



Caseload Data: Telling Our Story Webinar

Handout for Class 2A Counties

September 10, 2024

Facilitator: Christine Shenk & Pam Sheffer

Directions

Webinar participants have been separated into smaller groups based on county class size to review and discuss the results from the caseload size survey. A handout has been developed for each class size.

The small group discussions will be facilitated by one of the members of the County Chief Adult Probation and Parole Officers Association of Pennsylvania's EBP Data and Quality Assurance Workgroup. Their role is to assist in facilitating discussions, taking notes, and they will be reporting the key results of your discussions. The notes from the discussions will be used to assist the Workgroup in future surveys.

Your group is being asked to review six different data sets and to answer the following questions:

- What does the data tell you? (statewide, county class, individual)
- How are you going to use the data?
- What additional information would be helpful to your department?

Your group will be asked to pick your top answer for each question that you feel should be shared by the facilitator with the larger group.

You have a total of 40 minutes for the breakout session. The facilitator will monitor your time.

List of Counties by Count Class Size

<p>Class 1 Philadelphia</p> <p>Class 2 Allegheny</p> <p>Class 2A Bucks Delaware Lancaster Montgomery</p> <p>Class 3 Berks Chester Cumberland Dauphin Erie Lackawanna Lehigh Luzerne Northampton Westmoreland York</p>	<p>Class 4 Beaver Butler Cambria Centre Fayette Franklin Monroe Schuylkill Washington</p> <p>Class 5 Adams Blair Lawrence Lebanon Lycoming Mercer Northumberland</p>	<p>Class 6 Armstrong Bedford Bradford Carbon Clarion Clearfield Clinton Columbia Crawford Elk Greene Huntingdon Indiana Jefferson McKean Mifflin Perry Pike Somerset Susquehanna Tioga Venango Warren Wayne</p>	<p>Class 7 Juniata Snyder Union Wyoming</p> <p>Class 8 Cameron Forest Fulton Montour Potter Sullivan</p>
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Average County Caseload Size

The average county caseload size was computed by taking the total number of active people under supervision (Question 4) divided by the total number of staff dedicated to the supervision of active people under supervision (Question 5).

All information reported should be as of December 31, 2023. If the data is not available, current data or an estimate can be used.

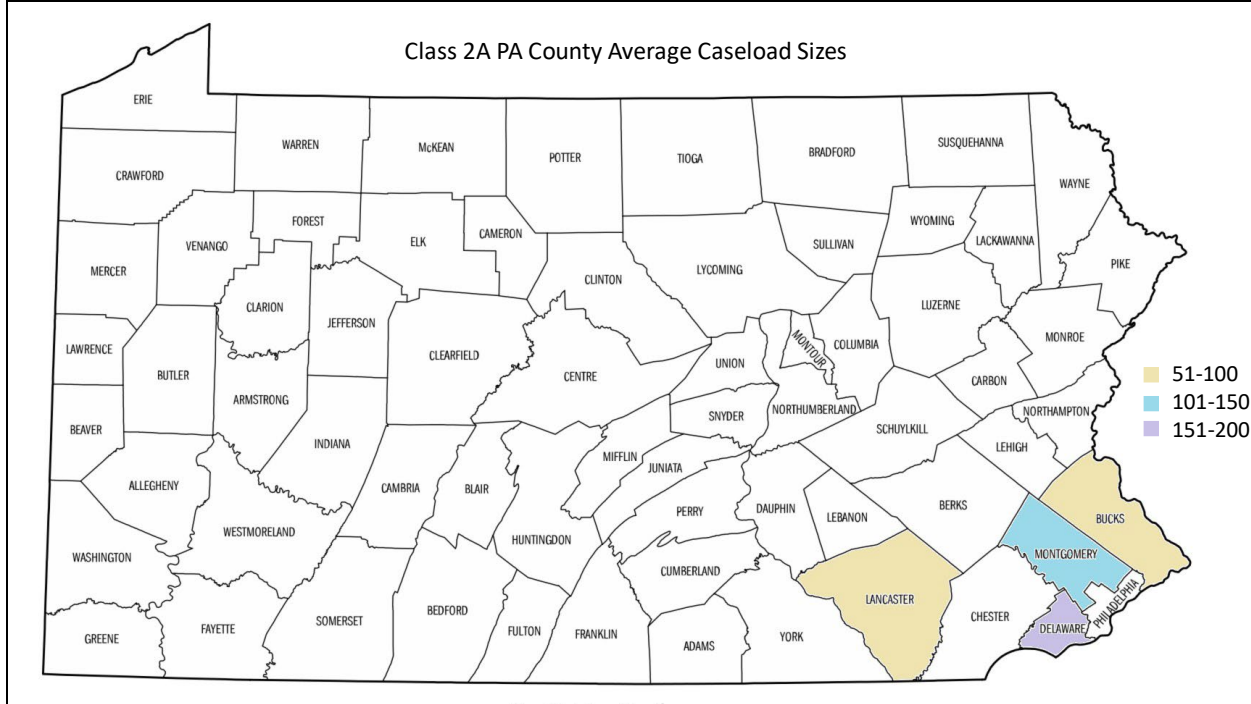
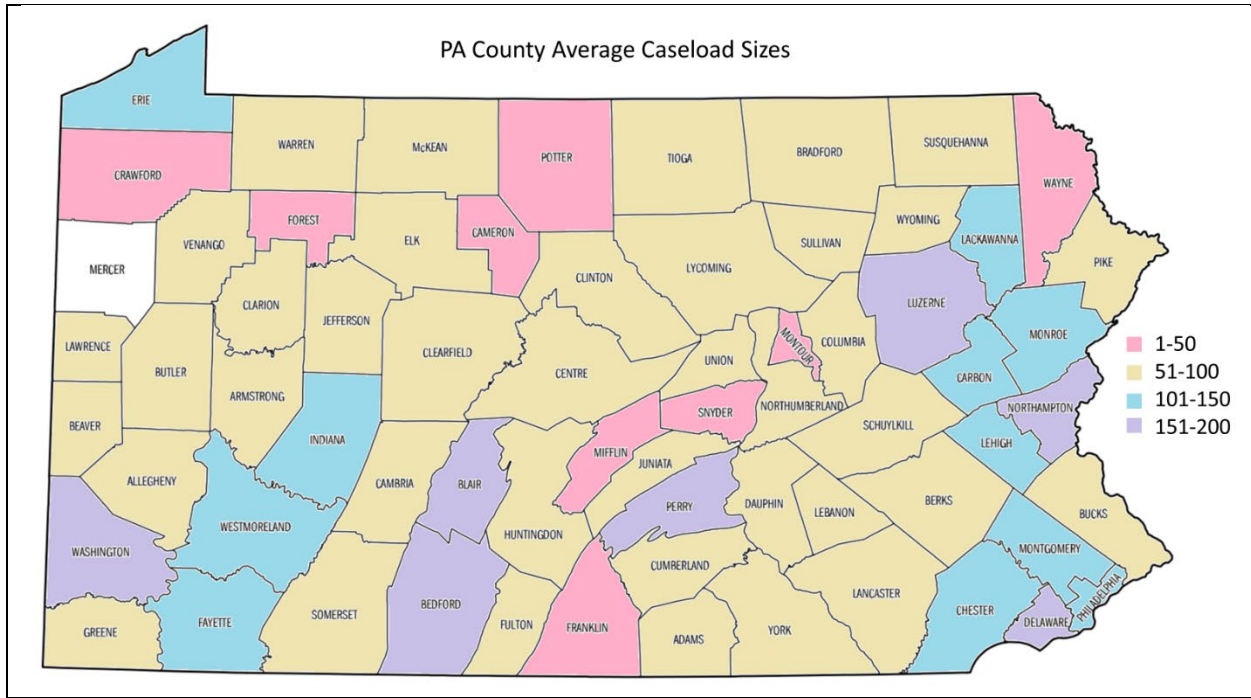
4. What is the total number of active people under supervision? (This should be the same number that was reported to PCCD).

