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The Criminal Justice System In Pennsylvania

MAY, 1977

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS DIVISION
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

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THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PENNSYLVANIA: WORKLOADS

FOREWORD

"The Criminal Justice System in Pennsylvania" will be a periodic report prepared by the Division of Criminal Justice Statistics (Statistical Analysis Center) of the Governor's Justice Commission. The Statistical Analysis Center and the production of this report is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Center functions to provide substantive information for use by law enforcement agencies, courts, corrections, institutions, legislators, researchers and others so that the quality of the criminal justice system can be improved.

This report will be one of a series which will provide state-wide objective, interpretative analysis of the criminal justice system. It is through efforts such as this that we obtain the knowledge needed to plan for a realistic allocation of resources for the system. Much of the information in this report is obtained from local and state criminal justice agencies, and we would like to express our appreciation to them for their assistance and cooperation.

Thomas J. Brennan

Thomas J. Brennan, Executive Director
Governor's Justice Commission

PREFACE

This report is one of a series prepared by the Governor's Justice Commission's Division of Criminal Justice Statistics. The series has two primary purposes: first, to help make known criminal justice data that is available, and thereby encourage its use; and second, to suggest by example a number of ways in which data can be displayed to make its interpretation more meaningful and relevant to officials and agencies who might benefit from its use. To stay within a reasonable size constraint, this report is limited to a summary of the major workloads and activities of the criminal justice system (CJS). It presents elementary data regarding the distribution and risk of crime and the nature and distribution of the CJS response to it. Future reports will present management and administrative statistics (including statistics on resources available to meet the workload, such as personnel and funds, and selected analyses of the workload per available resources); details on the nature of crime and its risk to various subgroups of the population (Primarily from the Pennsylvania subsample of the National Crime Survey); and special topics relevant to criminal justice in Pennsylvania.

Queries to the Division of Criminal Justice Statistics about data in this report, other sources of data, and how to use data are encouraged. The telephone number is (717)787-5152.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PENNSYLVANIA: WORKLOADS

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I. Introduction

A. Background

Criminal justice policy, planning and action agencies frequently lament the absence or inadequacy of data for their needs. However, much of the problem is that data already available is not used as well as it might be by appropriate public officials. This report attempts to address that problem by providing some basic data and some examples of how the data can be displayed.

It should be emphasized that this report is not intended to be complete in and of itself. Some questions of crime control and criminal justice policy, strategy and tactics may be directly addressed by data in this report, but for various reasons many will not. (For example, sub-county data is required for many jurisdictions, while the smallest unit of analysis here is the county. Also, other victimization survey data analyses will be useful for a particular application). But the report will have served its purpose if some or all of the following events occur:

- Inquiries about methods of better analyzing existing data are directed to the authors.
- There are further requests for new data tailored to the needs of a specific jurisdiction or agency.
- Criminal justice policy makers and operations managers consider field data in their decisions or actions in addition to using their judgements.
- Planners and staffs collect and analyze data relevant to their own agencies work modeled on some of the analyses herein.

The authors are more than willing to discuss results of the report, act as a resource for similar local efforts, suggest methods to use and pitfalls to avoid, direct users to already existing data sources, and generally to assist in whatever manner possible. One measure of the impact of the report will be the extent to which others assume similar efforts.

A final note. There continues to be controversy among professionals in the data analysis field about the accuracy and validity of certain sources and complaints about unavailability of certain data types. However, many more sources of data exist than are used by planners and policy makers, and there are many new ways of using already known data that shed a different light on problems. (One straight forward example is in Section II-A, where the familiar Uniform Crime Report data are used to calculate crime rates for other units at risk than population.)

Our judgement is that the payoff in terms of effective planning decisions and actions is ususlly greater from better use of existing data than from collection of new data. We hope this report contributes to that end.

B. Use of Data (Sources)

In confronting any problem there are two basic questions that should be addressed before deciding on a course of action: (a) How serious is the problem, and (b) how likely is it that a proposed action will have on impact. It is important to address both issues, especially the second. Focusing resources on the most serious problem, but one that is unlikely to be affected, is probably less justified than focusing resources on a slightly less serious problem that is likely to be affected by the proposed action.

Planners and policy makers usually know this, either explicitly or intuitively, but crime data is often not organized to assist their judgements about both of these dimensions. Some dimensions of crime data that are related to seriousness of a problem and likelihood of impact are listed in Table 1. For convenience, the dimensions are grouped into four sets: general factors, distribution-of-crime factors, risk-of-crime factors and consequences-of-crime factors. Obviously, these are only a few of the many possible factors, but by drawing attention to how some data examples relate to seriousness and likelihood of impact, it is hoped that the two types of judgements will be more explicitly formed from, and supported by, data.

As noted in Table 1, here are two major sources for such data: (a) the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) by the Pennsylvania State Police and the FBI, and (b) the National Crime Surveys (NCS) carried out for LEAA by the Census Bureau. Selected data from both sources are presented in this report. However, the reader should be reminded of certain differences between the two types of data, three of which are most relevant here. First, because NCS estimates are based on a sample of the whole population, they give an estimation of the level of all crimes, not just those made known to police. Second, the reader will note that NCS uses a different classification system for crimes, based primarily on the potential target (or "unit-at-risk": person, household, or commercial establishment), and then on the nature of the criminal event. Third, because the data gathered by lengthy interview, more detail about the crime is learned than is possible with the UCR.

The first two points require further discussion.

NCS samples were designed so that estimates of victimizations were possible for the United States as a whole and twenty-six specific cities (the five largest, including Philadelphia; the eight LEAA Impact Cities; and thirteen selected cities, including Pittsburgh). In addition, subsamples of the national sample for the ten largest states have recently been made available, so some estimates for statewide victimizations are presented. (These will be less detailed, however, because the subsample size is smaller and it was not initially designed to be separated from the national sample on a whole.)

NCS crime classifications are somewhat different from UCR classifications, so care is required to avoid confusion between the two. As most readers are aware, the UCR divides crime into two levels of seriousness, or "parts", with the individual Part I crimes being: murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft. The first four are often called "crimes against persons" and the last three, "property crimes."

NCS, on the other hand, first divides incidents into three sets defined by the type of unit-at-risk: personal victimizations, household victimizations, and commercial victimizations. Each is further divided into crime types based on the nature of the incident. Table 2 lists the terms used by UCR and NCS, and should be referred to in order to avoid confusion from similar-sounding terms. In particular the NCS term "personal crimes of violence" should not be confused with the UCR term "crimes against persons."

For illustrated purposes, most of the NCS data presented in this report will be related to personal crimes of violence. Equivalent detail is available for household and commercial victimizations upon request.

Less UCR data than NCS data is presented in this report. That is a reflection, not of the relative value of the data sources, but of the availability of a separate document Crime in Pennsylvania, published by the Pennsylvania State Police. The comprehensiveness of that report makes it presumptuous to attempt to summarize it here. Therefore, we present only a slight sample of its contents and refer the reader to the document itself for further detail.

In addition to the above categories, the reader will note several figures displaying data for ten selected offenses throughout. These offenses were chosen as some of the more serious Part I and Part II crimes to serve as examples of how some analyses might differentiate workload or performance for specific crimes.

Table 1

Relation of Some Crime Data Factors
to Seriousness of Problem and Likelihood of Impact

Factor in Crime Data	Suggested Data Sources	Related to Judgements of: Seriousness	Likelihood of Impact
A. General			
1. Crime Types	UCR, NCS	X	X
2. Levels and Trends	UCR	+	+
B. Distribution			
3. ...Geographically	UCR		+
4. ...By Characteristics of Incident (time, setting, presence of weapons, use of self protective measures, etc.)	NCS, UCR		X
5. ...By Characteristics of Offender (age, race, relation to victim, etc.)	NCS		X
C. Risk			
6. ...To Identifiable Population Subgroups	NCS	X	X
D. Consequences			
7. Physical Harm	NCS	+	
8. Property Loss	NCS, UCR	+	
9. Fear	NCS	+	

\+ Direct relationship suggested. (As data factor increase, judgement of seriousness or likelihood of impact increases.)

X Qualitative or other relationship suggested.

UCR = Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

NCS = National Crime Surveys (victimization surveys) conducted by the Bureau of the Census for LEAA.

Table 2

Comparison of UCR and NCS Terms and Classifications

UCR	NCS
Part I	Personal Victimizations
Crimes Against Persons*	
Murder	
Rape	Personal Crimes of Violence*
Aggravated Assault	Rape
Robbery	Robbery
Property Crimes	Assault (aggravated and simple)
Burglary	Personal Larceny with Contact
Larceny	Pursesnatching
Auto Theft	Pocket Picking
Part II	
(22 other offenses)	Household Victimizations
	Household Burglary
	Household Larceny
	Vehicle Theft
	Commercial Victimizations
	Commercial Robbery
	Commercial Burglary

*Special attention should be used to avoid confusing these two similar-sounding terms.

II. Crime Data

A. General Crime Data

In Figure 1 Pennsylvania is compared to the ten largest states, the Middle Atlantic States (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York), and the country as a whole. The comparison covers the period 1970 to 1975 for reported rates of Part I crime totals. The data indicate that Pennsylvania consistently has lower rates than the comparison groups over the six-year period. In addition, the slope of Pennsylvania's graph is comparable to those of the comparison groups.

In particular, the Pennsylvania Part I crime rate per 100,000 population was 3,291 in 1975, and increase of 1,442 since 1970. This is noticeably lower than the rates for the other three sets of states and is comparable to their changes from 1970.

Similar statements apply to the Part I subsets (not graphically compared with other states of crimes against persons and property crime rates (326 and 2,965 for 1975, respectively). There is no outstanding difference in trends between the violent crime rates and the property crime rates, with the exception of a lower property crime increase in the Middle Atlantic States.

Figure 2 and 3 display the six-year history of the individual Part I crimes in Pennsylvania. It is clear that the crime most often reported is larceny (current rate, 1637 per 100,000 population), which is increasing, while auto theft appears to have stabilized around a rate in the 360's. Crimes against persons occur at a considerably lower absolute level: robbery at 167, aggravated assault at 135, rape at 17, and murder at 7 per 100,000. However, the percent changes since 1970 for robbery and aggravated assault (57.3% and 50.9%) are near those of larceny and burglary (63.3% and 62.7%).

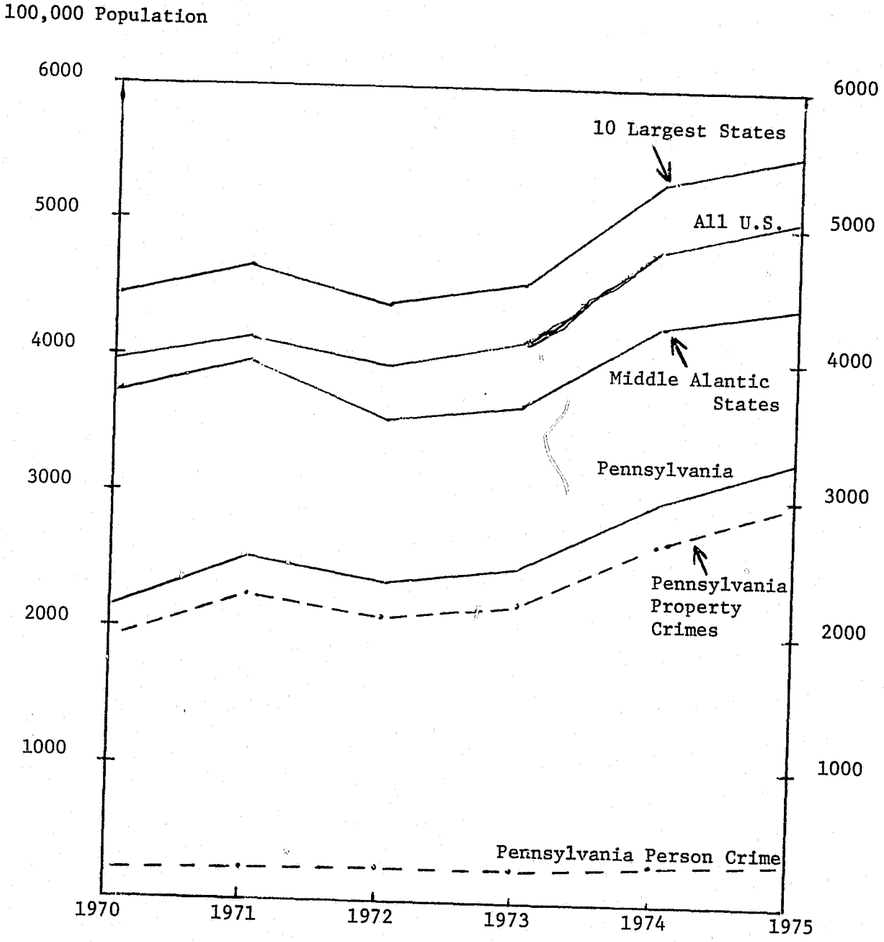
There are other ways of measuring crime rates. One concept introduced by the victimization surveys is to measure rates based on the appropriate unit-at-risk for any particular crime. (The survey reports themselves use three: persons twelve and older, households, and commercial establishments.)

Figure 1

PART I CRIME RATES,

PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER STATES,

1970 - 1975



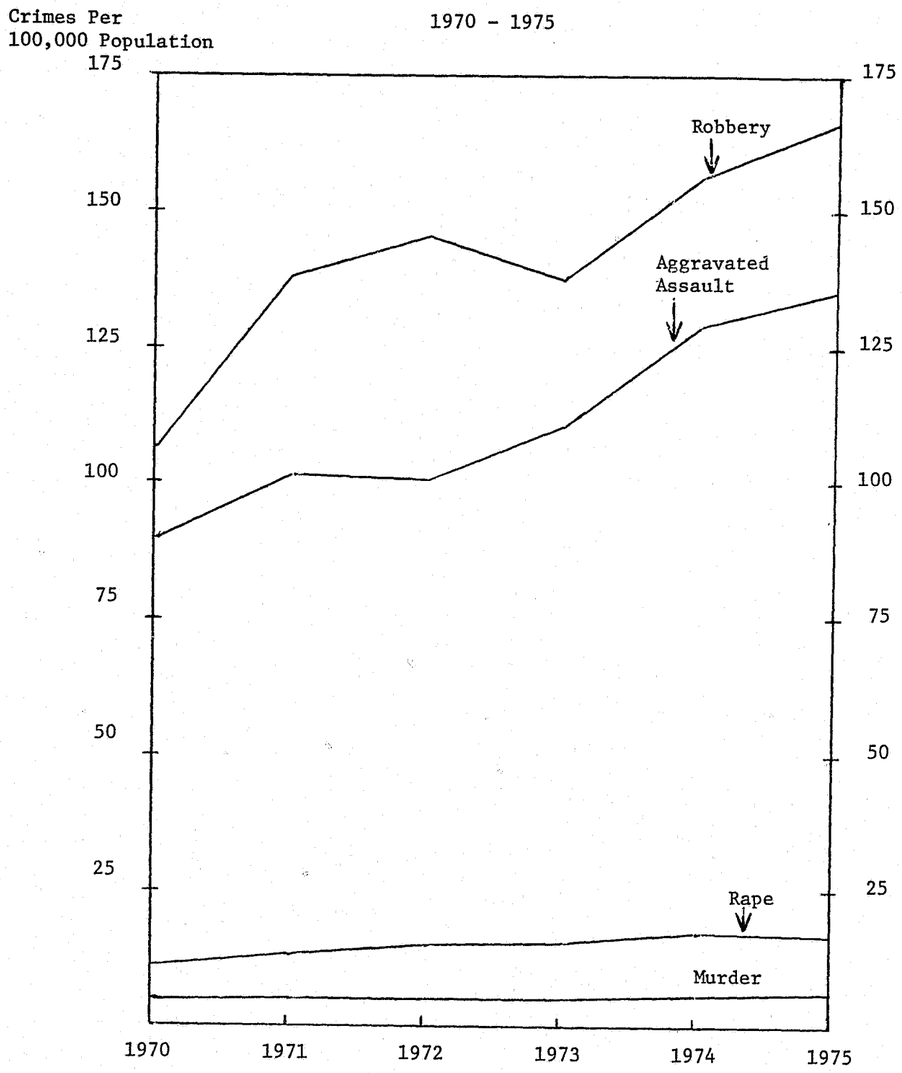
Source: Uniform Crime Reports

Figure 2

RATES OF CRIME AGAINST PERSONS,

PENNSYLVANIA,

1970 - 1975



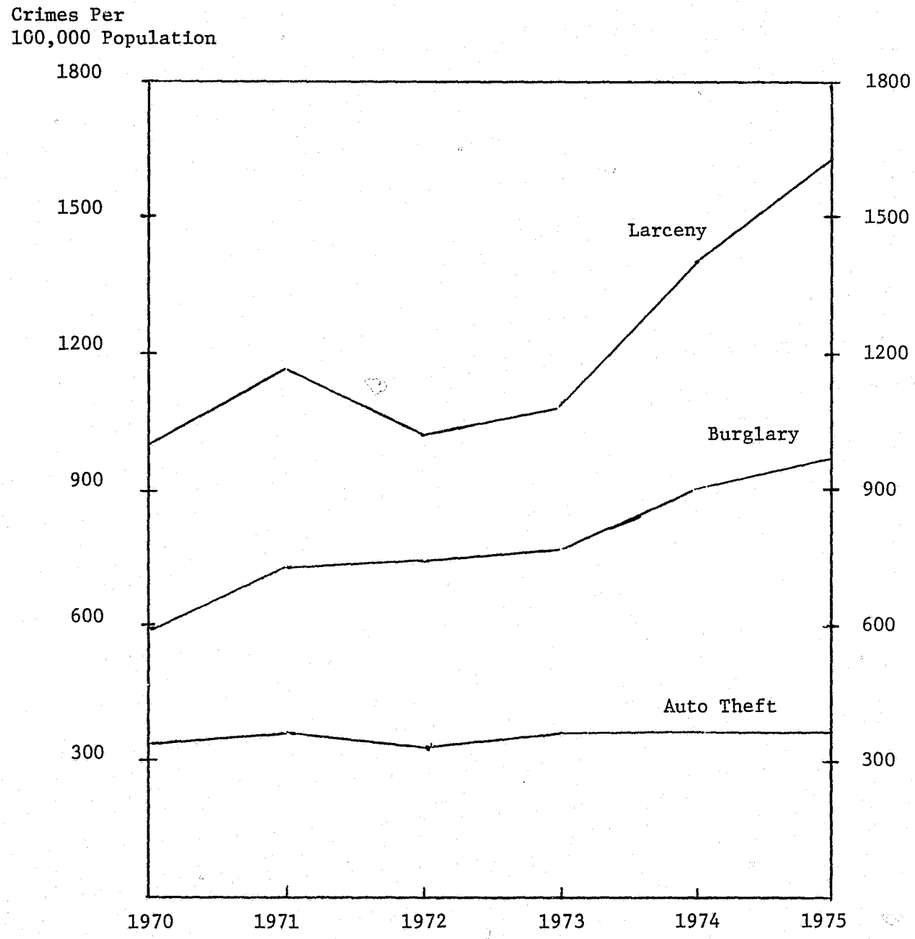
Source: Uniform Crime Reports

Figure 3

RATES OF PROPERTY CRIMES,

PENNSYLVANIA,

1970 - 1975



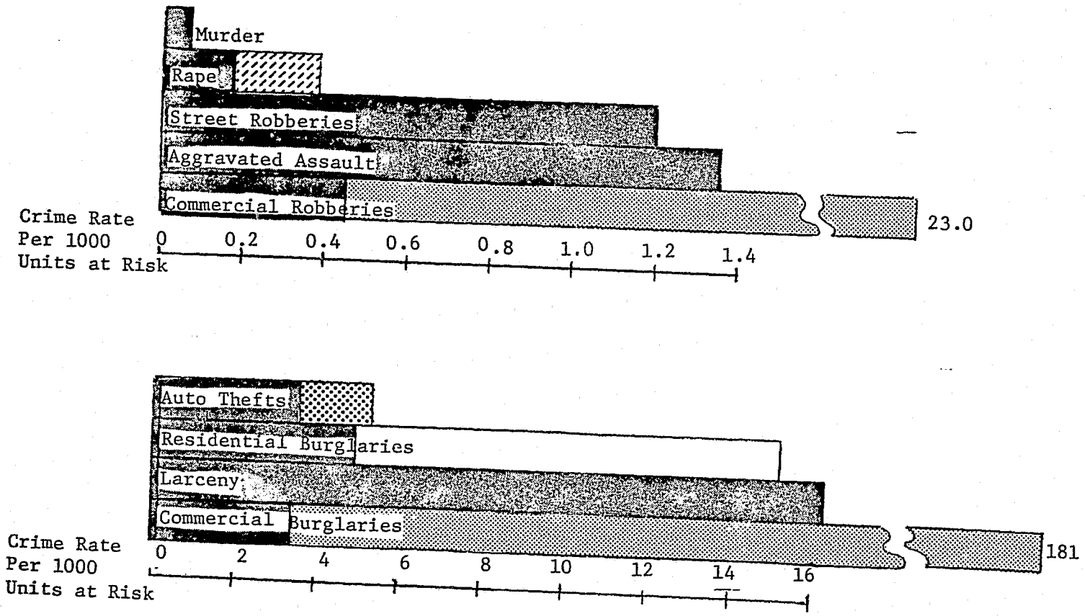
Source: Uniform Crime Reports

Figure 4

CRIME RATES FOR POPULATION

AND OTHER UNITS AT RISK,

PENNSYLVANIA, 1975.



Key

- Crime rate for population (base number: 11,937,225)
- Crime rate for females 10 and older (base number: 5,447,559)
- Crime rate for commercial establishments (base number: 232,709)
- Crime rate for residences (base number: 3,876,211)
- Crime rate for registered motor vehicles (base number: 8,193,243)

Source: Calculated from Uniform Crime Reports and Pennsylvania Abstract

This concept can readily be adapted for existing Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data by means of fairly simple tabulations and calculations. Generally, other Units at Risk are much less numerous than persons, so rates based on such units will be higher. Furthermore, caution must be used when comparing rates of crimes with different Units at Risk. A higher rate will mean that one unit will have a higher likelihood of being victimized, but will not necessarily mean that the crime occurs more frequently. For example, commercial establishments have a higher risk of burglary than residences, but residential burglaries occur noticeably more frequently. (The explanation is that there are many more residences than commercial establishments.)

With these remarks in mind, the relevant data are illustrated in Figure 4. All rates per population are displayed, but where another Unit at Risk is relevant, that rate is graphed as an addition to the population rate. In particular, we observe the following.

