

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation

2025 Annual Report

Hon. Kathryn Hens-Greco
Administrative Judge, Family Division

Hon. Jennifer McCrady
Supervising Judge, Family Division

Russell Carlino
Administrator/Chief Probation Officer



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Chief's Message and Mission Statement

Thirty years ago, Act 33 of the Special Crime Session of 1995 amended the purpose clause of Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act to include language that has become widely known as Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ). With that, the Mission of our Juvenile Justice System was expanded beyond the "best interests of the child" to include balanced attention to (1) protecting the community, (2) holding juveniles accountable for offenses committed, and (3) developing competencies that help juveniles become law abiding and productive members of the community.

From 1995 to 2010, the juvenile justice system sought to clarify and align its work with BARJ. White papers were written to explain each of the three goals and several statewide initiatives were undertaken to orient the system to its BARJ mission. After 15 years of steady progress, Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system was uniquely situated to launch its evidence-based initiative, which would bolster our ability to attain the BARJ goals.

In June of 2010, system leaders initiated the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES). The System Enhancement Strategy, based on 30 years of research about "what works" to reduce recidivism, led to the adoption of an array of evidence-based tools and practices. In 2012, the Juvenile Act was amended, requiring probation officers "employ evidence-based practices whenever possible...." to achieve the BARJ goals.

Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice Mission Statement was revised accordingly: *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.*

Three specific goals related to the System Enhancement Strategy were added as well, requiring (1) that evidence-based practices be employed at every phase of the juvenile justice process, (2) that data be collected and analyzed to measure the results of juvenile justice interventions and activities, and (3) that the professional development of probation officers be advanced.

Since 1998, the Juvenile Probation Department has produced an annual "Report Card" to the citizens of Allegheny County, highlighting key outcomes related to our Mission. Data is collected for every juvenile whose case was closed during the calendar year.

In 2025, a total of 514 juveniles' cases were closed. These juveniles paid over \$109,000 in restitution to victims, completed over 11,000 hours of community service, and 92% of the 514 juveniles successfully completed their Court supervision without committing another offense. The charts below provide trend data for cases closed during the last 5 years.

Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief Probation Officer



Newly Appointed Chief's Message: Looking Ahead in 2026

I want to extend my sincere appreciation to our staff, community partners, and the residents of Allegheny County for your continued commitment to supporting youth and families across our communities. Our work in juvenile probation is grounded in rehabilitation, accountability, and opportunity, and it is your dedication that allows us to fulfill this mission every day.

To our staff: thank you for your professionalism, compassion, and unwavering commitment to youth development and community safety. Your efforts—often carried out quietly and without recognition—make a profound difference in the lives of young people and the neighborhoods we serve.

To our community partners—service providers, schools, advocates, law enforcement, and local organizations—your collaboration strengthens our ability to respond to the needs of youth and families with care, coordination, and evidence-based support. Allegheny County's strong network of community resources is a model of what shared responsibility and cooperation can accomplish.

As we move forward, we remain dedicated to practices that emphasize fairness, transparency, and positive outcomes. We will continue to listen to our communities, elevate what works, and refine our approaches so that every young person has the best opportunity to grow, succeed, and contribute positively to Allegheny County.

Thank you for your partnership, trust, and commitment. Together, we are making a meaningful impact and building a stronger future for all.

Amanda Gallagher, Administrator/Chief Probation Officer

Note – Chief Russell Carlino retired after 34 years of service to Allegheny County Juvenile Probation and Amanda Gallagher was promoted to Deputy Court Administrator/Chief Probation Officer in January 2026.

Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES)

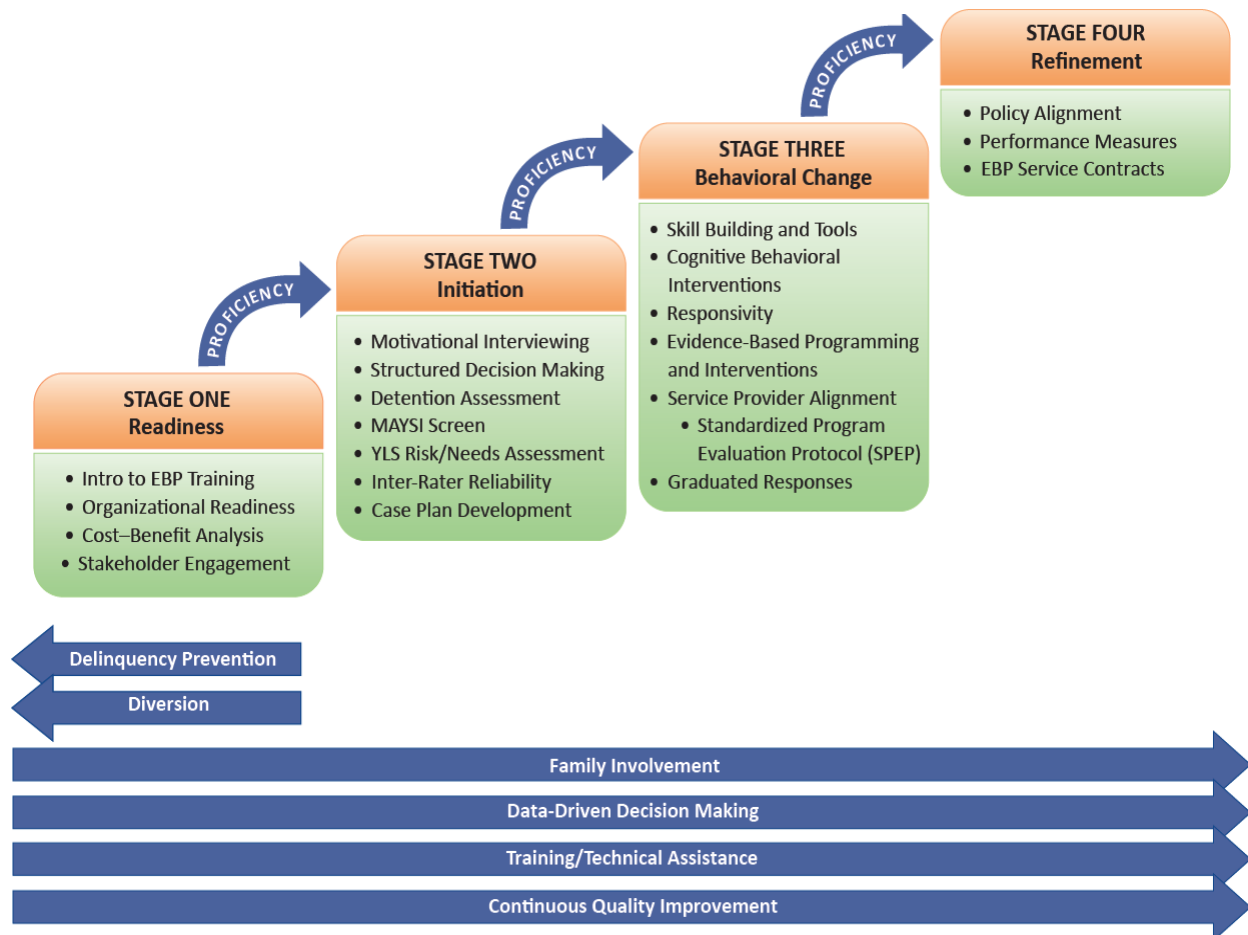
JJSES Statement of Purpose

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 2011, 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 sixteen master YLS trainers teach local staff to administer the YLS.

Detention Risk Assessment: Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is one of more than thirty 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. In October of 2022, the criteria expanded to include all youth who receive new charges. The MAYSI-2 is a voluntary, self-report, computer-based inventory of fifty-two questions that helps probation officers identify and refer juveniles for secondary screening and further treatment if needed.

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. In 2025, 442 CTS screens were completed.

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 three-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 one of twenty-six 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 five 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 ten weeks and includes thirty, one-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.

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 four to one 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.

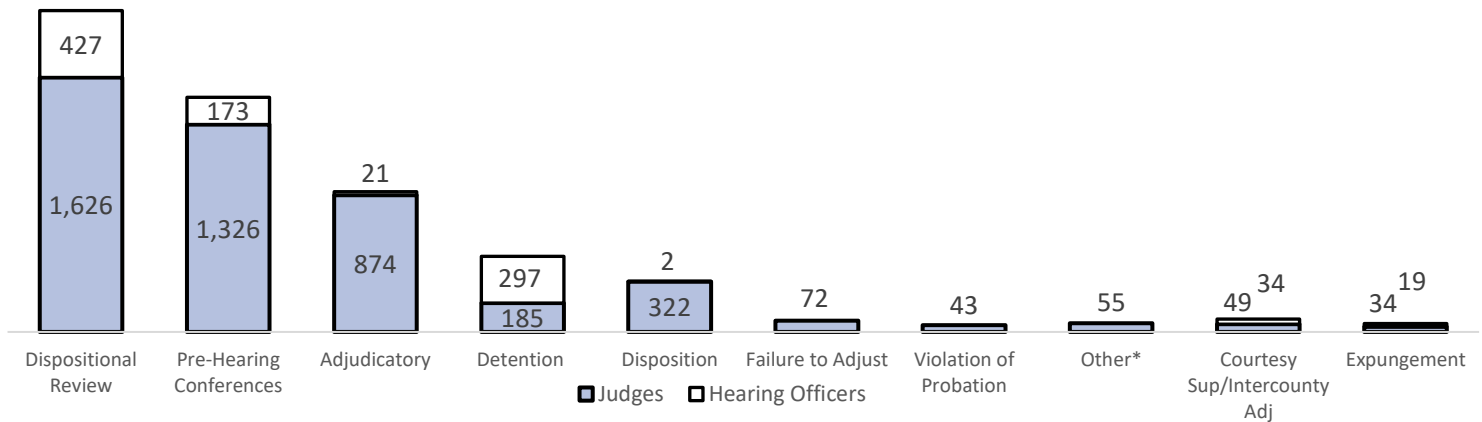
Skill Building and Tools

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 addition to EPICS, probation officers are trained in several evidence-based interventions and practices, including Four Core Competencies, Brief Intervention Tools (BITS) and Forward-Thinking Journaling.

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 identify 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 various remote locations in addition to the Family Law Center.

Judges presided over 82% of the 4,586 hearings in 2025



*Other includes competency, contempt, and motions

Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Court Jurisdiction Ages

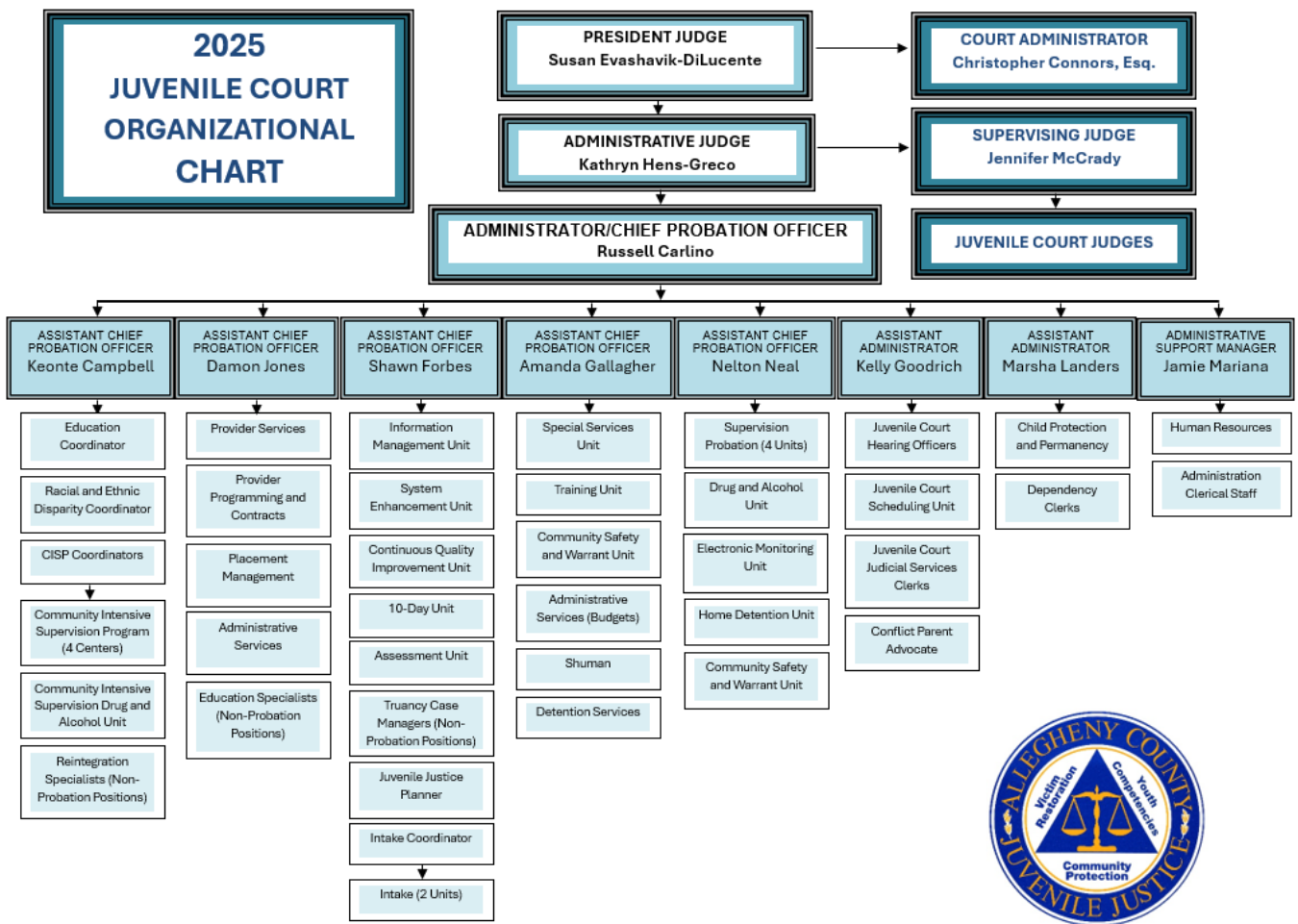
Age	Category	Definition
10*	Lower Age	Minimum age below which the juvenile court has no jurisdiction for delinquency matters
Under 18*	Upper Age	Age beyond which the juvenile court has no original jurisdiction over individual offenders
Under 21	Extended Age	Oldest age over which the juvenile court may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

*Age is at time of offense.

Family Division Judicial Assignments on 12/31/2025

President Judge, Fifth Judicial District
Judge Susan Evashavik-DiLucente
Administrative Judge, Family Division
Judge Kathryn Hens-Greco
Supervising Judge, Family Division
Judge Jennifer McCrady
Senior Judge
Judge Kim Berkeley Clark
Judge Kathleen R. Mulligan
Primarily Juvenile
Judge Eleanor Bush
Judge Paul Cozza
Judge Kathryn Hens-Greco
Judge Jennifer McCrady
Judge Lisa Middleman
Judge Tiffany Sizemore
Judge David Spurgeon
Judge Wrenna Watson
Judge Dwayne Woodruff
Primarily Adult
Judge Cathleen Bubash
Judge Jessel Costa
Judge Nicola Henry-Taylor
Judge Sabrina Korbel
Judge Patrick Sweeney
Judge Chelsa Wagner
Delinquency/Dependency Hearing Officer
Gina Ziady
Dependency/Delinquency Hearing Officers
Susan Abramowich
Kiersten Frankowski
Carla Hobson

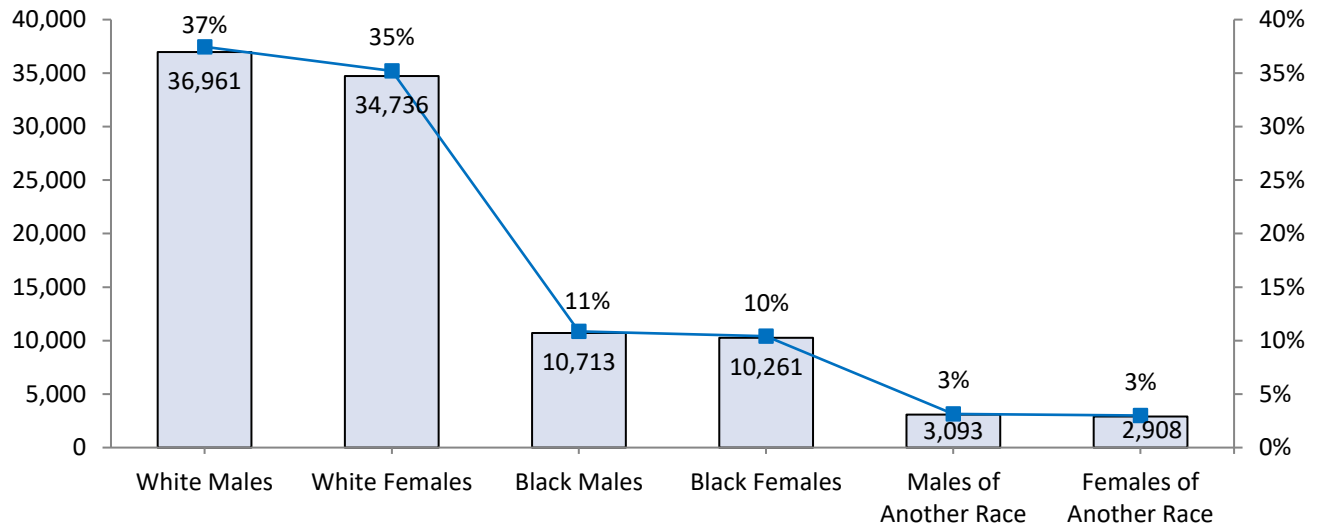
Organizational Chart



Statistics

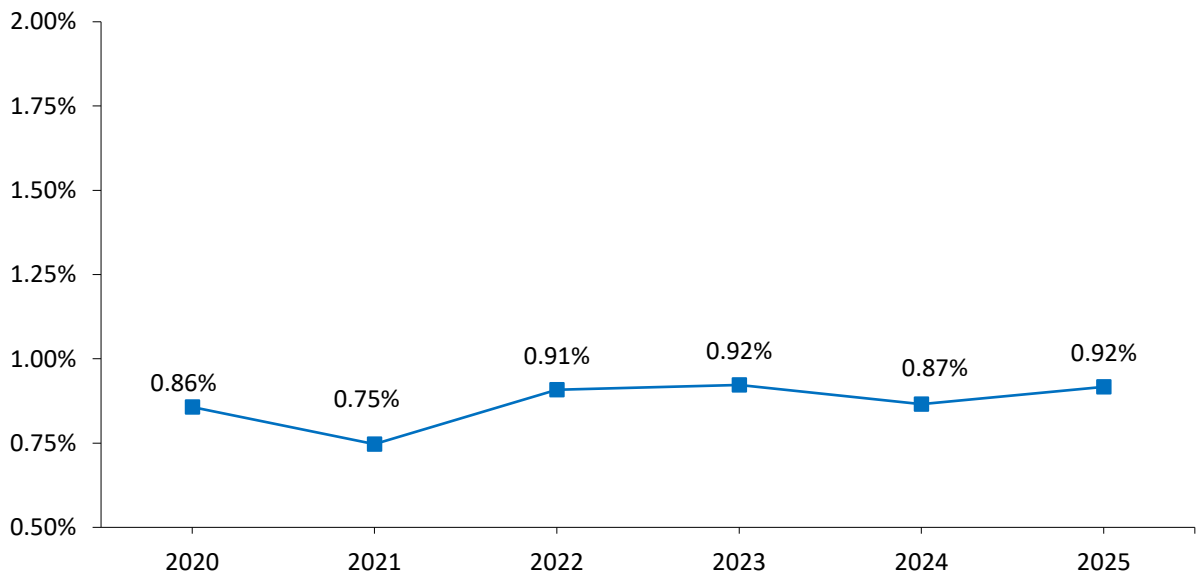
Juvenile Population

Allegheny County's juvenile population (ages 10 through 17) was 98,672 in 2023*



*Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2023). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2023." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. 2024-2025 census estimates are not yet available.

