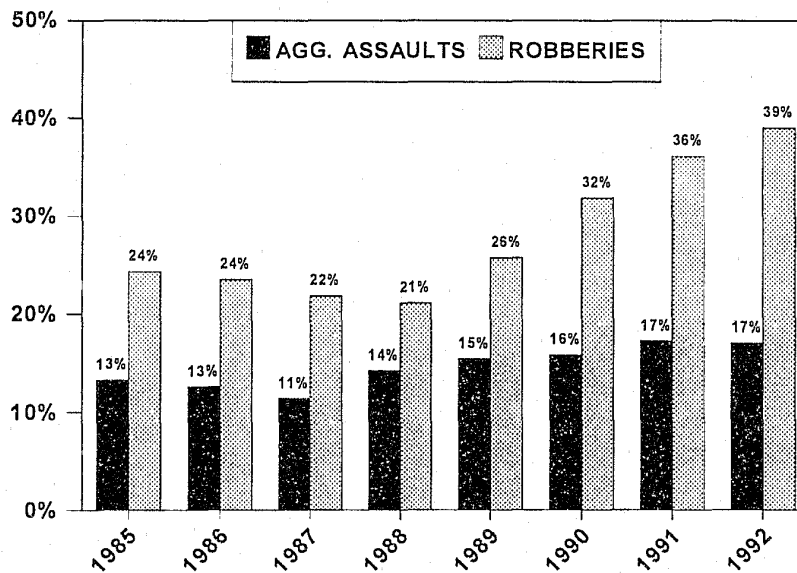


# TRENDS and ISSUES

153710

PERCENT OF ROBBERIES AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS INVOLVING FIREARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1985-1992



## IN PENNSYLVANIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY  
1995

153710

**U.S. Department of Justice  
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**TRENDS AND ISSUES  
IN PENNSYLVANIA'S  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME  
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## OVERVIEW

### DATA SOURCES

This report is prepared to provide a general understanding of major issues revealed by an analysis of criminal justice system data available at the time of publication. Every major criminal justice agency publishes periodic reports detailing its operations and it is not the purpose of this report to duplicate the level of detail provided in such reports. However, the PCCD has used both published reports and additional data from other criminal justice agencies to prepare this publication. The primary data sources for this report are listed below.

Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR): Data from both the national and state UCR systems are used extensively in this report. The UCR system collects and tabulates data supplied by local and state law enforcement agencies. The UCR system includes data on reported offenses, arrests, victim information and law enforcement agency staffing patterns. This information is published annually at the state level by the Pennsylvania State Police in the *Crime in Pennsylvania* report, and at the national level by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) in the *Crime in the U.S.* report.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS): The NCVS is a national survey of households conducted annually by the U.S. Department of Justice. The survey collects information on the amount of crime experienced by respondents, regardless of whether they reported the crimes to the police. The findings of the NCVS are published annually in a report entitled *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.* The survey does not provide victimization data at the state level.

Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC): The state Supreme Court collects data on criminal cases processed in Pennsylvania's Courts of Common Pleas. Information from the AOPC data base concerning the number of cases processed and case outcomes (sentences) is included in this report.

Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (DOC): The DOC is responsible for the operation of all state correctional institutions. In addition to data on the state correctional system, the DOC maintains a data base of information concerning Pennsylvania's county prisons and jails. The Department publishes annual statistical reports for both the state and county correctional systems containing information on admissions, releases, and point-in-time population counts.

Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP): The PBPP is a state correctional agency charged with the authority to grant parole release and supervise on parole those adult offenders sentenced to maximum prison terms of two years or more. The Board publishes an annual report containing information on Parole Board actions, the number of offenders under supervision, parole revocations and recidivism. The Board also publishes an annual statistical report on the county probation/parole system.

Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing (PCS): The PCS is responsible for developing sentencing guidelines, monitoring and collecting data regarding criminal sentences imposed, and conducting research. The PCS publishes an annual report, *Sentencing in Pennsylvania*, which contains information on the types of sentences imposed, sentence length and conformity to the guidelines.

## ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

This report consists of three major sections. A section on "Trends" contains data on the major components of the criminal justice system: law enforcement, courts and corrections. In each area, detailed data from the most recent year available are provided and interpreted. We also present data from a series of years in order to discern possible trends. The "Issues" section of the report contains in-depth discussions of several key issues facing the criminal justice system, including race and crime, serious juvenile crime, violent crime and gun-related crime. The "Appendix" section provides detailed data tables containing much of the source information which is the basis of this report.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The total number of crimes reported to the police has remained stable over the past decade, at about 900,000 per year.
- From 1980 to 1992, the number of reported property crimes decreased by 16%; the number of reported violent crimes increased by 16%; and reported drug and DUI offenses more than doubled.
- Violent crimes accounted for about 13% of all reported crimes in 1992.
- During 1992, 81% of all arrestees and 58% of all crime victims were males; 72% of arrestees and 84% of victims were white.
- Conviction rates increased from 37% of all criminal cases processed in 1980 to 61% of cases processed during 1992.
- Incarceration rates almost doubled between 1980 and 1992, from 32% of all convicted cases in 1980 to 61% of convicted cases during 1992.
- Among convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, about 70% were confined in a county jail and 30% in the state correctional system.
- Admissions of sentenced prisoners to the county jail system increased by 62% from 1986 to 1992.
- The number of court commitments received in the state correctional system increased by 56% from 1986 to 1992.
- The number of drug offenders committed annually to the state correctional system increased tenfold from 1980 to 1992.
- The population of the state correctional system tripled, and the population of the county jail system doubled, from 1980 to 1992.
- At the end of 1992, the state system was at 150% of capacity with 24,990 inmates; the county jail system was at 143% of capacity (18,852 inmates).
- During recent years, about 36% of paroled state prisoners were recommitted to incarceration within three years after release.

## TRENDS

### CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

#### CRIME REPORTING

According to data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), only 39% of all crimes which occurred in the U.S. during 1992 were reported to the police. Violent crimes were more likely to be reported than personal thefts (50% compared to 30%). According to a crime victimization survey administered to a statewide sample of Pennsylvanians, only about 70% of the respondents who reported being a victim of crime during the previous six months reported the incident to the police (Commonwealth Foundation, 1994). Although these surveys tell us that much crime is unreported, our systematic information about crime is derived from those incidents which are known to the police. The primary source of this information is the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system is a national data collection effort administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.). The statewide UCR system in Pennsylvania is administered by the State Police. Each contributing law enforcement agency submits monthly reports containing information on the number of reported offenses and the number of persons charged (arrested or summoned), across 26 offense categories. These offense categories are divided into eight "Part I" (more serious) and 18 "Part II" (less serious) crimes. The reporting agencies also furnish information on the age, sex and race of the victims of those crimes occurring in a given month. The State Police publish the UCR data results annually in the "Crime in Pennsylvania" series.

Additional information on the UCR system, including the implementation of the new "National Incident-Based Reporting System" (NIBRS), may be found in the February 1994 issue of PCCD's *Justice Analyst*.

#### REPORTED OFFENSES

##### 1992

According to data from the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System, a total of 953,462 offenses were "known to the police" (reported) during 1992. Among Part I (most serious) offenses, the most prevalent crimes were larceny-theft (213,241), burglary (83,072) and motor vehicle theft (54,531). The most prevalent Part II (less serious) offenses were vandalism (162,399), disorderly conduct (83,808), other (non-aggravated) assaults (63,821) and driving under the influence (37,162).

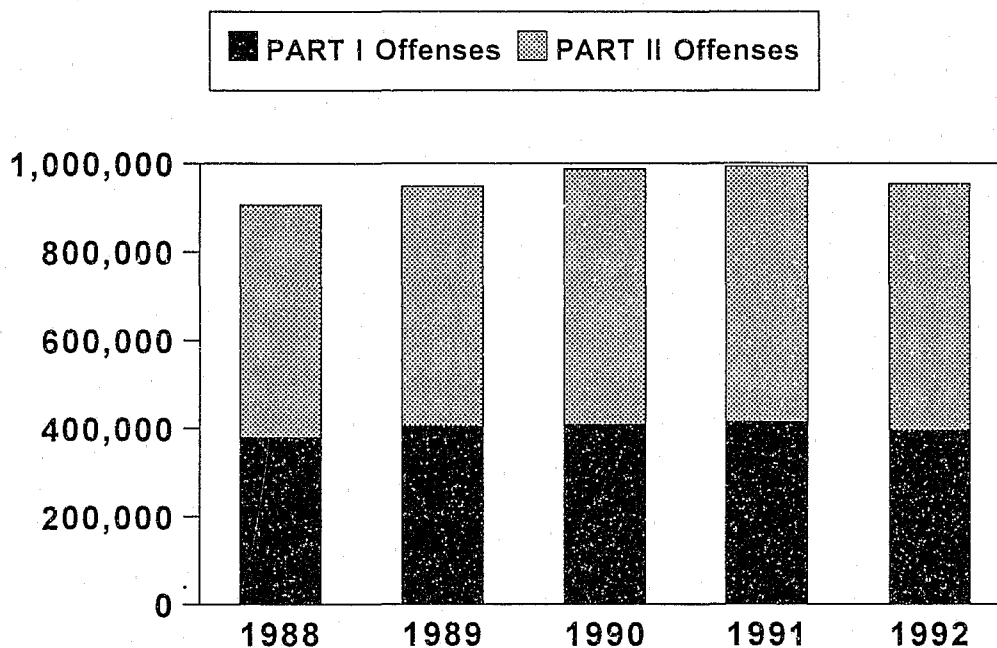
##### Trends

The total number of crimes reported to the police has remained fairly stable since 1988, rising slightly from 1988 to 1991 before falling slightly in 1992 (Figure 1). Part I offenses comprise less than half of all crimes reported to the police. Figure 2 illustrates the five-year trend in reported offenses for the eight "Crime Index"<sup>1</sup> offenses and for drug and weapons offenses. Trends for specific offenses generally mirrored the pattern for all offenses, with a few exceptions; robbery and weapons offenses rose faster than the overall trend and burglary offenses fell during the period from 1988 to 1992. Additional information concerning drug and DUI offenses is reported in Table A-1 of the Appendix. For both of these offense categories, the number of reported offenses more than doubled from 1980 to 1992.

<sup>1</sup> The Crime Index offenses are identical to the Part I offenses, except that the latter group includes the offense of negligent manslaughter, while the Crime Index totals do not include manslaughter offenses.



FIGURE 1  
CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, 1988-1992



	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL	906,335	948,320	987,037	992,501	953,462
PART II Offenses	527,545	543,500	578,338	578,109	559,780
PART I Offenses	378,790	404,820	408,699	414,392	393,682

SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

During the period from 1980 to 1992, the total number of index crimes reported in Pennsylvania actually declined by 11%. However, the number of reported violent crimes increased by over 15% during the same period (Table 1). Violent crimes typically account for about 10% of all index crimes.

Among the four violent index crimes, the largest increase in reported crimes from 1980 to 1992 occurred in aggravated assaults (+32%), followed by rapes (+19%). Reported robberies remained fairly stable (+2%) while reported murders fell by 9% (Table A-2). Reported violent crime rates are much lower in Pennsylvania than in the nation as a whole. This pattern is illustrated in Table A-2. According to 1992 UCR data, Pennsylvania ranks 32nd among all the states in terms of the level of reported violent crime. Pennsylvania reported 427.0 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, compared to the national violent crime rate of 757.5.

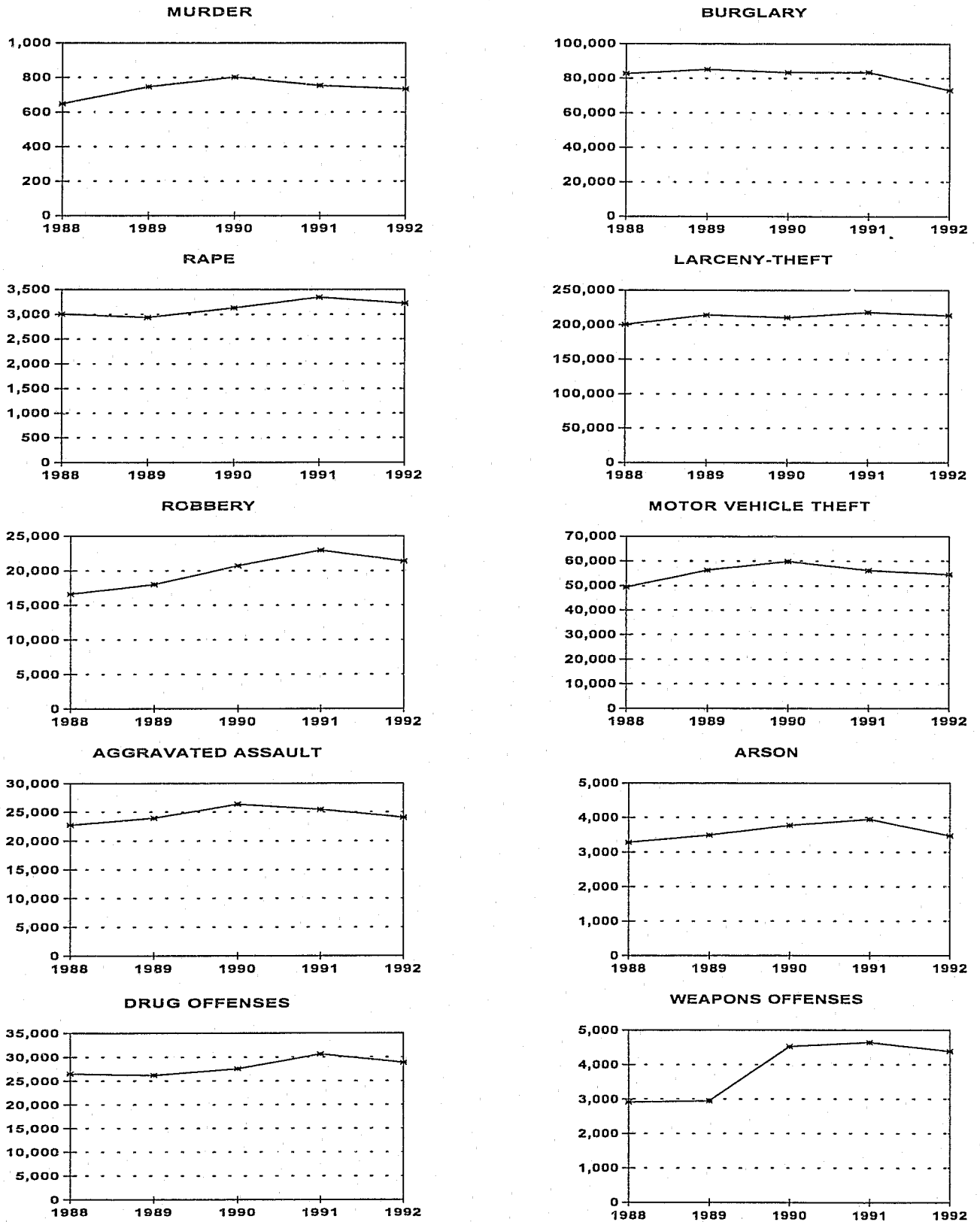
#### ARRESTS

##### 1992

The 953,462 crimes reported in 1992 resulted in 430,285 total arrests, yielding a "clearance rate" of 45%. Clearance rates vary widely across the different types of offenses. Several points should be noted regarding the arrest data. First, more than one individual may be arrested in relation to a given reported offense. Also, many individuals are arrested more than once per year, so the total number of "persons arrested" is higher than the total number of "unique individuals arrested."

FIGURE 2

TRENDS IN REPORTED OFFENSES 1988-1992



SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

TABLE 1

PENNSYLVANIA INDEX & VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED & RATE PER 100,000 CIVILIANS					
Year	Civilian Population	Index Crimes *		Violent Crimes **	
		Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
1977	11,791,000	366,662	3063.5	33,297	278.2
1978	11,763,000	370,600	3092.1	35,151	293.3
1979	11,731,000	405,871	3381.7	38,858	323.7
1980	11,863,895	443,043	3745.7	42,708	361.1
1981	11,870,960	436,527	3678.6	43,722	368.4
1982	11,878,862	411,778	3470.0	42,660	359.5
1983	11,894,718	381,695	3216.5	40,638	342.5
1984	11,900,701	363,024	3051.9	37,784	317.6
1985	11,863,481	359,284	3018.7	38,843	326.4
1986	11,889,165	366,131	3088.9	41,888	353.4
1987	11,936,391	374,797	3152.5	43,460	365.5
1988	12,002,236	378,756	3173.0	43,002	360.2
1989	12,040,102	404,738	3365.2	45,634	379.4
1990	11,881,643	408,546	3392.1	51,008	423.5
1991	11,961,070	414,392	3487.3	52,476	441.7
1992	11,961,070	393,645	3291.1	49,329	412.4
% change 1977-92	1.4%	7.4%	7.4%	48.1%	48.2%
% change 1980-92	0.8%	-11.1%	-12.1%	15.5%	14.2%
% change 1982-92	0.7%	-4.4%	-5.2%	15.6%	14.7%
* Murder, Rape, Robbery, Agg. Assault, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, M.V. Theft, Arson.					
** Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault.					

SOURCE: PA Uniform Crime Reporting System.

Trends

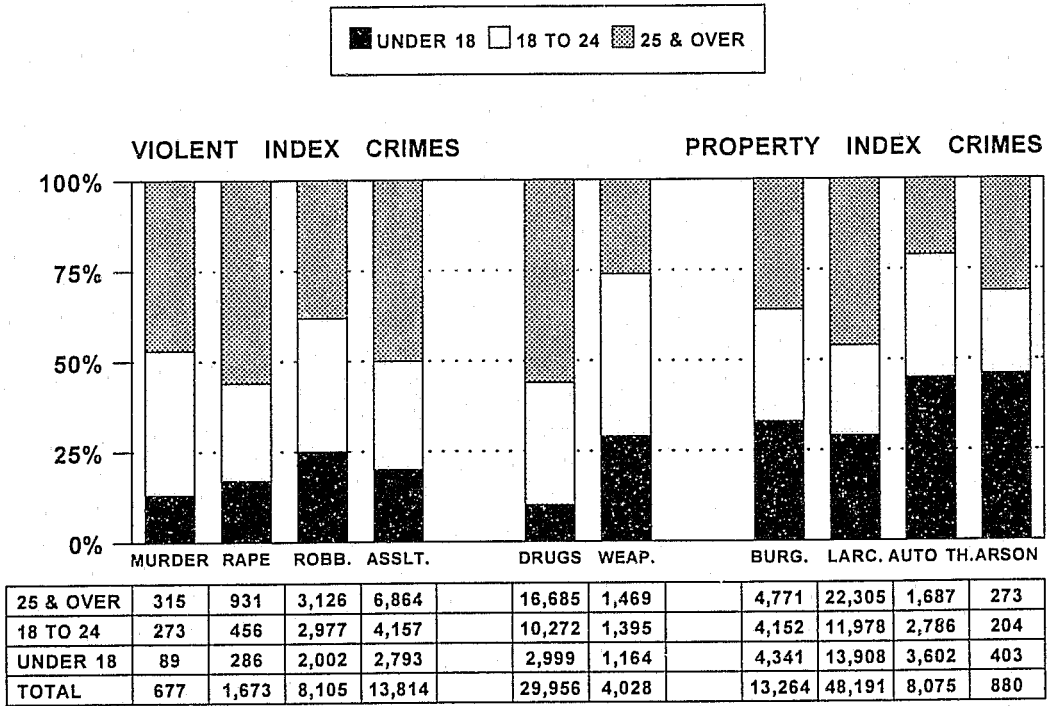
Generally, trends in arrests closely follow trends in reported crimes. As was the case with reported offenses, the number of arrests for drug offenses has more than doubled from 1980 to 1992 (Table A-3). Arrests for drug sales have risen faster than arrests for drug possession. Almost all of this growth in arrests for drug sales is attributable to arrests in the "opium-cocaine" category, which includes heroin as well as powder and crack cocaine. There were 13,273 arrests for opium-cocaine sales in 1992 compared to only 1,414 arrests in 1980. Arrests for possession of opium-cocaine have also risen sharply, from 831 in 1980 to 7,097 in 1992.

Some of the increase in arrests for drug offenses may be attributable to the creation of over 50 "multi-jurisdictional task forces" in Pennsylvania since 1987. These units, comprised of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, target drug dealers and users for investigation, apprehension and prosecution. Additional information on multi-jurisdictional task forces may be found in the July 1993 issue of PCCD's *Justice Analyst*.

Age

Detailed information on the age of arrestees (and victims) is available through the UCR system. This information was used to produce Figure 3, which examines 1992 arrest data by age group for the eight Crime Index offenses as well as for drug and weapons offenses. Criminologists have long recognized the existence of a strong relationship between age and crime. The "high-crime years," particularly for the crime index offenses, run from the mid-teens to the late twenties.

FIGURE 3  
1992 ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP  
(PERCENT OF ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP)



NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP

SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

It is apparent that the "under 18" age group accounts for a much higher proportion of property crime than violent crime. The under 18 group represents about a fourth of the statewide population, but accounts for less than one fourth of all violent crimes except for robbery. Children under 18 account for about 30% of all arrests for burglary and larceny in the state and about 45% of all arrests for auto theft and arson. The under 18 age group accounts for relatively few drug arrests and about 30% of weapons arrests.

The 18 to 24 age group represents only about 10% of the statewide population, but accounts for between 23% and 40% of all arrests for each of the ten crime categories shown in Figure 3. The 25 and older age group represents 66% of the population and 43% of index arrests. This older age group accounts for over half of all arrests for rape, aggravated assault and drug offenses.

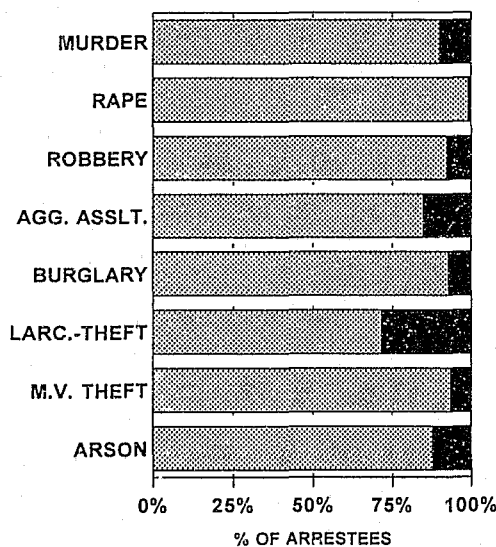
Sex

Males accounted for 81% of all arrests in Pennsylvania during 1992. Among arrests for Part I offenses, the highest representation for females was for larceny-theft (28%) (see Figure 4, left-hand chart). Among Part II offenses, females accounted for slightly more than half of all arrests for both prostitution and for runaways (a status offense for which only juveniles may be arrested). The only other offenses for which females comprised more than 30% of arrestees were fraud (32%), embezzlement (37%), and forgery/counterfeiting (36%).

FIGURE 4  
SEX AND RACE DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTEES

ARRESTS BY SEX FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1992

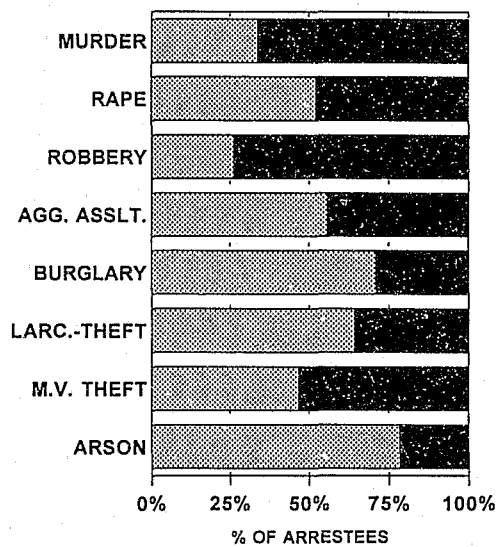
MALE FEMALE



SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

ARRESTS BY RACE FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1992

WHITE NON-WHITE



SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

### Race

Based on all offense categories, whites accounted for 72.2%, blacks for 27.5%, and other races for 0.2% of 1992 arrests. Hispanic individuals, who may belong to any racial category, comprised 3.3% of all arrestees. Among Part I offenses, the percentage of non-white arrestees was highest for the crimes of robbery (74%), murder (66%), and motor vehicle theft (53%) (right-hand chart of Figure 4). Among Part II offenses, non-whites comprised at least half of all arrestees for weapons (58%) and drug offenses (52%).

