



County Chief Adult Probation and Parole
Officers Association of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania County Probation and Parole Annual Caseload Size Survey

2025

Prepared By : The Davis Justice Group, LLC
Dr. Bryanna Davis, Principal Consultant

Prepared For : CCAPPOAP
County Chief Adult Probation and Parole
Officers Association of Pennsylvania

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT THIS REPORT	2
STATEWIDE SUPERVISION PRACTICES	2
PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS AND INTAKES	3
ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS	4
GENERAL CASELOADS	5
SPECIALIZED CASELOADS	9
PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS	10
ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS	14
FACTORS IMPACTING WORKLOAD	15
DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	15
FUTURE SURVEY DIRECTION	16
APPENDIX	18
CLASS 1	18
CLASS 2	24
CLASS 2A	30
CLASS 3	36
CLASS 4	41
CLASS 5	48
CLASS 6	54
CLASS 7	59
CLASS 8	66

ABOUT THIS REPORT

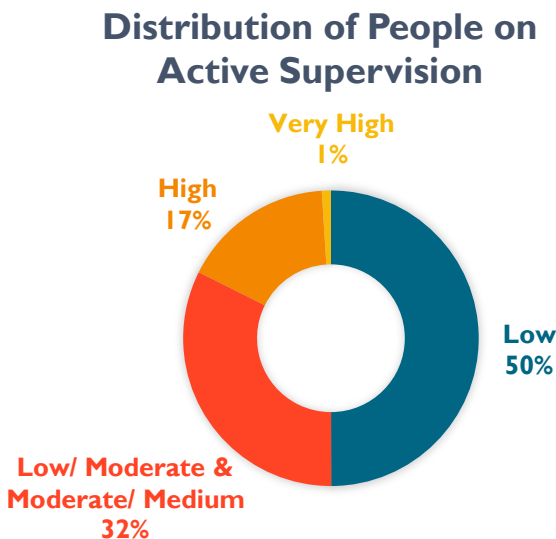
This report was prepared by Dr. Bryanna Davis of The Davis Justice Group for the County Chief Adult Probation and Parole Officers Association of Pennsylvania. The Caseload Size Survey has been conducted annually since 2023 to collect standardized information from Pennsylvania county probation and parole departments regarding caseloads and workload demands. The survey captures data on span of control, caseload and problem-solving court composition, contact standards, risk and needs assessment practices, and the geographical, legislative, and operational factors that influence officer workload and departmental resources.

The purpose of this report is to provide Pennsylvania county probation and parole leaders with statewide benchmarking data to support staffing analyses, workload assessments, strategic planning, resource allocation, and policy development. By collecting data consistently each year, the survey also allows for the identification of statewide trends and changes in community supervision practices over time.

The findings presented in this report are based on information voluntarily submitted by 64 participating county probation and parole departments for data as of December 31, 2025. Data were omitted from one class 6- and one class 8-sized county. As such, results reflect self-reported data and should be interpreted within the context of each county's organizational structure, local practices, departmental policies, and available resources.

STATEWIDE SUPERVISION PRACTICES

As of December 31, 2025, 151,982 people were under active supervision with Pennsylvania county adult probation and parole departments, a nearly 6% decrease from 2023. The risk-level distribution of people under active supervision, however, has remained steady since that time. Additionally, a total of 1,619 staff were dedicated to supervising those under active supervision, nearly a 2% increase since 2023. On average, staff work 38 hours per week, with 32 hours dedicated to supervision.

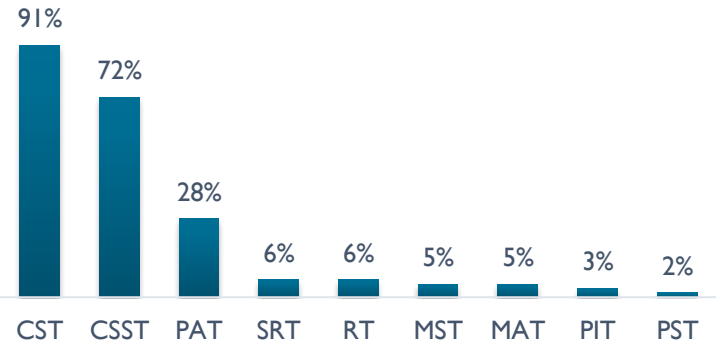


In 26 counties, management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) also supervised an active caseload, while thirteen counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision. This was mainly reported by class 6-, 7-, and 8-sized counties.

The average span of control for management was seven staff members, falling within the American Probation and Parole Association's (APPA) recommended standard of six to eight.

Unlike past years, all counties now utilize a validated risk and needs assessment to guide supervision practices. The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS), consisting of tools spanning incarceration, release, reentry, and community supervision, was used by the majority (91%) of counties. A small minority utilized the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) (3%) or another validated tool (9%). The Women's Risk Needs Assessment (WRNA) was used by those counties (8%) with female-specific caseloads.

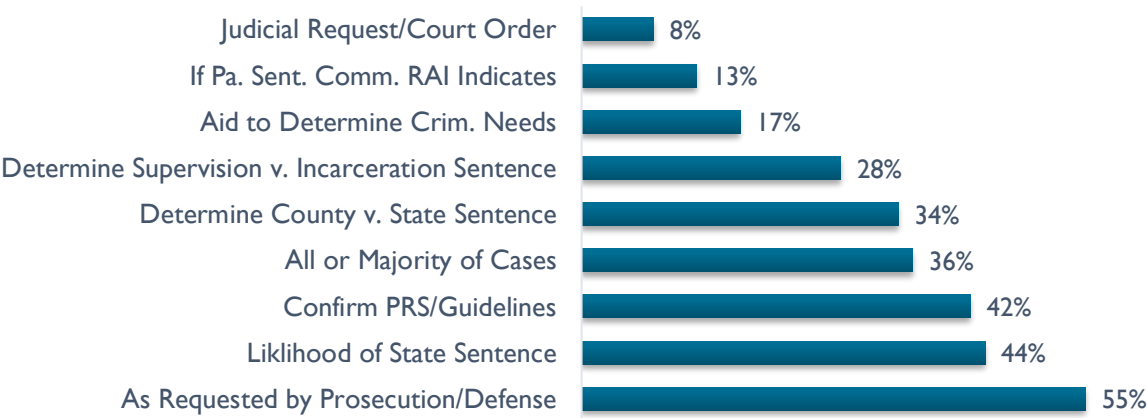
Percentage of Counties Using ORAS Risk and Needs Assessment Tools



PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS AND INTAKES

Across Pennsylvania, presentence investigations are ordered for several reasons; however, requests from the prosecution or defense counsel were noted by over half (55%) of all counties. Less than one-quarter reported that PSIs were ordered to aid in determining criminogenic needs (17%), if Pennsylvania's Commission on Sentencing's Sentence Risk Assessment Instrument indicates (15%), or based on judicial request (8%).

Reasons for Presentence Investigations



In 2025, 17,225 presentence investigations were ordered, representing a 3% decrease from 2024. Thirty-four counties (53%) reported having staff specifically assigned to write PSI reports, with an average of four staff members dedicated to this function.

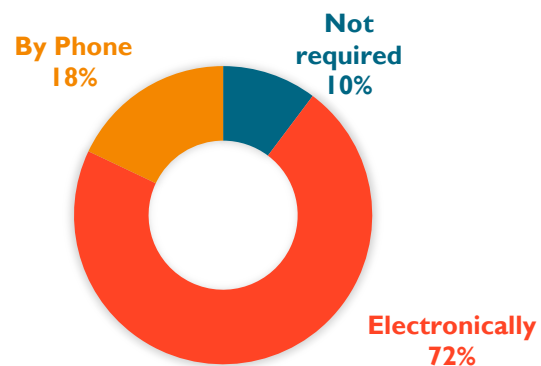
Counties also reported dedicated staffing for intake functions. Thirty counties (47%) have staff assigned to complete intakes, which serve as the first formal meeting between a person placed under supervision and a probation or parole officer. During intake, staff typically review court-ordered conditions, collect demographic and case information, and complete a risk and needs assessment, either through a screener or full assessment. In addition to these initial intake responsibilities, counties reported that intake staff often manage administrative caseload duties and may also assist with presentence investigations, court coverage, interstate and parole supervision, data entry, and case transfers. Some counties also noted involvement in warrant processing, collections, and specialized court duties. Overall, these findings indicate that intake staff often carry a broad range of administrative and supervisory responsibilities beyond the initial intake process.

ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

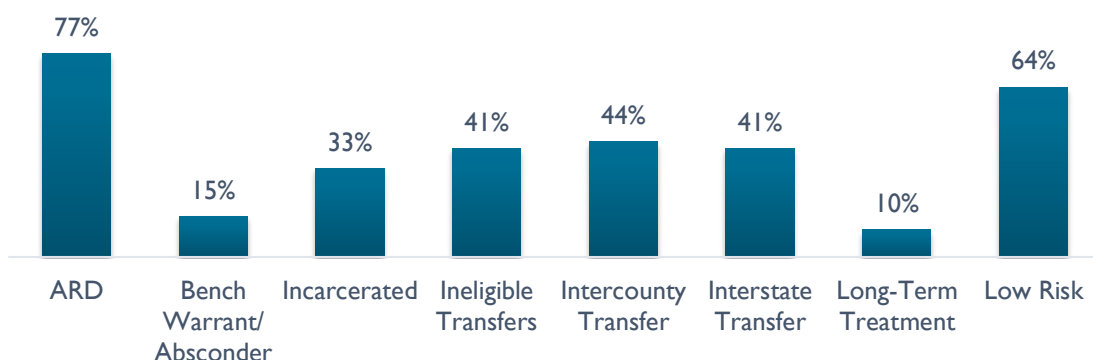
Administrative caseloads were reported by 61% of counties and generally require lower levels of contact between officers and people under supervision. Among counties with administrative caseloads, 72% require individuals to report electronically, either by email or through a kiosk.

Cases assigned to administrative status typically involve individuals assessed as low risk for reoffending, as well as cases that cannot be directly supervised by the sentencing county because the person has absconded or resides outside the county or state. On average, counties reported 11 staff members assigned to administrative caseloads, with an average caseload size of 259 people.

Administrative Caseloads Primary Reporting Method (N = 39)



Percentage of Counties Indicating Administrative Case Types

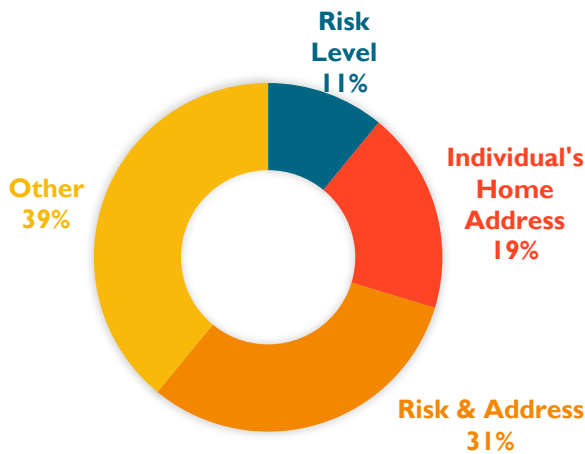


Among specific types of administrative caseloads, nearly two-thirds (42) of counties reported assigning staff to Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition (ARD) caseloads, while approximately half (32) reported assigning staff to transfer caseloads. Monetary compliance caseloads were less common, with only six counties reporting this caseload type. Average caseload sizes varied substantially by category: ARD caseloads averaged 240 people, transfer caseloads averaged 213 people, and monetary compliance caseloads averaged 1,411 people.

GENERAL CASELOADS

Counties varied in how they assigned general supervision caseloads to officers. Although research supports assigning cases based on risk level, most counties reported using other assignment methods, including offense or case type, current officer caseload size, or a combination of factors.

Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads



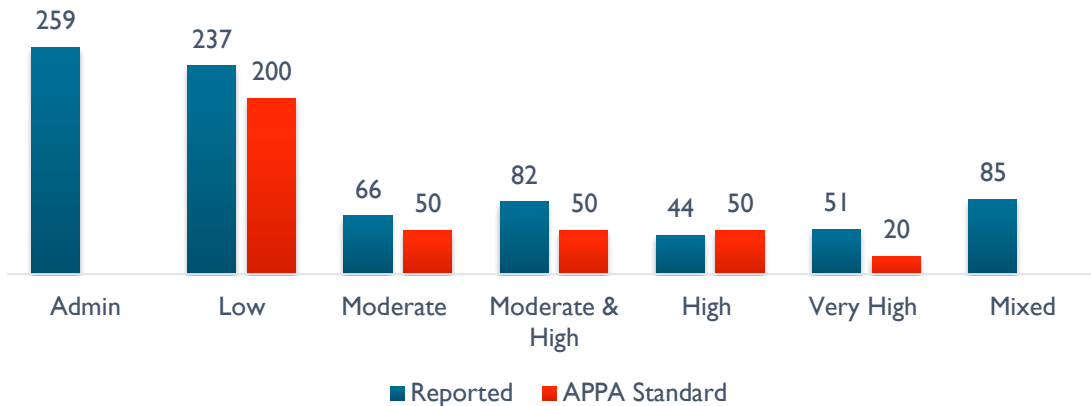
Mixed-risk caseloads were the most common type of general supervision caseload, reported by 48% of counties. Low-risk-only caseloads were reported by 31% of counties, while 38% reported combining moderate- and high-risk cases. Fewer counties reported maintaining separate moderate-risk-only (9%), high-risk-only (13%), or very high-risk-only caseloads (6%).

Statewide, the average general caseload size was 82 people, representing an 8% decrease from the 2023 average of 89. However, caseload trends varied by county class size. Average caseloads increased among class 2 counties by 34% and class 8 counties by 59%, while all other county class sizes reported notable decreases since 2023.

Average Caseload Size by Class Size



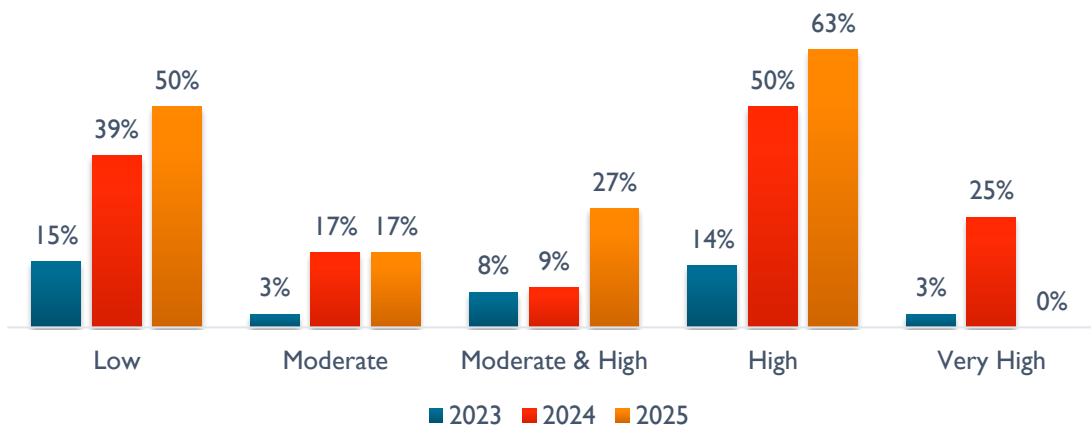
Average Caseload Size by Risk Level

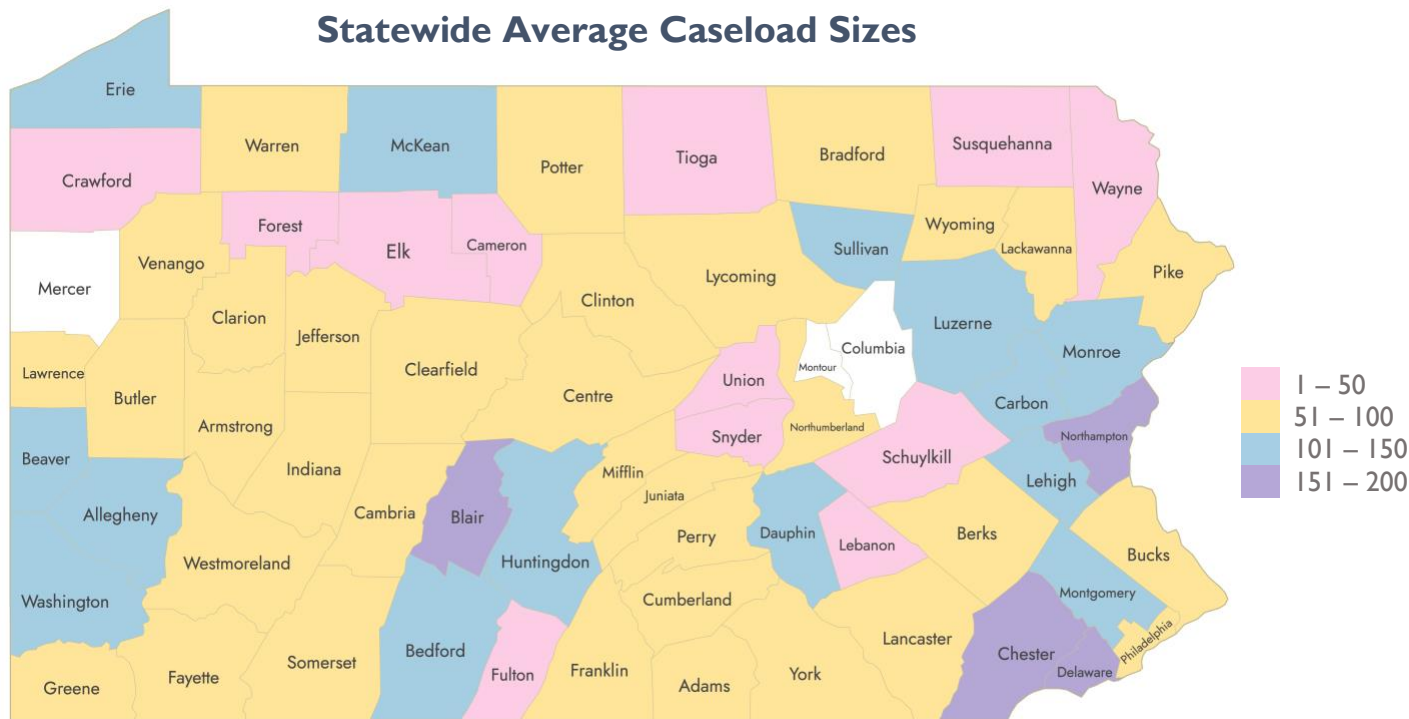


Since 2023, average caseload sizes for low-, moderate-, and high-risk caseloads have decreased substantially. In contrast, combined moderate/high-risk caseloads and very high-risk caseloads have increased. The most notable change was among very high-risk caseloads, which increased from an average of 30 people in 2023 to 51 people in 2025, exceeding APPA's recommended caseload size. Mixed-risk caseloads remained relatively stable over the same period.

Among counties with risk-specific caseloads, 50% of low-risk caseloads were within APPA's recommended size of 200 people, while 17% of moderate-risk caseloads met the recommended size of 50 people. Twenty-seven percent of combined moderate/high-risk caseloads and 63% of high-risk caseloads also fell within APPA's recommended limits. No counties with very high-risk caseloads were within the recommended caseload size. The American Probation and Parole Association does not provide recommended caseload sizes for administrative or mixed-risk caseloads. Overall, the percentage of counties operating within APPA's recommended caseload sizes has increased substantially since 2023 across all risk levels except moderate- and very high-risk.

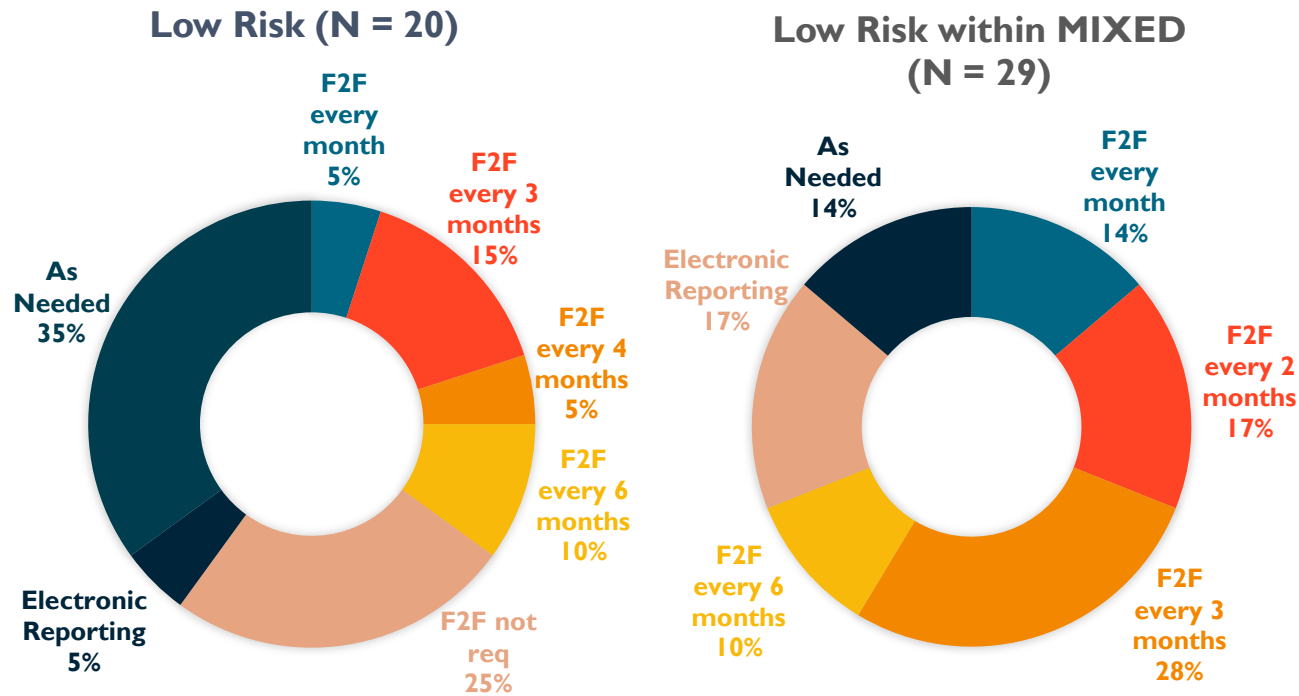
Percentage of Counties within APPA's Recommended Caseload Size



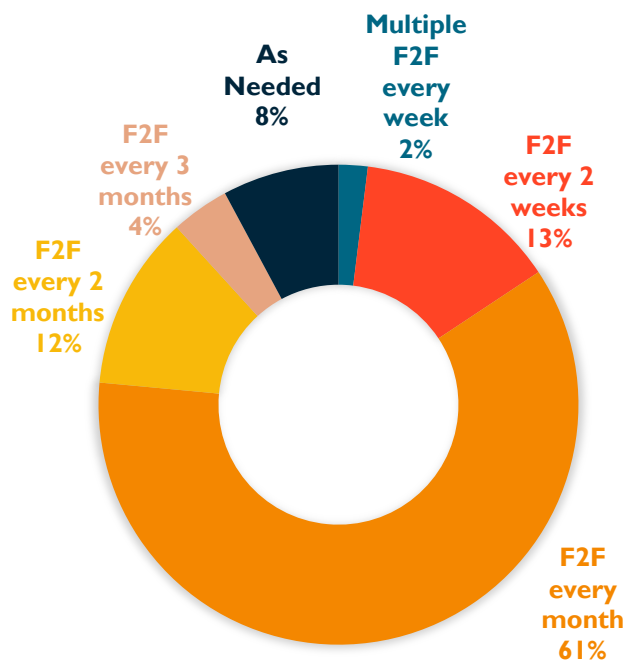


CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

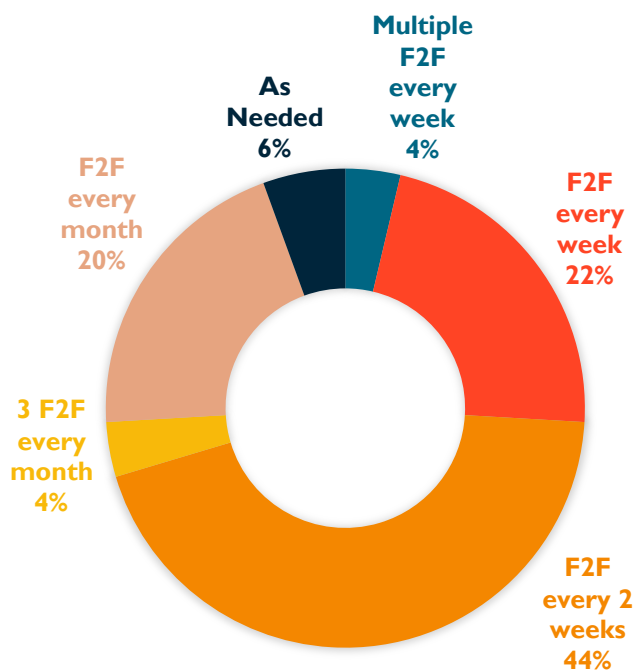
The following contact standards show statewide reporting requirements for risk-based caseloads. For the purposes of this report, "F2F" in the following charts indicates face-to-face contact. Each color represents the same contact standard for the same risk level only across statewide and class size charts (i.e. all orange sections for moderate-risk caseloads represent "F2F every month," whereas all orange sections for high-risk caseloads represent "F2F every 2 weeks").



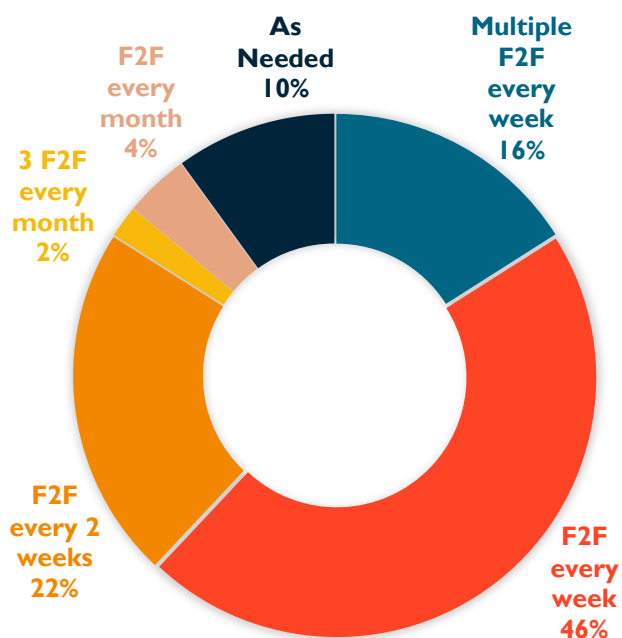
Moderate Risk (N = 51)



High Risk (N = 54)



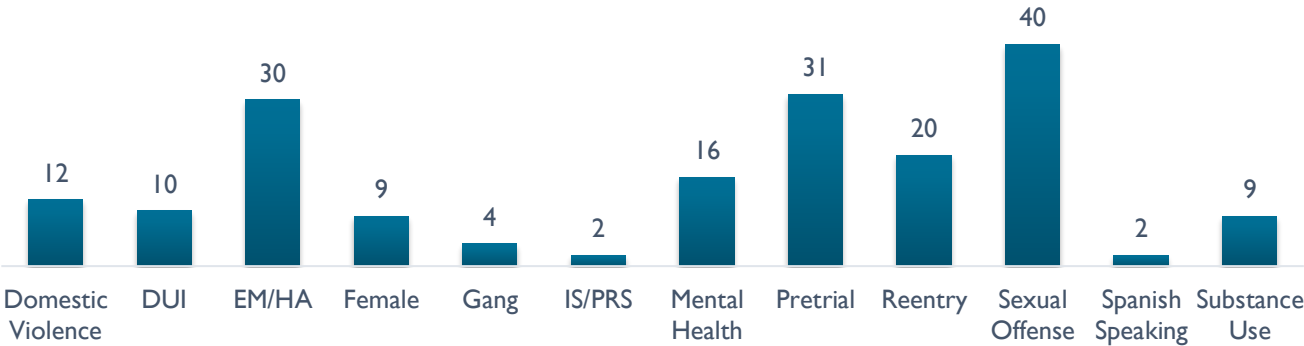
Very High Risk (N = 50)



SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

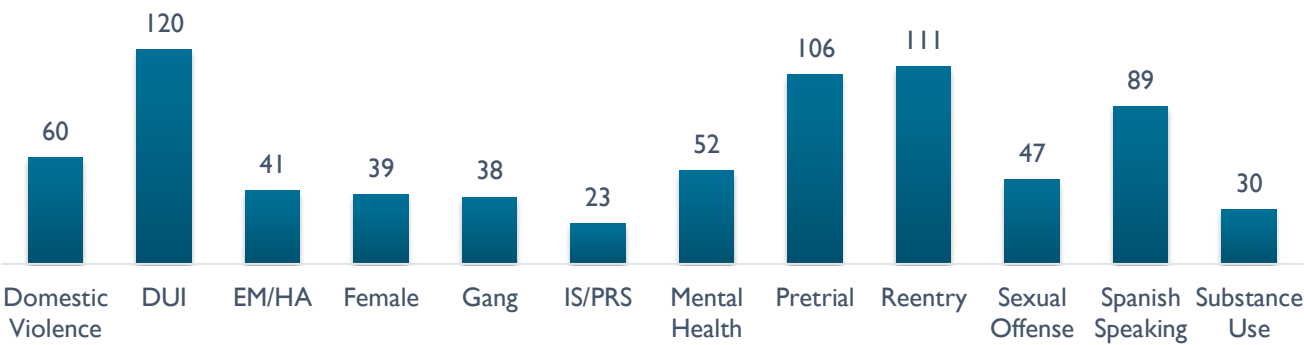
To support more individualized supervision, many counties have developed specialized caseloads that are designed around specific needs, offense types, supervision statuses, or population groups. These caseloads may focus on factors such as cognitive, behavioral, or substance use needs, as well as gender-responsive supervision approaches. Overall, 78% of counties reported having at least one specialized caseload, with larger county class sizes generally reporting the greatest number of specialized caseload types.

