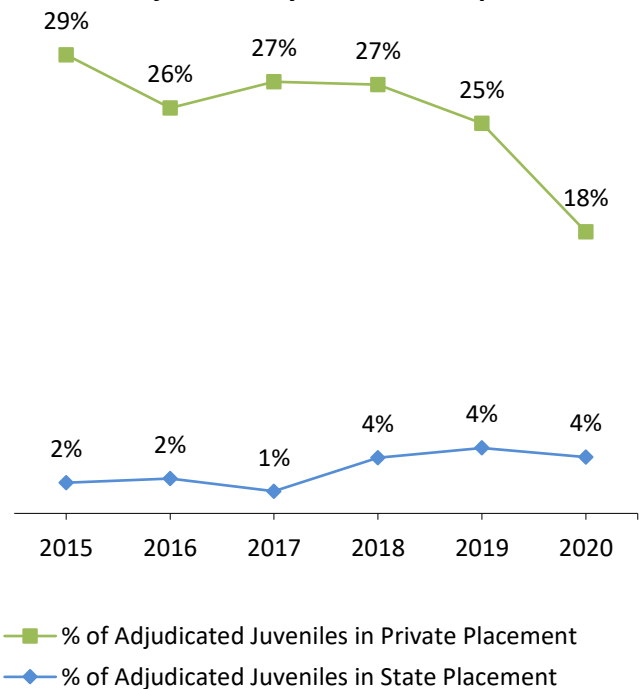
Admissions to residential placements decreased 35% from 2019 to 2020



Average daily population decreased 35% in state placement and 34% in private placement from 2019 to 2020



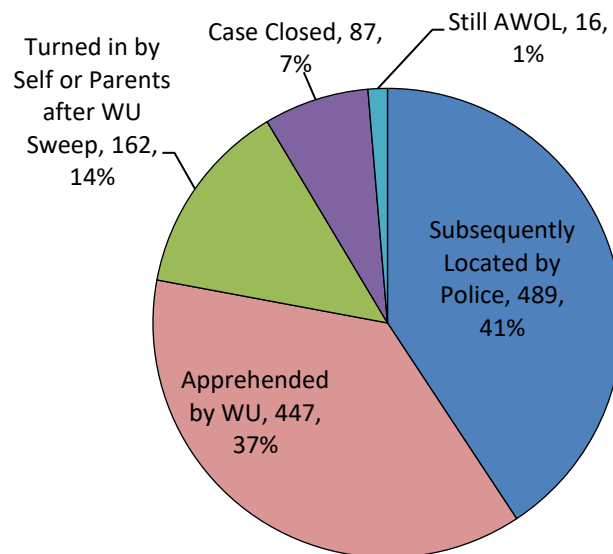
On December 31, 2020, 22% of adjudicated youth were in placement



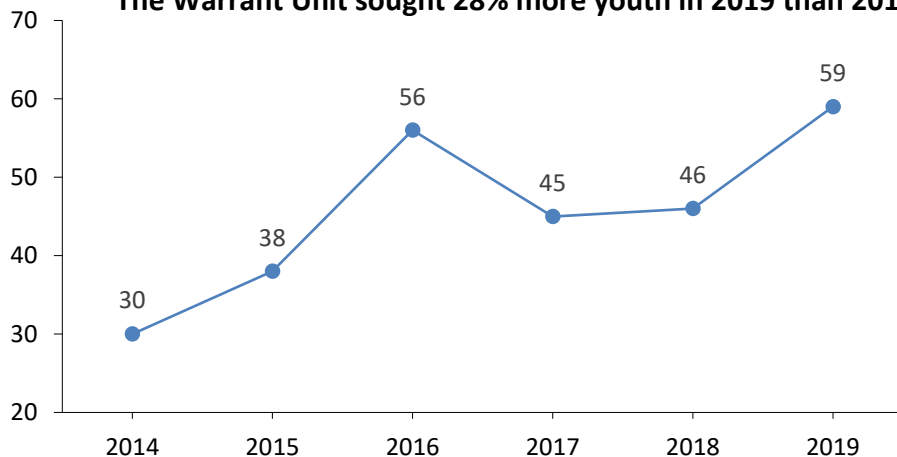
Warrant Unit

A warrant is a Court Order authorizing the arrest and secure detention of a juvenile. Created in 2004 to improve community protection, the Warrant Unit is overseen by the department's Community Safety Supervisor, 2 full-time probation officers, and 18 probation officers and supervisors who participate in Warrant Unit activities in addition to their full-time responsibilities. In 2020, the Warrant Unit paused many activities due to COVID-19. In previous years, the Unit partnered with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, Allegheny County Sheriff's Office, Allegheny County Police Department, Pennsylvania State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and various municipal police agencies to locate and apprehend at-risk juveniles who have absconded, failed to appear for Court, or received new charges. The Warrant Unit participated in several community events, such as the City of Pittsburgh's 4th of July Celebration and Light Up Night. The Warrant Unit regularly conducts trainings in firearms, defensive tactics, tactical medicine (Tactical Combat Casualty Care and Stop the Bleed), and building entry tactics.

The Warrant Unit has sought 1,201 juvenile absconders/violators since its inception in 2004. See the outcomes below.



The Warrant Unit sought 28% more youth in 2019 than 2018



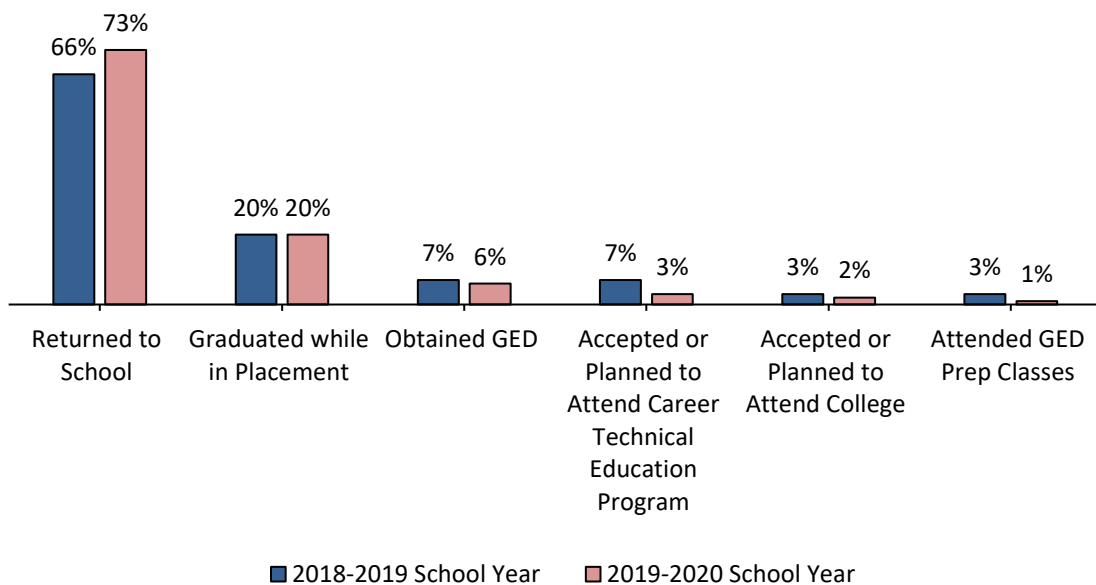
Educational Specialists

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation’s Provider Services Supervisor supervises two 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 educational and vocational plans for youth 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 assist and guide 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 identify youth qualified for OVR’s services prior to and/or following placement release

The Educational Specialists facilitated 40 School Reintegration Meetings during the 2019-2020 school year. 58% of re-enrolled students completed the school year, and 10% graduated.