The "Issues" section of this report examines the impact of age and race on crime in greater detail. More detailed data on the age, sex and race of arrestees are contained in Table A-4 of the Appendix.

## CRIME VICTIMS

Victim information, collected through the UCR system, is available for about half of all 1992 reported crimes. Table 2 contains information on 1992 crime victims--broken out by age and sex, and by race and sex--for each Crime Index offense and for a selection of Part II offenses.

More detailed victim age information is available through the UCR system. This information was used to produce the series of graphs in Figure 5 depicting age-victimization patterns for selected offense categories during 1992. Generally, victims of violent crime tended to be younger than victims of property crime. Over half of all known rape victims were under age 20; over one fourth were age 14 or younger. Forty-five percent of robbery victims and 52% of aggravated assault victims were between the ages of 15 and 29.

### Sex

Overall, 42% of the known crime victims in Pennsylvania during 1992 were female. Among Part I offenses, rape had the highest level of female victimization (94%) and murder the lowest (21%) (Figure 6, left-hand chart).

### Race

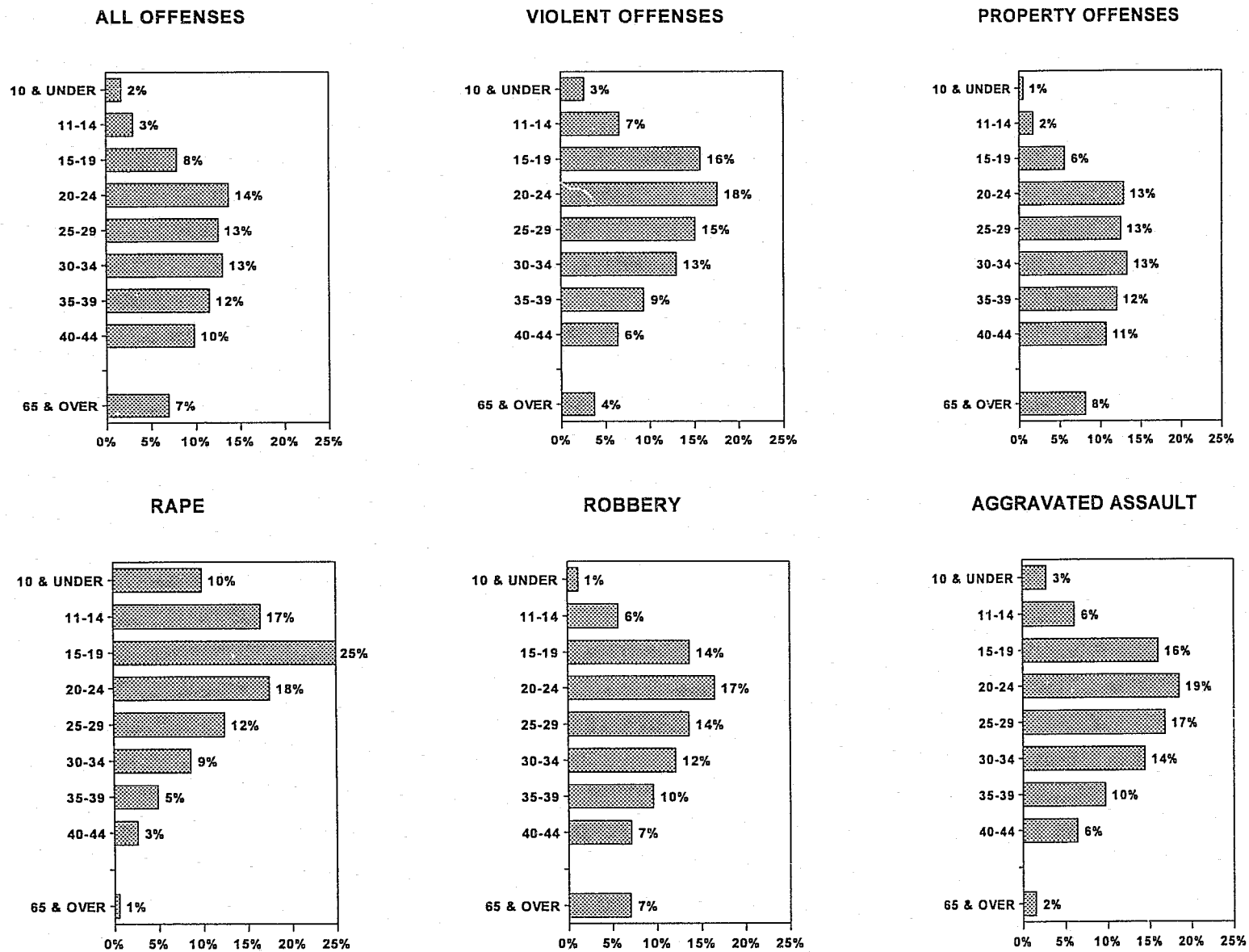
Blacks were disproportionately likely to be victims of violent crime. Blacks comprised 15% of all known crime victims but accounted for almost 40% of violent crime victimizations. This pattern is very evident in the right-hand chart of Figure 6: non-whites accounted for between 35% and 55% of the victims for index violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault), but only 13% to 19% of the victims for index property crimes.

TABLE 2  
CRIME VICTIMS BY AGE, RACE AND SEX - 1992

	SEX	TOTAL	AGE		RACE			
			UNDER 18	18 & OVER	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN
TOTAL		470,457	39,639	430,818	396,631	71,488	196	2,147
Percent Distribution		100	8.4	91.5	84.3	15.1	0	0.4
MURDER/NONNEGL. MANSL.	M	574	69	505	246	328	0	0
	F	154	17	137	83	64	4	3
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGL.	M	25	4	21	20	5	0	0
	F	20	6	14	18	2	0	0
RAPE	M	193	116	77	170	23	0	0
	F	2,991	1,240	1,751	1,900	1,082	0	9
ROBBERY	M	11,692	1,908	9,784	6,735	4,879	11	68
	F	6,422	632	5,790	3,470	2,914	2	36
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	M	13,791	2,573	11,218	8,563	5,191	3	35
	F	7,707	1,327	6,380	4,826	2,863	0	18
BURGLARY	M	32,163	329	31,834	27,335	4,617	21	191
	F	20,982	208	20,774	15,537	5,353	4	90
LARCENY-THEFT	M	86,434	6,956	79,478	77,026	8,963	34	409
	F	53,037	2,100	50,937	44,937	7,890	17	194
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	M	18,211	220	17,991	15,600	2,489	10	109
	F	10,039	40	9,999	7,863	2,128	3	44
ARSON	M	1,235	29	1,206	1,130	99	1	5
	F	555	29	526	436	117	0	2
VIOLENT CRIME INDEX		43,524	7,882	35,642	25,993	17,344	20	169
Percent Distribution		100	18.1	81.8	59.7	39.8	0	0.3
PROPERTY CRIME INDEX		222,656	9,911	212,745	189,864	31,656	90	1,044
Percent Distribution		100	4.4	95.5	85.2	14.2	0	0.4
PART I CRIME TOTAL		266,225	17,803	248,422	215,895	49,007	110	1,213
Percent Distribution		100	6.6	93.3	81	18.4	0	0.4
OTHER ASSAULTS	M	24,678	6,000	18,678	20,185	4,401	15	77
	F	28,027	4,347	23,680	20,687	7,257	6	77
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	M	929	12	917	873	51	0	5
	F	554	13	541	498	54	1	1
FRAUD	M	2,229	28	2,201	2,078	120	3	28
	F	1,263	15	1,248	1,099	149	1	14
EMBEZZLEMENT	M	145	4	141	141	4	0	0
	F	126	3	123	122	4	0	0
VANDALISM	M	60,260	875	59,385	56,813	3,053	26	372
	F	37,376	375	37,001	33,632	3,546	15	185
PROSTITUTION/COMM. VICE	M	92	4	88	90	2	0	0
	F	62	24	38	58	4	0	0
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	M	1,372	1,082	290	1,261	107	1	2
	F	4,933	3,171	1,762	4,473	442	2	16
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	M	1,057	670	387	847	204	1	5
	F	1,972	707	1,265	1,676	293	0	2
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	M	18,450	2,148	16,302	17,296	1,046	9	99
	F	20,707	2,358	18,349	18,907	1,744	6	51
PART II CRIME TOTAL		204,232	21,836	182,396	180,736	22,481	86	934
Percent Distribution		100	10.6	89.3	88.4	11	0	0.4

SOURCE: PA Uniform Crime Reporting System.

**FIGURE 5**  
**CRIME VICTIMS BY AGE FOR SELECTED OFFENSES, 1992**

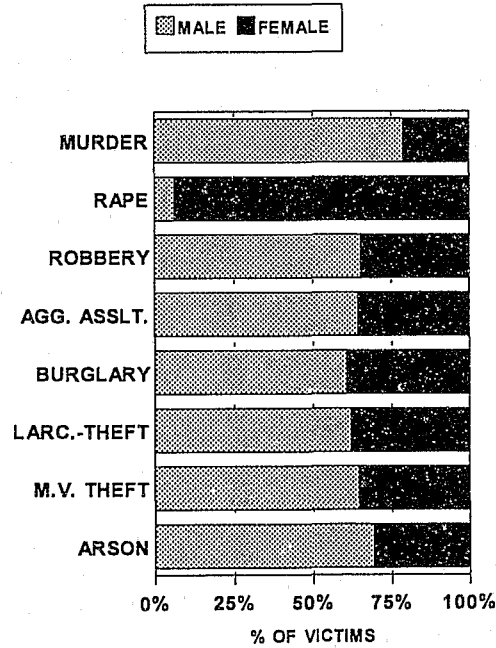


SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM



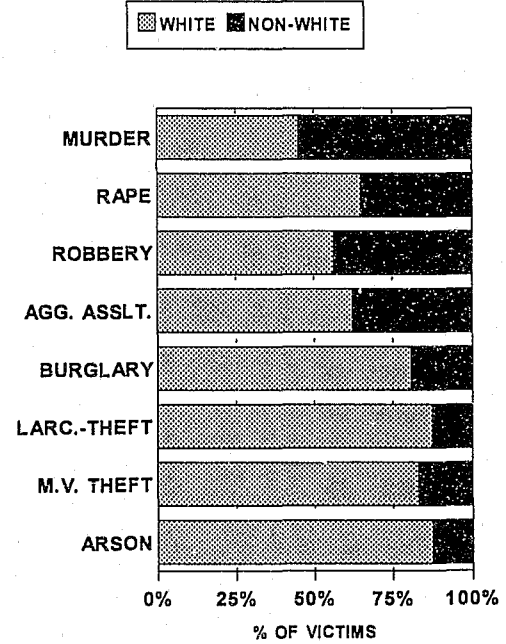
**FIGURE 6**  
**SEX AND RACE DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS**

**VICTIMS BY SEX FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1992**



SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

**VICTIMS BY RACE FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1992**



SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

## COURT PROCESSING

In Pennsylvania, criminal cases are processed by District Justices (or the Philadelphia Municipal Court) and the Common Pleas Courts. There are over 500 District Justice Courts statewide, each presided over by one District Justice. In addition to performing important pre-trial functions such as preliminary arraignments, District Justice courts normally adjudicate only summary offense cases (which carry a maximum sentence of 90 days imprisonment) and third degree misdemeanors. The more serious criminal cases (felonies and more serious misdemeanors) are decided in one of Pennsylvania's 60 Common Pleas Courts.

The analysis of criminal court processing presented in this section is based on data provided by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, and includes case activity from the Courts of Common Pleas and the Philadelphia Municipal Court. District Justice and Juvenile Court cases are not included in these totals. The reader will note that the annual level of case processing activity reported in this section is low relative to the number of arrests in a given year. In a typical year, there are about three times as many arrests as cases processed. The "fallout" of cases between arrest and court processing is attributable to several factors. For example, District Justices dismiss or adjudicate a large number of less serious offenses. Also, juveniles accounted for over one-fifth of all 1992 arrests, and most of these cases were handled by District Justice or Juvenile Courts.

### 1992

A detailed summary of the court cases processed and disposed of in Pennsylvania's Courts of Common Pleas during 1992 is presented in Table A-5. About 61% of all processed cases resulted in a conviction, while an additional 21% resulted in dispositions of ARD (whereby the defendant agrees to be supervised on probation without a formal finding of guilt). Conviction rates were lower for violent crimes (47%) than for property crimes (66%). A large majority (86%) of all convictions resulted from a guilty plea rather than a trial. However, only 74% of convictions resulted from guilty pleas in cases involving violent crimes.

Among all cases resulting in convictions, 61% of the defendants received sentences to incarceration. This percentage was much higher for violent offenses (85% of convictions resulted in incarceration) than for property crimes (53% incarcerated). Of the approximately 40,000 court cases resulting in incarceration during 1992, 70% were sentences to a county jail and 30% were sentences to a state prison facility. However, 79% of the sentences to incarceration for violent crimes were state prison sentences.

### Trends

The number of court cases processed per year depends on many factors, particularly the number of arrests made in the same year or the immediately preceding year(s), since it often takes six to 12 months for a case to proceed through the court process. It is not surprising then, that the trend in court cases processed is similar to the trend in arrests; both indicators rose gradually through the 1980s. The number of annual arrests rose by 15% from 1980 to 1990 (from about 400,000 to about 460,000) before falling off to about 430,000 arrests in 1992. As shown in Figure 7, the number of criminal (adult) court cases processed rose by 20% from 1980 to 1992 (from about 89,000 to about 107,000 cases). Juvenile court cases processed increased by 28% from 1982 to 1992 (differences in data collection standards make comparisons prior to 1982 unreliable).

While the number of court cases processed directly affects the workload of the court system, the dispositions of these cases impact on the workload of the various components of the correctional system: the state and county probation and parole systems, county jails, and the state prison system. Generally, both conviction rates and incarceration rates have been rising in Pennsylvania since the early 1980s. (Conviction rate equals the percent of processed cases resulting in a conviction; incarceration rate is the

percent of convicted cases resulting in a sentence to incarceration.) For example, in 1980 only 37% of all cases processed resulted in conviction; by 1992 the conviction rate had risen to 61%. The increase in conviction rates has generally occurred "across the board," affecting all types of offenses. Higher conviction rates translate into more offenders under correctional supervision (i.e., on probation/parole status or incarcerated at the county or state level).

The incarceration rate in Pennsylvania almost doubled from 1980 to 1992, rising from 32% to 61% of all convicted cases. This increase may be attributable to the implementation of sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimum sentencing laws during the 1980s. The sharpest increase in the incarceration rate over the period from 1980 to 1992 occurred for violent crimes (from 57% to 85%) and drug offenses (from 22% to 57%). Higher incarceration rates lead to more incarcerated prisoners and proportionately fewer offenders on probation status.

FIGURE 7  
COURT CASES PROCESSED, 1980-1992

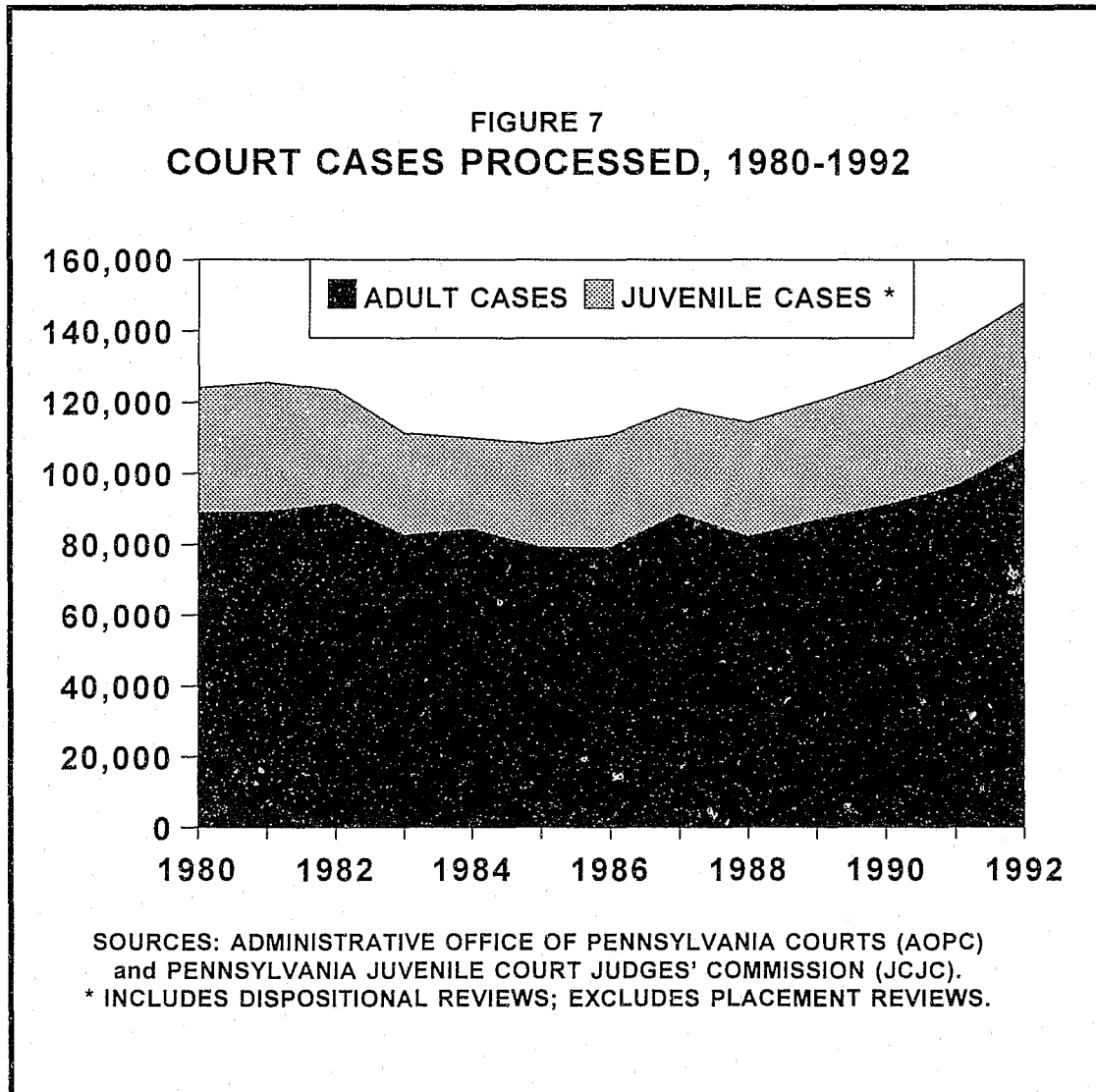
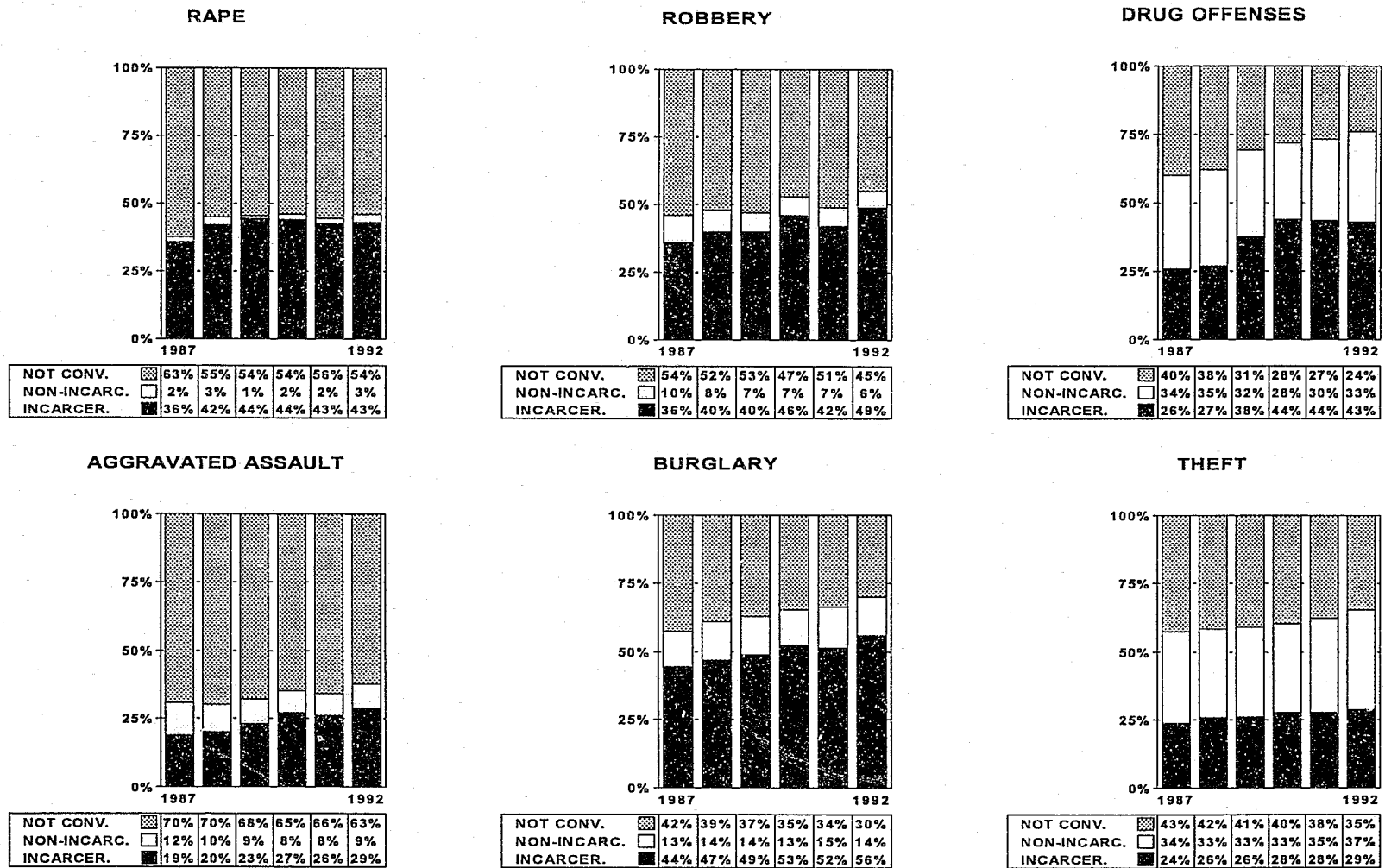


Figure 8 illustrates a six-year trend in court processing for selected offense categories. In each of the six graphs, the lower bar represents the percentage of all processed cases resulting in a sentence to incarceration. The middle bar represents the percentage of processed cases which resulted in a conviction and a community-based sentence (such as probation). The upper bar represents the percentage of processed cases which did not result in a conviction (e.g., dismissals and not guilty verdicts).

For all of the offenses shown in Figure 8, the general trend from 1987 to 1992 is one of increasing conviction and incarceration rates. The conviction rate (the sum of the incarcerated and non-incarcerated percentages) for drug offenses rose from 60% to 76%, for example.