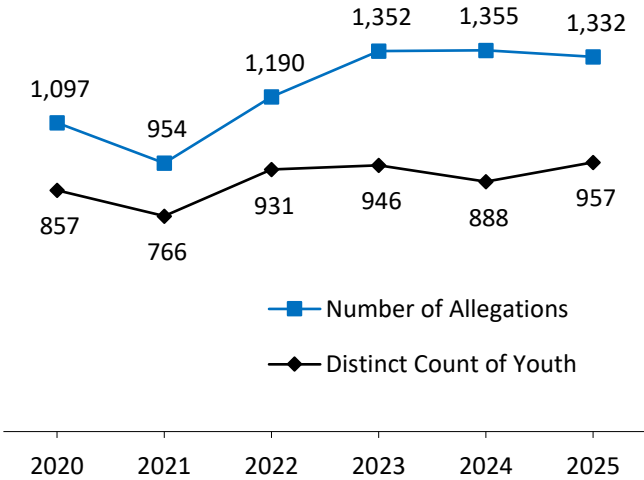
Allegheny County's rate of juvenile offending slightly increased in 2025*



*This chart reflects distinct youth for whom an allegation was received, excluding Failure to Comply, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Adjust allegations. Because 2023 census estimates were used for the 2024-2025 calculations.

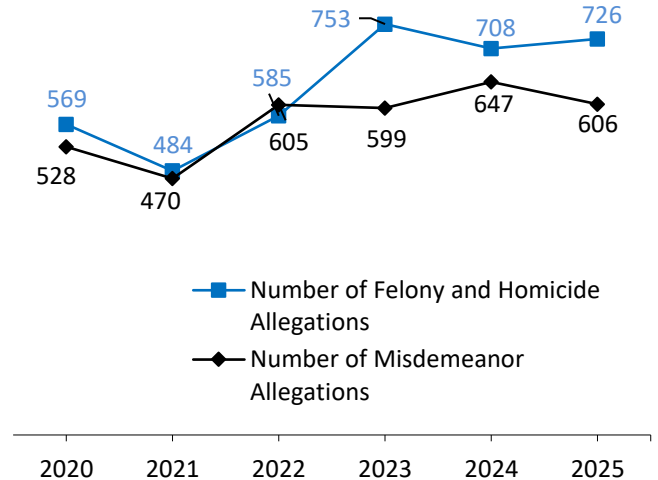
Allegations

Allegations* decreased by 2% and distinct count of youth with allegations increased 8% from 2024 to 2025

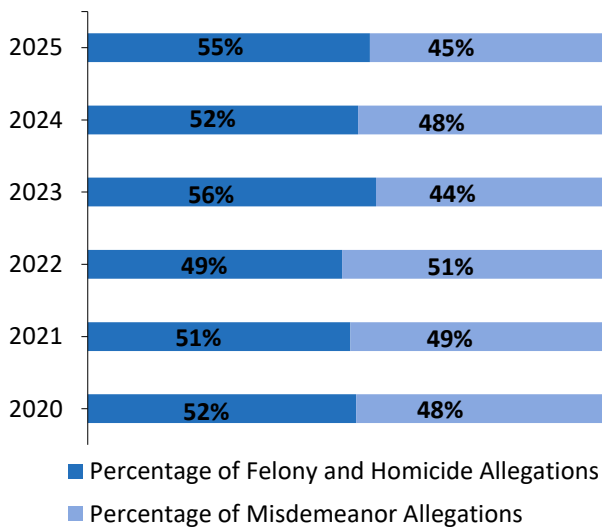


*Excludes Failure to Adjust, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Comply allegations.

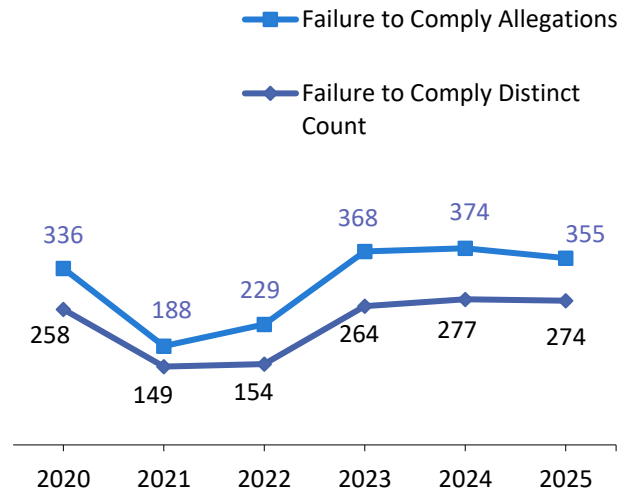
Felony and Homicide allegations increased 4% while misdemeanor allegations decreased by 6% from 2024 to 2025



Felony and Homicide allegations comprised 55% of 2025 allegations compared to 52% of allegations in 2024



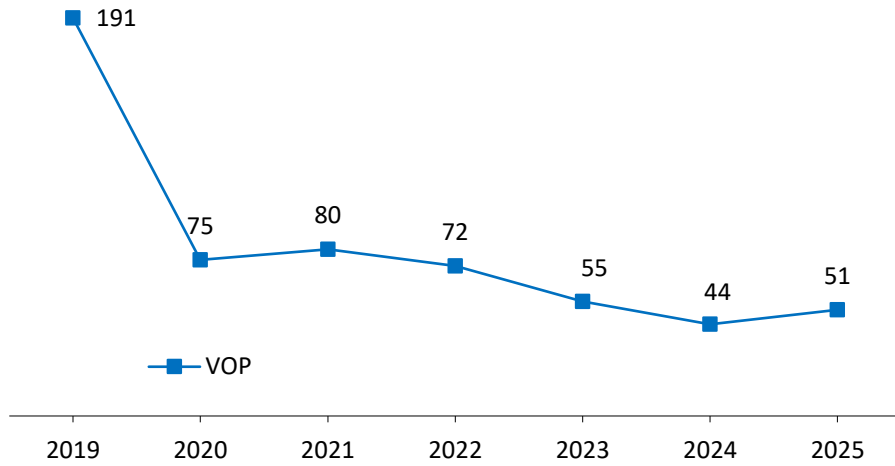
Failure to Comply allegations* decreased 5% while the distinct count of youth decreased 1% from 2024 to 2025



*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

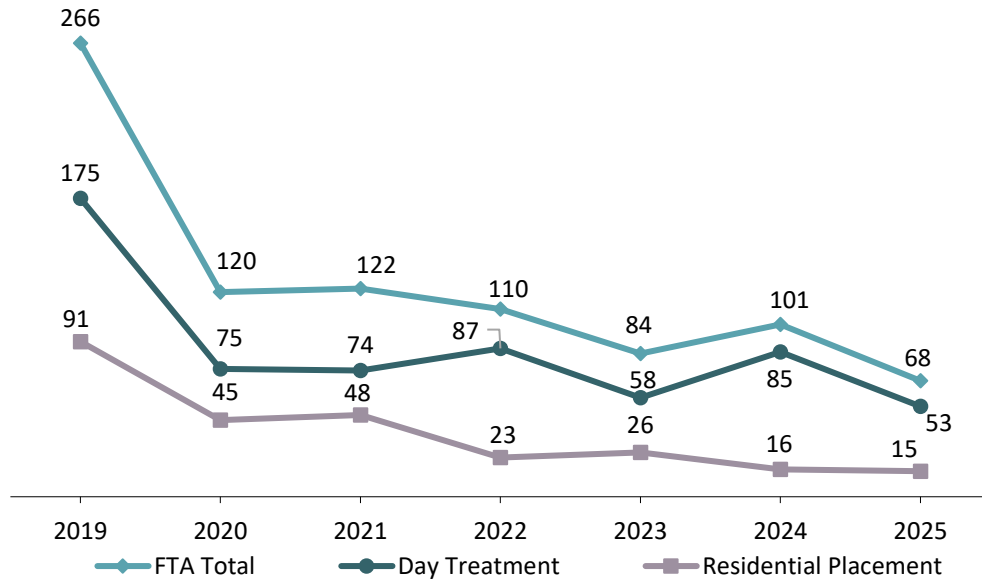
*Allegheny County Juvenile Probation disposes all FTC allegations informally. No FTC allegations are petitioned for court.

Alleged VOPs* increased 16% from 2024 to 2025



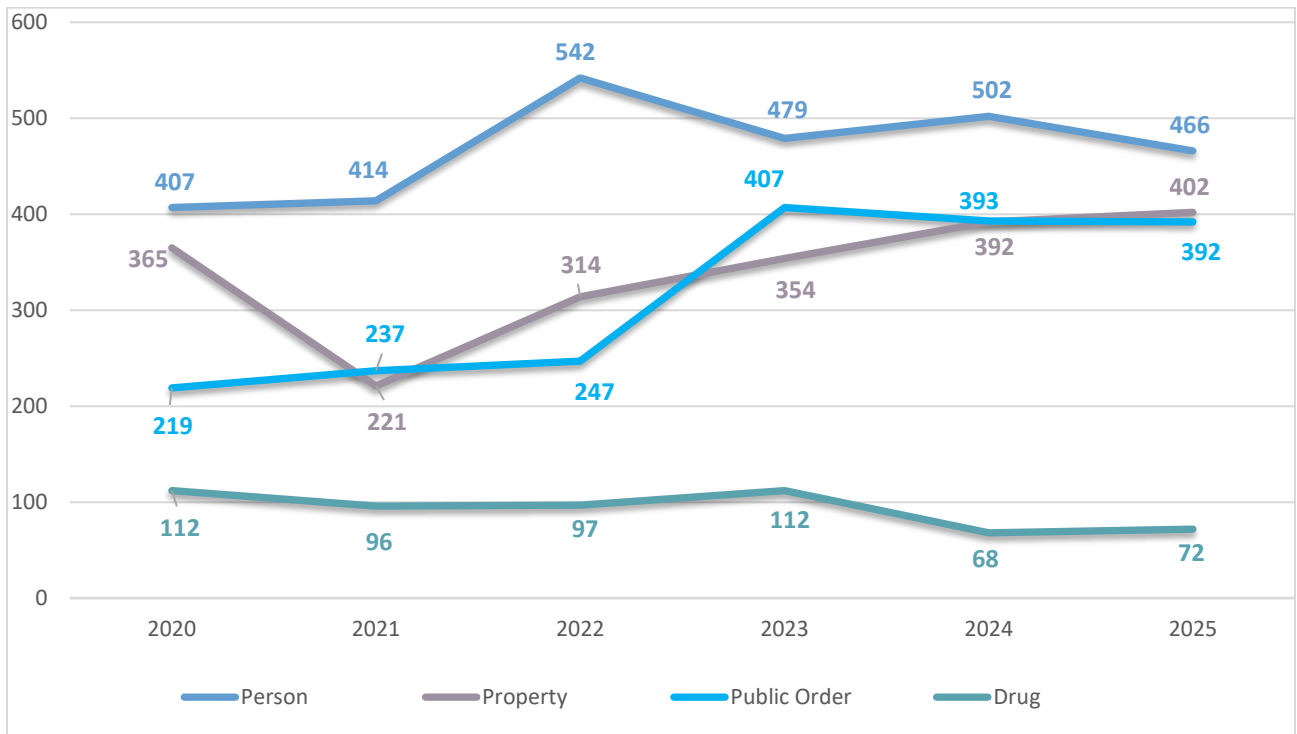
*Violation of Probation (VOP) is a finding in court that a juvenile under court supervision absconds or otherwise fails to abide by conditions of supervision. Pennsylvania's Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure define VOPs as "a motion to modify or revoke probation" (see PAJC Rule 612. Modification or Revocation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

Alleged FTAs* decreased 33% from 2024 to 2025

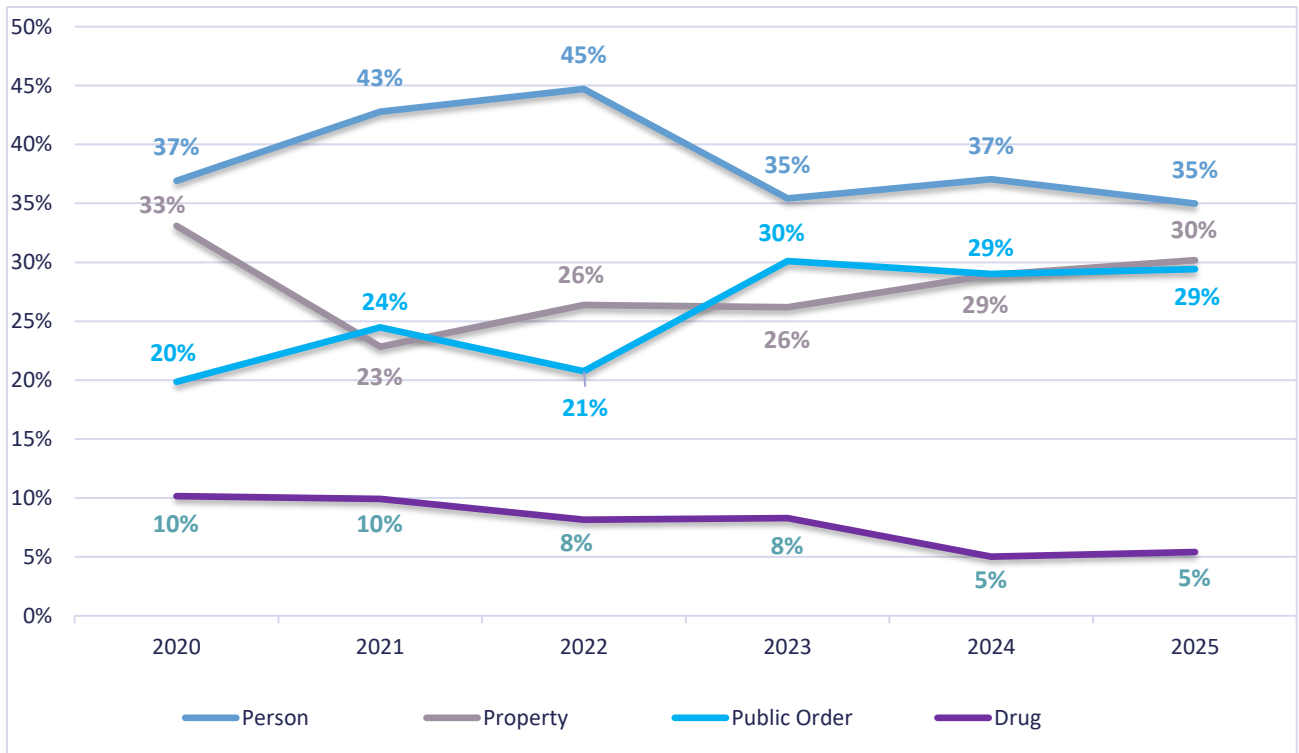


*Failure to Adjust (FTA) is a finding in court when a youth in a placement facility or day treatment program absconds or otherwise fails to abide by the rules, regulations, and expectations of the facility and is therefore removed.

Property offenses increased 3%, person offenses decreased 7%, public order offenses remained the same, and drug offenses increased 6% from 2024 to 2025



Person offenses maintain its lead as the largest offense type category at 35%



Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA):	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change 2024-2025
Aggravated Assault	93	91	78	95	84	70	-17%
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	21	10	31	15	28	28	0%
Arson	13	1	7	11	10	3	-70%
Auto Theft	92	75	73	45	41	40	-2%
Burglary	59	21	36	58	49	62	27%
Carjacking	2	5	3	0	1	0	-100%
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	35	18	35	44	35	35	0%
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	29	19	10	20	29	6	-79%
Disorderly Conduct	11	5	14	7	9	9	0%
Drug Charges	98	85	89	104	57	58	2%
DUI	14	14	8	8	11	8	-27%
Escape	9	4	6	5	11	2	-82%
Ethnic Intimidation	2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
False Identification to Law Enforcement	3	2	3	4	2	1	-50%
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	65	78	135	141	117	130	11%
Forgery and Fraudulent Practices	6	3	8	9	8	7	-13%
Harassment	11	7	8	4	15	7	-53%
Homicide/Murder/Manslaughter	4	1	3	4	3	9	200%
Intimidation	7	1	0	0	1	1	0%
Kidnapping	0	0	2	0	0	0	0%
Loitering	6	2	1	2	9	0	-900%
Receiving Stolen Property	59	48	48	74	59	74	25%
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	2	4	5	6	5	4	-2%
Resisting Arrest or Law Enforcement/Fleeing	15	16	14	16	12	19	58%
Retail Theft	27	8	29	59	61	89	46%
Riot	0	4	1	11	2	2	0%
Robbery	51	58	58	64	64	81	27%
Sex Offenses	49	59	73	27	44	34	-23%
Simple Assault	135	130	194	151	177	158	-11%
Stalking	4	0	2	0	1	0	-100%
Strangulation	2	8	7	3	8	3	-63%
Terroristic Threats	23	38	59	52	65	54	-17%
Theft	60	46	61	112	97	98	1%
Transferred from Other County	34	31	26	21	82	63	-23%
Unlawful Restraint	2	0	0	5	0	0	0%
Weapons on School Property	19	26	20	22	16	12	-25%
All Other Charges*	35	36	43	153	142	165	16%
Totals	1097	954	1190	1352	1355	1332	

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

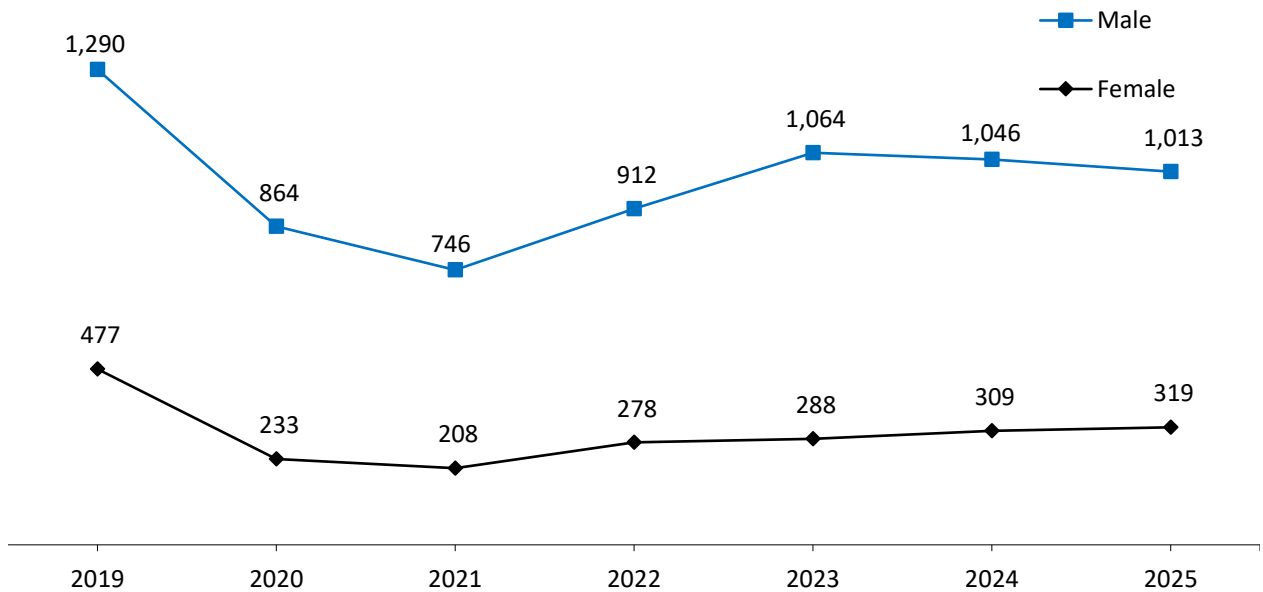
Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): 2025 Demographics	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	Black	White	Another Race*	Total	Black	White	Another Race*	Total	
Aggravated Assault	42	7	0	49	16	5	0	21	70
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	14	2	0	16	11	1	0	12	28
Arson	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Auto Theft	30	4	2	36	3	1	0	4	40
Burglary	39	15	0	54	4	4	0	8	62
Carjacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	11	16	0	27	5	3	0	8	35
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2	6
Disorderly Conduct	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Drug Charges	14	23	4	41	3	12	2	17	58
DUI	2	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Escape	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
False Identification to Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	115	9	1	125	5	0	0	5	130
Forgery and Fraudulent Practices	5	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	7
Harassment	3	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Homicide/Murder/Manslaughter	6	1	0	7	2	0	0	2	9
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loitering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Property	57	8	1	66	8	0	0	8	74
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	4
Resisting Arrest or Law Enforcement/Fleeing	10	5	0	15	4	0	0	4	19
Retail Theft	35	8	0	43	37	7	2	46	89
Riot	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery	53	8	0	61	20	0	0	20	81
Sex Offenses	14	12	0	26	4	4	0	8	34
Simple Assault	52	35	0	87	57	14	0	71	158
Strangulation	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	3
Terroristic Threats	24	17	1	42	9	3	0	12	54
Theft	61	21	1	83	12	3	0	15	98
Transferred from Other County	29	22	1	52	7	4	0	11	63
Weapons on School Property	3	4	1	8	1	3	0	4	12
All Other Charges**	102	22	6	130	31	5	0	36	166
Totals:	740	255	18	1013	245	70	4	319	1332
Failure to Comply	162	50	2	214	122	18	1	141	355