Number of Counties with Specialized Caseloads



Sexual offense caseloads were the most reported specialized caseload, with nearly two-thirds of counties assigning staff to this caseload type. Approximately half of counties reported specialized caseloads for people on pretrial supervision and for those on electronic monitoring or house arrest. Among specialized caseload types, the largest average caseloads were reported for Driving Under the Influence (DUI), reentry, and pretrial supervision caseloads.

Average Caseload Size of Specialized Caseloads



Several counties also reported specialized caseloads that were unique to their local needs and were not reported elsewhere in the state. For example, Erie County reported specialized caseloads for people residing in city public housing and for individuals with intellectual disabilities. Berks County reported specialized caseloads for individuals convicted of firearm offenses and for treatment court alumni.

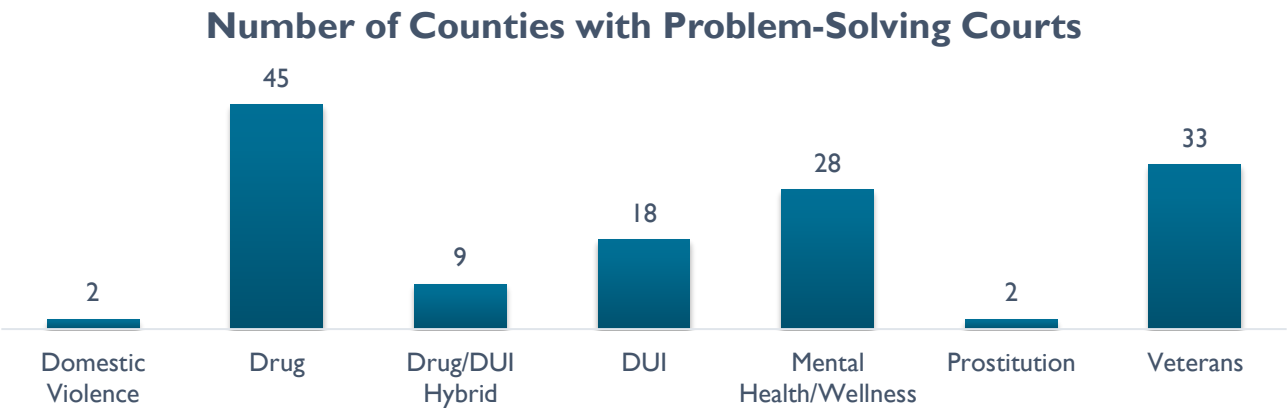
CONTACT STANDARDS: SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

Although specific contact standards are not collected for specialized caseloads, counties reported the methods used to establish these standards. Contact requirements were commonly based on the results of a risk and needs assessment (25%), followed by contact as needed or as otherwise required (23%) and standards developed for the specific caseload type (22%).



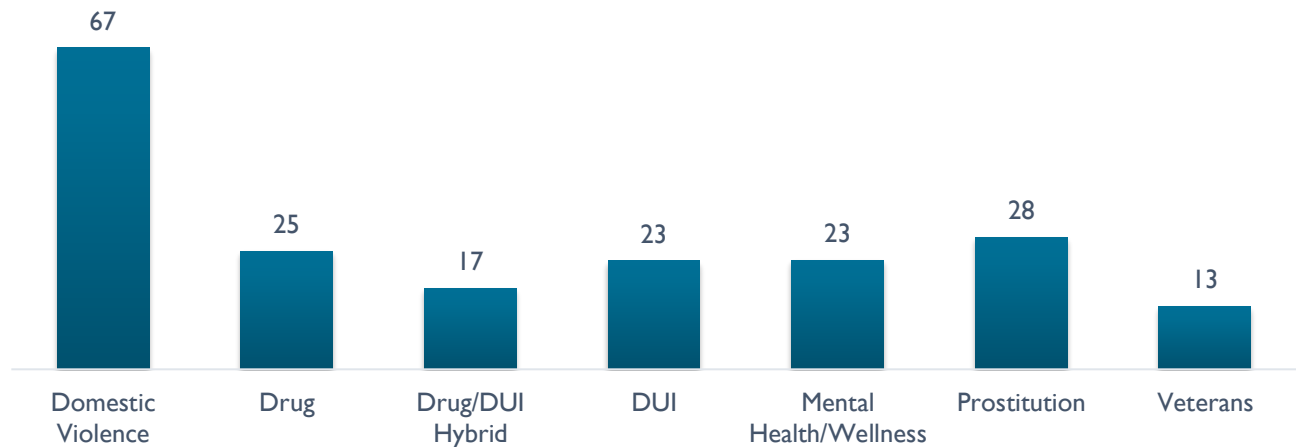
PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

Problem-solving courts provide a structured alternative to incarceration by using an interdisciplinary approach to address the underlying factors that contribute to criminal behavior. These courts typically combine close judicial oversight, routine drug testing, structured treatment, counseling, and other programming to support rehabilitation and accountability. Overall, 83% of counties reported operating at least one problem-solving court, with larger county class sizes generally reporting the greatest number of court types. Since 2023, both the number of counties reporting problem-solving courts and the average caseload sizes for these courts have remained relatively stable.



Drug treatment courts were the most reported type of problem-solving court, with 70% of counties reporting a court focused on individuals with substance use needs. Approximately half of counties reported operating veterans' courts and mental health courts.

Average Caseload Size of Problem-Solving Courts



Some counties also reported problem-solving courts that appear to be unique within the statewide survey responses. Montgomery County reported a family dependency court, Lackawanna County reported a Gagnon court and a court for individuals on restrictive probation, and Allegheny County reported a specialized court for individuals convicted of sexual offenses.

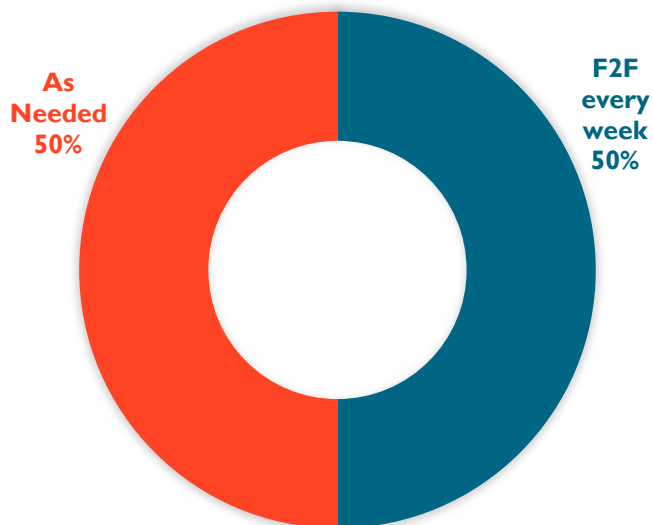
CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

The contact standards reported for problem-solving courts reflect Phase I requirements for each court type. Across all problem-solving courts, contact standards were commonly determined by phase level (69%), followed by a combination of phase level and risk level (22%). A smaller share of counties reported determining contact standards based on risk level only (9%).

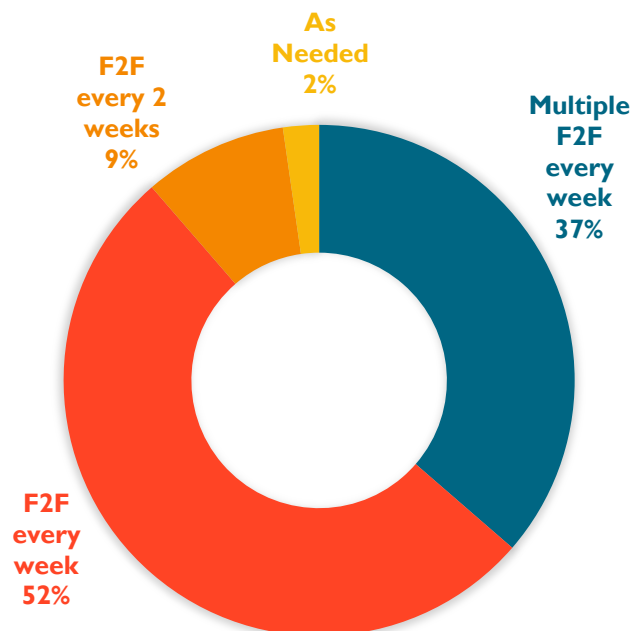


For the purposes of this report, "F2F" in the following charts indicates face-to-face contact.

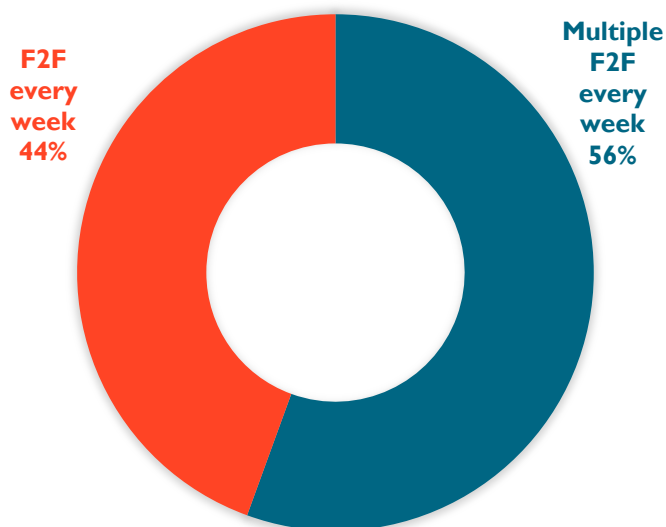
**Domestic Violence Court
(N = 2)**



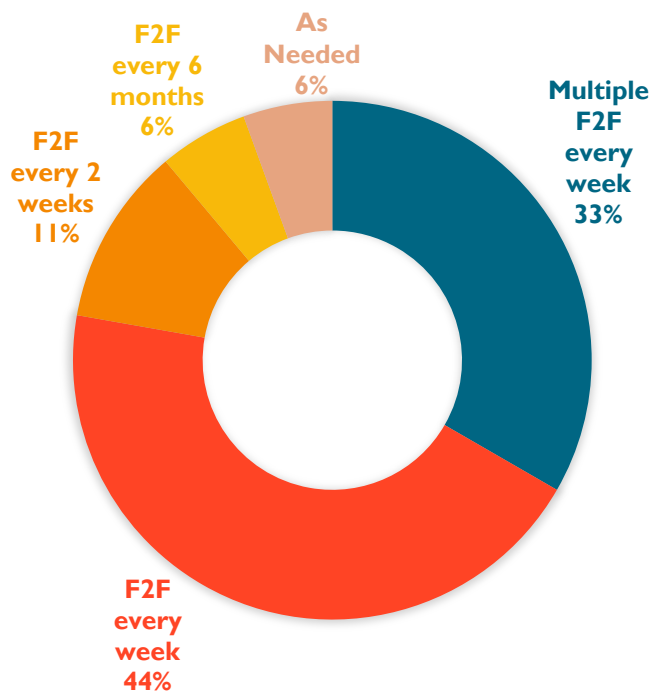
Drug Court (N = 45)



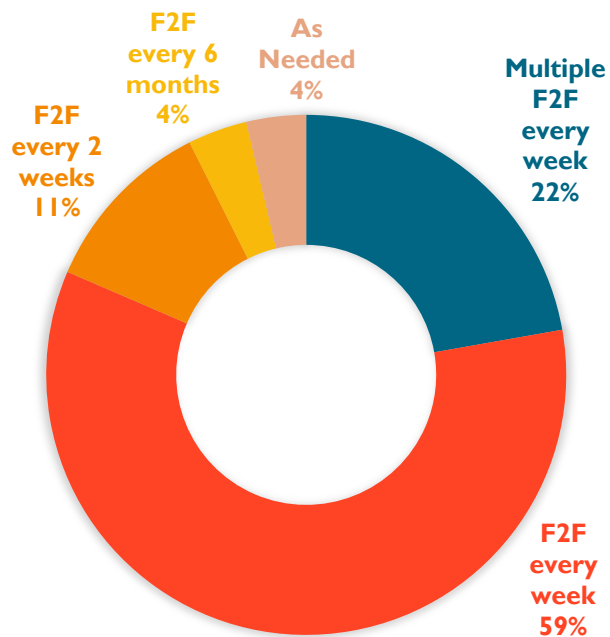
**Drug/DUI Hybrid Court
(N = 9)**



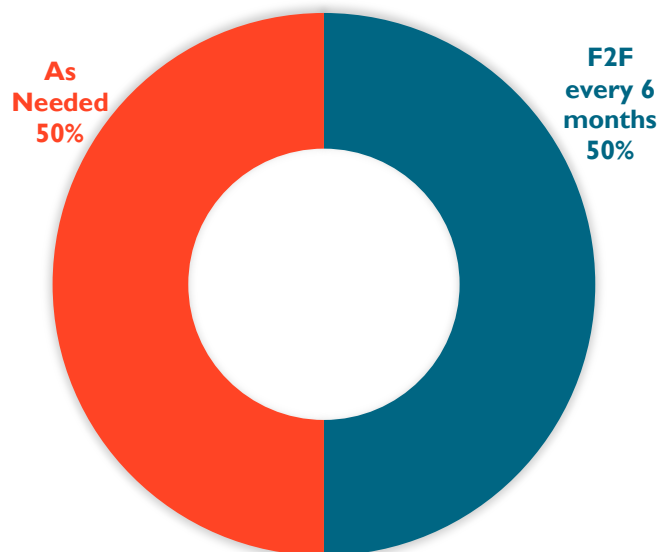
DUI Court (N = 18)



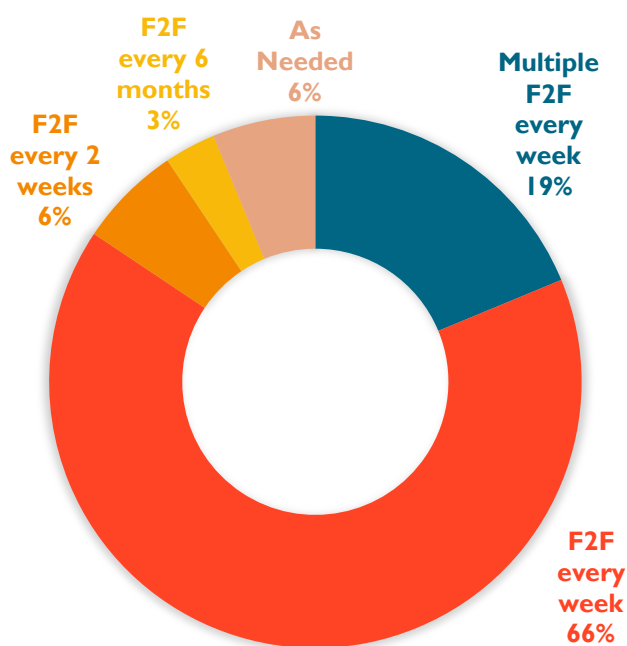
Mental Health Court (N = 28)



Prostitution Court (N = 2)



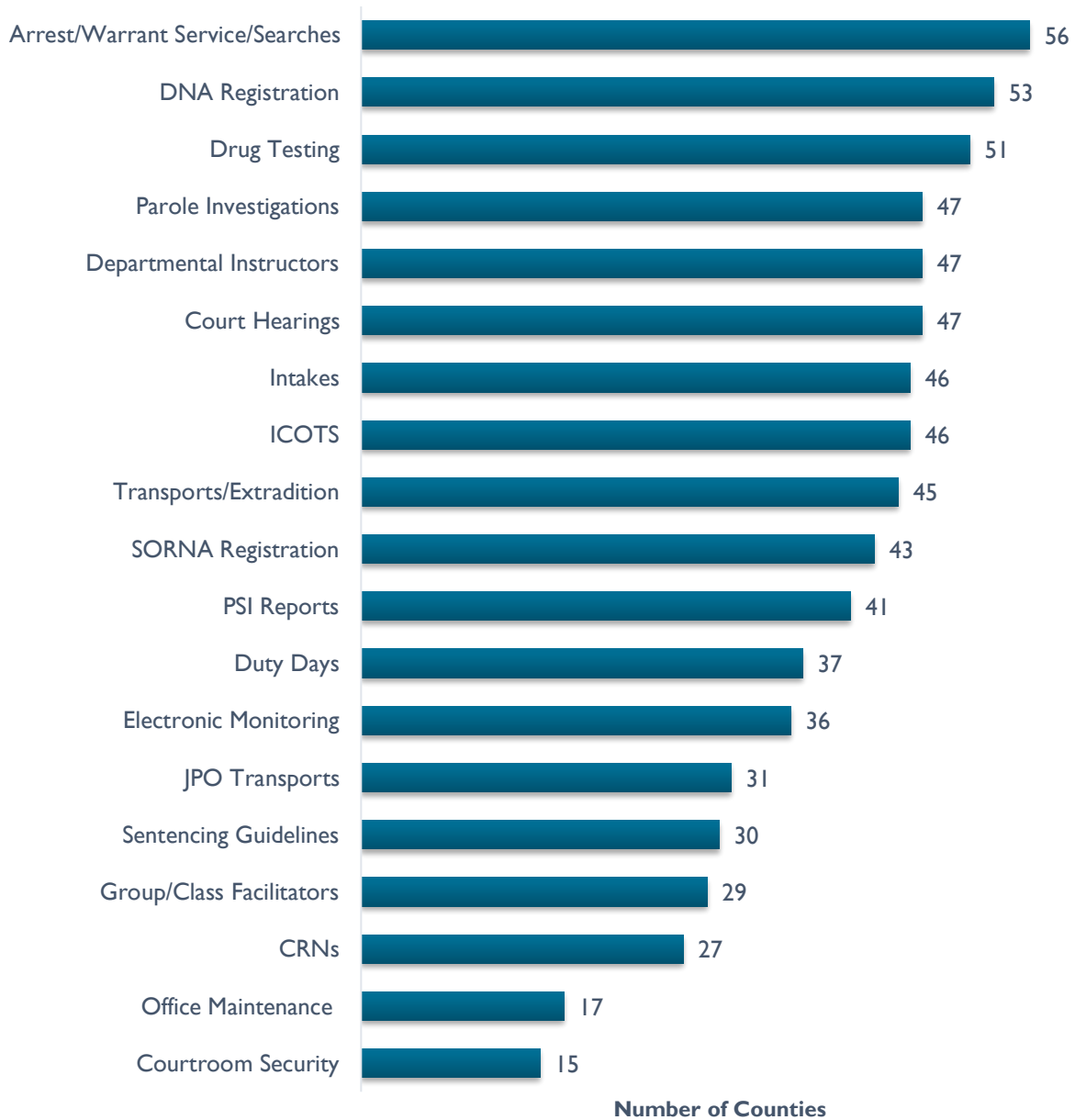
Veterans Court (N = 33)



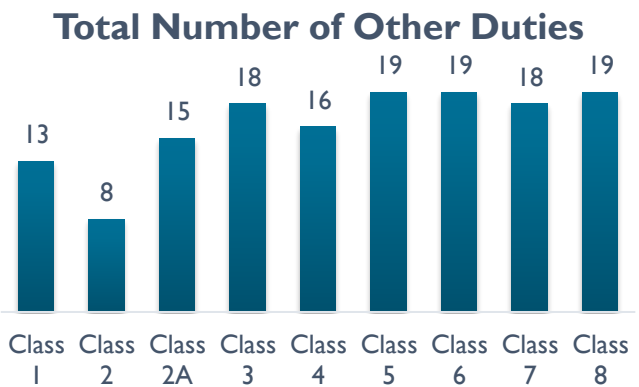
ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS

Probation and parole officers perform a wide range of responsibilities beyond community supervision. In addition to conducting office visits and field or home contacts, counties frequently reported that officers conduct searches, serve warrants, complete DNA registrations and parole investigations, administer drug testing, attend court hearings, and serve as departmental instructors. Smaller county class sizes generally reported the greatest number of additional duties assigned to officers.

Other Duties of Probation & Parole Officers



Since 2023, fewer counties have reported assigning officers additional responsibilities related to drug testing, electronic monitoring, parole investigations, and sentencing guideline entry. However, counties reported increases in officers attending court hearings, providing courtroom security, completing Court Reporting Network (CRN) evaluations, and serving assigned duty days. All other additional duties remained relatively stable over time.



FACTORS IMPACTING WORKLOAD

County probation and parole departments reported several operational factors that affect staff workload. Fifty-six percent of counties identified additional workload pressures beyond standard supervision responsibilities. More than one-third of counties reported that geography and terrain significantly affect workload by increasing travel time across large or rural service areas, particularly in hilly or mountainous regions that are more difficult to navigate during winter weather. Counties also noted that dispersed populations, limited infrastructure, office locations, transportation needs for people under supervision, and long distances to jails can further complicate supervision and reduce staff productivity.

Staffing challenges were also frequently cited as a major contributor to workload. Counties reported that turnover, vacancies, and less experienced staff have increased demands on existing personnel. As of December 31, 2025, 55% of counties reported at least one staff vacancy, including one county with 14 vacancies. In total, counties reported 108 vacancies across 35 departments. A smaller number of counties also identified technology limitations, the significant time required to implement evidence-based practices, and ongoing staff training and continuing education requirements as additional workload factors.

Counties most notably emphasized the effect of Act 44 of 2023 on workload. Enacted in December 2023, Act 44 limits total confinement for technical violations, replaces blanket conditions with individualized conditions, and establishes pathways for early termination of probation. Although Act 44 appears to have contributed to reduced caseload sizes, counties reported that it has also increased the time required for report writing, administrative paperwork, violation-related procedures, early termination case reviews, and probation review conferences. Several counties reported that implementation required substantial revisions to departmental procedures and workflows. Some counties also expressed concerns that the law may limit officers’ ability to provide appropriate supervision, narrow supervision authority, and reduce opportunities for continued monitoring, intervention, and accountability.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2025 Caseload Size Survey reflects continued progress in the quality, consistency, and usefulness of statewide data on county adult probation and parole operations. As counties have become more familiar with the survey process over time, the data appear to be improving in completeness and reliability. This

strengthens the value of the survey as a benchmarking tool for understanding caseload size, workload demands, staffing needs, and supervision practices across Pennsylvania.

Findings also suggest that the continued implementation of evidence-based practices and efforts to standardize supervision practices statewide are contributing to more consistent approaches to caseload management. Reductions in average caseload size since 2023 are a positive development and may reflect both operational changes within departments and the implementation of Act 44 of 2023. At the same time, the survey results indicate that smaller caseloads do not necessarily equate to reduced workload. Many departments reported increased administrative responsibilities, report writing, procedural changes, and case review requirements associated with statutory and practice reforms.

Several limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings. Although participation was strong, less than full survey completion limits the ability to draw definitive statewide comparisons across all data points. In addition, some responses suggest that certain survey questions may have been interpreted differently across counties, particularly where open-ended response options allowed for variation in reporting. These issues are expected to diminish over time with continued refinement of survey instructions, definitions, and response categories.

Based on these findings, counties should continue using the survey as a statewide benchmarking tool while also prioritizing consistency in data collection and reporting. CCAPPOAP should continue working toward full county participation to provide the most complete picture of probation and parole operations statewide, improve the accuracy of comparisons by county class size, and strengthen the survey's value as a planning and benchmarking tool. Achieving 100% participation would strengthen the reliability of future findings and improve the survey's usefulness for staffing analyses, resource allocation, policy discussions, and evaluation of the long-term effects of Act 44 and evidence-based supervision practices.

FUTURE SURVEY DIRECTION

Future survey administrations should maintain the core set of questions to support consistent year-to-year comparisons and strengthen trend analysis over time. Preserving key measures will allow CCAPPOAP and county departments to better assess changes in caseload size, workload demands, staffing patterns, supervision practices, and the long-term effects of policy and practice reforms.

To improve data consistency, future surveys should reduce or eliminate broad “other” response options where possible. When an open-ended response is necessary, the survey should include clear instructions, examples, or follow-up categories so that responses can be coded consistently and compared more accurately across counties and survey years.

Future surveys should also consider collecting additional outcome-related data, particularly measures connected to recidivism and Act 44 implementation. Because 30% of counties reported collecting violation and new arrest data and 48% reported collecting data related to Act 44 outcomes, adding standardized questions in these areas would help determine the actual impact of reform efforts on caseload size, workload, supervision practices, and public safety outcomes.

CCAPPOAP 2025 Annual Caseload Size Survey

Finally, future survey development should incorporate additional questions related to evidence-based practices or, where feasible, compare Caseload Size Survey findings with other annual EBP survey data. This would allow for a more detailed examination of how evidence-based supervision practices may relate to changes in caseload size, workload distribution, staff responsibilities, and supervision outcomes over time.

APPENDIX

CLASS I

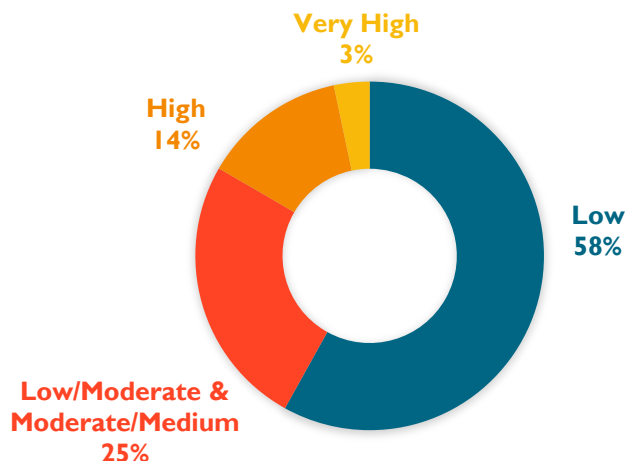
As of December 31, 2025, there were 16,693 people under active supervision within Philadelphia County, the only Class I Pennsylvania county adult probation and parole department, with a total of 211 staff dedicated to supervising those under active supervision. The average caseload size was 79.

No management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) in Philadelphia supervised an active caseload, and no counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision.

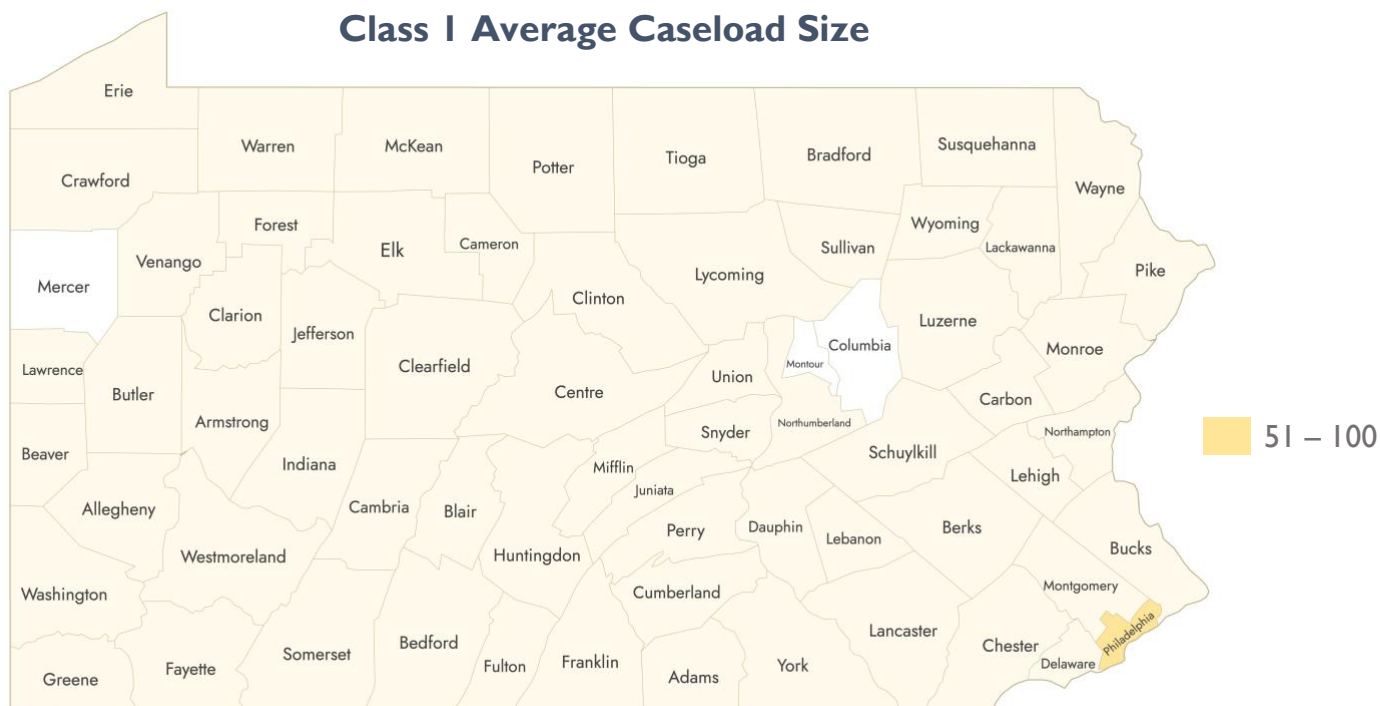
The average span of control for management was seven staff members, falling within APPA's recommended standard of six to eight.