5. What is the total number of staff dedicated to the supervision of active people under supervision?

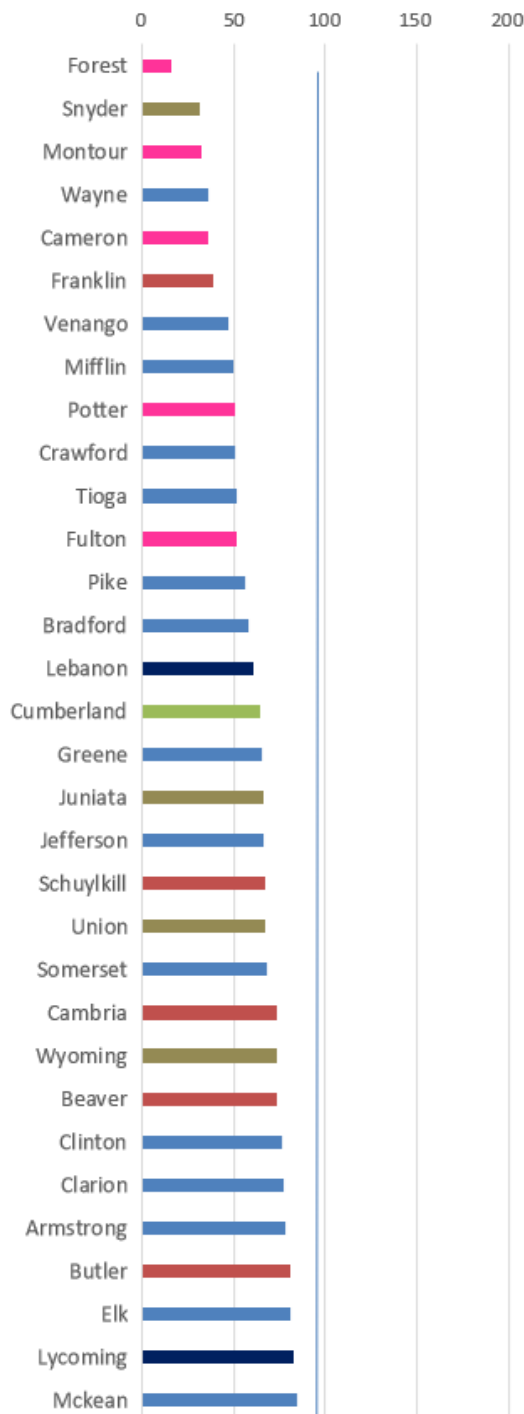
The first two maps are color-coded maps visually depicting counties that reported a caseload size range of 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, or 151-200 per staff member. The first map is statewide, and the second map is specific to your county class size.

The second series are bar graphs showing the average caseload size by individual county and class size using the same questions as above. The blue line represents the “mean” for all counties. The last bar graph lists the averages for all of the counties by your class size.