Rape was reported at the rate of about 0.17 per 1,000 population, but at a rate about twice that per 1,000 Units at Risk (females 10 and older). Robbery is of two distinct types, "street" and commercial. The former is appropriately measured by a per-population rate, but the latter is better measured by a rate per commercial establishment--a rate about five-and-a-half times that of the per-population rate. Motor vehicle theft occurs at a rate of 3.61 per 1,000 Units at Risk (registered vehicles), about one-and-a-half times the per-population rate. Burglary, like robbery is also of two distinguishable types, residential and commercial, with Unit at Risk rates that differ as discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Combining the relevant data, a rank ordering of the Part I crimes by their Unit at Risk rates is as follows:

Rank	Crime	Unit at Risk	Rate per 1,000 Units at Risk
1.	Commercial Burglary	Com. Establ.	181.88
2.	Commercial Robbery	Com. Establ.	23.03
3.	Larceny	Persons	16.32
4.	Residential Burglary	Residences	15.20
5.	Auto Theft	Motor Vehicles	5.26
6.	Aggravated Assault	Persons	1.35
7.	Personal Robbery	Persons	1.19
8.	Rape	Females 10 & Older	0.377
9.	Murder	Persons	0.066

The only difference between this ranking and a ranking based strictly on per-population rates is that the commercial crimes score much higher, due to the small base number of commercial establishments. However, household burglary is much closer to larceny in Unit at Risk rates than per-population rates.

A few specific counties are noteworthy in the Unit at Risk rates of rape, robbery, and burglary. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Dauphin County were much higher than other areas for rape and street robbery. Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties were also high in commercial robberies. Bucks, Lycoming, and Dauphin Counties were the leaders in residential burglaries and commercial burglaries. In some cases these counties are different than the ones that would rank highest on the basis of per-population rates.

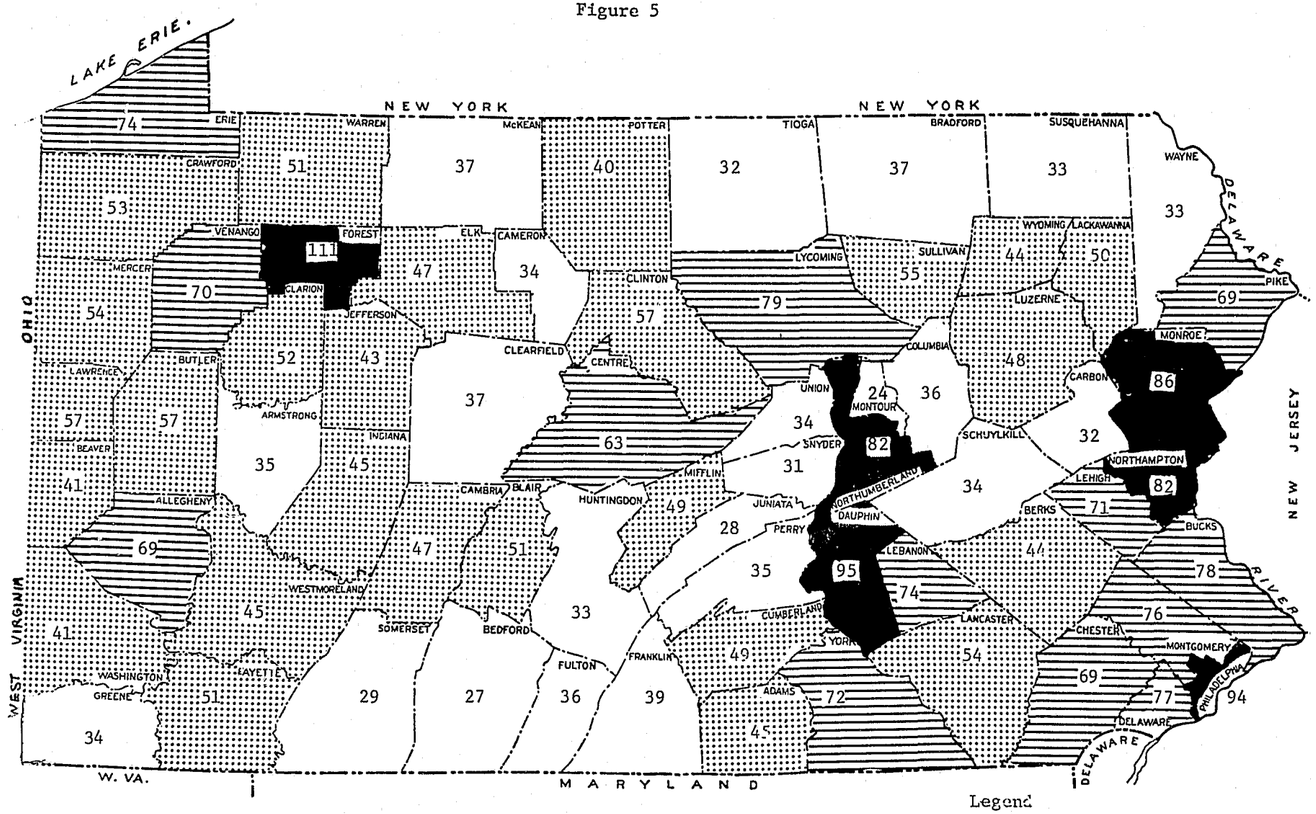
B. Distribution of Crime

Figure 5 displays the geographic distribution of risk (reported crime rates per population) across the 67 counties. It is noteworthy that three of the six highest counties (Forest, Monroe, and Northumberland) are not part of any SMSA but are in fact predominately rural counties.

Figure 6 shows the distribution for personal victimizations by two incident characteristics, time and place of occurrence. As can be seen, the six-hour period, 6 p.m. to midnight, has about the same number of crimes as the 12 daylight hours. With regard to place of occurrence, about half occur outdoors in pedestrian locations, but a significant portion occur inside homes and non-residential buildings.

Distribution of crime with respect to whether or not the offender was known to the victim is an issue relating to how much we might expect to affect crime. Figure 7 shows percentages of personal crimes of violence in which the offender was known and unknown to the victim. Statewide and in Pittsburgh about three quarters of the crimes were experienced by victims who did not know the offender. The percentage was even higher in Philadelphia.

Figure 5



Legend

REPORTED PART I AND PART II OFFENSES PER 1000 POPULATION, 1975.

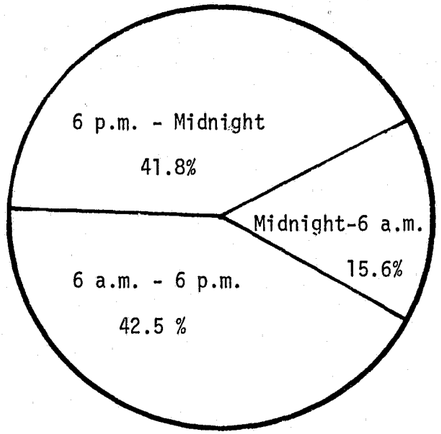
Source: Uniform Crime Reports

0-39
40-59
60-79
80 and over

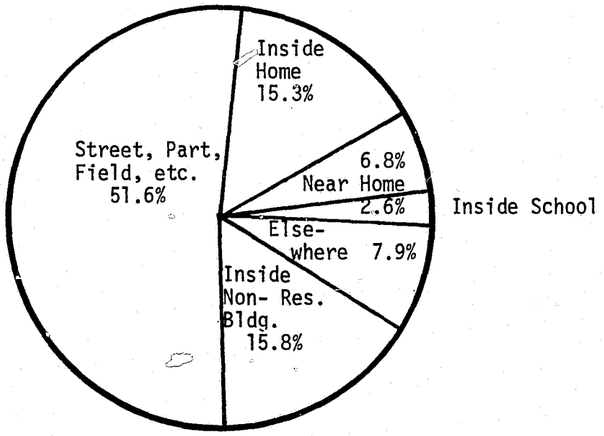
Figure 6

PERSONAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE
BY INCIDENT CHARACTERISTICS, PENNSYLVANIA

Time of Occurence



Place of Occurence

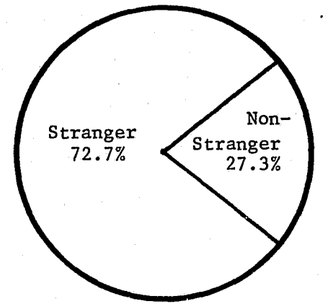


Source: LEAA, National Crime Surveys, 1974 and 1975 (Pennsylvania Subsample).

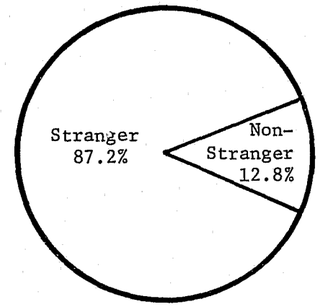
Figure 7

PERSONAL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE
BY VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATION
PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH

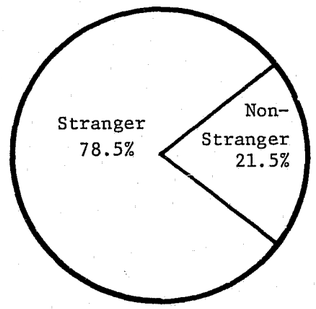
Pennsylvania



Philadelphia



Pittsburgh



Source: LEAA, National Crime Surveys, 1973 (Pittsburgh Sample), 1974 (Philadelphia Sample), 1974 and 1975 (Pennsylvania Subsample).

C. Risk of Crime to Population Subgroups

Although aggregate crime rates provide a rough measure of the risk to the general population of being a victim of a crime, the risk to subgroups of the population varies widely. Although this has been generally accepted in principal, data have been relatively scarce until recently. However, the NCS have made available more details on victims of crimes than have previously been known. In this section, characteristics of victims of crimes are discussed.

When examining this data for various subclasses of victims, it is important to note the distinction between distribution of crime and risk of crime. A victim subclass may suffer a relatively small absolute number of crimes (distribution and simultaneously have a high victimization rate (risk). This would be the case where the subclass is proportionately smaller than its share of the crime. Such information is highly useful because it can narrow the focus of crime problems to the point where planners can make better judgement about the likelihood that a proposed program will impact on the problem.

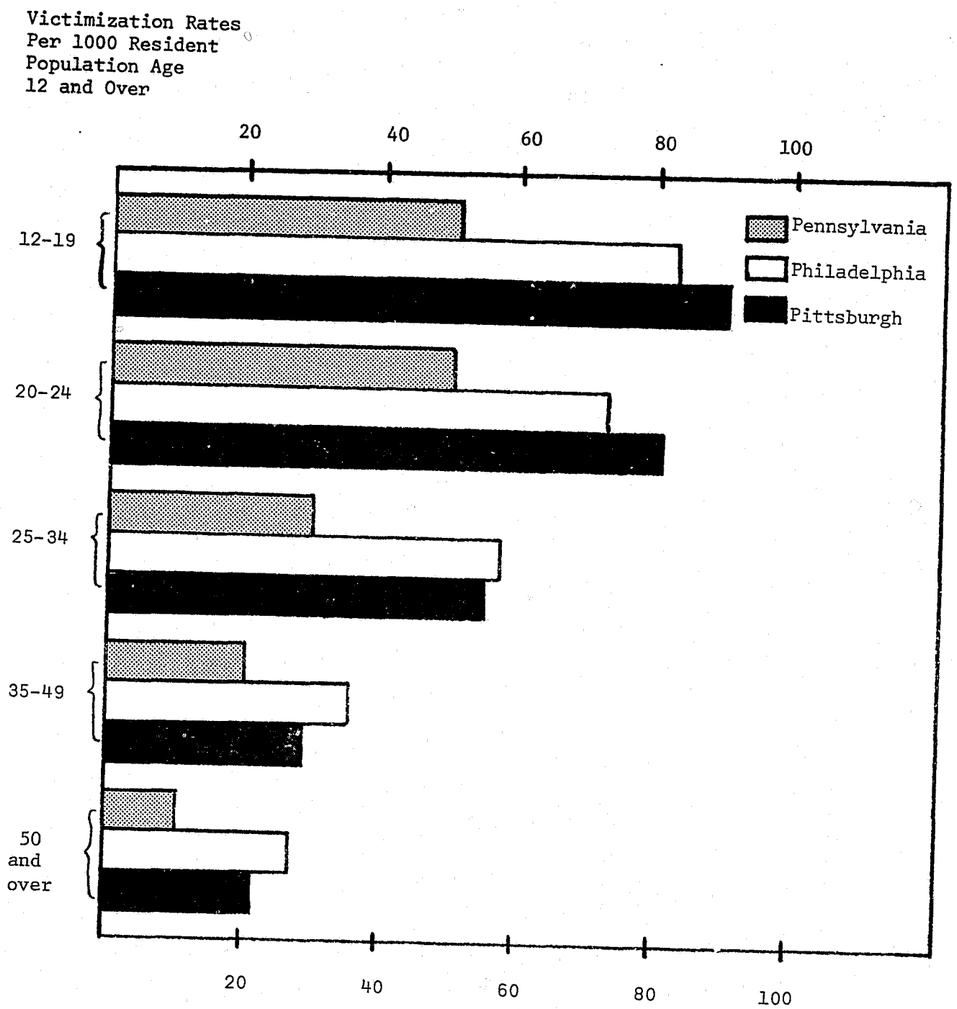
Figure 8 displays the risk to various age groups of the population. In all three areas surveyed there is a clear finding: risk decreases with age. This finding is somewhat surprising since conventional wisdom has generally held the opposite to be true. It is also interesting to note that several measures of fear of crime have the reverse result: fear increases with age. There are several possible interpretations of this data. For example, the high fear might relate to the fact that personal harm and loss experienced by older victims could be greater than that of younger victims of the same crime. Or the two variables, risk and fear, might be causally related so that high fear causes the elderly to alter their behavior (e.g. stay indoors more) and thus reduce their risk. Other interpretations are also possible.

Figure 9 shows risk to various income groups. Again a clear relationship exists. Lower income groups have higher risks of being victimized. Figure 10 presents risk by race, with another clear finding. Non-whites have a higher risk than whites. This is particularly true of the state as a whole where the difference is a factor of three.

Many further analyses of this sort (by victim characteristics) are possible, using the NCS data. Household victimization rates and commercial victimization rates can also be analyzed by target characteristics (household size, family income, type of residence; number of employees, gross receipts; etc.). The three examples presented only scratch the surface. The suggested approach to using the data is to decide which analyses would be most helpful to the seriousness of the crime problem or the likelihood of impact, and then request that particular analysis from the Criminal Justice Statistics Division.

Figure 8

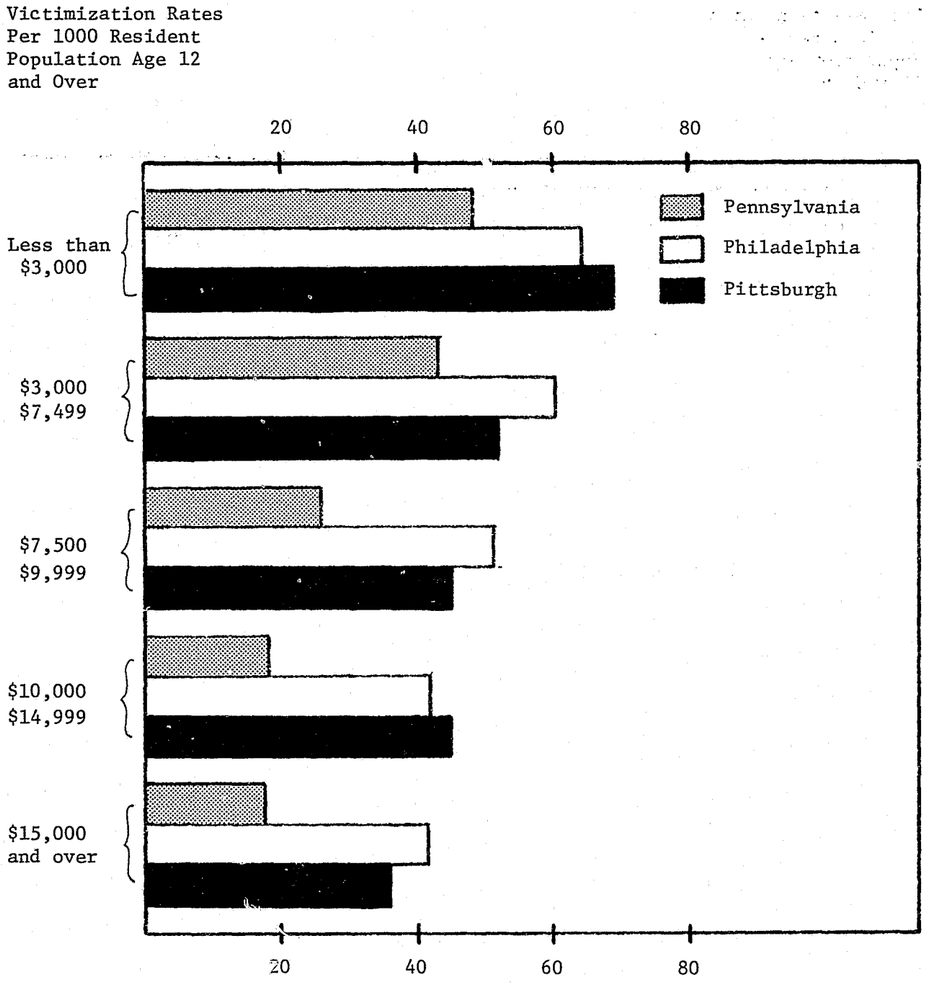
VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS, BY AGE



Source: LEAA, National Crime Surveys, 1973 (Pittsburgh sample), 1974 (Philadelphia sample), 1974 and 1975 (Pennsylvania subsample).

Figure 9

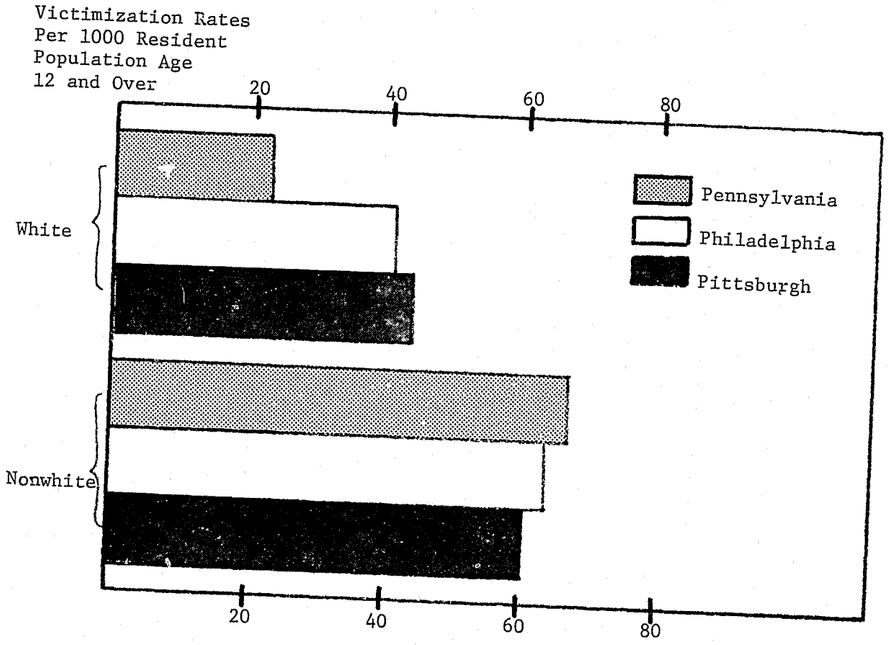
VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS BY FAMILY INCOME



Source: LEAA, National Crime Surveys, 1973 (Pittsburgh Sample), 1974 (Philadelphia Sample), 1974 and 1975 (Pennsylvania Subsample)

Figure 10

VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS, BY RACE



Scource: LEAA, National Crime Surveys, 1973 (Pittsburgh sample), 1974 (Philadelphia sample), 1974 and 1975 (Pennsylvania subsample).

III. Criminal Justice System Data

A. Overview of the Pennsylvania Criminal Justice System

A useful beginning to this section is a brief appreciation of the nature and extent of the response of the criminal justice system(CJS) to the crime problem. This effort is both massive and complex, and yet it is almost universally judged to be inadequate to the burden of combatting crime. This in itself is evidence of the need for energetic planning and action.

To be more specific about the nature and extent of the CJS efforts, LEAA's Expenditure and Employment Data series indicate about $667 million was spent in direct expenses in 1974, and this estimate is almost certainly low. More than that was spent in 1975. It was spent on more than 400,000 arrests, over 85,000 Criminal Court dispositions, over 12,000 admissions to institutions, and about 24,000 placements on probation and parole. The numbers are only suggestive of the level of effort.

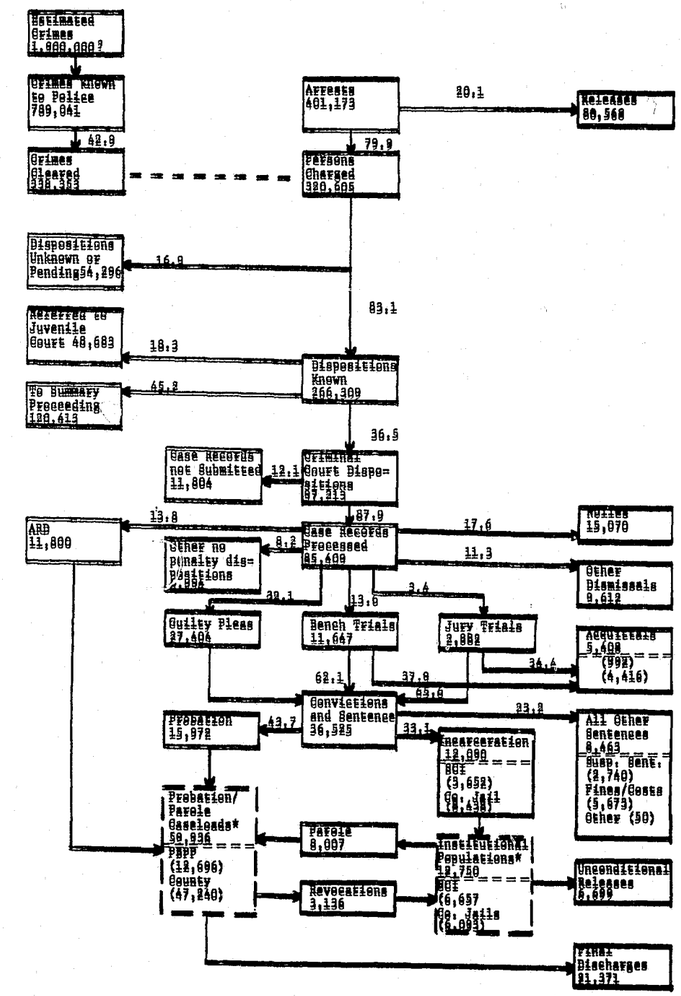
Two aspects of the CJS are most relevant to the acquisition, interpretation and use of data for policy making and planning: the complexity of the system and its behavior, and the uncertainty of data about the system.