**FIGURE 8**  
**DISPOSITIONS AND SENTENCES RELATIVE TO MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION CHARGE**  
**FOR SELECTED OFFENSES, 1987-1992.**



NOTE: PERCENTS MAY NOT ADD TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING.

SOURCE: AOPC.

## SENTENCING

At the sentencing stage, court-ordered sanctions are imposed on convicted offenders. Sentencing decisions in Pennsylvania are governed by a set of legislatively-approved guidelines. The guidelines establish a presumptive<sup>2</sup> sentencing range for each possible offense, taking into account the offender's prior record and any possible aggravating or mitigating factors. The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing (PCS) is responsible for developing the guidelines (subject to legislative approval) and for a regular program of training and research, among other duties.

The sentencing decision is often conceptualized as a two-stage process. The judge must first make an "in/out decision," deciding between a sentence to confinement or a community-based option. The most common community-based sentence is probation. Sentences to incarceration are served in a county jail or the state correctional system. The vast majority of inmates in the state system are confined in prison settings, although the state also operates a number of halfway houses and group homes as well as a motivational boot camp. Since 1990, Pennsylvania has also provided for "intermediate punishment" sentences in lieu of county jail incarceration, including intensive probation supervision, house arrest, and residential substance abuse programs.

The second part of the sentencing decision concerns the length of the term imposed (e.g., the length of the probation or incarceration period). Sentences to incarceration in Pennsylvania consist of a minimum and maximum term. The maximum allowable term for each offense is established by statute. The sentencing guidelines specify a range within which the court is expected to set the minimum sentence. The maximum term is then set at the discretion of the court, subject to the statutorily prescribed limit. Pennsylvania law also states that the minimum may not exceed half of the imposed maximum sentence.

### 1992

Data on statewide sentencing patterns are contained in Table A-5. Considering all offenses processed during 1992, 39% did not result in a conviction (17% dismissed, 2% trial acquittals, and 20% were ARD dispositions). Sixty-one percent of the processed cases resulted in a conviction. Among these convicted cases, 61% were sentenced to incarceration, 33% were sentenced to probation and 5% were assessed fines only. Among incarcerated cases, 70% were county jail sentences and 30% were sentences to the state prison system.

### Sentence Length

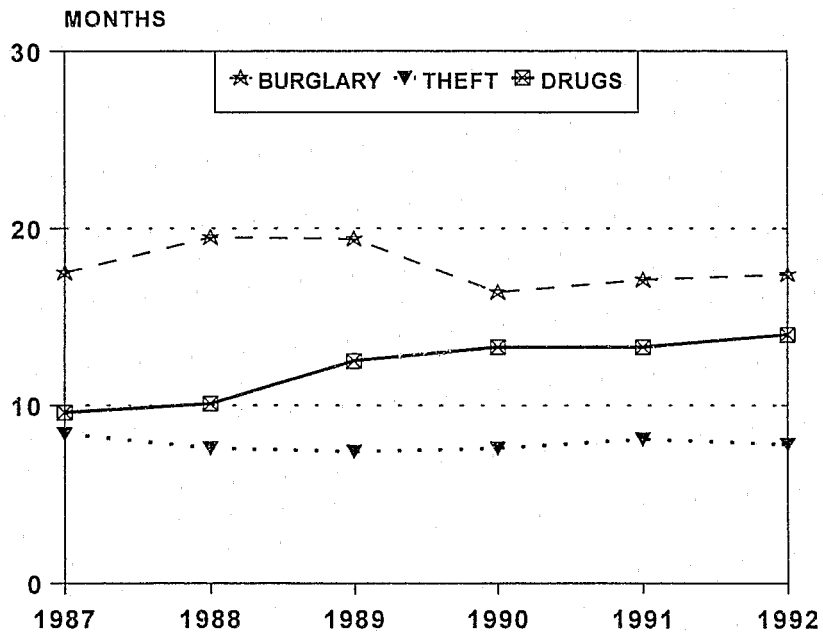
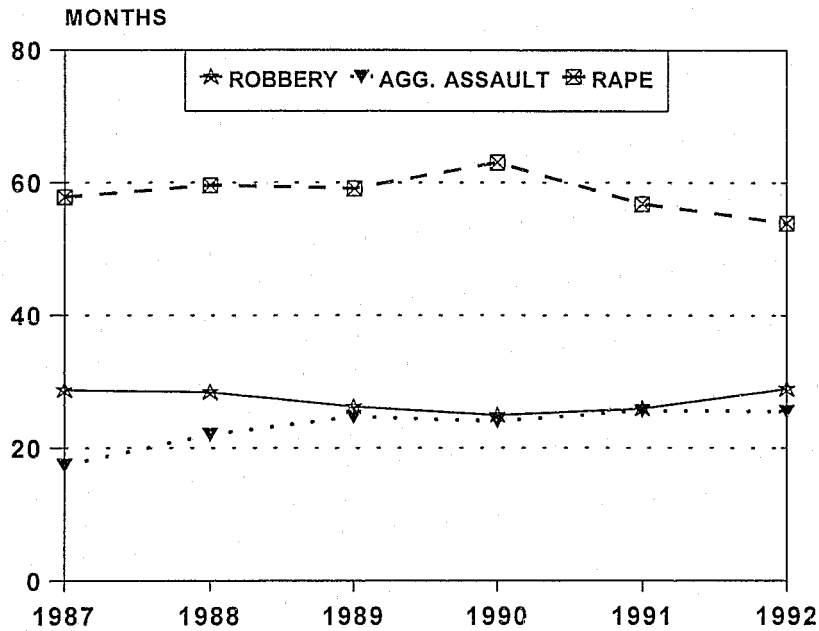
Figure 9 shows a six-year trend in sentences to incarceration imposed for six offense categories. Trends in minimum sentences are shown, since the minimum approximates actual time served much more closely than does the maximum sentence, in most cases. Figure 9 is based on data from the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing (PCS).<sup>3</sup> For each offense category, the graphs show the average minimum term imposed, considering both county jail and state prison sentences.

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<sup>2</sup> The court is expected to impose a sentence within the presumptive range. However, the sentencing judge may impose a sentence outside this range, in which case he/she must provide a written statement of reasons. During 1992, 86% of all sentences reported conformed to the guidelines.

<sup>3</sup> For a given year and offense category, the number of incarceration sentences reported to the PCS is close to (but does not match) the number of cases processed by Court of Common Pleas which resulted in incarceration. For example, according to Figure 9, 217 rape cases resulted in sentences to incarceration in 1992 (200 state prison and 17 county jail sentences). During 1992, 242 state prison sentences and 36 county jail sentences for rape were reported to the Sentencing Commission. This discrepancy occurs because the two agencies use different units of analysis. The court data is case based (one defendant's case may involve several offenses processed together), while the Sentencing Commission data is sentence based (each sentence is reported separately, even if processed at one hearing).

**FIGURE 9  
AVERAGE MINIMUM SENTENCE LENGTH  
FOR SELECTED OFFENSES, 1987-1992**



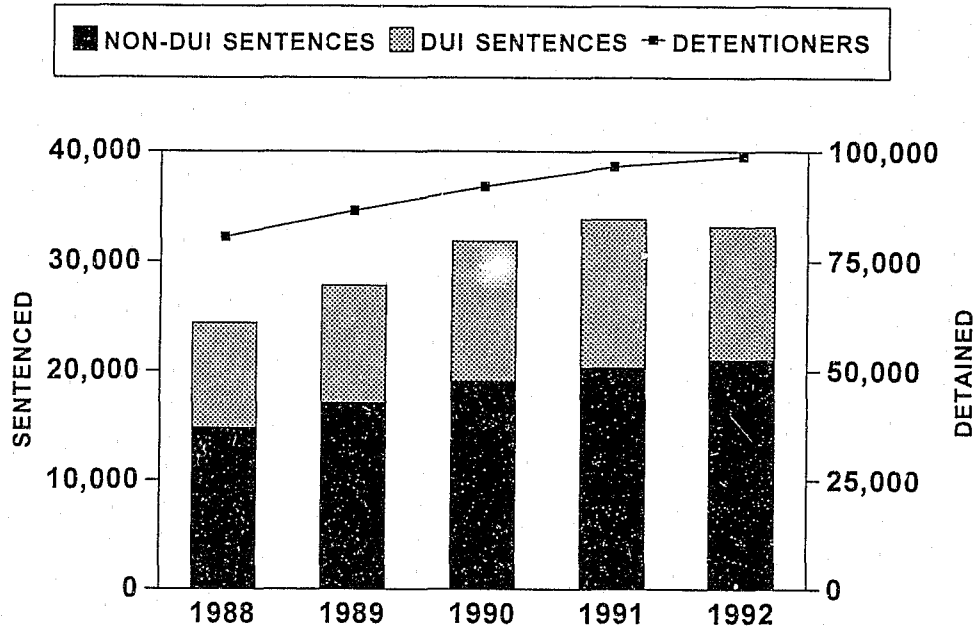
DATA REPRESENT AVERAGE MINIMUMS IMPOSED FOR COUNTY JAIL AND STATE PRISON SENTENCES COMBINED.  
SOURCE: PA COMMISSION ON SENTENCING.

Figure 9 shows that sentencing trends are fairly consistent from 1987 to 1992 for all of the offenses shown, except for drugs and aggravated assault. Drug sentences have risen steadily during this period as proportionately more convicted drug offenders are sentenced under Pennsylvania's mandatory minimum sentencing laws which were enacted during the 1980s. During the period from 1987 to 1992, for example, over 3,000 convicted drug offenders were sentenced to mandatory minimum state prison terms. Average sentences for aggravated assault increased sharply from 1987 to 1988.

Trends in Correctional Admissions

Figure 10 contains five-year trend information concerning admissions to Pennsylvania's county jail system. The bars in the graph depict admissions of sentenced prisoners. For each year shown, the majority of sentenced prisoners received are serving time for offenses other than DUI. DUI offenders, however, make up a substantial proportion of all sentenced admissions (37% in 1992). But because DUI offenders generally serve relatively short sentences, they only comprise about 15% of the total sentenced jail population.<sup>4</sup> As shown in Figure 10, the number of pre-trial "detentioners" (defendants held pending the disposition of a criminal charge) increased sharply over the period shown. Detentioners are often held only a few days (e.g., until they post bail). As of the end of 1992, detentioners comprised 57% of the total statewide jail population.

FIGURE 10  
COUNTY JAIL SYSTEM ADMISSIONS, 1988-1992



DETENTIONERS	80,583	86,568	92,055	96,645	98,961
TOTAL SENTENCES	24,388	27,797	31,828	33,837	33,144
DUI SENTENCES	9,621	10,727	12,814	13,498	12,136
NON-DUI SENTENCES	14,767	17,070	19,014	20,339	21,008

SOURCE: PA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS.

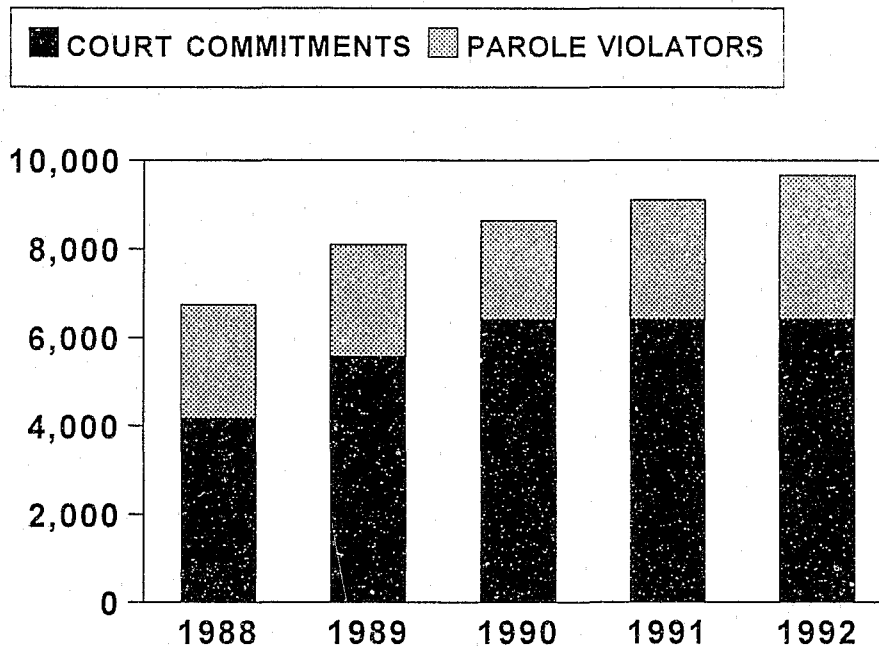
<sup>4</sup> In 1991, DUI offenders only served 36 days, on average, compared to an average of 195 days served by all other sentenced offenders.



Table A-6 contains more detailed information on sentenced admissions to county jails from 1983 to 1992. Additional information on the impact of DUI offenders on county jail populations may be found in the September 1993 issue of PCCD's *Justice Analyst*.

Figure 11 depicts five-year trend information concerning admissions to the state correctional system. The majority of inmates received are court commitments: offenders who have been convicted of one or more crimes and sentenced to a state prison term. The balance of inmates received are parole violators: inmates who were paroled prior to the expiration of their maximum term and then recommitted because they were convicted for a new offense or because they did not follow the rules of their parole supervision. As shown in Figure 11, court commitments rose from 1988 to 1990 before leveling off during 1991 and 1992. The number of parole violators received per year averaged about 2,500 from 1988 to 1991, but jumped to 3,240 in 1992. These increases paralleled the growth in the capacity of the state correctional system over the same period; from a capacity of about 13,000 during 1988 and 1989 to over 14,000 in 1990 and almost 17,000 by 1992.

FIGURE 11  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS, 1988-1992



TOTAL	6,740	8,097	8,638	9,107	9,655
PAROLE VIOLATORS	2,570	2,520	2,230	2,704	3,240
COURT COMMITMENTS	4,170	5,577	6,408	6,403	6,415

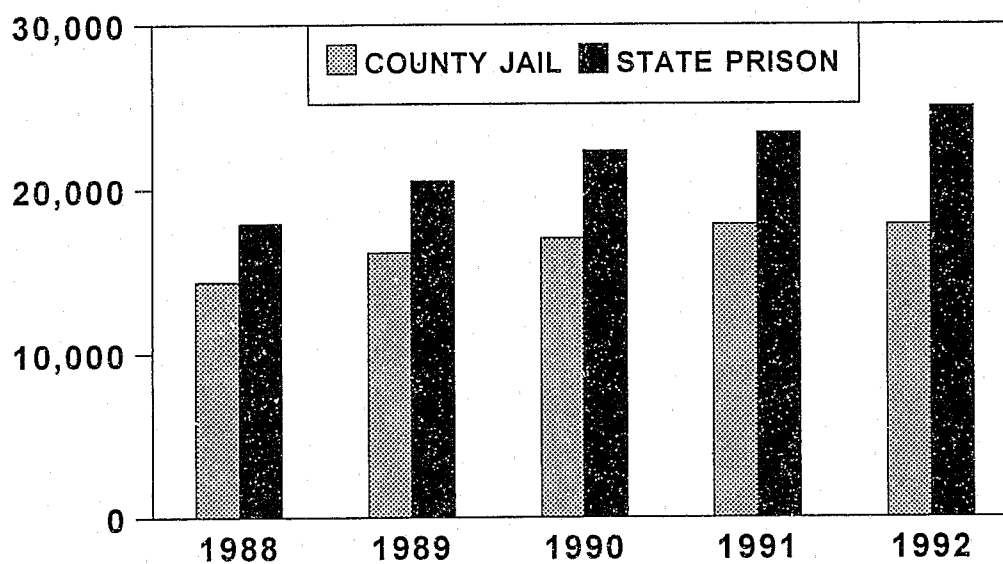
SOURCE: PA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS.

Additional detail concerning admissions to the Department of Corrections from 1980 to 1992 is contained in two tables in the Appendix: Table A-7 details admissions by sex and Table A-8 breaks out the number of court commitments by committing offense.

### Trends in Correctional Populations

Figures 10 and 11 illustrated the trends of increased admissions to both the county jail and state prison systems. Not surprisingly, correctional populations have increased during the same period. Figure 12 shows a five-year trend in year-end populations for both the county and state correctional systems. County jail populations increased through 1991 before leveling off while the state correctional system population grew steadily by an average of over 1,400 inmates per year.

FIGURE 12  
CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS, 1988-1992

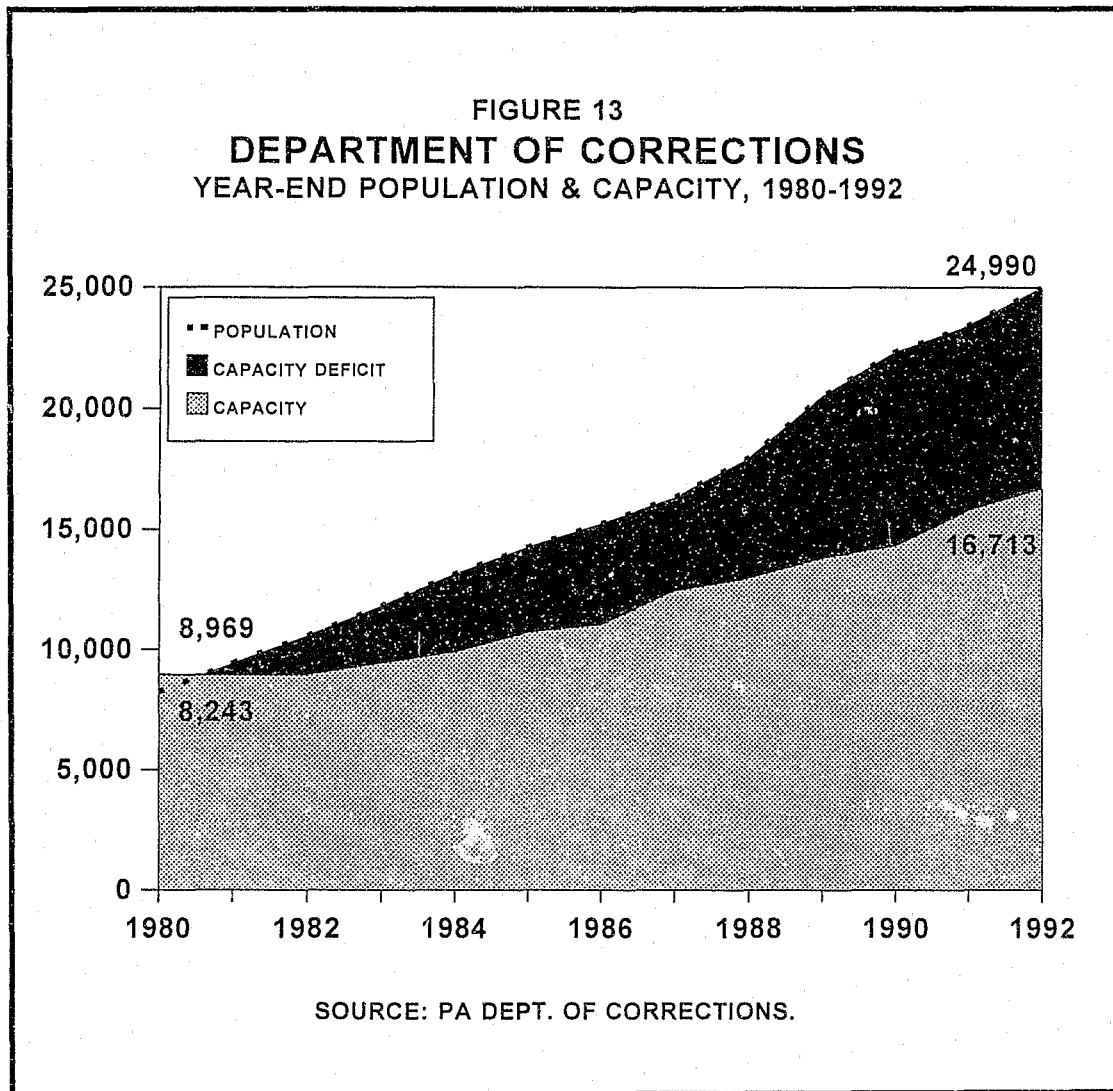


COUNTY JAIL	14,372	16,149	17,032	17,861	17,840
STATE PRISON	17,929	20,490	22,325	23,405	24,990
TOTAL	32,301	36,639	39,357	41,266	42,830

NOTE: FIGURES ARE YEAR-END POPULATION COUNTS.  
SOURCE: PA. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS.

Pennsylvania has taken steps to enlarge and upgrade its county and state correctional facilities. Act 71 of 1990 provided \$200 million (through a bond issue) for county jail construction. The state has also embarked on an ambitious new prison capacity expansion program which includes the construction of seven new 1,000-bed facilities.

Despite the expansion of the state correctional system through the construction of new prisons, the creation of a Motivational Boot Camp and other initiatives, the state system remains overcrowded. As shown in Figure 13, the "capacity deficit" (excess of state inmates over rated capacity) has increased steadily since 1981. As of the end of 1992, the system was operating at 150% of capacity (24,990 inmates confined in facilities designed to hold only 16,713). According to figures produced by the Correctional Population Projection Committee chaired by the PCCD, the state system is expected to house 27,686 offenders by the year 2000.



## PROBATION AND PAROLE

Convicted offenders may be sentenced to probation. Probationers serve their sentences in the community under the supervision of a probation officer. Most of these offenders are under the jurisdiction of county probation departments. Parole is a conditional release status whereby incarcerated offenders are released to the community before serving their entire maximum sentence. County jail inmates may be paroled at the discretion of the sentencing judge at any time (before or after the minimum sentence has been served). Inmates sentenced to the state correctional system may be considered for parole by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP) only after serving their minimum sentence. Between 1982 and 1991, an average of 71% of the inmates considered for release each year by the Board at the expiration of their minimum sentence were granted parole.

### 1992

As of the end of 1992, a total of 137,306 offenders (probationers and parolees) were being supervised by county probation/parole departments. The total caseload of offenders supervised by the PBPP at the end of 1992 was 24,290. By way of comparison, there were 17,480 county jail inmates and 24,990 state prison inmates in custody at the end of 1992. Thus, individuals being supervised by county probation and parole departments comprise about three-fourths of all the "offenders under correctional supervision" in Pennsylvania.

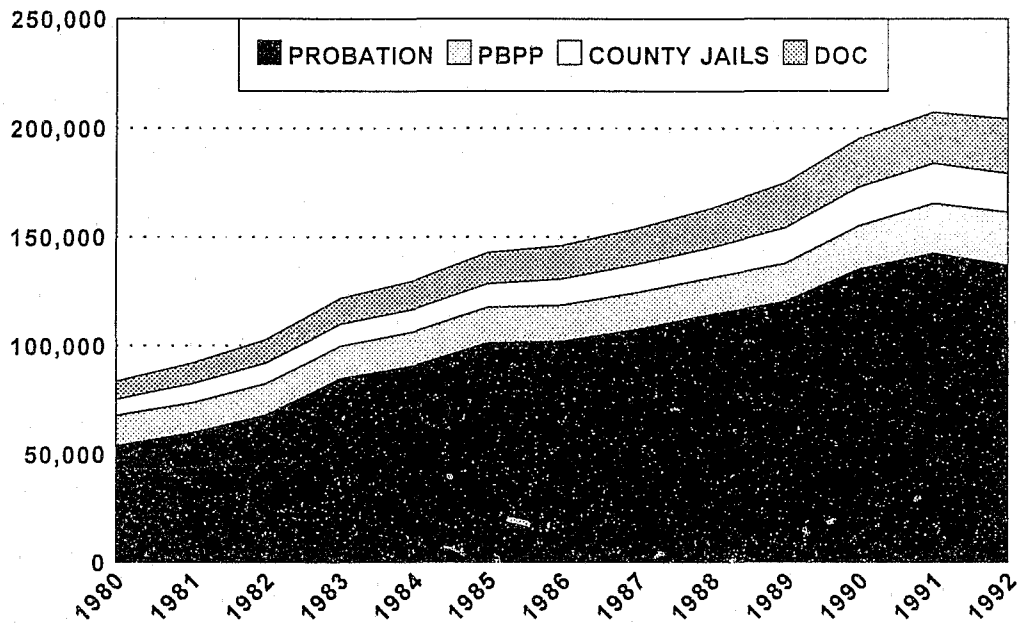
### Trends in Population of Offenders Under Supervision

As seen in Figure 14, all segments of the offender population have grown steadily since 1980. A large contributing factor in this growth has been the increase in the conviction rate from 37% of all cases processed in 1980 to 61% of those cases processed by Pennsylvania's courts in 1992. During this same period, the incarceration rate almost doubled, from 32% of all convicted cases in 1980 to 61% in 1992. The rising incarceration rate directly impacts the incarcerated population, while the growing conviction rate has contributed to increases in all segments of the offender population.