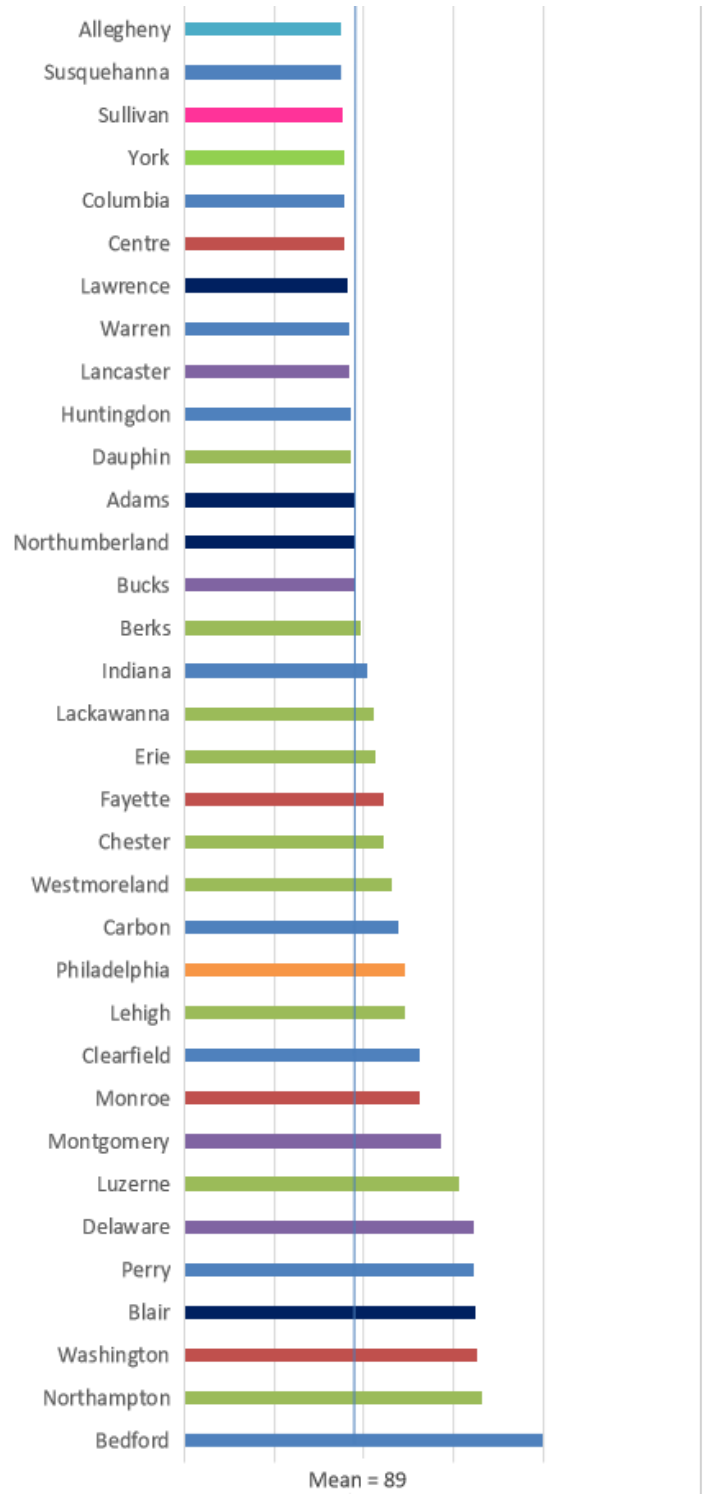
The final table in this section includes all the counties in your class size, their answers to the above questions, the caseload size calculation, and additional information about the population of the county and the size of the county.

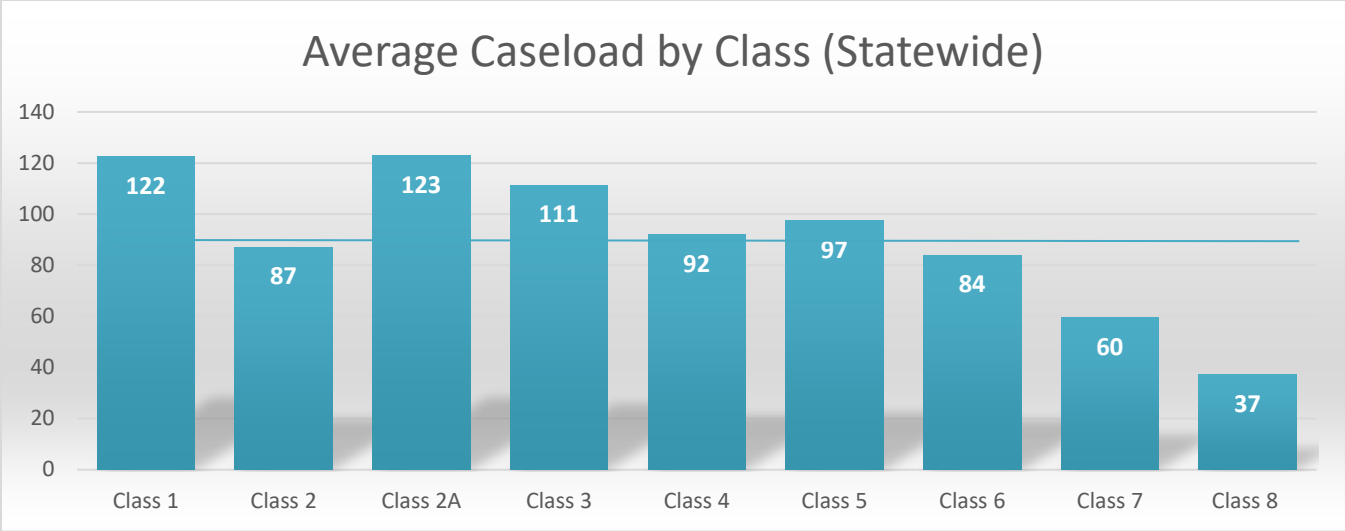


Average Caseload Size by County



- Class 1
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4
- Class 5
- Class 6
- Class 7
- Class 8
- Class 2A





Class 2A County Caseload Size with Additional Data

County	People Under Supervision	Average Caseload Size	Total Staff Supervising People	County Population	County Sq. Miles
Bucks	5,816	95	61	645,984	604
Delaware	10,778	161	67	576,720	184
Lancaster	7,230	92	79	558,589	944
Montgomery	7,024	143	49	868,742	483

Risk Specific Caseloads

The risk-specific caseloads were based on answers to questions 6-11 on the survey.

6. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising ONLY people that have scored as a low risk? (no moderate, high, or very high-risk cases)

7. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising ONLY people that are moderate or medium risk? (no low, high, or very high cases)

8. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising ONLY people that are high-risk? (no low, moderate or very high-risk cases)

9. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising ONLY people that are very high-risk? (no low, moderate or high-risk cases)

10. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising ONLY people that are moderate/medium AND high OR very high-risk? (no low-risk cases)

11. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising a MIXED caseload of people that are low, moderate, high, and very high?

If the county answered yes to the above questions, they would be asked the following questions specific to the caseload:

How many staff are assigned to supervise?

What is the average size of the caseload?

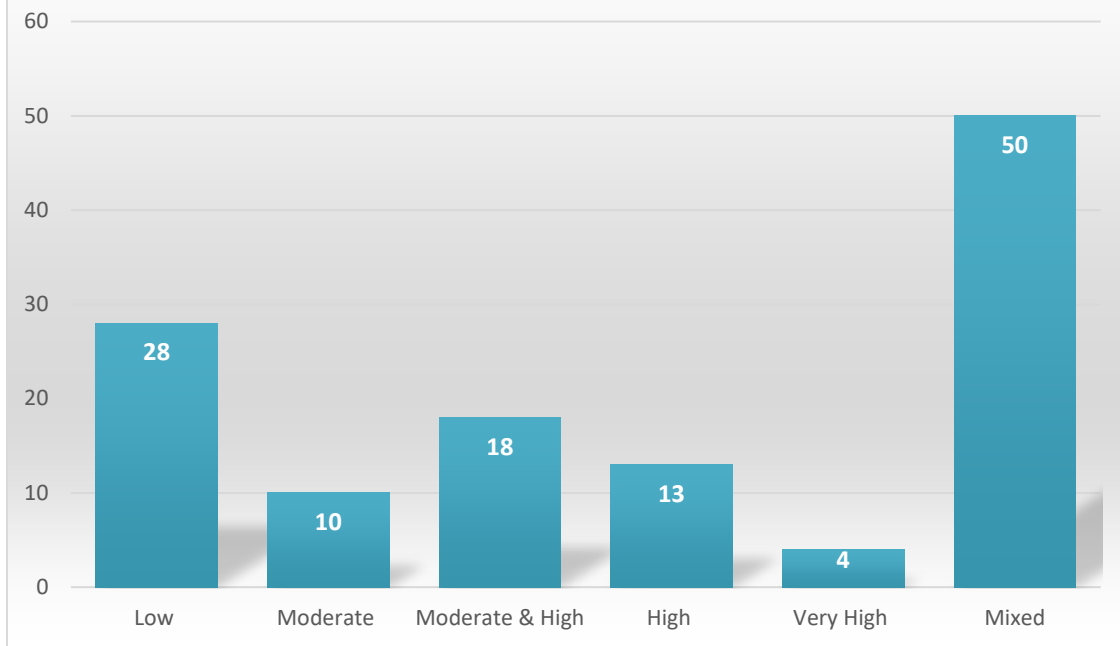
What is the required number of face-to-face contacts?

The first chart is a bar graph showing the number of counties that reported that they have a specific risk-based caseload.

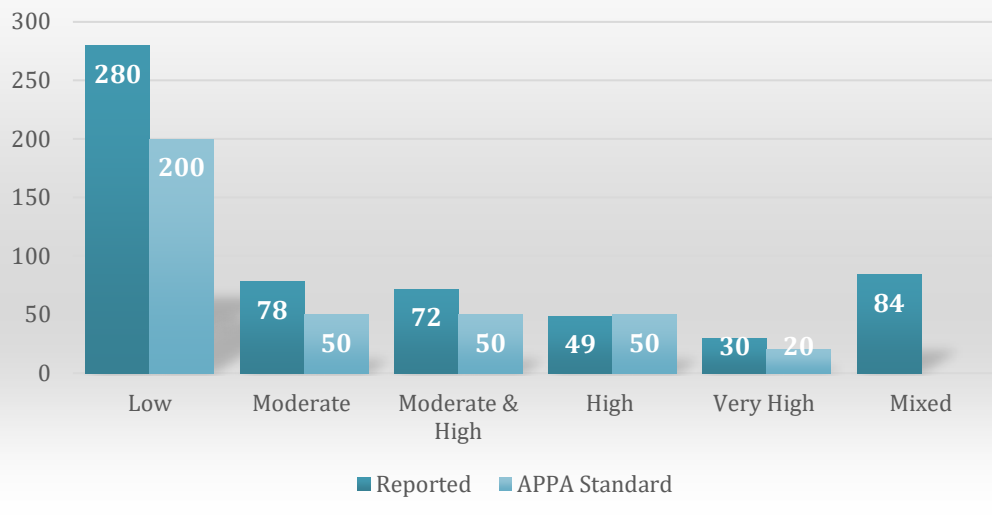
The second chart is a bar graph showing the average caseload for each risk-based caseload as well as the APPA recommended caseload size. Please note that there is no APPA standard for mixed caseloads since it is not supported by research or best practices.

The final pie charts depict the contact standards reported by counties by risk-based caseload type. Since counties had variations of risk-based and mixed caseloads, contact standards were analyzed across multiple questions to ensure accurate reporting. Specifically, for low-risk caseloads, the most restrictive contact standard reported was used, with the assumption this most accurately reflected a true low-risk caseload rather than an administrative caseload.