The complexity of system activity involved can also only be hinted at. Figure 11 is a flow chart suggesting the interrelationships of various CJS activities and the numbers of system events in 1975. That the chart is highly simplified is obvious. In the first place, most boxes that suggest single actions actually account for many processes. For example, the "Cases Processed" box refers to assorted prosecutor actions, preliminary arraignments and preliminary hearings by the courts as well as a count of the cases. Secondly, major areas of activity are simply omitted. There is no detail shown for juvenile proceeding (for example), yet that is an intricate system in itself.

The uncertainty surrounding much of the CJS is related to this complexity. Different parts of the system generate conflicting data that supposedly indicate the same events and actions. (An attempt has been made to indicate some of the major data gaps in the flow chart itself: e.g. "Dispositions Unknown or Pending" box.) Cost figures are notoriously variable in completeness, accuracy, and consistency from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Current changes in data recording procedures also change the reliability and likely biases in statistics.

Figure 11

CASEFLOWS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1975



*As of December 31, 1975

KEY:

Events | Stocks

Numbers within event boxes represent the number of events which occurred. Numbers along arrows are branching ratios, (in percent).

With these cautions in mind Figure 11 is presented as a summary of the major events in the CJS for 1975. Even in the aggregate, without distinguishing different patterns for different crimes, several points stand out:

a. Of offenses known to police, about 43% are cleared, with an average of a little more than one clearance per person charged (338,353 ÷ 320,605 = 1.06 clearances per person charged).

b. About a quarter more persons are arrested than charged (401,173 vs. 320,605).

c. Of the persons charged by police, a fairly small portion were actually disposed of in criminal court (about 37% of the known dispositions).

d. Of cases reaching criminal court, about 51% did not reach a determination of guilt or innocence. These included withdrawal of prosecution (17.6%), other dismissals (11.3%) and various pretrial diversions (22%).

e. About a third of the cases were disposed of by guilty plea, while about 17% were disposed of by trial.

f. Total criminal court convictions were 43% of court cases and about 14% of persons charged by police with known dispositions.

g. One third of the convictions resulted in incarceration. This amount is 14% of the total court cases and 45% of the persons charged by the police.

h. Probation is the most common sentence (about 44% of convictions).

i. Of prisoners released about 54% are paroled and 46% receive unconditional discharges.

These points are a few of the highlights of the CJS status quo in Pennsylvania. An attempt was made to select some items that highlight inter-component relationships, since most other data sources focus on intra-component data. The next major step in flow-charting the data is to follow individual crimes or crime groupings through the system. At present this cannot be done because when a case has a reduction in charge (as many do) it is counted in the higher charge category for some data sources (e.g. police) and the lower charge category for other sources (courts). Current changes in the data recording systems should alleviate this problem in the future.

Even so, flow charting is a useful technique that enables the user to get a general overview of the Criminal Justice System and perceive the overall scale of activity at the different points in the system. It can also identify areas of uncertainty and data inconsistency that might not be apparent when reviewing a data source in isolation. For example, the probation and parole caseloads have 35,779 assignments to them (according to court data) but only 24,507 terminations. At this point it is unclear if this represents a true increase in caseloads or is due to changes in the data system.

Flow charting also points out another important consideration to keep in mind when introducing a change in the system: it is practically impossible to change practice in one part of the system without major effects elsewhere. In this respect, a useful metaphor is to consider the whole system as a mobile: increasing the burden or load at any single point will change the balance throughout. For example, it would be unrealistic to expect to maintain the same branching ratios in court processing when arrests and persons charged are significantly increased by some special effort. On the contrary, it is unlikely that a lower portion will go to trial, a higher portion will not be prosecuted, the guilty plea percentage may or may not change, and so on. (An example of such changes appears in Figure 17.)

Therefore, one lesson is that, to the extent possible, any proposed change should be examined by considering not only what is needed to achieve it at the intervention point but also what is needed to deal with its effects further downstream in the system.

A second lesson, however, might in some ways be the inverse of the first. If the system is operating in some form of equilibrium at the moment, it may be possible to change the flow patterns for certain subsets of cases without altering the total flows. For example, it may be desirable to increase the charging and (hopefully) the convictions for certain types of serious crime. This may be possible with existing resources if efforts are concentrated on those crimes, even if that means a less strenuous effort on other less serious crimes (and, consequently, an increase in the less severe paths in the system). Of course, this already happens to a certain extent; e.g. murders are cleared at a much higher rate than other crimes. However, more extensive setting of priorities for certain types of cases is clearly called for.

It is suggested that the reader keep in mind these systemwide considerations when reviewing selected details of individual components in the following subsections: police, courts, adult institutional corrections, adult probation and parole, and juvenile subsystem.

B. Police

The major workload element of the police subsystem is reported crime. In this section, the police response as measured by clearances and arrests is discussed.

Figure 12 displays the number of offenses cleared and arrests made by police and compares them to the number of reported offenses. As can readily be seen, the number of arrests and clearances has been increasing during the time period shown. However, a smaller portion of the Part I (more serious) crimes are cleared and result in arrests than of the Part II (less serious) crimes.

Figure 13 shows geographically the number of arrests per capita for all crimes for the 67 counties of the state. For the most part this map is similar to the map showing crime rates in the previous section.

In contrast, Figure 14 shows that the Part I clearance rates are distributed somewhat differently. With the exception of Philadelphia, the highest rates appear in northern tier sparsely populated counties. At the moment it is unclear whether this is due to objectively better performance by police in these areas or to variances in reporting the number Part I crimes on which clearance rates are based.

Figure 15 shows the statewide count of offenses and clearances for eight specific crimes. These serious offenses comprise 23% of the state's known offenses. Burglary is clearly the most numerous of these serious offenses, although the next three (robbery, narcotics, and aggravated assault) could be considered of a more serious nature. Murder, forcible rape and narcotics offenses have the highest clearance rates. The narcotics clearance rate should probably be interpreted differently from the other clearances. The surreptitious and frequently "victimless" nature of many narcotic offenses makes it unlikely that they would become known to the police unless an offender were apprehended. This has the effect of reducing the number of crimes known to very nearly the number of clearances.

C. Courts

The source of workload for the courts is action by the police and prosecuting authority to charge a defendant with an offense. In this section only misdemeanor and felony offenses are considered.

The unit of count for tabulation is the defendant who is reported after a disposition without conviction (acquittal or a dismissal), or, if convicted, after the sentence has been imposed. For example, in the event that a defendant is charged with several counts of offenses that are disposed of in one hearing, the defendant is counted once. Only the charge or indictment carrying the most serious charge, as determined by various

standard criteria, is counted. All summary violations, summary appeals, habeas corpus, nonsupport cases, civil cases, and probation and parole hearings are excluded.

Figure 16 indicates that the number of new cases as well as dispositions is still increasing while the number of cases pending has been decreasing.

Figure 17 also reflects a marked increase in total cases processed. It also appears that major increases occur every two years and a major increase might be expected for 1976. The increase in dismissals and no-verdict dispositions has accounted for the overall increase in cases processed. In recent years there seems to be a marked decrease in bench trials.

Figure 18 gives a view of the total cases processed, guilty, sentenced, and incarcerated. It is rather evident that there has been a definite increase in the number of defendants processed but there is no clearcut trend for number guilty, although the percentage has decreased because the number processed increased. With the exception of 1974 there has been a steady increase in the number as well as slight increase in the number of defendants processed, sentenced, and incarcerated for Part I crimes.

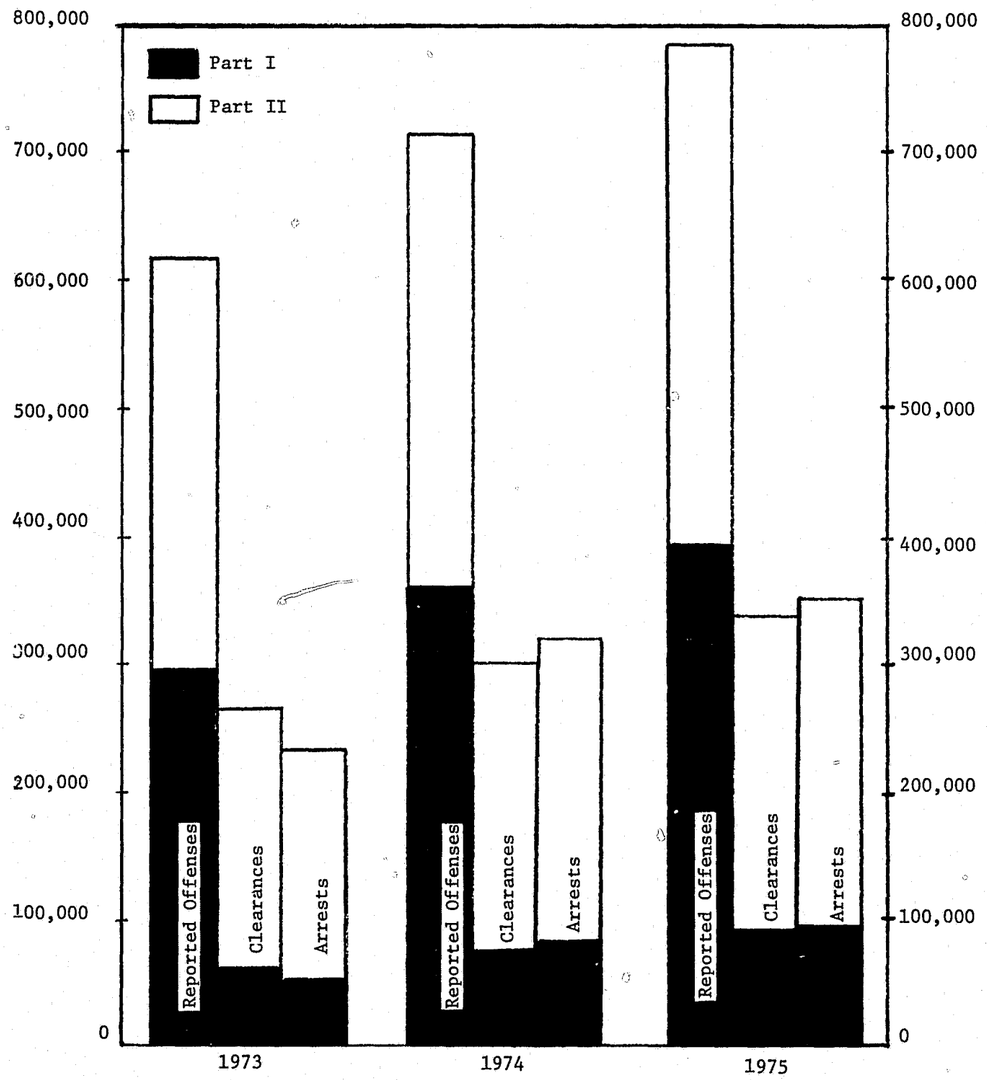
Figure 19 gives a breakdown of the various types of sentences imposed. In the last few years probation became the most widely used form of sentence. There has been a steady increase in the number of defendants being sentenced to State Correctional Institutions probably due to the overall increase in the number of Part I cases being processed.

Figures 20 and 21 depict Part I conviction and incarceration rates respectively. Figure 22 shows the rate per 100,000 population for guilty and sentenced defendants. The 1975 statewide conviction rate for Part I offenses was 46.3%. A majority of the counties (54 of 67) in the state were higher than the state rate, but Philadelphia county with its 36.6% rate lowered the state rate. The statewide incarceration rate for 1975 was 50.5% for Part I offenses. Forty-seven of 67 counties were higher than the state rate. There seems to be no discernible pattern in or between any of the three figures.

Figures 23 and 24 pertain to 10 selected offenses some of which are Part I offenses and some are Part II offenses. While the 10 chosen offenses comprise only 21.5% of all cases disposed, they accounted for 27.7% of all guilty and sentenced cases.

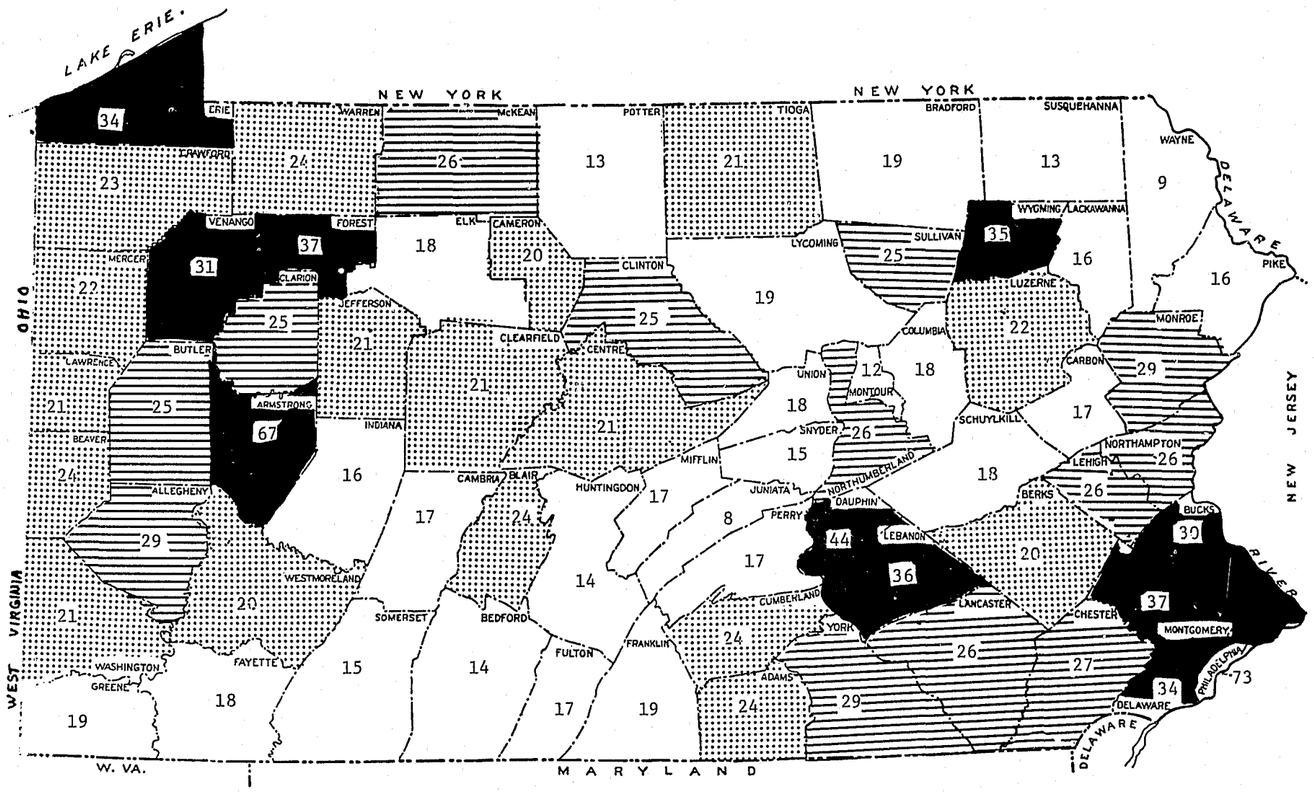
Figure 12

REPORTED OFFENSES, CLEARANCES, AND ARRESTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1973-1975