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

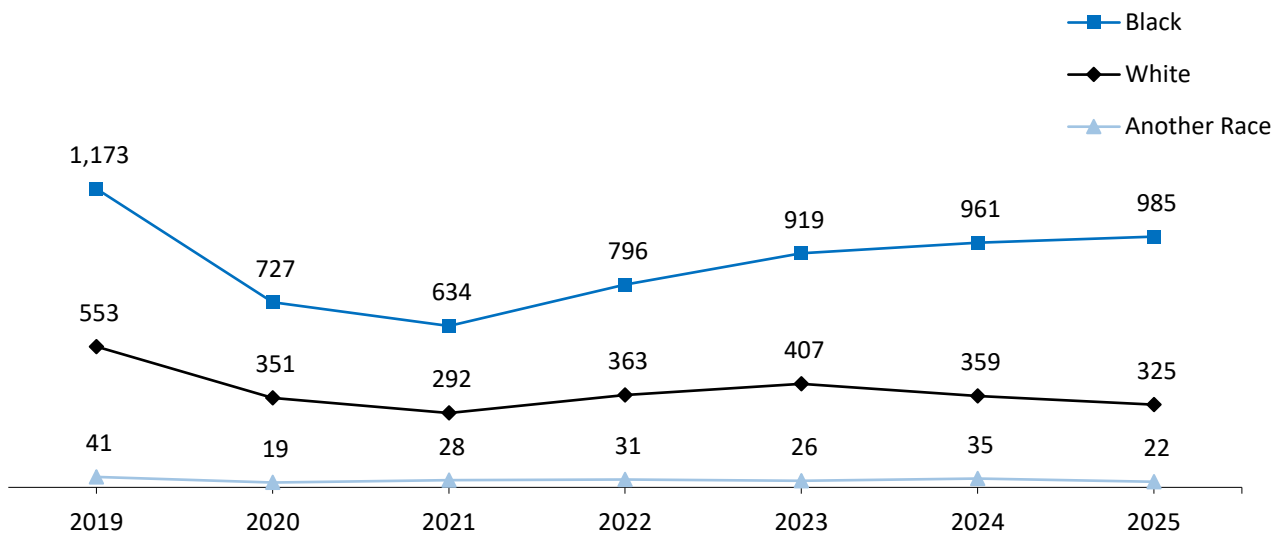
** Offenses in the "Other" category, such as Liquor Law Violations and False Imprisonment, are not common enough to have a dedicated category.

Demographics*

76% of allegations received in 2025 involved males

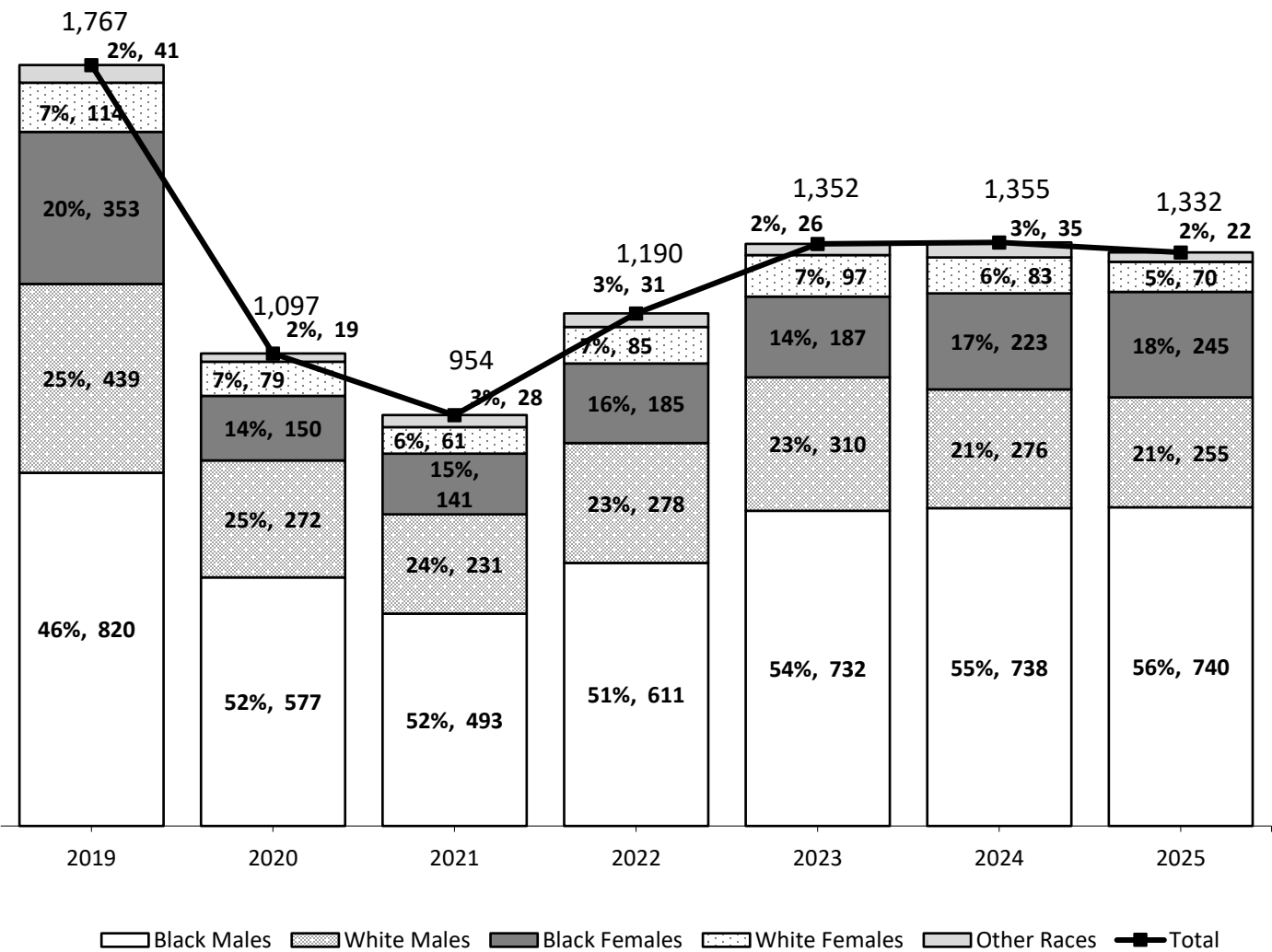


74% of allegations received in 2025 involved black youth while 24% involved white youth



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

From 2023 to 2025, all allegations in all categories have remained steady.



Certification to Criminal Court and Decertification from Criminal Court

Act 33* of 1996 outlined specific crimes that are excluded from the jurisdiction of Juvenile Court. The crime of murder and the Act 33 offenses listed below are directly filed and processed in the Criminal Division.

Offenses filed directly in Criminal Court include:

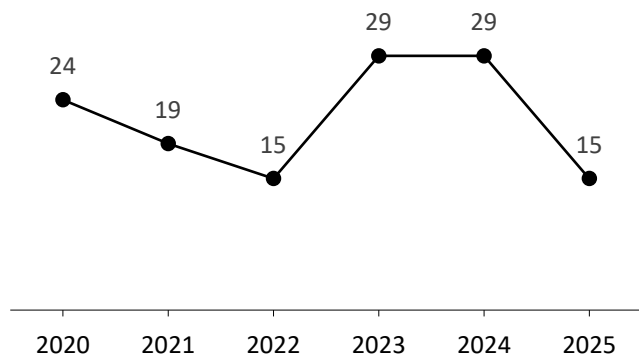
- Murder
- Any of the following crimes committed by juveniles fifteen years of age or older with a deadly weapon as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. §2301: rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, aggravated assault, robbery, robbery of motor vehicle, aggravated indecent assault, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit murder or any of these crimes.
- Any of the following crimes committed by juveniles fifteen 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.

Decertification

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 juvenile must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that transfer serves the public interest.

Decertifications decreased 48% between 2024 and 2025, at 1% of allegations*

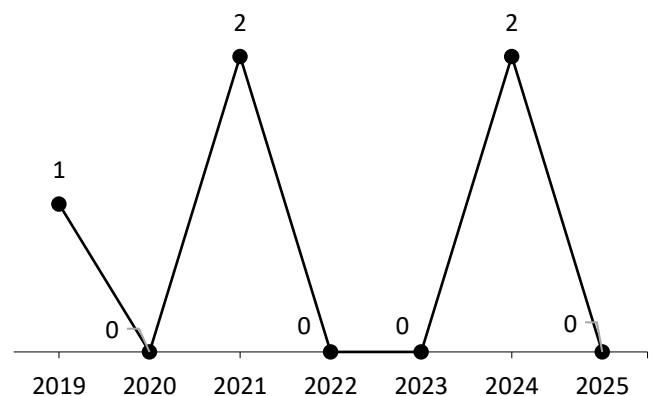


*The year is based on allegation date.

Certification

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 2025*

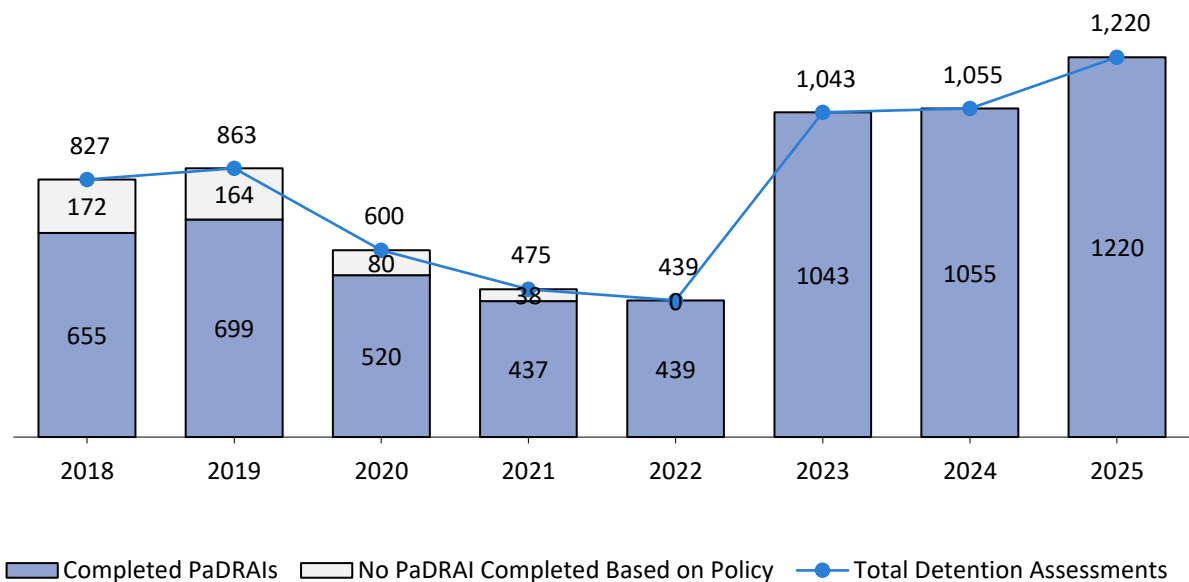


*The year is based on disposition date

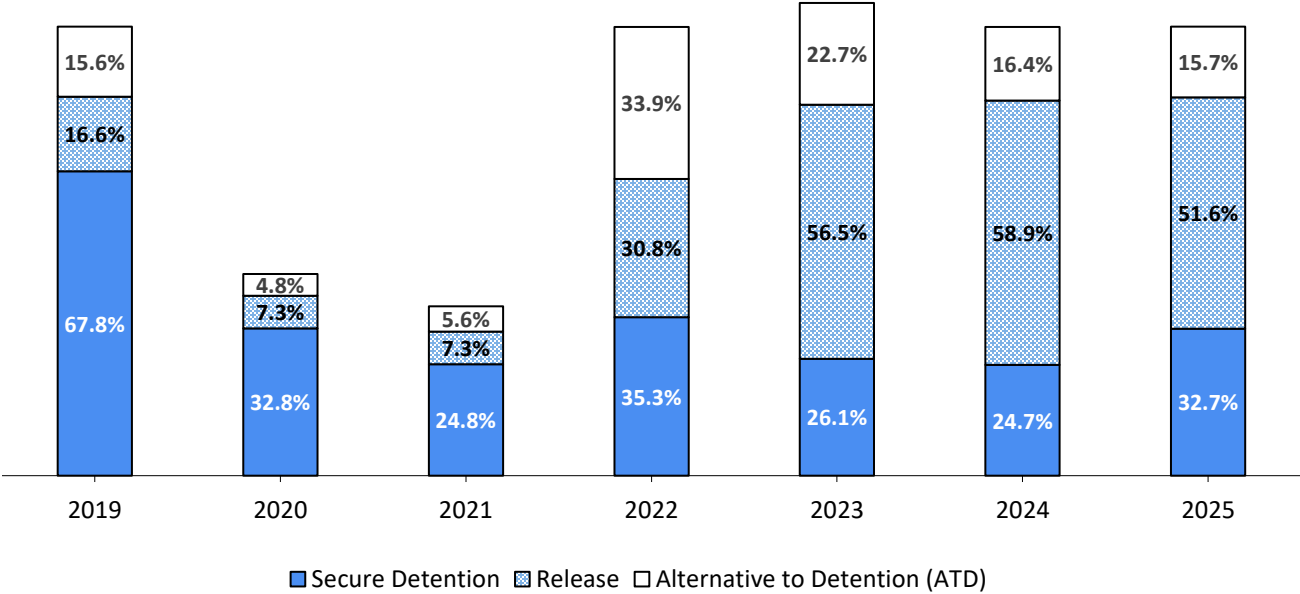
Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI)

Allegheny County is one of approximately forty 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 help determine if juveniles should be placed into detention, released to an alternative to detention, placed on a non-detention liberty restriction, 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. There was a substantial increase in PaDRAIs in 2023 as the criteria changed to completing a PaDRAI for every new allegation received. 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.

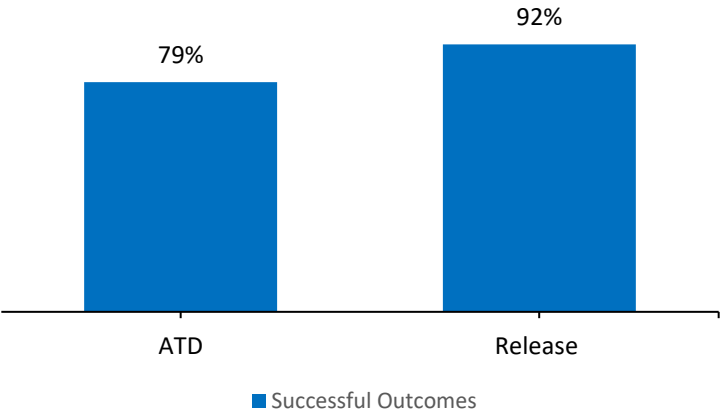
Completed PaDRAIs increased 14% from 2024 to 2025



Most completed PaDRAIs resulted in Release in 2025



Of the PaDRAIs completed in 2025 resulting in Alternative to Detention or Release, most youth experienced successful outcomes*

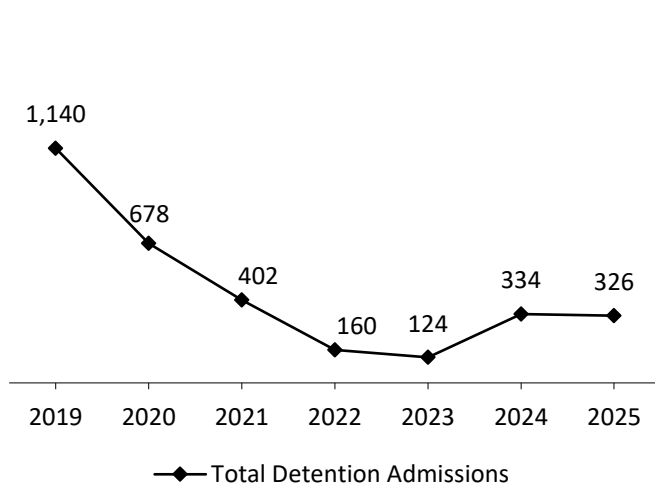


*A successful outcome is defined as not failing to appear for their court hearing and not committing a new offense between the initial PaDRAI date to and the first scheduled hearing or extended service meeting or beyond 60 days.

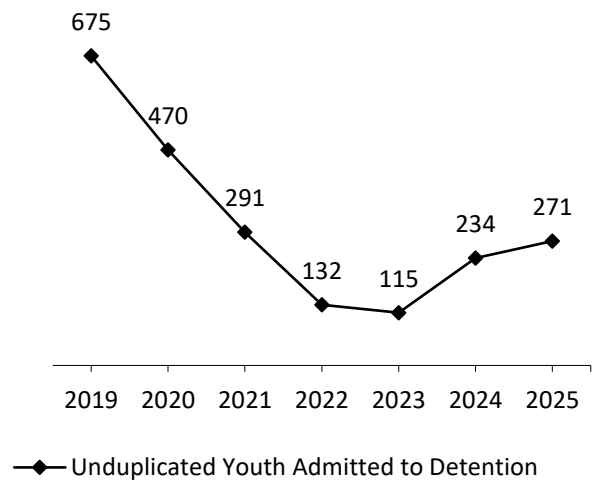
Secure Detention / Alternatives to Detention

Since Shuman Juvenile Detention Center closed in August 2021, juveniles are placed in secure detention at various private providers when it is necessary to protect the community and ensure their appearance in Court. On July 2, 2024, one twelve bed unit opened within the Shuman building run by Adelphoi Village and is known as Highland Detention, giving the department access to detention beds in county. Currently Allegheny County has access to these 12 in-county beds and 10 out of county beds for males, and only 2 out of county beds for the female population - all run by Adelphoi Village. In addition to these beds, the department has been able to access additional out of county detention beds at George Junior Republic and Jefferson County Detention Center in Ohio as available.

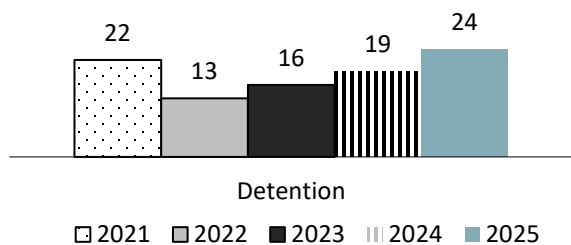
Detention admissions decreased by 2% in 2025 and were less in comparison to admissions in 2021 before Shuman Center closed.