### Parole Outcomes

The PBPP tracks clients for several years after their release. According to the most recent data available, about 36% of the offenders under Board supervision were recommitted to incarceration within three years after release. The majority of commitments resulted from a new conviction, rather than from a technical parole violation (i.e., violating the conditions of one's parole).

FIGURE 14  
OFFENDERS UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION  
IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1980-1992



SOURCES: PA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS (DOC),  
PA BOARD OF PROBATION & PAROLE (PBPP).

<b>ISSUES</b>
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Part of PCCD's mission is to provide statistical and policy analysis of current issues facing the criminal justice system. The Bureau of Statistics and Policy Research at PCCD produces two publications which address these issues. The *Justice Analyst* series, dating to 1986, reports on original research or provides information and data not available from other sources. The *Justice Perspective* series, initiated in 1994, examines particular criminal justice topics using information which is widely available. Back issues of both these publications are generally available. The most recent issues are listed below; copies may be obtained by contacting PCCD.

*Justice Analyst*

Police Computerization Survey, Vol. 8, No. 2, September 1994.

Changes to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System, Vol. 8, No. 1, February 1994.

Driving Under the Influence Offenders in Pennsylvania County Prisons and Jails, Vol. 7, No. 2, September 1993.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces in Pennsylvania, Vol. 7, No. 1, July 1993.

*Justice Perspective*

Crime and Punishment: Increasing Accountability, Vol. 1, No. 1, November 1994.

In the following section, we examine four high-profile issues facing the criminal justice system today:

- Violent Crime and Age
- Race and Crime
- Guns and Crime
- Correctional Population Growth

This is not an exhaustive list of relevant issues. Rather, these are topics on which we most frequently receive requests for information and for which sufficient data are available to permit analysis.

## VIOLENT CRIME AND AGE

### INTRODUCTION

The issue of violent crime has received a lot of attention in the nation's media recently. Although violent crime arrests account for only 5% of the nation's total arrests (F.B.I., 1993), this type of offending dominates discussions of the crime problem as a whole. The issue of serious and violent juvenile crime has received even greater scrutiny within the larger debate over the causes of crime and the appropriate criminal justice system response. This section examines recent trends in criminal behavior by different age groups as well as current and proposed system responses to the situation.

During the 1980s, drug-related crime was the primary focus of the criminal justice system. It appears that violent crime has emerged as the leading criminal justice system issue in the 1990s. A federal gun control law (the Brady bill) has been enacted and the recently passed federal Crime Bill mandates life imprisonment for repeat violent offenders (the "three strikes and you're out" approach). During 1994, dozens of bills dealing with violent juvenile crime were introduced in the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Some of these bills proposed: requiring automatic transfer to adult court for juveniles 15 years of age and older charged with certain serious offenses; extending the authority of the juvenile court over "dangerous juvenile offenders" beyond age 21 to age 24; permitting school employees to conduct strip searches of students suspected of carrying weapons; and establishing two maximum security juvenile facilities in the state.

The current level of rhetoric concerning juvenile crime obscures some important facts. In Pennsylvania, the rate at which juveniles were arrested for serious property crimes declined by 24% from 1980 to 1992. The adult arrest rate for the same crimes increased by 18% over the same period. However, both juvenile and adult arrest rates for serious violent crimes increased by 20% during that time. In some ways, it is misleading to compare juvenile to adult crime by focusing only on the "under 18" and "18 and over" age groups. Based on arrest data, the most crime-prone age group encompasses individuals in their late teens and early twenties. Solutions to the problem should therefore not target solely juveniles or adults, but a broader segment of the population.

### AGE AND CRIME

The relationship between age and crime was discussed briefly in the "Trends" section of this report. This relationship is easily demonstrated by converting the raw numbers of official (UCR) arrests into "crime rates." The conventional unit of crime rates is the number of offenses or arrests "per 100,000 population."<sup>5</sup> For example, there were 94,679 arrests for index crimes in Pennsylvania during 1992. The estimated 1992 statewide population was 11,961,000. The statewide arrest rate for index crimes was therefore 792 arrests per 100,000 residents (arrests divided by population times 100,000).

It is also possible to calculate "age-specific arrest rates." For example, there were approximately 180,000 21 year olds living in Pennsylvania during 1992, and 3,963 reported arrests of 21 year olds for index offenses. This yields an age-specific arrest rate of 2,202 arrests per 100,000 age 21 population, almost three times the arrest rate for the population as a whole.

<sup>5</sup> The UCR system utilizes two types of rates: crimes reported per 100,000 residents and arrests per 100,000 residents. The "crime rate" is reported more frequently than the "arrest rate" as an indicator of criminal activity. We use the arrest rate in this analysis since our focus is on offenders, rather than the overall level of crime. Since about 80% of all reported crimes are not cleared by arrest, we must use arrest data to analyze the relationship of crime to age, sex, race, etc. However, it is possible that the persons arrested are not representative of offenders as a whole. Therefore, the findings of this section should be interpreted with some caution.

Figure 15 shows the arrest rate, by age, for violent and property crime in Pennsylvania during 1992. The age-specific arrest rates were calculated as described in the above paragraph, except that the eight crime index offenses were divided into the violent and property crime indexes. The peak age for violent crime in Pennsylvania during 1992 was 17 (806 arrests per 100,000 age 17 residents), although the violent crime rate remains quite high from ages 15 through 24. By age 30, the rate falls to less than half of the age 17 peak, and by age 40 it drops to one fourth of the peak. Property crime rates are also closely related to age. As shown in Figure 15, property crime arrest rates are highest for the years 15 through 17, with a peak at age 16 (2,977 arrests per 100,000 age 16 residents). By age 20, this rate drops to about half the peak level and by the mid-thirties it is less than one fourth of the peak rate.

Figure 16 depicts 1992 age-specific arrest rates for the entire nation. We observe the same pattern of high-rate offending between age 15 and the early 20s as was noted for the Pennsylvania data. However, the national arrest rates are about 35% higher than the Pennsylvania rates for each specific age category through about age 40, reflecting the fact that Pennsylvania's overall crime rate is relatively low compared to the national average. About two-thirds of the states have a higher crime rate than Pennsylvania.

### VIOLENT CRIME TRENDS

The UCR data also permit an examination of violent crime arrest rates over time. Figure 17 traces this rate nationally over the period from 1965 to 1992, for youths (under age 18)<sup>6</sup> and adults (age 18 and over). It is apparent that adults collectively have a violent crime arrest rate almost double the rate for youth under age 18. Figure 17 also shows that both the youthful and adult rates of violent crime offending rose sharply in the nation from 1965 through the early 1970s, then remained fairly stable through the mid-1980s, only to rise again near the end of the decade.<sup>7</sup> Between 1988 and 1992, the number of persons arrested for violent index crimes increased sharply for both the under 18 age group (up 47%) and for persons 18 and over (up 19%) (F.B.I., 1993).

While national UCR data indicate an increase in violent crime over the past two decades, data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) show a different picture. The estimated number of violent crimes rose between 1973 and 1981, when over 6.5 million violent offenses occurred. From 1981 to 1992, the violent crime victimization rate declined by over 11%. The proportion of violent crimes which are reported to police has remained stable over this period at about 50% (Bastian, 1993).

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<sup>6</sup> The "under 18" population is not equivalent to the "juvenile" population. Juvenile status is defined by each state's legal age of majority. While the age of majority is 18 in most states, 16- and 17-year olds are legally adults in other states.

<sup>7</sup> Using only two age groupings tends to mask certain age-specific trends. Within the 0 to 17 age group, children under age 10 account for a negligible amount of crime. For that reason, many analyses of juvenile crime rates use the 10 to 17 age group as the population base. If the 10-17 U.S. age population were used to compute the violent crime arrest rate in Figure 17, the rate would be approximately double what is shown and thus essentially equal to the 18 and over rate. But by the same token, the population base used to calculate the 18 and over rate includes a large segment of the population which commits almost no crime (persons age 50 and over accounted for only 3.4% of all 1992 index crime arrests).



FIGURE 15

1992 ARREST RATES IN PENNSYLVANIA BY AGE FOR VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIMES

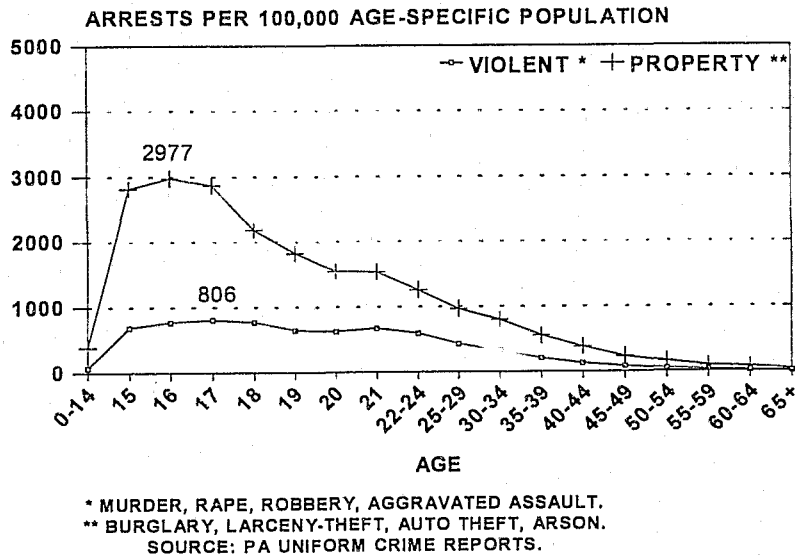


FIGURE 16

1992 ARREST RATES IN UNITED STATES BY AGE FOR VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIMES

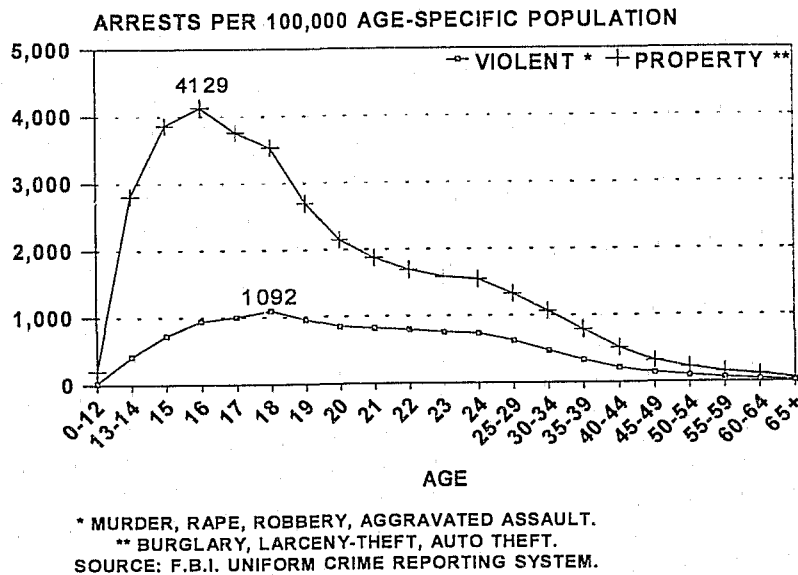
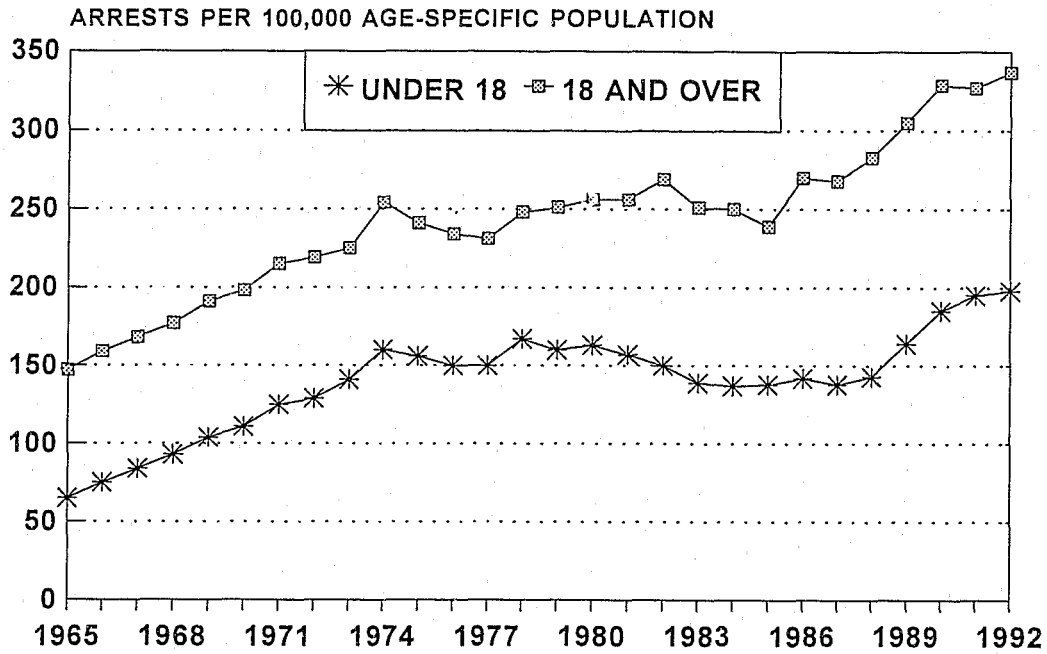


FIGURE 17  
U.S. ARREST RATES FOR VIOLENT CRIME\*  
BY AGE OF ARRESTEE, 1965-1992



\* MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY & AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.  
SOURCE: F.B.I. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

Trends for Specific Offenses

The discussion thus far has focused on the violent crime index, which comprises four different categories of offenses: murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. While the index is useful for some purposes, it can mask trends among specific offenses because robberies and assaults account for about 90% of the index totals. For that reason, the index does not always reflect even relatively large changes in the volume of murder and rape offenses over time. The information in Table 3 exemplifies this effect.

TABLE 3

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 FOR YOUTHS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE			
PENNSYLVANIA			
	1980	1992	% CHANGE 1980-92
MURDER	2.3	3.6	56.5%
RAPE	7.7	11.6	50.7%
ROBBERY	103.2	81.5	-21.1%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	62.4	113.7	82.2%
<i>VIOLENT CRIME INDEX</i>	<i>175.5</i>	<i>210.4</i>	<i>19.9%</i>
UNITED STATES			
	1980	1992	% CHANGE 1980-92
MURDER	3.1	5.0	61.3%
RAPE	7.7	9.3	20.8%
ROBBERY	81.1	70.5	-13.1%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	70.6	112.8	59.8%
<i>VIOLENT CRIME INDEX</i>	<i>162.5</i>	<i>197.6</i>	<i>21.6%</i>
NOTE: Data represent arrest rates per 100,000 residents under age 18. SOURCE: U.S. and Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting systems.			

Table 3 contains arrest rates of the under 18 population for violent crime index offenses in both Pennsylvania and the United States. The arrest rates for the years 1980 and 1992 are shown for the four specific violent crime index offenses and for the index itself. For each offense category, the percent change in the rate from 1980 to 1992 is also shown. For both the state and the nation, the violent crime index rate increased by about 20% over this period. However, the rates for the crimes of murder and aggravated assault increased by well over 50% in the state and the nation. Arrests of youths for rape in Pennsylvania also increased by over 50% during this time. The robbery arrest rate fell substantially in the state and the nation from 1980 to 1992, a fact which contributed to the relatively modest increases in the overall juvenile violent crime index arrest rates.

The data in Table 3 may then be summarized as follows. Considering arrest rates for the relatively common violent crime offenses, assaults were up and robberies were down over the period from 1980 to 1992. Among the relatively rare violent offenses, the murder and rape arrest rates increased significantly.<sup>8</sup>

#### Juvenile Arrest Rates by Race

Arrest rates vary greatly among racial categories. Considering 1992 arrests of juveniles (under age 18) for violent index crimes in Pennsylvania, the black arrest rate exceeded the white arrest rate by a factor of ten to one (2,124 arrests per 100,000 race-specific population for blacks and 207 per 100,000 for whites). At the national level, the violent crime index arrest rate for black youths exceeds the comparable rate for whites by about six to one. During the 1980s in the U.S., the murder arrest rate for black youths doubled while the rate for whites and other races remained fairly constant. From 1980 to 1989 the robbery arrest rate declined for youths of all races, aggravated assault arrest rates rose for all racial categories (but more for blacks) and rape arrest rates also rose across the board (but more for whites) (Snyder, 1992).

### JUVENILES WAIVED TO CRIMINAL COURT

Every state has some form of juvenile court which has original jurisdiction over offenses committed by youths who have not yet reached the "age of majority" (the age at which one is legally an adult). In Pennsylvania and 37 other states, the age of majority is 18. In the remaining states, the age of majority is 16 or 17. Every state also has some provision which allows prosecution of juveniles in adult courts under certain circumstances. Pennsylvania's minimum requirements for waiver to adult court are typical; the child must be at least 14 and be charged with a felony. Waiver is reserved for the most serious or frequent offenders; only one or two percent of all juvenile court cases in Pennsylvania are certified to adult court.

In response to the perceived increase in juvenile violent crime, many states have made or are considering changes which facilitate the waiver of certain cases. For youths of a minimum age (typically 16 or 17) accused of certain crimes (e.g., violent felonies), adult court processing may be mandatory or subject only to the discretion of the prosecutor, with no judicial input as required in Pennsylvania. Florida, for example, gives prosecutors the option to "direct file" most charges involving 16 and 17 year olds in criminal, rather than juvenile court. In July of 1994, the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association passed a resolution calling for amendments to the state's Juvenile Act which would enable prosecutors to file criminal charges directly against serious, violent or chronic offenses aged 16 or older and would open some delinquency proceedings to the public.

#### Effectiveness of Waiver to Adult Court

Despite increased calls to send more juvenile cases to adult court, research in this area indicates that such youths often receive relatively lenient sentences. A study of Pennsylvania juveniles transferred to criminal court in 1986 found that most of the cases resulted in a conviction and sentence to incarceration. However, two-thirds of the incarcerated juveniles received relatively short county jail sentences, and the average minimum sentence (including those sentenced to the state prison system) was only 18 months (Lemmon et al., 1991). Given that the Pennsylvania Juvenile Act permits judges to maintain jurisdiction over adjudicated minors until their 21st birthday, juvenile court processing of serious offenders allows for sentences of at least three years, in theory. Recently proposed legislation in Pennsylvania would extend juvenile court jurisdiction over serious juvenile offenders beyond age 21 to age 24 or higher.

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<sup>8</sup> During the period from 1980 to 1992, between 32 and 100 juveniles per year were arrested for murder in Pennsylvania. Given these relatively small numbers, a fairly modest change in the number of such arrests from one year to another can create a rather large "percent change" in the juvenile murder arrest rate. The same problem with small numbers is also present, albeit to a lesser extent, when examining data for juvenile arrests for rape. The number of such arrests ranged from 222 to 338 per year between 1980 and 1992.

## THE INCAPACITATION OPTION

The use of incarceration as a sentencing option for juveniles or adults may serve several goals, including deterrence, punishment, rehabilitation and incapacitation. Incapacitation refers to the physical separation of the criminal from society. While criminologists may debate whether prisons deter, punish or rehabilitate, inmates clearly are prevented from committing further crimes in the community during their period of incarceration.

During the 1980s, states such as Pennsylvania increased their reliance on incarceration as a sentencing option for adult offenders by enacting numerous mandatory sentences and building several new prisons. The number of court commitments received annually in Pennsylvania's state prisons more than doubled between 1980 and 1990 (from 3,083 to 6,408). The state's combined prison population increased by 171% during the same period (from 8,243 to 22,325). Incarceration is an expensive enterprise. The construction cost alone for one new jail cell runs about \$80,000, and the total estimated cost to build and operate one prison cell over a 20-year period is over \$1 million. Pennsylvania's state-run juvenile facilities are also overcrowded. The annual cost to house a juvenile in one of these facilities can exceed \$50,000.

### Does Incarceration Reduce Crime?

Despite the high cost of incarceration compared to other sentencing options, many would argue that the cost is justified if imprisonment significantly reduces the crime rate. An analysis of the relationship between incarceration rates and crime rates in Pennsylvania was recently completed by Dr. Darrell Steffensmeier of the Pennsylvania State University. Noting that both incarceration rates and crime rates rose in the state during the 1970 to 1991 period, Dr. Steffensmeier (1992:7) concludes that "it is difficult to detect any overall relationship between incarceration and crime rates, or to show that incarceration is a cost-effective means of reducing crime." While incarceration may serve legitimate sentencing goals of punishment and retribution, its net effect does not include significant crime reduction.

It is true that "incapacitating" an offender through incarceration prevents that person from committing further crimes in the community for the duration of his or her sentence. But since most crimes go unreported and half of reported crimes go unsolved, it is not surprising that incarcerating the relatively few offenders who are caught and convicted does not appreciably affect the overall violent crime rate.

The utility of incapacitation is a factor in the current consideration of life sentences for repeat violent offenders. Loosely categorized as "three strikes and you're out" sentencing provisions, these statutes typically mandate a life sentence upon one's third conviction for a violent offense. Many criminologists characterize this approach as too rigid and expensive. They argue that imprisonment of offenders beyond age 40 or 50 is a waste of resources since most individuals "age out" of criminal behavior by that point in life. This pattern is easily seen in Figures 15 and 16 (page 29): the violent crime rate for persons aged 50 and over is virtually zero.

## SUMMARY

Violent crime is a serious problem in today's society. In addition to its direct effect on victims' lives, fear of violent crime reduces the quality of life in general. The peak ages for violent crime offending are from the late teens to the late twenties. Rates of violent crime offending appear to be rising in recent years, following a long period of relative stability. The rates at which youths under age 18 are arrested for murder, rape and aggravated assault have risen particularly fast.

The nation's juvenile and criminal justice systems are struggling to find effective ways to cope with serious and violent crime. Many states have responded to pressures to treat juveniles like adults by proposing or enacting laws which facilitate the transfer of juveniles to criminal court. In some states such

proposing or enacting laws which facilitate the transfer of juveniles to criminal court. In some states such as Florida, prosecutors--rather than judges--now control this decision. Many states may also follow the lead of the federal government by mandating life imprisonment for repeat violent offenders, despite the lack of evidence that this approach will have a significant impact on the crime rate.

While most people agree that criminals should be punished, mandating ever-longer prison sentences for a small proportion of offenders will have a limited impact on the overall crime rate because so many offenders elude criminal prosecution altogether. (Due to unreported and unsolved crimes, only about one-fourth of all violent crimes even results in an arrest.) Pennsylvania's prison population more than doubled during the last decade. As more prisons were built to hold these offenders, the cost of operating the Department of Corrections has grown proportionately and is expected to reach \$1 billion annually by the year 2000. Eventually, more cost-effective ways to sanction offenders must be found.