Outcomes for the 215 youth assisted during the 2018-2019 school year and the 203 youth assisted during the 2019-2020 school year are below:



Truancy Case Managers

In 2017, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation hired two Truancy Case Managers to manage its Attendance Incentive Program. This program closes Failure to Comply* cases at the intake level if youth who meet certain criteria attend school. Youth who successfully complete the program achieve the goals of improving attendance and preventing further penetration into the juvenile justice system. Youth who do not successfully complete the program receive an intervention plan through extended service. Truancy Case Managers also partner with the Magisterial District Courts, Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families, Focus on Attendance, Allegheny Intermediate Unit, and school districts to reduce truancy in all Allegheny County school districts.

In 2018, Juvenile Probation established a process that allows adjudicated delinquent youth or youth on a Consent Decree who are also cited for truancy in the Magisterial District Court to have the truancy matter dismissed in District Court and handled through Juvenile Court. This process allows for a more holistic approach to the problem and better coordination of services.

*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 [are excluded from Juvenile Court jurisdiction], unless the child fails to comply with a lawful sentence imposed thereunder, under which event notice of such fact shall be certified to the court (see 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6302).

2019-2020 School Year Outcomes	Definition	Count	Percent
Successful	Maintained good attendance during the observation period, graduated from high school, and/or received GED. In addition, successfully completed Extended Service, partially paid or paid in full restitution and/or fines and court costs from the original citation, and/or successfully completed assigned community service hours	148	37%
Cases that Remain Open		88	22%
Active case when citation received		50	13%
Other	Incomplete identification, in placement, incorrect name, completed Brief Intervention Tool (BITS) session and/or counseling session, essay, AWOL, passed away, moved out of jurisdiction and/or appealed citations	39	10%
Unable to Locate / Unresponsive		37	9%
Recidivated	Received a new misdemeanor or felony charge	21	5%
Unsuccessful	Did not maintain good school attendance during the observation period	8	2%
No Action Taken by Probation Officer	Admonitory Letter	7	2%
Total		398	100%

Crossover Youth Practice Model

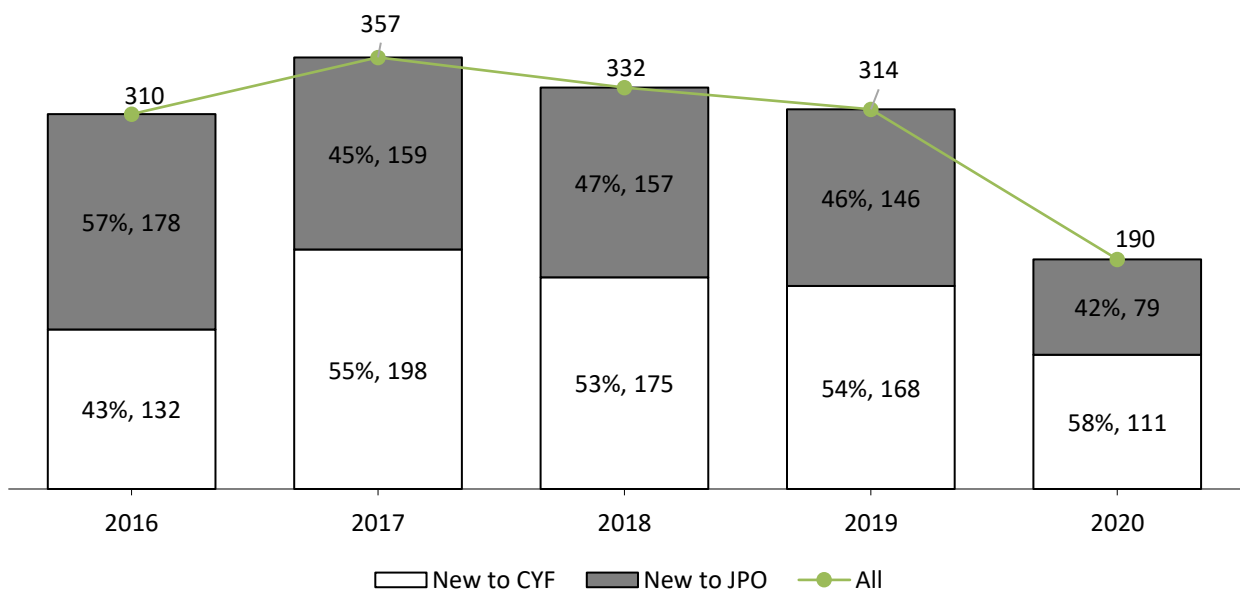
Under the leadership of Judge Guido DeAngelis, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth and Families (CYF) implemented the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM), developed by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown 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. With a Liaison in place, connecting crossover policy and practice on a regular basis became a realistic goal. The Liaison and CYF Crossover Coordinator function as a bridge between the agencies' frontline staff and the Protocol, which guides day-to-day interactions.

In 2019 and 2020, the initiative continued its emphasis on complex crossover cases and the challenges of locating appropriate placement facilities for youth with serious mental health and behavioral issues. Although the challenge is one experienced throughout the country and is often viewed as intractable, the CYPM team has focused its efforts on short-term, attainable goals, such as educating caseworkers and juvenile probation officers on the controlling policies in each agency when placement is at issue. The CYPM team also focused on the following in 2019/20: creation of a Protocol for addressing incidents at placement facilities involving crossover youth; a system-wide, joint supervisor booster training on CYPM principles; and a presentation by members of the CYPM leadership team on practical tools and tips for crossover cases at the 2019 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Conference.

*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 delinquency 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.