Source: Uniform Crime Reports

Figure 13



Arrests per 1000 Population: 1975

Legend

Per 1000 Population

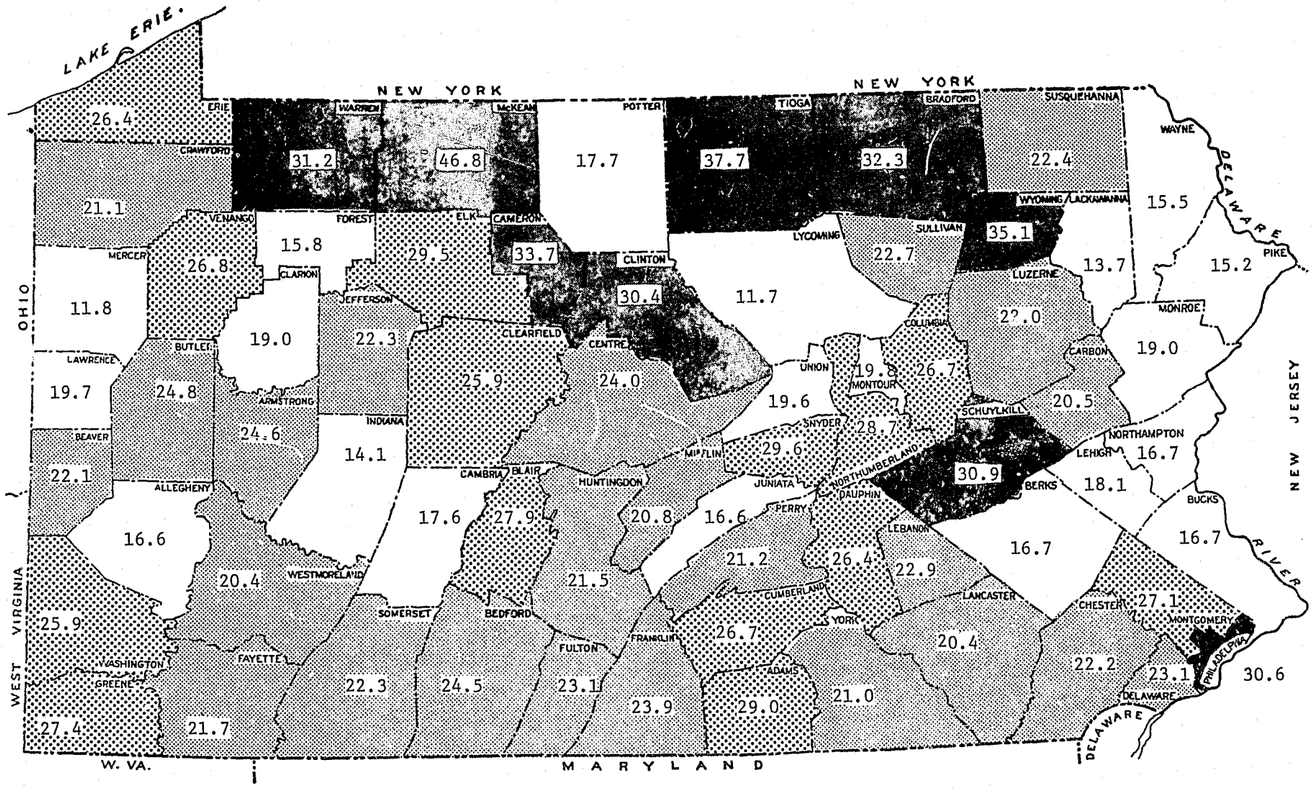
0-19

20-24

25-29

30 and over

Figure 14



PART I CLEARANCE RATES (%), 1975

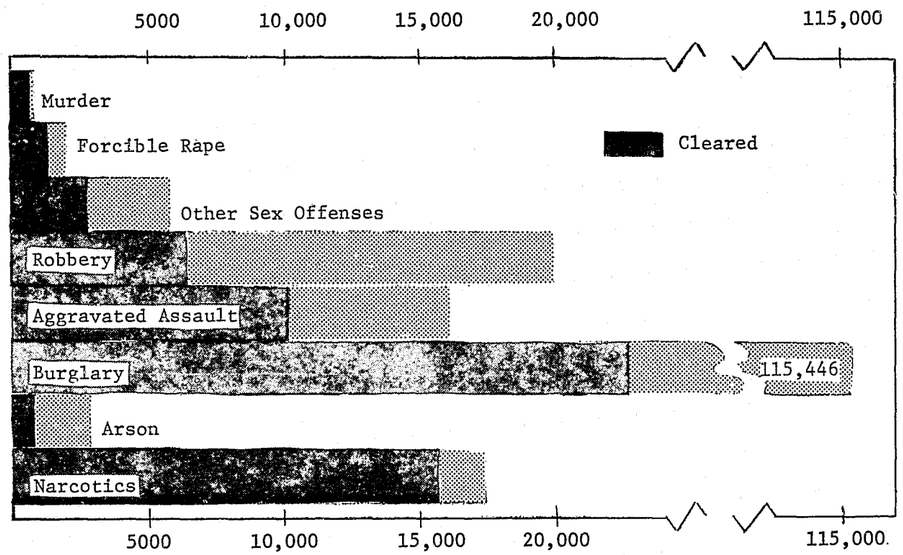
Source: Uniform Crime Reports

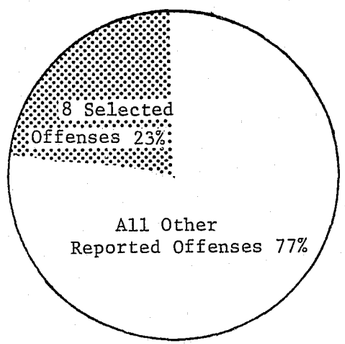
Legend

0-19.9	25-29.5
20-24.9	30 and over

Figure 15

SELECTED OFFENSES REPORTED TO POLICE, PENNSYLVANIA, 1975



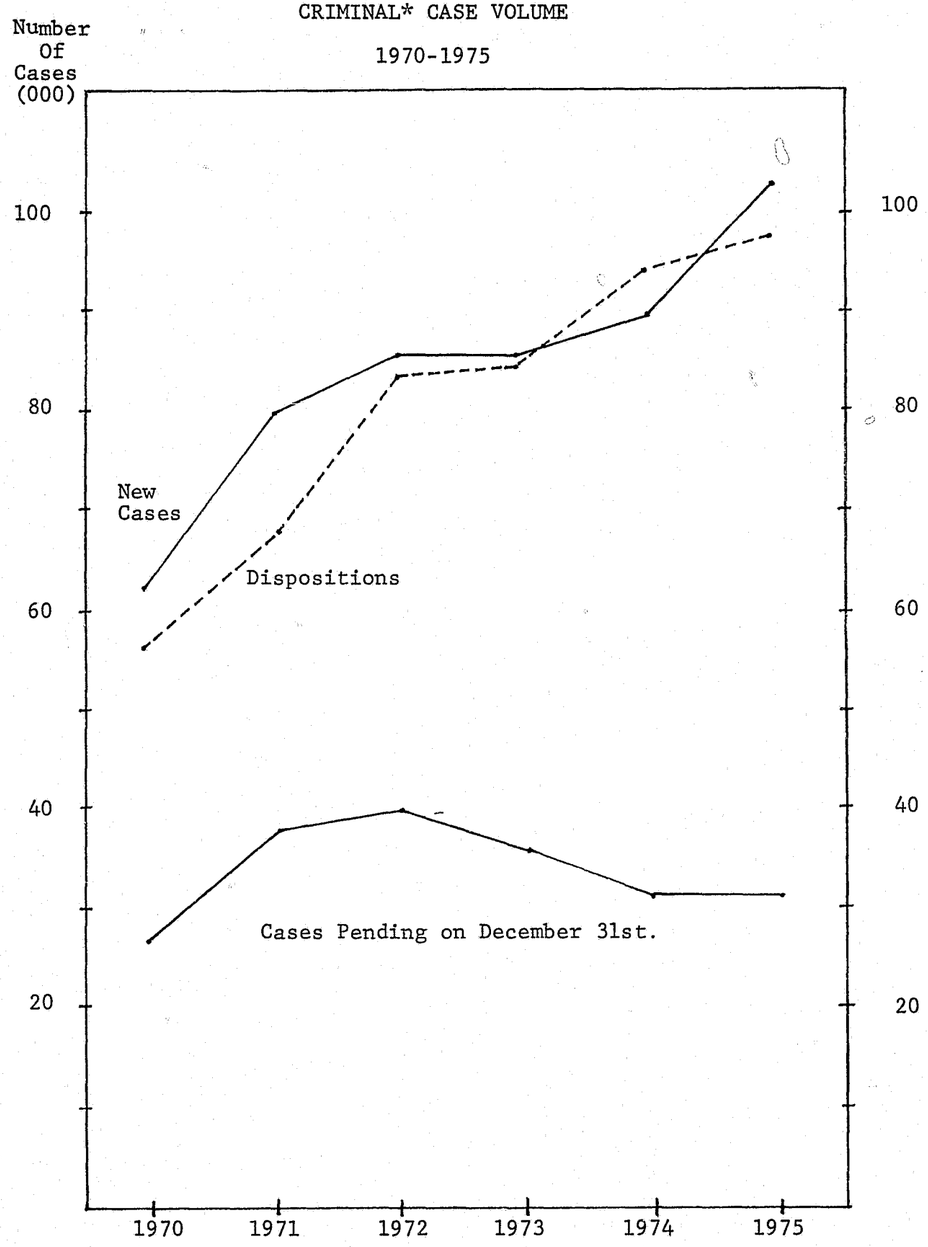


Source: Uniform Crime Reports

Figure 16

CRIMINAL* CASE VOLUME

1970-1975

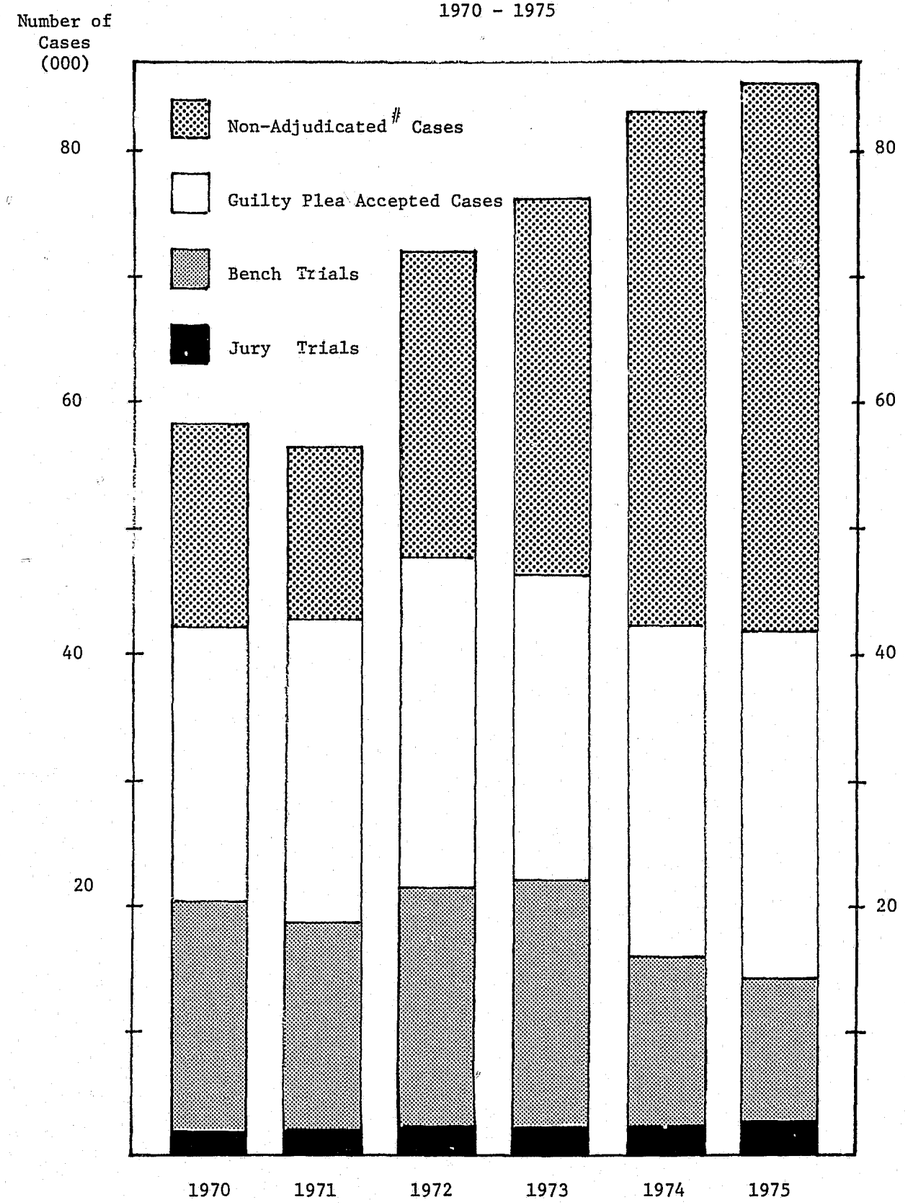


*Does not include summary cases.
Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts 1975 Report

Figure 17

CRIMINAL* CASE PROCESSING

1970 - 1975

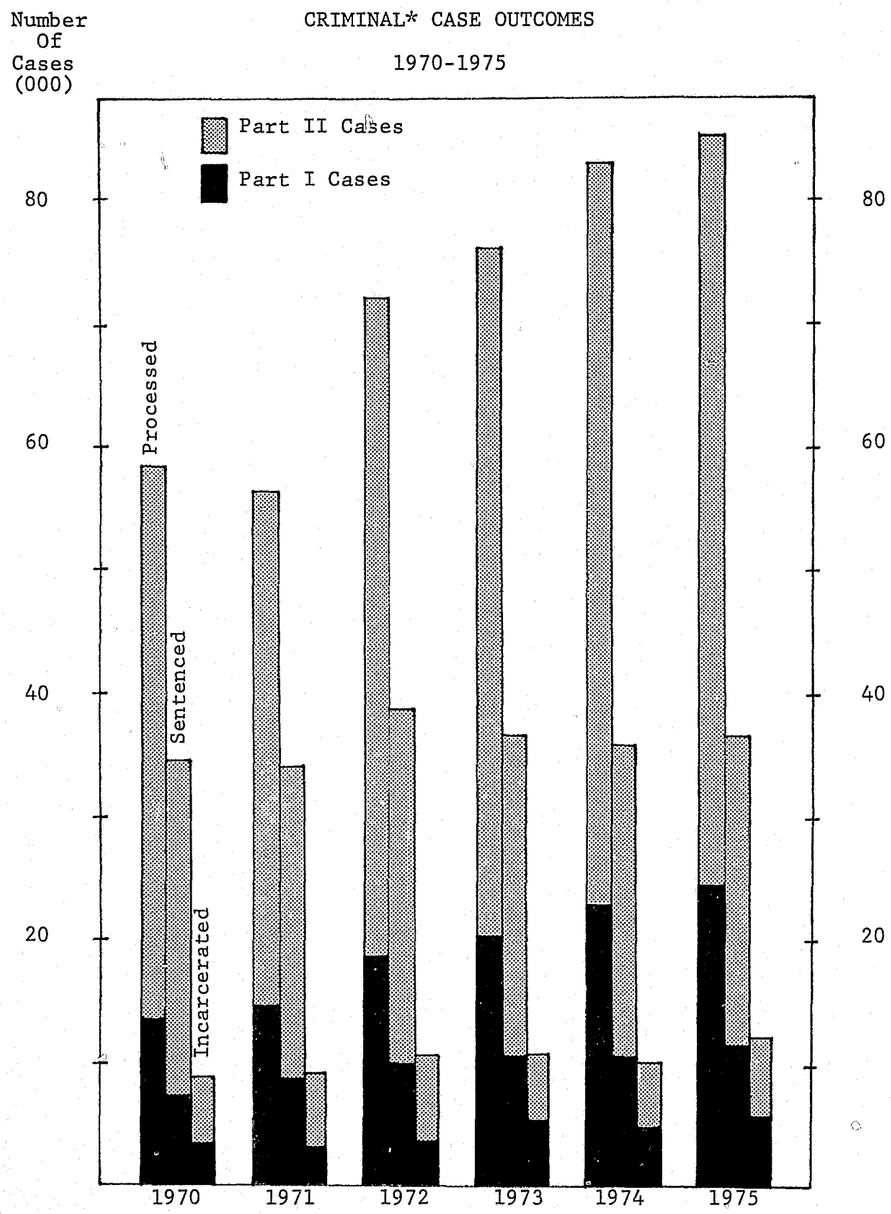


Source: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System
*Does not include summary cases
#Dismissed, nolles, and other no verdict dispositions

Figure 18

CRIMINAL* CASE OUTCOMES

1970-1975



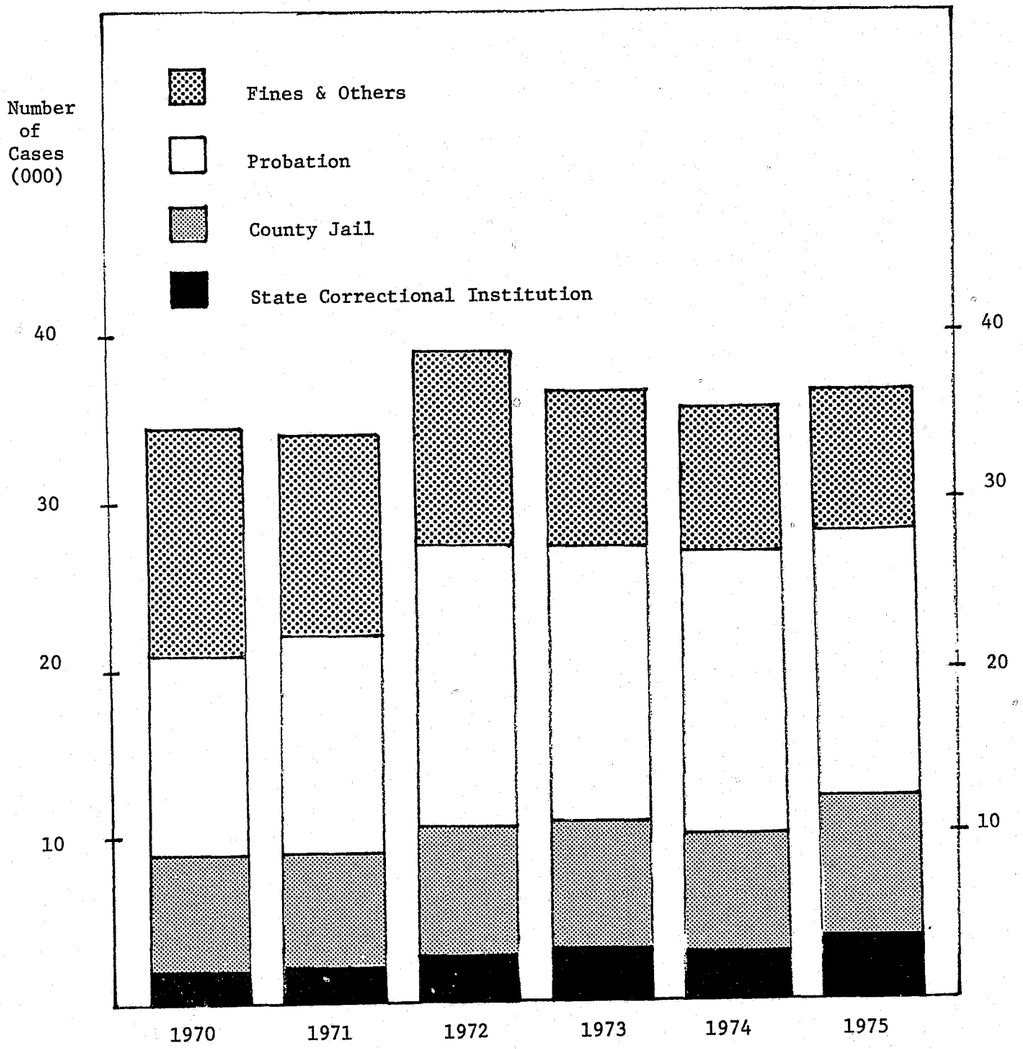
*Does not include summary cases.

Source: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System

Figure 19

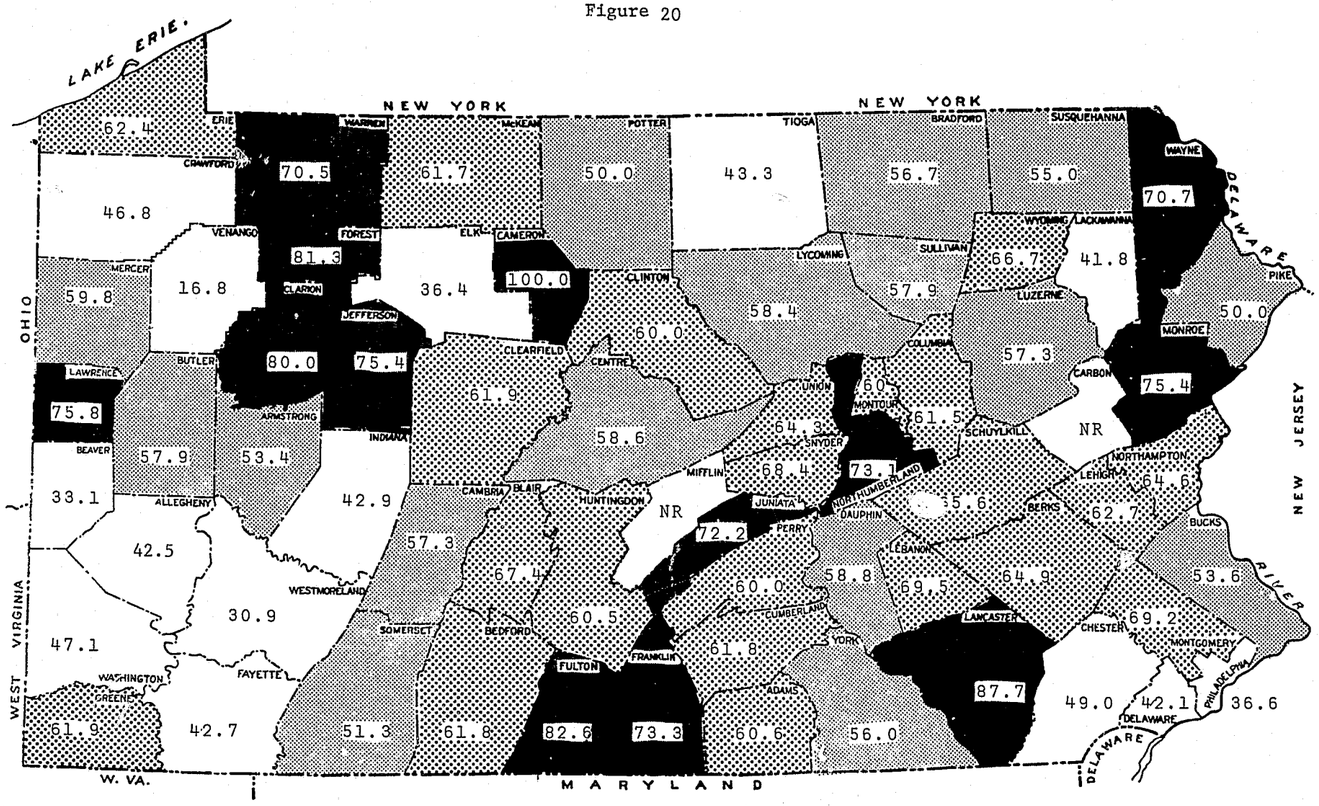
TYPE OF SENTENCES

1970 - 1975



Source: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System

Figure 20



PART I CONVICTION RATES, 1975

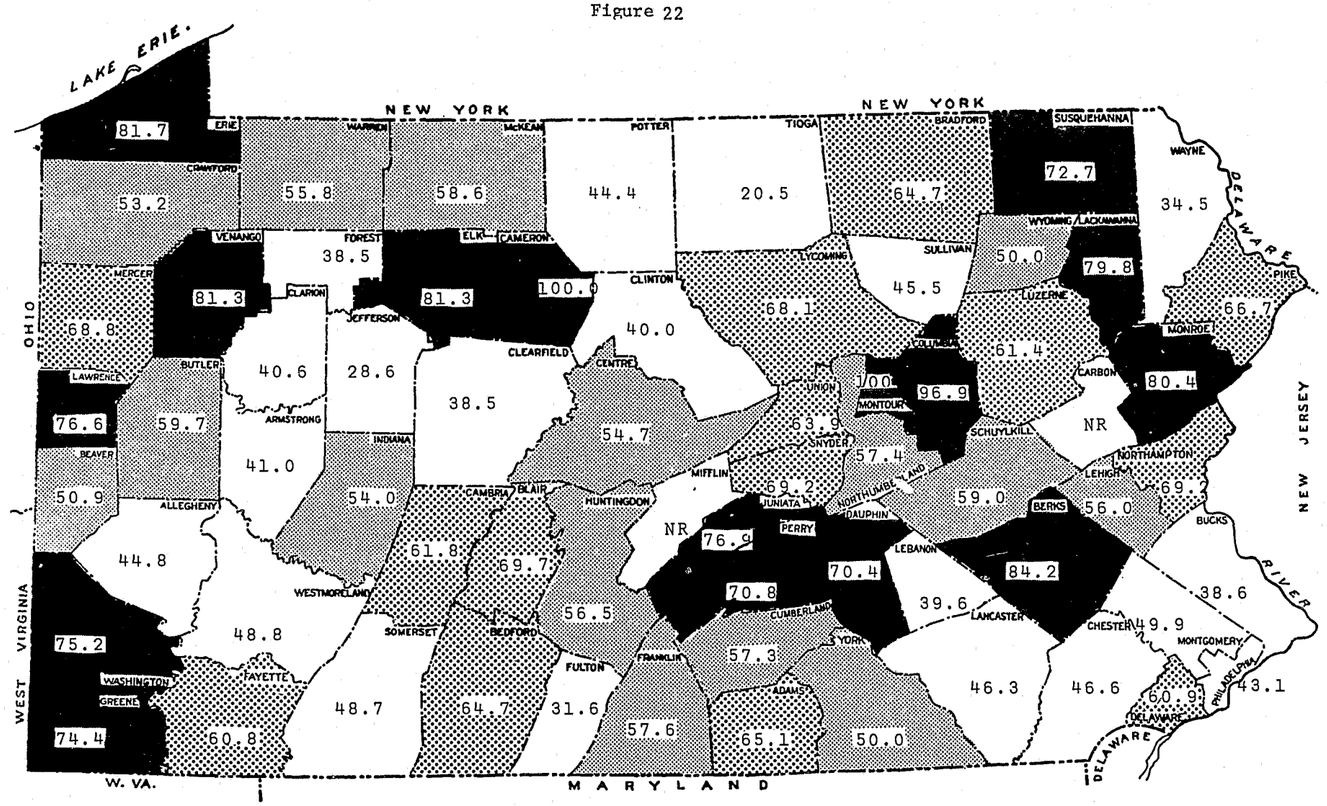
Scource: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System