Pennsylvania has already implemented some alternative sanctioning options. The Intermediate Punishment Act of 1990 targeted offenders who would normally have been incarcerated in a county jail. Under this act, judges now have a new range of sentencing options between routine probation and incarceration, including: house arrest, intensive probation supervision, electronic monitoring and inpatient or outpatient drug and alcohol treatment. Pennsylvania also opened a Motivational Boot Camp in 1992. The boot camp targets non-violent state prison inmates and provides them with a chance to earn an early release if they successfully complete the rigorous six-month program.

In order to maximize the benefit of traditional incarceration, it is necessary to target the most serious and repetitive offenders in the system. During 1994, the Pennsylvania sentencing guidelines were revised to allow judges to order longer sentences for offenders convicted of the most violent offenses. The revised guidelines also recommend that repeat violent offenders be given the longest prison sentences allowed by statute.

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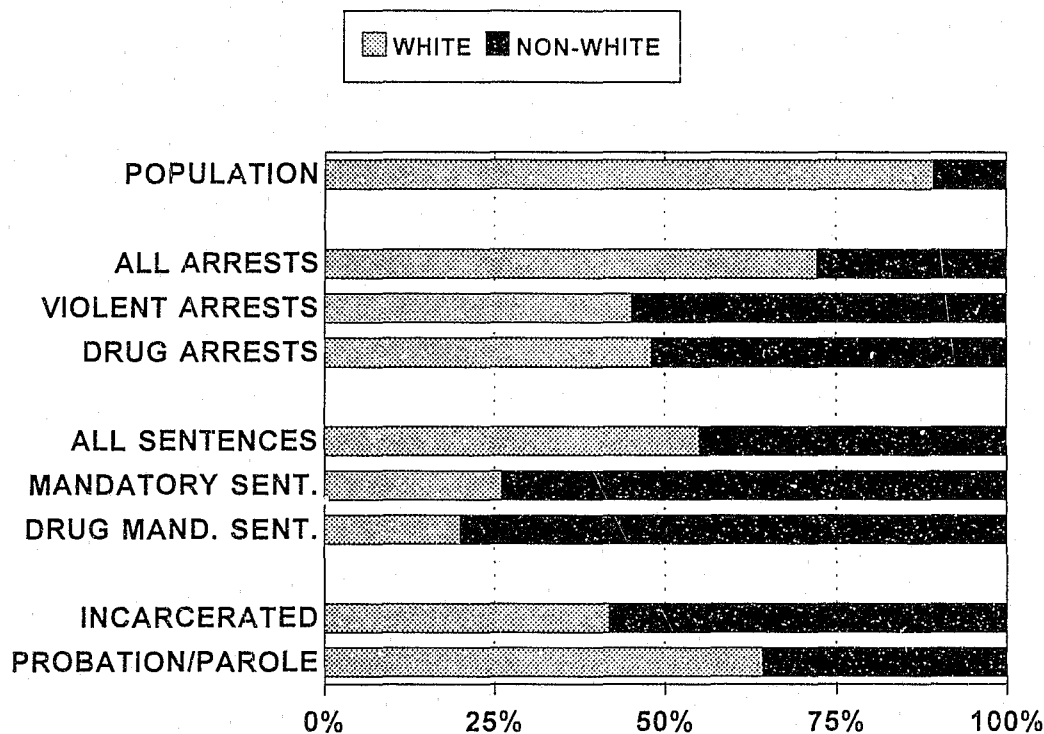
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## RACE AND CRIME

### INTRODUCTION

According to 1992 population estimates Pennsylvania's population was 89.2% white, 9.4% black, and 1.4% other races. For the purposes of this discussion, we refer to the racial categories "white and non-white," because methods of reporting race vary across different criminal justice agencies. While non-whites comprised only 11% of the statewide population, in 1992 they accounted for 28% of all arrests, 55% of all violent crime arrests and 52% of all drug offense arrests. This pattern of "minority overrepresentation" is shown graphically in Figure 18. Figure 18 also shows that non-whites are overrepresented at the sentencing and incarceration stages.

FIGURE 18  
1992 RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED PENNSYLVANIA POPULATIONS

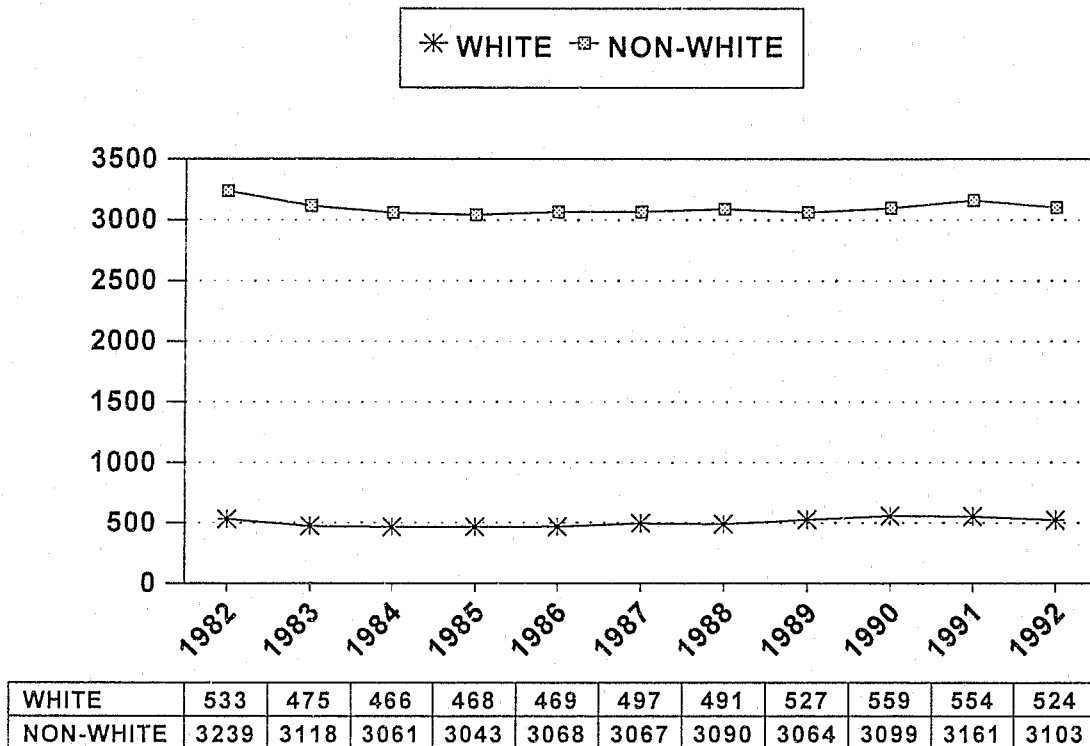


SOURCES: UCR, DOC, PCS, PBPP.  
POPULATION DATA BASED ON 1992 STATE DATA CENTER ESTIMATES.  
INCARCERATED POPULATION INCLUDES COUNTY AND STATE FACILITIES.

The overrepresentation of minority races in the arrest statistics is more easily shown by referring to "arrest rates per 100,000 race-specific population." Using both 1992 arrest and census data, the calculated rates are 523.8 Part I arrests per 100,000 for whites and 3012.6 for non-whites. This information, calculated for the period from 1982 to 1992, is contained in Figure 19. As seen in Figure 19, the Part I race-specific arrest rates have been fairly stable for both racial categories over the period shown. During that period, arrest rates for non-whites have typically been six times higher than the comparable rates for whites.

Minorities are also overrepresented among the state's prison and jail populations. Non-whites accounted for 58% of the total incarcerated population in 1992 (24,941 of 42,830 inmates). The pattern is even more pronounced when incarceration rates per 100,000 race-specific population are considered. The 1992 non-white incarceration rate of 1933.4 was over ten times higher than the white incarceration rate of 167.6. Although the incarceration rates for both racial categories rose from 1982 to 1992, the increase was greater for non-whites (117%) than for whites (87%).

FIGURE 19  
PENNSYLVANIA PART I\* ARREST RATES BY RACE, 1982-1992



\* MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGR. ASSAULT, LARCENY-THEFT, M.V. THEFT, ARSON.  
SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

Minority overrepresentation is also found in the state's juvenile justice system. During 1993, for example, 46% of all juvenile cases processed involved non-whites. Almost three-quarters of the juveniles committed to delinquency institutions during 1993 were minorities. A 1992 PCCD-funded study of minority juvenile justice processing in Pennsylvania concluded that even after controlling for factors such as offense type, prior record and family situation, minorities were more likely to have their cases formally petitioned and to be detained. The study recommended the creation of more alternatives for diverting cases from the early stages of juvenile court processing and the development of racially neutral criteria for making detention decisions.



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## EVIDENCE FROM SELF-REPORT STUDIES

Although the data in Figure 19 indicate that non-white arrest rates are about six times higher than comparable arrest rates for whites, other sources of crime data indicate less difference in offending across racial categories. For example, "self-report" studies, such as those based on surveys of a national sample of high school seniors, report nearly equal levels of property crime offending among white and black students.<sup>9</sup>

Self-report data concerning drug use also paint a very different picture from that suggested by official arrest statistics for drug offenses. Considering all drug-related arrests in 1992, non-white arrest rates are six and eight times higher than white arrest rates in the U.S. and Pennsylvania, respectively. But national self-report data show nearly equal rates of admitted drug use across racial categories for most illegal substances. Whites reported more use of inhalants, hallucinogens and PCP while non-whites reported higher rates of heroin and cocaine use. However, the inter-race differences never exceeded a two to one difference of non-white to white use, and that ratio was only observed in one instance.<sup>10</sup>

## EXPLANATIONS FOR OVERREPRESENTATION IN ARRESTS

If the actual criminal behavior of both whites and non-whites is fairly comparable (as suggested by some self-report studies), what accounts for the large disparity in inter-race arrest rates? While a detailed discussion of this issue is beyond the scope of this report, a large body of literature on this subject advances several possible explanations: the offenses committed by non-whites are more serious and thus are more likely to result in arrests; non-whites tend to reside in urban areas with more police presence, thus making arrest for a given crime more likely; police treat apprehended offenders differently based on race, and more often decline to arrest whites than non-whites.

Many criminologists believe that a relationship between social class and crime, rather than between race and crime, accounts for the higher rates of minority offending and arrests. Since class and race are related (e.g., minorities have lower average incomes than whites), cursory examination of arrest patterns may lead to the spurious conclusion that minorities are inherently more criminal than whites.

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<sup>9</sup> Source: Monitoring the Future Project, as reported in the 1992 Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics. For the 1992 survey, blacks generally admitted to equal or lesser involvement than whites in behaviors equivalent to vandalism, theft, trespass, arson and joyriding.

<sup>10</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (1991 and 1992 data). For example, among the 32,594 respondents in the 1991 survey, 34% of whites and 36% of blacks admitted ever using marijuana while 12% of whites and 11% of blacks admitted ever using cocaine.

Another possible explanation for the observed higher arrest rates of non-whites is related to urban/rural crime patterns. It is well established that crime rates are generally higher in urban than in suburban or rural areas.<sup>11</sup> It is also true that in many states minorities tend to live in urban areas. The relationship between urbanization and crime may mistakenly be interpreted as an association between race and crime. The data in Table 4 provide an example of this phenomenon.

The upper half of Table 4 contains 1992 statewide data on crime index and drug offense arrests and arrest rates for whites and non-whites. The lower half of the table contains comparable data for Philadelphia County alone. Looking first at the number of arrests, Philadelphia accounts for about half of all non-white arrests in the state for the offense categories shown. Consider next the non-white to white ratio in statewide arrest rates. On a statewide basis, the non-white violent index crime arrest rate is ten times higher than the white arrest rate; for robbery offenses alone the non-white rate is over 20 times higher than the white rate. Now examine the same comparisons for the Philadelphia data in the lower half of the table. While the minority arrest rates in Philadelphia are almost equal to the comparable statewide rates, the white arrest rates in Philadelphia are much higher than the white statewide rates for every offense category. The non-white to white ratio for the violent index crime rate in Philadelphia is only four to one (as compared to ten to one, statewide) and the ratio for robbery is now only six to one instead of 23 to one.

The key feature of Table 4, then, is that the index crime arrest rates of white Philadelphians are much higher than the comparable rates of whites who reside elsewhere in the state. While non-white arrest rates exceed the white rates both in the state as a whole and in Philadelphia, the differences between the arrest rates across racial categories are much smaller in Philadelphia. Restricting the comparison to Philadelphia is a simple way of "controlling for" the urbanization factor which is known to relate to crime rates. The statewide comparison artificially widens the white/non-white difference in arrest rates since a much higher proportion of the state's minorities, as compared to whites, live in urban areas.

#### Evidence from Victim Surveys

The annual National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is another valuable source of data concerning rates of criminal offending by race. Survey respondents who were victimized during the past year are asked to report the "perceived race" of the offender. Since the NCVS is based on a national sample, it is appropriate to compare NCVS data with national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system data concerning the race of arrestees. Such a comparison is presented in Table 5. The analysis is limited to violent index offenses because victims of property crimes often do not see the offender. Murder offenses are not captured by the NCVS survey and accordingly are not included in the UCR data presented in the table. As a point of reference, the population breakdown of the U.S. by race according to the 1990 census was: 83.9% white, 12.3% black, and 3.8% other races.

The top half of Table 5 shows the percentage of arrestees, by race, for three categories of violent crime and for the aggregate violent crime index. These figures are based on 1991 UCR data. The lower half of the table shows the percentage of offenders across the same two racial categories and across similar offense categories, based on 1991 NCVS data. For the crimes of rape and aggravated assault, the percentage of non-white offenders reported by victims is smaller than that observed in the UCR arrest statistics. Only for the offense of robbery does the NCVS indicate a higher incidence of non-white offending than is reflected in the UCR figures.

<sup>11</sup> The relationship between urbanization and crime in Pennsylvania is easily demonstrated by grouping the state's reporting UCR jurisdictions into relevant categories and examining their respective crime rates. The following are the 1992 (reported) index offense crime rates per 100,000 population for the state, using the standard census categories.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Index Crime Rate</u>
Core (urban)	6257.5
Suburban	2430.8
Rural and Non-SMSA	1912.6

TABLE 4

1992 PENNSYLVANIA STATEWIDE ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES, BY RACE				
OFFENSE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		RATE PER 100,000	
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	WHITE	NON-WHITE
MURDER	229	448	2	35
RAPE	876	797	8	61
ROBBERY	2,126	5,979	20	461
AGG. ASSAULT	7,718	6,096	72	470
BURGLARY	9,428	3,836	88	296
LARCENY	30,991	17,200	290	1,327
MV THEFT	3,778	4,297	35	332
ARSON	690	190	6	15
CRIME INDEX *	55,836	38,843	522	2,997
VIOLENT **	10,949	13,320	102	1,028
PROPERTY ***	44,887	25,523	420	1,969
DRUG OFFENSES	14,397	15,559	135	1,200
1992 PHILADELPHIA ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES, BY RACE				
OFFENSE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		RATE PER 100,000	
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	WHITE	NON-WHITE
MURDER	73	309	8	45
RAPE	92	393	11	57
ROBBERY	826	3,916	95	570
AGG. ASSAULT	1,113	2,851	129	415
BURGLARY	952	2,033	110	296
LARCENY	2,917	7,675	337	1,118
MV THEFT	885	2,678	102	390
ARSON	71	98	8	14
CRIME INDEX *	6,929	19,953	800	2,905
VIOLENT **	2,104	7,469	243	1,088
PROPERTY ***	4,825	12,484	557	1,818
DRUG OFFENSES	3,008	7,874	347	1,147

\* Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, M.V. Theft, Arson.

\*\* Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault.

\*\*\* Burglary, Larceny-Theft, M.V. Theft, Arson.

SOURCE: PA Uniform Crime Reporting System and PA census data.

TABLE 5

1991 U.S. ARRESTS BY RACE FOR SELECTED OFFENSE CATEGORIES		
OFFENSE CATEGORY	% WHITE	% NON-WHITE
RAPE	54.8	45.2
ROBBERY	37.6	62.4
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	60.0	40.0
VIOLENT CRIME *	54.0	46.0
SOURCE: Crime in the U.S., 1991, Table 43 (Uniform Crime Reports). * Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault.		
1991 U.S. ESTIMATED CRIMES BY RACE FOR SELECTED OFFENSE CATEGORIES		
OFFENSE CATEGORY	% WHITE	% NON-WHITE
RAPE	76.8	21.8
ROBBERY	29.5	67.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	64.1	34.9
VIOLENT CRIME *	63.7	34.9
SOURCE: Criminal Victimization in the U.S., 1991, Table 45. NOTE: Data represent "perceived race of the offender" for single-offender victimizations only. Percents do not add to 100 due to cases in which offender race was unknown. * Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault.		

As explained earlier in this report, the NCVS estimates of national crime are about three times higher than the number of "reported crimes" captured by the UCR system. The differences observed in Table 5 are likely attributable to this large portion of unreported crimes. Consider the offense of rape. About 109,000 rapes were reported through the national UCR system in 1991, and about 30,000 arrests resulted. Based on the 1991 NCVS, the estimated total number of rapes was almost 155,000. Since the percent of rapes attributed to non-white offenders based on the NCVS was less than half the percent of non-white arrestees, it appears that rapes committed by white offenders are less likely to be reported and/or to be cleared by an arrest.

The key feature of Table 5 is that the NCVS, which is designed to capture unreported and unsolved crime, generally indicates lower rates of minority offending than the UCR figures based solely on arrests. The difference between the two reporting systems is especially notable when considering the percentage of rapes attributable to minorities. The 1991 UCR data indicate that 46% of those arrested for rape were non-white, compared to the 1991 NCVS estimate of 22%. Given that non-whites comprise 16% of the U.S. population, the NCVS data on rape offenders suggest that minorities are not dramatically overrepresented in this offense category.

### Race of Victims

According to 1992 data collected through Pennsylvania's Uniform Crime Reporting System, non-whites represented 15% of the victims of all crimes, but accounted for 40% of violent crime victims. More than half of all 1992 murder victims were non-whites. The current UCR system does not allow us to systematically determine the percentage of cases in which both the offender and victim are of the same, or different races. However, an extensive body of research indicates that most crimes are intra-racial (the offender and victim are of the same race). According to 1992 Pennsylvania UCR data on offender and victim race, there is a strong correlation between the percentage of non-white offenders and victims for violent index crimes.

### EXPLANATIONS FOR OVERREPRESENTATION IN INCARCERATION

While the causes of minority overrepresentation in arrests are open to debate, the observed pattern of minority overrepresentation in Pennsylvania's prisons and jails is explained primarily by the types of offenses for which non-whites are arrested. Specifically, minorities are disproportionately arrested for offenses which have relatively high conviction and incarceration rates, regardless of the race of the defendant (i.e., violent and drug offenses). Moreover, non-whites are disproportionately affected by mandatory minimum incarceration sentences, further contributing to their overrepresentation in the state correctional system.

An examination of recent data on court processing demonstrates that a defendant's race is not related to the likelihood that a given case will result in a conviction. In fact, for rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and drug offense cases processed in Pennsylvania's courts during 1991, a higher percentage of whites than non-whites were convicted of each offense type. For example, 63% of whites brought to court for robbery were convicted compared to 45% of non-whites. Likewise, there was virtually no difference, by race, in the likelihood of receiving a sentence to incarceration, given that a defendant was convicted for one of the aforementioned offenses. Given the similar conviction and incarceration rates for these serious crimes, the key factor affecting correctional populations for each racial category is the number of individuals of each race arrested for these crimes.

During 1992, non-whites accounted for 55% of all violent crime arrests<sup>12</sup> and 52% of drug offense arrests in Pennsylvania. As of the end of 1991, an estimated 63% of state prison inmates sentenced for violent crimes and 60% of state inmates sentenced for drug offenses were non-whites.<sup>13</sup> Thus, there is a fairly close correspondence between the proportion of non-white arrestees and non-white prison inmates. The slightly higher proportion of minority inmates, compared to minority arrestees, may be related to the disproportionate impact of mandatory sentences on non-white defendants.

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<sup>12</sup> Non-whites comprised the majority of arrests for the specific crimes of murder (66%) and robbery (74%). Minorities were also disproportionately arrested for rape (48%) and aggravated assault (44%).

<sup>13</sup> These percentages were derived from data published by the Department of Corrections (DOC). The 1991 DOC population data list four racial categories: white, black, hispanic and other. According to current demographic practice, "hispanic" is considered an ethnic, rather than a racial, classification. Hispanic individuals may be members of any race. In order to estimate the number of white and non-white hispanic inmates in the state prison population, we used published DOC data from 1989, the last year before the DOC switched to the current system of racial categories. In 1989, 42% of hispanic inmates in the DOC described themselves as black. We then applied this percentage to the 1991 population data, dividing the hispanic inmates among the white and non-white totals for each crime category by assuming that 42% of the hispanic inmates were non-white and the remaining 58% were white.

Mandatory sentences require a judge to impose a minimum term of incarceration in certain instances.<sup>14</sup> Between 1985 and 1991, almost 5,400 mandatory sentences were imposed, including 1,577 sentences for violent crimes and 2,228 for drug offenses. During 1992, non-whites accounted for 45% of all sentences imposed, but 74% of all mandatory sentences and 80% of all drug mandatory sentences (see Figure 18 on page 35). Mandatory sentences are longer, on average, than non-mandatory sentences imposed for similar offenses. The disproportionate application of these sentencing statutes to minorities has likely contributed to the high proportion of non-whites among the state's prison population.

### SUMMARY

In Pennsylvania and nationally, minority arrest rates are much higher than white arrest rates for similar crimes. Other sources of offender data suggest that actual differences in criminal behavior among the races are much smaller than what is indicated by "official" statistics. Once a case moves from arrest to the court processing stage, court data show little difference in how cases are handled. The chance of being convicted for a given offense, and the likelihood of receiving a sentence to incarceration if convicted, do not differ significantly by race.

Minorities are overrepresented among the state prison population. Most of this overrepresentation is explained by the volume and type of offenses for which minorities are arrested. The fact that non-whites are disproportionately the recipients of mandatory minimum sentences to incarceration is also a probable contributing factor. Many other factors affect inmate populations and may influence the racial makeup of our prisons. These factors include length of sentence, time served before being granted parole, and failures on parole which lead to recommitment.

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<sup>14</sup> Pennsylvania currently has 17 mandatory sentencing laws. These statutes apply to the crimes of: murder; certain offenses committed with a firearm; crimes by repeat offenders; certain drug-related offenses; and others. Since 1989, the most commonly imposed mandatory sentences are those relating to drug offenses.

## GUNS AND CRIME

### INTRODUCTION

Firearms are involved in a large proportion of violent crimes. During 1992, 68% of all murder victims in the U.S. were killed by firearms. Guns were also used in 40% of the nation's robberies and 25% of the aggravated assaults (F.B.I., 1993). The vast majority of firearms used in these crimes are handguns, as opposed to rifles or shotguns. The 1992 figures for Pennsylvania are similar: 39% of all robberies, 17% of aggravated assaults and 65% of homicides involved the use of firearms. Policy-makers continue to search for measures to stem the tide of handgun-related crime. Recent strategies have included legislative bans on the manufacture/sale/possession of certain firearms and enhanced penalties for crimes committed with guns.

#### Kids and Guns

According to the Centers for Disease Control (Fingerhut, 1993), 768 children aged 14 or younger and 4,173 youths aged 15 to 19 died from firearm injuries in the U.S. during 1990. Among the age 14 and under group, almost half of the firearm deaths were the result of homicides; for the 15 to 19 age group, 60% of the firearm deaths were homicides. Most of the remaining firearm deaths were the result of suicides. Firearm deaths accounted for 82% of all homicides in the 15 to 19 age group. Among the 10 to 14 year old group, firearm homicide rates for black males were five times higher than rates for white males; in the 15 to 19 year old group, the firearm homicide rate for black males was 11 times higher than the white male rate.