190 crossover episodes occurred in 2020, a 39% decrease from 2019

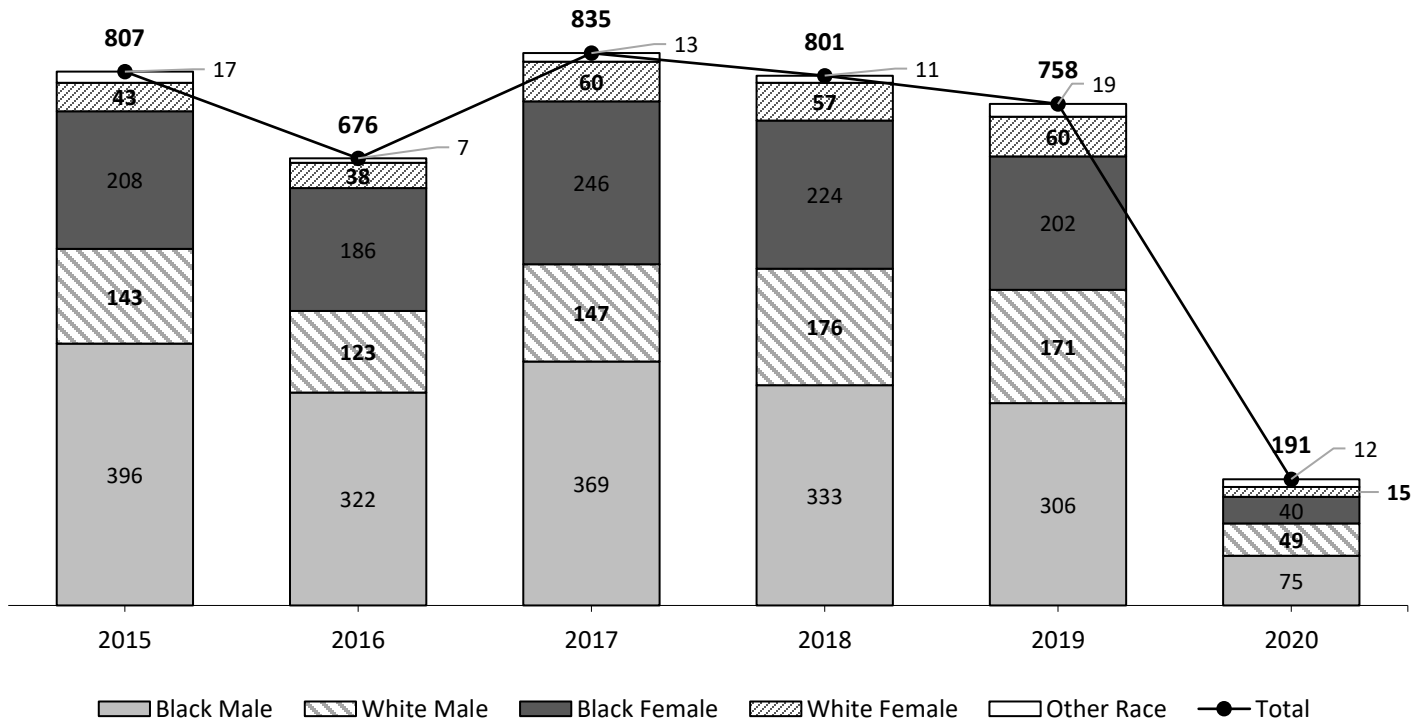


School-Justice Partnership

In 2016, 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 School-Justice Partnerships Certificate Program. The team developed an SJP initiative with the core principles of pre-arrest diversion and behavioral health support. SJP is a collaborative effort of the Court, Allegheny County Department of Human Services, law enforcement, educators, and community stakeholders.

The SJP has been implemented in the Penn Hills School District, Woodland Hills School District, and Oliver Citywide Academy, located within the Pittsburgh Public School District. In 2020, SJP received a grant from The Pittsburgh Foundation to strengthen existing partnerships and expand into new school districts in 2021 and 2022. These efforts are supported by consulting services from the National Center for State Courts. In 2020, Allegheny County’s School-Justice Partnership received the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission’s Court-Operated Program of the Year award.

Allegations of school-related offenses* decreased 75% from 2019 to 2020



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

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.

Juvenile Probation launched its 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. Although the grant ended, Juvenile Probation continues to offer this intervention; however, in 2020, Juvenile Probation could only offer individual anger management with some concepts of ART® due to COVID-19.

	PCCD Grant Years		July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018	July 1, 2018 through January 11, 2020	Total
	July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016	July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017			
Community/CISP ART®					
Number of Sessions Delivered	396	510	474	450	1,830
Number of Youth Served	140	176	197	181	694
Number Completing ART®*	99	120	158	138	515
Percent Completing ART®*	71%	68%	80%	84%	74%

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

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is one of 23 departments in Pennsylvania implementing the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™), which seeks 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 seven Level 1 SPEP™ Specialists and one Level 2 SPEP™ Trainer, more than any county in the state. Evidence-based Prevention & Intervention Support (EPIS) at Pennsylvania State University continues to oversee SPEP™ in Pennsylvania. Throughout 2020, EPIS utilized virtual platforms to continue its work despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Virtual trainings and Learning Community Meetings were held to bolster understanding and application of the SPEP™ tool. Provider engagement remained consistent; continued assessment of services also occurred virtually. Allegheny County has collaborated with 15 different residential and community-based providers in assessing 62 different services; 22 of these services have been reassessed at least once. Including initial (baseline) and reassessment, Allegheny County has participated in 125 SPEP™ assessments.

Service Classification*	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Grand Total
Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy	1	10	1	16	4	7	6	2	47
Restitution/Community Service		1			3	5	1	4	14
Behavior Management		3		5		3	1	1	13
Individual Counseling		4		4		3	1		12
Family Counseling		2		1		4	3		10
Job Related Training		1		1		4	4		10
Group Counseling				1	2	2	2	1	8
Remedial Academic Training					1	3	2		6
Challenge Program				2		2			4
Social Skills Training								1	1
Grand Total	1	21	1	30	10	33	20	9	125

*SPEP™ date is based on date full score reports delivered with Allegheny County as SPEP™ lead

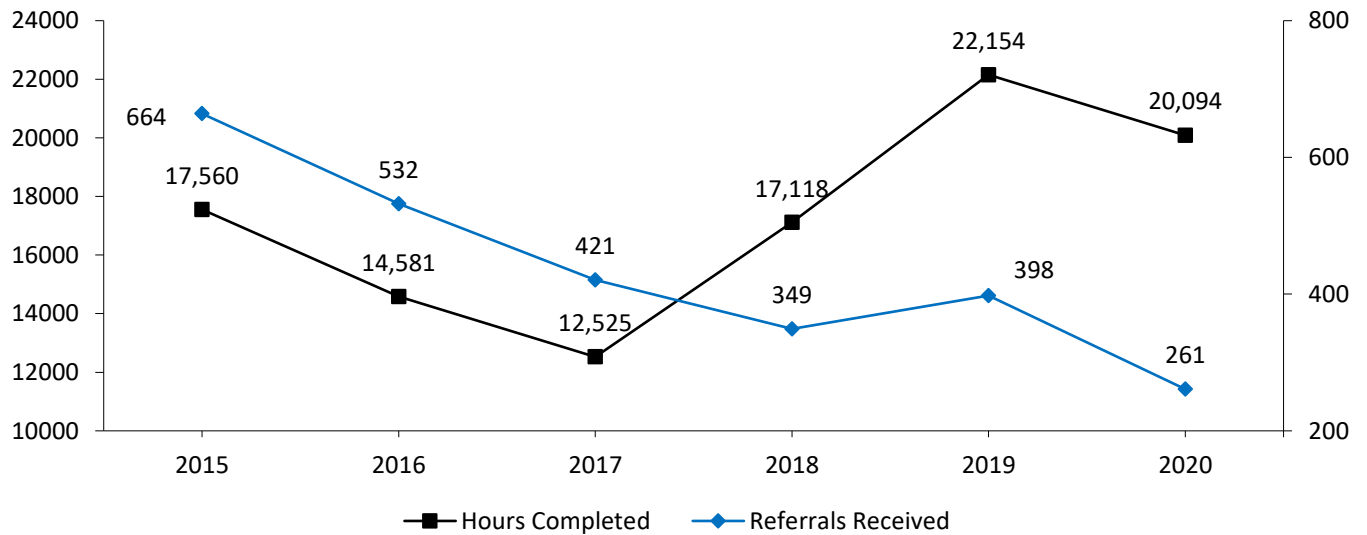
Agency / Provider	Number of Services	Number of SPEPs™
1. Abraxas Youth & Family Services: Abraxas WorkBridge	3	5
2. Adelphoi Village	8	46
3. Allegheny Co. JPO	2	5
4. Auberle	3	3
5. Community Specialists Corporation: The Academy	2	6
6. George Junior Republic	8	5
7. Harborcreek Youth Services	6	6
8. Lifes'Work	2	2
9. Mid-Atlantic Youth Services	5	5
10. Outreach Teen & Family Services	2	5
11. Outside In	6	15
12. Summit Academy	5	5
13. Taylor Diversion Programs Inc.	6	6
14. VisionQuest	2	3
15. Wesley Family Services (formerly Wesley Spectrum)	2	8
Grand Total	62	125