Legend

0-49.9
60-69.9
50-59.9
70-100

NR- No Report

Figure 22



Legend

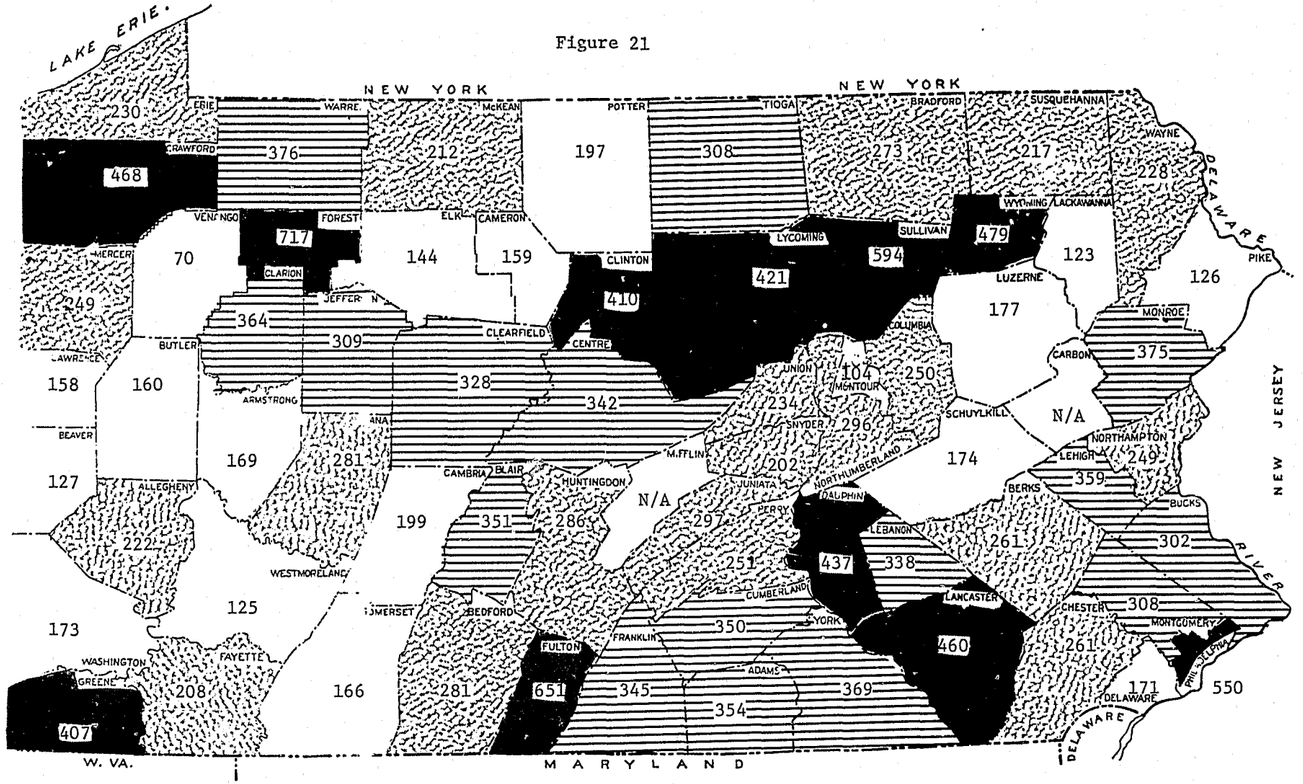
0-49.9	60-69.9
50-59.9	70-100

NR- No Report

PART I INCARCERATION RATES, 1975

Scource: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System

Figure 21



Legend

0-199
200-299
300-399
400 and over

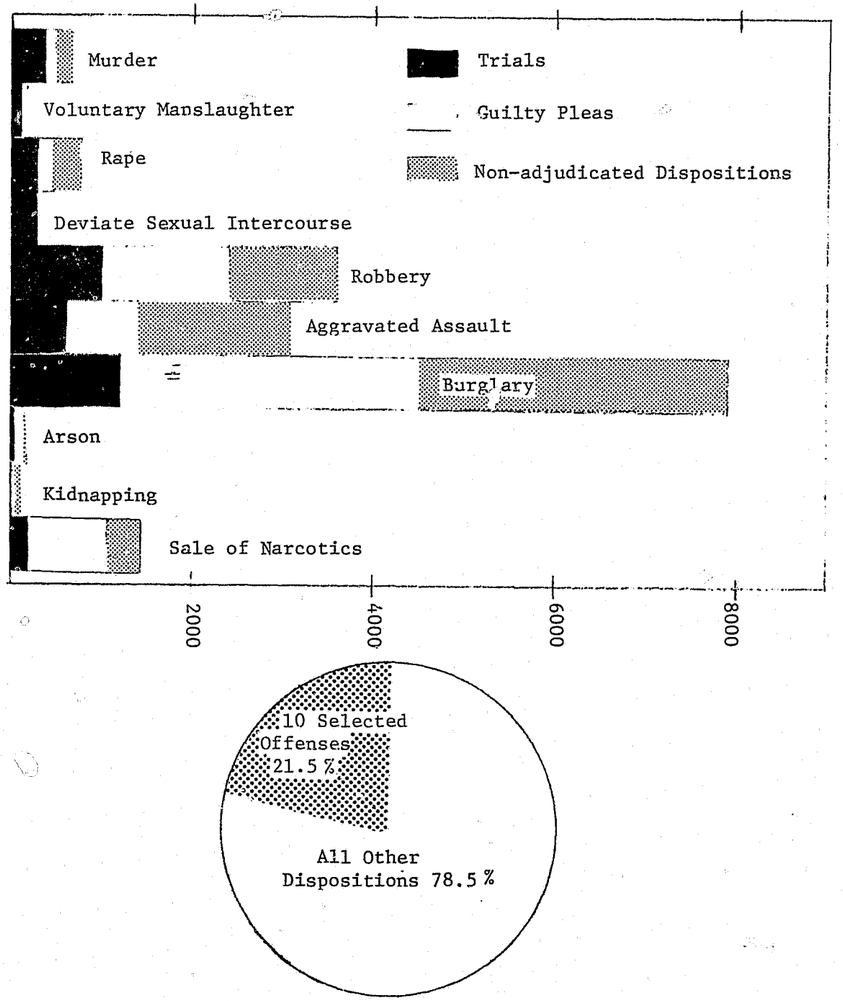
N/A- Not Available

GUILTY AND SENTENCED PER 100,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1975

Scource: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System

Figure 23

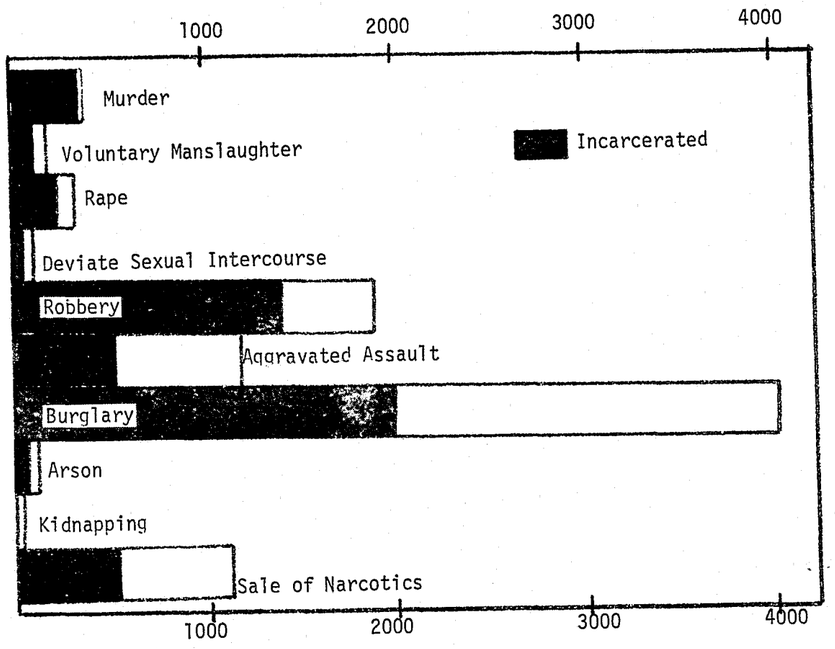
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS, PENNSYLVANIA, 1975

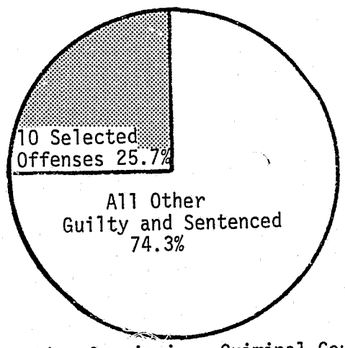


Source: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System

Figure 24

NUMBER OF GUILTY AND SENTENCED, PENNSYLVANIA, 1975





Source: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System

D. Adult Institutional Corrections

The workload in the correctional subsystem is twofold: cases not yet disposed of and sentenced cases. Nearly all of the persons arrested in Pennsylvania are detained in 418 local police department detention lockups which serve as temporary holding units for periods not to exceed 48 hours. More extended confinement of the accused pending verdict or disposition has been a function of county prisons and jails along with the short-term institutionalization of sentenced offenders. The Bureau of Correction generally handles any longer term institutionalizations in 7 State Correctional Institutions and one Regional Correctional Facility.

Figure 25 shows the three major types of admissions to county prisons and jails; minor judiciary commitments, court commitments, and detentioners. In recent years, detentioners have accounted for the vast majority (about 85%) of admissions while court commitments have remained relatively stable. Minor judiciary commitments, on the other hand, have dropped slightly. Since the majority of county jail admissions are detentioners, it follows naturally that the vast majority of releases from county prisons and jails are also detentioners (Figure 26). The number of conditional releases or "parolees" has for all practical purposes remained constant while unconditional releases have been declining.

The distributions to the Bureau have been steadily shifting toward court commitments and away from detentioners while the number of recommitted parole violations have remained stable (Figure 27). Due to the more serious nature of crimes committed by the Bureau of Correction population and their longer sentences, releases from the Bureau are usually conditional (Figure 28).

An important point to note from Figures 27 and 28 is that the overall number of admissions has been higher than the number of releases in 1975. If this is the case for future years, the population will continue to increase.

Figure 29 shows the December 31 population figures for both the Bureau of Correction and county prisons and jails. Since 1971, population figures have been steadily rising. On a percentage basis, sentenced prisoners account for roughly 99% of the Bureau's population while accounting for only about one third of the county prison and jails population.

An interesting finding derived from Figure 30 is the fact that Dauphin and Philadelphia counties have at least 40% more prisoners per 100,000 population than any other county.

At the moment it is unclear whether the long term increases are due to longer sentences or to an excess of admissions over releases

Figures 31 and 32 reflect some offender characterists. Nonwhites and males account for a higher percentage of the sentenced population at the end of the year (1975) as opposed to the percentage of admissions during the year at the respective institutions. This is probably due to longer sentences for nonwhites and males compared to whites and females.

Figure 33 shows the average time served by prisoners discharged from the Bureau of Corrections in 1975 for ten selected offenses. Kidnapping, murder and sodomy have the highest time served. For several offenses shown, (notable murder, manslaughter, burglary, arson and sale of narcotics) unconditionally released inmates have served less time than paroled prisoners. This may suggest that the original sentences for such crimes are more highly varied than for other crimes, since conditional releases have still more time remaining on their sentences.

E. Adult Probation and Parole

During the last several years there has been a steady increase in the use of probation and parole at the state and county levels. This can be seen in the increases in both the number of cases received annually (Figure 34) and the total caseload (Figure 35). These increases probably reflect the acceptance of probation and parole as a preferred alternative to incarceration.

The following table shows the proportion of all guilty and sentenced defendants that were placed on probation for each year from 1970 to 1975.

Year	Percent
1970	33.8
1971	37.5
1972	42.9
1973	45.1
1974	47.4
1975	43.7

Coupled with the increase in the probation and parole caseload, there has been a steady rise in the number of pre-sentence investigations conducted by the state and county probation offices (Figure 37). Since 1970 the number of PSI's has nearly doubled.

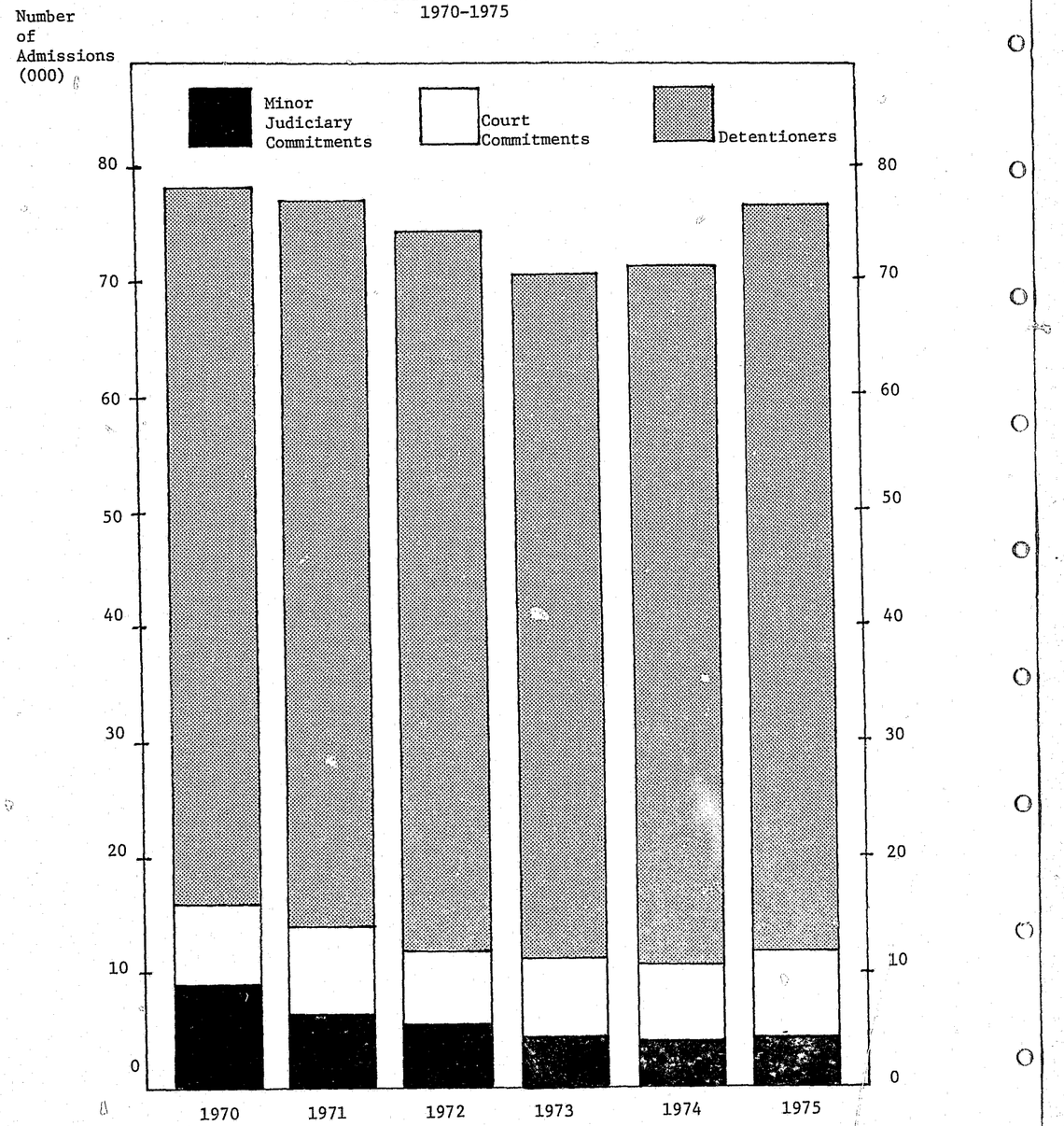
Figure 36 shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of revocations and recommitments, particularly at the county level, even though the failure rate has remained relatively stable. This figure also shows an understandable increase in final discharges from 1970 to 1974. The reason for the decrease in 1975 is unclear at this time.

While the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole has had a 50% increase in parole caseload and the county boards have had a 10% decrease, the net effect of the two levels was an increase of 13% over the last six years. There has also been a 73% increase in probation caseload for the corresponding time period.

Figure 38 displays caseloads per 100,000 population. The figures include both state and county levels. The statewide rate is approximately 500. Philadelphia, with its rate of 1,271, has the greatest effect on the statewide rate.

Figure 25

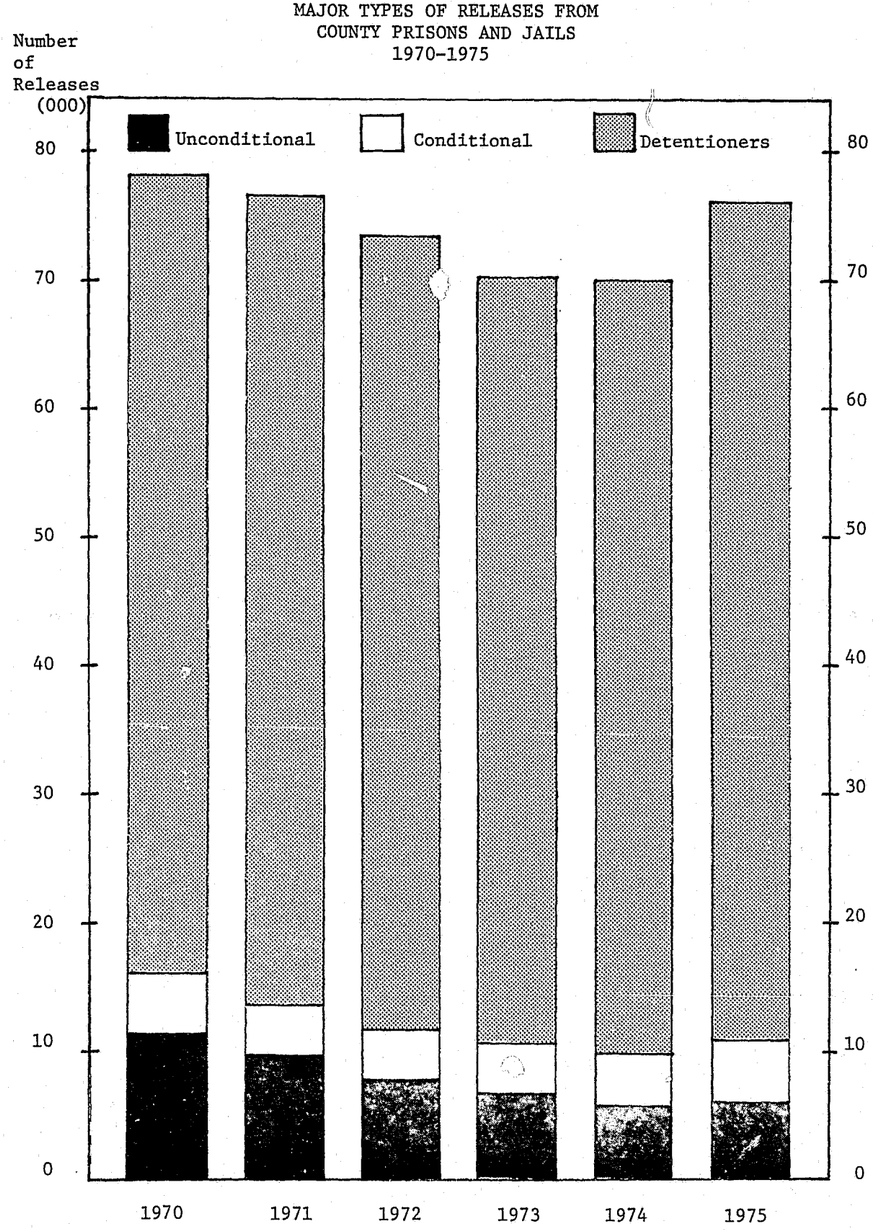
MAJOR TYPES OF ADMISSIONS
TO COUNTY PRISONS AND JAILS
1970-1975



Source: County Prison Statistics Reports

Figure 26

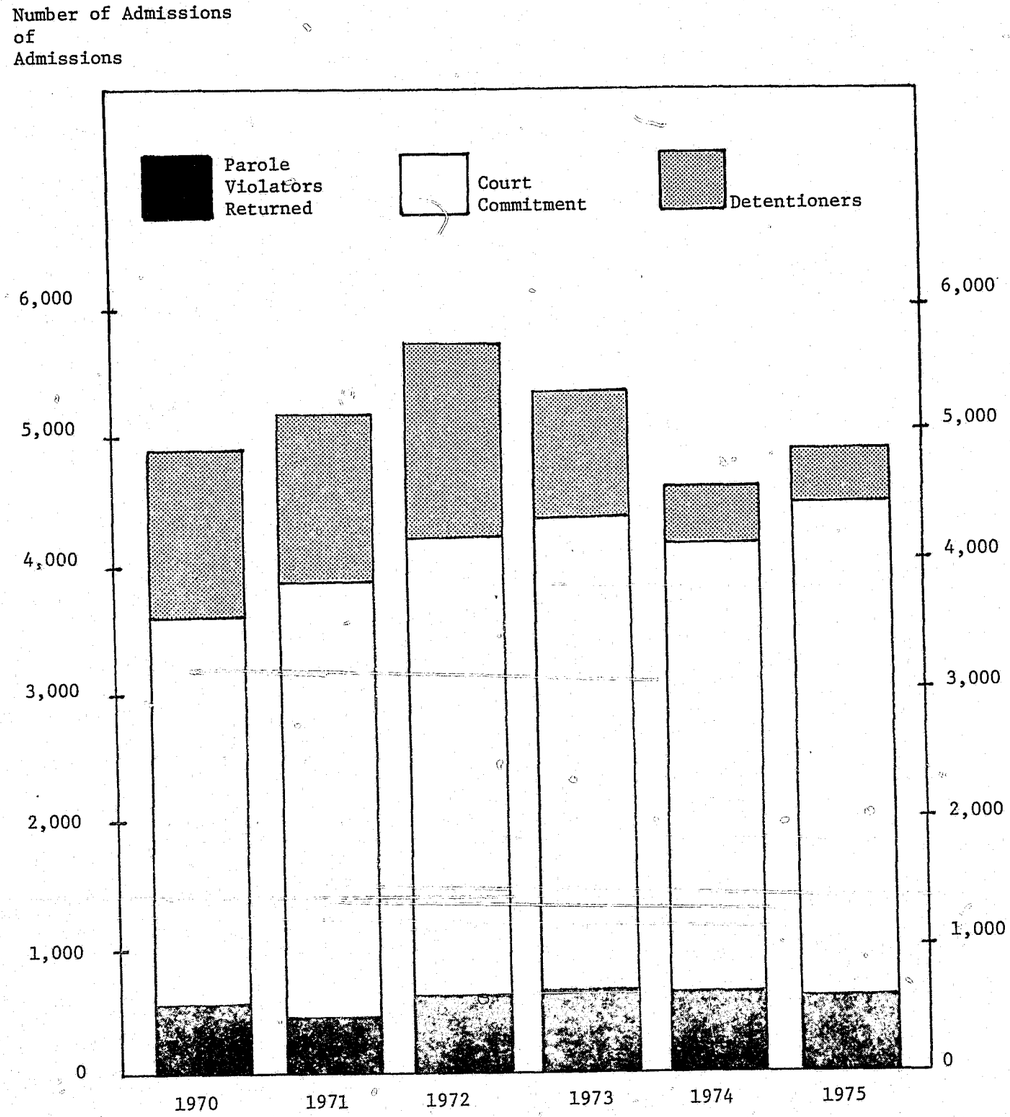
MAJOR TYPES OF RELEASES FROM
COUNTY PRISONS AND JAILS
1970-1975