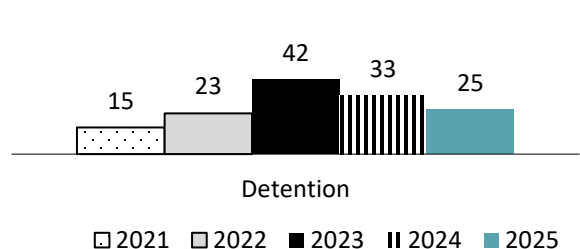
The number of unduplicated youths admitted to detention increased in 2025; however, it is 7% less than 2021 before Shuman Center closed.



Average Daily Census

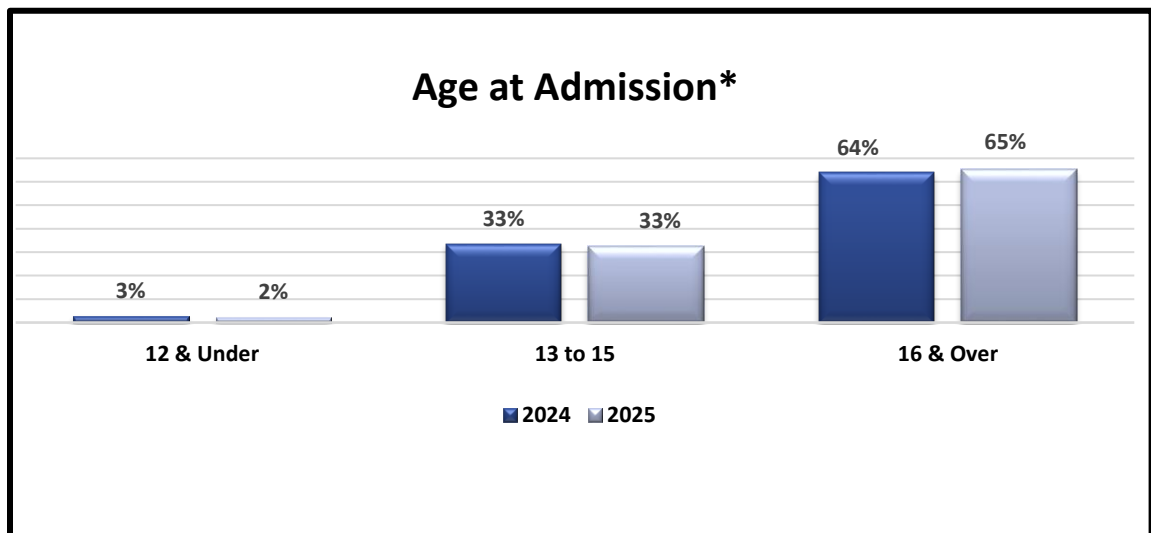
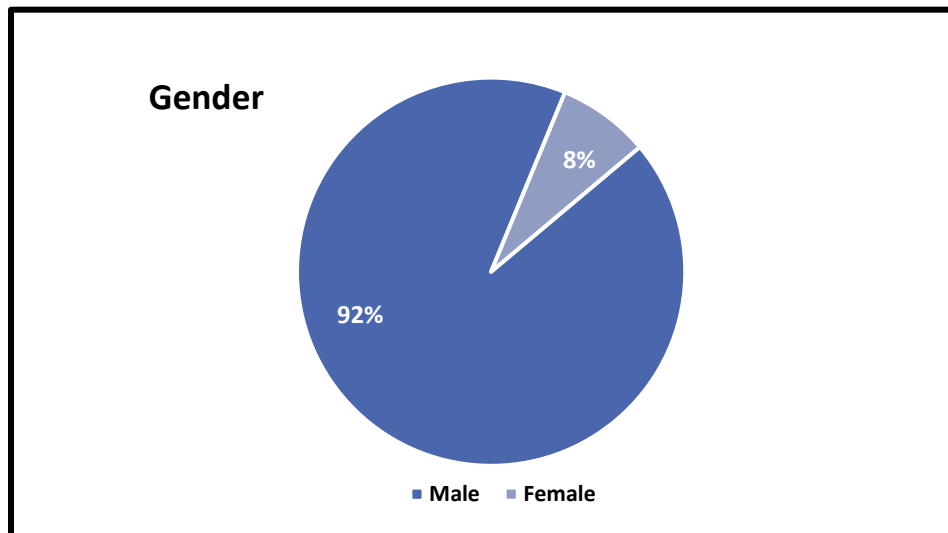
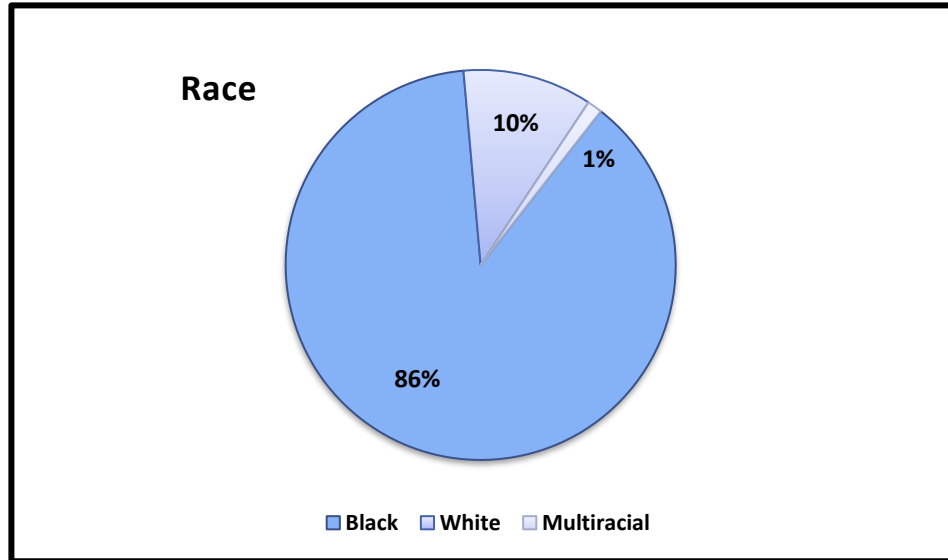


Median Length of Stay (Days)*



*Year is based on release date. Length of Stay is calculated based on number of days, not nights. For example, a youth admitted and released on the same day would have an LOS of 1.

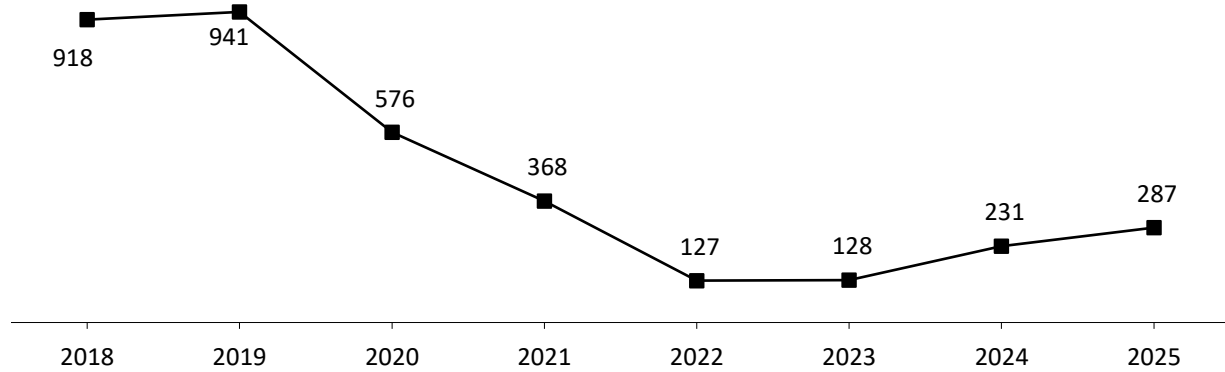
2025 Detention Demographics (Unduplicated Count of Youth)



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

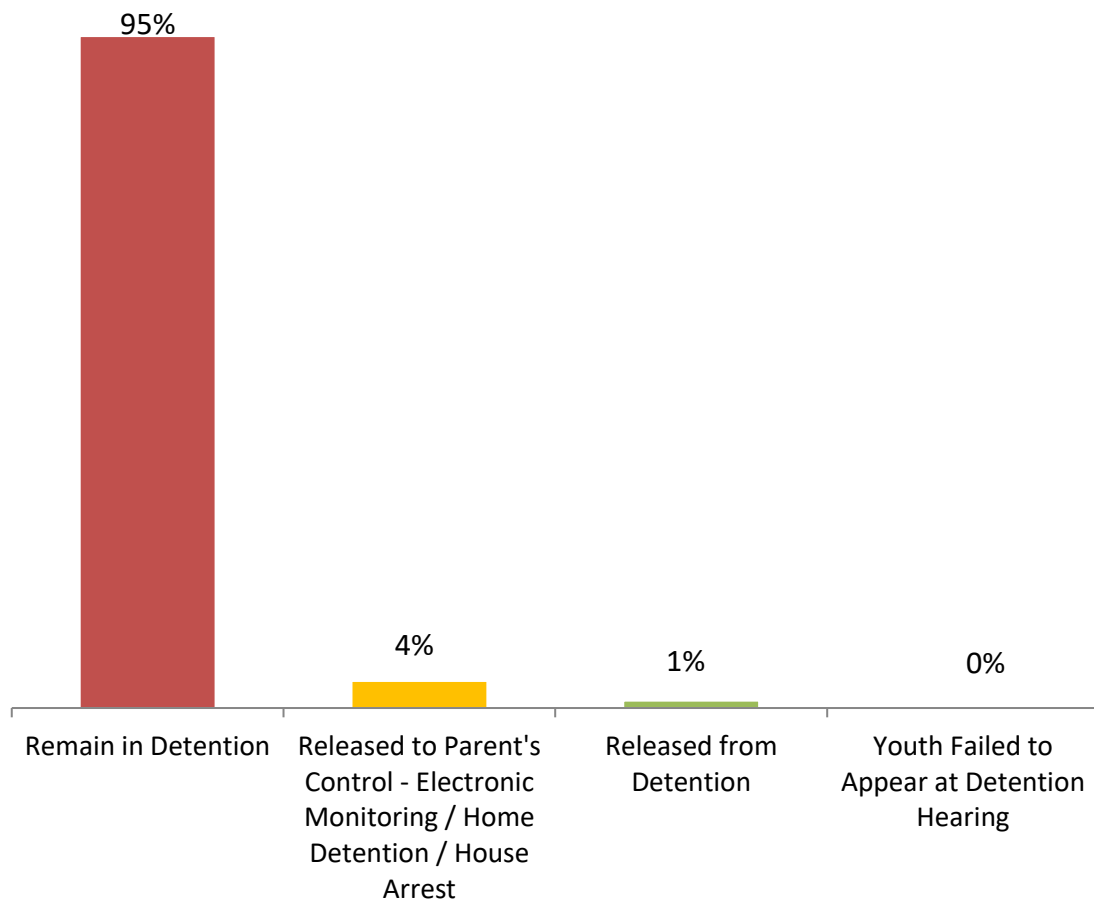
Detention Hearings*

Detention hearings increased % from 2024 to 2025



*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) and does not reflect detention hearings heard by judges or walk-in detention hearings that result in release.

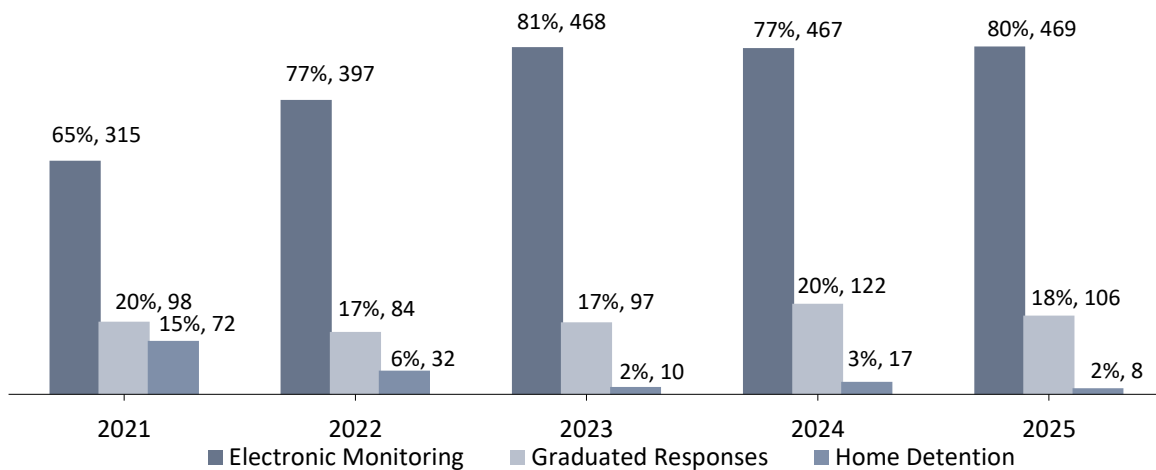
Detention Hearing Outcomes



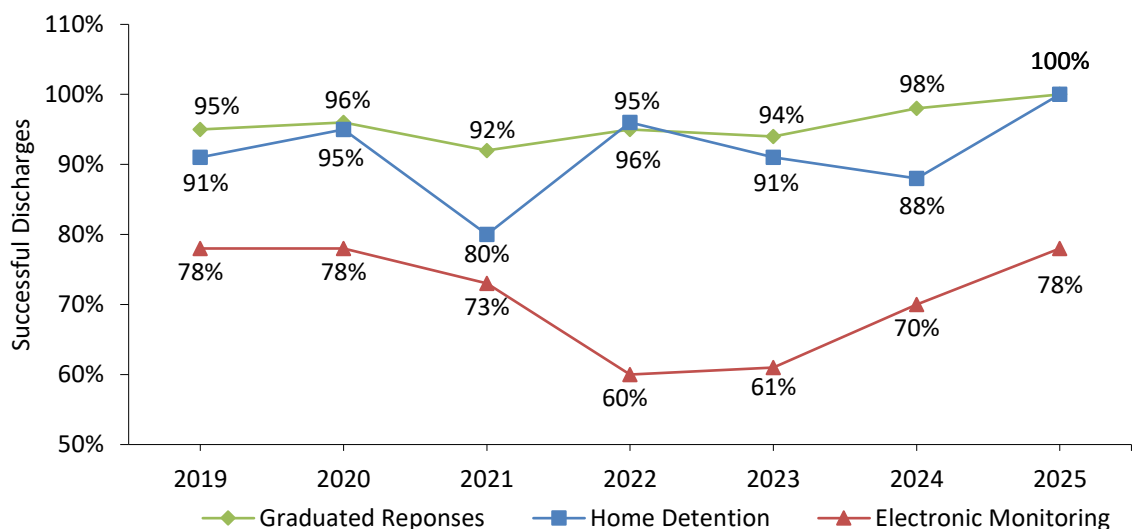
Electronic Monitoring / Home Detention

The Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Department operates electronic monitoring (EM) and home detention (HD) as alternatives to secure detention and as graduated responses. “Electronic monitoring” (EM) uses a device to monitor the juvenile’s presence in the home and in the community. It is generally used for juveniles who are pending a Court appearance and as a surveillance enhancement graduated response 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 and are monitored through cellular phone services paired with Biometrics Software. A successful discharge indicates that the juvenile completed electronic monitoring or home detention without a warrant being issued. Using the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument ensures that appropriate youth are monitored using these alternatives to detention.

From 2024 to 2025, EM/HD referrals decreased 1% and graduated responses decreased 13%



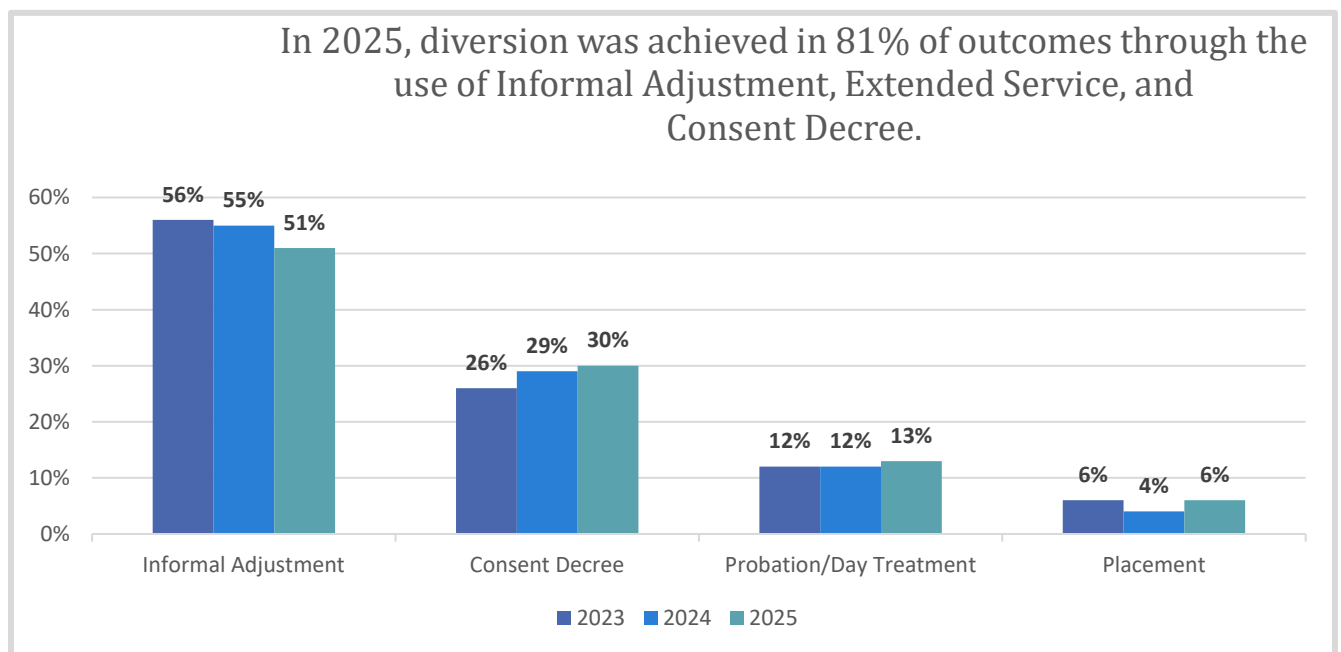
82% of EM/HD/Graduated Responses discharges were successful in 2025 which is an average of all three categories. Electronic Monitoring has improved the success rate by 8% in 2025.