Philadelphia reported a total of 10 staff vacancies.

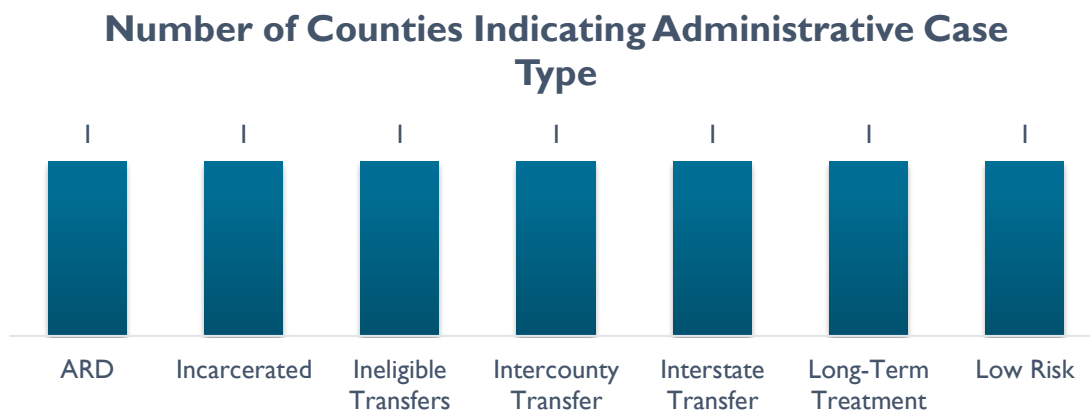
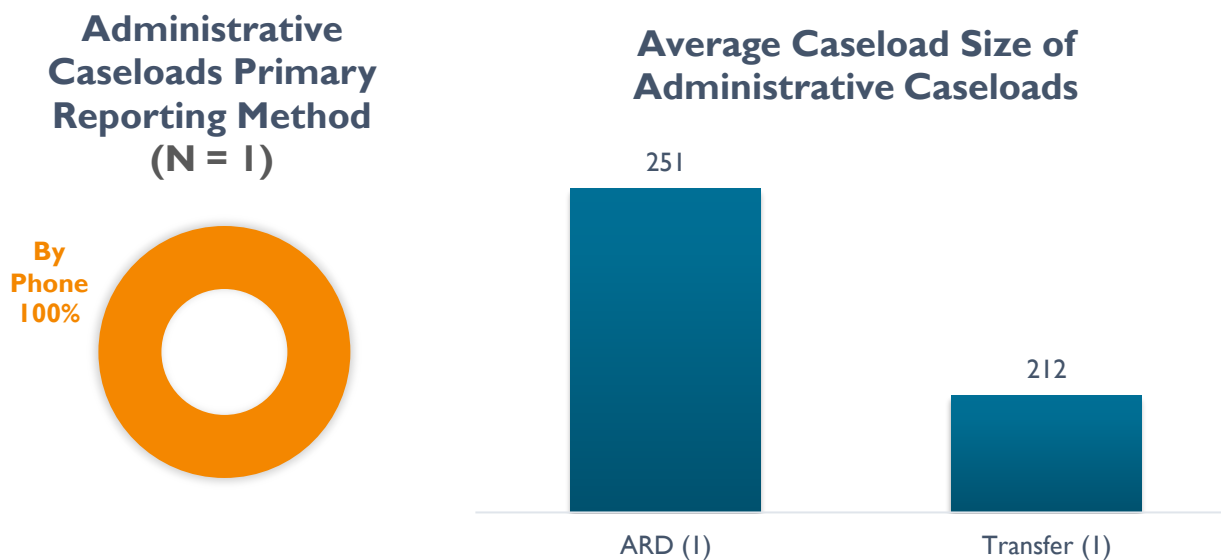
Distribution of People on Active Supervision



Class I Average Caseload Size

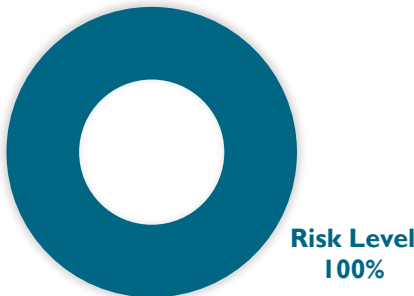


ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

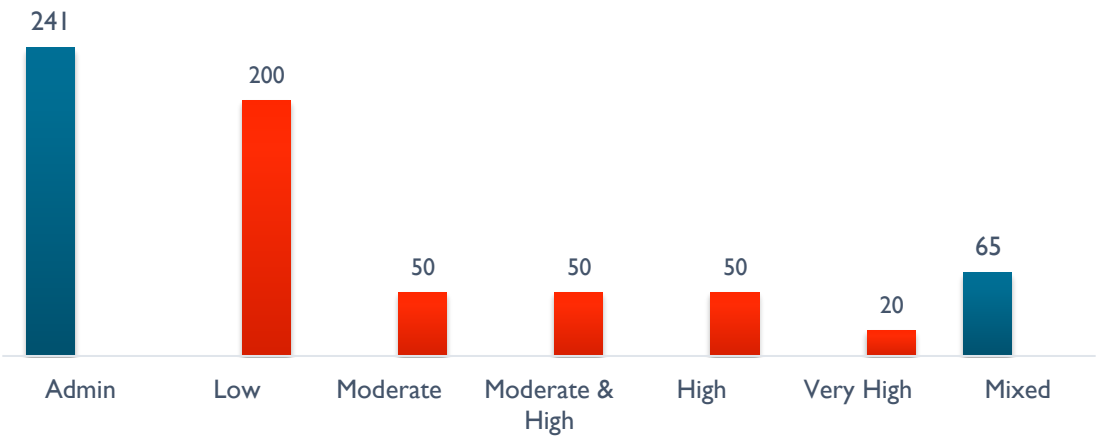


GENERAL CASELOADS

Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 1)



Average Caseloads by Risk Level



Class I Average Caselod Sizes



CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

**Low Risk within MIXED
(N = 1)**



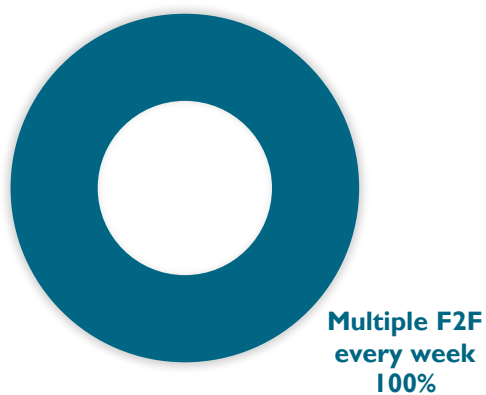
Moderate Risk (N = 1)



High Risk (N = 1)

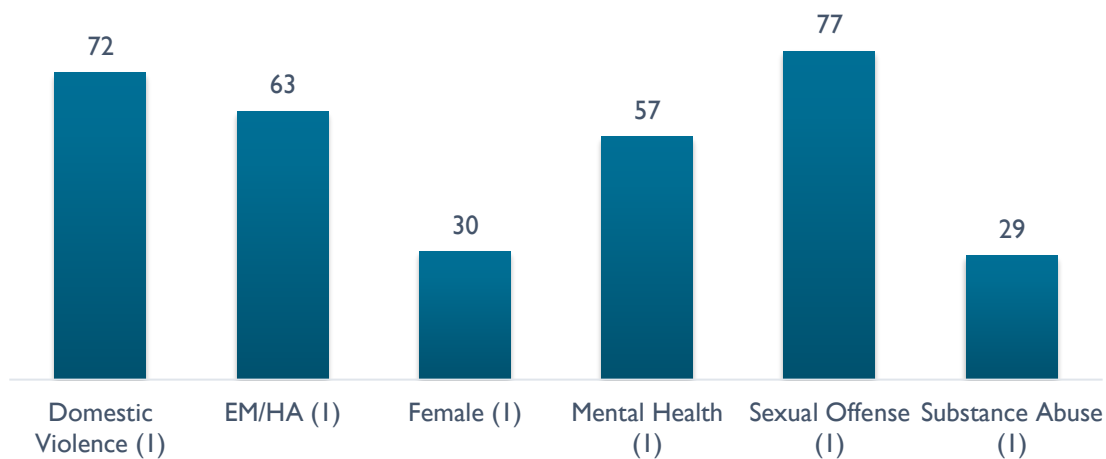


Very High Risk (N = 1)



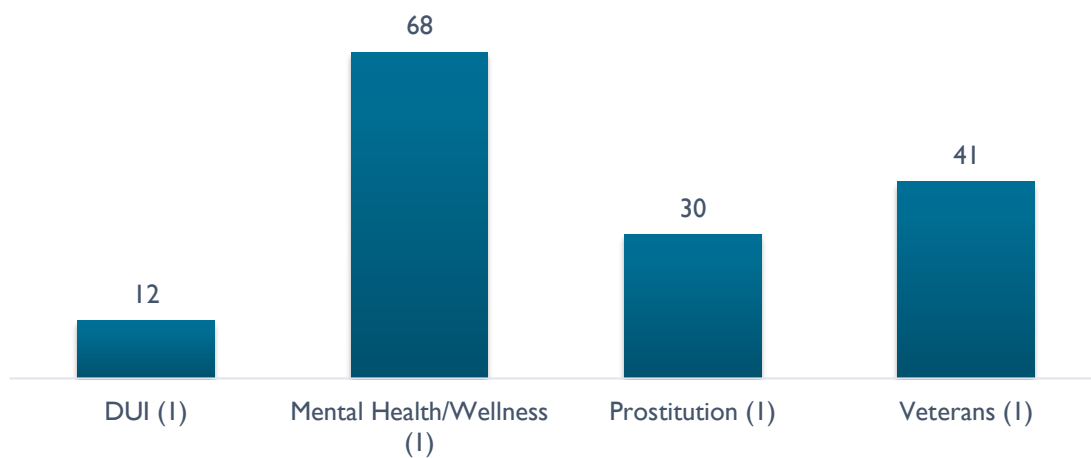
SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

Average Caseload Size of Specialized Caseloads



PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

Average Caseload Size of Problem-Solving Courts

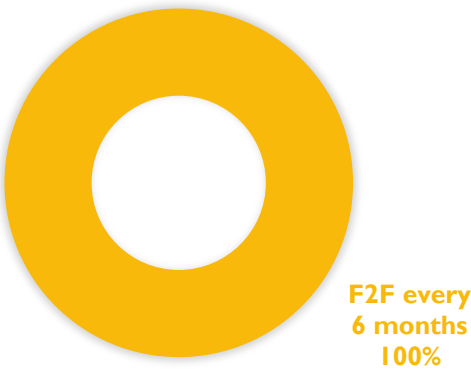


CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

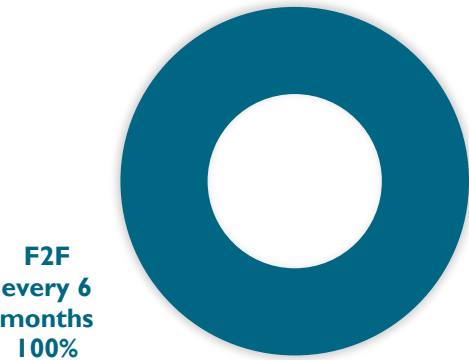
DUI Court (N = 1)



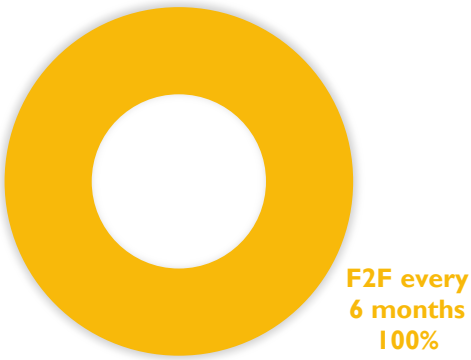
Mental Health Court (N = 1)



Prostitution Court (N = 1)



Veterans Court (N = 1)



CLASS 2

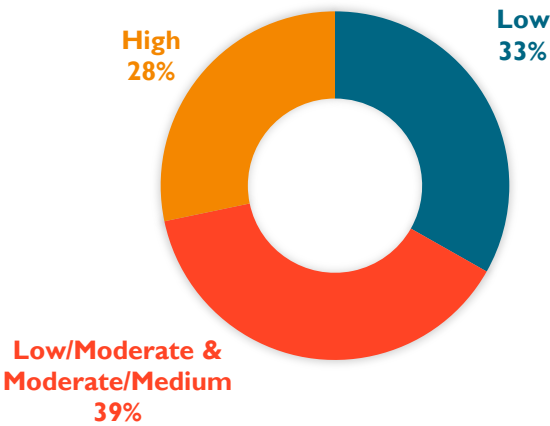
As of December 31, 2025, there were 16,342 people under active supervision within Allegheny County, the only Class 2 Pennsylvania county adult probation and parole department, with a total of 140 staff dedicated to supervising those under active supervision. The average caseload size was 117.

No management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) in Allegheny supervised an active caseload, and no counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision.

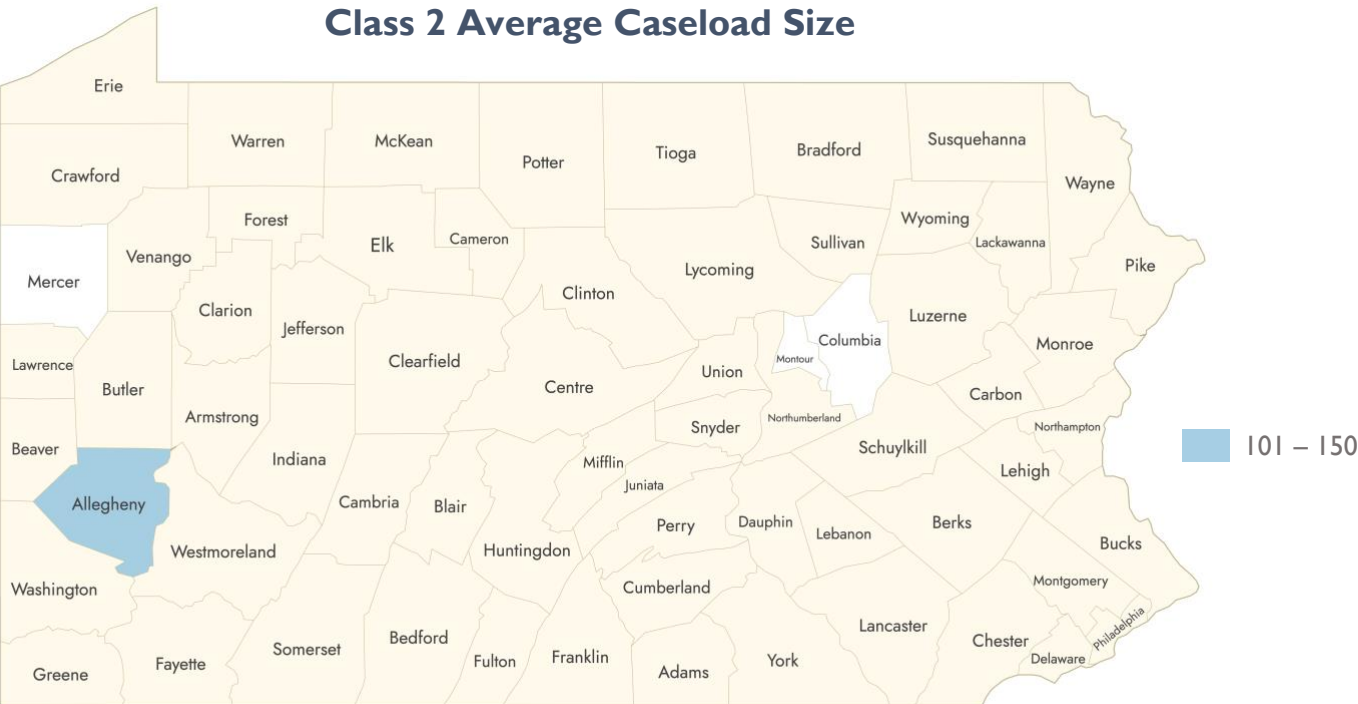
The average span of control for management was seven staff members, falling within APPA's recommended standard of six to eight.

Allegheny reported a total of 14 staff vacancies.

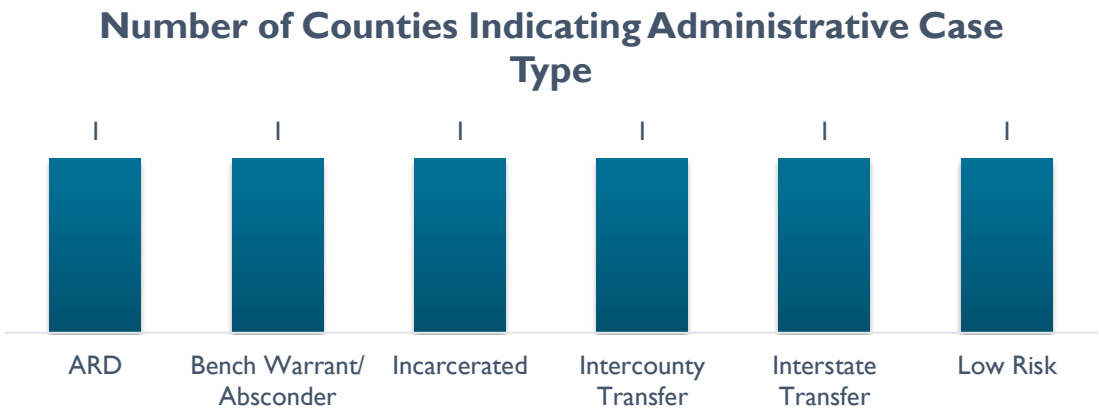
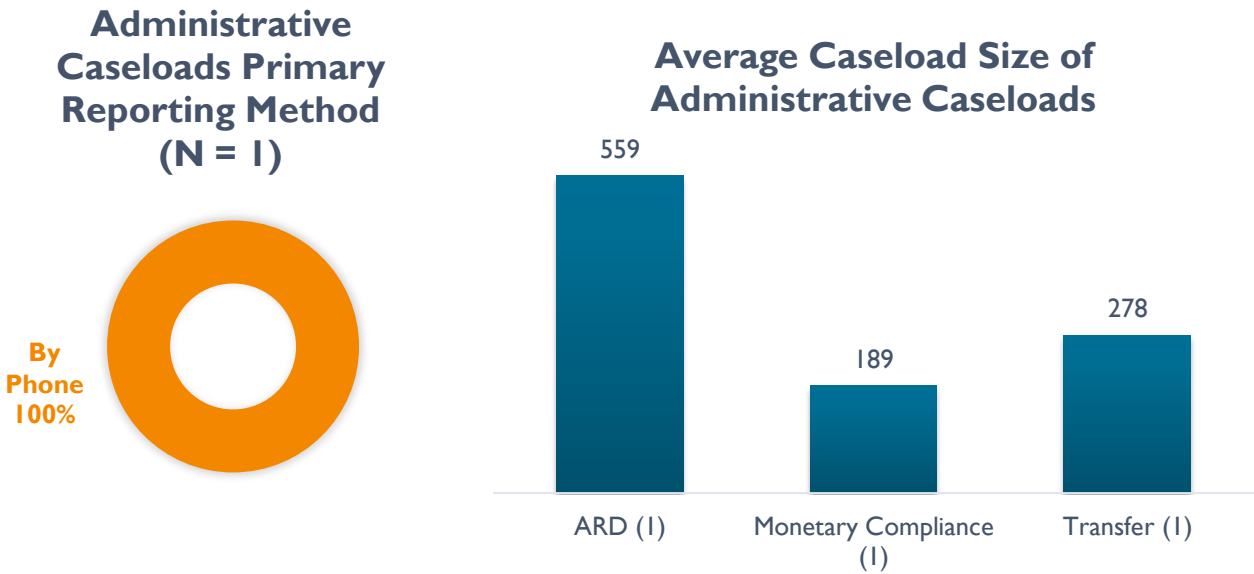
Distribution of People on Active Supervision



Class 2 Average Caseload Size

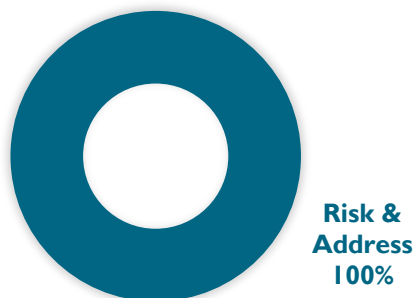


ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

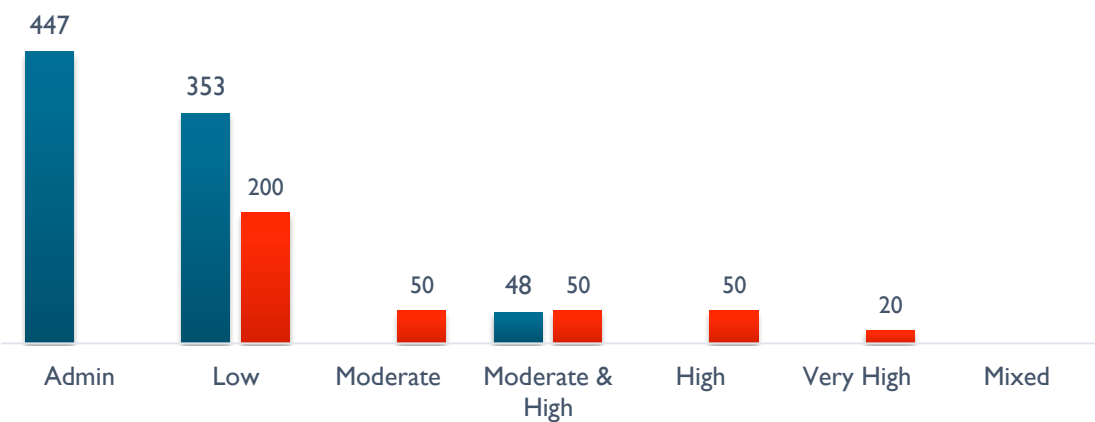


GENERAL CASELOADS

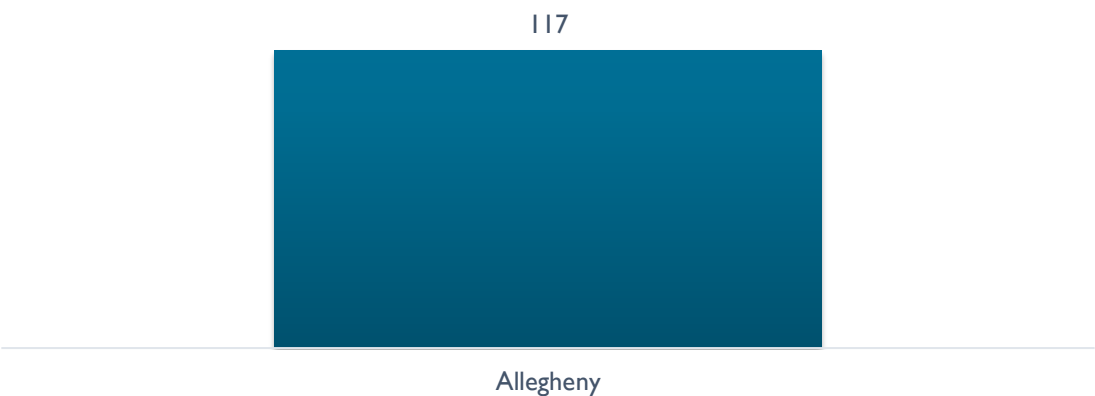
Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 1)



Average Caseloads by Risk Level



Class 2 Average Caseload Sizes

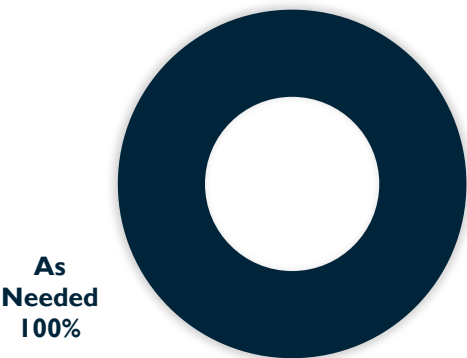


CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

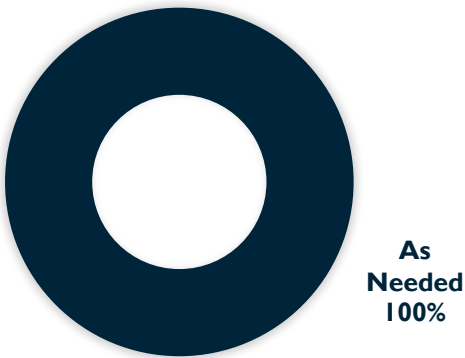
Low Risk (n = 1)



Moderate Risk (n = 1)



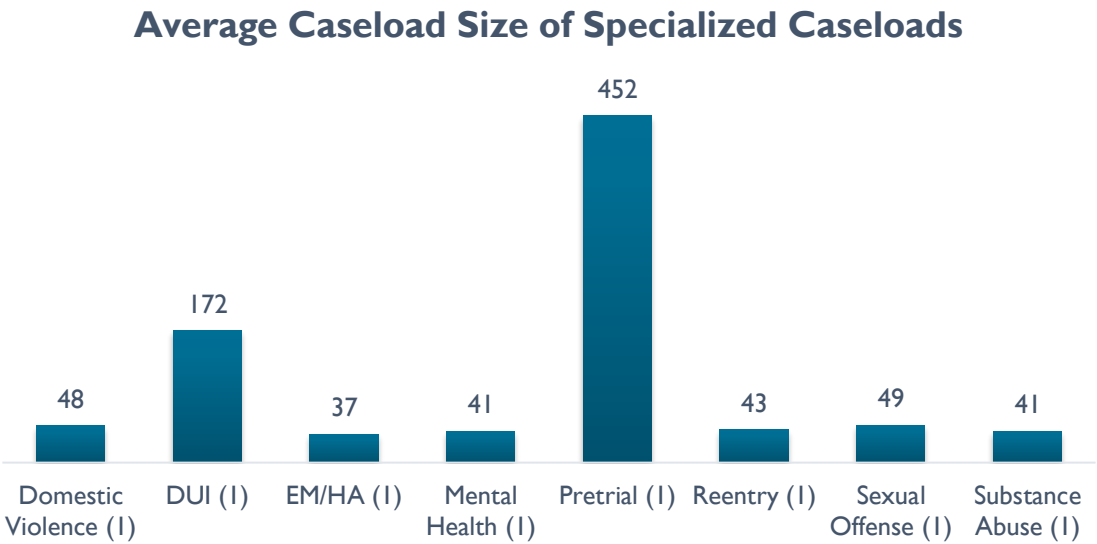
High Risk (N = 1)



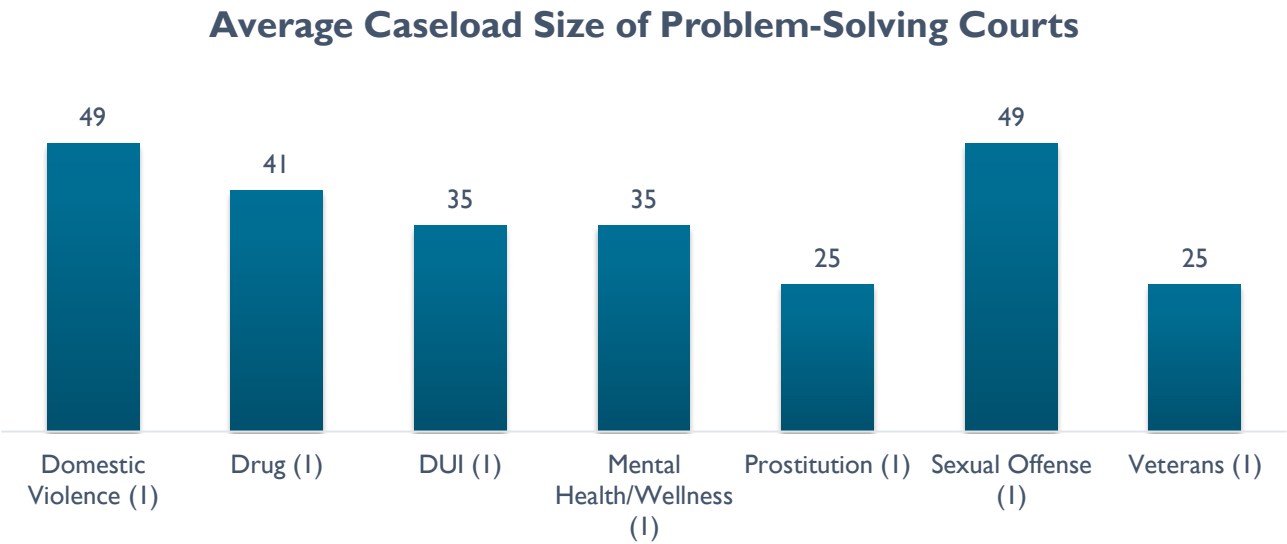
Very High Risk (N = 1)



SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

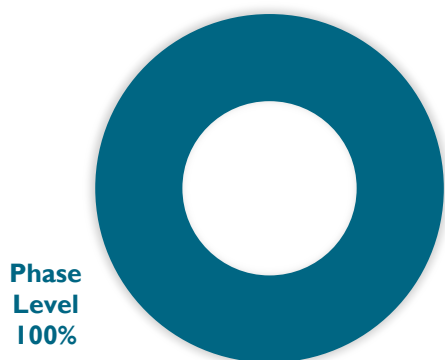


PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS



CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

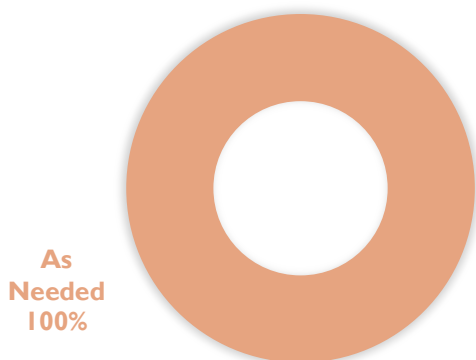
**Domestic Violence Court
(N = 1)**



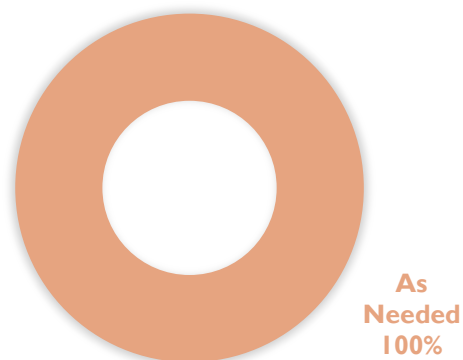
Drug Court (N = 1)



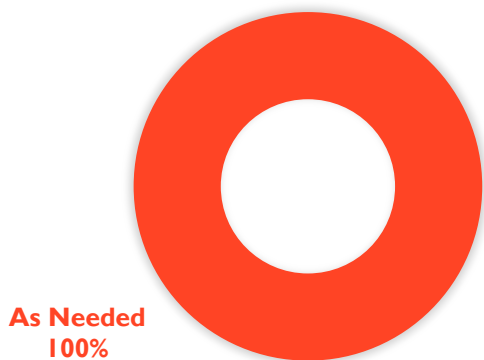
DUI Court (N = 1)



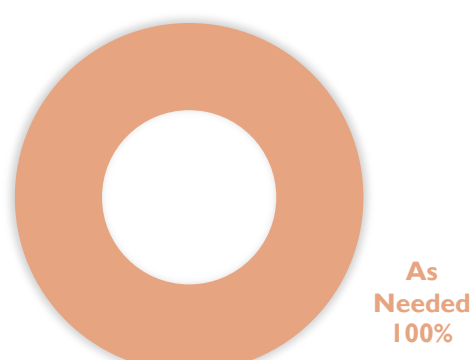
Mental Health Court (N = 1)



Prostitution Court (N = 1)



Veterans Court (N = 1)



CLASS 2A

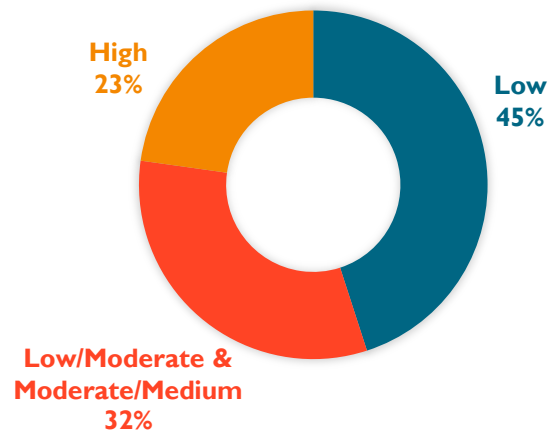
As of December 31, 2025, there were 7,223 people under active supervision within Class 2A Pennsylvania counties' adult probation and parole departments, with a total of 261 staff dedicated to supervising those under active supervision. The average caseload size was 82.