During the period from 1990 to 1991, a total of 2,689 firearm deaths were reported in Pennsylvania, including 1,339 victims between the ages of 15 and 34. Firearm death rates (not all homicides) among the 15 to 34 year-old group varied greatly by race. Expressed as a rate per 100,000 age-specific population, the rate for whites was 11.8 firearm deaths per 100,000 compared to 42.7 for hispanics and 71.1 for blacks (Fingerhut, 1994).

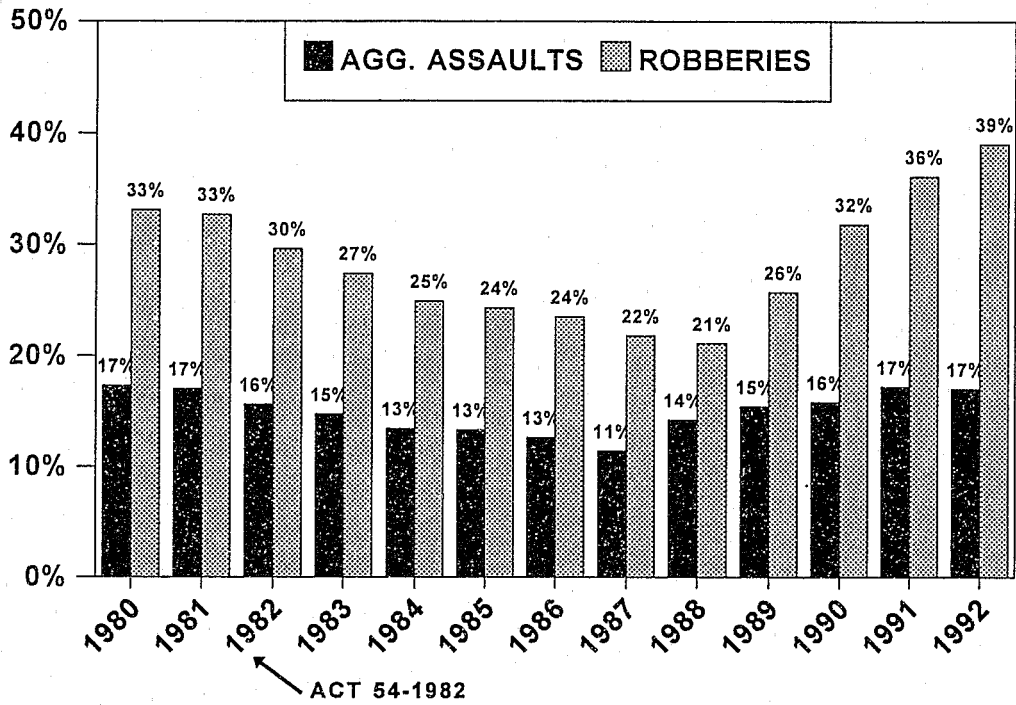
### DETECTING GUN-RELATED CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA

Act 54 of 1982 required that certain convicted offenders be sentenced to a minimum of five years incarceration. This law covered a number of violent offenses (including robbery and aggravated assault) if the offender visibly possessed a firearm. An analysis of the impact of Act 54 conducted by the PCCD suggested that this law reduced the incidence of reported robberies and aggravated assaults committed with firearms.<sup>15</sup> This study compared robberies and assaults committed in 1984 with those committed in 1981. During this period, the overall robbery rate fell by 21%, while gun-related robberies declined by 40%. Similarly, the overall aggravated assault rate decreased by 8%, while gun-related assaults fell by 27%.

As seen in Figure 20, the percentage of gun-related robberies and assaults declined steadily for several years after the implementation of Act 54 in 1982. However, this trend was reversed beginning in 1988. As of 1992, aggravated assaults were equally likely, and robberies were more likely to involve a firearm than in 1980. This pattern suggests that any deterrent impact of Act 54 may have diminished over time. According to 1992 UCR data, 39% of all robberies and 17% of aggravated assaults in Pennsylvania involved the use of firearms by the offender (Figure 20). The comparable national figures for 1992 were 40% and 25%, respectively.

<sup>15</sup> A complete description of this study appeared in the October 1986 issue of PCCD's *Justice Analyst*, Vol. 1, No. 1

**FIGURE 20**  
**PERCENT OF REPORTED ROBBERIES AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS INVOLVING FIREARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1980-1992**

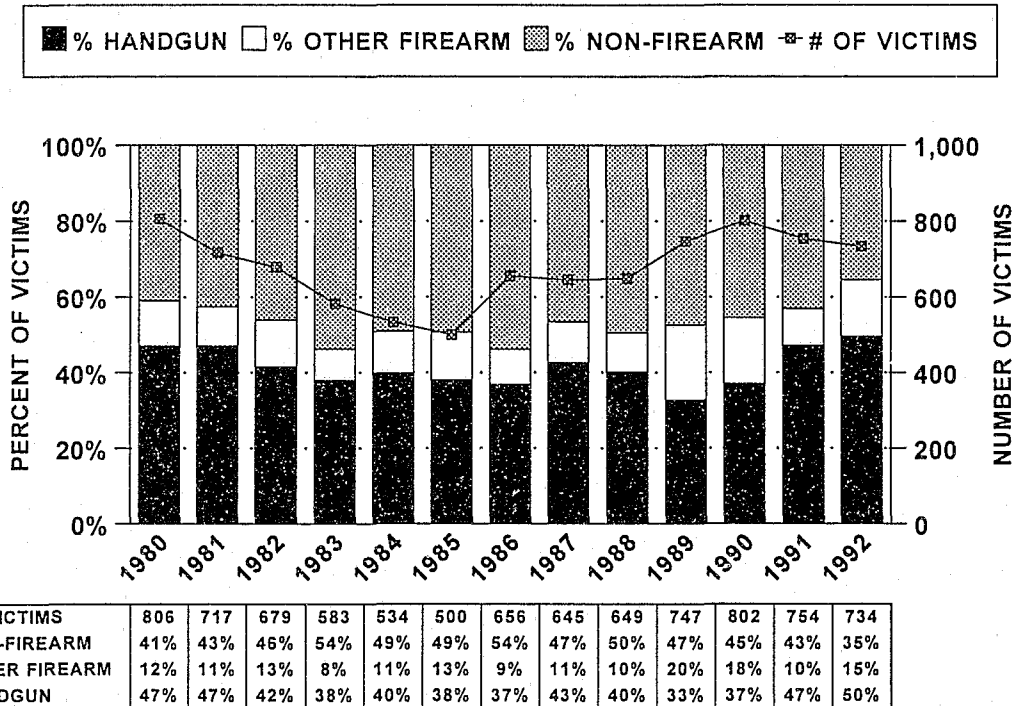


SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

More detailed information on the use of weapons is collected regarding homicide offenses. Specifically, it is possible to distinguish the use of handguns from other types of firearms. Information on the type of weapon used in homicides over the period from 1980 to 1992 is contained in Figure 21, which shows the percent of victims killed by handguns, other firearms, or by other means (non-firearm). There does not appear to be any trend in the type of weapon used over the period shown. In most years, firearms account for about 60% of all homicide victimizations. Handguns represent about 80% of the firearms used in most years. As seen in Figure 21, during 1992 in Pennsylvania, 50% of murder victims were killed by handguns, 15% by other firearms, and the remaining 35% by other means (non-firearm). The comparable 1992 figures for the nation as a whole were 55% handguns, 13% other firearms and 32% non-firearm.



**FIGURE 21**  
**HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY TYPE OF WEAPON**  
**1980-1992**



SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

### TYPE OF WEAPON AND VICTIM INJURY

The current UCR system does not capture case by case information on victim injury for offenses other than homicide. The new UCR reporting standard, the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), is designed to collect detailed offender and victim information on most cases. A few states have already implemented the NIBRS system. Preliminary analysis of crime data from some of these states reveals some interesting patterns concerning the relationship between the use of a weapon in the commission of a crime and the likelihood of victim injury. Specifically, victim injuries were more likely to occur when knives, rather than firearms, were the weapons involved.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) recently produced a report based on 1991 NIBRS data from Alabama, North Dakota and South Carolina (Reaves, 1993). This data set covers nearly all the jurisdictions in those three states. The BJS analyzed 2,865 reported rapes from this data set. A gun was used in 5% and a knife in 7% of the rapes. Victims suffered "major injuries" in 10% of the cases in which a knife was the assailant's weapon compared to 3% of the cases in which a gun was used. The likelihood of the victim suffering "any injury" (major or minor) was also higher in cases where a knife, rather than a gun, was the weapon (57% and 48%, respectively).

The BJS analysis of robberies within the three states is based on 8,394 incidents involving individual victims. Guns were used in 35% of the robberies and knives in 10% of the incidents. Victims were injured in 31% of these robberies; minor injuries were reported about four times as often as major injuries. Robbery victims suffered major injuries in 10% of the cases in which the assailant was armed with a knife and in 3% of the cases in which a gun was used. The likelihood of any victim injury occurring was 33% for incidents when the offender used a knife in committing the robbery and 14% for cases in which a gun was used. (A more detailed review of the BJS study was included in the February 1994 issue of PCCD's *Justice Analyst*.)

### POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The BJS study findings reinforce the fact that violent crime is not simply a function of the availability of firearms. Mandating harsher punishments for criminals who use guns underscores society's intolerance of gun-related crimes. However, many victim injuries are attributable to offenders' use of other weapons and injuries often occur even when the offender is "unarmed" (i.e., uses physical force only). Furthermore, there is some evidence that mandatory punishments for gun-related crimes result in a "displacement effect" whereby offenders do not refrain from committing crimes, but simply switch the type of weapon they use. A possible displacement effect occurred shortly after Act 54 of 1982 went into effect in Pennsylvania; while gun-related robberies declined, PCCD's analysis of the law's impact suggests that these incidents "reappeared" as strong-arm robberies. Similarly, gun-related aggravated assaults declined after Act 54 took effect, but knife assaults increased.

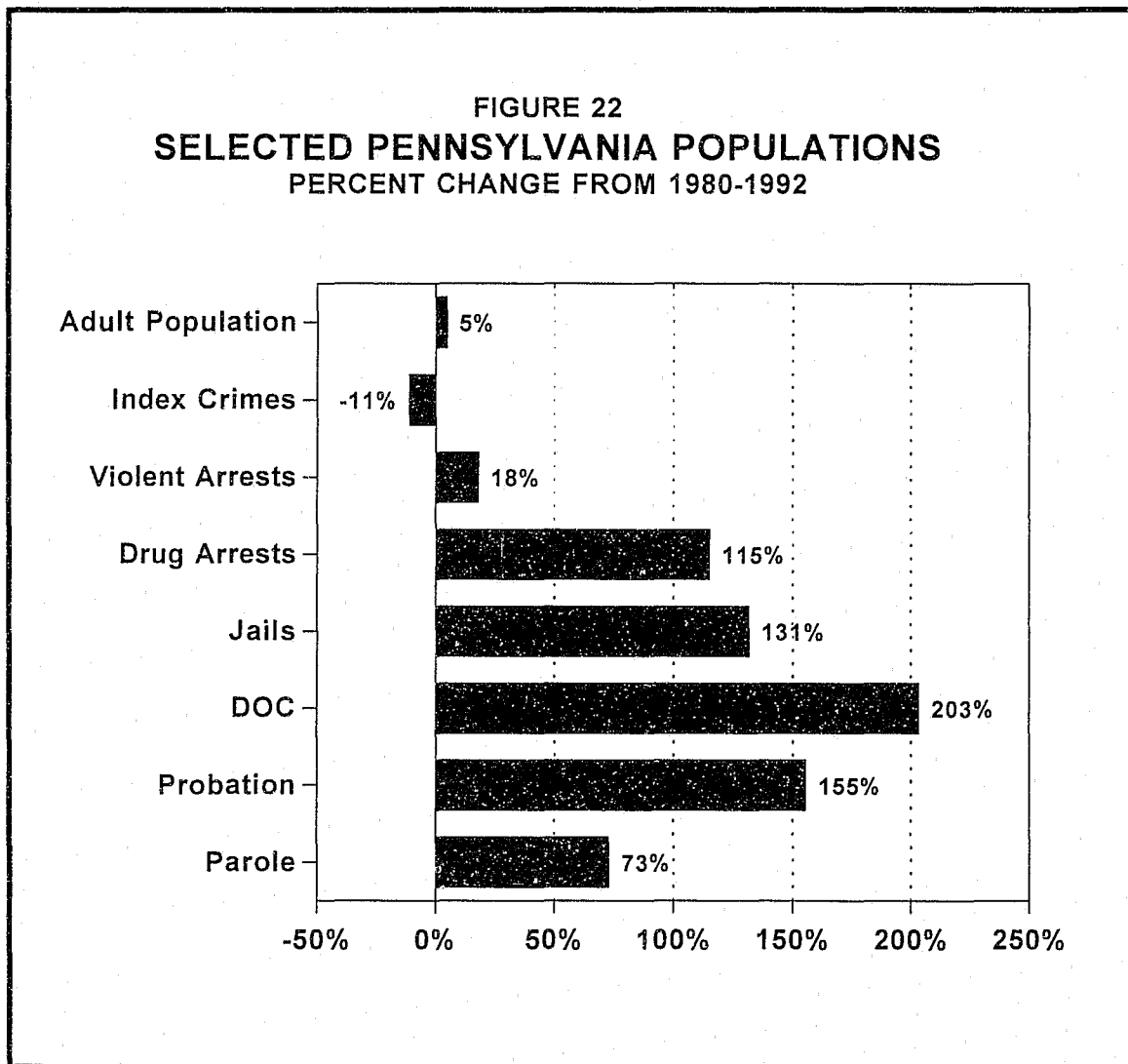
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## CORRECTIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

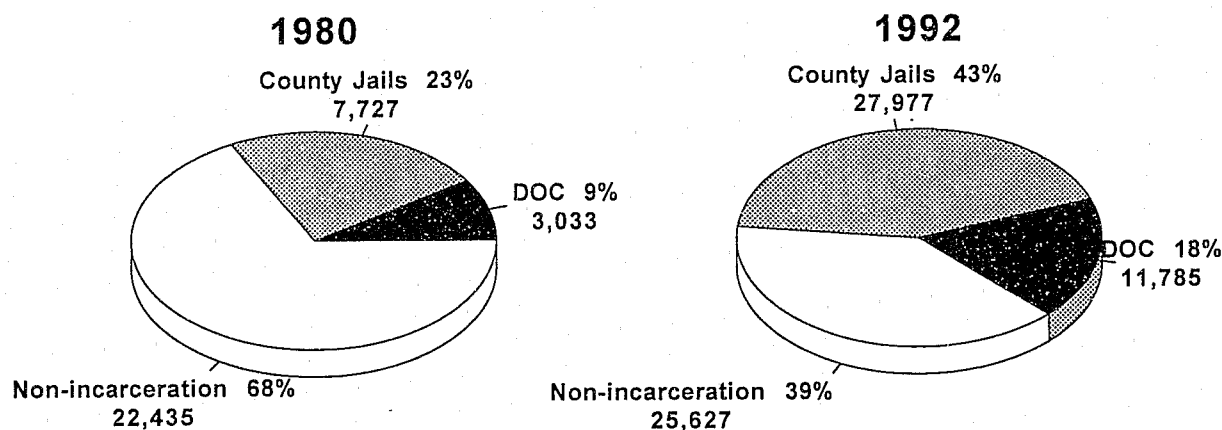
Pennsylvania, like the rest of the nation, experienced unprecedented growth in its correctional populations during the 1980s. At the end of 1992, there were 204,066 offenders under some level of correctional supervision in Pennsylvania. Of this total, 42,270 were prisoners in state prisons and county jails and the remaining 161,596 offenders were under probation or parole supervision. While the total population under correctional supervision grew by 145% from 1980 to 1992, the majority of the growth occurred at both ends of correctional spectrum; the state prison population increased by 203% and the probation population expanded by 155%.

As Figure 22 shows, this growth has not been fueled by similar increases in Pennsylvania's adult population or reported crimes. The number of reported index (most serious) crimes actually fell by 11% from 1980 to 1992. And while the number of violent crime arrests rose at a greater rate than the adult population, the number of drug arrests more than doubled. As will be shown, this increase in drug arrests has had a major impact on the state's correctional populations.



This growth in correctional populations has occurred while the adult population has grown by only 5% and adult arrests by only 22%; it appears that the most significant factor has been changes in policies governing how criminal defendants are processed by the courts. The number of criminal convictions increased 97% from 1980 to 1992, while incarceration sentences increased 270%. As shown in Figure 23, the incarceration rate rose from 32% in 1980 to 61% in 1992, with an additional 8,752 offenders sentenced to state prison and an additional 20,250 sentenced to county jails. At least some of the increase in incarceration sentences can be traced to policy changes such as the implementation of sentencing guidelines in 1982 and the enactment of mandatory sentences. In 1983, mandatory sentences became effective for offenders convicted of driving under the influence (DUI), and, in 1989 and 1990, mandatory sentences became effective for many drug offenders.

FIGURE 23  
SENTENCES OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS, 1980 & 1992



SOURCE: AOPC.

The changes depicted in Figure 23 would seem to indicate that the majority of the incarceration population growth occurred in the county jails. However, there are two factors that contribute to population growth: how many offenders are admitted to facilities and how long those offenders stay in prison or jail. The majority of new jail commitments between 1980 and 1992 were offenders convicted of DUI. Most of these offenders were serving very little time in jail since first-time offenders are mandated to serve two days, a much shorter sentence than the traditional prisoner in county facilities typically serves. Similarly, mandatory sentences for drug offenders have increased admissions to state prisons. But these offenders received much longer lengths of stay than DUI offenders and have had a drastic impact on state prison population and changed the character of that population.

Table 6 outlines some of the changes in the state prison population from 1980 to 1993. The table shows that while the number of violent offenders in state prison more than doubled from 1980 to 1993, they comprised a smaller portion of prison population in 1993 (47.4%) than in 1980 (54.8%). While the influx of short-term prisoners may have shortened the average imposed minimum sentence for state prisoners from 1980 to 1993, many offenders traditionally sentenced to these facilities are now serving more time behind bars. The average length of stay for state prisoners grew steadily throughout the 1980s from 27.5 months in 1980 to 34.5 months in 1993.

Table 6

Changing Characteristics of Pennsylvania's State Prison Population					
N = Number of prisoners % = % of prison population	1980		1993		% change in N, 1980-93
	N	%	N	%	
TOTAL DOC POPULATION	8,243		26,060		216%
Parole violators	1,050	12.7%	3,833	14.7%	265%
Drug offenders	311	3.8%	4,458	17.1%	1333%
Offenders age 30 and over	3,542	43.0%	15,999	61.4%	352%
Violent offenders*	4,520	54.8%	12,351	47.4%	173%
Black	4,490	54.5%	14,712	56.5%	228%
Female	280	3.4%	1,195	4.6%	327%

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (DOC).  
\* Murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, robbery, & aggravated assault.

Aside from minimum sentence length, additional factors which significantly affected average length of stay in state prisons during the 1980s included changes in the rate of parole approvals at completion of the minimum term and the number of offenders returned to serve additional time for a violation of parole conditions. In 1980, 81% of offenders in state prisons were granted parole upon completion of their minimum sentence. This percentage decreased from 1980 through 1986, when only 64% of all offenders eligible for release were granted parole. As a result of the population pressures which emerged from the Camp Hill Prison riots in October 1989, the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole launched a cooperative effort to better manage the state offender population through a series of policy and program revisions. In part as a result of these efforts the parole grant rate increased to 71% by 1990, and the rate has exceeded 70% each year from 1991 to 1993.

Concurrent to a decrease in the rate of offenders paroled from the state prison system during the 1980s, the number of offenders returned to state prisons for parole violations increased from 806 in 1980 to 2,570 in 1988. In response to the interagency initiatives of 1990, the number of returned parole violators fell to 2,230 in 1990. Despite the impact of these recent initiatives, the number of parole violators returned to state prison during the 1980s increased by 175%, while court commitments rose by only 74% during this same period. More recently, 2,704 parole violators were committed during 1991 and 3,204 during 1992 (see Table A-7).

## PRISON OVERCROWDING

The reliance on incarceration has produced unprecedented overcrowding in Pennsylvania's state and county prisons. In 1992, 15 state prisons housed offenders at 150% of capacity, with 24,990 inmates housed in facilities with a capacity of only 16,713 (see Figure 13 on page 23). Similarly, Pennsylvania's 63 county prisons and jails, on average, housed 18,852 daily during 1992 in facilities with a design capacity of 13,179 (143% of capacity). These levels of overcrowding have resulted in court-ordered restrictions in one state prison and a system-wide conditions of confinement suit against the Department of Corrections. In addition to legal intervention at the state level, at least seven county prisons have been subjected to court intervention during the 1980s.

In response to these levels of overcrowding, Pennsylvania has begun an unprecedented prison construction and expansion program. Construction and expansion initiatives at the state level will increase the capacity of the state prison system by approximately 10,000 cells by 1995. Additionally, the state has encouraged capacity expansion at the county prison and jail level through the issuance of \$200 million in grant monies to counties. Although still in the preliminary stages, this initiative is expected to increase the capacity of the county prison systems by approximately 13,000 over the next several years. These expansion initiatives will nearly double the combined state and county prison capacity.

### Costs of Imprisonment

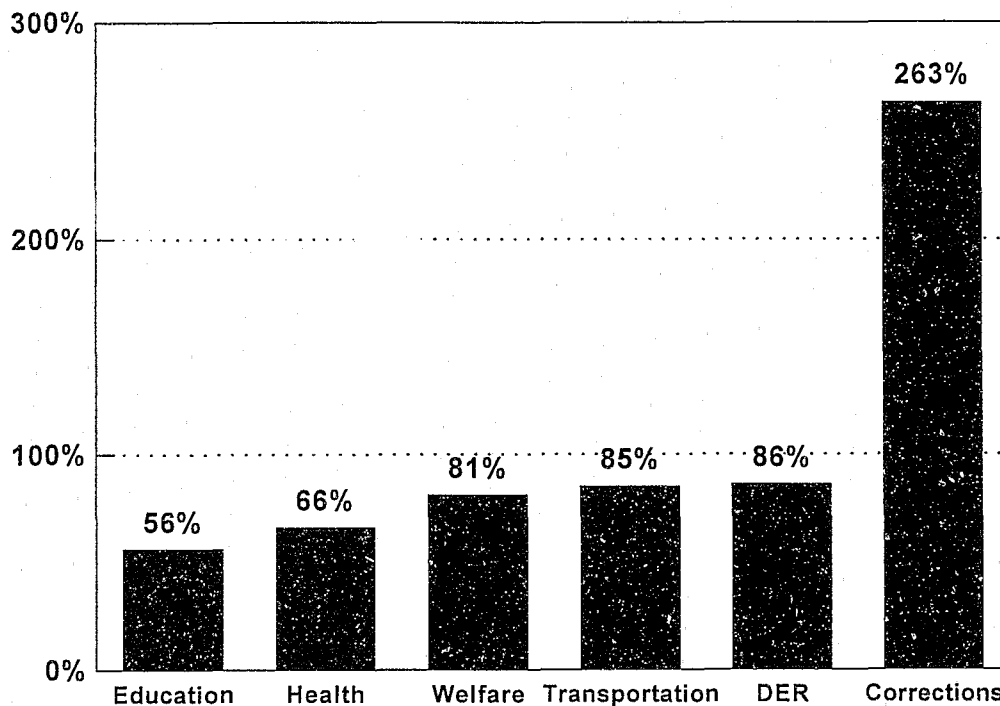
With the onset of this prison construction boom, costs associated with correctional operations have sky-rocketed. In Pennsylvania, from Fiscal Year 1981/82 to Fiscal Year 1991/92, the General Fund operating budget for the Department of Corrections nearly tripled, increasing from \$126,883,000 to \$460,856,000. Additionally, the state correctional system accounted for an increasing portion of the General Fund, increasing from 1.7% in Fiscal Year 1981/82 to 3.5% in Fiscal Year 1991/92. Interestingly, the rate of growth in correctional spending has increased during a time when allocations for other vital services have leveled off or decreased. In the ten-year period from Fiscal Year 1981/82 to Fiscal Year 1991/92, the Department of Corrections realized a 263% General Fund operating budget increase as compared to the Departments of Education, Health, Welfare, Transportation, and Environmental Resources, which, on average, experienced an increase of 75% (see Figure 24).