Dispositions of Allegations

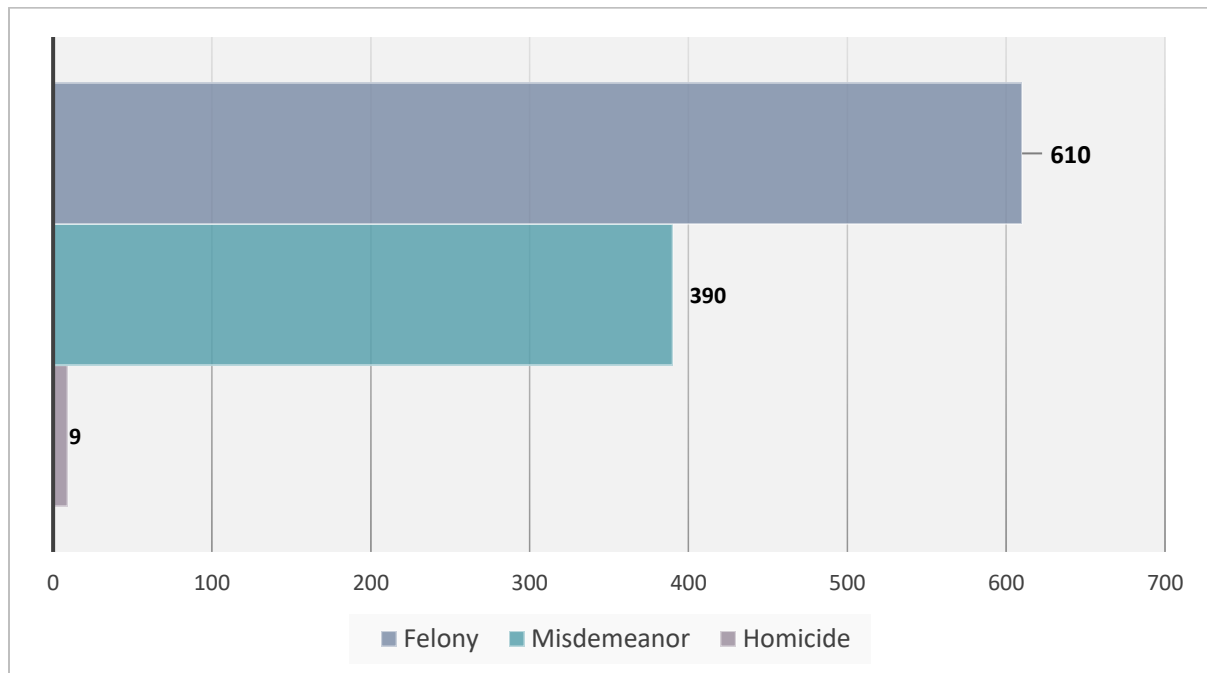
After Allegheny County Juvenile Probation receives an allegation charging a juvenile with a misdemeanor and/or felony offense, the probation officer, in consultation with the District Attorney's Office, must decide whether to file a petition and schedule the case for Court or handle the charge informally. The Probation Department assesses each case individually and pursues the least restrictive alternative available to satisfy the goals of community protection and youth accountability.

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation operates a continuum of diversionary programs that have demonstrated measurable impact in reducing deeper system involvement for youth. These initiatives prioritize early intervention and connect young people to evidence-based services such as restorative practices, behavioral health supports, and educational programming. In recent years, the county has consistently diverted a substantial proportion of eligible youth from formal petitioning, and program participation has been associated with lower rates of recidivism compared to youth who proceed through traditional court processing. By addressing key criminogenic needs assessed by the YLS and involving families in structured supports, diversion programs contribute to improved outcomes, increased community stability, and more efficient use of juvenile justice resources.

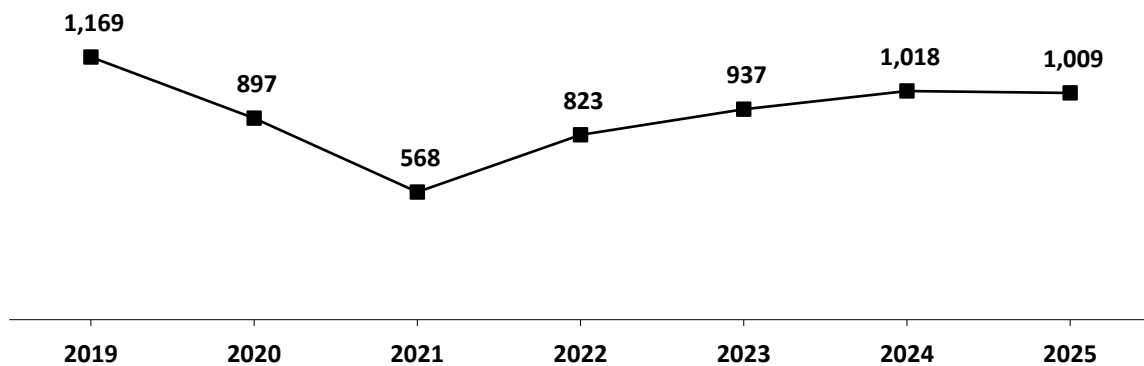


Delinquency Petitions*

Most petitions were filed for felonies in 2025



Petitions alleging delinquency filed with the Court decreased 1% from 2024 to 2025



Juvenile Probation Overview

As of 12/31/2025	186
Chief, Assistant Chiefs, and Supervisors	37
Probation Officers	85
Supervision	32
Specialty (Special Services Unit / Drug and Alcohol)	9
Assessment	8
Detention Intake and Investigations	24
Community Intensive Supervision Program	3
Training	2
Violence Reduction Team/Warrant	3
Provider Liaison	2
Continuous Quality Improvement	1
Victim Services Liaison	1
Support Staff	47
Community Monitors	10
Home Detention Officers	5
Drug and Alcohol Counselors	2

Probation officers, the backbone of Juvenile Court, supervise juveniles in the home, school, and community. From 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 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.

Intake and Investigations: This Unit is comprised of seven officers (two intake and five investigations). The Intake officers 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: Probation Department intake officers specialize in drug and alcohol crimes (two intake officers) as well as sex offenses (three). There are two general intake units with six intake officers in each. The intake officer is charged with formulating intake decisions. Some of these decisions include whether a case 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. We consider the totality of the circumstances, previous history, YLS risk level, nature of current charges and other responsivity factors.

Supervision Probation Officers: These probation officers supervise the largest percentage of juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the Court. Thirty-two community-based probation officers in four geographically dispersed supervisory units work with an average of twenty juveniles per caseload. Each supervision probation officer must have high-level competency in several areas. These areas of competency include courtroom presentation, service coordination, documenting information into the Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS), and administering a number of evidence-based interventions while out in the field such as Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), Brief Intervention Tools (BITS), Family Engagement Activities and The Forward-Thinking Journals.

Information Management: Information Management consists of ten employees, which include seven data entry clerks, one expungement clerk, one data specialist, and one supervisor. The data entry clerks review police allegations for necessary elements before accepting and processing them. The allegations are entered into the Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS) and assigned to the appropriate probation unit based upon specific charges, current probation officer (if already active) or to the Intake Unit. From that point on, Information Management completes the data entry in JCMS from the beginning of a docket through the case closing. Information Management is also tasked with continuous quality improvement 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.

Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI): The CQI Unit was created in 2021 to ensure that the Department's evidence-based practices maintain fidelity and are of high quality. It consists of one supervisor and one probation officer. Additional duties for this unit include assisting Information Management, assisting the Training Department with booster training, and assisting the Juvenile Justice Planner with the development and implementation of OnBase forms and dashboards.

Special Services Unit (SSU)

Allegheny County Juvenile Court's Special Services Unit (SSU) has been operating 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, three intake 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. Two probation officers handle all the intake cases.

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.

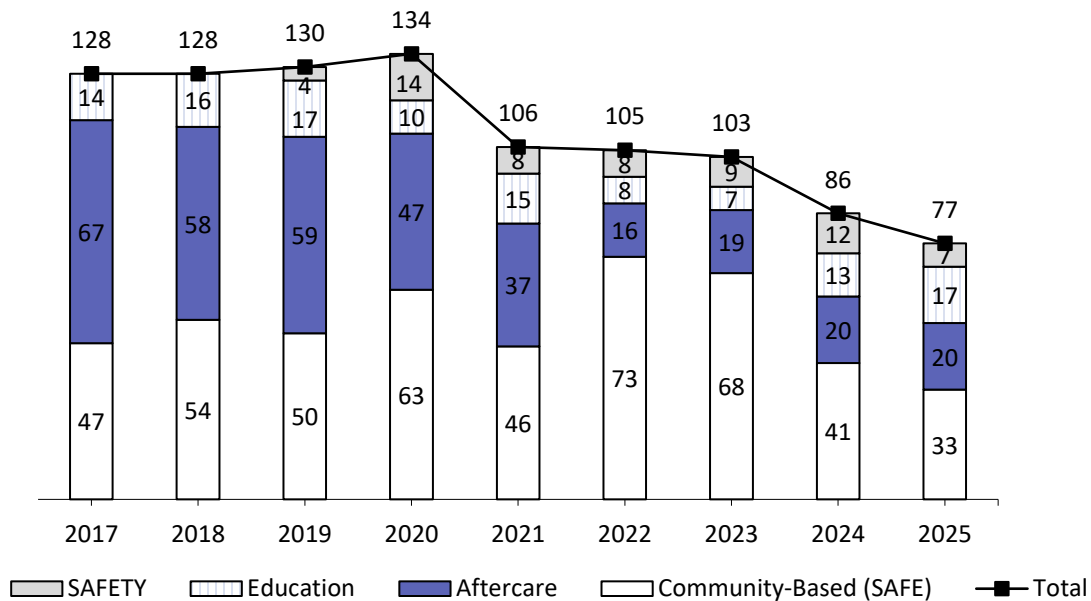
The SSU probation officers present these sessions in an educational format that is separate from treatment time. The classes are held over two days, typically on Tuesday and Wednesday. Staff meet with the offenders collectively for two hours on each of these days. Offenders must attend both days to successfully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

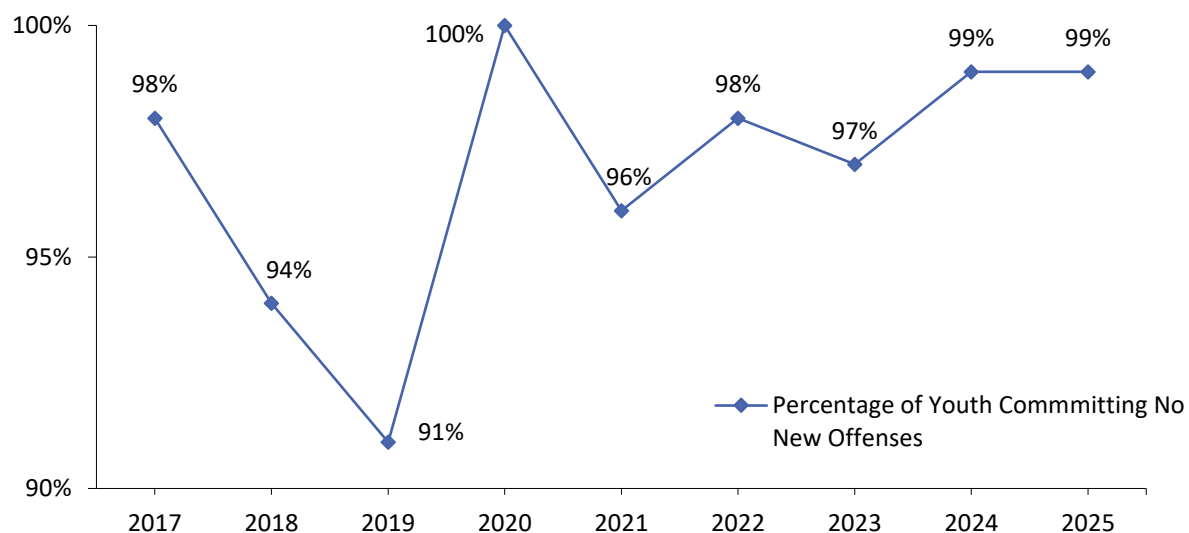
SAFETY Program

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 four to eighteen) 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 SSU monitored and supervised 77 youth in 2025



Three youth supervised by the SSU in 2025 committed a new offense while under supervision.

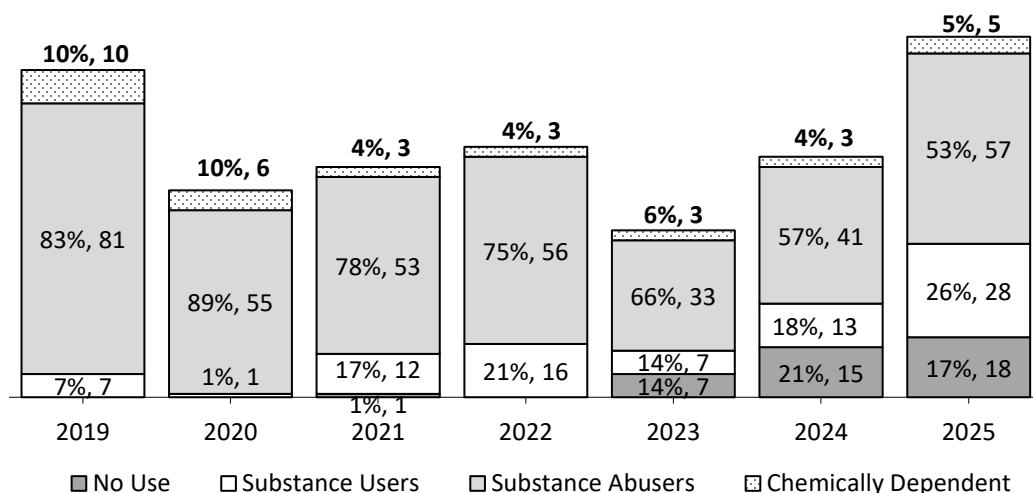


Drug and Alcohol Unit

The Drug and Alcohol Unit was created in 1984. The unit consists of one Supervisor and six Probation Officers. Two of the officers are solely Drug and Alcohol Intake Officers and are assigned the following cases: all new allegations of non-detained youth who are referred with drug and alcohol specific charges in addition to youth who score high in substance abuse on the YLS assessment. The remaining four officers are Drug and Alcohol Intensive Supervision Probation Officers who maintain a caseload of youth who have been identified as having an abusive relationship with drugs and/or alcohol. The four specialized Probation Officers work intensively with youth in the community and youth that are placed in drug and alcohol treatment programs. They also work closely with the family to develop stronger and healthier relationships that are supportive of the youth's sobriety. In addition, they routinely conduct individual assessments for youth that are at liberty and those that are detained. The Drug and Alcohol Unit received the certification to complete the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) assessments. Inpatient drug and alcohol programs utilize the ASAM to determine if an individual meets criteria for inpatient drug and alcohol treatment. The ASAM Criteria is the most widely used and comprehensive set of standards for placement, continued service, and transfer of patients with addiction and co-occurring conditions. The ASAM Criteria's strength-based multidimensional assessment considers a patient's needs, obstacles and liabilities, as well as their strengths, assets, resources, and support structure. This information is used to determine the appropriate level of care. Upon completion of the ASAM training the drug and alcohol unit is hoping to streamline the treatment process, which would allow for only one assessment to be completed to determine if treatment is needed, which could speed up the process of getting our youth into treatment in a timelier manner with the assessment being completed at the front end of the process. Lastly, the Drug and Alcohol Unit ensured that one hundred fifty-one staff were trained to utilize Naloxone and provided a kit containing two doses.

Assessments increased by 33% from 2024 to 2025

54% of assessments in 2025 identified youth as Substance Abusers



Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit

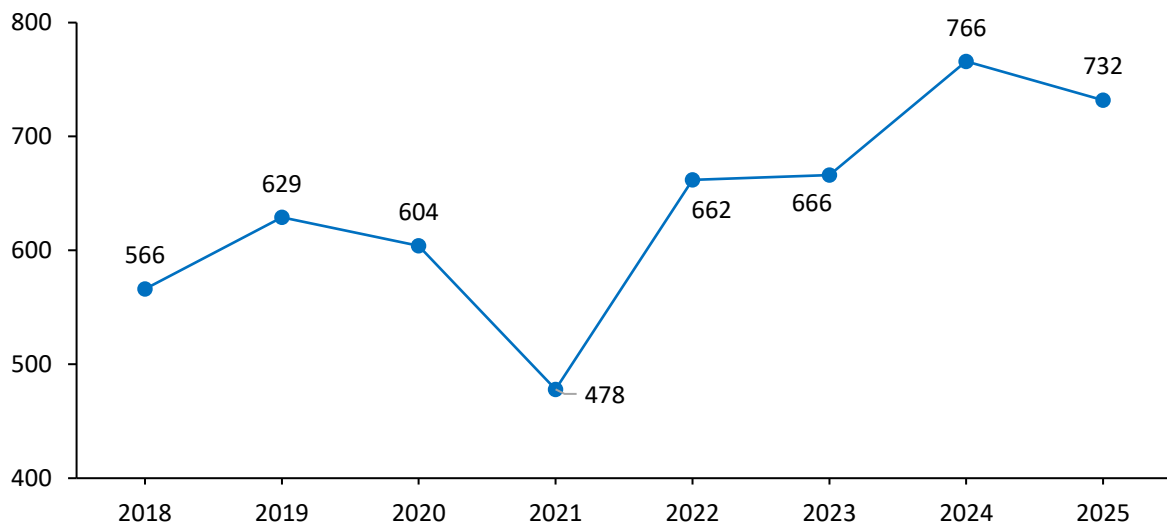
Since 2010, the Department has been engaged in the statewide effort to use evidence-based practices to achieve the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice. Toward that end, the Department created the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit in 2012.

As of December 31, 2023, one supervisor and six 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. In November 2019, the JJSES Unit began completing all of the initial YLS assessments conducted by Allegheny County Juvenile Probation.

Since November 2019, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation also utilizes the Child Trauma Screen and MAYSI II to screen all intake cases for trauma. When the CTS and MAYSI II indicate the existence of trauma, 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. As trauma continues to be an important responsivity factor that case planning must consider, The JJSES Unit incorporates all trauma related responsivity factors into the Responsivity section of each juvenile's YLS when indicated. In 2020, The JJSES Unit also began gauging for Protective Factors and implementing that information into the YLS as well.

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

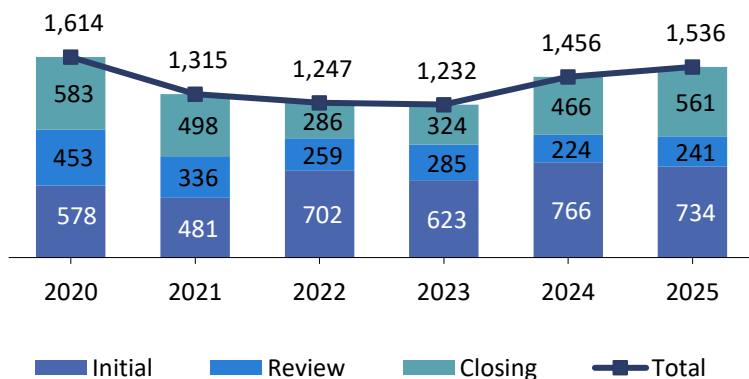
The number of YLSs completed by the JJSES Unit decreased 4% from 2024 to 2025



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. In 2012, Allegheny County probation officers began assessing 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 identifies criminogenic needs within specific domains which become the focus of interventions. 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. Since 2021 probation officers have conducted the YLS at intake to help determine whether to process a case infomally or to file a petition to be heard by the Court.

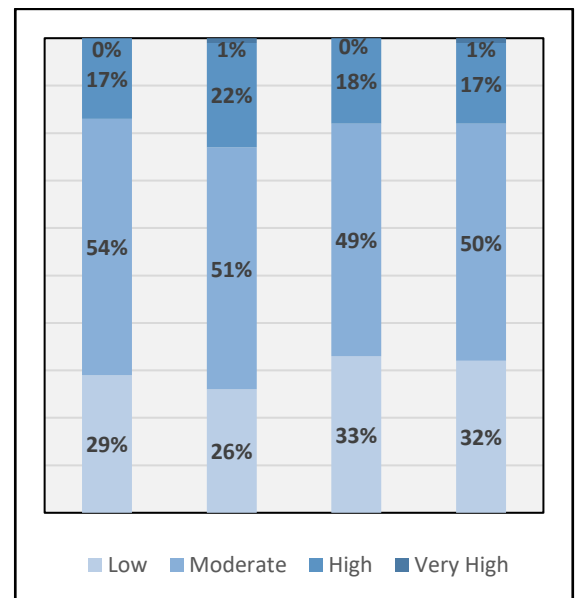
Probation Officers completed 5% more YLS assessments from 2024 to 2025.



As with any evidence-based tool, fidelity and inter-rater reliability are essential. To that end, the Department has sixteen 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 two. 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 2025, the Department's override rate was 5.9%.