No management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) in Class 2A counties supervised an active caseload, and no counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision.

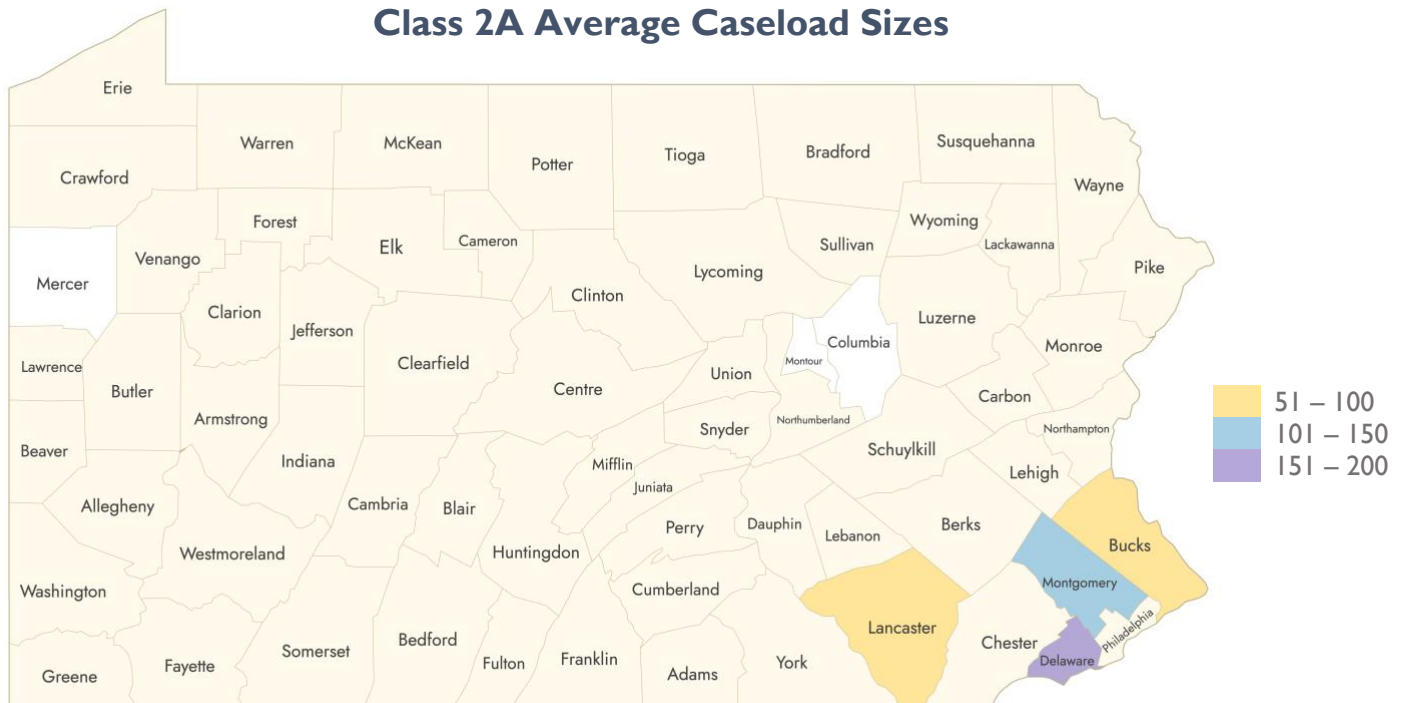
The average span of control for management was seven staff members, falling within APPA's recommended standard of six to eight.

Three counties reported staff vacancies, with a total of 11 vacancies across Class 2A counties.

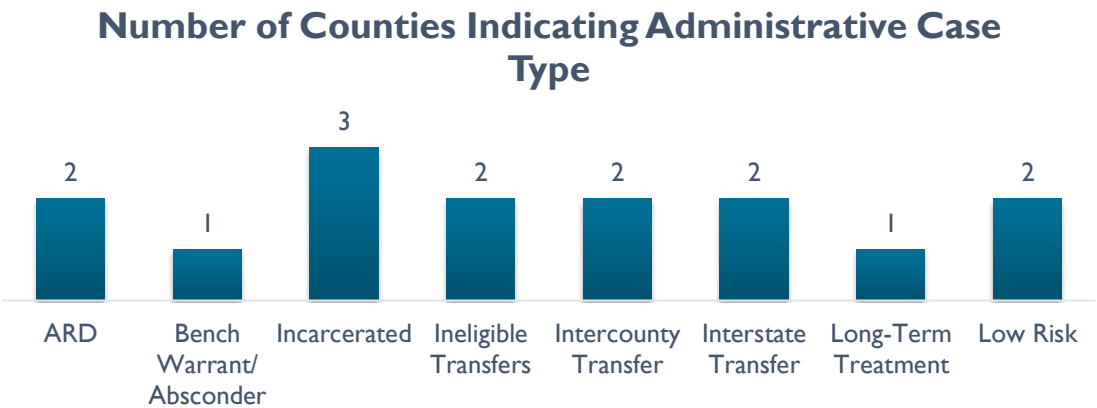
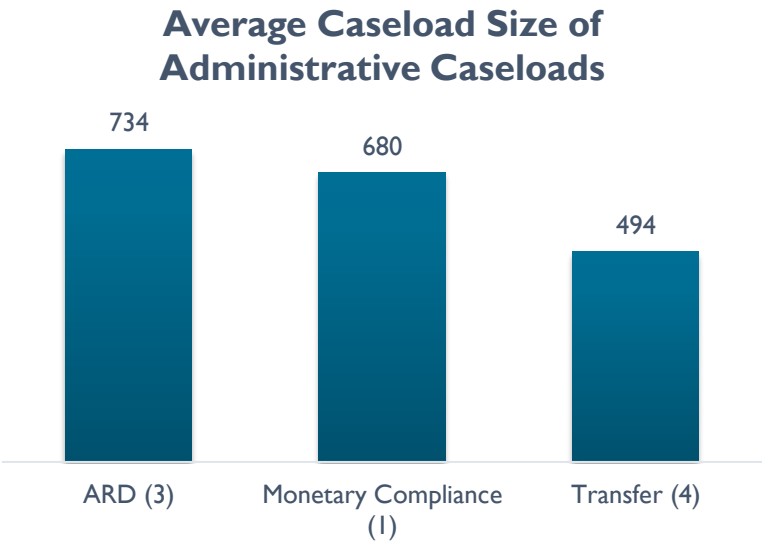
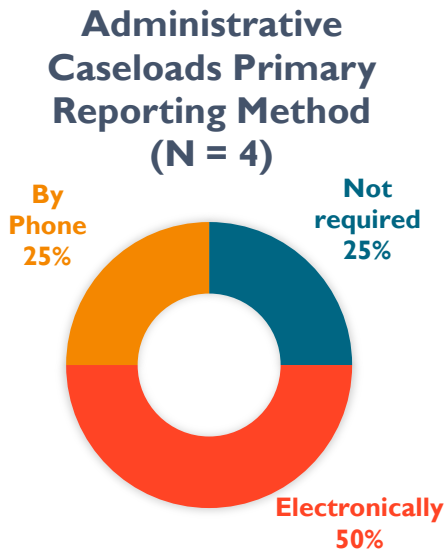
Distribution of People on Active Supervision



Class 2A Average Caseload Sizes

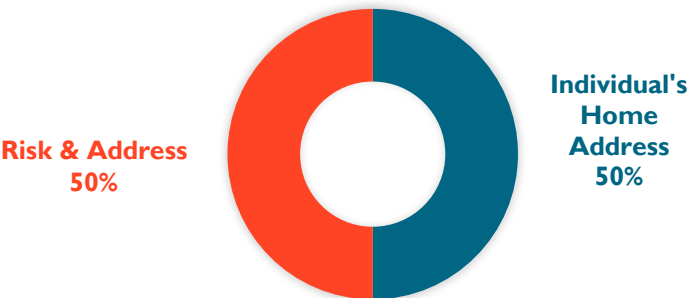


ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

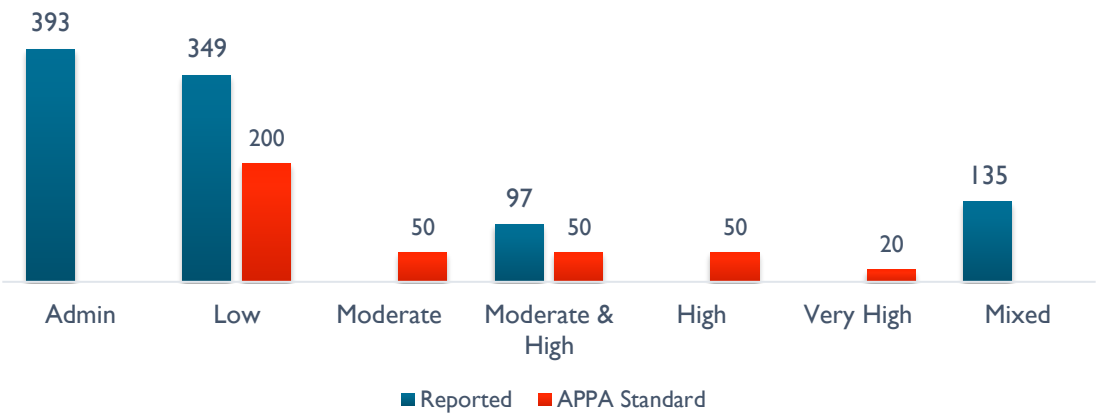


GENERAL CASELOADS

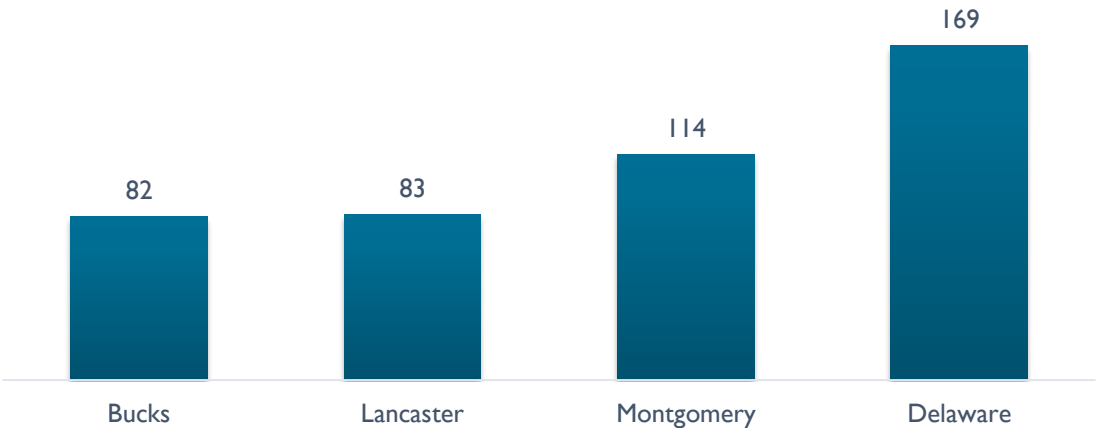
Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 4)



Average Caseload Size by Risk Level

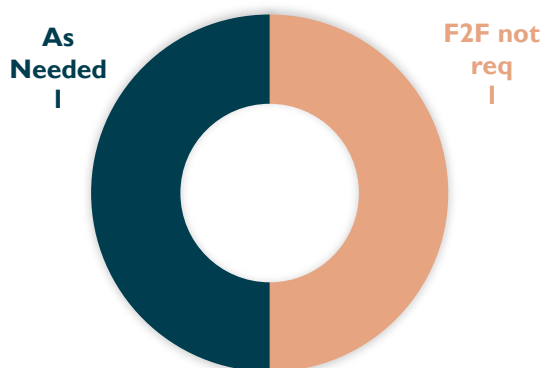


Class 2A Average Caselod Sizes



CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

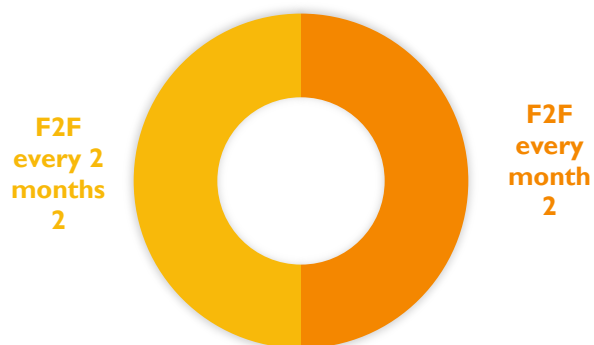
Low Risk (N = 2)



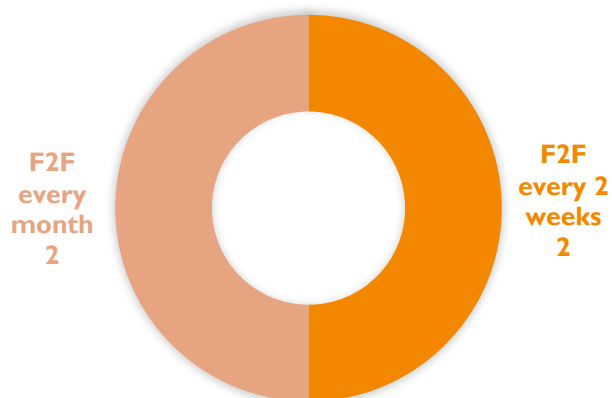
Low Risk within MIXED (N = 1)



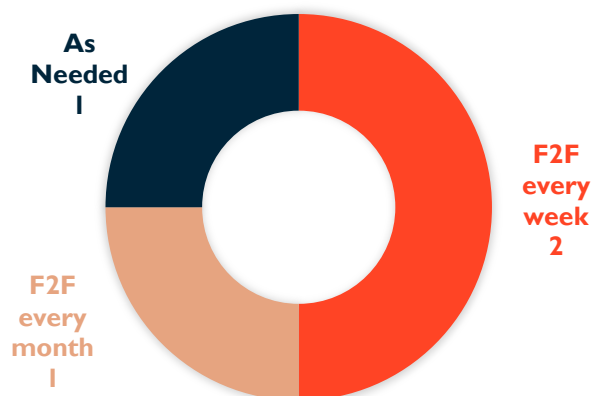
Moderate Risk (N = 4)



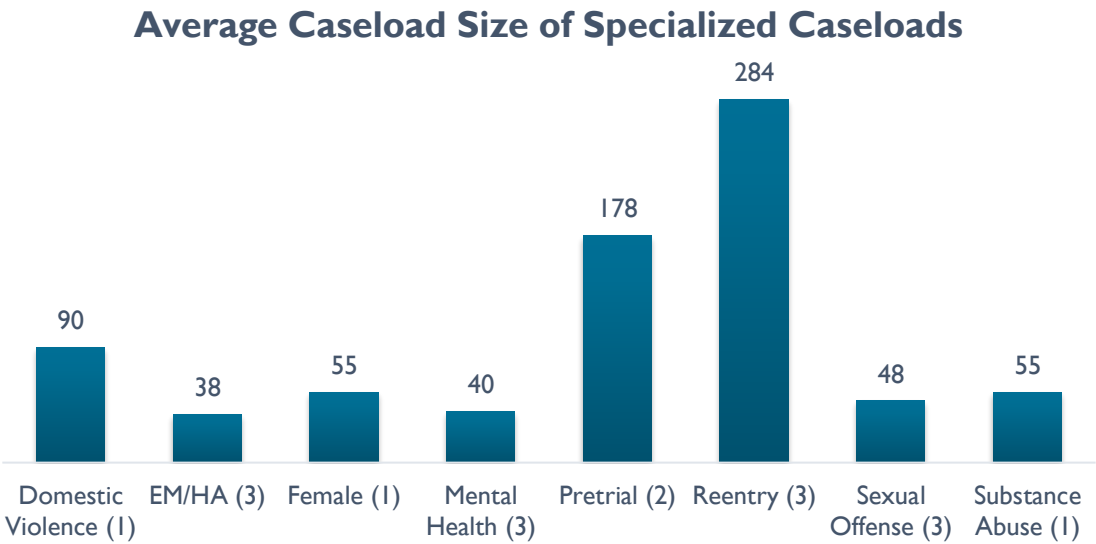
High Risk (N = 4)



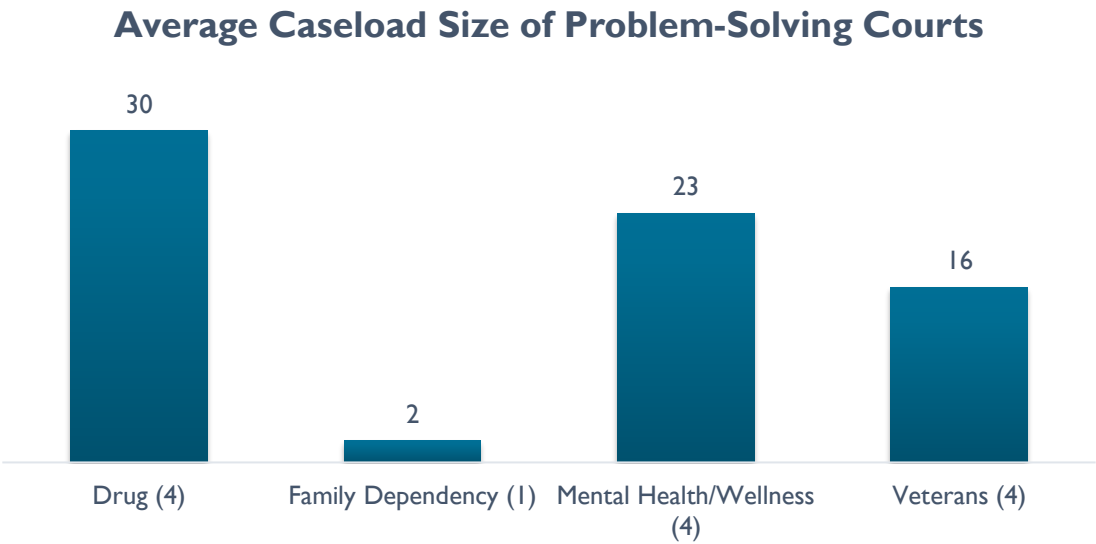
Very High Risk (N = 4)



SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

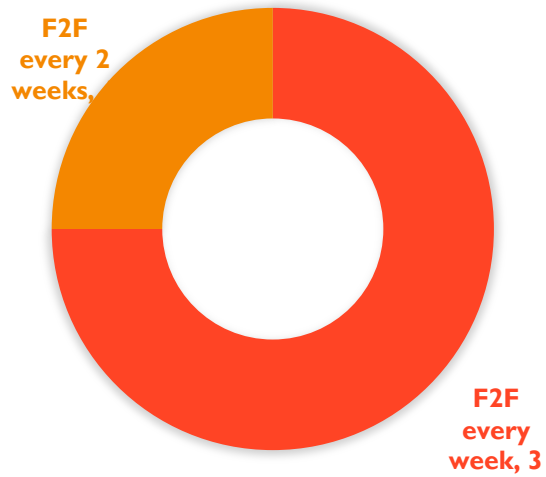


PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

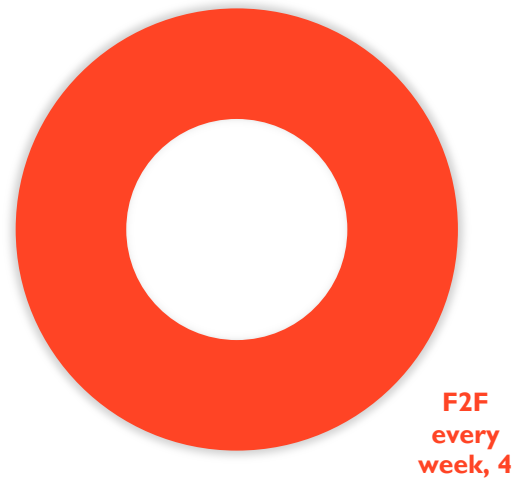


CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

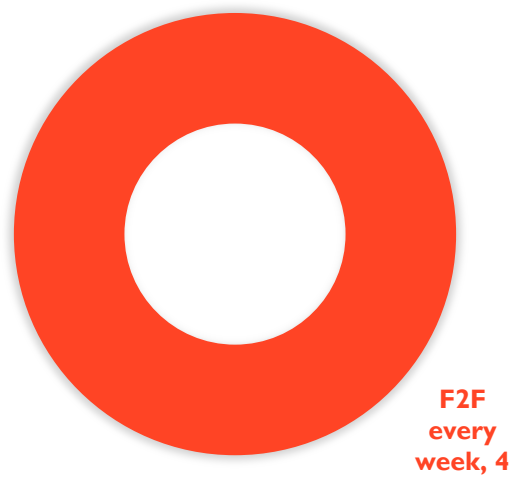
Drug Court (N = 4)



Mental Health Court (N = 4)



Veterans Court (N = 4)



CLASS 3

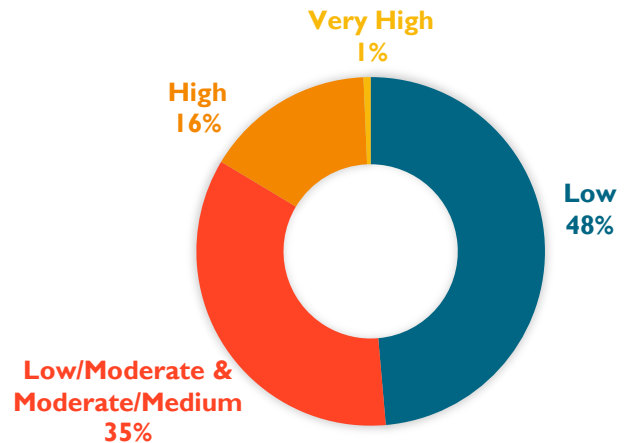
As of December 31, 2025, there were 50,741 people under active supervision within Class 3 Pennsylvania counties' adult probation and parole departments, with a total of 483 staff dedicated to supervising those under active supervision. The average caseload size was 108.

In four Class 3 counties, management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) supervised an active caseload, and no counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision.

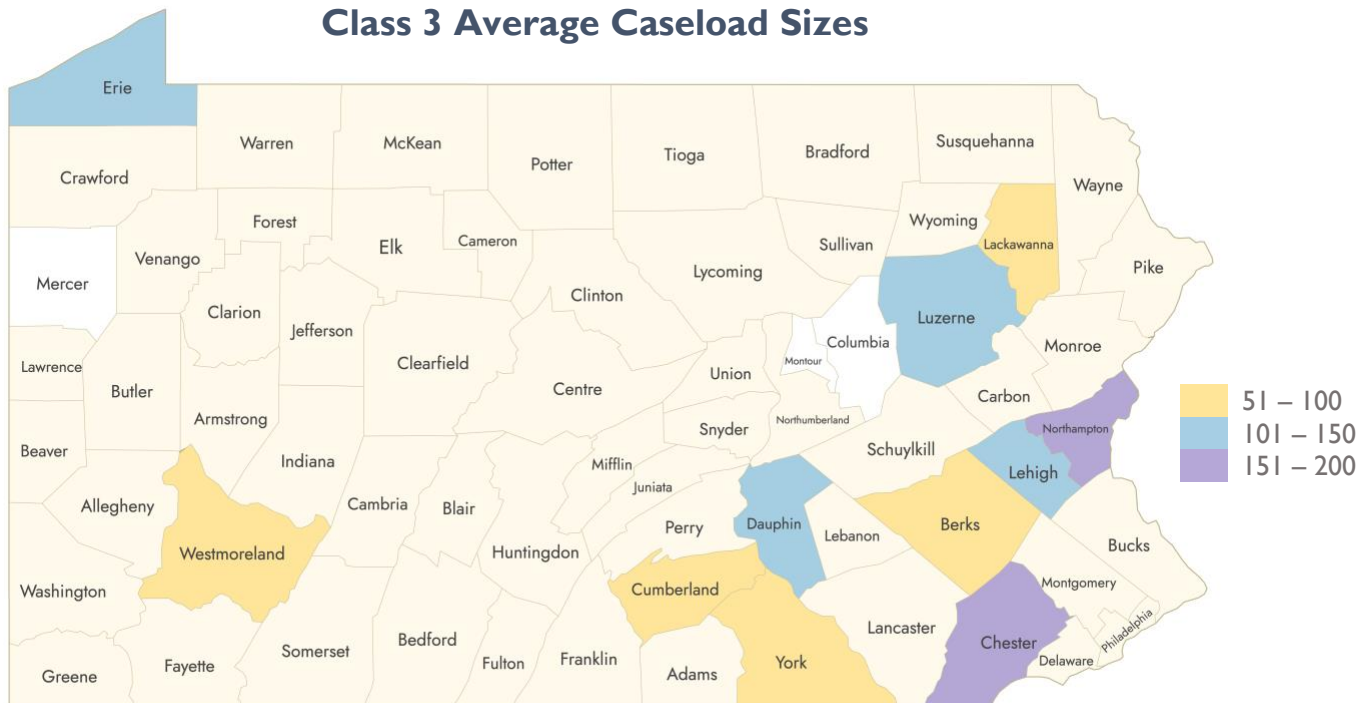
The average span of control for management was eight staff members, falling within APPA's recommended standard of six to eight.

Six counties reported staff vacancies, with a total of 26 vacancies across Class 3 counties.