Source: County Prison Statistics Reports

Figure 27

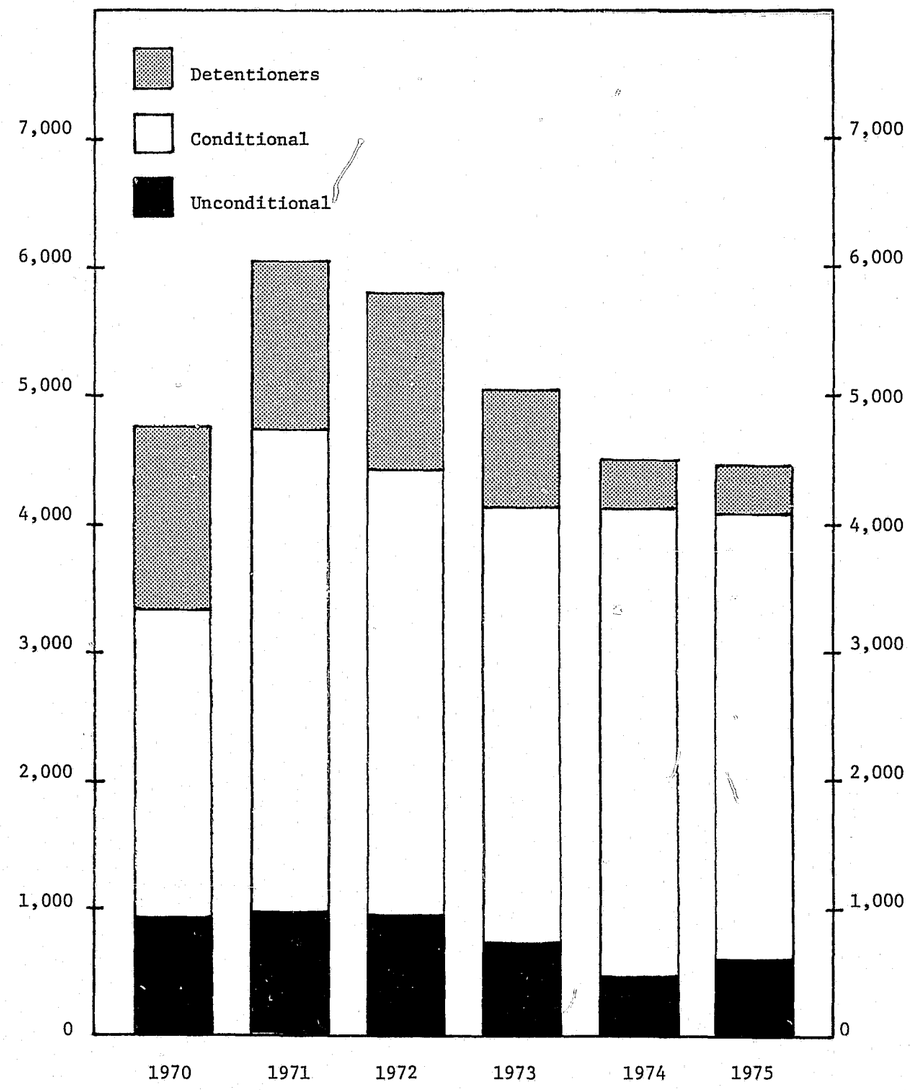
MAJOR TYPES OF ADMISSIONS
TO THE
BUREAU OF CORRECTION
1970-1975



Source: Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections

Figure 28

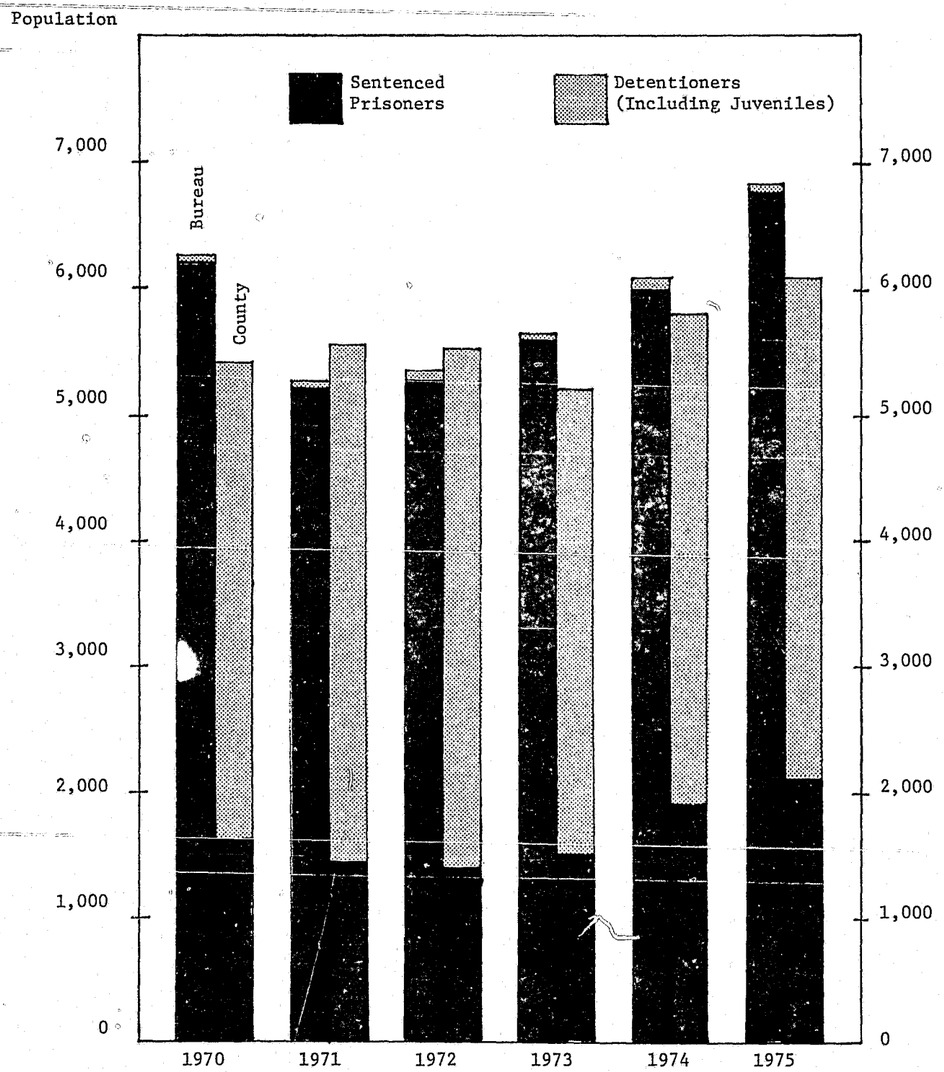
MAJOR TYPES OF RELEASES
FROM THE
BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS
1970-1975



Source: Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections

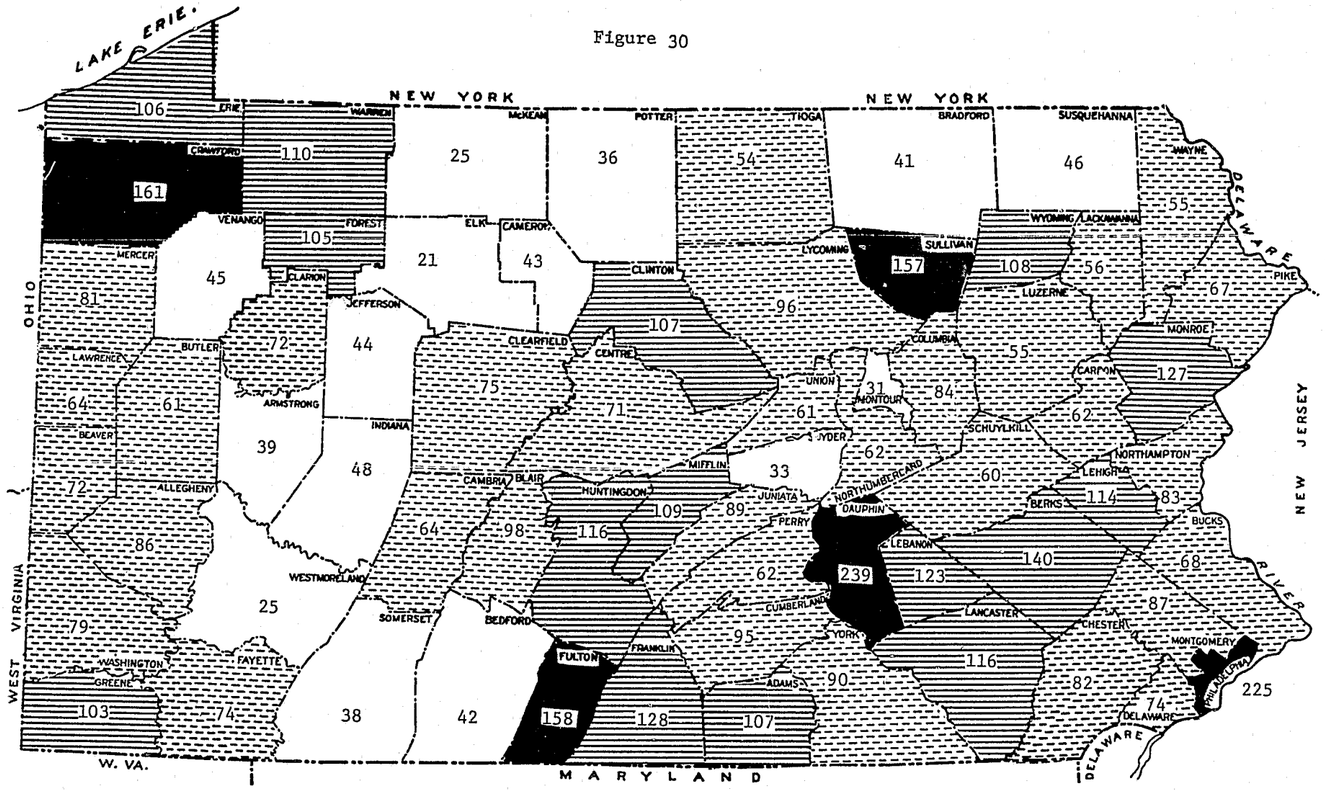
Figure 29

POPULATIONS IN
BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS AND
COUNTY PRISONS AND JAILS
ON DECEMBER 31, 1970-1975



Source: Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections
County Prison Statistics Reports

Figure 30



Legend

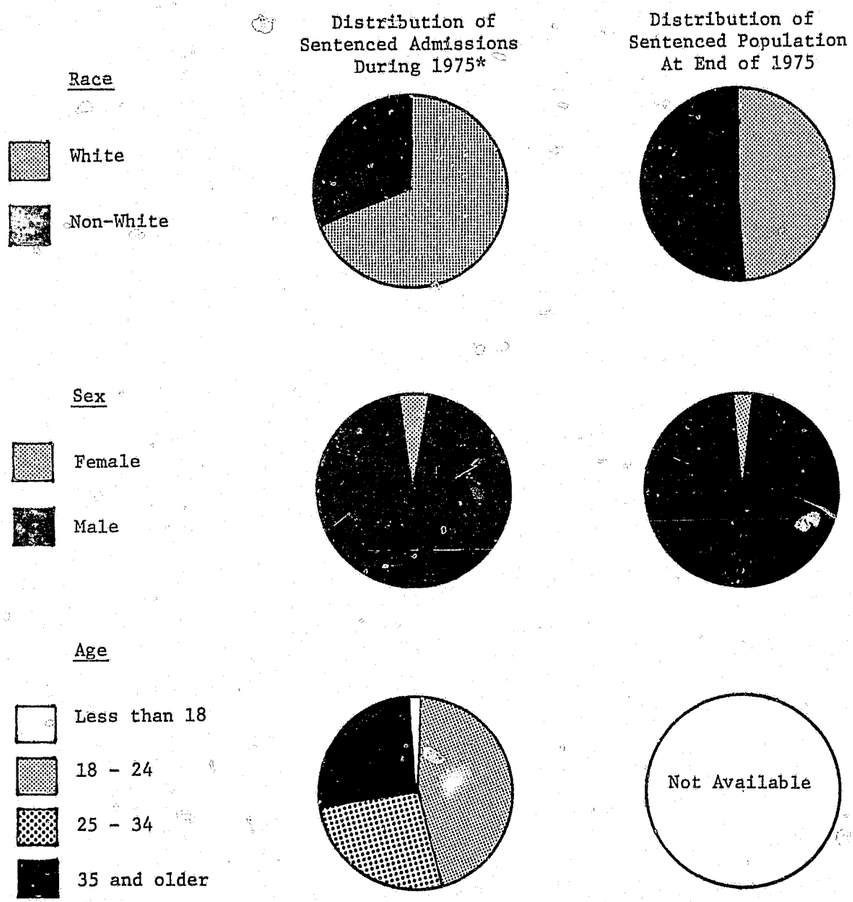
TOTAL PENNSYLVANIA PRISONERS PER 100,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION, DECEMBER 31, 1975

0–49
50–99
100–149
150 and over

Figure 31

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SENTENCED POPULATION

IN COUNTY PRISONS AND JAILS



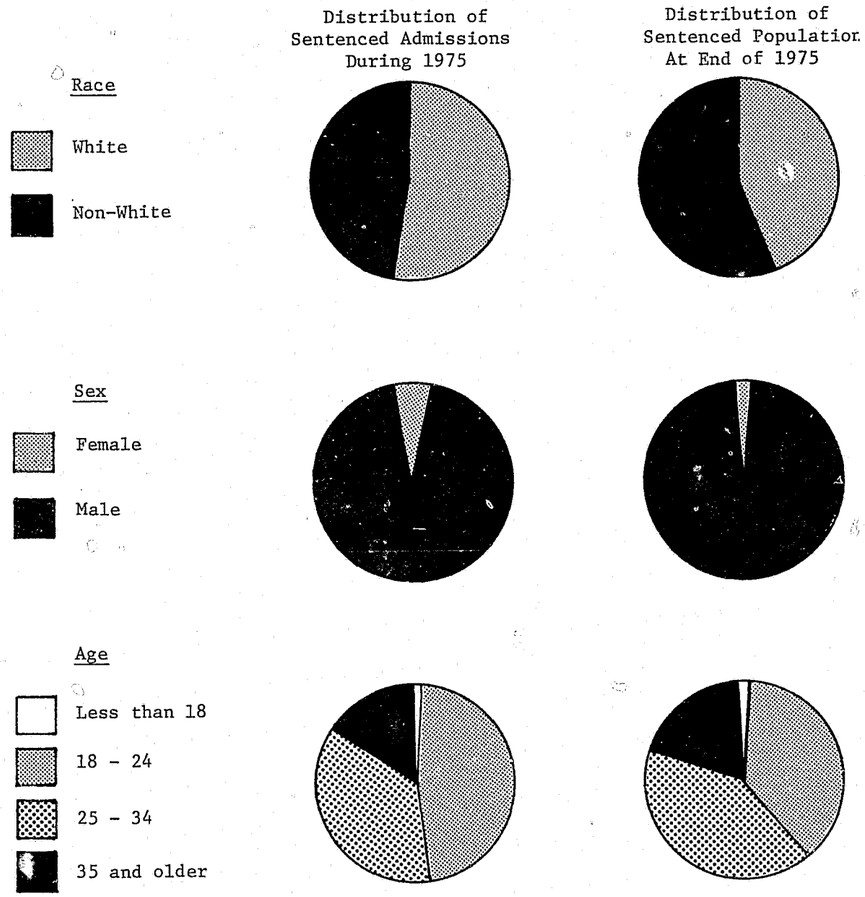
* Race and age data for sentenced admissions is 1974 data.