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.

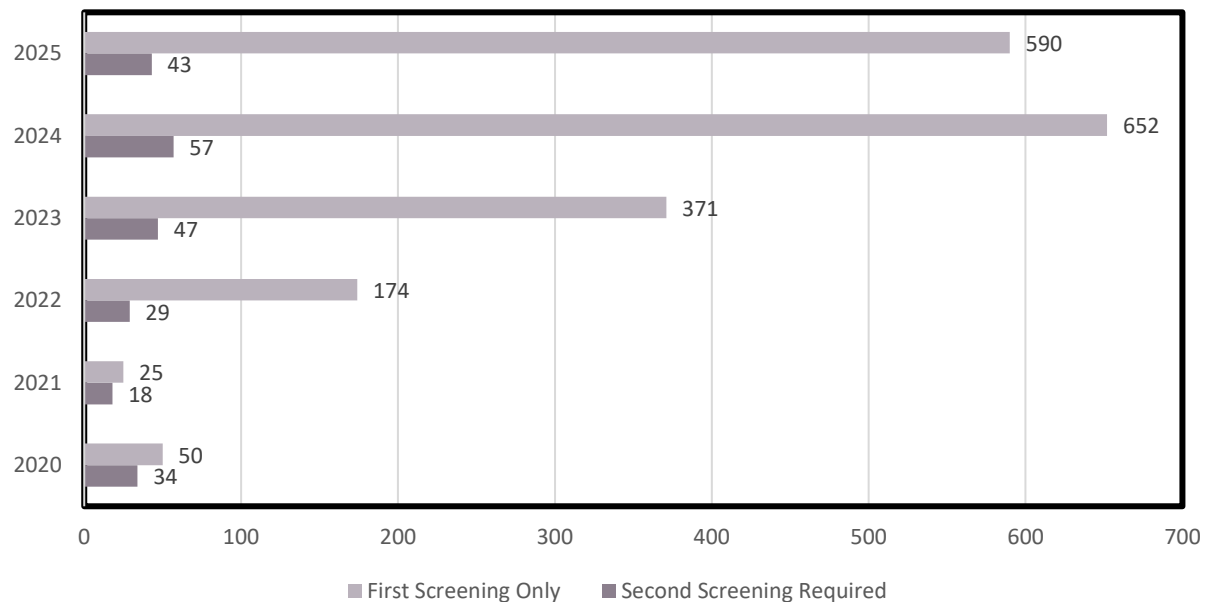
Most initial YLS assessments reflect moderate risk level



Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2)

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 detention. The MAYSI-2 is a voluntary, self-report, computer-based inventory of fifty-two questions that helps probation officers identify and refer juveniles for a second screening and further treatment if indicated. The MAYSI-2 screens stopped at the end of March 2020 due to COVID-19; however, screens resumed fully in 2022 and are now completed on every youth with a new allegation.

In 2025, 7% of MAYSI-2s indicated that the youth needed to have a second screening.



Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP)

In 1990, 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 three integral neighborhood Centers.

CISP advances BARJ goals. To protect the community, CISP provides a range of interventions, uses intensive surveillance and close monitoring, including electronic monitoring. 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.

Strong community involvement is the foundation of CISP. Juveniles in each of the centers routinely perform community service projects, such as wrapping Christmas gifts for less fortunate families, removing snow and cutting grass for elderly residents, and cleaning neighborhood lots and streets. CISP youth completed a total of 505 hours of community service this past year.

Youth ages 16 and older who are committed to CISP are eligible to participate in the CISP Driver's Education Program. This program begins with youth engaging in the AAA How to Drive curriculum, facilitated by CISP-trained staff. After completing the curriculum, youth are tested for permit readiness. Those who pass the test successfully proceed to the next phase of applying for their learner's permit.

In collaboration with the Cindy Cohen Driving School, youths aged 18 and older who successfully obtain their learner's permit are eligible to participate in the behind-the-wheel instruction sessions, as well as the driver's license test. The CISP covers the application fees for youth deemed appropriate to pursue their learner's permit and/or participate in behind-the-wheel instruction sessions, as well as the driver's license test.

CISP has partnered with Petey Greene to provide tutoring services at each site multiple times per week for youth committed to the program. Petey Greene is a national organization that began operating in the Pittsburgh region in 2020. The tutors are from nearby colleges and universities. Petey Greene also deploys retirees and professionals who devote their time to juvenile justice enrichment.

UPMC staff are on-site at the CISP centers at least once per week providing clinical and behavioral support services. Initially, UPMC staff conduct assessments for the CISP youth and provide each willing participant with a personalized health and wellness plan to implement. Weekly check-in sessions are conducted with the youth after their wellness plan is enacted. Additionally, UPMC staff participate in treatment planning when a youth is being released from residential placement and are scheduled to be committed to the CISP for aftercare services.

The Reintegration Specialists (RS) provide aftercare assistance to youth released from placement to successfully reintegrate into their communities through educational and vocational advancement, youth competency development, and family engagement. In addition, the RS build and maintain relationships and work closely with community partners and resources, ensuring that youth receive quality educational and vocational services consistent with their interests, goals, and abilities. The RS create customized individual educational and vocational aftercare plans.

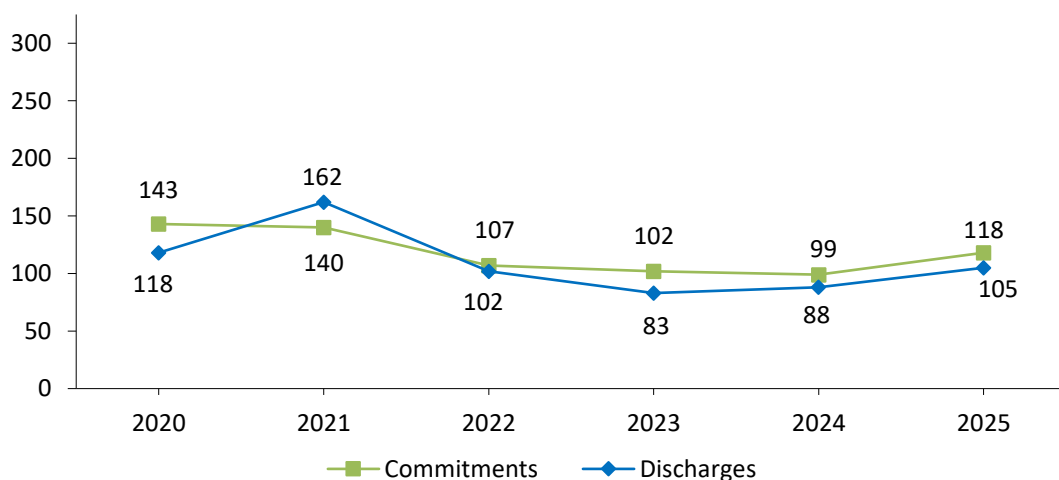
The School Liaisons (SL) work closely with probation officers. SL monitor daily school probation sign-in sheet for youth compliance. SL provide written notification to schools when youth are absent for Court related purposes and when youth are committed to CISP. SL also develop graduation plans for all CISP youth to assess academic standing so that all stakeholders, including the youth, understand academic needs and what is necessary to complete secondary education.

In 2025, there were 118 CISP commitments and 105 discharges:

Commitments*			Discharges*	
Center	Total	%	Total	%
Central	51	43%	40	38%
Mon Yough	36	30%	31	39%
North Side	32	27%	24	23%
Total	118	100%	105	100%

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

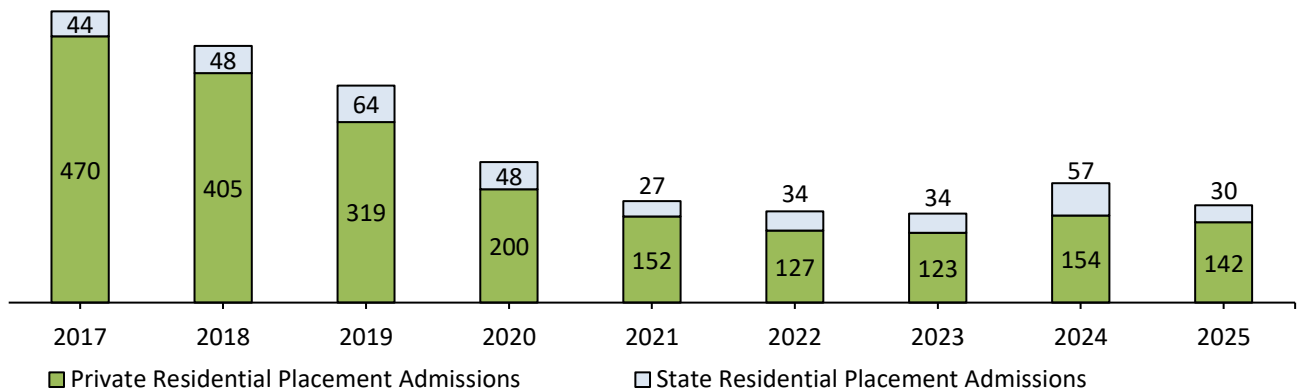
CISP commitments increased 19% and discharges increased 19% from 2024 to 2025



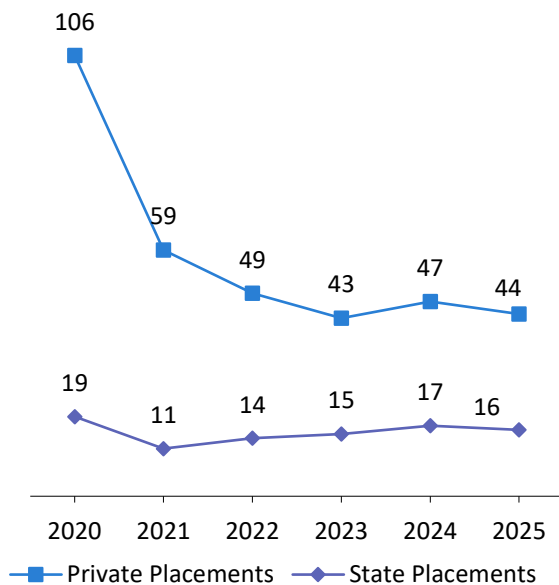
Placement Services

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. 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 and operated by The Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services (BJJS).

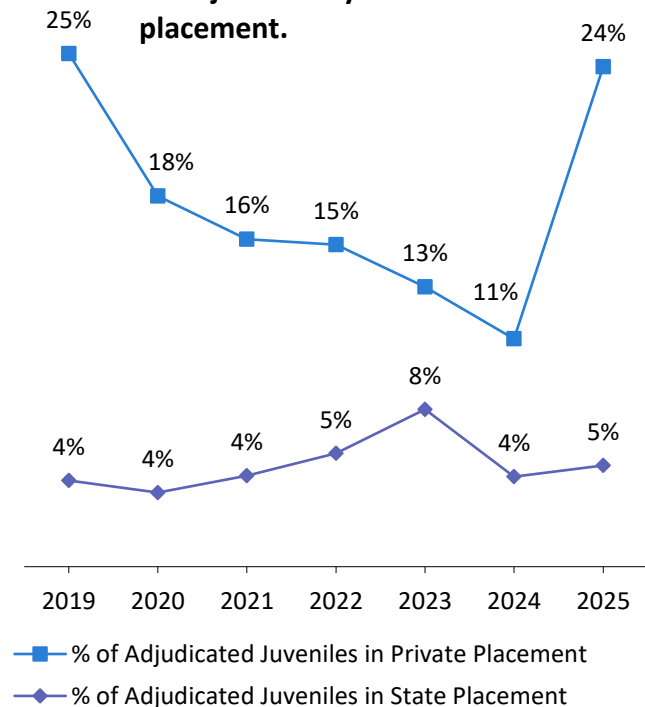
Admissions to residential placements decreased 18% from 2024 to 2025



Average daily population decreased 6% in private placements and decreased 6% in state placements from 2024 to 2025



On December 31, 2025, 29% of all adjudicated youth were in placement.

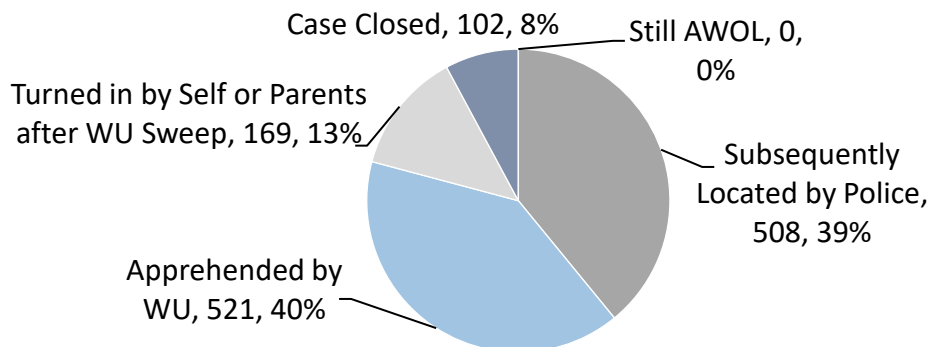


Violence Reduction Team/Warrant Unit

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 seeks to locate and apprehend at-risk juveniles who have absconded, failed to appear for Court, or received new charges. The unit is made up of one full-time supervisor, three full-time probation officers, and sixteen probation officers and supervisors who participate in Warrant Unit activities in addition to their full-time responsibilities. The Warrant Unit partners with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, Allegheny County Sheriff's Office, Allegheny County Police Department, and various local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The Warrant Unit continues to participate in several community events, such as the City of Pittsburgh's 4th of July Celebration and Light Up Night. In 2025, the Warrant Unit was directly involved in the confiscation of 26 illegally possessed firearms. Additionally, Warrant Unit members continued to partner with the Pittsburgh Police Downtown Public Safety Center to conduct ride alongs in an effort to deter juvenile crime. The Warrant Unit regularly conducts training in firearms, defensive tactics, tactical medicine, first aid, use of force, de-escalation, and building entry.

In 2025, the Violence Reduction Team (VRT) was created to increase the Warrant Unit's capabilities. The Violence Reduction Team enhances community protection through focused, intelligence-driven strategies targeting the county's highest-risk youth. With a mission centered on identifying and monitoring juveniles who pose the greatest threat of harm—including youth involved in violent offenses, firearm violations, and gang activity—the unit provides a proactive and coordinated approach to violence reduction. The Violence Reduction Team maintains both direct and indirect contact with high-risk individuals, ensuring consistent oversight and timely intervention. Through continuous monitoring, probation officers identify and assess emerging threats, enabling the department to respond quickly to escalating behaviors that jeopardize community safety. The team also serves as a critical hub for information collection and dissemination, strengthening the county's ability to track violent offenders and support informed decision-making. The team works closely with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners, fostering an integrated network that enhances intelligence sharing and operational effectiveness. This multidisciplinary coordination ensures that high-risk youth are supervised using accurate, real-time information and that interventions reflect a united commitment to reducing gun violence and group-related crime. In 2025, the Violence Reduction Team were directly involved in the confiscation of 26 illegally possessed firearms. Additionally, eight illegally possessed firearms were confiscated by the department's law enforcement partners as a result of information sharing.

The Warrant Unit has sought 1,300 juvenile absconders/violators since its inception in 2004. See the outcomes below.



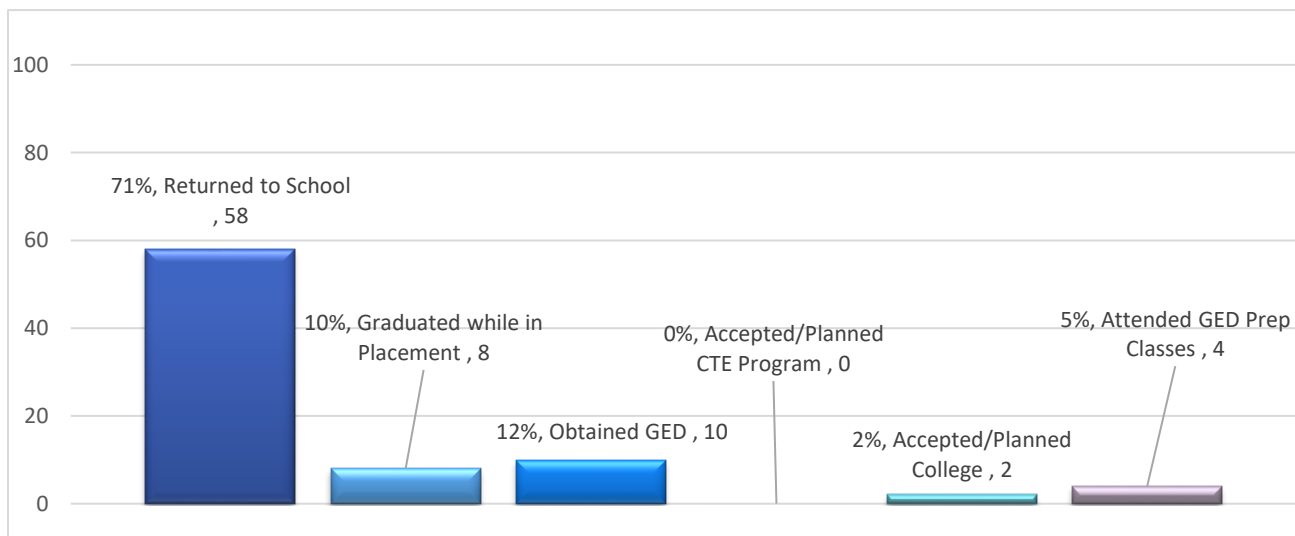
Educational Specialists

The Allegheny County Probation Department'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 into their schools, including curriculum alignment and credit transfer.
- Monitoring, overseeing, and assisting both education and vocational plans for those juveniles entering and exiting residential placement facilities.
- Scheduling and facilitating School Reintegration Meetings to ensure a smooth transition from placement to the juvenile's home school.
- Working with residential placements to provide assistance and guidance for those students who obtained their high school diploma or GED to pursue post high school education/training (college, career and technical education or job training).
- Collaborating and partnering with the CISP Education Monitors and the Penn Hills Education Center to facilitate post-placement transition to school as well as to Career/Vo-Tech programming including interfacing with a variety of community resources such as Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (OVR).

The School Reintegration Meeting numbers have increased now that schools are back to pre-pandemic operating standards. They have not fully recovered due to the significant decrease in juveniles being in out-of-home placements. Considering this, the Education Specialists have amplified their involvement in juveniles IEP, discharge planning and other education related meetings that work towards the goals of sound education progress while in placement and a smooth transition to school upon their release.

Outcomes for the 82 youths assisted during the 2024-2025 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 which have been certified to Juvenile Court from Magisterial District Courts throughout Allegheny County. These cases are handled at the intake level for juveniles who maintain good attendance at school for 90 days and successfully complete the program. Youth who successfully complete the program achieve the goals of improving attendance and preventing further penetration into the juvenile justice system. Truancy Case Managers also partner with the Magisterial District Courts, Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families, 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).