This unprecedented rate of growth in correctional spending is expected to continue in Pennsylvania for the foreseeable future and will further strain already limited state and local resources. In the state prison system, construction costs average \$80,000 per cell. Beginning in 1993, the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for the costs associated with the design, construction, debt services, and operating costs for five lease/purchase prisons. These costs are expected to exceed \$800 million per 1,000 cell prison over a 20-year period.

### Projections of Future Growth

Despite these prison expansion efforts, Pennsylvania's prisons are expected to be overcrowded for the foreseeable future. By the year 2000, the state prison system population is projected to reach 27,686. Similarly, if the growth trend observed from 1980 through 1992 in the county offender population continues through the year 2000, county jail populations are expected to reach 26,572. While the current initiatives will provide about 50,000 cells by the year 2000, the incarcerated population (state and county combined) is expected to total over 54,000, or 109% of the available capacity.

FIGURE 24  
PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY BUDGET INCREASES  
FY 81/82 to FY 91/92



### Pennsylvania Reform

Recognizing that projected prison capacities will still fall short of projected offender population levels, Pennsylvania is pursuing a number of efforts to improve management of the total correctional system. To date, the majority of correctional system growth has occurred at the highest level of correctional sanctions (e.g., incarceration) and at the lowest level of sanction (e.g., probation). In order to better manage the population, Pennsylvania has chosen to expand the options available between these two ends of the sanctioning spectrum.

In 1990, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed the Intermediate Punishment Act to stimulate the creation of community corrections programs across the state. This legislation also mandated the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing to amend the sentencing guidelines to identify appropriate offenders for intermediate punishment programs. As a result, the Commission on Sentencing revised the sentencing guidelines to recommend that intermediate punishment be used in place of short jail sentences for certain non-violent offenders.

The sentencing guidelines were also revised in 1994 in order to accomplish several goals: using community-based intermediate punishment sentences rather than county jail time for the least serious non-violent offenders; imposing county jail rather than state prison sentences on non-violent offenders; and imposing longer sentences on the most serious violent offenders. Further, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency has committed approximately \$12 million of the federal Drug Control and System Improvement Program funds, matched by a like amount of county general funds, to help develop local intermediate punishment programs.

In addition to intermediate punishment legislation, the General Assembly passed legislation in 1990 to establish a state boot camp program. This program is an alternative to short (up to a two-year minimum) state prison sentences and allows eligible inmates to serve a reduced six-month sentence. The impetus behind the legislation was the severe overcrowding situation in the state correctional system. Further, there was legislative interest in offering an alternative to prison that would provide a more intense rehabilitative setting. As mandated by the legislation, the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing amended the sentencing guidelines to provide recommendations concerning the identification of eligible offenders for the boot camp program. The boot camp has been operational since 1992; as of June 1994 over 100 inmates had successfully completed the program.

### SUMMARY

In conclusion, Pennsylvania is moving on a number of fronts to address the overcrowding problem on both the state and county levels. Pennsylvania is in the process of developing a rational sentencing policy which balances public safety with the optimal use of scarce correctional resources.



<b>APPENDIX</b>
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TABLE A-1

PENNSYLVANIA DRUG ABUSE OFFENSES REPORTED, 1980-1992						
YEAR	NO. OF OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000	CLEARANCES	% CLEARED	NO. OF ARRESTS	RATE PER 100,000
1980	13,432	113.6	12,301	91.6	13,951	117.9
1981	14,155	119.3	13,061	92.3	14,162	119.3
1982	14,242	120.0	13,000	91.3	14,517	122.3
1983	13,495	113.7	12,326	91.3	13,326	112.3
1984	13,998	117.7	12,619	90.1	14,362	120.7
1985	17,173	144.3	15,776	91.9	17,784	149.4
1986	18,575	156.7	16,714	90.0	19,078	161.0
1987	18,917	159.1	17,026	90.0	20,221	170.1
1988	26,470	221.7	23,889	90.2	26,808	224.6
1989	26,170	217.6	23,675	90.5	31,377	260.9
1990	27,503	228.4	24,282	88.3	27,762	230.5
1991	30,579	257.4	26,263	85.9	31,527	265.3
1992	28,766	240.5	25,426	88.4	29,956	250.4
PENNSYLVANIA DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OFFENSES REPORTED, 1980-1992						
YEAR	NO. OF OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000	CLEARANCES	% CLEARED	NO. OF ARRESTS	RATE PER 100,000
1980	18,625	157.5	18,533	99.5	19,300	163.2
1981	20,136	169.7	20,011	99.4	20,702	174.5
1982	25,218	212.5	25,037	99.3	25,700	216.6
1983	30,198	254.5	29,890	99.0	30,304	255.4
1984	31,575	265.4	31,101	98.5	32,145	270.2
1985	29,486	247.8	29,295	99.4	29,981	251.9
1986	32,474	274.0	32,116	98.9	32,860	277.2
1987	34,286	288.4	33,941	99.0	34,730	292.1
1988	35,932	301.0	35,489	98.8	35,190	294.8
1989	39,425	327.8	38,783	98.4	39,982	332.4
1990	43,632	362.3	43,168	98.9	44,284	367.7
1991	39,503	332.5	38,646	97.8	40,143	337.8
1992	37,162	310.7	36,519	98.3	37,535	313.8

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting System.

TABLE A-2

UNITED STATES VS. PENNSYLVANIA VIOLENT CRIME ANALYSIS, 1980-1992															
PENNA.	Violent Crime Total			Murder			Rape			Robbery			Aggravated Assault		
	Year	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate
1980	42,708	361.1	49.1%	806	6.8	74.6%	2,705	22.9	63.2%	20,968	177.3	33.0%	18,229	154.1	64.4%
1981	43,722	368.4	48.9%	717	6.0	86.6%	2,615	22.0	59.9%	21,999	185.4	33.7%	18,391	155.0	64.0%
1982	42,660	359.5	49.9%	679	5.7	86.7%	2,449	20.6	61.2%	20,764	175.0	33.0%	18,768	158.2	65.7%
1983	40,638	342.5	49.5%	583	4.9	87.1%	2,441	20.6	65.2%	20,464	172.4	32.9%	17,150	144.5	65.7%
1984	37,784	317.6	52.6%	534	4.5	93.6%	2,750	23.1	68.4%	17,480	147.0	34.9%	17,020	143.1	66.8%
1985	38,843	326.4	52.5%	550	4.6	80.7%	2,851	24.0	66.4%	17,367	145.9	34.4%	18,075	151.9	66.9%
1986	41,888	353.4	53.2%	656	5.5	83.1%	2,942	24.8	67.2%	17,910	151.1	34.5%	20,380	171.9	66.6%
1987	43,460	365.5	52.9%	645	5.4	83.7%	3,070	25.8	66.6%	17,109	143.9	33.0%	22,636	190.4	65.2%
1988	43,002	360.2	53.7%	649	5.4	84.7%	3,004	25.2	67.3%	16,628	139.3	34.9%	22,721	190.3	64.8%
1989	45,634	379.4	53.2%	747	6.2	79.5%	2,938	24.4	65.7%	18,021	149.8	33.4%	23,928	199.0	65.7%
1990	51,008	423.5	50.6%	802	6.7	80.7%	3,130	26.0	64.1%	20,718	172.0	32.0%	26,358	218.9	62.7%
1991	52,476	441.7	49.3%	754	6.3	81.0%	3,342	28.1	66.1%	22,950	193.2	31.0%	25,430	214.0	62.6%
1992	49,329	412.4	49.8%	734	6.1	80.2%	3,223	26.9	63.5%	21,361	178.6	31.6%	24,011	200.7	63.3%
% change 1980-92	15.5%	14.2%		-8.9%	-10.3%		19.1%	17.5%		1.9%	0.7%		31.7%	30.2%	
U.S.	Violent Crime Total			Murder			Rape			Robbery			Aggravated Assault		
	Year	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate	% Clear	Reported	Rate
1980	1,344,520	596.6	43.6%	23,040	10.2	72.3%	82,990	36.8	48.8%	565,840	251.1	23.8%	672,650	298.5	58.7%
1981	1,361,820	594.3	42.9%	22,520	9.8	71.6%	82,500	36.0	48.1%	592,910	258.7	23.9%	663,900	289.7	58.3%
1982	1,322,390	571.1	45.4%	21,010	9.1	73.5%	78,770	34.0	50.5%	553,130	238.9	25.2%	669,480	289.2	60.4%
1983	1,258,090	537.7	46.5%	19,310	8.3	75.9%	78,920	33.7	52.1%	506,570	216.5	26.0%	653,290	279.2	60.9%
1984	1,273,280	539.2	47.4%	18,690	7.9	74.1%	84,230	35.7	53.6%	485,010	205.4	25.8%	685,350	290.2	61.3%
1985	1,328,800	556.6	47.6%	18,980	7.9	72.0%	88,670	37.1	54.1%	497,870	208.5	25.3%	723,250	302.9	61.6%
1986	1,489,170	617.7	46.3%	20,610	8.6	70.2%	91,460	37.9	52.3%	542,780	225.1	24.7%	834,320	346.1	59.4%
1987	1,484,000	609.7	47.4%	20,100	8.3	70.0%	91,110	37.4	52.9%	517,700	212.7	26.5%	855,090	351.3	59.0%
1988	1,566,220	637.2	45.7%	20,680	8.4	70.0%	92,490	37.6	52.1%	542,970	220.9	25.6%	910,090	370.2	56.8%
1989	1,646,040	663.1	45.8%	21,500	8.7	68.3%	94,500	38.1	52.4%	578,330	233.0	26.0%	951,710	383.4	56.7%
1990	1,820,130	731.8	45.6%	23,440	9.4	67.2%	102,560	41.2	52.8%	639,270	257.0	24.9%	1,054,860	424.1	57.3%
1991	1,911,770	758.1	44.7%	24,700	9.8	67.2%	106,590	42.3	51.8%	687,730	272.7	24.3%	1,092,740	433.3	56.5%
1992	1,932,270	757.5	44.6%	23,760	9.3	64.6%	109,060	42.8	51.5%	672,480	263.6	24.0%	1,126,970	441.8	56.2%
% change 1980-92	43.7%	27.0%		3.1%	-8.8%		31.4%	16.3%		18.8%	5.0%		67.5%	48.0%	

SOURCE: U.S. and Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting Systems.

TABLE A-3

PENNSYLVANIA DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS 1980-1992													
OFFENSE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Possession Total	8950	8910	8935	7887	8601	10447	10552	10139	11016	14740	12752	14128	12628
Opium-Cocaine	831	931	1174	1075	1405	2123	3389	4102	6004	7884	6676	8309	7097
Marijuana	6979	6821	6574	5599	5869	6802	5692	4790	3967	5013	4698	4331	4378
Synthetic	657	562	552	542	670	723	750	611	508	1098	674	631	489
Other	483	596	635	671	657	799	721	636	537	745	704	857	664
Sales Total	5001	5252	5582	5439	5761	7337	8526	10082	15792	16637	15010	17399	17328
Opium-Cocaine	1414	1419	1661	1511	1870	3111	4849	6640	12661	13311	11935	13738	13273
Marijuana	2428	2393	2449	2596	2537	2642	2341	2203	2181	2220	2158	2754	3075
Synthetic	554	715	815	758	849	862	825	786	638	663	555	568	647
Unknown/Other	605	725	657	574	505	722	511	453	312	443	362	339	333
DRUG CRIME TOTAL	13951	14162	14517	13326	14362	17784	19078	20221	26808	31377	27762	31527	29956
Homicide	683	758	729	590	561	494	587	626	586	733	790	744	677
Rape	1503	1502	1377	1489	1791	1653	1734	1702	1585	1557	1672	1724	1673
Robbery	8305	9003	8960	8874	8189	8114	8149	7540	6814	7326	7995	8499	8105
Assault	10072	10010	10109	9148	9386	9709	11268	12608	12531	14620	14950	14183	13814
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	20563	21273	21175	20101	19927	19970	21738	22476	21516	24236	25407	25150	24269

SOURCE: PA Uniform Crime Reporting System.

TABLE A-4  
PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE, SEX AND RACE - 1992

	SEX	TOTAL	UNDER 18	18 & OVER	TOTAL				UNDER 18				18 & OVER			
					WHITE	BLACK	IND	ASIAN	WHITE	BLACK	IND	ASIAN	WHITE	BLACK	IND	ASIAN
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL OFFENSES	M	348,805	76,380	272,425	252,062	95,801	118	817	55,348	20,772	19	240	196,714	75,029	99	577
	F	81,495	19,484	62,011	58,667	22,569	32	229	14,745	4,658	11	70	43,922	17,911	21	159
	ALL	430,300	95,864	334,436	310,729	118,370	150	46	70,093	25,430	30	310	240,636	92,940	120	736
MURDER	M	610	78	532	207	402	1	0	26	52	0	0	181	350	1	0
	F	67	11	56	22	44	0	1	2	9	0	0	20	35	0	1
MANSLAUGHTER	M	69	10	59	51	17	0	1	9	1	0	0	42	16	0	1
	F	14	1	13	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	1	0	0
RAPE	M	1,558	283	1,375	862	795	0	1	134	149	0	0	728	646	0	1
	F	15	3	12	14	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
ROBBERY	M	7,481	1,831	5,650	1,906	5,566	2	7	504	1,322	0	5	1,402	4,244	2	2
	F	624	171	453	220	404	0	0	69	102	0	0	151	302	0	0
AGGR. ASSAULT	M	11,741	2,197	9,544	6,804	4,907	4	26	1,227	964	1	5	5,577	3,943	3	21
	F	2,073	596	1,477	914	1,158	0	1	241	355	0	0	673	803	0	1
BURGLARY	M	12,316	4,011	8,305	8,749	3,536	4	28	3,357	638	0	16	5,392	2,898	4	12
	F	948	330	618	679	268	1	0	261	69	0	0	418	199	1	0
LARCENY-THEFT	M	34,495	10,388	24,107	22,609	11,738	12	136	7,961	2,370	5	52	14,648	9,368	7	84
	F	13,696	3,520	10,176	8,382	5,217	8	89	2,195	1,300	2	23	6,187	3,917	6	66
M.V. THEFT	M	7,553	3,331	4,222	3,476	4,065	1	11	1,579	1,744	0	8	1,897	2,321	1	3
	F	522	271	251	302	214	6	0	178	87	6	0	124	127	0	0
ARSON	M	773	367	406	626	142	0	5	311	54	0	2	315	88	0	3
	F	107	36	71	64	42	0	1	21	14	0	1	43	28	0	0
TOTAL PART I	M	76,696	22,496	54,200	45,290	31,168	24	215	15,108	7,294	6	88	30,182	23,874	18	127
	F	18,066	4,939	13,127	10,610	7,349	15	92	2,971	1,936	8	24	7,639	5,413	7	68
	ALL	94,762	27,435	67,327	55,900	38,517	39	307	18,079	9,230	14	112	37,821	29,287	25	195
OTHER ASSAULT	M	27,781	4,578	23,203	19,805	7,889	12	75	3,247	1,319	0	12	16,558	6,570	12	63
	F	4,871	1,162	3,709	3,397	1,465	0	9	811	349	0	2	2,586	1,116	0	7
FORGERY/COUNT.	M	1,693	112	1,581	1,200	477	1	15	96	14	0	2	1,104	463	1	13
	F	936	61	875	673	261	0	2	51	10	0	0	622	251	0	2
FRAUD	M	4,836	184	4,652	4,054	761	1	21	157	26	0	1	3,897	735	1	20
	F	3,490	69	3,421	3,036	446	0	8	50	19	0	0	2,986	427	0	8
EMBEZZLEMENT	M	72	3	69	63	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	62	7	0	0
	F	43	3	40	37	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	35	5	0	0
STOLEN PROP.	M	4,359	1,406	2,953	2,832	1,506	0	21	955	440	0	11	1,877	1,066	0	0
	F	530	159	371	352	172	0	6	119	34	0	6	233	138	0	0
VANDALISM	M	16,758	7,615	9,143	14,445	2,274	2	33	6,734	867	0	13	7,711	1,407	2	20
	F	1,899	681	1,218	1,489	404	0	6	583	95	0	3	906	309	0	3
WEAPONS	M	3,719	1,015	2,704	1,558	2,152	1	8	521	492	0	2	1,037	1,660	1	6
	F	309	149	160	113	194	0	2	44	105	0	0	69	89	0	2
PROSTITUTION	M	944	34	910	632	310	1	1	20	14	0	0	612	296	1	1
	F	1,061	2	1,059	507	552	0	2	2	0	0	0	505	552	0	2

SOURCE: PA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

TABLE A-4, Continued

	SEX	TOTAL	UNDER 18	18 & OVER	TOTAL				UNDER 18				18 & OVER			
					WHITE	BLACK	IND	ASIAN	WHITE	BLACK	IND	ASIAN	WHITE	BLACK	IND	ASIAN
SEX OFFENSES	M	3,020	720	2,300	2,396	620	1	3	509	211	0	0	1,887	409	1	3
	F	112	30	82	91	21	0	0	23	7	0	0	68	14	0	0
--SALE/OPIATES	M	11,631	1,477	10,154	3,813	7,814	2	2	299	1,177	0	1	3,514	6,637	2	1
	F	1,642	83	1,559	691	950	0	1	38	45	0	0	653	905	0	1
--SALE/MARIJ.	M	2,597	207	2,390	1,778	815	0	4	113	94	0	0	1,665	721	0	4
	F	478	19	459	342	136	0	0	12	7	0	0	330	129	0	0
--SALE/SYNTH.	M	522	56	466	372	150	0	0	46	10	0	0	326	140	0	0
	F	125	8	117	108	16	0	1	8	0	0	0	100	16	0	1
--SALE/OTHER	M	280	21	259	198	82	0	0	16	5	0	0	182	77	0	0
	F	53	53	46	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	7	0	0
--POSS./OPIATES	M	5,890	486	5,404	2,166	3,723	0	1	78	408	0	0	2,088	3,315	0	1
	F	1,207	33	1,174	520	686	0	1	14	19	0	0	506	667	0	1
--POSS./MARIJ.	M	3,847	447	3,400	3,026	802	0	18	333	108	0	5	2,693	694	0	13
	F	532	80	452	425	107	0	0	68	12	0	0	357	95	0	0
--POSS./SYNTH.	M	400	18	382	310	90	0	0	12	6	0	0	298	84	0	0
	F	89	8	81	72	16	0	1	8	0	0	0	64	16	0	1
--POSS./OTHER	M	518	40	478	404	113	0	1	37	3	0	0	367	110	0	1
	F	146	17	129	126	20	0	0	13	4	0	0	113	16	0	0
DRUG SUB-TOTAL	M	25,685	2,752	22,933	12,067	13,589	2	26	934	1,811	0	6	11,133	11,778	2	20
	F	4,272	248	4,024	2,330	1,938	0	4	161	87	0	0	2,169	1,851	0	4
GAMBLING	M	323	9	314	187	136	0	0	1	8	0	0	186	128	0	0
	F	73	73	41	32	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	32	0	0
FAMILY OFFENSE	M	882	39	843	636	244	1	1	28	10	0	1	608	234	1	0
	F	261	34	227	176	85	0	0	28	6	0	0	148	79	0	0
DUI	M	32,578	202	32,376	30,134	2,345	8	87	195	7	0	0	29,939	2,338	8	87
	F	4,961	30	4,931	4,702	244	4	13	30	0	0	0	4,672	244	4	13
LIQUOR LAWS	M	22,911	5,941	16,970	20,707	2,138	5	59	5,491	431	1	18	15,216	1,707	4	41
	F	7,112	2,476	4,636	6,613	477	0	22	2,366	105	0	5	4,247	372	0	17
DRUNKENESS	M	24,946	285	24,661	20,426	4,468	17	37	252	32	0	1	20,174	4,436	17	36
	F	3,357	81	3,276	2,777	568	6	6	74	6	0	1	2,703	562	6	5
DISORD. COND.	M	54,264	11,048	43,216	41,822	12,296	21	126	8,625	2,375	6	43	33,197	9,921	15	83
	F	17,128	2,630	14,498	11,416	5,684	4	23	1,996	628	0	6	9,420	5,056	4	17
VAGRANCY	M	475	104	371	284	189	0	2	59	44	0	1	225	145	0	1
	F	46	12	34	34	12	0	0	7	5	0	0	27	7	0	0
ALL OTHER OFF.	M	37,486	8,460	29,026	27,430	9,967	19	69	6,321	2,112	4	23	21,109	7,855	15	46
	F	8,247	1,997	6,250	6,330	1,896	3	19	1,484	502	3	8	4,846	1,384	0	11
CURFEW/LOITER	M	6,933	6,933	0	3,975	2,946	0	12	3,975	2,946	0	12	0	0	0	0
	F	1,812	1,812	0	1,370	436	0	6	1,370	436	0	6	0	0	0	0
RUNAWAY	M	2,444	2,444	0	2,119	317	2	6	2,119	317	2	6	0	0	0	0
	F	2,909	2,909	0	2,573	327	0	9	2,573	327	0	9	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PART II	M	272,109	53,884	218,225	206,772	64,633	94	602	40,240	13,478	13	152	166,532	51,155	81	450
	F	63,429	14,545	48,884	48,057	15,220	17	137	11,774	2,722	3	46	36,283	12,498	14	91
	ALL	335,538	68,429	267,109	254,829	79,853	111	739	52,014	16,200	16	198	202,815	63,653	95	541