Distribution of People on Active Supervision

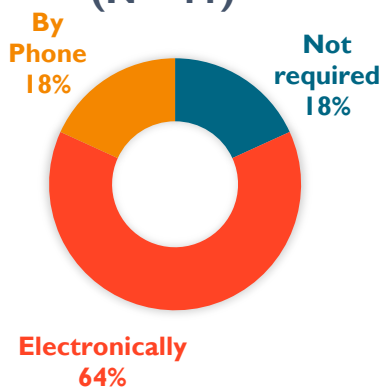


Class 3 Average Caseload Sizes

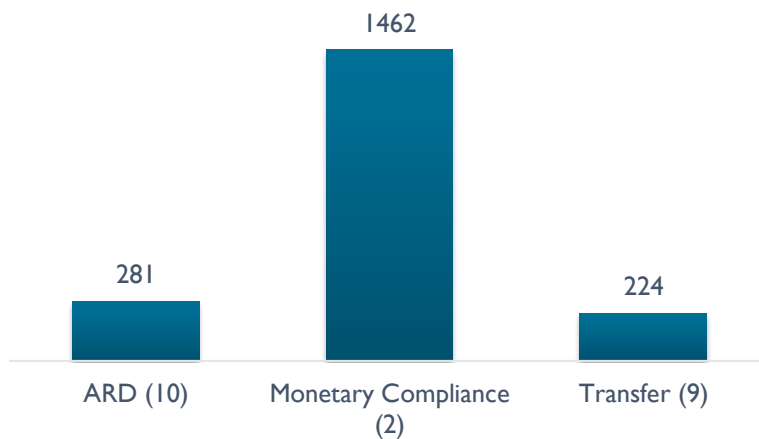


ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

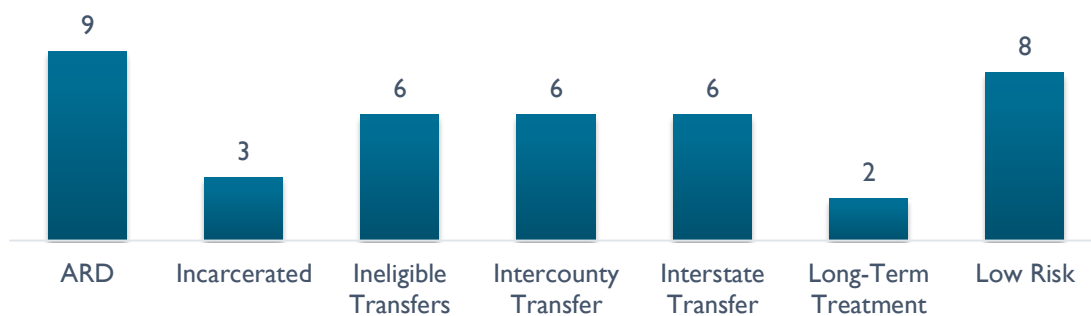
Administrative Caseloads Primary Reporting Method (N = 11)



Average Caseload Size of Administrative Caseloads

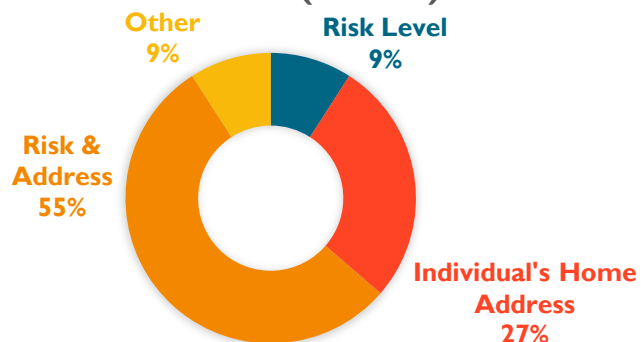


Number of Counties Indicating Administrative Case Type

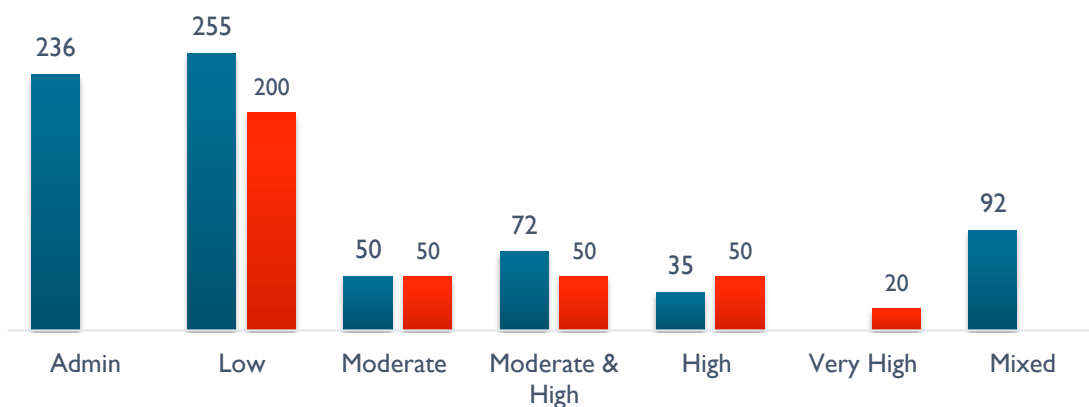


GENERAL CASELOADS

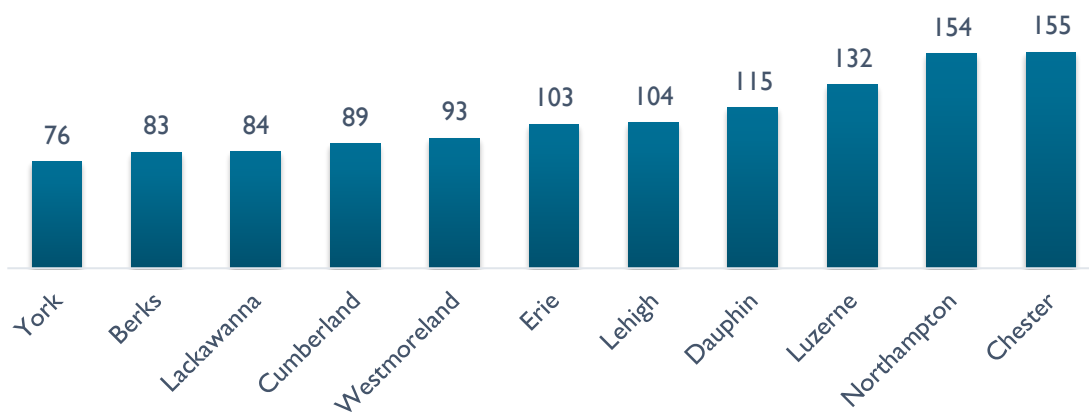
Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 11)



Average Caseloads by Risk Level

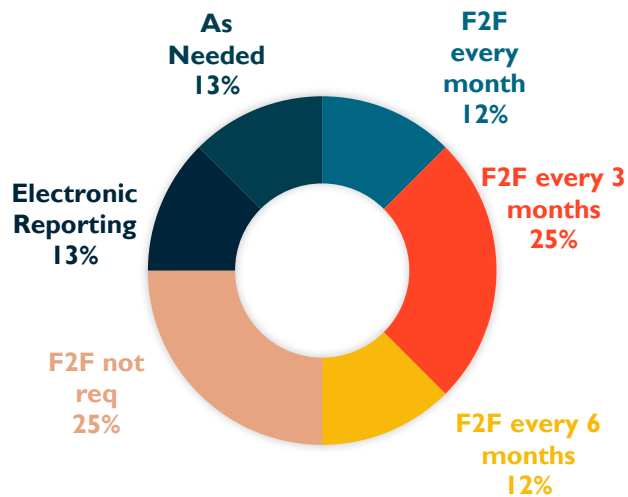


Class 3 Average Caseload Sizes

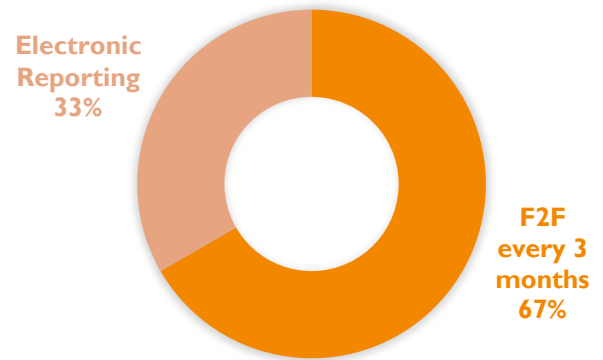


CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

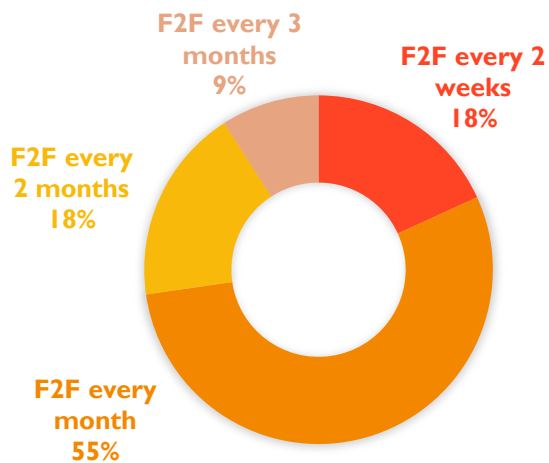
Low Risk (N = 8)



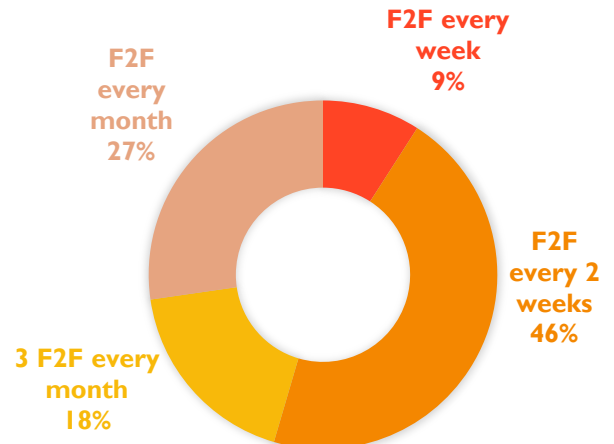
Low Risk within MIXED (N = 3)



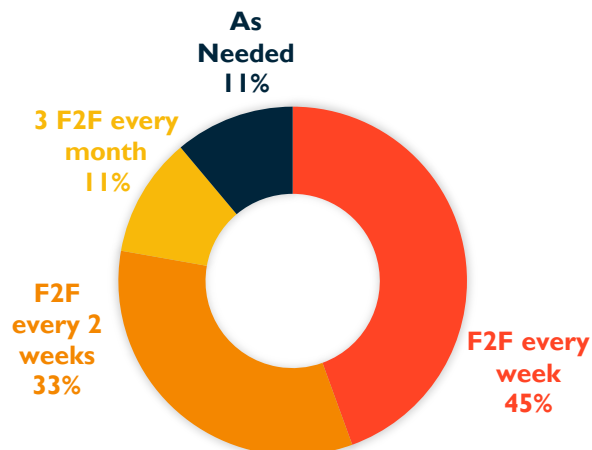
Moderate Risk (N = 11)



High Risk (N = 11)

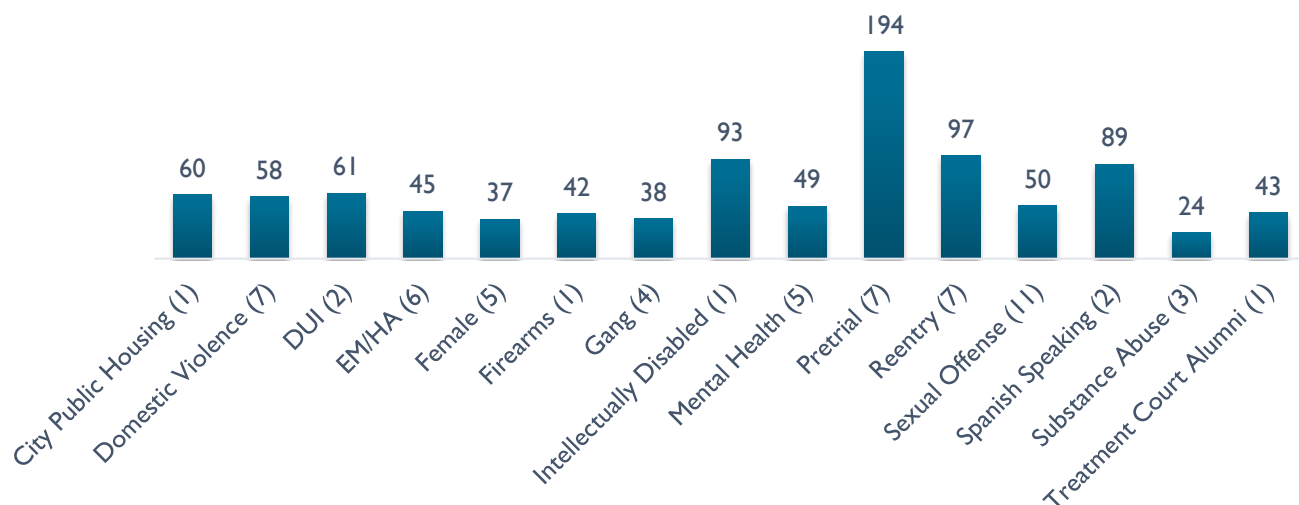


Very High Risk (N = 9)



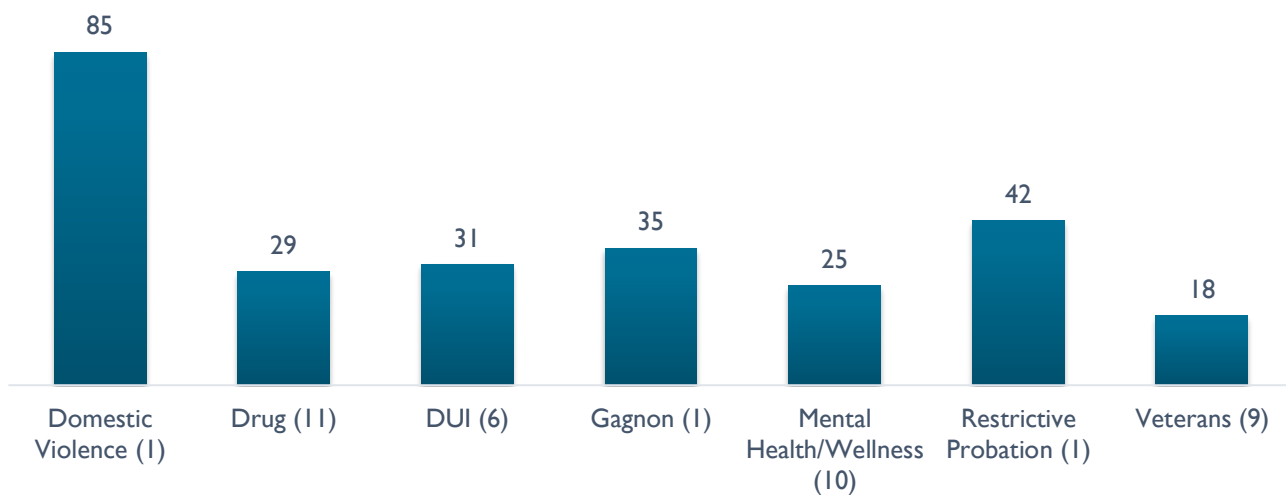
SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

Average Caseload Size of Specialized Caseloads



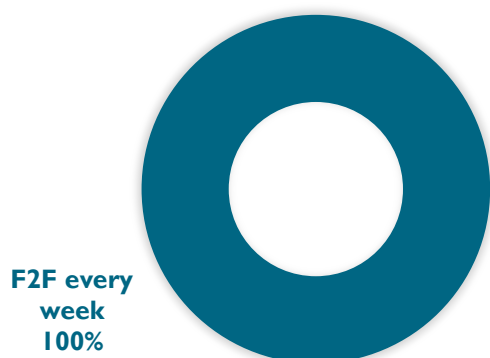
PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

Average Caseload Size of Problem-Solving Courts

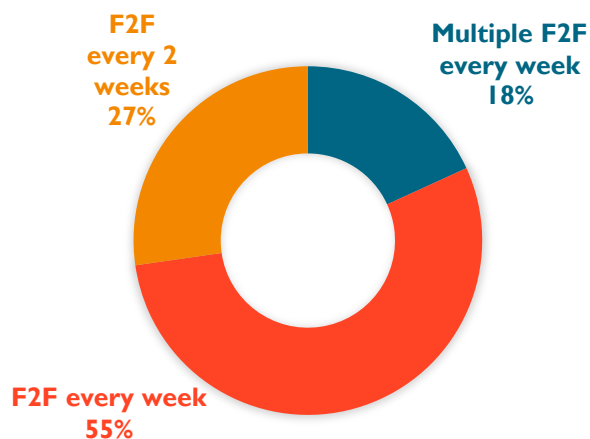


CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

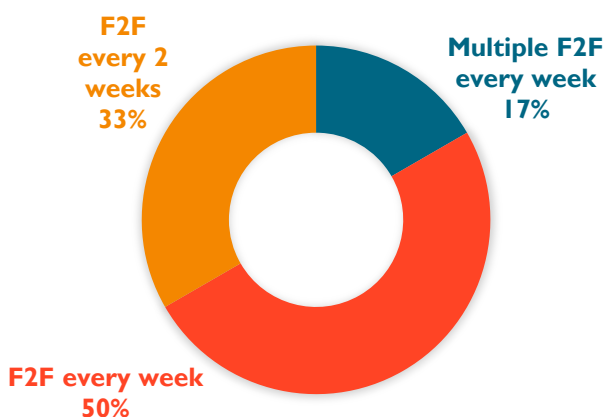
**Domestic Violence Court
(N = 1)**



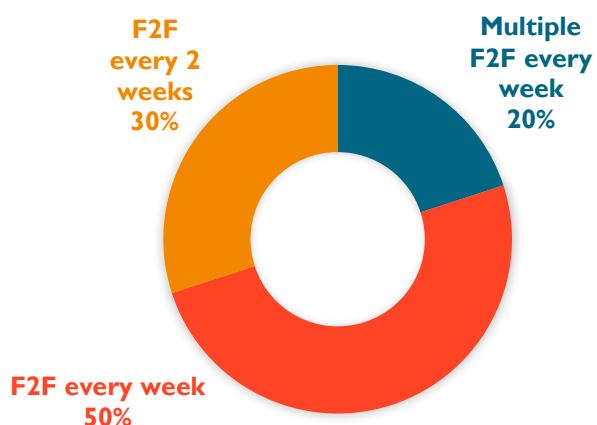
Drug Court (N = 11)



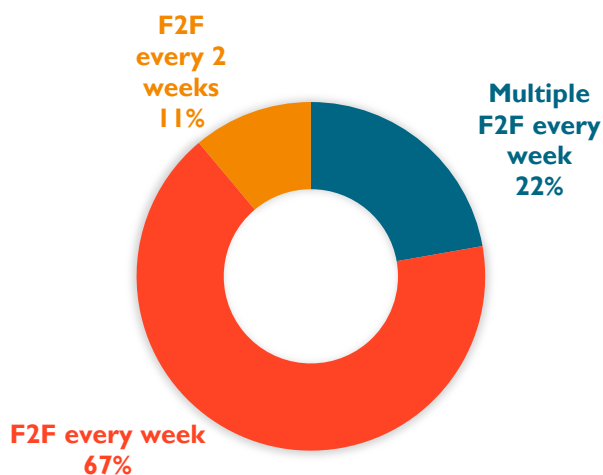
DUI Court (N = 6)



Mental Health Court (N = 10)



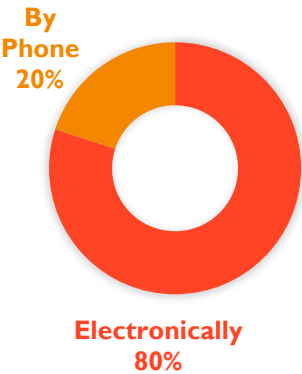
Veterans Court (N = 9)



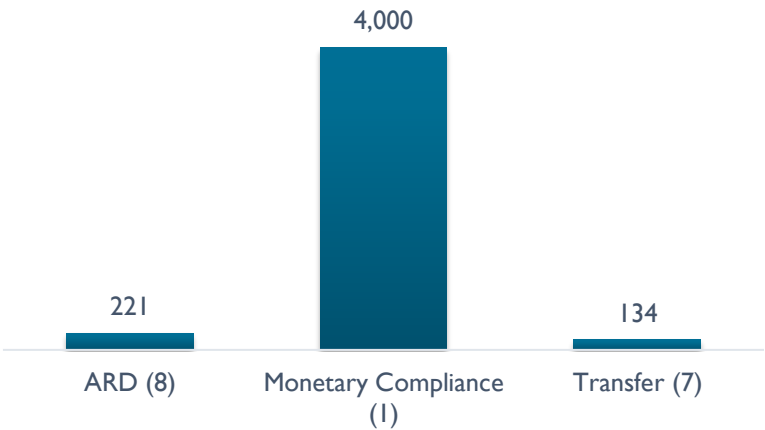
Five counties reported staff vacancies, with a total of nine vacancies across Class 4 counties.

ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

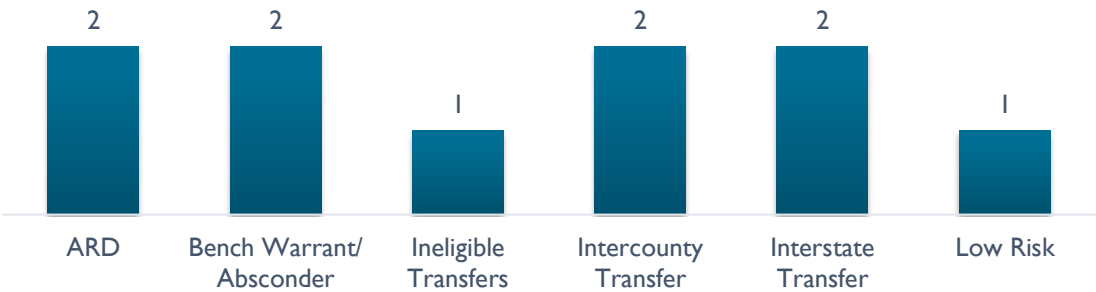
Administrative
Caseloads Primary
Reporting Method
(N = 5)



Average Caseload Size of
Administrative Caseloads

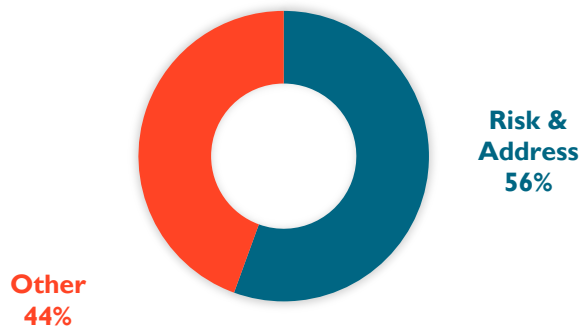


Number of Counties Indicating Administrative Case
Type

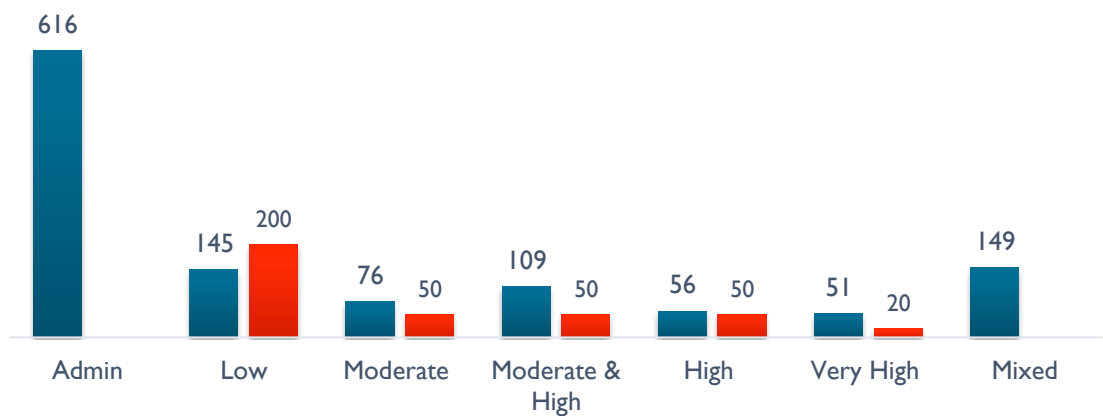


GENERAL CASELOADS

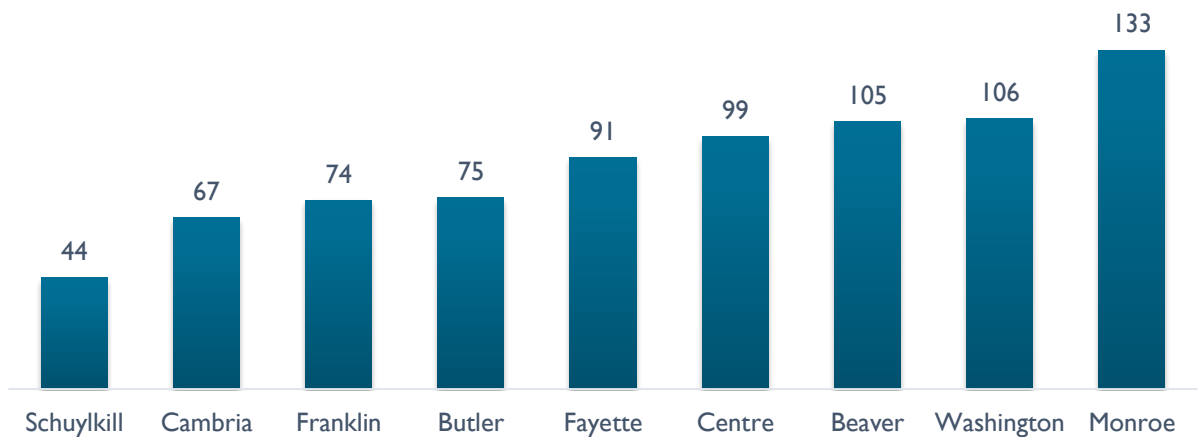
Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 9)



Average Caseloads by Risk Level

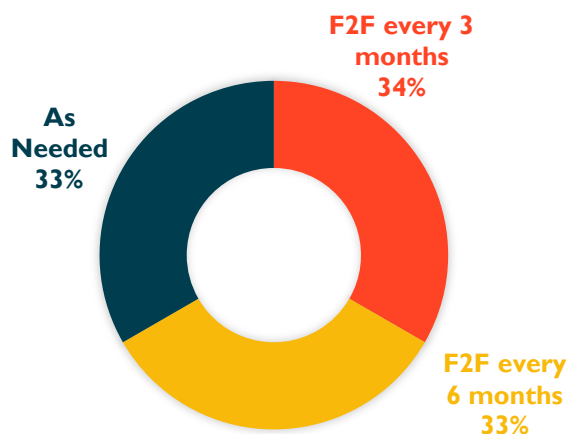


Class 4 Average Caseload Sizes

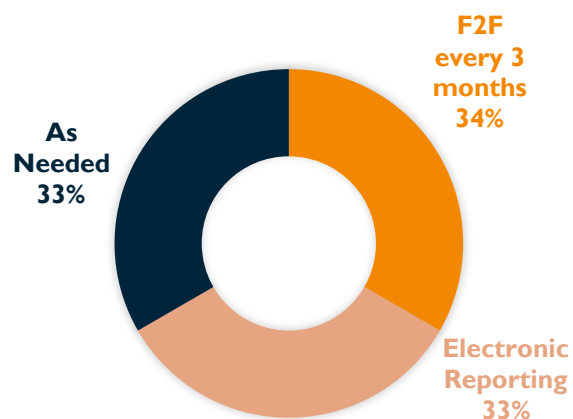


CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

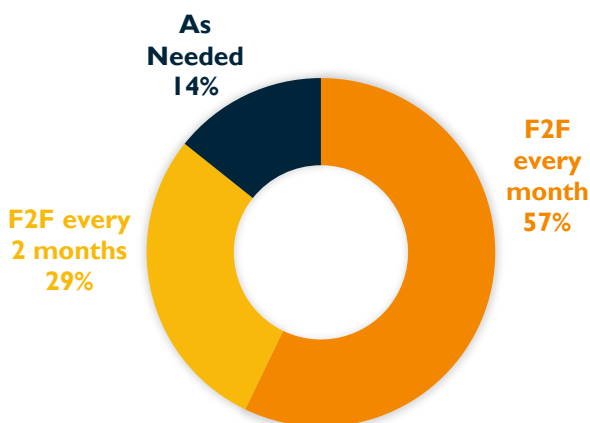
Low Risk (N = 3)



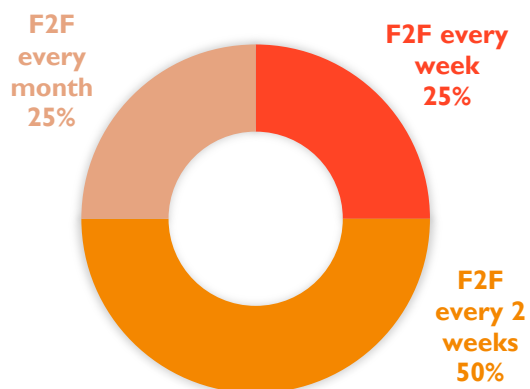
Low Risk within MIXED (N = 3)



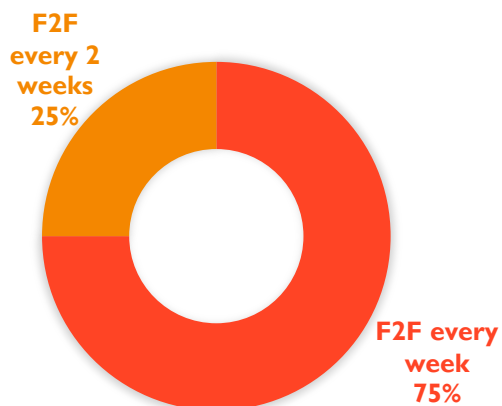
Moderate Risk (N = 7)