2024-2025 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	75	41%
No Show/Unable to locate	Youth did not attend the intake meeting	58	31%
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	34	18%
Recidivated	Received a new misdemeanor or felony charge	7	4%
Unsuccessful	Did not maintain good school attendance during the observation period	11	6%
Total		185	100%

Crossover Youth Practice Model

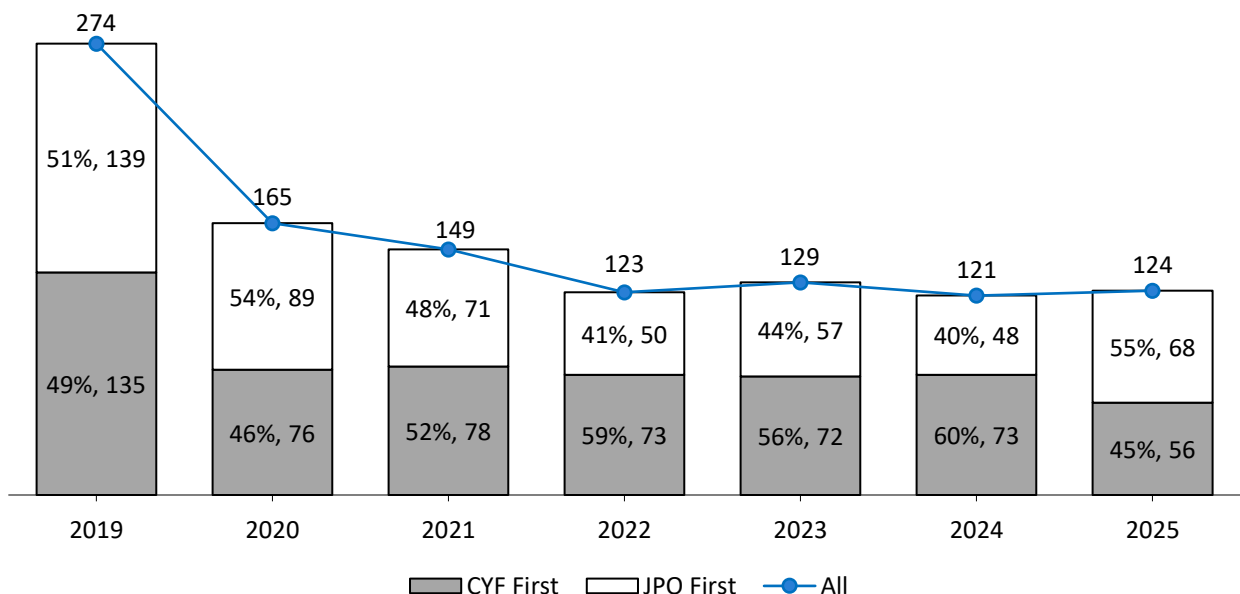
Under the leadership of Judge Guido DeAngelis, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth and Families (CYF) implemented the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM), developed by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown 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 2021, the CYPM was revamped as part of a general overhaul of the Allegheny County Roundtable. Workgroups reporting to the Roundtable were expanded to allow for greater participation by interested stakeholders. With additional members, the CYPM Workgroup was divided into subcommittees and began focusing on three primary areas: data, behavioral health, and racial equity. The data and behavioral health subcommittees continued their designated tasks in 2022 while the racial equity subcommittee became a stand-alone Roundtable workgroup.

*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.

124 crossover episodes occurred in 2025, a 1% increase from 2024.

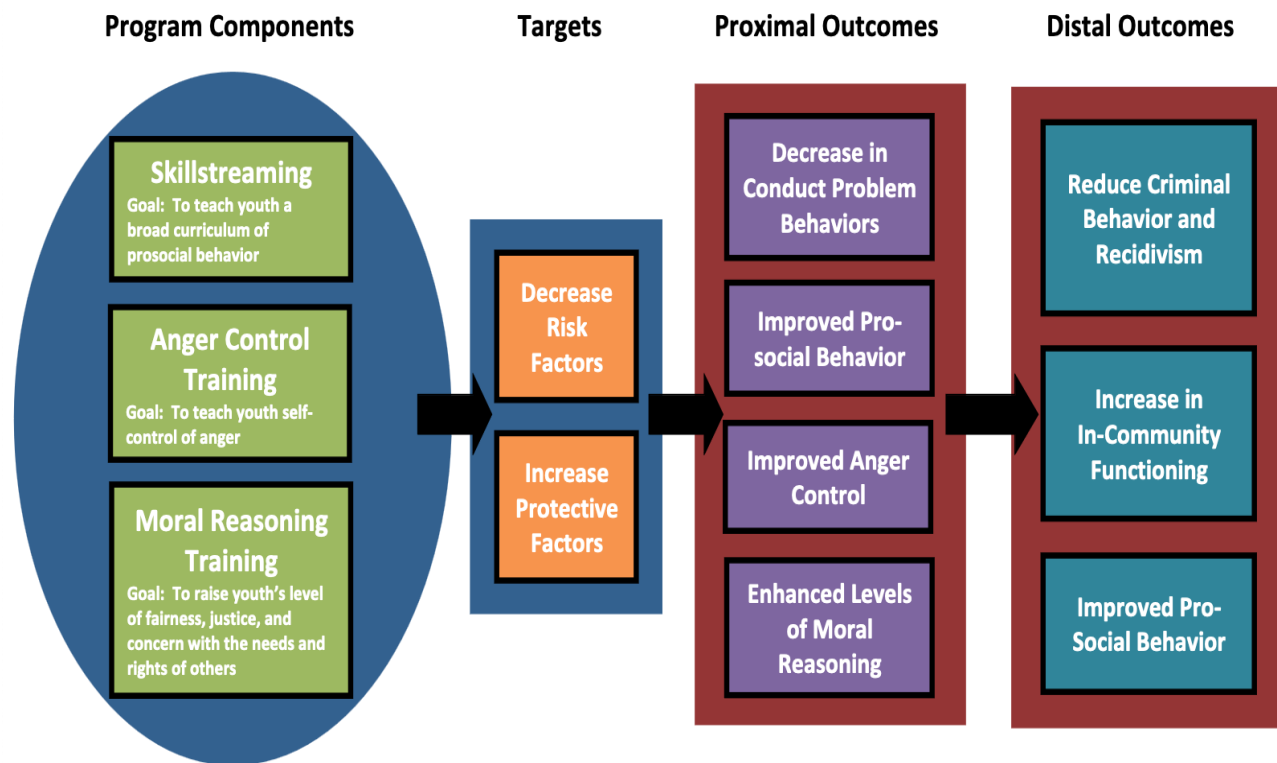


Aggression Replacement Training®

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: Skill-streaming, Anger Control, and Moral Reasoning. It is a ten-week, thirty-hour intervention administered to groups of eight to twelve youths.

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. 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.

Logic Model created by the Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support Center (EPISCenter) at Penn State University.



Researched Delivery Model:

- targets aggressive adolescents, ages 12 to 17
- goal of reducing recidivism of delinquent youth
- program must be facilitated by staff trained in ART®
- 30 one-hour program sessions delivered 3 times per week over 10 week period

In 2025, there were 88 youth in Placement that received this service. Based on Allegheny County JPO's policy, a youth that has been committed to placement will not receive a reassessment score until after they have been released from placement for a period of 3 months. Therefore, only 35 of the 88 youth that were in placement have received a reassessment and or closing assessment. Of the youth that had received reassessment upon being released from placement, 15 (42%) of the youth saw a decrease in their YLS score while 20 (57%) of those youth saw an increase in their score.

Youth attending ART® in the community are required to complete 10 sessions on consecutive Saturdays with each session lasting 3 hours for a total of 30 hours of dosage. Over the course of 2025, there were 3 ART® cohorts with 42 total youth from the community participating. Of those 42 that participated, only 24 were able to fulfill the dosage requirements necessary to complete a full ART cohort. Of the 24 juveniles that completed an ART® cohort, 16 (67%) saw a decrease in their YLS score when their initial YLS was compared to their most recent YLS score. Only 2 (8%) community youth saw an increase in their score. Lastly, 6 (25%) experienced no change or the score was not applicable due to factors such as a mandatory override.

As indicated, the dramatic effect of a decreased YLS score was not duplicated for the youth that participated in ART® while in placement. However, there are likely several factors that contributed to this occurrence, such as youth not completing the necessary dosage requirements, youth struggling with the transition from the controlled environment that placement offers, to going back to living in the community. Allegheny County's CQI department will continue to monitor this data to assist with determining strategies and recommendations for the future.

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is one of twenty-six Pennsylvania departments actively implementing the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™), which seeks to improve programming for juveniles, 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. An individualized performance improvement plan is developed to assist in service optimization when identified. Allegheny County has three Level 1 SPEP™ Specialists trainees, two Level 1 SPEP™ Specialists, and one Level 2 SPEP™ Trainer. Another individual has been identified to become Level 1 SPEP™ Specialist in 2026. Allegheny County remains supportive of SPEP™ activity in the western part of the state. Their engagement in the Regional Assist package enables services in neighboring counties (e.g., Butler) to be assessed. Specifically, the Regional Assist package harnesses the power of a local, Level 1 trained JPO to support nearby SPEP™ Informed JPOs with service assessments.

Evidence-based Prevention & Intervention Support (EPIS) at the Pennsylvania State University oversees SPEP™ in Pennsylvania. The SPEP™ tool underwent a second validation study in 2025, which confirmed findings from the original validation study conducted in 2018. Based on the results of the second validation study, enhancements were made to the Quality Measures tool, which were designed to further align locally developed services with evidence-based practices. The enhancements focus on greater specificity regarding implementation science research (e.g., use of logic models to articulate expected outcomes), while still being grounded on the principles Dr. Lipsey noted in his SPEP™ research (i.e., written protocols, training & supervision processes, and fidelity monitoring/organizational response to drift). The tool is also “generalized” so that it can be used to assess not only those services identified for SPEP™ assessment, but also those delivered to juveniles across the spectrum of care, including diversion.

Data reflected in Table 1 is based on **Full Score Reports** delivered between 2013 and 2025 at sites where Allegheny County engaged in the assessment process. This includes sites where the county was identified as lead or participated as an observer. The majority of services engaged in quarterly meetings to monitor readiness for reassessment. Service reassessments were initiated at three residential providers in 2025, which will come to fruition in 2026 (i.e., George Junior Republic, Outside In, Summit Academy).

Service Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Cognitive Behavior Therapy	1	10	1	16	4	8	6	2	12	1		1		62
Job-related Training		1		1		4	4		1					11
Restitution/Community Service		1			3	5	2	4	1			2		18
Behavior Management		3		5		3	1	1	4	1				18
Family Counseling		2		1		4	3					1		11
Individual Counseling		4		4		3	1		6		1			19
Remedial Academic Training					1	3	2		1	1				8
Group Counseling				1	2	2	2	1	4	1				13
Challenge Program				2		2			1					5
Social Skills Training								1						1
Vocational Counseling						2				1			1	4
Mentoring												1		1

Data reflected in Table 2 is based on **Full Score Reports** delivered between 2013 and 2025 at sites where Allegheny County engaged in the assessment process. This includes sites where the county was identified as lead or participated as an observer. The majority of services engaged in quarterly meetings to monitor readiness for reassessment. Service reassessments were initiated at three residential providers in 2025, which will come to fruition in 2026 (i.e., George Junior Republic, Outside In, Summit Academy).

Agency / Provider	Number of Services	Number of SPEP™s
1. Abraxas Youth & Family: Abraxas WorkBridge	3	7
2. Adelphoi Village (residential programs)	8	65
3. Allegheny County JPO: Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP)	2	6
4. Auberle	3	3
5. Community Specialists Corporation: The Academy Day & Evening Program	2	6
6. George Junior Republic	8	9
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	7	22
12. Perseus House	3	3
13. Summit Academy	6	11
14. Taylor Diversion Programs Inc.	6	6
15. VisionQuest	2	3
16. Wesley Family Services (formerly Wesley Spectrum)	2	10
17. Adelphoi Village (community-based programs)	1	1
18. Pressley Ridge (community-based programs)	1	1
Grand Total	69	171

Data reflected in Table 3 is based on **Alternative Feedback Reports** delivered between 2013 and 2025 at sites where Allegheny County engaged in the assessment process. This includes sites where the county was identified as lead or participated as an observer. The majority of services engaged in quarterly meetings to monitor readiness for reassessment. Baseline assessments were conducted with a residential provider who had not been previously engaged in the SPEP™ process (i.e., New Outlook Academy).

Agency / Provider	Number of Services	Number of SPEP™s
1. Adelphoi Village	1	1
2. Allegheny County JPO	1	1
3. Auberle	1	1
4. Holy Family Institute	1	1
5. New Outlook Academy	4	4
6. Outside In	6	7
7. Perseus	2	2
8. Wesley Family Services	1	1
9. Youth Enrichment Services (YES)	1	1
Grand Total	18	19

Data reflected in Table 4 is based on **Alternative Feedback Reports** delivered between 2013 and 2025 at sites where Allegheny County engaged in the assessment process. This includes sites where the county was identified as lead or participated as an observer. The majority of services engaged in quarterly meetings to monitor readiness for reassessment. Baseline assessments were conducted with a residential provider who had not been previously engaged in the SPEP™ process (i.e., New Outlook Academy). In 2024, components of the SPEP™ Process (e.g., quality of service delivery interviews) were initiated with services that did not meet a specific classification in the research. Thus, these services couldn't go through the entire process; however, Allegheny County saw benefit in assessing these "non-SPEPable" services in terms of quality to ensure the services were optimized for alignment with evidence-based practices. These non-SPEPable services included an indicated prevention service (*SNAP®*) delivered by Auberle & Holy Family Institute and an educational service delivered by Wesley Family Services (*Court Competency Curriculum*).

Service Classification	2014	2017	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Cognitive Behavior Therapy			2	1			2	5
Job-related Training								0
Restitution / Community Service				2				2
Behavior Management				1				1
Family Counseling								0
Individual Counseling								0
Remedial Academic Training				1				1
Group Counseling		1					2	3
Challenge Program				1				1
Social Skills Training							1	1
Vocational Counseling				1				1
Mentoring	1							1
<i>Non-SPEPable</i>						3		3
Grand Total	1	1	2	7	0	3	5	19

Victim Services

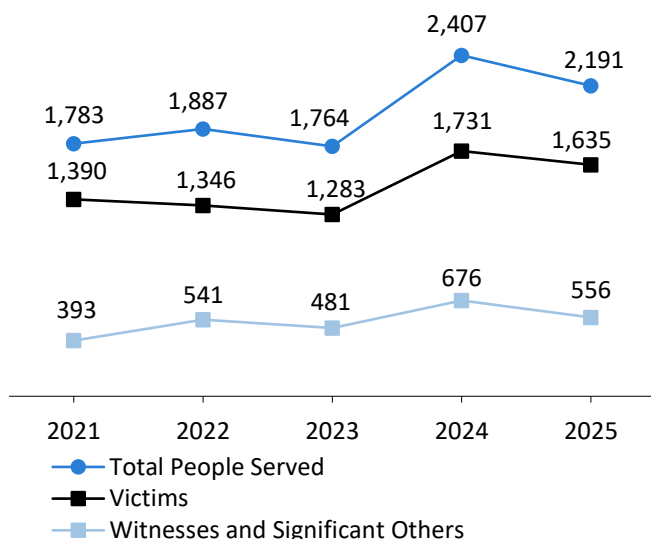
Victims of juvenile offenders are entitled to many rights in the juvenile justice system. The Court works closely with the Center for Victims (CV) and Pittsburgh Action Against Rape (PAAR) to ensure that victims receive services and have a strong voice at every stage. In 2018, Allegheny County Juvenile 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: An Impact of Crime Curriculum (IOC) groups to educate delinquent youth on the impact of crime, including its effects on victims.

In 2025, IOC groups were held with up to twelve youth per class. A total of 262 youth participated in 48 IOC group sessions, co-facilitated by CV's Restorative Justice Advocate. In addition, 34 youth completed the curriculum through individual sessions due to the nature of the crime, safety concerns or individualized needs.

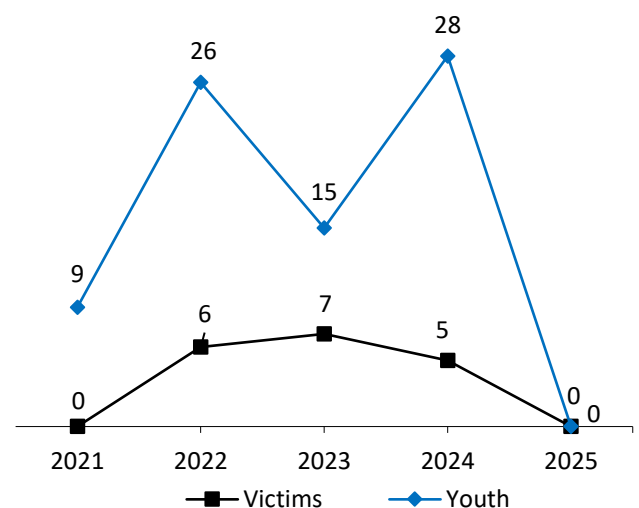
CV provided supportive services, advocacy, and court accompaniment to victims, witnesses, and significant others throughout the court process in-person and virtually. In 2024, CV provided juvenile court advocacy services to 1,635 victims, 58 witnesses, and 556 significant others, for a total of 2,249 people.

CV received a total of 19 referrals for Victim Offender Dialogues (VOD) and Community Dialogs (CD) in 2024. Of these referrals, 10 successfully completed, 7 were unsuccessful, and 2 were transitioned into 2026.

CV provided 9% less people with juvenile court advocacy services from 2024 to 2025

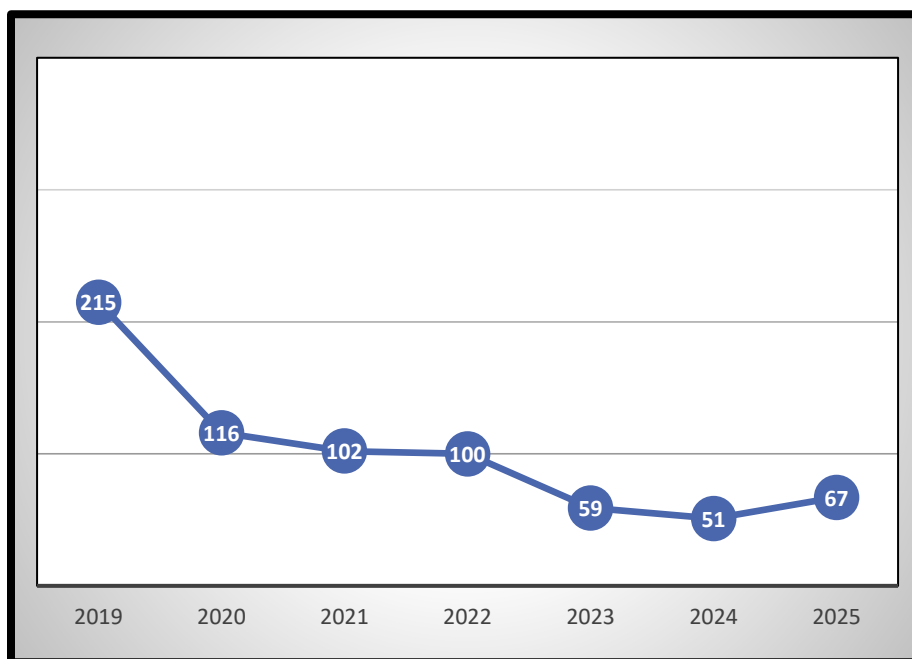


CV did not engage in the Victim Offender Dialogue process in 2025



In 2025, Pittsburgh Action Against Rape (PAAR) continued to receive case referrals from Juvenile Probation and provided juvenile court advocacy services to sixty-nine victims in a total of sixty-seven distinct families. Virtual options implemented during the pandemic remain an option for clients and their families. PAAR advocates participate in proceedings and attend Adjudicatory Hearings in-person as they happen. PAAR provides both in-person and Telehealth services to ensure its services are accessible. 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 continue to supplement the 24/7 Helpline, providing victims and their families with a choice in how they access support and information.

Total number of distinct families served by PAAR at juvenile court.