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 286 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.

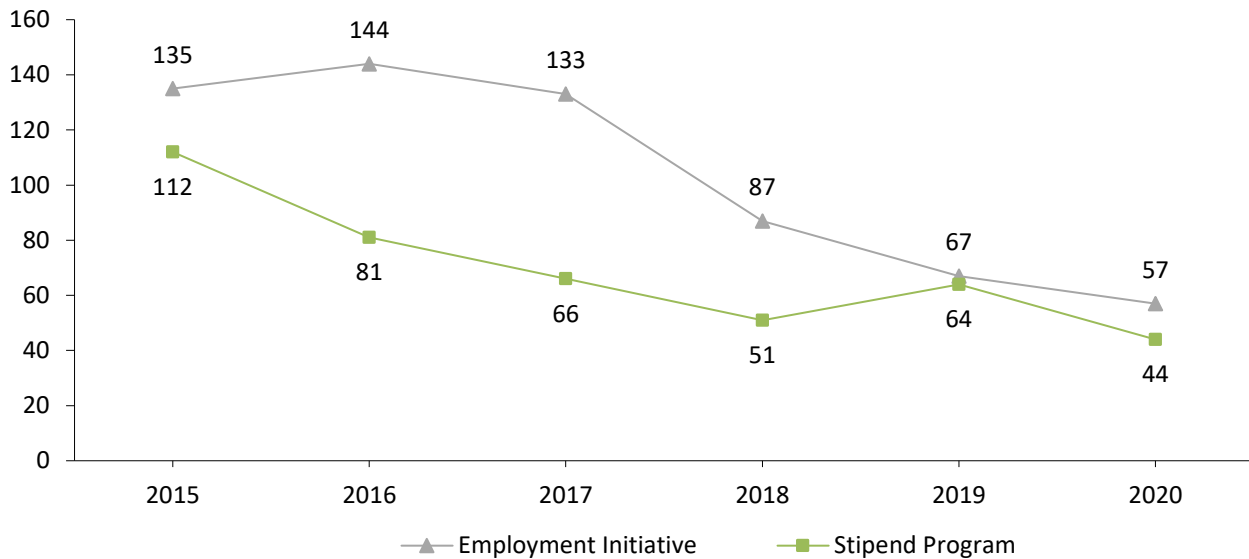
WorkBridge's community service referrals decreased 34% while hours completed decreased 9% from 2019 to 2020



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 2020, \$16,179 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 to earn money for restitution paid from the Court’s Stipend Fund. In 2020, 66 youth received this service, with 25 (38%) positive discharges. In 2020, \$7,954 was paid in restitution on behalf of the stipend program, and 1,273 community service hours were completed.

The Employment Initiative’s referrals decreased 15% while the Stipend Program’s referrals decreased 31% from 2019 to 2020



Victim Services

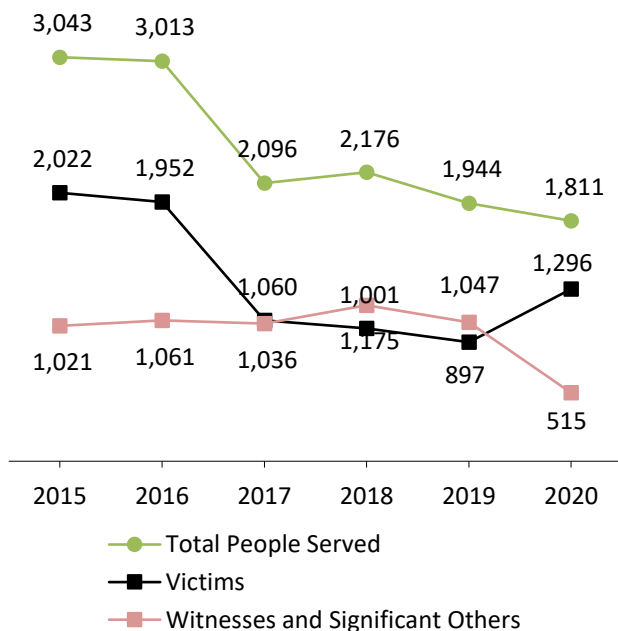
Victims of juvenile offenders are entitled to many rights in the juvenile justice system. The Court works closely with the Center for Victims (CV) and Pittsburgh Action Against Rape (PAAR) to ensure that victims receive services and have a strong voice at every stage. In 2018, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation developed a Victim Service Liaison Probation Officer position. The Victim Services Liaison communicates and collaborates with victim agencies, victims, and Probation Officers. The Liaison oversees victim-related data and assists probation officers with post dispositional notifications. The Liaison facilitates Victim/Community Awareness Curriculum (V/CAC) groups to educate delinquent youth on the impact of crime, including its effects on victims. CV hired a Rights and Notification Specialist, Counselor Advocate in 2018 to work with juvenile court. The addition of these two positions substantially strengthened Juvenile Probation’s ability to address victim-related issues.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Center for Victims conducted Victim/Community Awareness Curriculum groups via telephone one youth at a time then moved to facilitating groups via Microsoft Teams for up to five juveniles. In 2020, a total of 52 youth participated in over 19 facilitated V/CAC sessions.