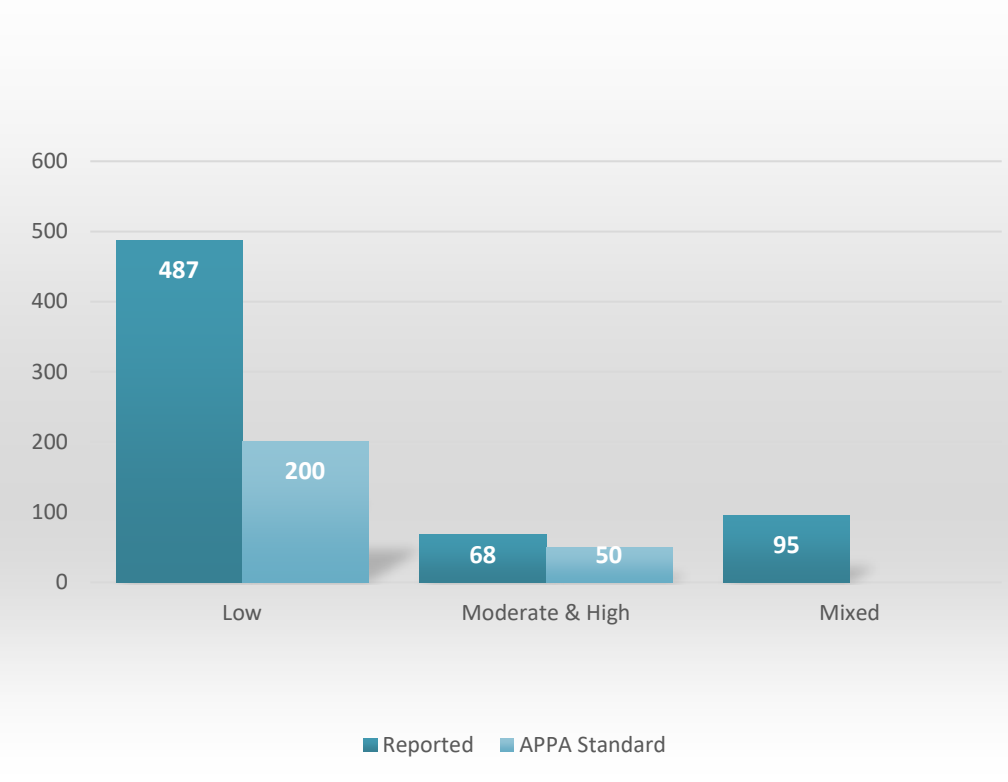
Number of Counties with Risk Level Specific Caseloads by Risk Level (Statewide)



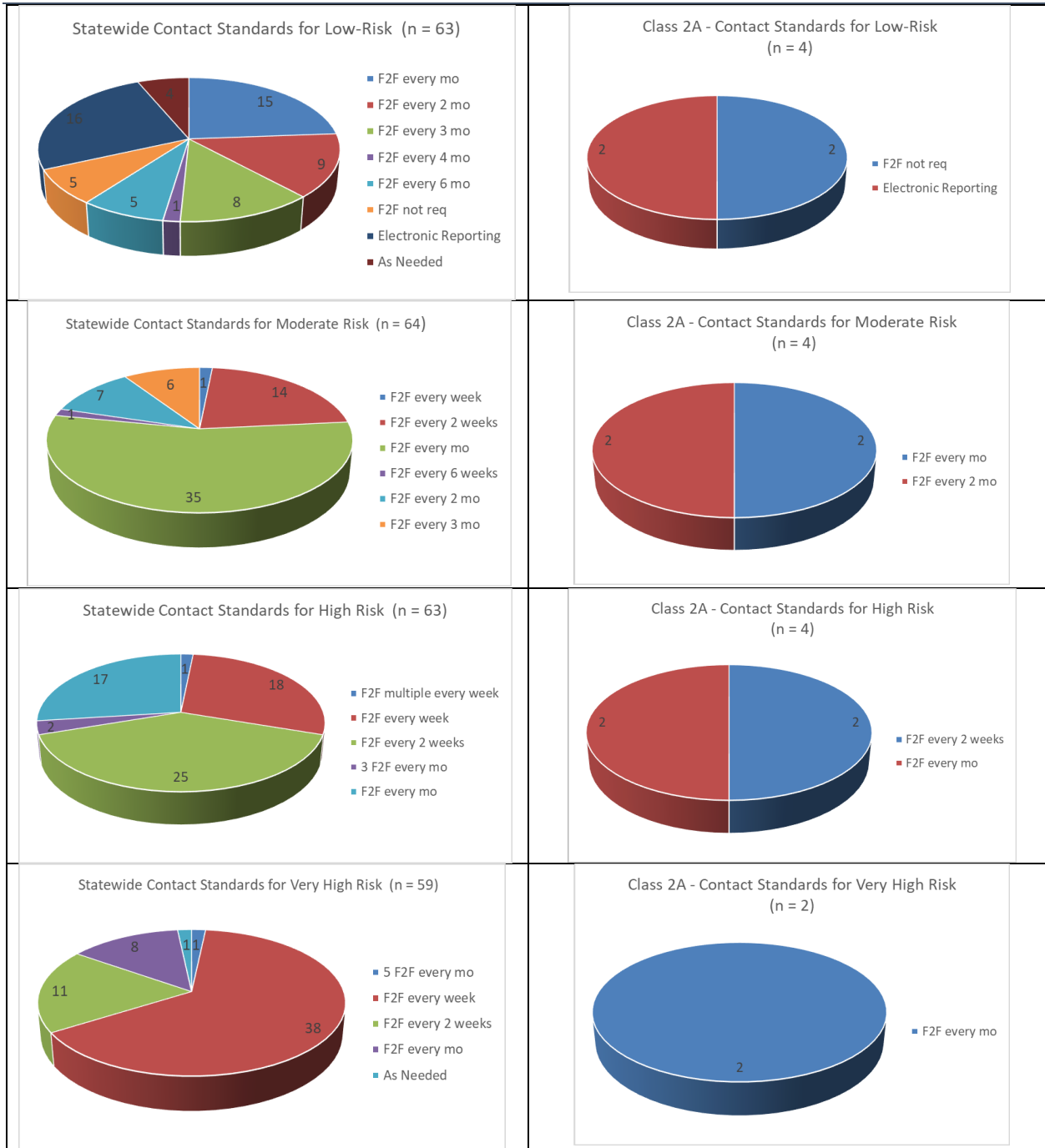
Average Caseloads by Risk Level (Statewide)



Class 2A Average Caseloads by Risk Level



Contact Standards



Specialty Caseloads

Specialized caseloads were based on counties answers to the following questions:

13. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising people who have been convicted of a sexual offense?

14. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising people who have been convicted of domestic violence related offenses?

15. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising people who have been convicted of DUI?

16. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising people who have a mental health diagnosis?

17. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising people who are female?

18. Do you have staff dedicated to supervising another type of specialized caseload not previously indicated?

If a county answered “yes” for any of the specialized caseload questions, they would be asked the following additional questions:

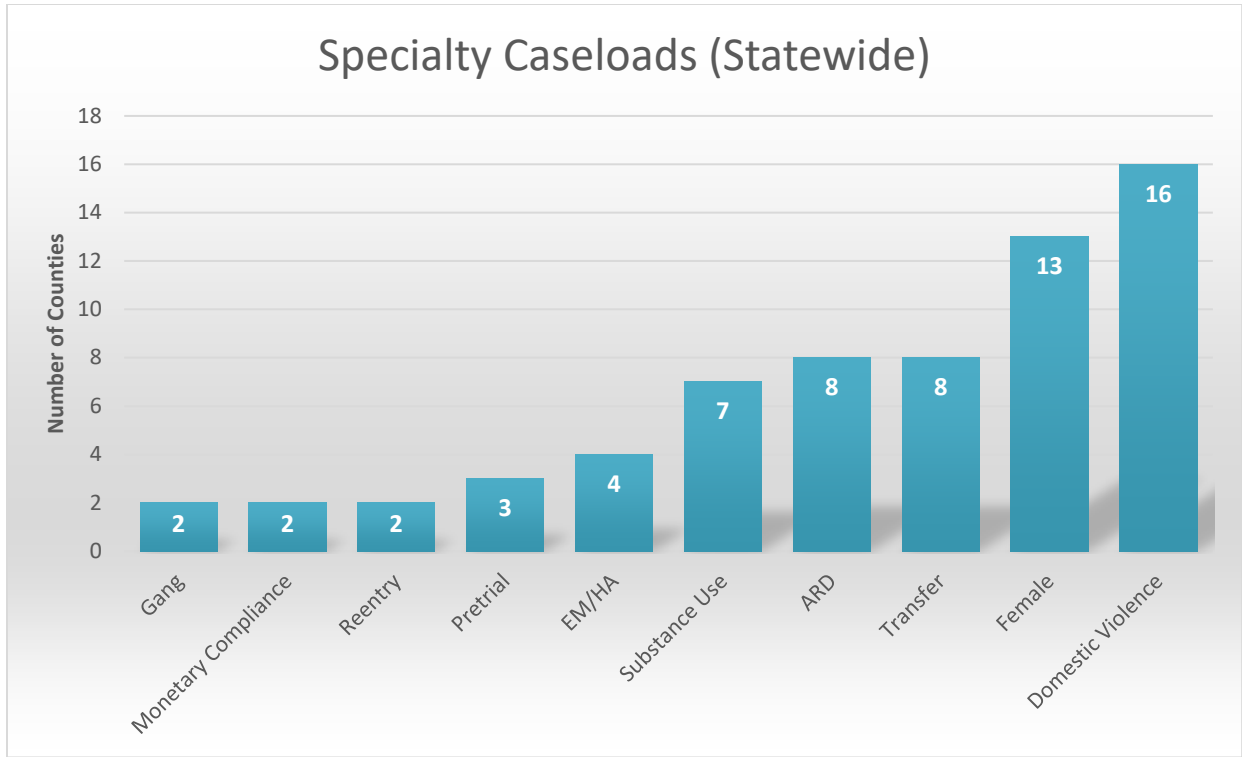
How many staff are assigned to supervise the caseload?

What is the average size of the caseload assigned to a single staff person?

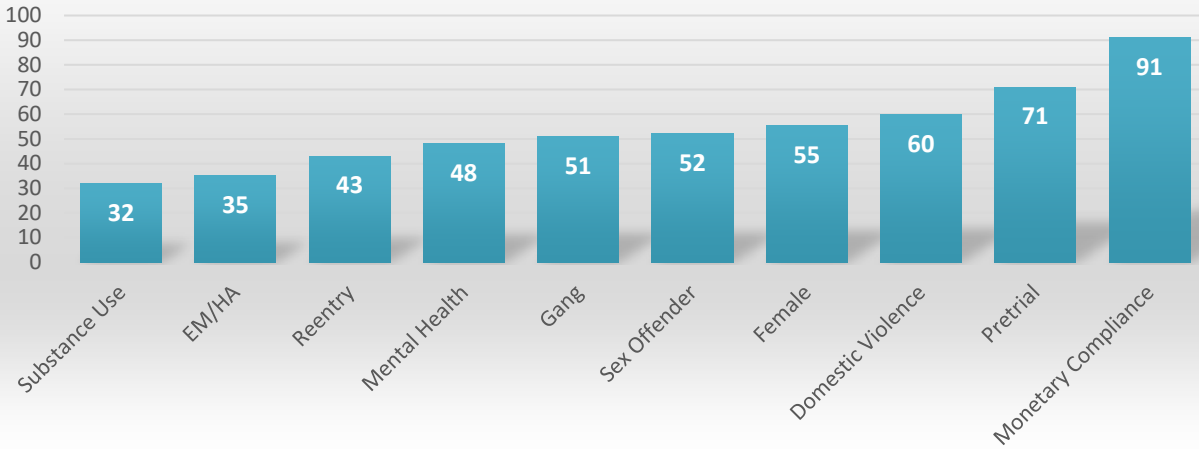
The first bar graph shows the number of counties who reported a specialty caseload by type. If two or more counties did not report a type of specialty caseload, the data was not included (for example, firearms, felony diversion, Spanish, intellectually disabled).