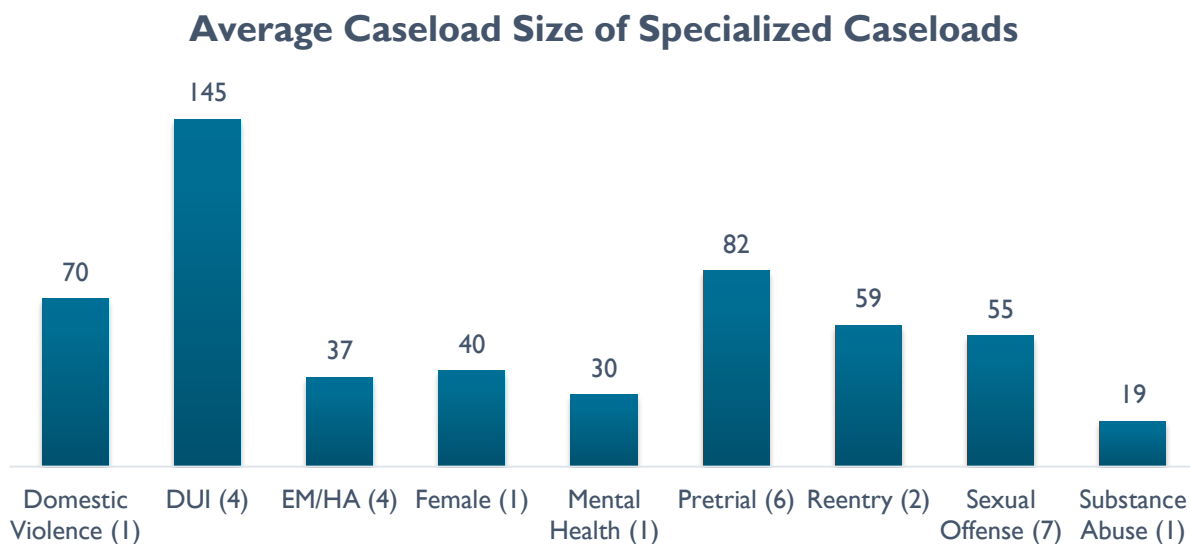
High Risk (N = 8)



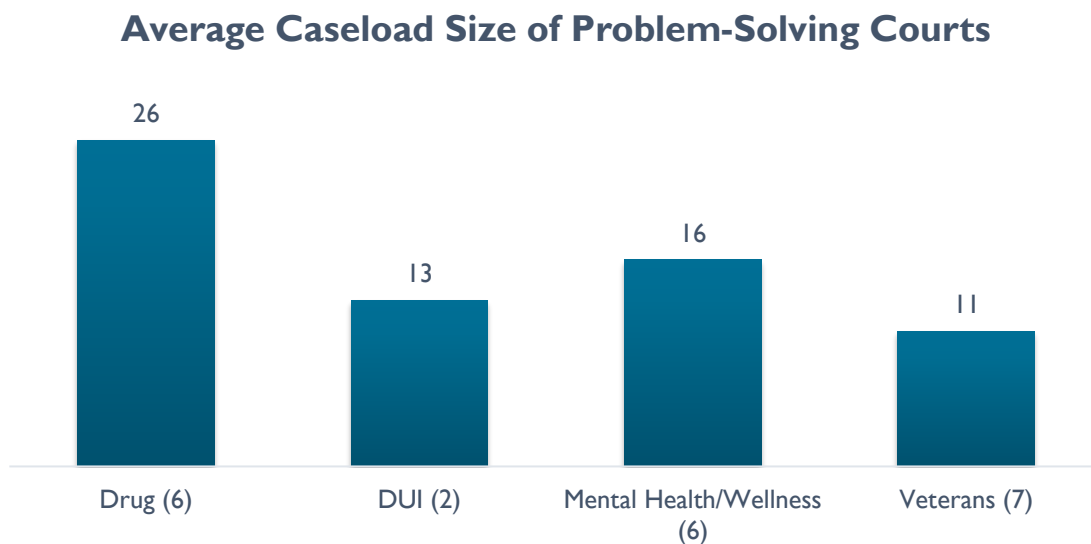
Very High Risk (N = 8)



SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

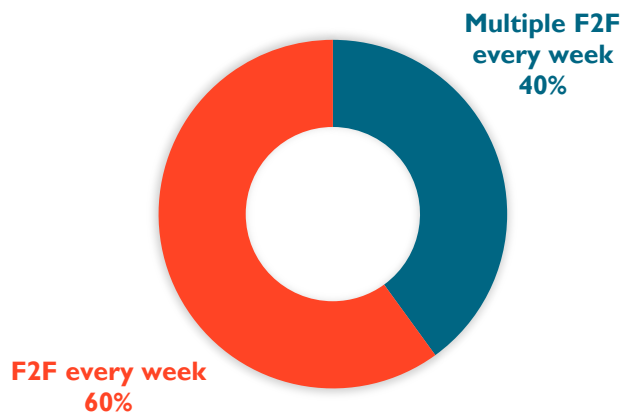


PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

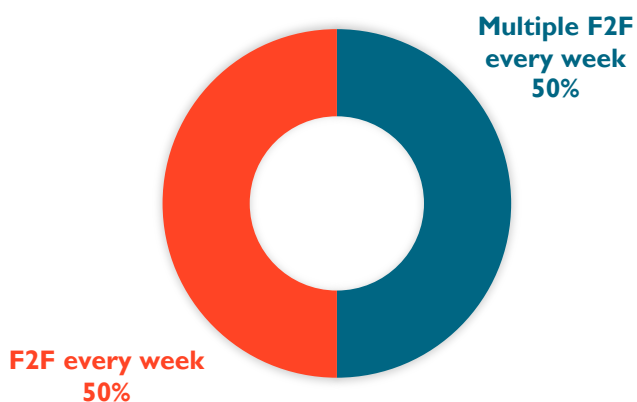


CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

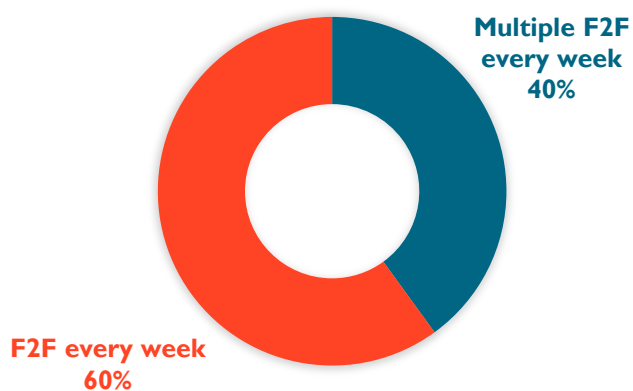
Drug Court (N = 6)



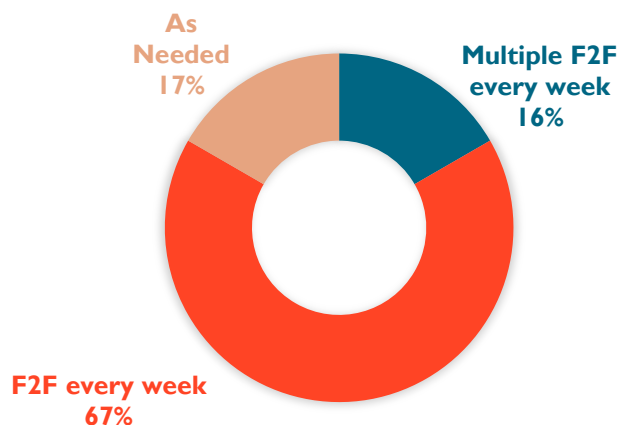
DUI Court (N = 2)



Mental Health Court (N = 6)



Veterans Court (N = 7)



CLASS 5

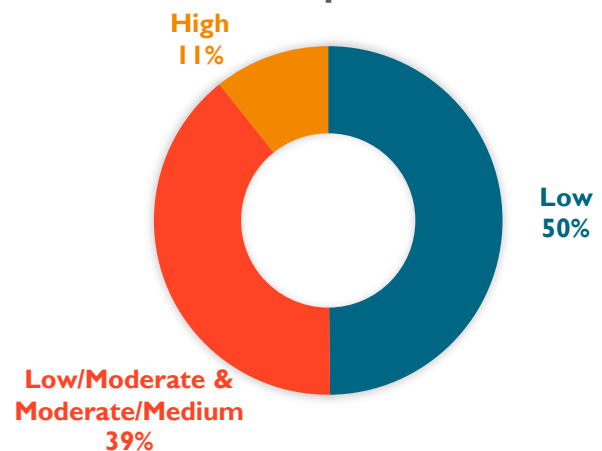
As of December 31, 2025, there were 8,240 people under active supervision within Class 5 Pennsylvania counties' adult probation and parole departments, with a total of 92 staff dedicated to supervising those under active supervision. The average caseload size was 90.

In one Class 5 county, management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) supervised an active caseload, and no counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision.

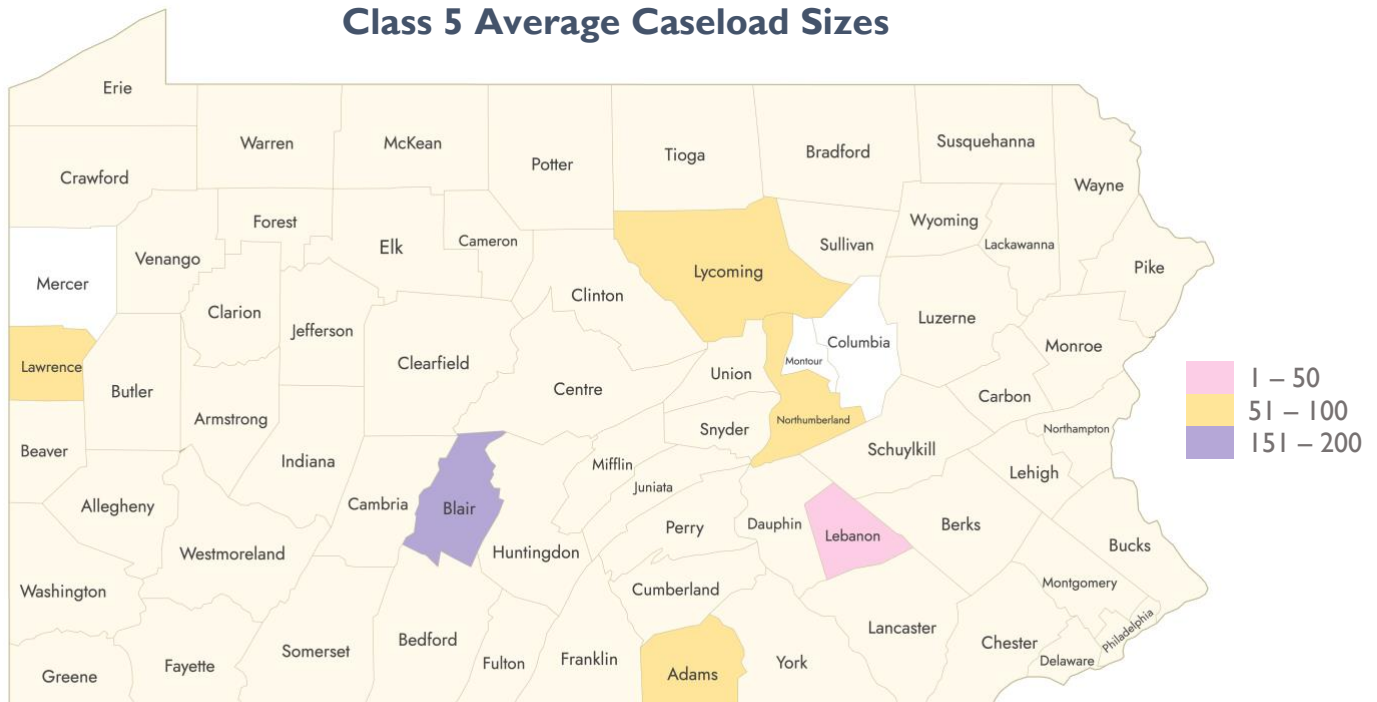
The average span of control for management was seven staff members, falling within APPA's recommended standard of six to eight.

Five counties reported staff vacancies, with a total of 17 vacancies across Class 5 counties.

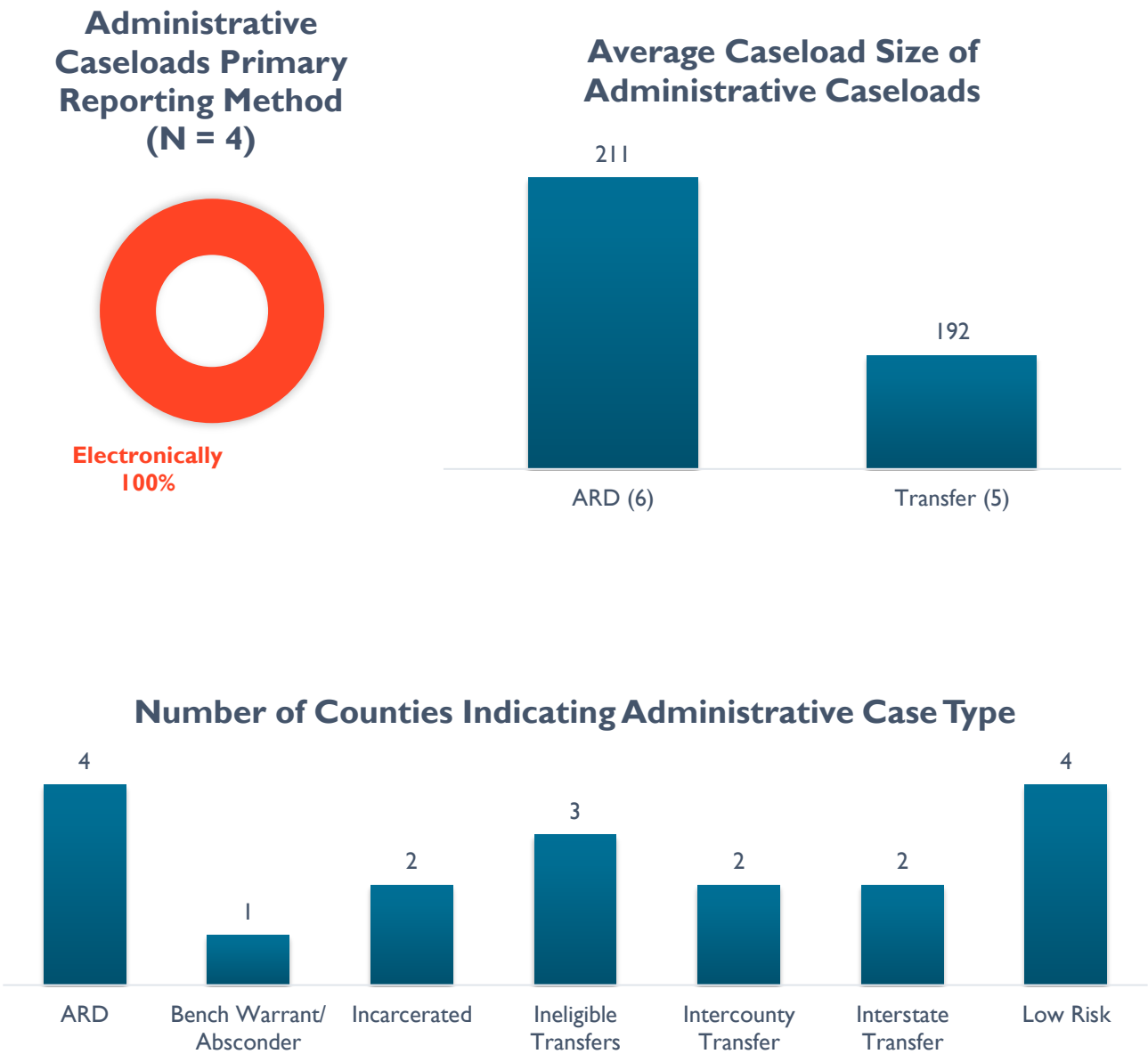
Distribution of People on Active Supervision



Class 5 Average Caseload Sizes

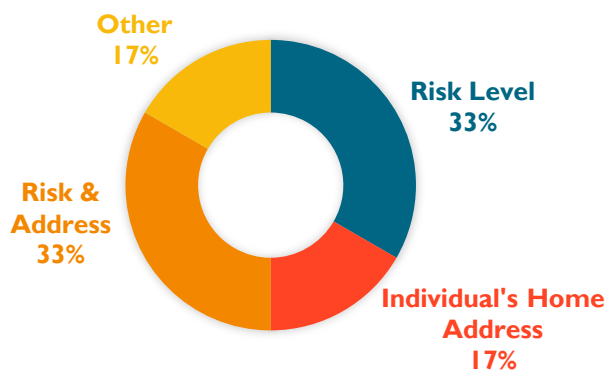


ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

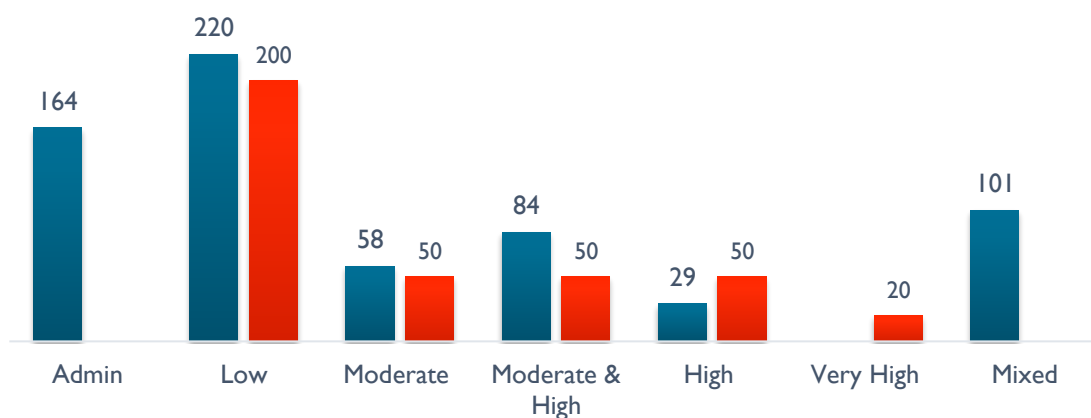


GENERAL CASELOADS

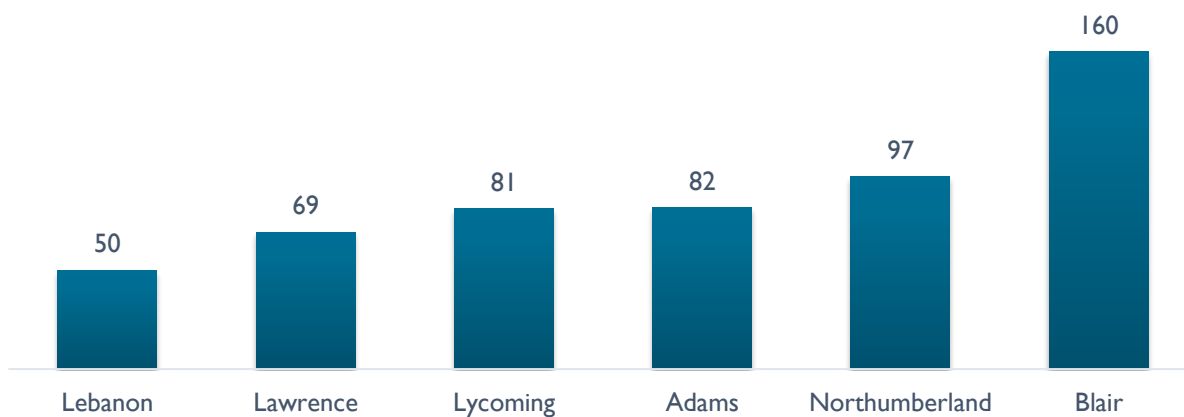
Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 6)



Average Caseloads by Risk Level

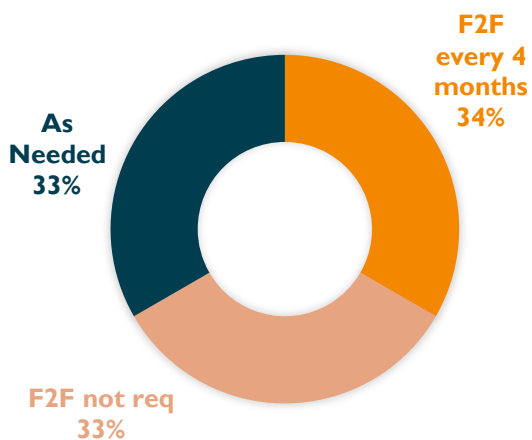


Class 5 Average Caseload Sizes

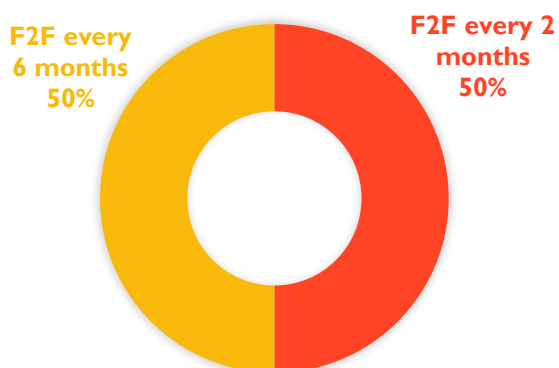


CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

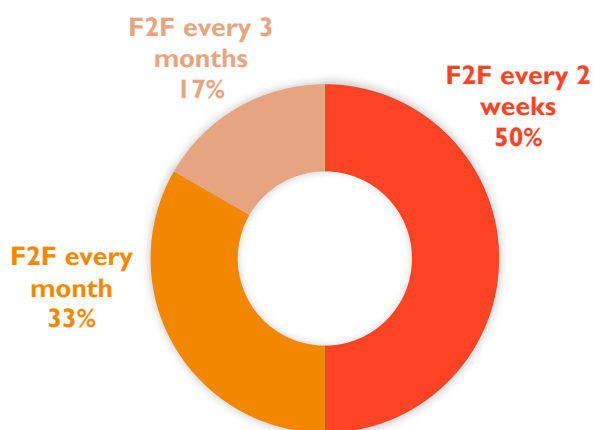
Low Risk (N = 3)



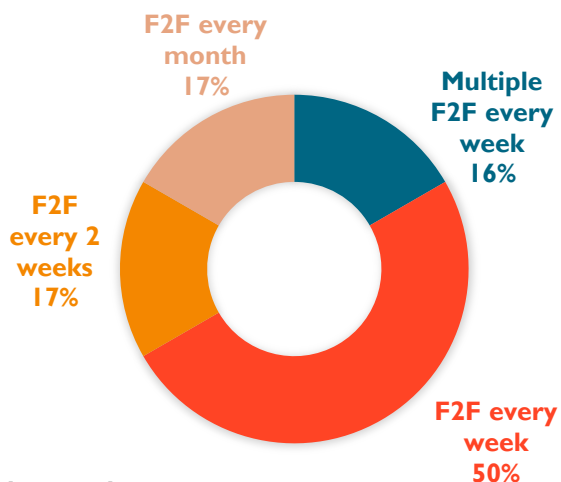
Low Risk within MIXED (N = 2)



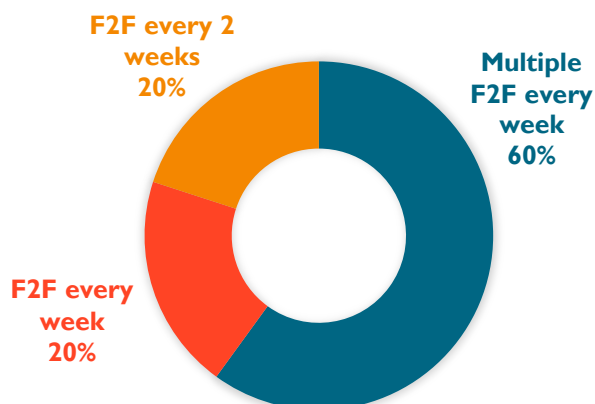
Moderate Risk (N = 6)



High Risk (N = 6)

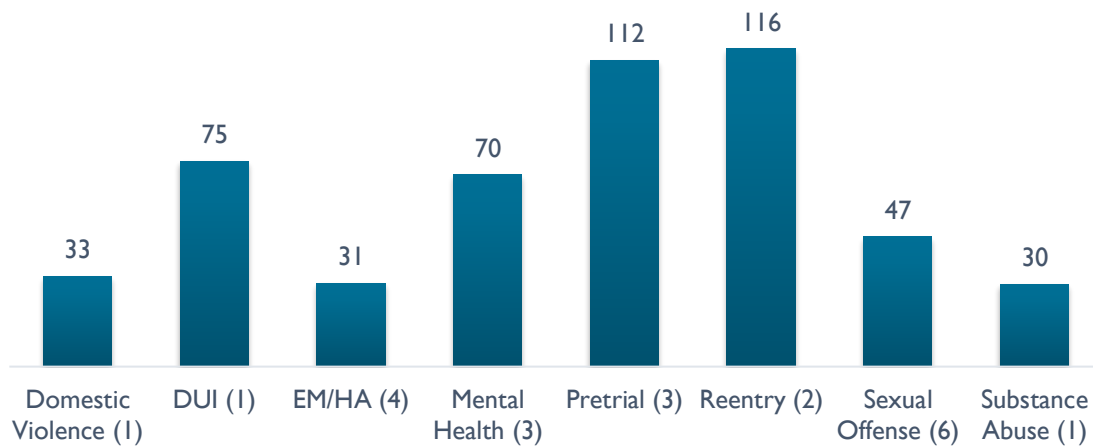


Very High Risk (N = 5)



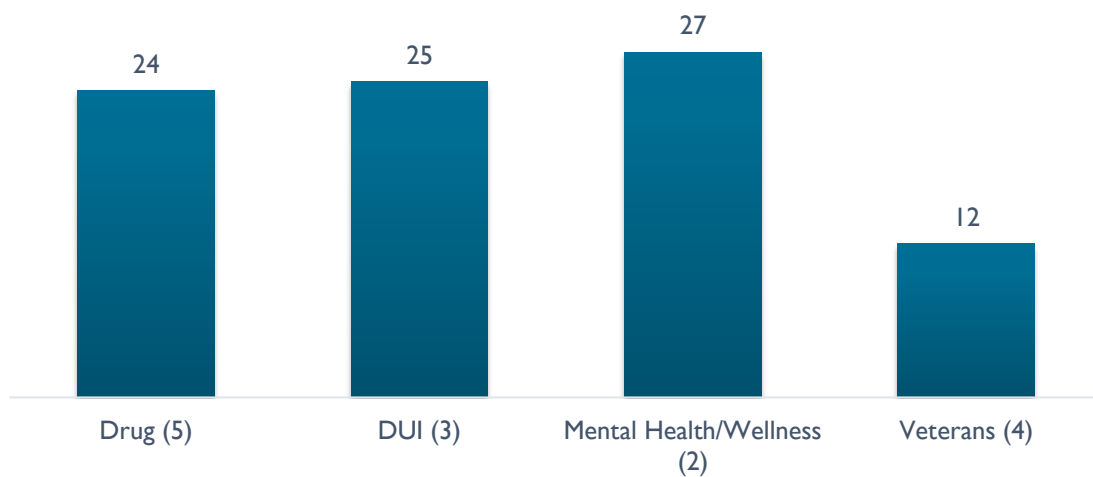
SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

Average Caseload Size of Specialized Caseloads



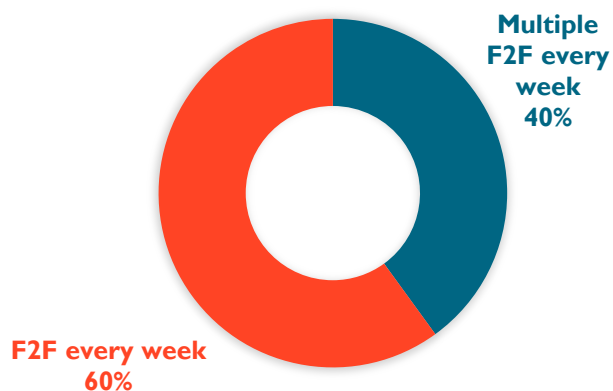
PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

Average Caseload Size of Problem-Solving Courts

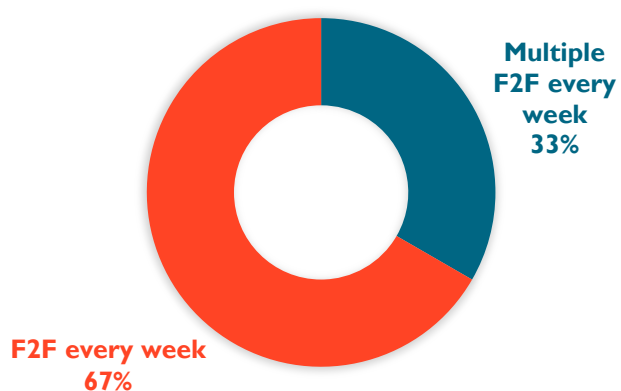


CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

Drug Court (N = 5)



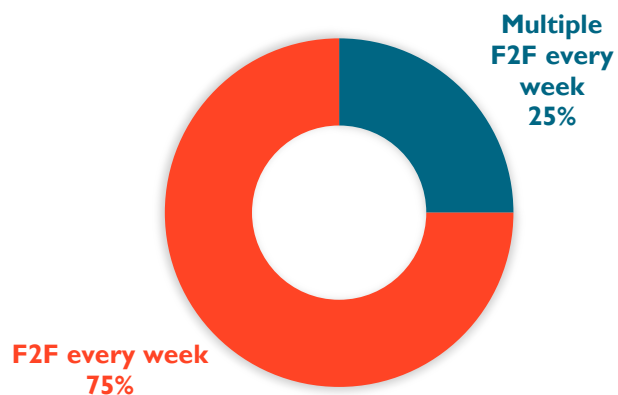
DUI Court (N = 3)



Mental Health Court (N = 2)



Veterans Court (N = 4)



CLASS 6

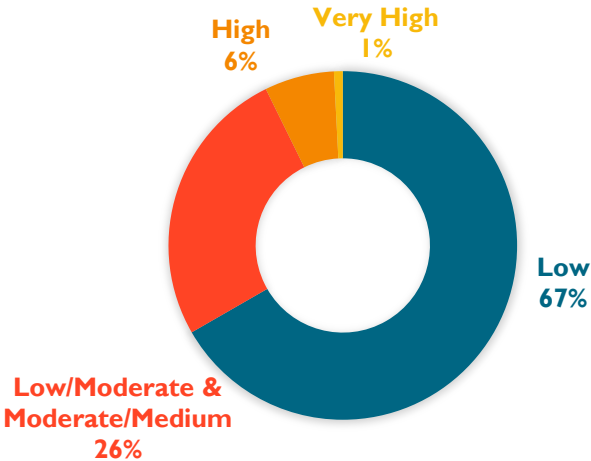
As of December 31, 2025, there were 13,890 people under active supervision within Class 6 Pennsylvania counties' adult probation and parole departments, with a total of 205 staff dedicated to supervising those under active supervision. The average caseload size was 70.