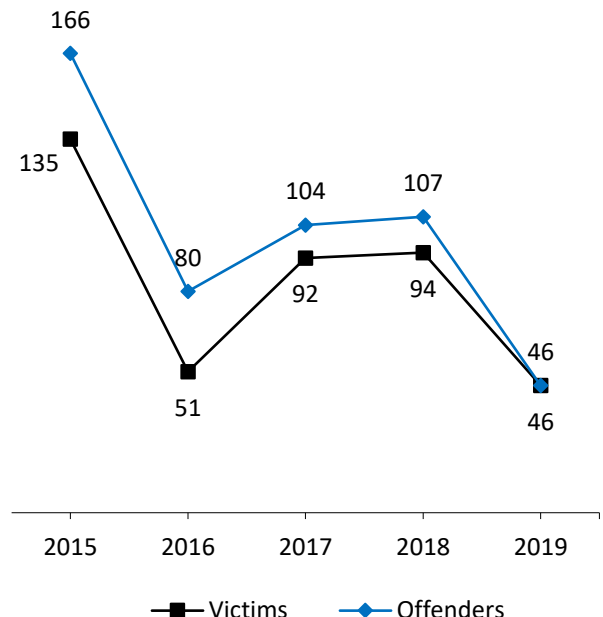
Although courts were closed during the pandemic, CV continued to provide supportive services, advocacy, and virtual court accompaniment to victims, witnesses, and significant others throughout the court process. In 2020, CV provided juvenile court advocacy services to 1,296 victims, 148 witnesses, and 367 significant others, for a total of 1,811 people.

Victim Offender Dialogues (VOD) were also a challenge due to the pandemic. CV staff engaged with 24 responsible youth to begin the VOD process for the victims on those cases.

CV provided 7% fewer people with juvenile court advocacy services from 2019 to 2020

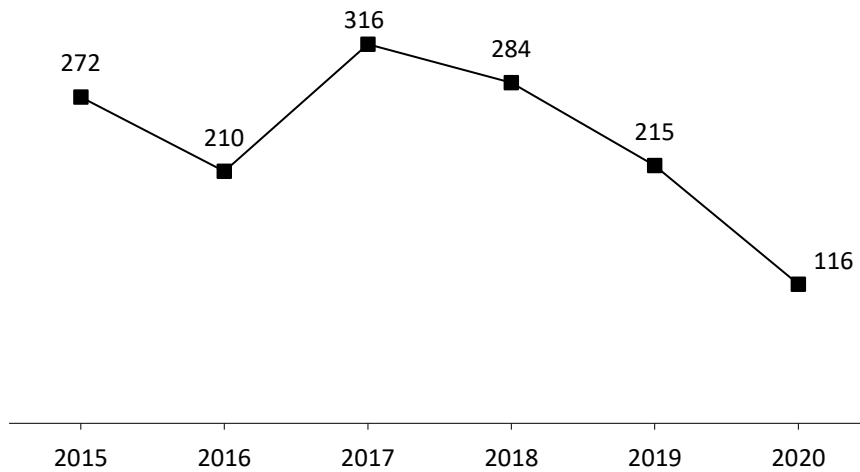


CV held 46 Victim Offender Dialogues in 2019 and began the process for 24 youth in 2020



In 2020, Pittsburgh Action Against Rape (PAAR) continued to receive case referrals from Juvenile Probation. However, COVID-19 impacted the process of those cases moving through the system, which the lower accompaniment number reflects. PAAR advocates participate in virtual proceedings and attend Adjudicatory Hearings in-person as they happen. PAAR has implemented TeleHealth services to ensure its services are accessible during the pandemic. Its crisis response remains in place, which means that victims have access to advocacy and accompaniment services in various settings. PAAR’s text and chat line has supplemented the 24/7 Helpline, providing victims and their families a choice in how they access support and information. During the pandemic, victims have utilized the text and chat platforms to seek help if they are unsafe at home or lack a private space from which to make a phone call.

PAAR served 46% fewer victims at juvenile court from 2019 to 2020



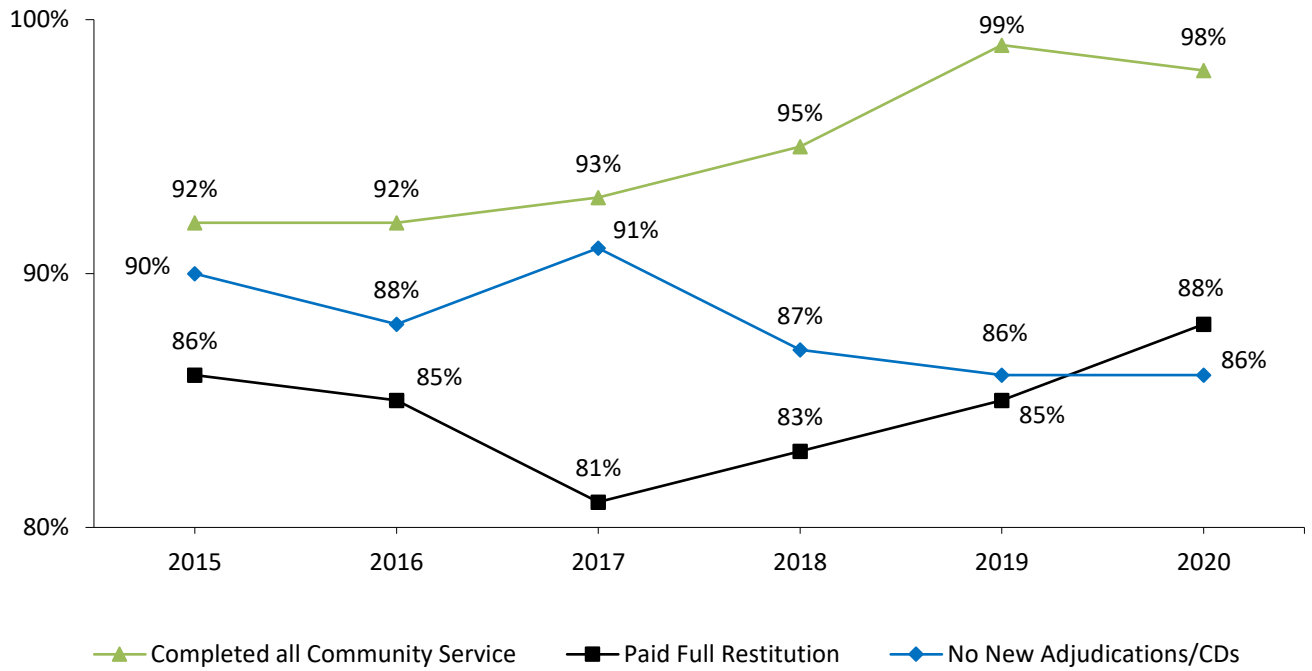
Outcome Measures

2020 Outcome Measures					
Supervision Status at Case Closing	Number of Youth with Cases Closed	Median Length of Supervision			
All	825	9 months			
Adjudicated Delinquent (Disposition of Probation or Placement)	372	25 months			
Consent Decree*	192	8 months			
Informal Adjustment**	261	5 months			
Accountability	Number of Youth Ordered / Required	Amount Ordered	Amount Completed / Paid	% Completed / Paid in Full	% Completed / Paid 50% or more
Community Service Hours	506	18,012 hours	19,925 hours	98%	98%
Restitution	246	\$202,766	\$128,012	88%	89%
Victim/Community Awareness Curriculum	531		498	94%	
Community Protection	Number of Youth	% of Youth	Competency Development	% of Youth	
Violation of Probation	142	17%	Attended School, Vocational Program, or GED Training or Employed at time of Case Closing	88%	
New Adjudication / Consent Decree	116	14%			