Source: County Prison Statistics Reports

Figure 32

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SENTENCED POPULATION

IN THE BUREAU OF CORRECTION

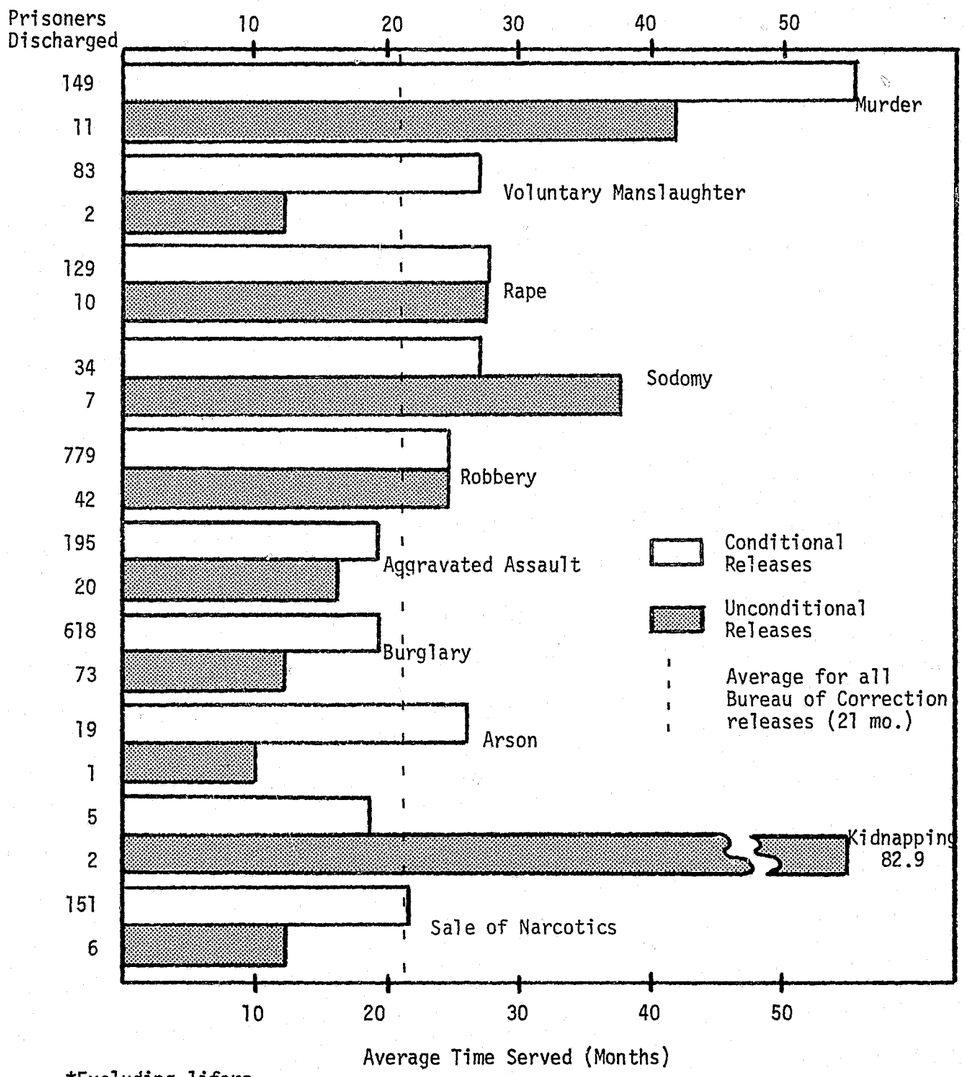


Source: Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections

Figure 33

AVERAGE TIME SERVED* FOR DISCHARGES FROM

THE BUREAU OF CORRECTION DURING 1975



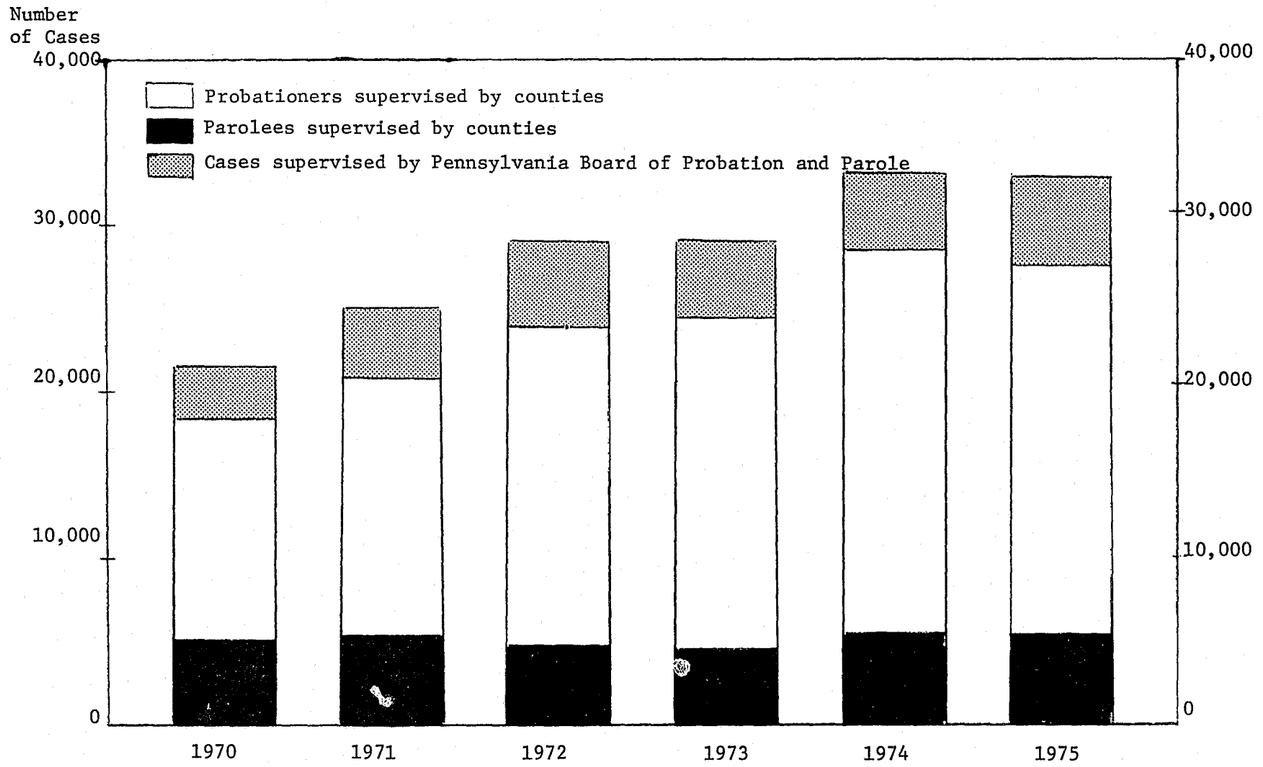
*Excluding lifers

Figure 34

PROBATION AND PAROLE CASES

RECEIVED ANNUALLY

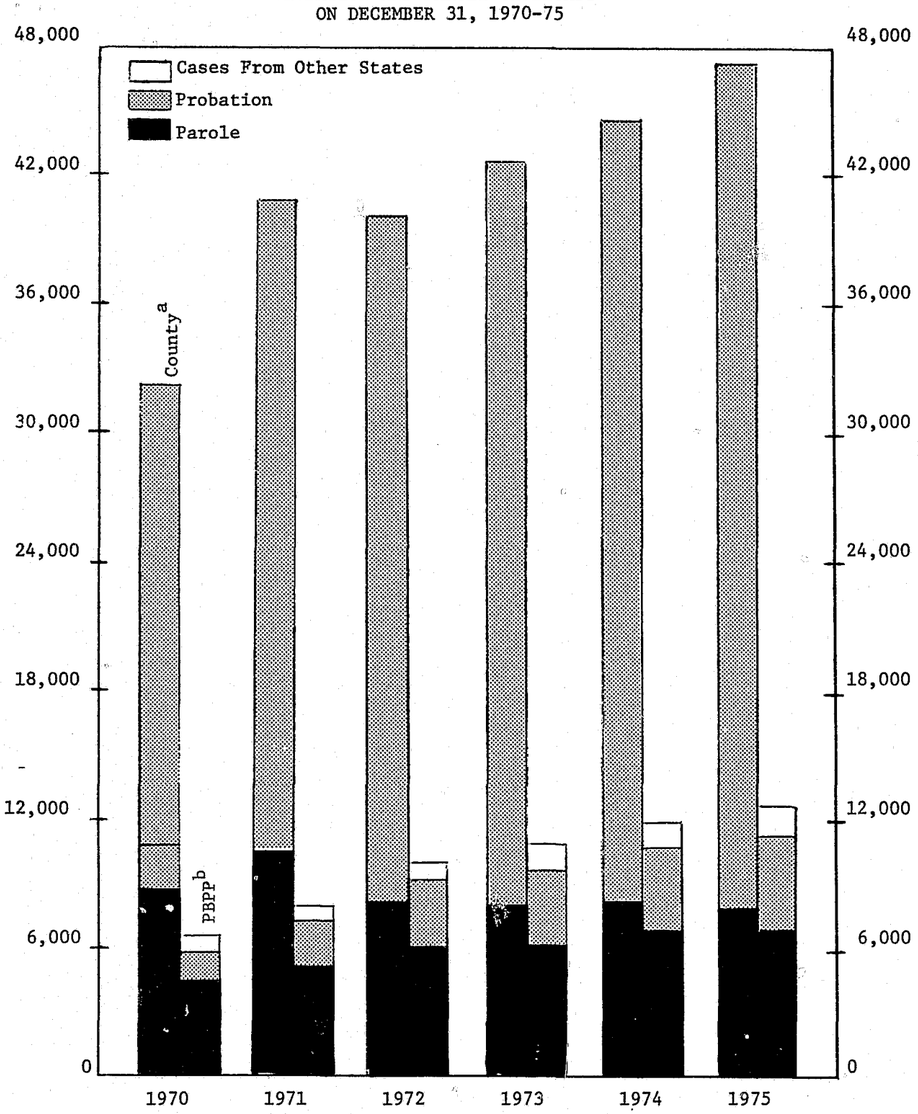
1970-1975



Source: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

Figure 36

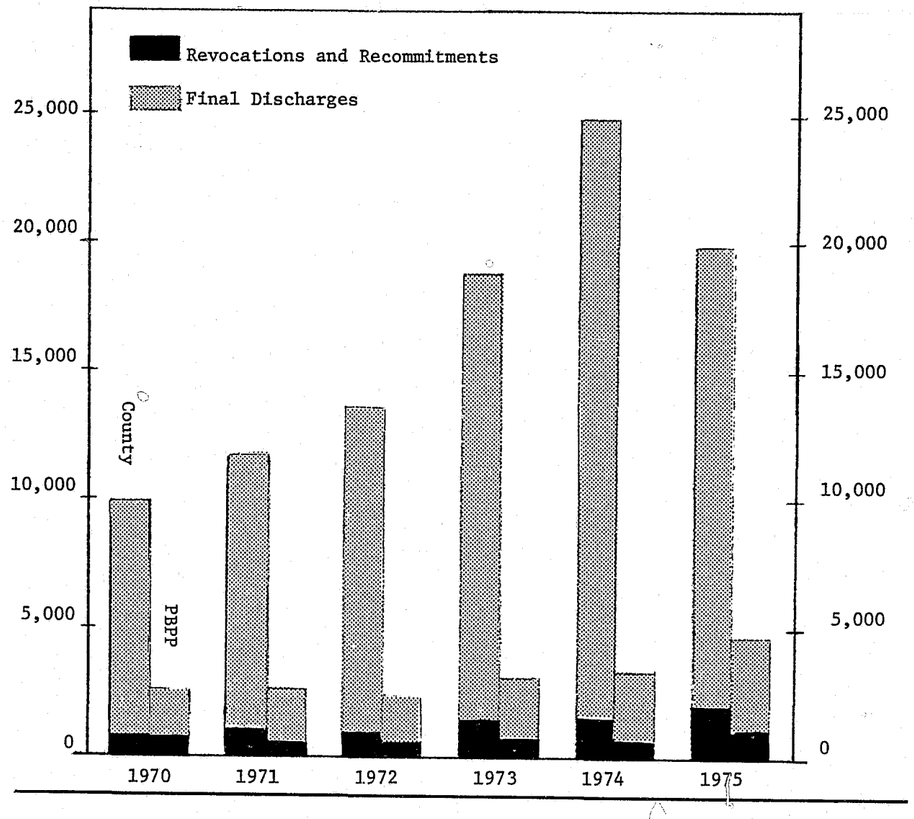
PROBATION AND PAROLE CASELOADS
ON DECEMBER 31, 1970-75



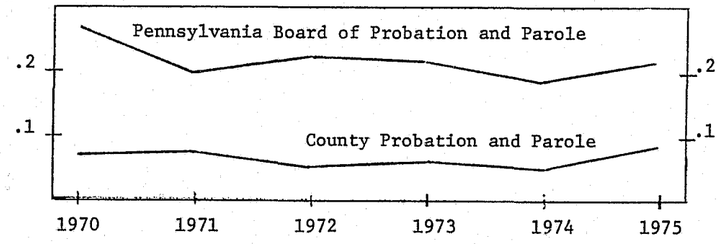
[a]County-cases supervised by county probation officer
[b]PBPP-cases supervised by Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole
Source: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

Figure 35

PROBATION AND PAROLE TERMINATIONS, 1970-1975



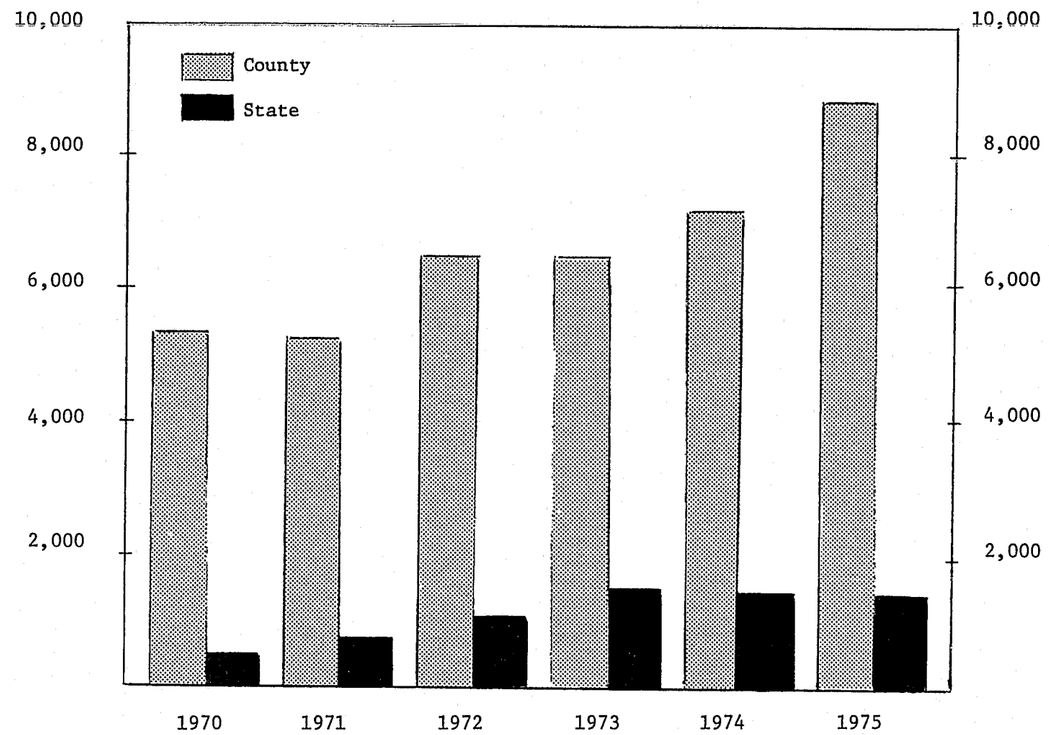
Failure Rates *



Source: Pa. Board of Probation and Parole
*(Revocations and Recommitments) ÷ (all terminations).

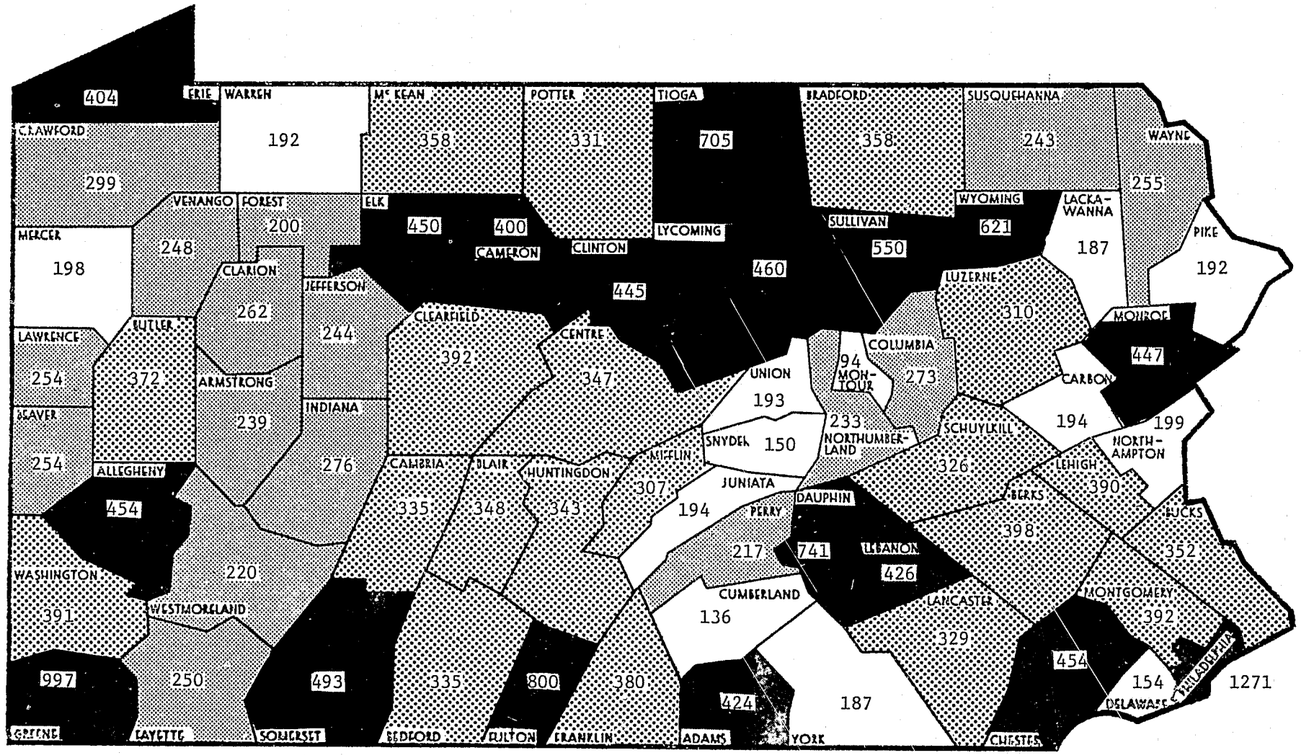
Figure 37

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS BY PROBATION OFFICERS



Source: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

Figure 38



1975 PROBATION AND PAROLE CASELOAD* PER 100,000 POPULATION

* Includes both county and PBPP cases.
Source: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

0-199
300-399
200-299
400 or more

F. Juvenile Subsystem

Each year, an increasing number of youth become involved in the juvenile justice system. Since 1972 referrals to Juvenile Court have been increasing about 7% per year, enough to account for the recent increases in complaints substantiated and transfers of custody (Figure 39). The largest single source of referrals to Juvenile Court were the law enforcement agencies. In 1975 law enforcement agencies accounted for almost 80% of the referrals made, a significant increase over earlier years. Closely related to law enforcement referrals are arrests of juveniles for delinquency and status offenses (Figure 40). The years 1974 and 1975 showed marked increases in Part I and II delinquency offenses over earlier years, while status offense arrests have remained fairly stable.

In Figure 41 delinquency offenses account for the great majority of referrals, complaints substantiated and transfers of custody. Neglect and traffic cases make up only a small portion of their respective columns (less than 10% of referrals and complaints substantiated and between 10 and 20% of cases in the transfer of custody category).

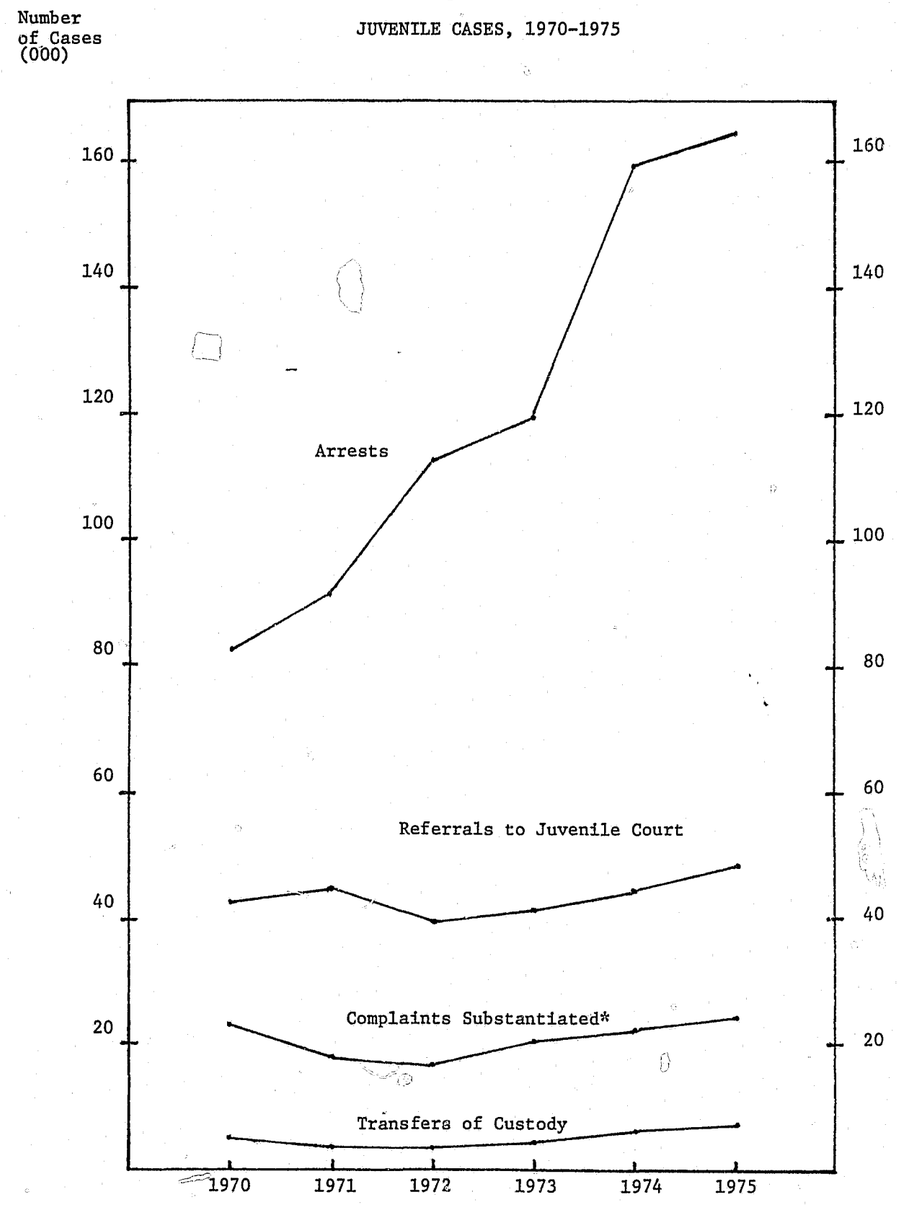
Of all juvenile court cases in 1975, 31% resulted in probation (Figure 42). Those probation cases processed with an adjudicatory hearing by a judge (formal probation) seem to be gaining in popularity over those without an adjudicatory hearing (unofficial probation).

The type of care juveniles receive pending disposition has been shifting to the "no detention or shelter" category as the number of referrals increase (Figure 43). This indicates somewhat limited capacity for the care of these juveniles.

The juvenile referral rate (Figure 44) indicates a serious juvenile problem in Philadelphia. Northeastern Pennsylvania, on the other hand, has a relatively low referral rate.

Figure 39

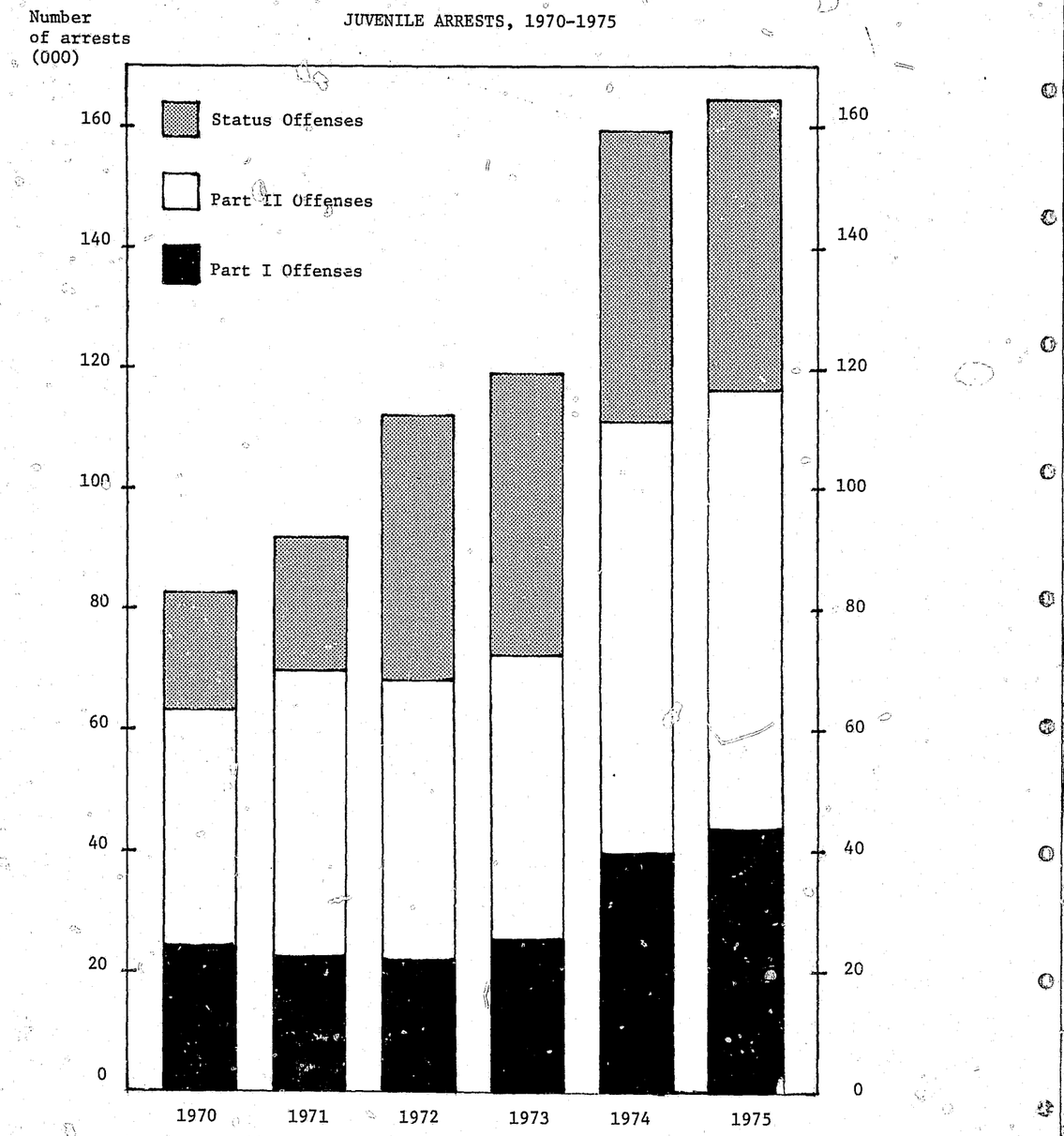
JUVENILE CASES, 1970-1975



*By adjudicatory hearing
Source: Governor's Justice Commission Juvenile Court Disposition Reporting System

Figure 40

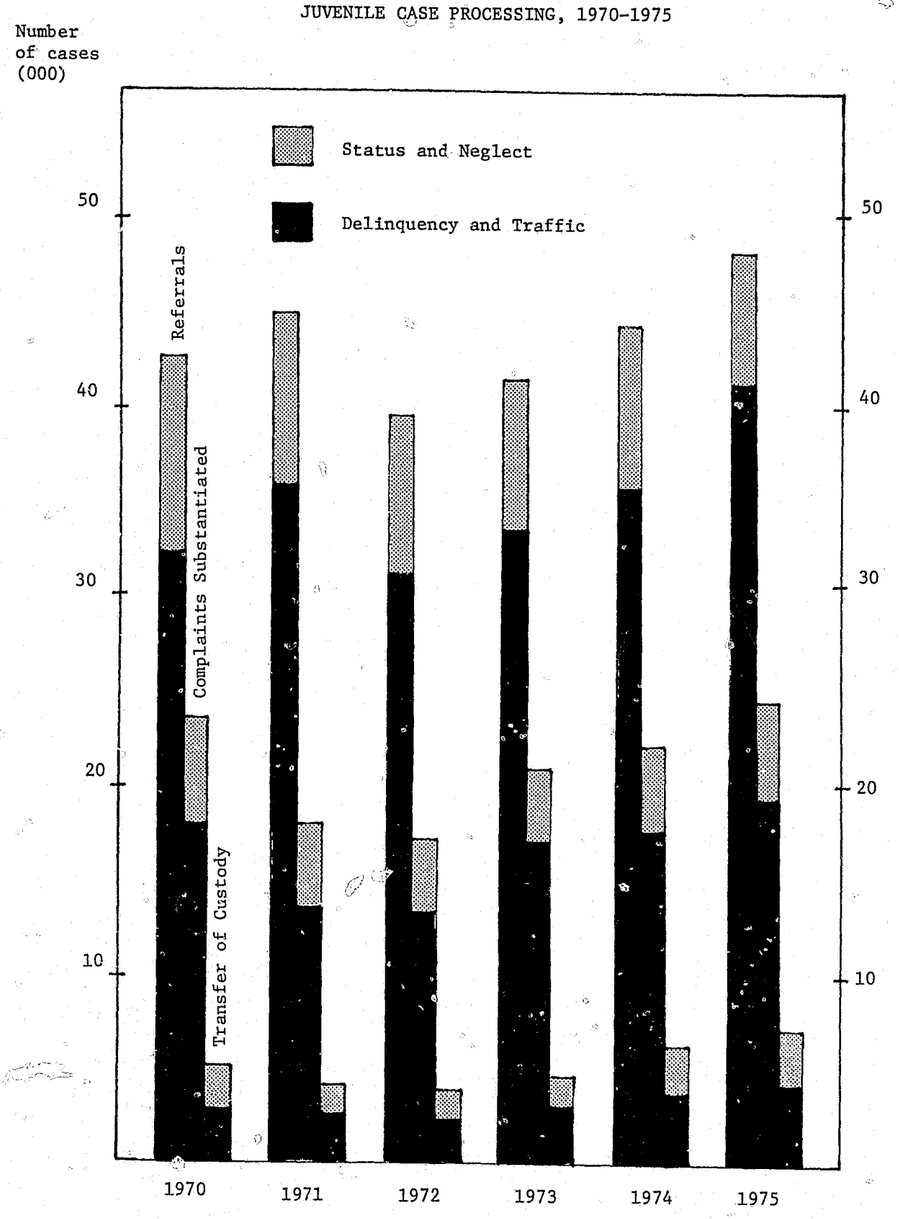
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1970-1975