In 12 Class 6 counties, management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) supervised an active caseload, and six counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision.

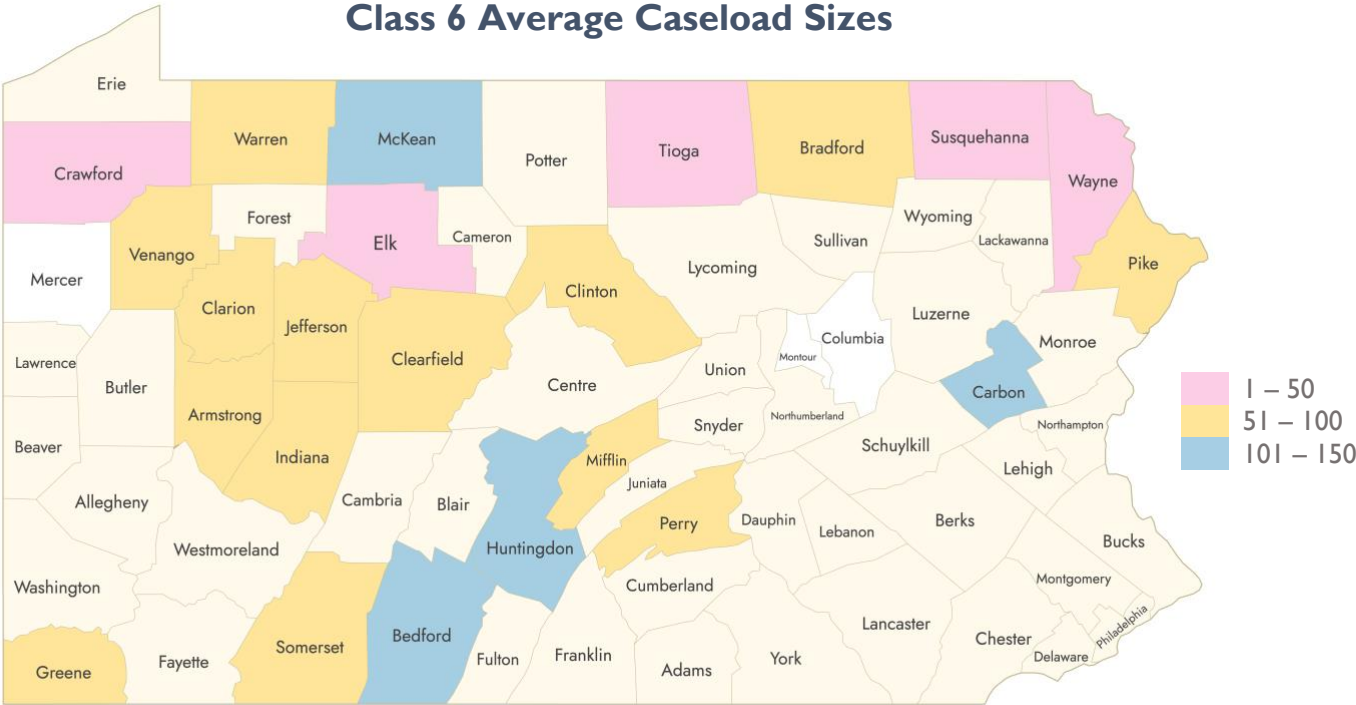
The average span of control for management was seven staff members, falling within the American Probation and Parole Association's (APPA) recommended standard of six to eight.

Twelve counties reported staff vacancies, with a total of 19 vacancies across Class 6 counties.

Distribution of People on Active Supervision

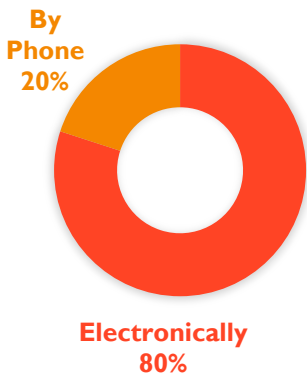


Class 6 Average Caseload Sizes

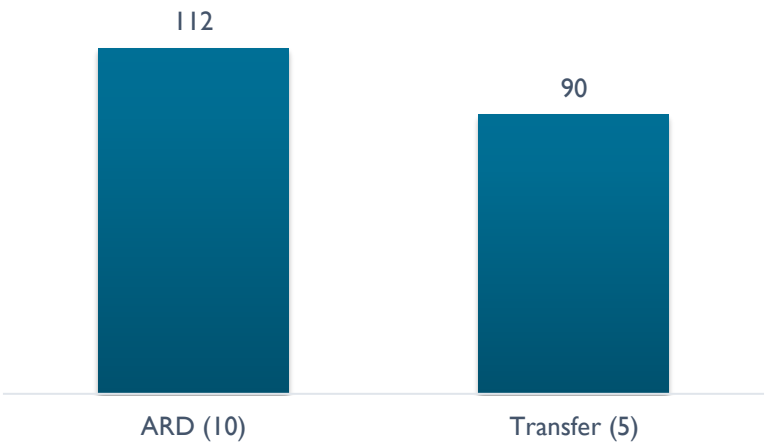


ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

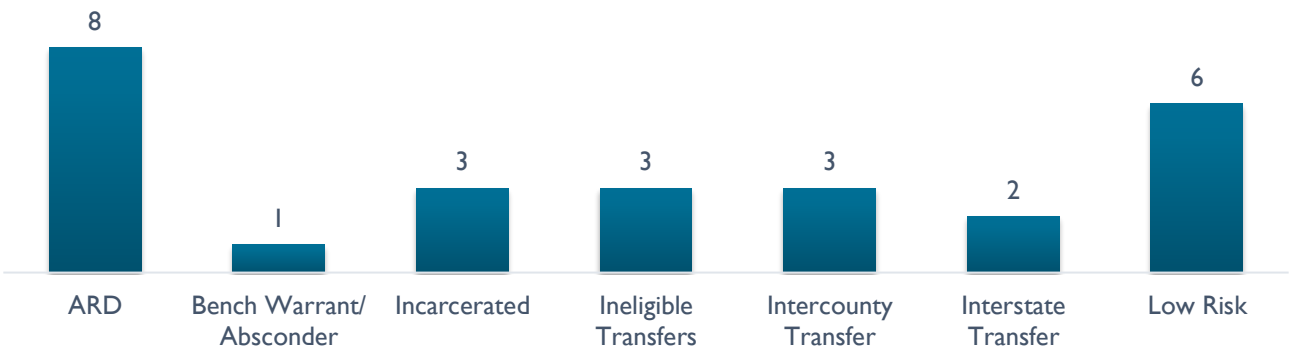
Administrative Caseloads Primary Reporting Method (N = 10)



Average Caseload Size of Administrative Caseloads

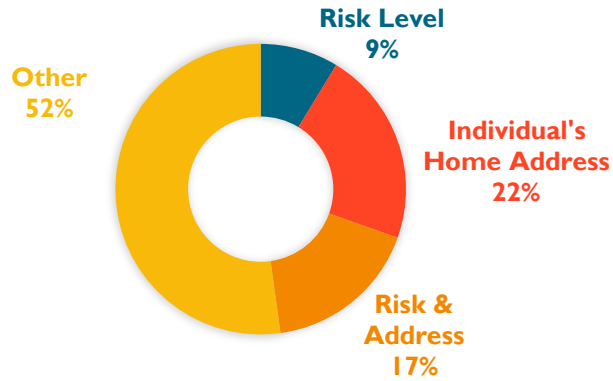


Number of Counties Indicating Administrative Case Type

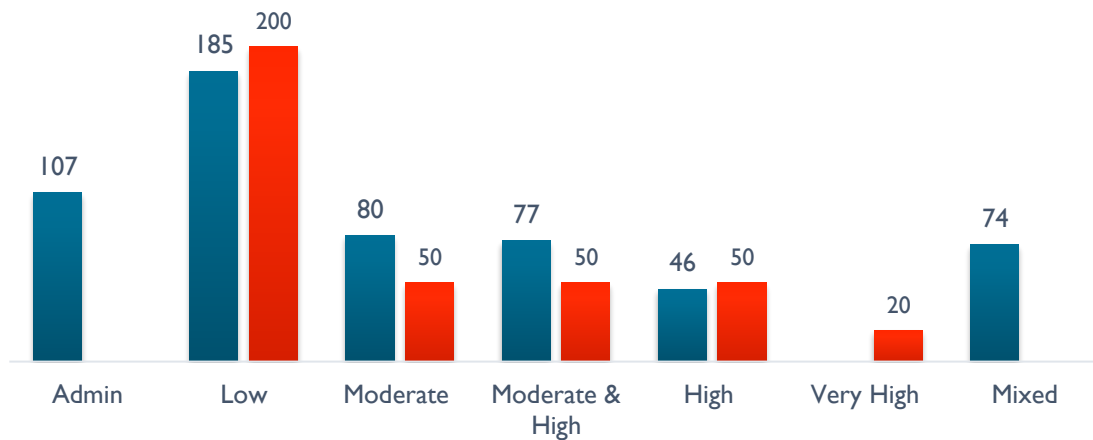


GENERAL CASELOADS

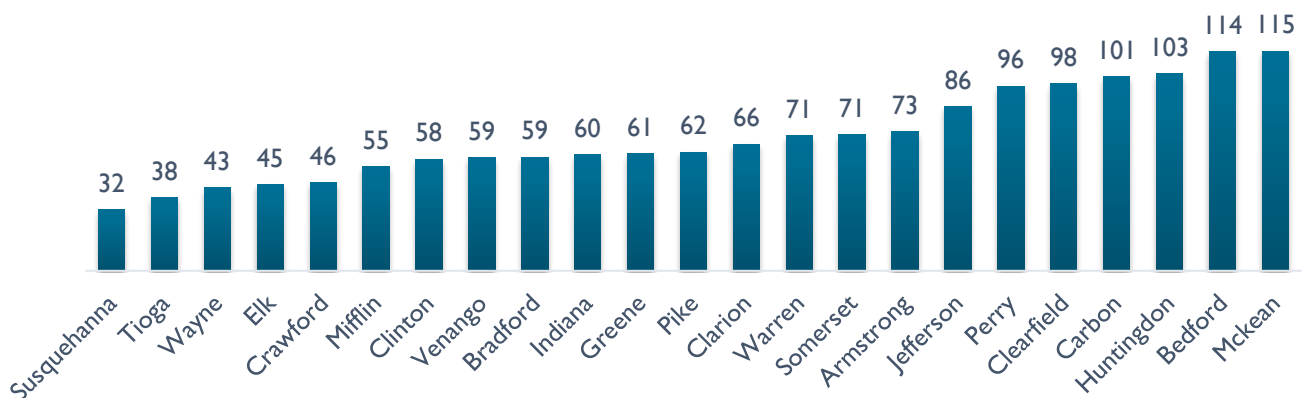
Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 23)



Average Caseloads by Risk Level

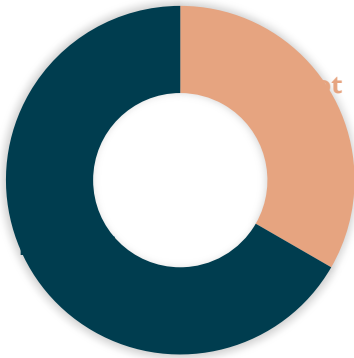


Class 6 Average Caseload Sizes

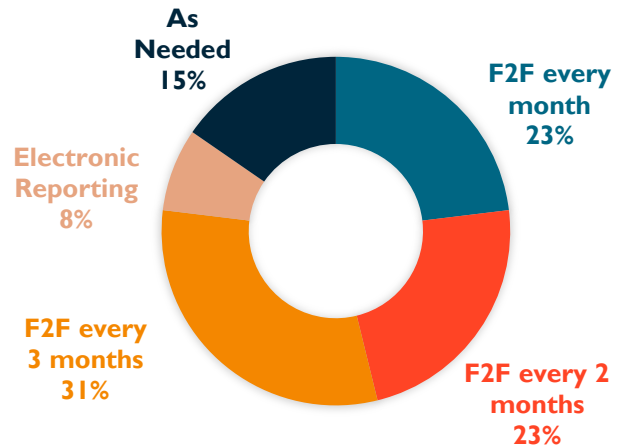


CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

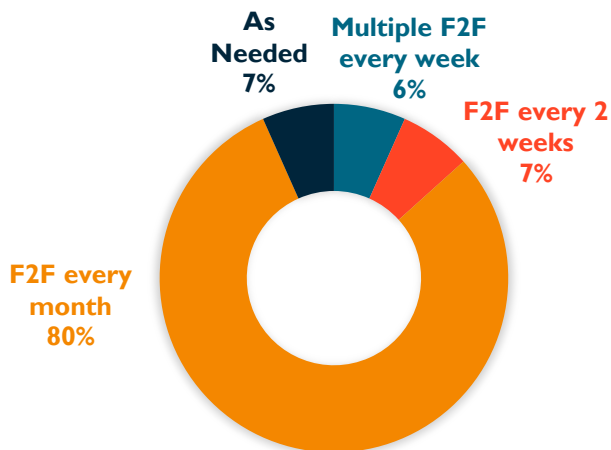
Low Risk (n = 3)



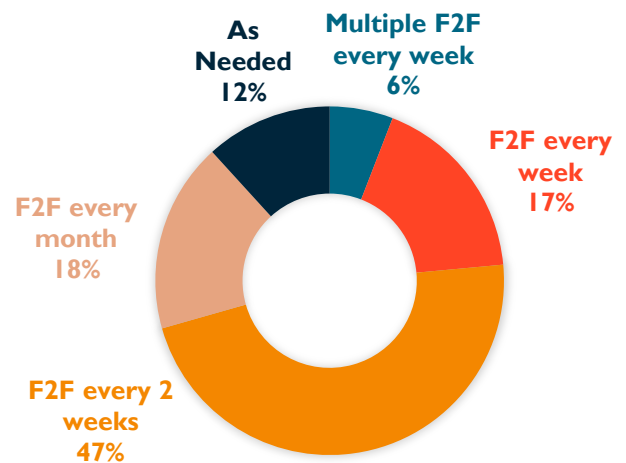
Low Risk within MIXED (N = 13)



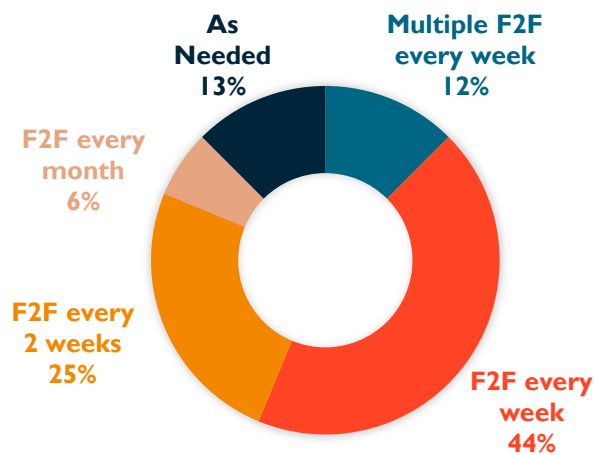
Moderate Risk (N = 15)



High Risk (N = 17)

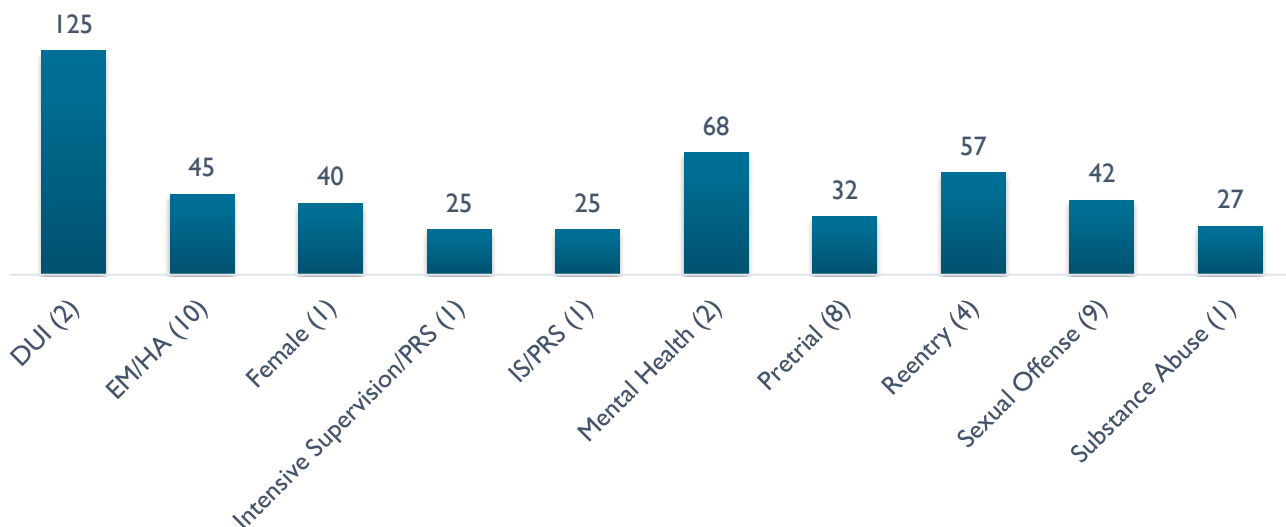


Very High Risk (N = 16)



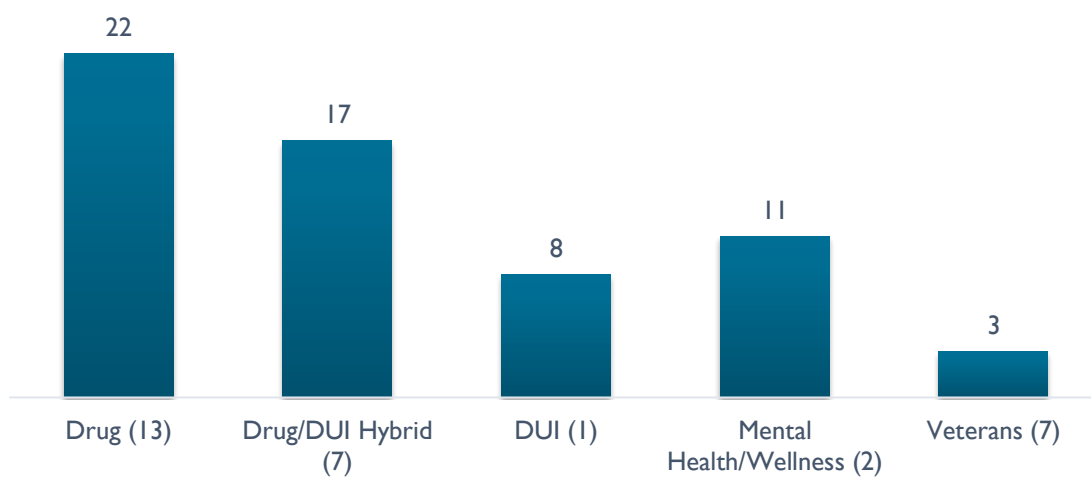
SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

Average Caseload Size of Specialized Caseloads



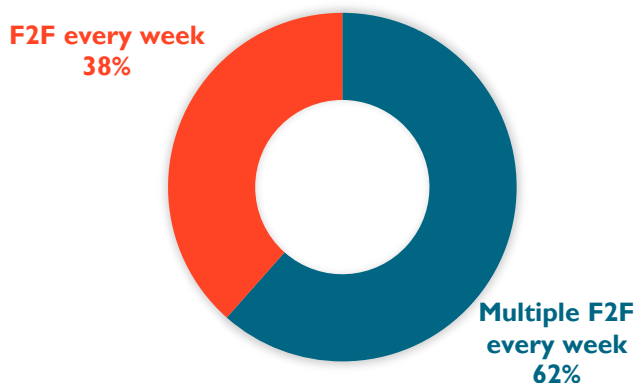
PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

Average Caseload Size of Problem-Solving Courts

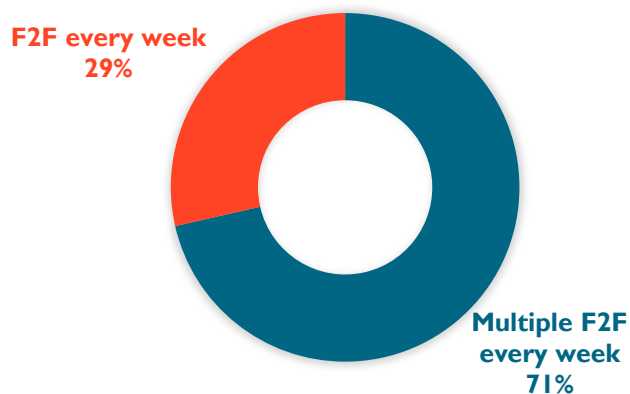


CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

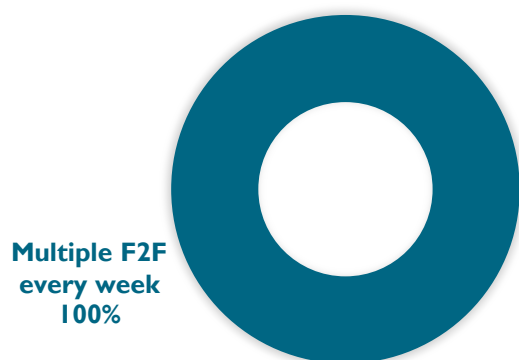
Drug Court (N = 13)



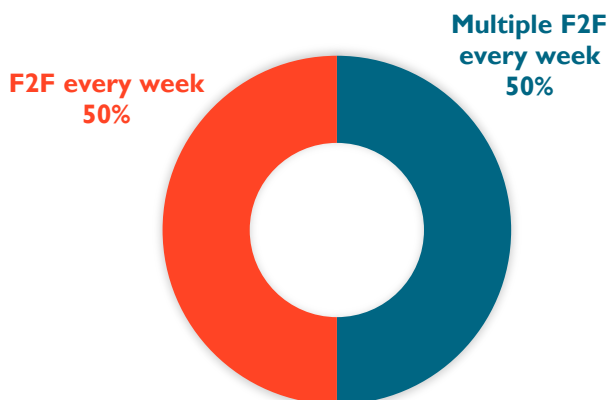
Drug/DUI Hybrid Court (N = 7)



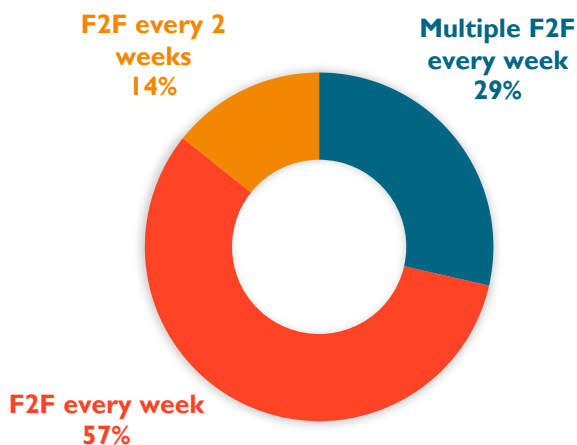
DUI Court (N = 1)



Mental Health Court (N = 2)



Veterans Court (N = 7)



CLASS 7

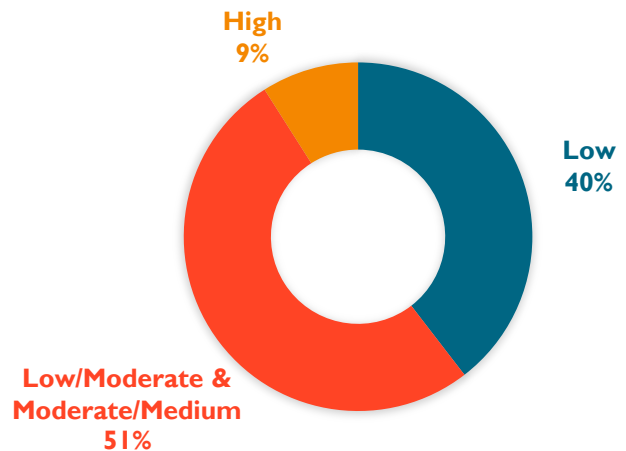
As of December 31, 2025, there were 1,522 people under active supervision within Class 7 Pennsylvania counties' adult probation and parole departments, with a total of 33 staff dedicated to supervising those under active supervision. The average caseload size was 49.

In three Class 7 counties, management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) supervised an active caseload, and three counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision.

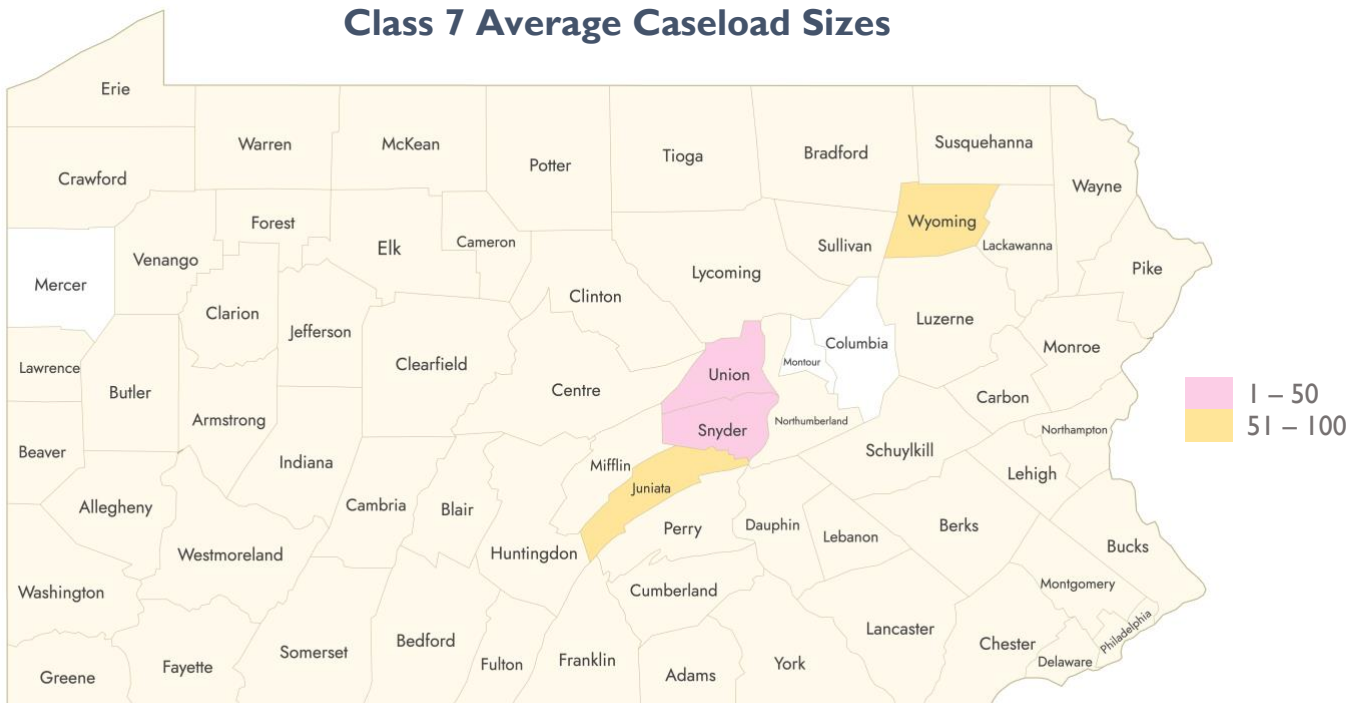
The average span of control for management was five staff members, falling below APPA's recommended standard of six to eight.

No staff vacancies were reported across Class 7 counties.