The second set of bar graphs show the average caseload by specialty caseload type both statewide and specific to your county class size. The number in parentheses on your class size specific chart denotes the number of counties who reported that specialty caseload type. For reporting purposes, monetary compliance includes both fines, costs, and restitution type caseloads.

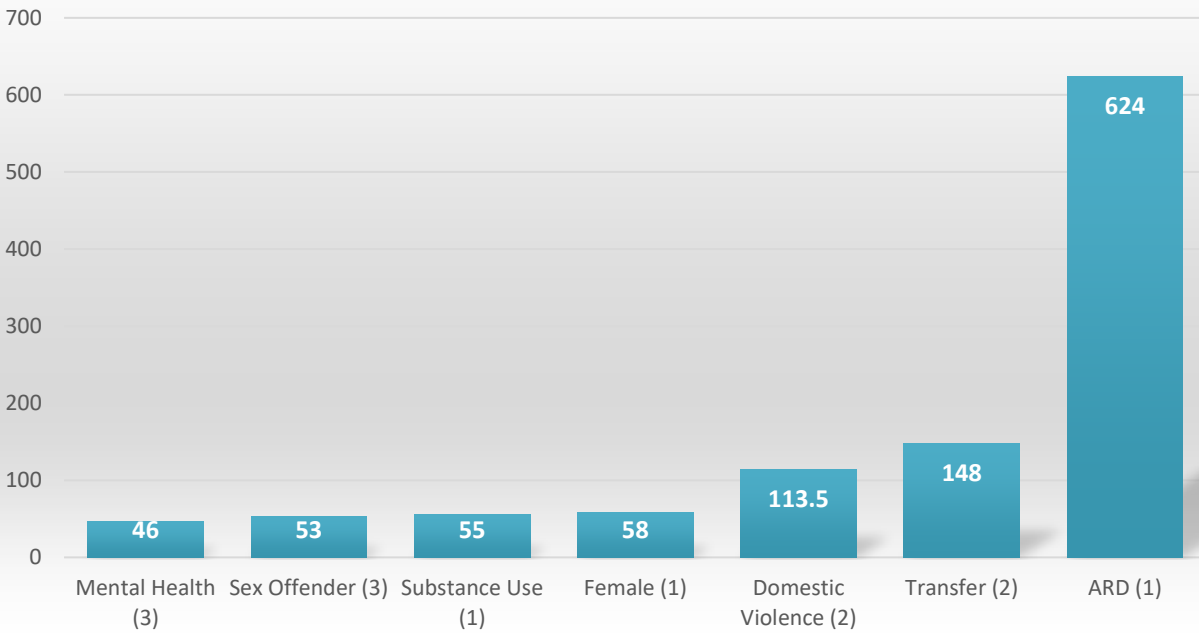
Specialty Caseloads (Statewide)



Average Caseload by Specialty Caseload Type (Statewide)



Class 2A - Average Caseload by Specialty Caseload Type



Problem-Solving Courts

The problem-solving information was based on the counties answer to question number 12:

Do you have problem-solving courts?

If the county answered “yes”, they were asked if they had a drug court, mental health court, veterans court, DUI court, and any other type of problem-solving court. For any problem-solving court identified by the county, they would be asked the following additional questions?

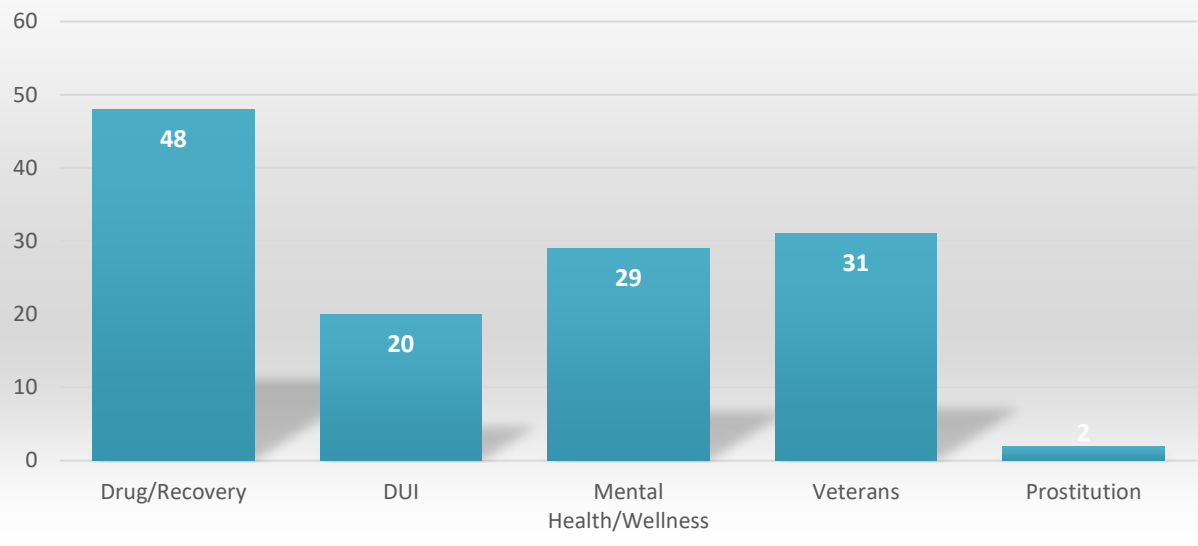
How many staff are assigned to supervise participants?

What is the average caseload of a staff person assigned to the court?