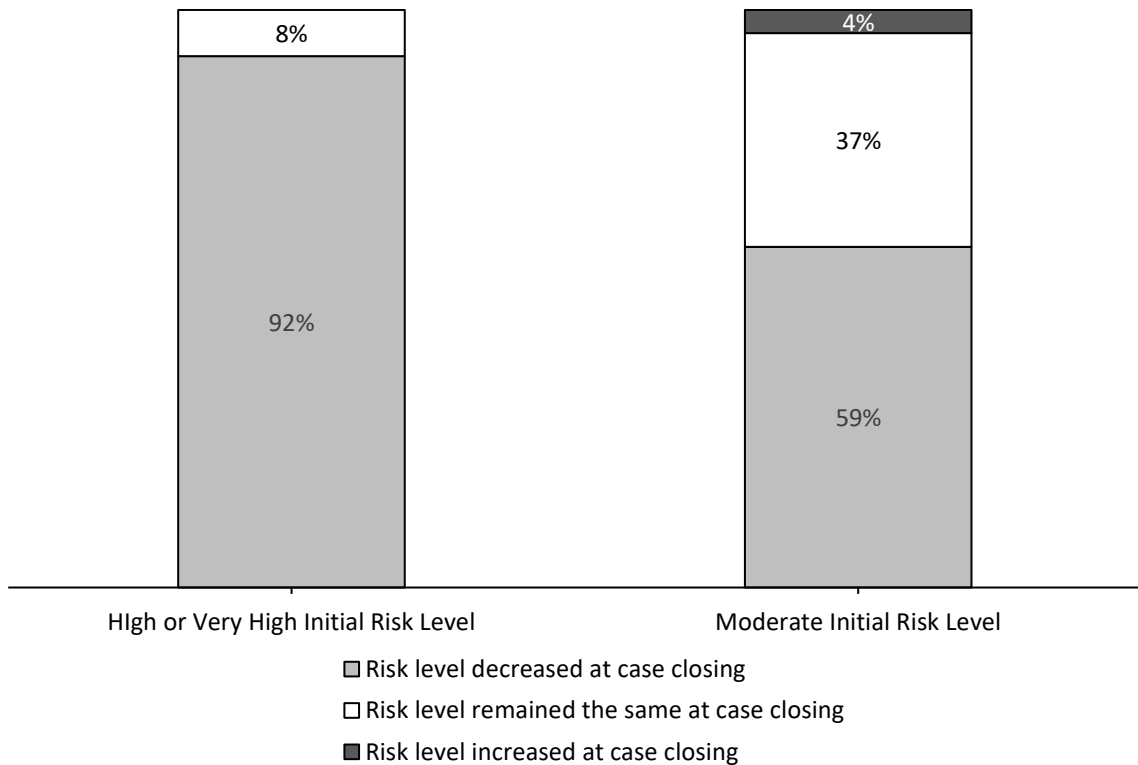
***Consent Decree.** At any time after the filing of a petition and before the entry of an adjudication order, the court may, upon agreement of the attorney for the Commonwealth and the juvenile, suspend the proceedings and continue the juvenile under supervision in the juvenile's home, under terms and 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 2020, 98% completed all community service, 88% paid restitution in full, and 86% had no new adjudications or consent decrees



In 2020, the risk level of most youth decreased at time of case closing, as measured by the validated Youth Level of Service risk assessment



Outcome Measures History

Since 1998, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation has collected data at the time a juvenile's case is officially closed. 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 over \$4 million dollars in restitution collected and more than 1.2 million hours of community service completed.

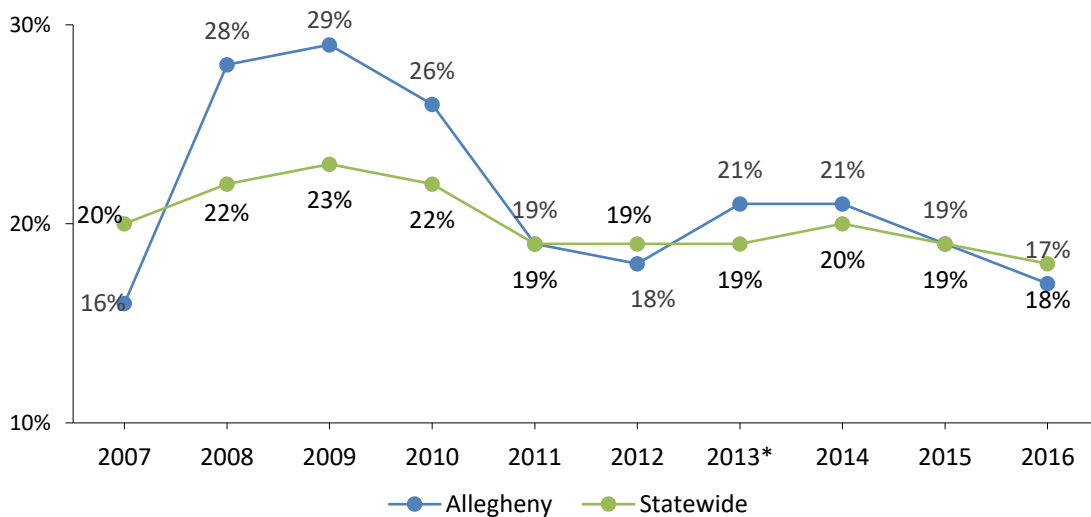
Year	Closed Cases	Avg Months Case Open	Restitution		Community Service		Recidivism While Under Supervision
			Paid	Paid in Full	Hours Completed	Fully Completed	
1998	1,505	30	\$127,816	60%	48,633	92%	26%
1999	1,608	28	\$176,085	68%	58,652	96%	25%
2000	1,613	26	\$160,731	64%	62,311	91%	21%
2001	1,554	21	\$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%
2019	911	16	\$124,570	85%	24,226	99%	14%
2020	825	19	\$128,012	88%	19,925	98%	14%
Total	34,420		\$4,243,319		1,263,516		

Recidivism

With the advent of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy in 2010, the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile 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 allows us to track recidivism rates as evidence-based practices are implemented.

Recidivism Rate Trends



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013**	2014	2015	2016
Allegheny	16%	28%	29%	26%	19%	18%	21%	21%	19%	17%
Statewide	20%	22%	23%	22%	19%	19%	19%	20%	19%	18%

*Data from: Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission’s *Statewide and County-Specific Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Recidivism Rates*.

**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, when a case was expunged in Pennsylvania, the 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. In 2014, the PA Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure were modified to allow the Department to retain identifying information for research purposes, beginning with 2015 case closures.