Distribution of People on Active Supervision



Class 7 Average Caseload Sizes

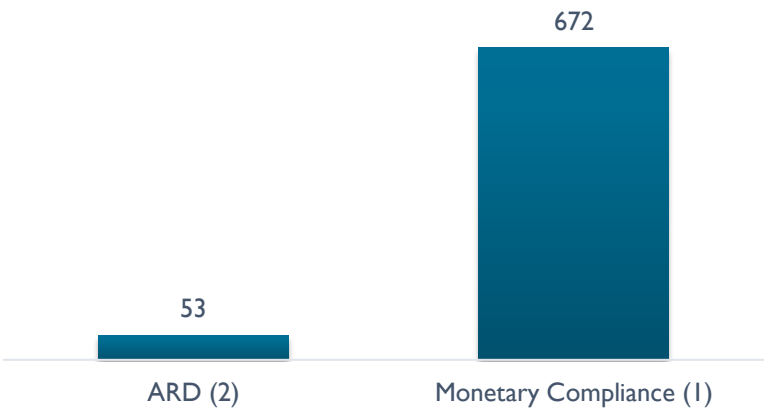


ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

Administrative
Caseloads Primary
Reporting Method
(N = 3)



Average Caseload Size of
Administrative Caseloads

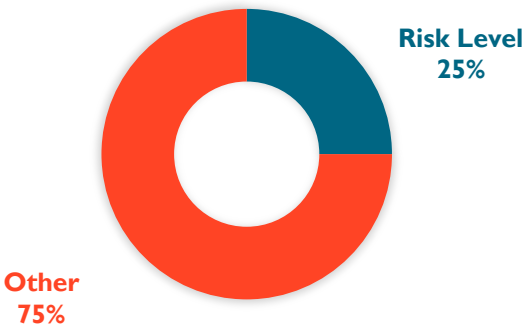


Number of Counties Indicating Administrative Case
Type

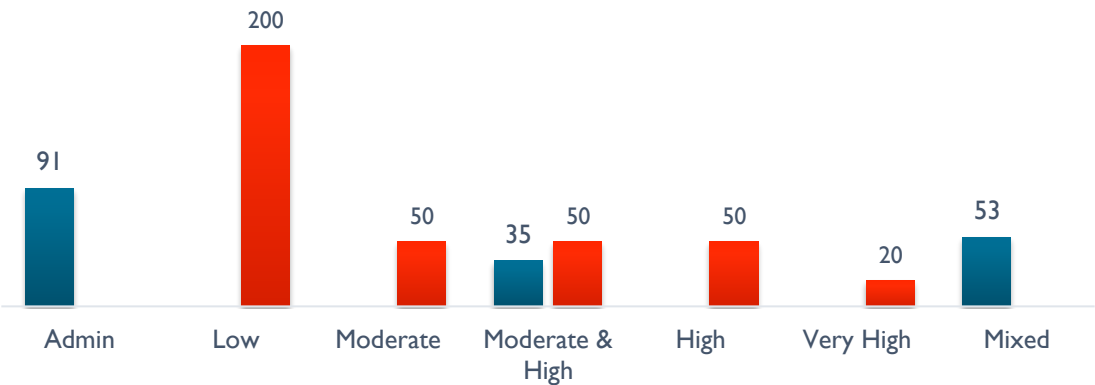


GENERAL CASELOADS

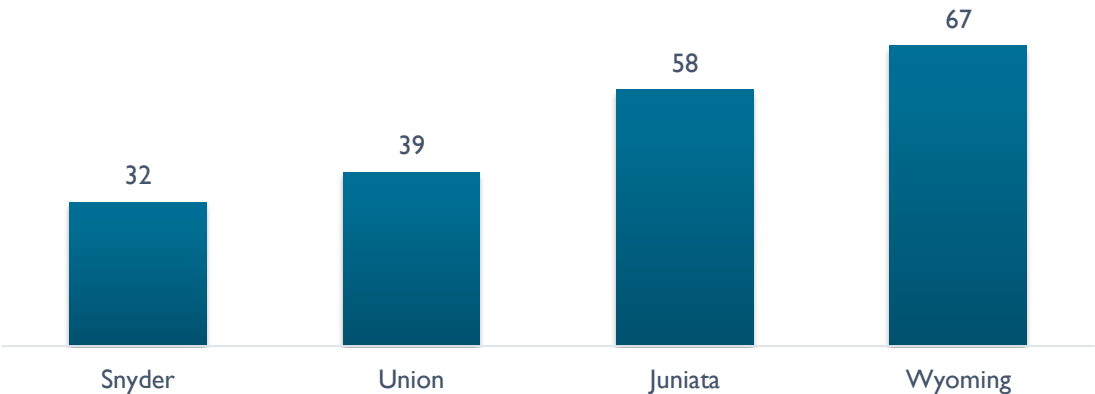
Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 4)



Average Caseloads by Risk Level

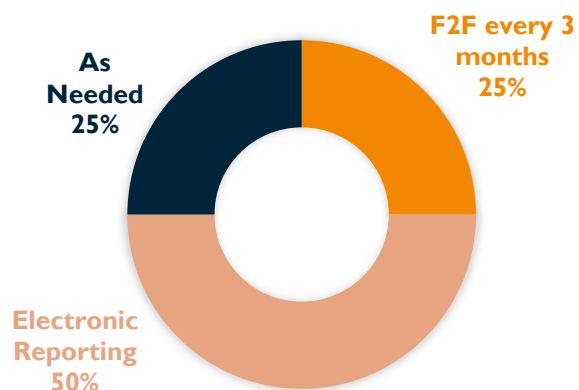


Class 7 Average Caseload Sizes

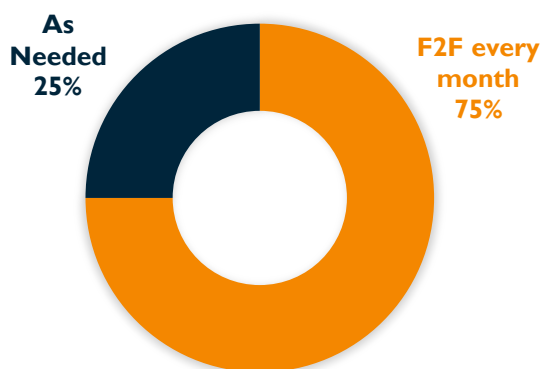


CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

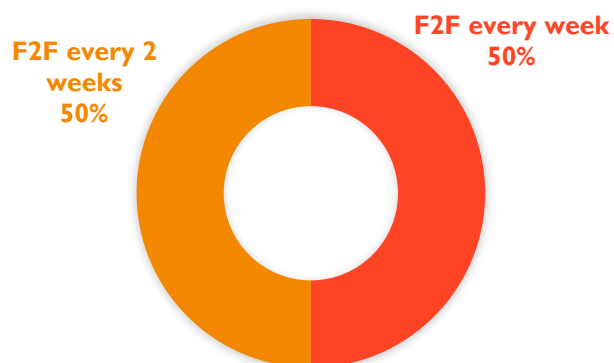
**Low Risk within MIXED
(N = 4)**



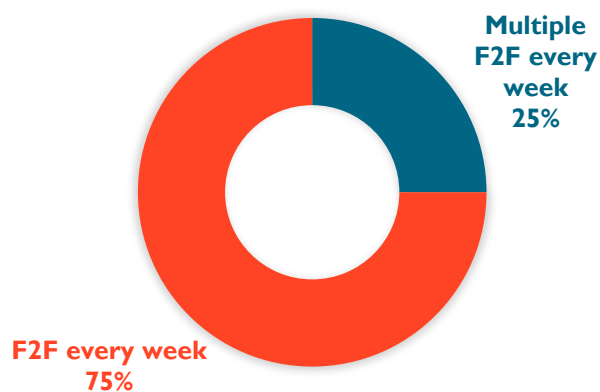
Moderate Risk (N = 4)



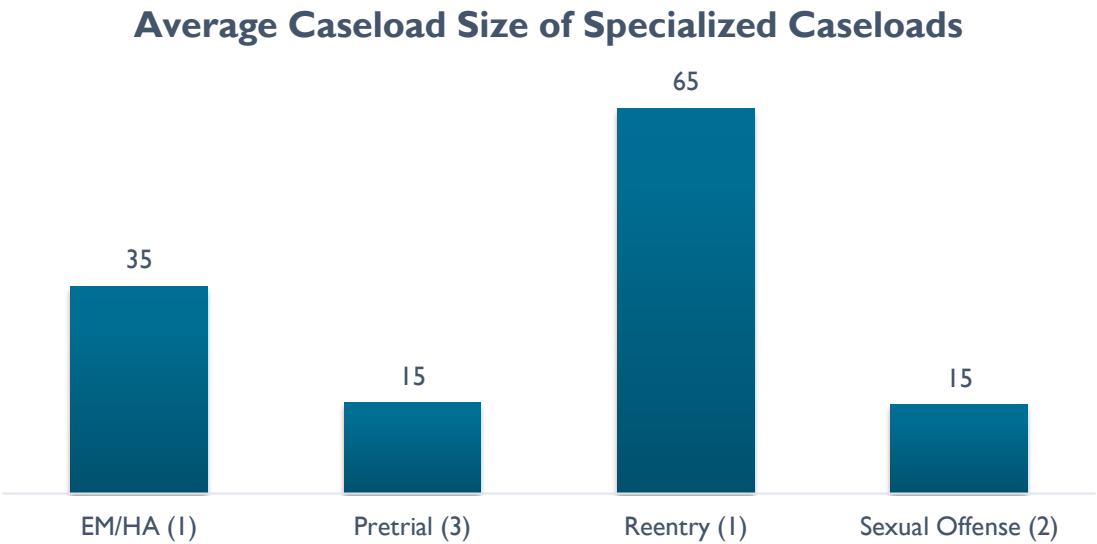
High Risk (N = 4)



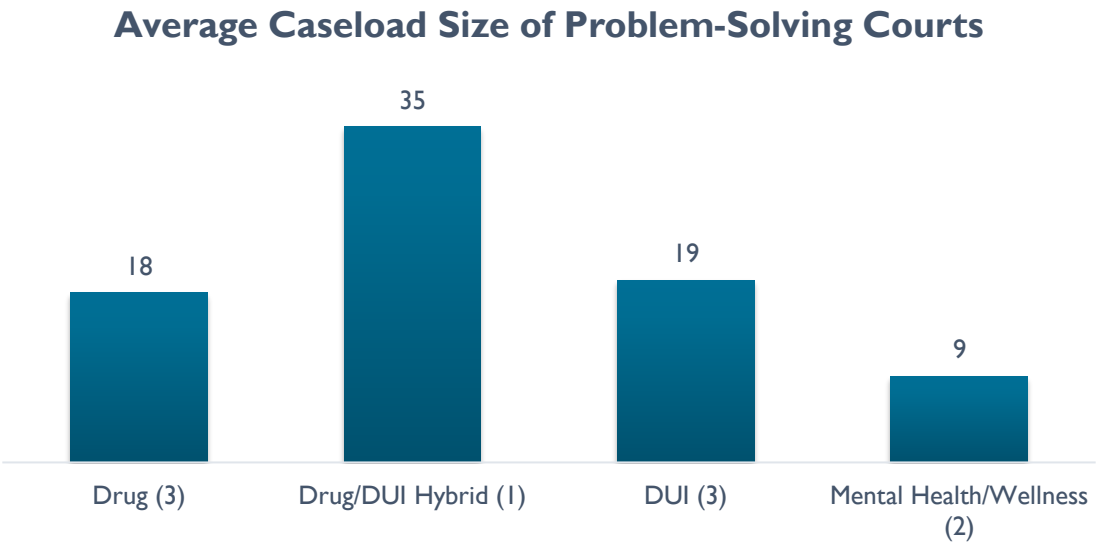
Very High Risk (N = 4)



SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

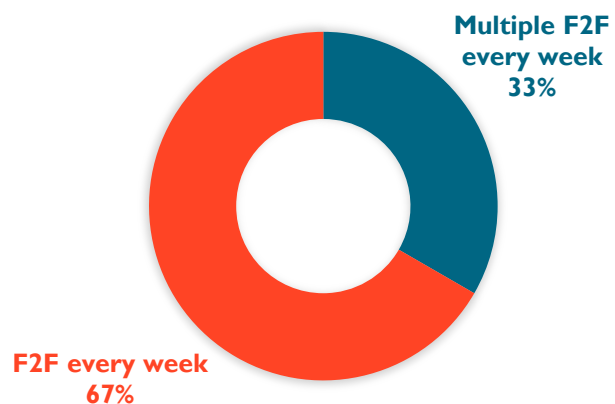


PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS



CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

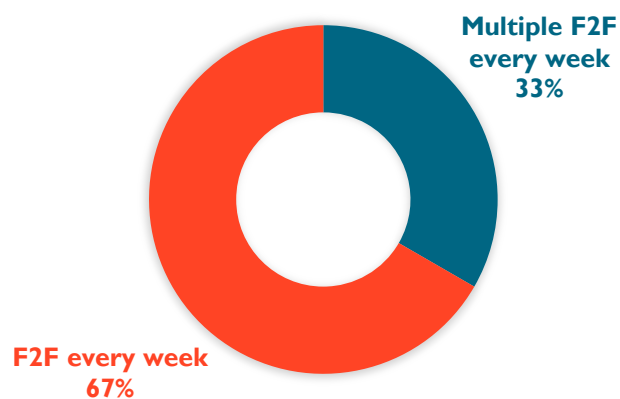
Drug Court (N = 3)



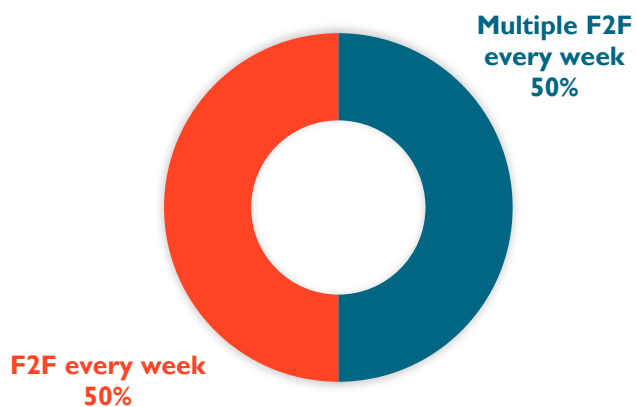
Drug/DUI Hybrid Court (N = 1)



DUI Court (N = 3)



Mental Health Court (N = 2)



CLASS 8

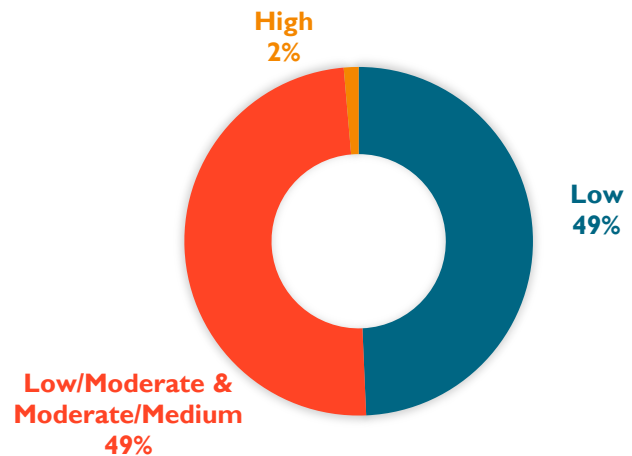
As of December 31, 2025, there were 825 people under active supervision within Class 8 Pennsylvania counties' adult probation and parole departments, with a total of 14 staff dedicated to supervising those under active supervision. The average caseload size was 59.

In four Class 8 counties, management (including supervisors, deputy chiefs, and chiefs) supervised an active caseload, and three counties reported that staff also supervised youth on active supervision.

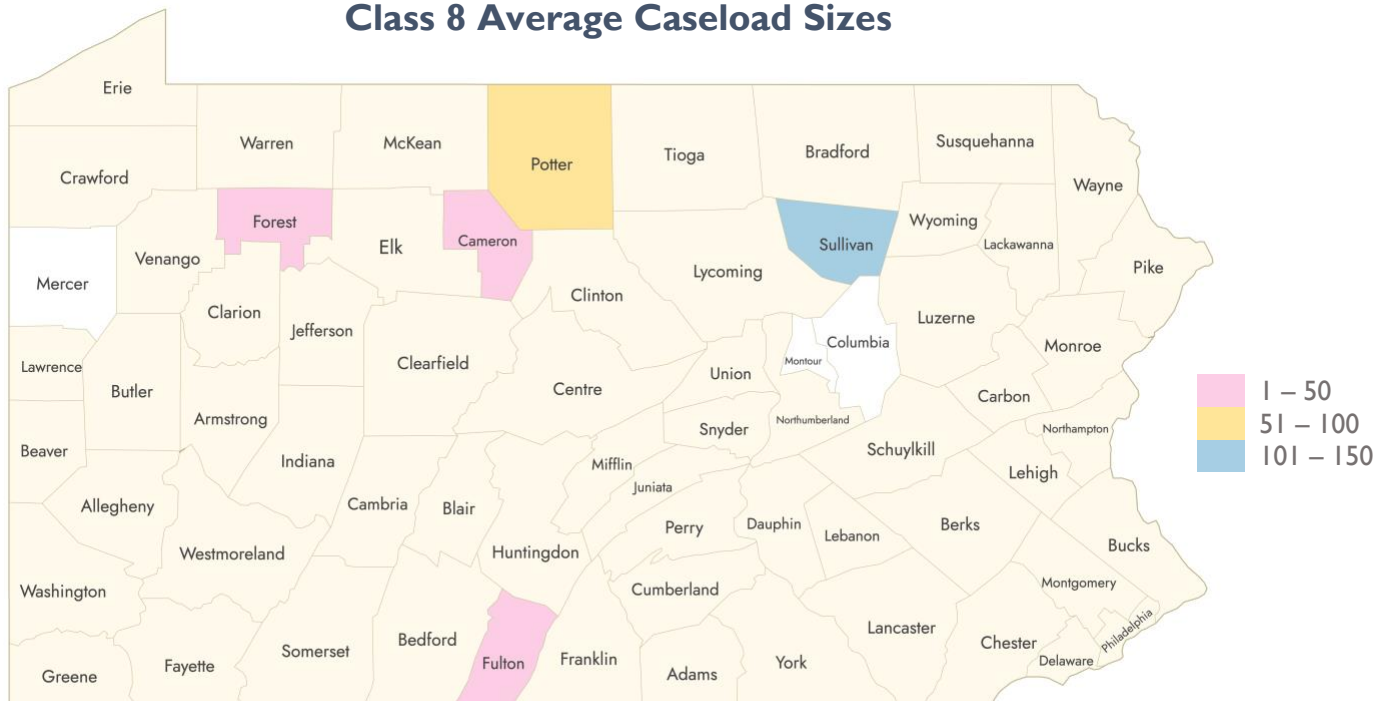
The average span of control for management was two staff members, falling well below APPA's recommended standard of six to eight.

Two counties reported staff vacancies, with a total of 2 vacancies across Class 8 counties.

Distribution of People on Active Supervision



Class 8 Average Caseload Sizes

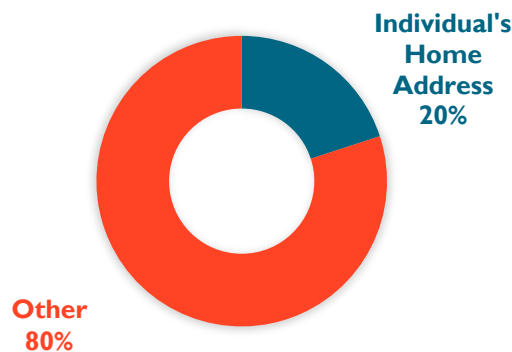


ADMINISTRATIVE CASELOADS

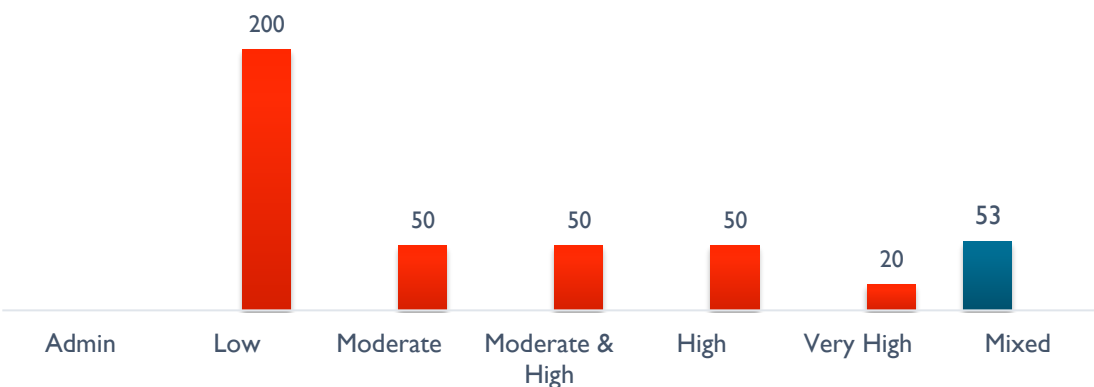
Class 8 counties reported having no administrative caseloads; therefore, data on the primary reporting methods or case types assigned to administrative caseloads are not available. Although one Class 8 county did report an ARD caseload, only one staff member was assigned, and the average caseload size was zero.

GENERAL CASELOADS

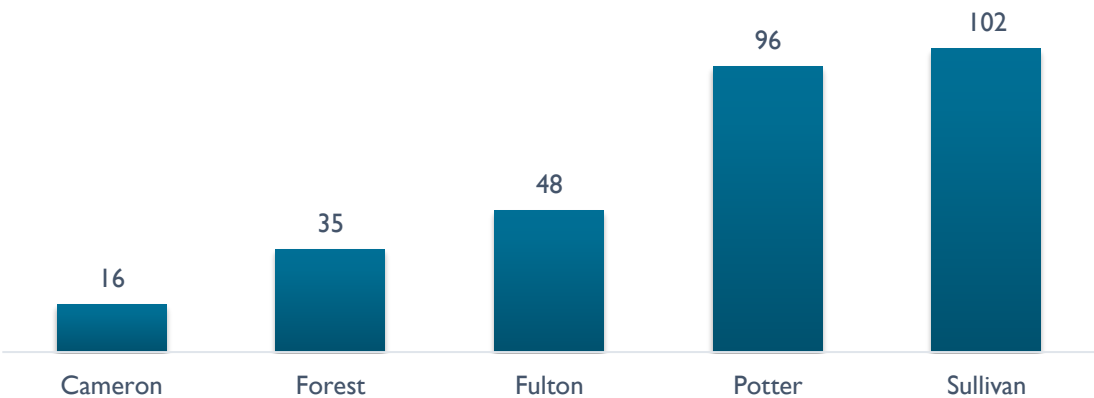
Primary Method of Assigning General Caseloads (N = 5)



Average Caseloads by Risk Level

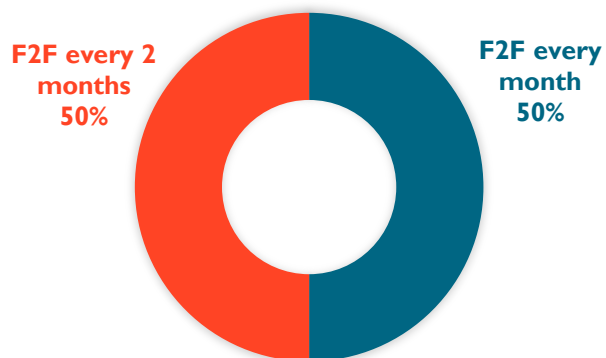


Class 8 Average Caseload Sizes

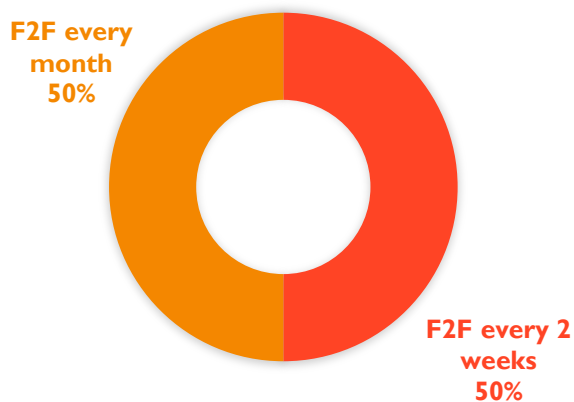


CONTACT STANDARDS: GENERAL CASELOADS

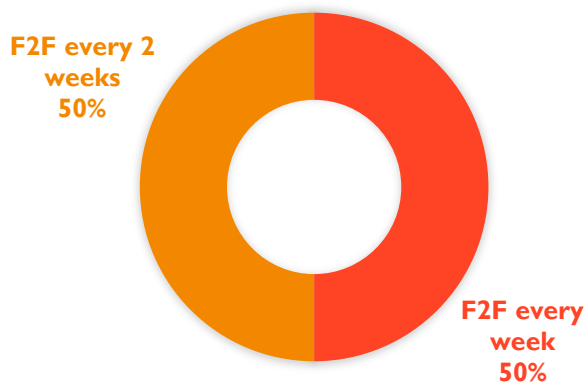
**Low Risk within MIXED
(N = 2)**



Moderate Risk (N = 2)

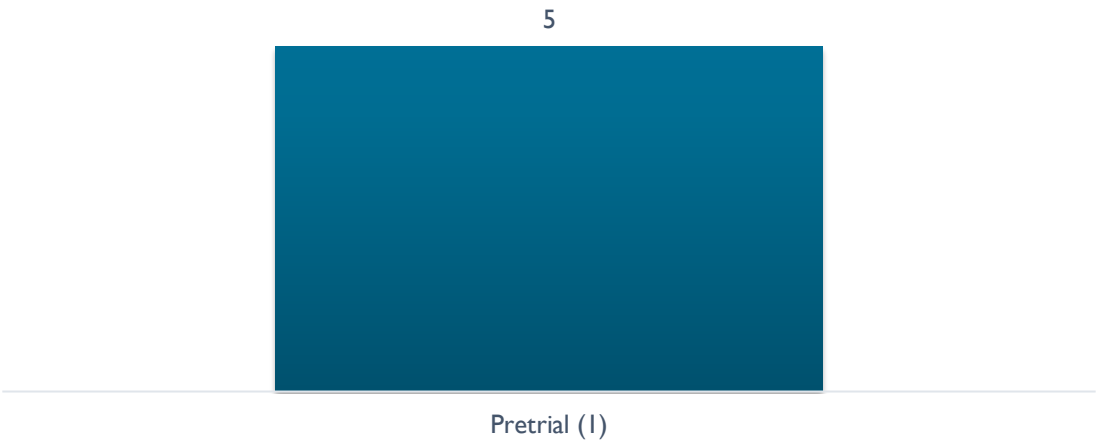


High Risk (N = 2)



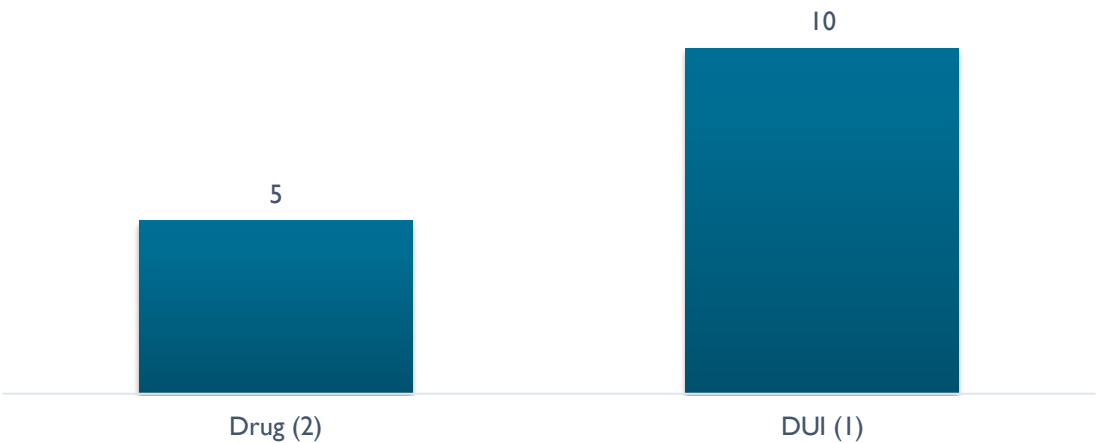
SPECIALIZED CASELOADS

Average Caseload Size of Specialized Caseloads



PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

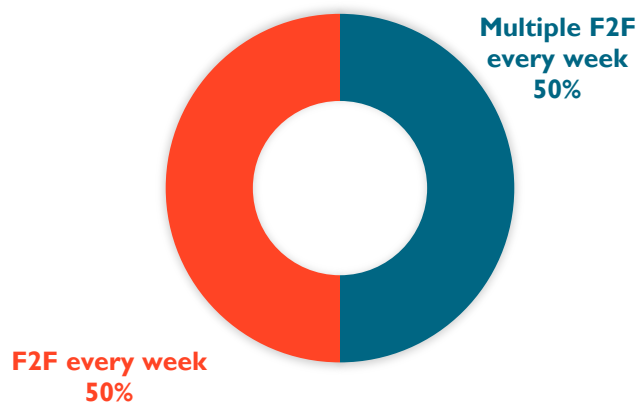
Average Caseload Size of Problem-Solving Courts



**One Class 8 county reported a Drug/DUI Hybrid Court, but 0 staff were assigned, and the average caseload size was 0, so data were omitted from the chart.

CONTACT STANDARDS: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

Drug Court (N = 2)



DUI Court (N = 1)