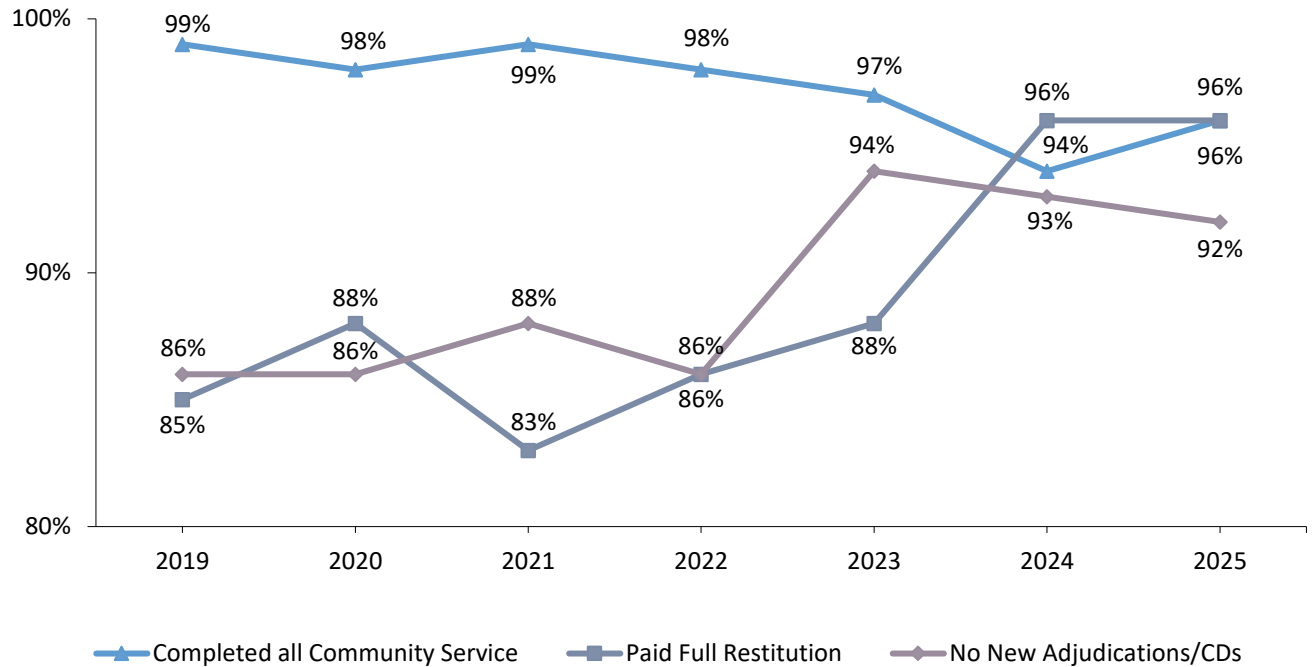
Outcome Measures

2025 Outcome Measures				
Supervision Status at Case Closing	Number of Youth with Cases Closed	Median Length of Supervision		
All	514	11 months		
Adjudicated Delinquent (Disposition of Probation or Placement)	120	24 months		
Consent Decree*	201	9 months		
Informal Adjustment**	192	5 months		
Accountability	Number of Youth Ordered / Required	Amount Ordered	Amount Completed / Paid	% Completed / Paid in Full
Community Service Hours	412	11,660 hours	11,601 hours	96%
Restitution	116	\$115,023	\$109,858	96%
Impact of Crime Curriculum	286		277	97%
Community Protection	Number of Youth	% of Youth	Competency Development	% of Youth
Violation of Probation	28	5%	Attended School, Vocational Program, or GED Training or Employed at time of Case Closing	91%
New Adjudication / Consent Decree	40	8%		

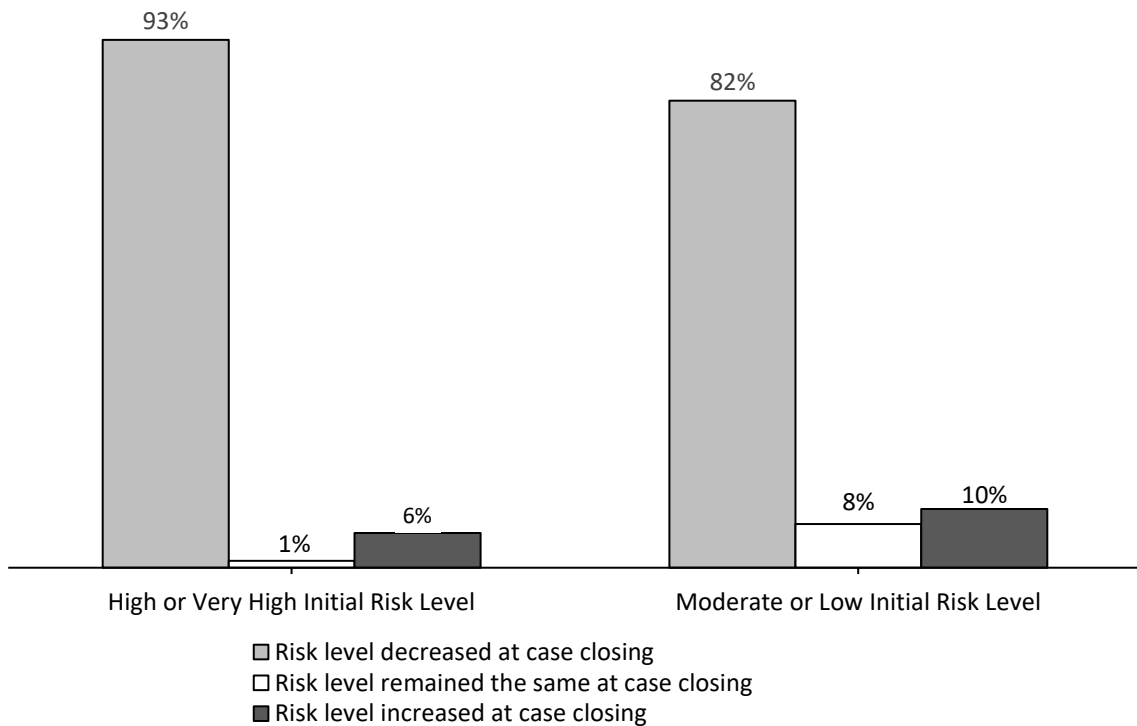
***Consent Decree.** At any time after the filing of a petition and before the entry of an adjudication order, the court may, upon agreement of the attorney for the Commonwealth and the juvenile, suspend the proceedings and continue the juvenile under supervision in the juvenile's home, under terms and 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 2025, 96% completed all community service, 96% paid restitution in full, and 92% had no new adjudications or Consent Decrees



In 2025, 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 36,980 cases were closed with over \$4.78 million dollars in restitution collected and more than 1.3 million hours of community service completed.

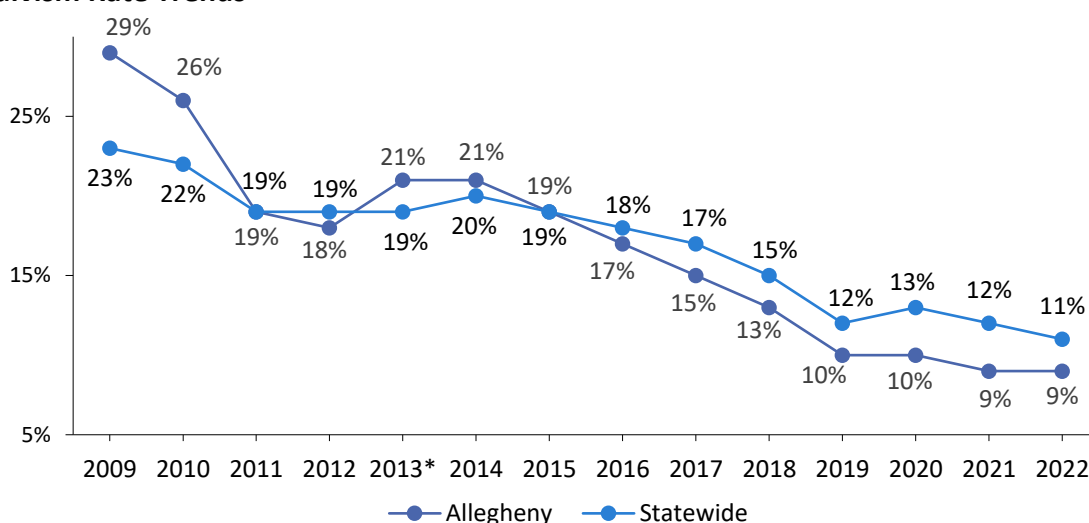
			Restitution		Community Service		
Year	Closed Cases	Avg Months Case Open	Paid	Paid in Full	Hours Completed	Fully Completed	Recidivism While Under Supervision
1998	1,505	30	\$127,816	60%	48,633	92%	26%
1999	1,608	28	\$176,085	68%	58,652	96%	25%
2000	1,613	26	\$160,731	64%	62,311	91%	21%
2001	1,554	21	\$148,584	78%	64,891	99%	9%
2002	1,485	19	\$138,980	81%	68,791	97%	13%
2003	1,475	19	\$155,911	77%	69,654	98%	11%
2004	1,685	18	\$200,278	79%	73,573	96%	11%
2005	1,579	17	\$215,827	76%	70,014	96%	10%
2006	1,540	17	\$218,866	75%	68,764	96%	12%
2007	1,757	19	\$239,185	79%	80,383	95%	13%
2008	2,040	17	\$223,465	81%	91,481	96%	19%
2009	1,904	17	\$234,913	77%	84,575	96%	11%
2010	1,921	17	\$245,450	80%	70,104	95%	14%
2011	1,883	17	\$235,248	76%	64,234	94%	14%
2012	1,826	17	\$279,636	74%	59,043	96%	11%
2013	1,526	16	\$190,006	78%	42,791	94%	12%
2014	1,290	15	\$234,101	81%	29,806	94%	9%
2015	1,048	12	\$125,765	86%	25,181	92%	10%
2016	1,172	14	\$156,352	85%	28,357	92%	12%
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%
2021	600	18	\$134,339	83%	11,724	99%	12%
2022	419	16	\$96,625	86%	8,174	98%	14%
2023	539	11	\$102,284	88%	10,169	97%	11%
2024	488	11	\$100,053	94%	10,180	94%	7%
2025	514	11	\$109,858	96%	11,601	96%	8%
Total	36,980		\$4,786,478		1,315,364		

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



	2010	2011	2012	2013**	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Allegheny	26%	19%	18%	21%	21%	19%	17%	15%	13%	10%	10%	9%	9%
Statewide	22%	19%	19%	19%	20%	19%	18%	17%	15%	12%	13%	12%	11%

*Data from: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's *The Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Recidivism Report: Juveniles Closed 2007-2020*.

**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 were 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.

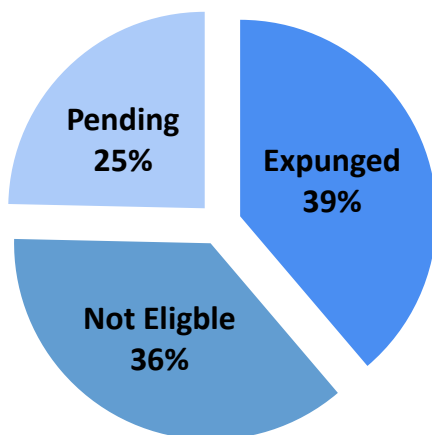
Expungements

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:

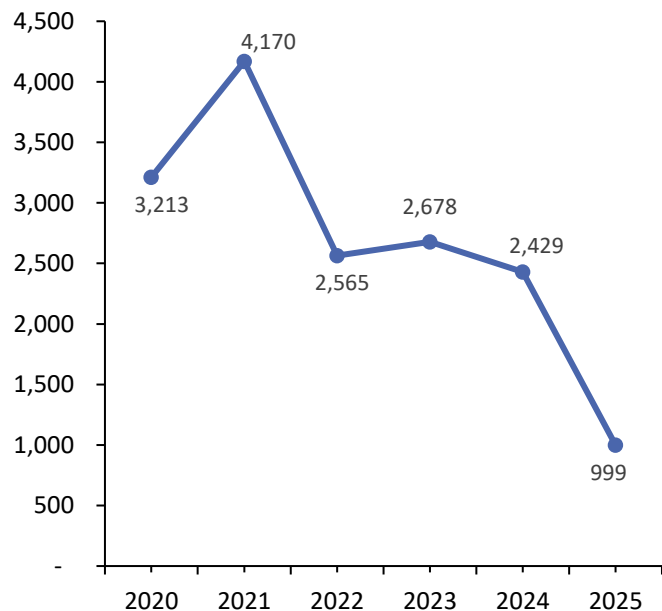
- Those who have attained the age of eighteen and all the charges received by the Court have been informally adjusted, dismissed, or withdrawn and six months have elapsed since the juvenile’s case has been closed, and no proceedings are pending in juvenile or criminal Court.
- Who have successfully completed a Consent Decree and have no proceeding pending juvenile or criminal court.

Since 2010, the Department has dedicated one full-time clerk in the Information Management Unit to processing these privately as Court initiated expungements and submitting them to the Court for consideration. Out of the 2,576 cases researched in 2025, 999 met the criteria and were expunged by an order of Court; 635 cases are pending expungement.

Expungements in 2025



The number of expunged cases decreased 59% from 2024 to 2025



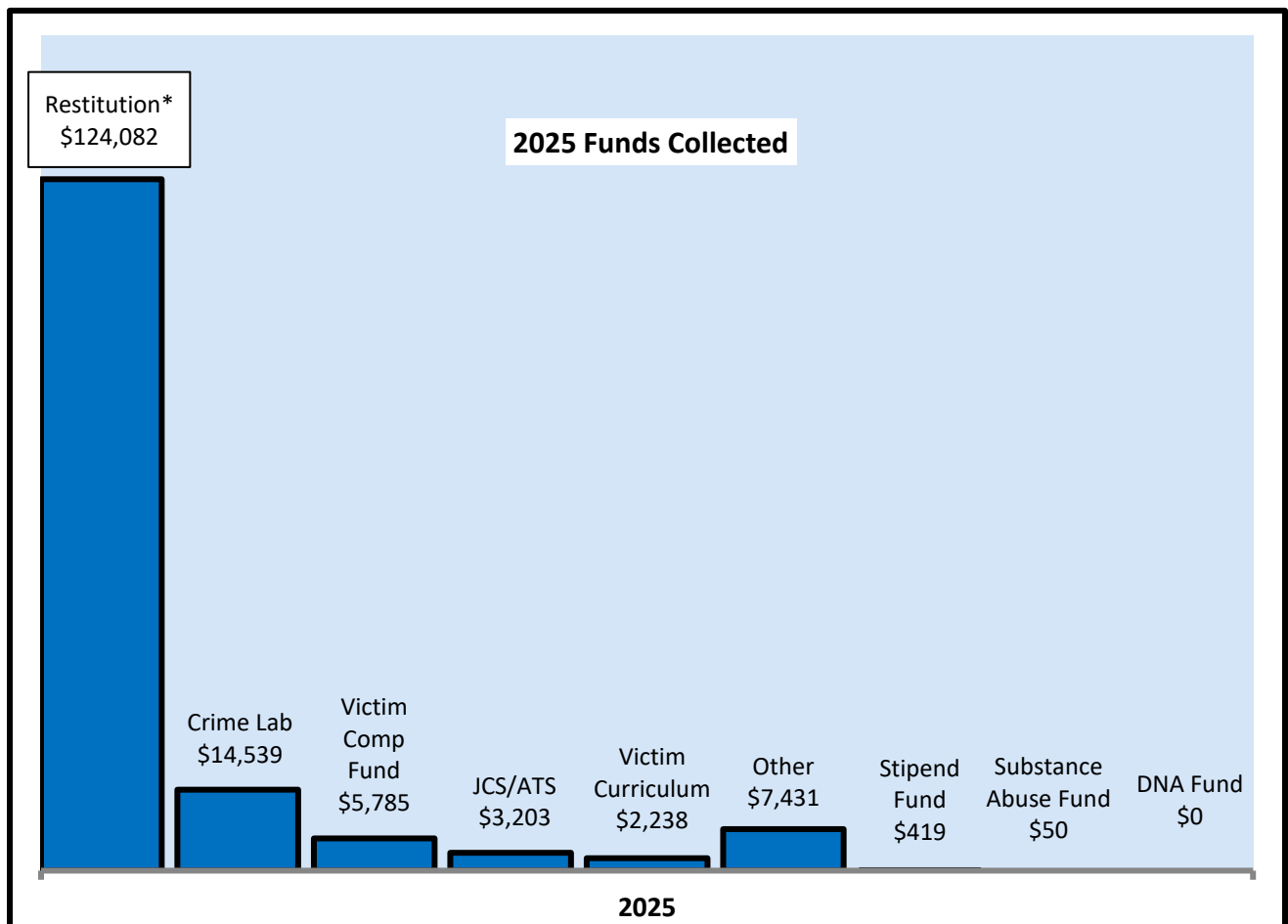
Financial Information

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 \$49,472,228.51. 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 \$157,747.81 was collected and dispersed in 2025.

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



*Case closing restitution reported on other pages reflects all funds collected during the life of the case. This chart only reflects funds actually collected during calendar year 2025.

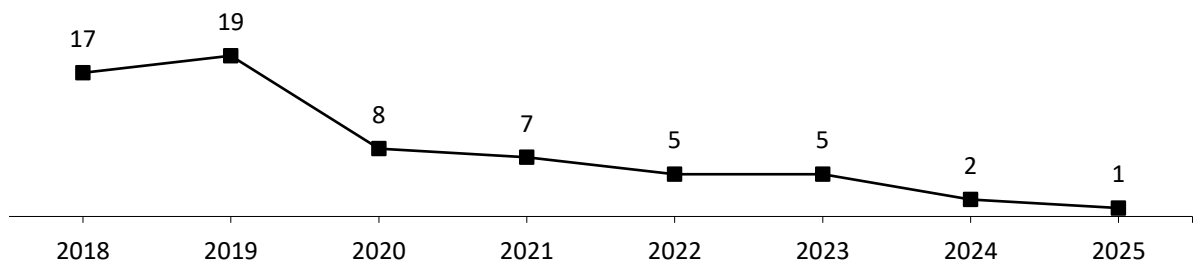
Act 53

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 twelve and seventeen.

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.

The number of Act 53 cases filed decreased 50% in 2025.



2025 Highlights

2025 Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) Nominees

Award Category	Nominee
Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year	London Scott
Juvenile Probation Officer of the Year	Amy Bauer
Juvenile Court Support Service Award	John Matyasovsky
Court-Operated Program of the Year	SSU/SAFE
Residential Program of the Year	New Outlook Academy
Community Based Program of the Year	Café Momentum
Victim Advocate of the Year	Gerry Florida

Special Recognition

Chief Award Recipients			
Stephen Bagdes	Michelle Marnik	Melissa Rippole-Milkovich	Jeremy Harris
Bonnie McAdams	Andre Patterson	Greg Willig	Rachel Leech
Dan Durant	Rachel Gaugler	Megan Pohuly	Jonathan Jones
Jasmine Arvin	Garth Griffin	Michael Clark	

Retirements

Retiree Name		
Russell Carlino	Bernita Webb-Jones	Patricia Moore
Elizabeth Bailie	Ronald Bell	Marsha Austin
Michelle Kernan	Claire Koval	Robin Maromonte
Trudy Bennardo	Stephanie Bellini	John Fiscante

Promotions

Employee Name	New Job Title
Candise Dallas	Training Supervisor
Jamie Hurst	Provider Services Supervisor
Lisa Rusko	Training Coordinator
Briana Neal	CISP Supervisor
Damon Jones	Assistant Chief
Keonte Campbell	Assistant Chief

Allegheny County Music Festival

Juvenile Probation continues to participate in the Allegheny County Music Festival at Hartwood Acres, held annually. For over 20 years, the festival has raised money to pay for life-enriching opportunities and items not otherwise available to youth active with Juvenile Court or the Department of Human Services, such as a dance lessons or summer camp. Juvenile Probation collects donations and directs traffic at the event. Juvenile Probation staff were on hand again this year to help collect over \$17,000 in donations, with a suggested donation of \$20/car.

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation
550 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: 412-350-0200
Fax: 412-350-0197
www.alleghenycourts.us/family/juvenile/