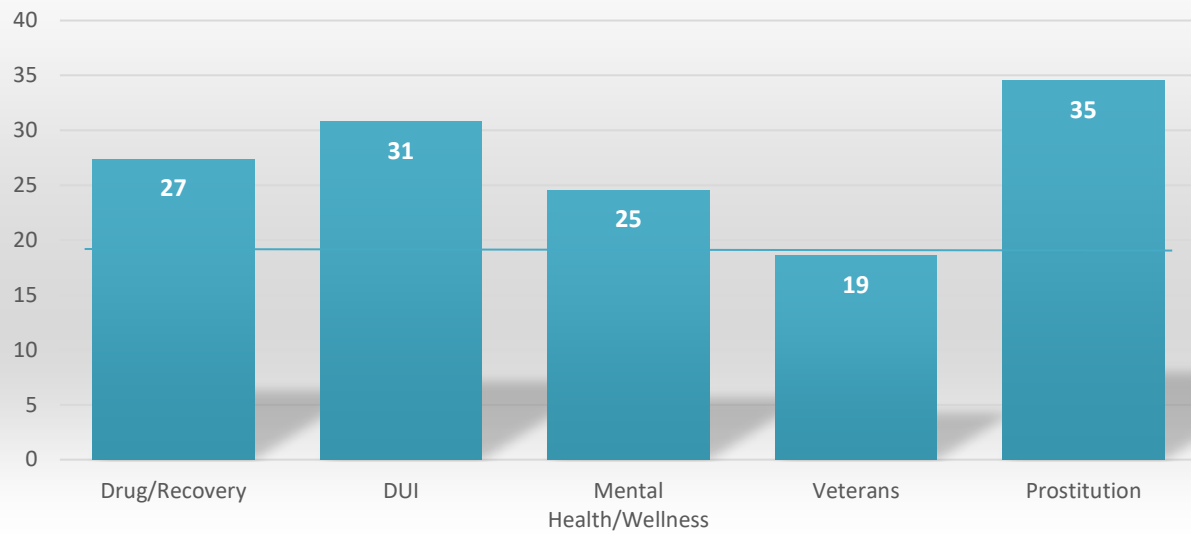
The first bar graph shows the number of counties that reported each type of problem-solving court.

The second series of bar graphs are the average caseload size by court type followed by those counties in your class size. The number in parentheses on your class size specific chart denotes the number of counties who reported that type of problem-solving court.

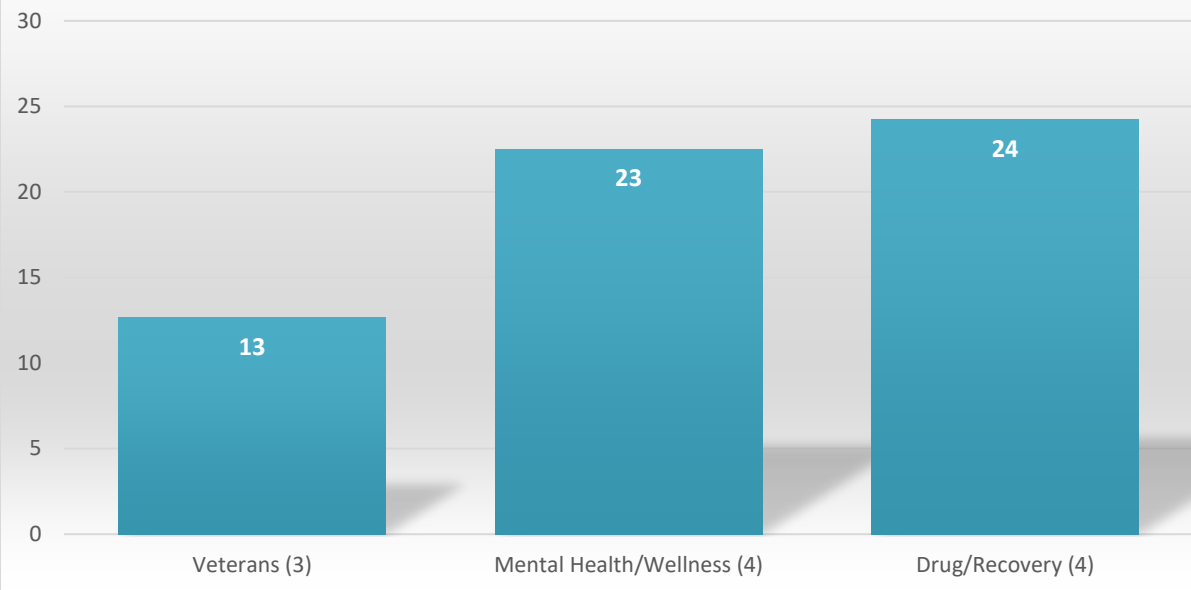
Number of Counties with Problem Solving Courts by Court Type (Statewide)



Average Caseload of Problem Solving Court by Type (Statewide)



Class 2A - Average Caseload by Problem Solving Court Type



Other Probation Officer Duties

Other Probation Officer Duties is based on counties response to question 19:

What are the other duties of staff (primary responsibility is supervision) within the department? (Check all that apply)

- *Arrest/Warrant Service/Searches*
- *Attending regular court hearings such as pleas and/or sentencings*
- *Computing sentencing guidelines (not including violations)*
- *Courthouse or courtroom security*
- *CRN's*
- *Departmental instructors (providing training to staff)*
- *DNA Registration*
- *Drug testing (primary method)*
- *Duty Days*
- *Facilitating or teaching groups/classes*
- *Intakes*
- *Office maintenance*
- *Parole investigations*
- *SORNA Registration*
- *Transports/ extraditions*
- *Writing presentence investigations*
- *Other (Free text)*

The bar graphs represent the number of counties that reported each of the above both statewide and specific to your county class size (n is the total number of counties).