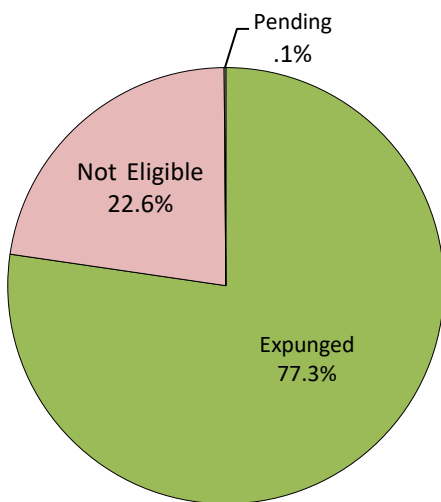
Expungements

Consistent with Pennsylvania’s 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:

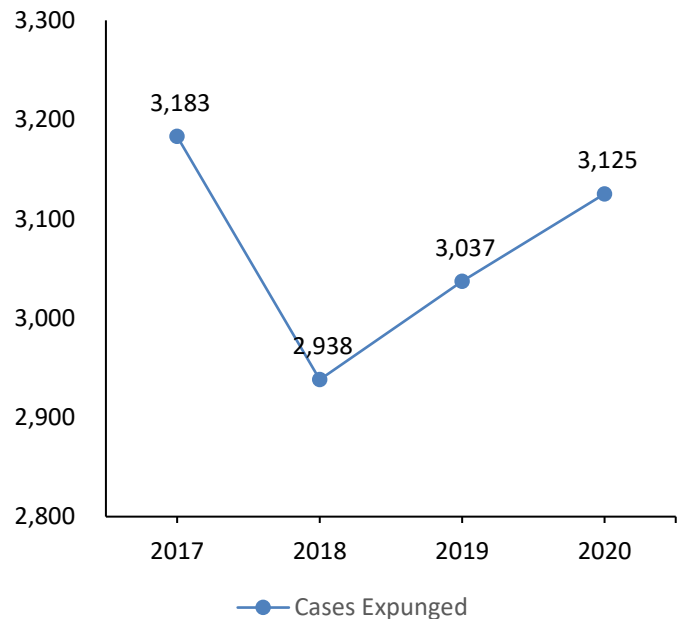
- All the charges received by the Court have been informally adjusted, dismissed, or withdrawn and six months have elapsed since the juvenile’s case has been closed and no proceedings are pending in juvenile or criminal Court.
- Effective in 2020, the Court began automatically expunging consent decrees six months after successful expiration, provided the youth has not been rearrested for an offense in the juvenile or criminal justice systems.

Since 2010, the Department has dedicated one full-time clerk in the Information Management Unit to processing these privately and Court initiated expungements and submitting them to the Court for consideration. Out of the 18,330 cases researched through 2020, 14,171 met the criteria and were expunged by an order of Court, 4,136 were not eligible, and 23 are currently pending.

Expungements through 2020



The number of expunged cases increased 3% from 2019 to 2020



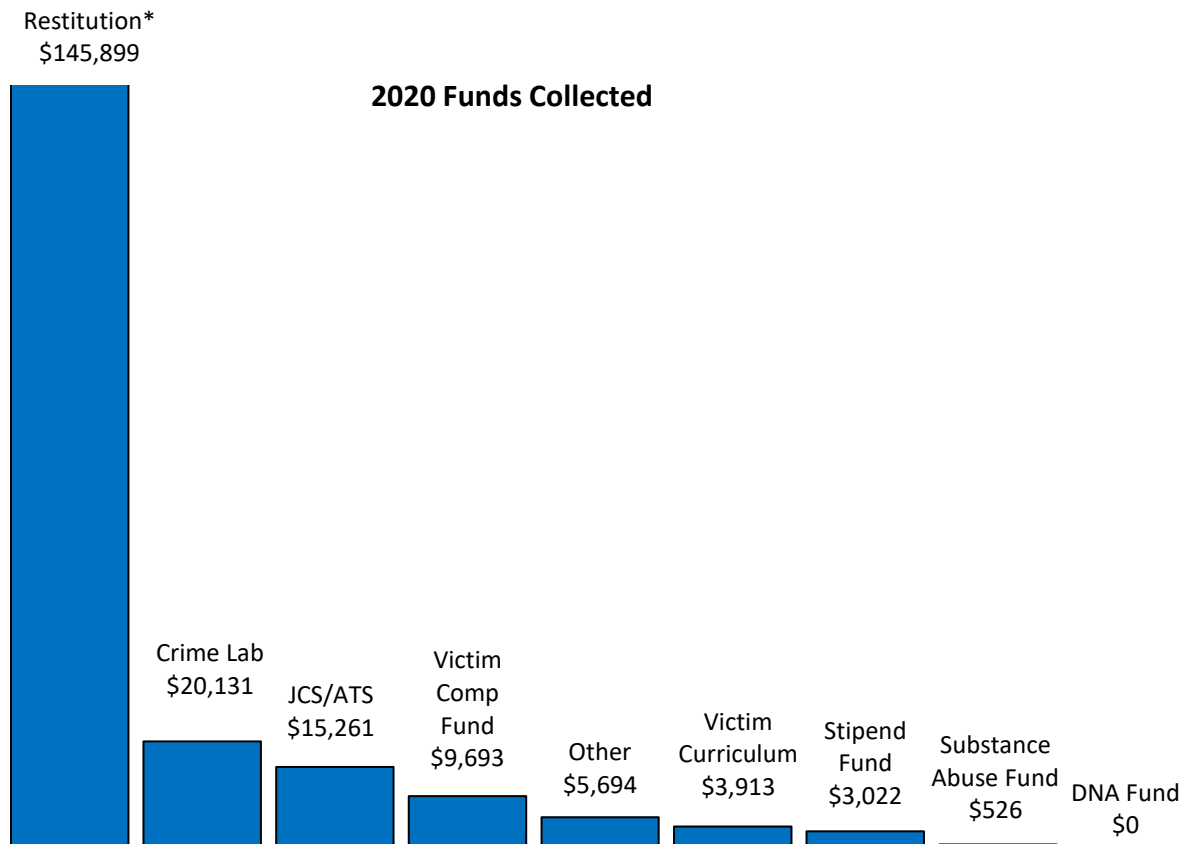
Financial Information

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 Monitoring), totaling \$47,381,261. The Unit also monitors several grant-funded projects.

A central tenet of the Allegheny County Juvenile Probation’s Balanced and Restorative justice mission is to ensure that juveniles are held accountable to repair the harm they have caused individual victims and the community at large. Toward that end, the Administrative Services Unit is also responsible for the distribution of restitution and fines collected by probation officers. A total of \$204,139 was collected and dispersed in 2020.

The law requires juveniles to pay Court ordered 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 46 and 48 reflects all funds collected during the life of the case. This chart only reflects funds actually collected during calendar year 2020.