TABLE A-5

1992 COMMON PLEAS COURT DATA - STATEWIDE OFFENSES AND DISPOSITIONS															
	TOTAL	NOT GUILTY				CONVICTED			INCARCERATED		NOT INCARC.		OTHER		
		NOT GUILTY	DIS-MISSED	N.G. TRIAL	A.R.D.	CON-VICTED	GUILTY PLEA	GUILTY TRIAL	INCAR.	STATE FACIL.	COUNTY JAIL	PROBA-TION	FINE ONLY	DEATH/ OTHER	MISS-ING
GRAND ANNUAL TOTAL	106,964	41,575	17,818	2,248	21,509	65,389	56,245	9,144	39,762	11,785	27,977	21,628	3,378	188	433
%		38.9	16.7	2.1	20.1	61.1	52.6	8.5	60.8	18.0	42.8	33.1	5.2	.3	.7
PART I VIOLENT	8,713	4,584	3,713	657	214	4,129	3,066	1,063	3,520	2,781	739	544	45	8	12
%		52.6	42.6	7.5	2.5	47.4	35.2	12.2	85.3	67.4	17.9	13.2	1.1	.2	.3
PART I PROPERTY	22,463	7,572	4,616	310	2,646	14,891	13,058	1,833	7,825	2,972	4,853	5,185	1,563	52	266
%		33.7	20.5	1.4	11.8	66.3	58.1	8.2	52.5	20.0	32.6	34.8	10.5	.3	1.8
PART I SUB-TOTAL	31,176	12,156	8,329	967	2,860	19,020	16,124	2,896	11,345	5,753	5,592	5,729	1,608	60	278
%		39.0	26.7	3.1	9.2	61.0	51.7	9.3	59.6	30.2	29.4	30.1	8.5	.3	1.5
PART II SUB-TOTAL	75,788	29,419	9,489	1,281	18,649	46,369	40,121	6,248	28,417	6,032	22,385	15,899	1,770	128	155
%		38.8	12.5	1.7	24.6	61.2	52.9	8.2	61.3	13.0	48.3	34.3	3.8	.3	.3
--MURDER 1ST	55	2	1	1	0	53	17	36	52	52	0	0	1	0	0
		3.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	96.4	30.9	65.5	98.1	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
--MURDER 2ND	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--MURDER 3RD	253	59	32	27	0	194	76	118	189	185	4	1	1	1	2
		23.3	12.6	10.7	0.0	76.7	30.0	46.6	97.4	95.4	2.1	.5	.5	.5	1.0
--VOLUN. MANSLAUGHTER	69	23	7	16	0	46	10	36	43	41	2	1	2	0	0
		33.3	10.1	23.2	0.0	66.7	14.5	52.2	93.5	89.1	4.3	2.2	4.3	0.0	0.0
--INVOL. MANSLAUGHTER	296	53	36	15	2	243	151	92	210	131	79	22	9	2	0
		17.9	12.2	5.1	.7	82.1	51.0	31.1	86.4	53.9	32.5	9.1	3.7	.8	0.0
HOMICIDE SUB-TOTAL	674	137	76	59	2	537	254	283	495	410	85	24	13	3	2
		20.3	11.3	8.8	.3	79.7	37.7	42.0	92.2	76.4	15.8	4.5	2.4	.6	.4
RAPE	508	274	201	72	1	234	152	82	217	200	17	11	5	1	0
		53.9	39.6	14.2	.2	46.1	29.9	16.1	92.7	85.5	7.3	4.7	2.1	.4	0.0
ROBBERY	3,906	1,761	1,536	203	22	2,145	1,745	400	1,902	1,585	317	223	13	2	5
		45.1	39.3	5.2	.6	54.9	44.7	10.2	88.7	73.9	14.8	10.4	.6	.1	.2
AGGRAV. ASSAULT	3,921	2,465	1,936	338	191	1,456	1,066	390	1,116	717	399	308	23	4	5
		62.9	49.4	8.6	4.9	37.1	27.2	9.9	76.6	49.2	27.4	21.2	1.6	.3	.3
BURGLARY	4,825	1,463	1,200	108	155	3,362	3,188	174	2,701	1,503	1,198	608	42	2	9
		30.3	24.9	2.2	3.2	69.7	66.1	3.6	80.3	44.7	35.6	18.1	1.2	.1	.3

1992 COMMON PLEAS COURT DATA - STATEWIDE OFFENSES AND DISPOSITIONS, Continued															
	TOTAL	NOT GUILTY				CONVICTED			INCARCERATED		NOT INCARC.		OTHER		
		NOT GUILTY	DIS-MISSED	N.G. TRIAL	A.R.D.	CON-VICTED	GUILTY PLEA	GUILTY TRIAL	INCAR.	STATE FACIL.	COUNTY JAIL	PROBA-TION	FINE ONLY	DEATH/ OTHER	MISSING
--RETAIL THEFT	6,245	1,434	659	21	754	4,811	4,236	575	1,812	603	1,209	1,463	1,273	29	234
		23.0	10.6	.3	12.1	77.0	67.8	9.2	37.7	12.5	25.1	30.4	26.5	.6	4.9
--UNAUTH. USE M.V.	1,337	636	437	38	161	701	593	108	364	97	267	318	14	1	4
		47.6	32.7	2.8	12.0	52.4	44.4	8.1	51.9	13.8	38.1	45.4	2.0	.1	.6
--OTHER THEFT	9,839	3,966	2,269	129	1,568	5,873	4,917	956	2,842	717	2,125	2,761	233	20	17
		40.3	23.1	1.3	15.9	59.7	50.0	9.7	48.4	12.2	36.2	47.0	4.0	.3	.3
THEFT SUB-TOTAL	17,421	6,036	3,365	188	2,483	11,385	9,746	1,639	5,018	1,417	3,601	4,542	1,520	50	255
		34.6	19.3	1.1	14.3	65.4	55.9	9.4	44.1	12.4	31.6	39.9	13.4	.4	2.2
ARSON	217	73	51	14	8	144	124	20	106	52	54	35	1	0	2
		33.6	23.5	6.5	3.7	66.4	57.1	9.2	73.6	36.1	37.5	24.3	.7	0.0	1.4
TRESP./UNLAW. ENTRY	1,180	259	169	16	74	921	741	180	498	137	361	366	47	2	8
		21.9	14.3	1.4	6.3	78.1	62.8	15.3	54.1	14.9	39.2	39.7	5.1	.2	.9
POSS. INST. OF CRIME	122	10	8	0	2	112	55	57	66	53	13	44	2	0	0
		8.2	6.6	0.0	1.6	91.8	45.1	46.7	58.9	47.3	11.6	39.3	1.8	0.0	0.0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	8,688	3,509	2,460	331	718	5,179	4,082	1,097	2,138	438	1,700	2,825	186	12	18
		40.4	28.3	3.8	8.3	59.6	47.0	12.6	41.3	8.5	32.8	54.5	3.6	.2	.3
EMBEZZLEMENT	214	65	39	3	23	149	142	7	39	3	36	102	7	1	0
		30.4	18.2	1.4	10.7	69.6	66.4	3.3	26.2	2.0	24.2	68.5	4.7	.7	0.0
--FRAUD	2,863	1,217	414	16	787	1,646	1,323	323	375	63	312	1,214	49	5	3
		42.5	14.5	.6	27.5	57.5	46.2	11.3	22.8	3.8	19.0	73.8	3.0	.3	.2
--OTHER FRAUDUL. OFF.	29	14	5	1	8	15	14	1	5	2	3	10	0	0	0
		48.3	17.2	3.4	27.6	51.7	48.3	3.4	33.3	13.3	20.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
--WORTHLESS CHECK	2,256	745	554	6	185	1,511	1,489	22	390	29	361	666	399	43	13
		33.0	24.6	.3	8.2	67.0	66.0	1.0	25.8	1.9	23.9	44.1	26.4	2.8	.9
FRAUD SUB-TOTAL	5,148	1,976	973	23	980	3,172	2,826	346	770	94	676	1,890	448	48	16
		38.4	18.9	.4	19.0	61.6	54.9	6.7	24.3	3.0	21.3	59.6	14.1	1.5	.5
REC. STOLEN PROPERTY	3,242	642	329	31	282	2,600	2,454	146	1,401	667	734	1,123	63	6	7
		19.8	10.1	1.0	8.7	80.2	75.7	4.5	53.9	25.7	28.2	43.2	2.4	.2	.3
FORGERY	1,373	416	249	8	159	957	942	15	541	221	320	395	12	8	1
		30.3	18.1	.6	11.6	69.7	68.6	1.1	56.5	23.1	33.4	41.3	1.3	.8	.1

1992 COMMON PLEAS COURT DATA - STATEWIDE OFFENSES AND DISPOSITIONS, Continued

	TOTAL	NOT GUILTY				CONVICTED			INCARCERATED			NOT INCARC.		OTHER	
		NOT GUILTY	DIS-MISSED	N.G. TRIAL	A.R.D.	CON-VICTED	GUILTY PLEA	GUILTY TRIAL	INCAR.	STATE FACIL.	COUNTY JAIL	PROBA-TION	FINE ONLY	DEATH/ OTHER	MISSING
STATUTORY RAPE	108	13	12	1	0	95	92	3	79	35	44	13	2	0	1
		12.0	11.1	.9	0.0	88.0	85.2	2.8	83.2	36.8	46.3	13.7	2.1	0.0	1.1
--COMMERCIAL VICE	19	6	5	0	1	13	13	0	7	1	6	6	0	0	0
		31.6	26.3	0.0	5.3	68.4	68.4	0.0	53.8	7.7	46.2	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
--PROSTITUTION	471	107	47	6	54	364	275	89	160	12	148	144	55	2	3
		22.7	10.0	1.3	11.5	77.3	58.4	18.9	44.0	3.3	40.7	39.6	15.1	.5	.8
--SODOMY	137	28	21	5	2	109	81	28	98	89	9	9	1	0	1
		20.4	15.3	3.6	1.5	79.6	59.1	20.4	89.9	81.7	8.3	8.3	.9	0.0	.9
--OTHER SEX OFFENSES	1,249	390	139	44	207	859	747	112	419	121	298	413	21	3	3
		31.2	11.1	3.5	16.6	68.8	59.8	9.0	48.8	14.1	34.7	48.1	2.4	.3	.3
SEX OFF. SUB-TOTAL	1,876	531	212	55	264	1,345	1,116	229	684	223	461	572	77	5	7
		28.3	11.3	2.9	14.1	71.7	59.5	12.2	50.9	16.6	34.3	42.5	5.7	.4	.5
OBSCENITY	26	16	5	0	11	10	10	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0
		61.5	19.2	0.0	42.3	38.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
--SALE/USE NARCOTICS	6,845	1,119	908	167	44	5,726	5,085	641	4,405	2,427	1,978	1,254	49	8	10
		16.3	13.3	2.4	.6	83.7	74.3	9.4	76.9	42.4	34.5	21.9	.9	.1	.2
--POSS./USE NARCOTIC	8,240	2,474	1,223	179	1,072	5,766	4,545	1,221	2,260	770	1,490	3,403	85	6	12
		30.0	14.8	2.2	13.0	70.0	55.2	14.8	39.2	13.4	25.8	59.0	1.5	.1	.2
--OTHER NARC. OFF.	1,644	458	196	9	253	1,186	1,152	34	497	70	427	649	31	2	7
		27.9	11.9	.5	15.4	72.1	70.1	2.1	41.9	5.9	36.0	54.7	2.6	.2	.6
DRUG LAW SUB-TOTAL	16,729	4,051	2,327	355	1,369	12,678	10,782	1,896	7,162	3,267	3,895	5,306	165	16	29
		24.2	13.9	2.1	8.2	75.8	64.5	11.3	56.5	25.8	30.7	41.9	1.3	.1	.2
WEAPONS	2,232	793	493	93	207	1,439	618	821	460	173	287	936	40	0	3
		35.5	22.1	4.2	9.3	64.5	27.7	36.8	32.0	12.0	19.9	65.0	2.8	0.0	.2
OFF. AGAINST FAMILY	5	4	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		80.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
LIQUOR LAWS	153	118	46	3	69	35	33	2	8	0	8	6	20	0	1
		77.1	30.1	2.0	45.1	22.9	21.6	1.3	22.9	0.0	22.9	17.1	57.1	0.0	2.9
VAGRANCY	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



**1992 COMMON PLEAS COURT DATA - STATEWIDE OFFENSES AND DISPOSITIONS, Continued**

	TOTAL	NOT GUILTY				CONVICTED			INCARCERATED		NOT INCARC.		OTHER		
		NOT GUILTY	DIS-MISSED	N.G. TRIAL	A.R.D.	CON-VICTED	GUILTY PLEA	GUILTY TRIAL	INCAR.	STATE FACIL.	COUNTY JAIL	PROBA-TION	FINE ONLY	DEATH/ OTHER	MISSING
GAMBLING	418	176	50	11	115	242	163	79	65	15	50	117	60	0	0
		42.1	12.0	2.6	27.5	57.9	39.0	18.9	26.9	6.2	20.7	48.3	24.8	0.0	0.0
CONTR. DELINQ. MINOR	922	349	100	15	234	573	534	39	209	52	157	299	61	3	1
		37.9	10.8	1.6	25.4	62.1	57.9	4.2	36.5	9.1	27.4	52.2	10.6	.5	.2
OFF. AGAINST PUB. ADM.	1,216	322	119	6	197	894	860	34	499	122	377	340	49	1	5
		26.5	9.8	.5	16.2	73.5	70.7	2.8	55.8	13.6	42.2	38.0	5.5	.1	.6
KIDNAPPING	60	32	21	0	11	28	25	3	20	11	9	8	0	0	0
		53.3	35.0	0.0	18.3	46.7	41.7	5.0	71.4	39.3	32.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1,076	370	221	19	130	706	621	85	227	21	206	312	132	12	23
		34.4	20.5	1.8	12.1	65.6	57.7	7.9	32.2	3.0	29.2	44.2	18.7	1.7	3.3
MOB MASS DEMONSTR.	121	42	10	6	26	79	62	17	40	11	29	34	5	0	0
		34.7	8.3	5.0	21.5	65.3	51.2	14.0	50.6	13.9	36.7	43.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
OBSTRUCTING GOV. OPER.	2,059	771	376	50	345	1,288	1,107	181	542	92	450	665	69	3	9
		37.4	18.3	2.4	16.8	62.6	53.8	8.8	42.1	7.1	34.9	51.6	5.4	.2	.7
FUGITIVE FROM JUST.	484	449	449	0	0	35	33	2	19	5	14	9	3	0	4
		92.8	92.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	6.8	.4	54.3	14.3	40.0	25.7	8.6	0.0	11.4
--HIT AND RUN	45	13	3	4	6	32	29	3	12	0	12	19	1	0	0
		28.9	6.7	8.9	13.3	71.1	64.4	6.7	37.5	0.0	37.5	59.4	3.1	0.0	0.0
--DUI	27,780	14,367	748	232	13,387	13,413	12,514	899	12,679	251	12,428	404	299	9	22
		51.7	2.7	.8	48.2	48.3	45.0	3.2	94.5	1.9	92.7	3.0	2.2	.1	.2
MOTOR VEH. SUB-TOTAL	27,825	14,380	751	236	13,393	13,445	12,543	902	12,691	251	12,440	423	300	9	22
		51.7	2.7	.8	48.1	48.3	45.1	3.2	94.4	1.9	92.5	3.1	2.2	.1	.2
MISC. OFFENSES	214	72	32	4	36	142	128	14	49	10	39	82	11	0	0
		33.6	15.0	1.9	16.8	66.4	59.8	6.5	34.5	7.0	27.5	57.7	7.7	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COURTS (AOPC).

NOTES: The percentage figures in the columns Not Guilty and Convicted are based on the Total number of cases processed as shown in the first column. The percentage figures in the columns Incarcerated, Not Incarcerated and Other are based on the number of convicted cases only, for each offense category.

TABLE A-6

NUMBER OF SENTENCED PRISONERS RECEIVED IN COUNTY PRISONS AND JAILS BY PART I AND II OFFENSES, 1983-1992																				
OFFENSE	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	30	0.2	20	0.1	17	0.1	10	0.0	10	0.0	6	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	8	0.0	10	0.0
Manslaughter	90	0.6	101	0.5	99	0.5	80	0.4	120	0.5	99	0.4	84	0.3	82	0.3	84	0.2	99	0.3
Forcible Rape	38	0.3	30	0.2	51	0.3	43	0.2	40	0.2	37	0.2	39	0.1	25	0.1	33	0.1	39	0.1
Robbery	497	3.4	566	3.0	585	3.0	604	2.9	683	2.9	753	3.1	730	2.8	779	2.4	777	2.3	805	2.4
Aggravated Assault	419	2.8	458	2.4	459	2.3	497	2.4	535	2.3	436	1.8	422	1.6	510	1.6	553	1.6	603	1.8
Burglary	1,465	9.9	1,684	8.9	1,542	7.9	1,524	7.4	1,512	6.5	1,433	5.9	1,631	6.2	1,690	5.3	1,665	4.9	1,651	5.0
Theft	1,753	11.8	1,781	9.4	1,821	9.3	1,680	8.2	1,840	7.9	1,982	8.1	1,899	7.2	2,222	7.0	2,239	6.6	2,330	7.0
Arson	80	0.5	51	0.3	55	0.3	70	0.3	65	0.3	77	0.3	84	0.3	72	0.2	68	0.2	80	0.2
TOTAL PART I	4,372	29.5	4,691	24.7	4,629	23.6	4,508	22.0	4,805	20.7	4,823	19.8	4,894	18.5	5,386	16.9	5,427	16.0	5,617	16.9
Other Assaults	794	5.4	816	4.3	877	4.5	906	4.4	998	4.3	1,071	4.4	1,046	4.0	1,302	4.1	1,376	4.1	1,367	4.1
Forgery	160	1.1	177	0.9	165	0.8	179	0.9	171	0.7	168	0.7	187	0.7	165	0.5	181	0.5	177	0.5
Fraud	388	2.6	442	2.3	410	2.1	445	2.2	423	1.8	480	2.0	498	1.9	494	1.6	604	1.8	554	1.7
Rec. Stolen Prop.	315	2.1	322	1.7	293	1.5	318	1.6	329	1.4	337	1.4	366	1.4	634	2.0	689	2.0	721	2.2
Weapons	167	1.1	176	0.9	162	0.8	182	0.9	163	0.7	141	0.6	157	0.6	194	0.6	231	0.7	245	0.7
Other Sex Offenses	220	1.5	300	1.6	323	1.6	350	1.7	297	1.3	335	1.4	348	1.3	303	1.0	338	1.0	365	1.1
Narcotic Drug Laws	874	5.9	991	5.2	1,062	5.4	1,413	6.9	1,726	7.4	2,123	8.7	2,507	9.5	3,733	11.7	3,459	10.2	3,892	11.7
Non-Support	205	1.4	388	2.0	578	2.9	425	2.1	423	1.8	560	2.3	708	2.7	986	3.1	1,388	4.1	1,191	3.6
DUI	2,887	19.5	6,286	33.2	6,409	32.7	7,089	34.6	9,287	40.1	9,621	39.4	10,727	40.6	12,814	40.3	13,498	39.9	12,136	36.6
Other M.V. Violations	1,134	7.6	1,175	6.2	1,186	6.1	1,228	6.0	1,276	5.5	1,284	5.3	1,329	5.0	1,382	4.3	1,597	4.7	1,785	5.4
Liquor Laws	216	1.5	210	1.1	178	0.9	207	1.0	185	0.8	227	0.9	238	0.9	246	0.8	218	0.6	177	0.5
Drunkeness	594	4.0	527	2.8	538	2.7	495	2.4	451	1.9	420	1.7	449	1.7	402	1.3	410	1.2	466	1.4
Disorderly Conduct	643	4.3	668	3.5	780	4.0	831	4.1	672	2.9	675	2.8	741	2.8	708	2.2	745	2.2	801	2.4
Criminal Mischief	326	2.2	265	1.4	352	1.8	321	1.6	301	1.3	282	1.2	246	0.9	310	1.0	332	1.0	292	0.9
Corruption of Minors	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	0.6	127	0.5	112	0.4	168	0.5	182	0.5	195	0.6
Criminal Conspiracy	143	1.0	134	0.7	135	0.7	151	0.7	165	0.7	190	0.8	190	0.7	209	0.7	230	0.7	257	0.8
Prison Breach	61	0.4	66	0.3	58	0.3	98	0.5	102	0.4	124	0.5	147	0.6	213	0.7	245	0.7	276	0.8
County/Local Ordin.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	0.2	38	0.2	63	0.2	17	0.1	29	0.1	33	0.1
Contempt of Court	281	1.9	384	2.0	557	2.8	402	2.0	419	1.8	512	2.1	583	2.2	1,158	3.6	1,469	4.3	1,352	4.1
Violation of Probation	352	2.4	212	1.1	202	1.0	234	1.1	329	1.4	330	1.4	326	1.2	387	1.2	465	1.4	563	1.7
Other Part II	700	4.7	729	3.8	704	3.6	716	3.5	458	2.0	520	2.1	569	2.2	618	1.9	724	2.1	682	2.1
TOTAL PART II	10,460	70.5	14,268	75.3	14,969	76.4	15,990	78.0	18,364	79.3	19,565	80.2	21,537	81.5	26,443	83.1	28,410	84.0	27,527	83.1
ALL RECEPTIONS	14,832	100.0	18,959	100.0	19,598	100.0	20,498	100.0	23,169	100.0	24,388	100.0	26,431	100.0	31,829	100.0	33,837	100.0	33,144	100.0

SOURCE: PA Department of Corrections

TABLE A-7

ADMISSIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BY TYPE OF COMMITMENT AND SEX, 1980-1992					
YEAR	COURT COMMITMENTS		PAROLE VIOLATORS		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
1980	2,920	163	778	28	3,889
1981	3,359	192	1,134	37	4,722
1982	3,645	260	1,197	27	5,129
1983	3,880	242	1,363	34	5,519
1984	4,159	269	1,363	51	5,842
1985	4,073	233	1,612	39	5,957
1986	3,833	312	1,756	48	5,949
1987	3,555	290	2,043	65	5,953
1988	3,830	340	2,472	98	6,740
1989	5,086	491	2,435	85	8,097
1990	5,958	450	2,146	84	8,638
1991	5,923	480	2,611	93	9,107
1992	5,979	436	3,137	103	9,655

SOURCE: PA Department of Corrections.

TABLE A-8

COURT COMMITMENTS RECEIVED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: 1980 TO 1992 BY OFFENSE													
PART I OFFENSES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*	1990	1991	1992
Murder													
1st Degree	55	72	69	92	91	72	89	80	133		111	74	104
2nd Degree	33	44	43	44	38	24	27	31	43		29	31	43
3rd Degree	136	158	131	140	158	143	130	136	137		86	135	155
Unspecified	12	22	29	15	21	27	29	30	41		138	180	120
Manslaughter													
Voluntary	53	50	49	50	44	52	52	49	51		48	56	51
Involuntary	27	38	41	50	31	30	22	42	36		26	24	29
Homicide by Motor Vehicle					9	21	27	30	25		56	58	53
Forcible Rape	156	130	166	161	195	204	241	228	246		191	234	206
Robbery	589	774	808	754	860	726	660	595	638		659	773	796
Agg. Assault	194	206	234	267	283	326	314	300	354		477	478	501
Burglary	596	776	830	890	873	765	678	593	530		581	573	552
Theft-Larceny	267	268	356	405	445	429	353	356	338		379	342	332
Arson	41	48	43	71	57	59	56	61	49		50	44	50
TOTAL PART I OFFENSES	2,159	2,586	2,799	2,939	3,105	2,878	2,678	2,531	2,621		2,831	3,002	2992
PART II OFFENSES													
Other Assaults	88	100	107	112	108	129	121	80	92		151	119	113
Fogery	62	63	71	101	85	83	103	73	78		79	75	83
Fraud	44	56	59	58	65	38	51	39	38		74	55	53
Rec. Stolen Prop.	111	133	144	143	150	167	121	107	107		185	212	195
Weapons	34	33	49	48	48	59	56	35	22		55	41	58
Drunken Driving	25	23	36	45	64	58	65	34	77		147	114	137
Prison Breach	59	43	48	38	54	30	54	45	46		52	53	40
Conspiracy	28	45	57	67	94	89	65	38	54				
Kidnapping	17	20	12	20	22	18	19	18	20		17	13	14
Statutory Rape	14	14	13	13	22	24	13	11	9		28	36	35
IDSI	37	32	41	63	81	127	150	145	149		138	138	135
Other Sex Offenses	48	28	37	28	57	49	51	53	73		53	59	71
Narcotic Drug Laws	202	220	275	286	304	346	401	436	610		2,043	2,037	2012
Other Part II Offenses	112	102	95	110	119	133	127	135	113		404	382	398
TOTAL PART II OFFENSES	881	912	1,044	1,132	1,273	1,350	1,397	1,249	1,488		3,426	3,334	3344
Unknown	43	53	62	51	78	78	70	65	61		151	67	79
TOTAL	3,083	3,551	3,905	4,122	4,456	4,306	4,145	3,845	4,170	5,577	6,408	6,403	6415

SOURCE: PA Department of Corrections.

\* Offense detail not available for 1989.