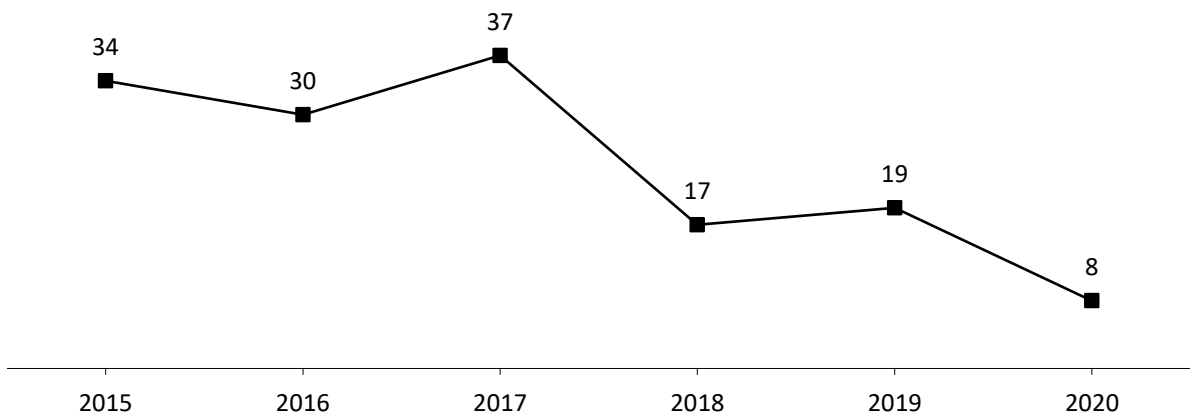
Act 53

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. 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 youth 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 decreased 58% from 2019 to 2020



2020 Highlights

2020 Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) Nominees

Award Category	Nominee
Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year	Daniel Bauman (Statewide Winner)
Juvenile Probation Officer of the Year	Emilinda Jarrett (Statewide Winner)
Juvenile Court Support Service Award	Marchelle Wright (Statewide Winner)
Court-Operated Program of the Year	School Justice Partnership (Statewide Winner)
Residential Program of the Year	Adelphoi Village – Vincent House
Community Based Program of the Year	Wesley Family Services (Statewide Winner)
Victim Advocate of the Year	Christopher Fell (Statewide Winner)
Meritorious Service Award	Gerry Florida



Four out of Allegheny County's six Statewide JCJC winners pose with their plaques. L-R: Probation Officer Emilinda Jarrett, Assistant Chief Shawn Forbes (representing the School Justice Partnership), Supervisor Daniel Bauman, and Administration Clerical Supervisor Marchelle Wright.

Golden Gavel Award

Victim Liaison Mary Beth Collins and Home Detention Officers Dan Reiner, Ken Wilson, Jan Ransom, Kennedy Simmons, Dave Beatty, and Erica Blue were honored with the Golden Gavel award in 2020. The Golden Gavel is presented to an employee for individual accomplishments, good deeds performed in the community, innovative ideas relating to court operations, and for going above and beyond job assignments to assist another person.

Special Recognition

Person on the Go
Daniel Gladis
Rookies of the Year
Antonio DiMaria
Rania Bey-Hough
Whitney Newhouse
Chief Award Recipients
Tim Barnes
David Beatty
Erica Blue
Lisa Fabus
Daniel Gladis
Larry Kerr
Bob Koger
David Mink
Jan Ransom
Dan Reiner
Laura Ruperto
Kennedy Simmons
Greg Willig
Ken Wilson
Marchelle Wright

Retirements

Retiree Name
Amelia Broadus
Frank DiCristofaro
Robert Konesky
Charles McClellan
Christina Riga

Promotions

Employee Name	New Job Title
Erica Blue	Home Detention Officer

2020 CISP Activities

CISP Youth Education & Employment Celebration Ceremony

Once again, the Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) held its annual Youth Education & Employment Celebration Ceremony. Due to COVID-19, CISP conducted this celebration virtually in August 2020. Despite the many challenges and obstacles that the youth, staff, and program had to overcome, CISP staff were able to successfully help youth recover credits during the virtual Summer School session. During the third annual Education & Employment Celebration Ceremony, 26 youth were recognized for successfully completing one or more of the following: Allegheny Intermediate Unit's credit recovery program, Goodwill's Jumpstart program, receiving their high school diploma or GED, or maintaining employment.

Flipside Program

Most community partnerships established through the years were put on hold due to the global pandemic. However, the collaboration CISP established with the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center's Injury Prevention Flipside Program was able to continue. UPMC, the Community Intensive Supervision Program, and other key stakeholders were able to successfully deliver the Flipside program virtually. This dynamic program continued to educate youth on the dangers of gun violence and continued to explore the impact of trauma to juveniles with high-risk behaviors. The virtual Flipside program allowed staff to explore more vivid examples that highlighted the ripple effect of how trauma caused by the damage of just one bullet can impact one's life in many ways. The trajectory and impact of the bullet not only travels through the life of the victim, but everyone connected to them, as well as the community as a whole.

In Memoriam

This year's annual report is dedicated to Makeida Thompson and Karen Hatcher in recognition of their many contributions to Allegheny County Juvenile Probation. Ms. Thompson served as a supervisor for our Community Intensive Supervision Program. Ms. Hatcher was a Unit Secretary. They both made the Department a better place and are greatly missed.



Makeida Thompson
1988 - 2020

In 2020, the Pittsburgh Pirates' Foundation blessed a deserving family during the holiday season. The family and children of the late CISP Supervisor, Makeida Thompson, were the surprised recipients. In a clandestine fashion, the Pittsburgh Pirates' Foundation and several CISP staff members arrived at the Thompson family home, showering the Thompson family with toys, Pirate merchandise, wrapped gifts, game tickets, and a special opportunity for the family to attend the Pirates' 2021 Spring Practice. The Pirates' Manager, Derek Shelton, communicated with the Thompson family via a FaceTime video call to express sympathy and to provide words of encouragement. It is understated to say the Thompson family was overjoyed and grateful for the love bestowed upon them by the Pittsburgh Pirate's Foundation at this instance. Unfortunately, Makeida was unable to attend this celebratory event with her children and close-knit family members. On November 10, 2020, Makeida tragically lost her life to a senseless act of domestic violence. She is survived by her wonderful family and three young children. Makeida's premature death has left an indelible mark in the hearts of her family, friends, and colleagues. Makeida was consistently involved in community activities and adolescence engagements during her personal and professional time. She had a unique passion for youth development and dearly valued her kids and family. Despite the noted tragedy, it was an honor for the CISP staff to be invited to such an uplifting event. It warmed our hearts to see the Thompson family showered with love, gifts, and emotional support. The CISP family humbly thanks the Pittsburgh Pirate's Foundation and Thompson family for allowing the CISP staff to be a part of this monumental event.



Karen Hatcher
1961 - 2020

For those who didn't know her, Ms. Karen was the secretary at the Central District Office for as long as anyone can remember. You would most often find her talking on the phone and/or telling someone to get their dictation or timesheet turned in. She knew how to run the office and trained supervisors and POs for years in how she liked things done. She was particular. Court reminders without asking, heck there would be times she would remind me a report was due. Who remembers case cards? I know some of you do....we still have them. At least did. Karen suddenly passed away on Thanksgiving. I received a panicked call from Intake/Investigations Secretary Marsha Austin, that I'll never forget. I mean, how could 2020 get any weirder or worse. I could hardly believe the news, even after talking to Karen's son. There are still days I don't believe it, especially since we are still working remotely and not in the offices. After 12 years of seeing someone's face first thing in the morning every day and suddenly not due to a pandemic is one thing but not being able to talk to them, is a whole other thing. Everyone who knew Karen will remember her for different reasons. There are so many!! She loved to talk. She loved football. She would tell you what she liked and didn't like. She was far from shy about things but in a good way, so you couldn't be mad at her. It was part of her charm. She would yell and holler at you to get stuff turned in on time. She was "old school" and that will be missed. We will be, and are, adjusting to life without her. -Kelly Fretz, Supervisor

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