Source: Uniform Crime Reports

Figure 41

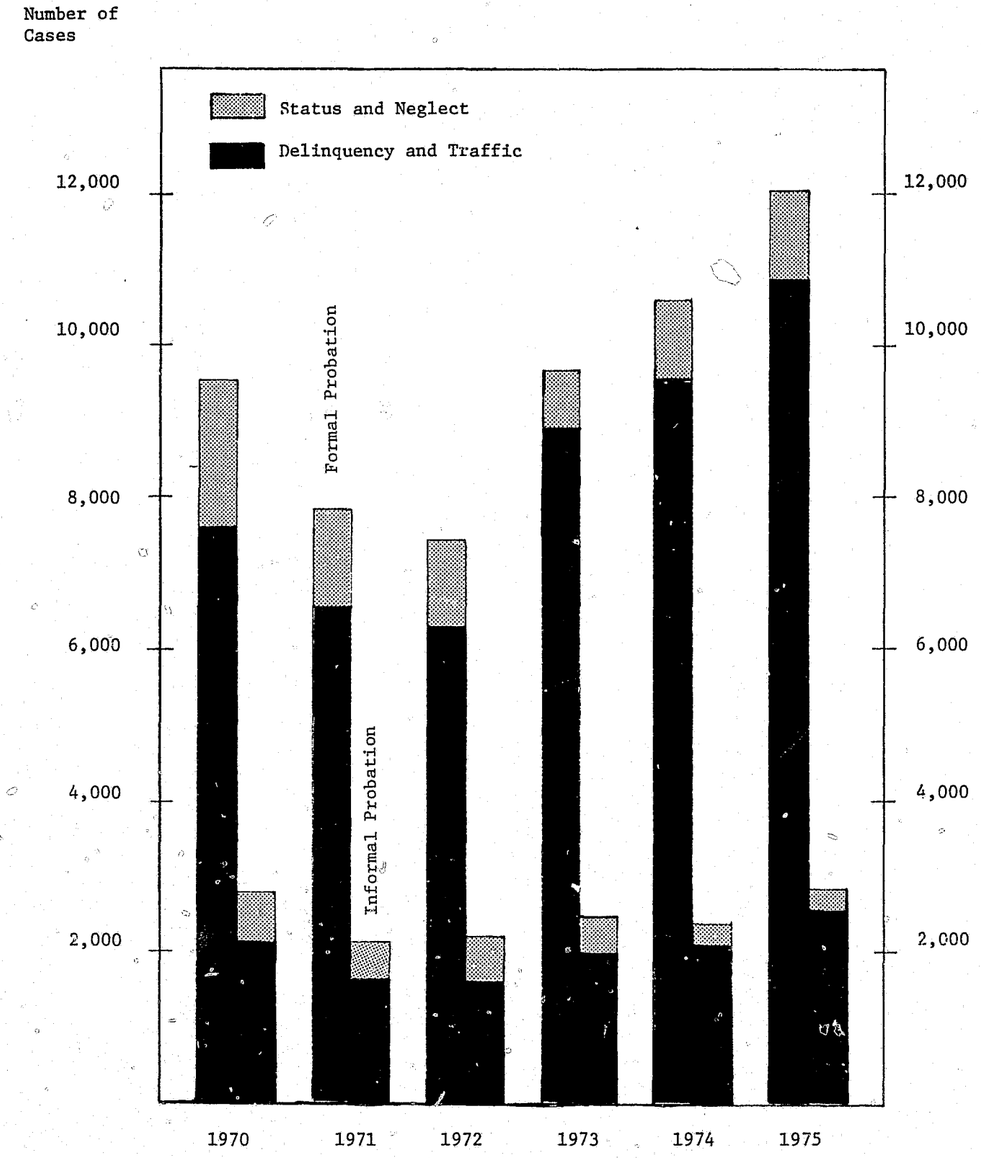
JUVENILE CASE PROCESSING, 1970-1975



Source: Governor's Justice Commission Juvenile Court Disposition Reporting System

Figure 42

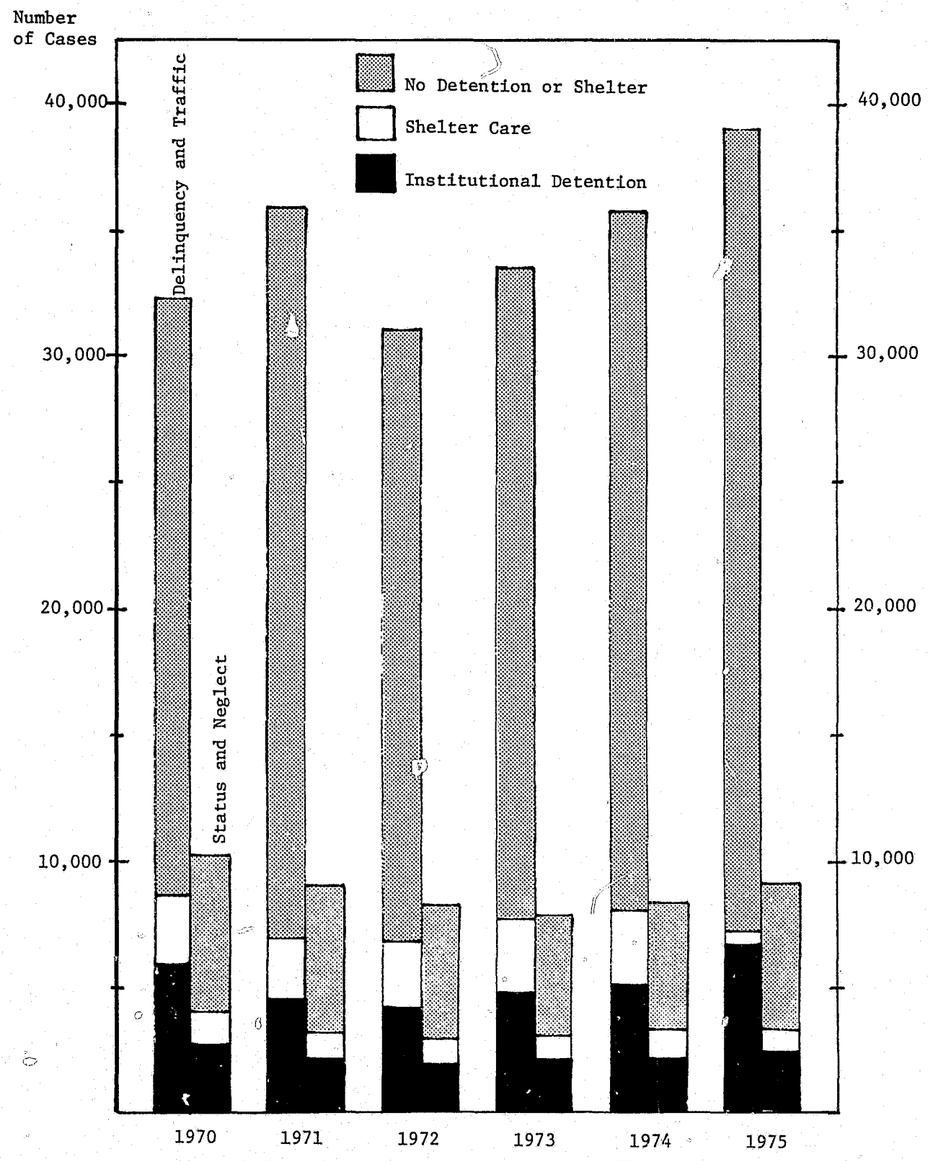
ASSIGNMENTS TO JUVENILE PROBATION 1970-1975



Source: Governor's Justice Commission Juvenile Court Disposition Reporting System

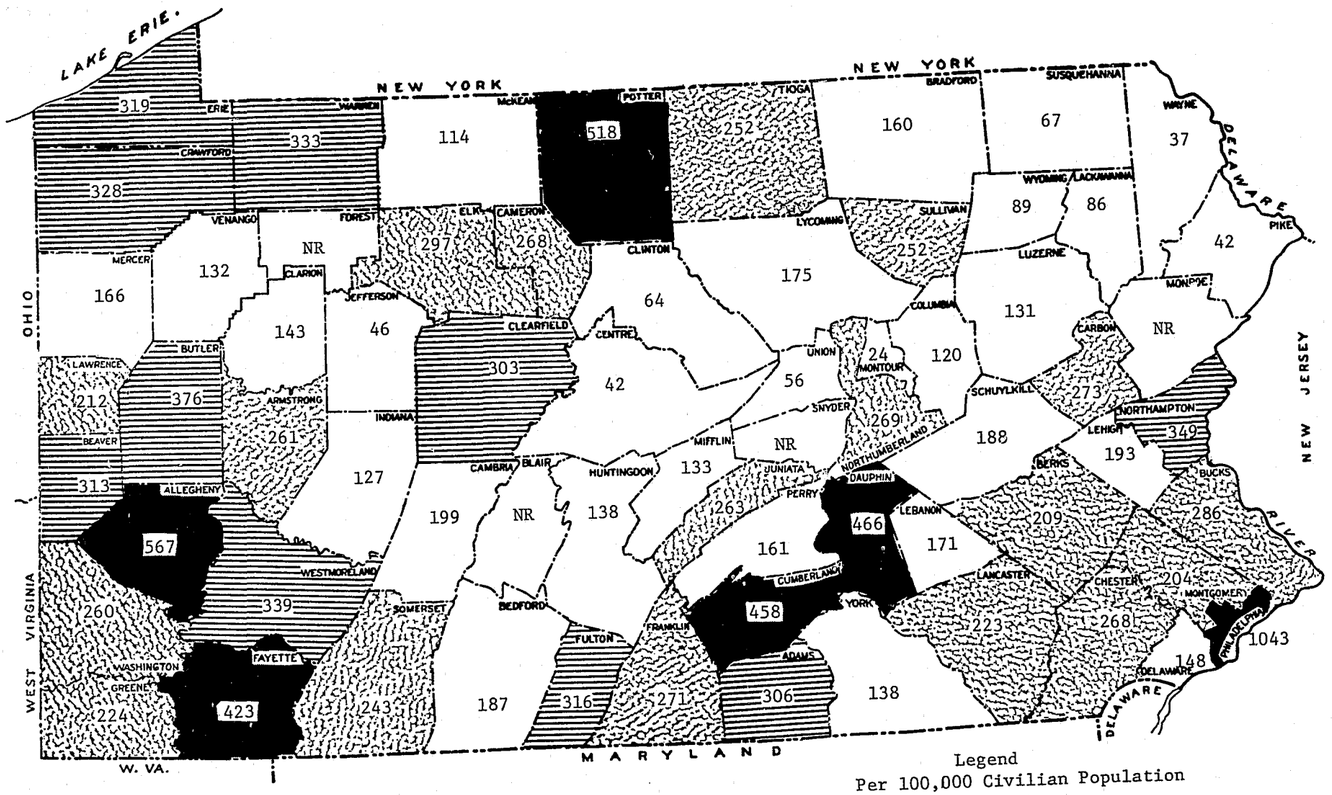
Figure 43

CARE OF JUVENILES PENDING DISPOSITION, 1970-1975



Source: Governor's Justice Commission Juvneile Court Disposition Reporting System

Figure 44



Legend
Per 100,000 Civilian Population

0-199
200-299
300-399
400 or more

NR- No Report

REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1975

IV. Conclusion

This report presents selected data on the workload of the Pennsylvania criminal justice system. This workload consists of crimes that are committed and cases processed by the various components that result from apprehension of offenders for those crimes. The intent has been to show how data can be presented in such a way as to aid program and policy decisions. For the most part, this is achieved by attempting to present an appropriate level of detail about either the nature or the distribution of the workload or action in question. The reader will note that the distribution of the workload varies considerably from component to component and from county to county. For example, even a brief comparison of the maps that relate the major workload elements to population reveals substantially different distributions between police, court, corrections and probation/parole workload and performance measures. Such comparisons are important for policy and planning. Although data is necessarily presented only a bit at a time, important conclusions can be drawn from comparing data about different components.

A further type of analysis that should be done is to follow specific crimes through the various stages of the CJS, rather than just total workloads. This is obviously too voluminous for the present introductory report, but local agencies may find it useful in their jurisdictions.

The reader will also note that this report has not presented data on resources available to meet the workload. This topic is the basis for a future report in the series.

As a final note, planners, policy makers and program managers are again encouraged to make greater use of existing data in their work, either in ways suggested here, or in other forms. Hopefully this report has contributed to that end.

TABLE I - PART I OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION: PENNSYLVANIA vs. COMPARABLE STATES AND UNITED STATES

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	70-75 Change	
							Absolute	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Crime Index Offenses								
Pennsylvania	2,148.8	2,524.6	2,369.3	2,484.9	2,979.7	3,349.4	1,200.6	+55.9
Middle Atlantic States	3,721.1	3,972.0	3,565.3	3,676.7	4,267.7	4,813.6	1,092.5	+29.4
All United States	3,960.9	4,140.0	3,937.8	4,129.7	4,821.4	5,281.7	1,320.8	+33.3
Ten Largest States	4,452.1	4,689.2	4,401.5	4,574.0	5,319.0	5,807.3	1,355.2	+30.4
Part I Violent Crimes								
Pennsylvania	212.2	259.2	267.4	270.4	308.6	329.2	117.0	+55.1
Middle Atlantic States	453.8	533.5	520.8	516.0	564.0	602.0	148.2	+32.7
All United States	361.7	394.0	398.9	415.3	458.8	481.5	119.8	+33.1
Ten Largest States	432.1	477.0	478.2	497.1	548.0	571.2	139.1	+32.2
Part I Property Crimes								
Pennsylvania	1,936.7	2,265.3	2,101.9	2,214.5	2,671.1	3,020.3	1,083.6	+56.0
Middle Atlantic States	3,267.3	3,438.5	3,044.5	3,160.7	3,703.7	4,211.6	944.3	+28.9
All United States	3,599.1	3,746.9	3,538.9	3,714.4	4,362.6	4,800.2	1,201.1	+33.4
Ten Largest States	4,020.6	4,212.2	3,923.0	4,077.0	4,771.0	5,236.6	1,216.0	+30.2
Murder								
Pennsylvania	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	1.5	+28.3
Middle Atlantic States	6.7	7.9	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.9	2.2	+32.8
All United States	7.8	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.6	1.8	+23.1
Ten Largest States	7.9	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.1	2.2	+27.8
Rape								
Pennsylvania	11.3	13.2	15.2	15.7	17.4	17.4	6.1	+54.0
Middle Atlantic States	13.7	15.4	19.1	21.1	23.3	22.9	9.2	+67.2
All United States	18.6	20.4	22.4	24.4	26.1	26.3	7.7	+41.4
Ten Largest States	20.3	22.2	24.8	27.0	29.2	29.3	9.0	+44.3
Aggravated Assault								
Pennsylvania	89.6	101.4	100.6	110.7	128.3	136.5	46.9	+52.3
Middle Atlantic States	150.0	165.3	178.0	188.7	207.4	222.1	72.1	+48.1
All United States	161.6	177.5	187.3	198.9	214.2	227.4	65.8	+39.0
Ten Largest States	175.7	190.4	201.5	218.1	235.8	284.4	108.7	+61.9
Robbery								
Pennsylvania	106.0	138.4	145.6	137.7	156.3	168.6	62.6	+59.1
Middle Atlantic States	283.4	344.9	315.2	297.3	324.7	348.1	64.7	+22.8
All United States	171.7	187.5	180.3	182.6	208.8	218.2	46.5	+27.1
Ten Largest States	228.2	255.6	242.9	242.2	272.8	247.5	19.3	+ 8.5
Burglary								
Pennsylvania	594.3	735.5	742.1	768.4	903.9	983.3	389.0	+65.5
Middle Atlantic States	1,082.0	1,169.4	1,081.4	1,118.3	1,277.0	1,421.2	339.2	+31.3
All United States	1,078.4	1,156.4	1,133.9	1,215.1	1,429.0	1,525.9	447.5	+41.5
Ten Largest States	1,220.4	1,333.8	1,291.3	1,389.3	1,571.4	1,684.8	464.4	+38.1
Larceny								
Pennsylvania	1,002.3	1,167.2	1,026.7	1,083.3	1,400.0	1,670.0	667.7	+66.6
Middle Atlantic States	1,635.8	1,706.2	1,467.3	1,520.3	1,924.2	2,256.3	620.5	+37.9
All United States	2,065.5	2,131.3	1,980.4	2,058.2	2,473.0	2,804.8	739.3	+35.8
Ten Largest States	2,249.0	2,317.4	2,116.0	2,180.1	2,640.9	2,972.9	723.9	+32.2
Auto Theft								
Pennsylvania	340.1	362.7	333.5	362.8	367.3	367.0	26.9	+ 7.9
Middle Atlantic States	549.5	562.9	495.8	522.0	502.5	534.1	-15.4	- 2.8
All United States	455.3	458.3	424.6	441.1	460.6	469.4	14.1	+ 3.1
Ten Largest States	550.6	561.0	516.0	536.6	558.8	578.3	27.7	+ 5.0

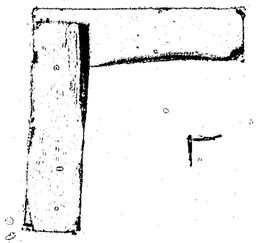
a - Middle Atlantic States are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
b - Ten Largest States are California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas, Ohio, Florida and Massachusetts.

Source: Crime In the United States - FBI, Uniform Crime Reports 1970-1975

TABLE II BASIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA, 1975

County	Reported Offenses			Clearances			Arrests		
	Total	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II
Total	785,041	392,872	392,169	338,203	91,233	246,970	400,877	94,705	306,172
Adams	2,651	1,229	1,422	1,399	357	1,042	1,407	311	1,096
Allegheny	110,181	59,438	50,743	38,531	9,881	28,650	46,524	9,591	36,933
Armstrong	2,623	1,055	1,568	1,090	260	830	1,184	311	873
Beaver	8,626	4,070	4,556	3,655	900	2,755	5,026	1,066	3,960
Bedford	1,155	715	440	506	175	331	594	186	408
Berks	13,381	7,275	6,106	4,406	1,214	3,192	6,176	1,621	4,555
Blair	6,888	3,491	3,397	3,022	974	2,048	3,296	990	2,306
Bradford	2,182	1,314	868	967	424	543	1,102	475	627
Bucks	34,577	19,093	15,484	11,425	3,191	8,234	13,134	3,420	9,714
Butler	7,501	3,357	4,144	2,963	836	2,127	3,282	852	2,430
Cambria	8,702	3,277	5,425	2,920	577	2,343	3,149	648	2,501
Cameron	239	107	132	131	56	75	144	64	80
Carbon	1,595	807	788	731	166	565	848	195	653
Centre	6,616	3,432	3,182	2,216	822	1,394	2,193	815	1,378
Chester	20,266	10,076	10,190	7,729	2,238	5,491	8,106	2,226	5,880
Clarion	2,017	865	1,152	788	164	624	953	224	729
Clearfield	2,712	1,328	1,384	1,266	344	922	1,562	435	1,127
Clinton	2,153	803	1,350	999	244	755	942	220	722
Columbia	1,987	1,011	976	762	270	492	982	326	656
Crawford	4,408	2,251	2,157	1,730	486	1,244	1,927	575	1,352
Cumberland	8,275	4,425	3,850	3,511	1,182	2,329	4,064	1,307	2,757
Dauphin	21,580	12,360	9,220	8,771	3,268	5,503	9,922	3,607	6,315
Delaware	46,306	23,742	22,564	18,073	5,492	12,581	20,555	5,436	15,119
Elk	1,795	878	917	637	259	378	691	232	459
Erie	20,161	11,039	9,122	8,596	2,918	5,678	9,167	2,999	6,168
Fayette	7,720	3,621	4,099	2,448	786	1,662	2,710	824	1,886
Forest	551	329	222	194	52	142	185	37	148
Franklin	4,042	1,849	2,193	1,790	442	1,348	1,974	454	1,520
Fulton	391	229	162	149	53	96	182	47	135
Greene	1,221	566	655	619	153	466	685	159	526
Huntingdon	1,316	651	665	559	140	419	562	122	440
Indiana	3,617	1,868	1,749	949	263	686	1,262	345	917
Jefferson	1,868	959	909	675	214	461	888	259	629
Juniata	480	277	203	157	46	111	130	35	95
Lackawanna	11,701	6,050	5,651	3,170	832	2,338	3,846	910	2,936
Lancaster	17,999	8,128	9,871	7,933	1,661	6,272	8,506	1,833	6,673
Lawrence	6,044	3,043	3,001	2,035	601	1,434	2,253	650	1,603
Lebanon	7,541	3,274	4,267	2,934	742	2,192	3,737	958	2,779
Lehigh	18,734	10,189	8,545	6,076	1,841	4,235	6,771	1,847	4,924
Luzerne	16,571	6,646	9,925	6,233	1,466	4,767	7,027	1,792	5,835
Lycoming	9,104	5,452	3,652	1,769	643	1,126	2,152	736	1,416
McKean	1,906	786	1,120	1,321	368	953	1,334	303	1,031
Mercer	6,892	3,660	3,232	2,460	432	2,028	2,825	508	2,317
Mifflin	2,241	1,107	1,134	696	230	466	796	270	526
Monroe	4,045	2,508	1,537	1,396	469	927	1,376	457	919
Montgomery	48,560	23,787	24,773	20,876	6,460	14,416	23,965	6,583	17,382
Montour	400	207	193	157	30	127	193	48	145
Northampton	17,811	8,532	9,279	5,112	1,423	3,689	5,652	1,632	4,020
Northumberland	3,728	1,654	2,074	1,507	474	1,033	1,837	603	1,234
Perry	1,029	526	503	432	112	320	493	109	384
Philadelphia	181,884	84,241	97,643	112,386	26,420	85,966	140,965	25,764	115,201
Pike	859	650	209	193	99	94	203	106	97
Potter	667	441	226	192	78	114	210	83	127
Schuylkill	5,309	2,394	2,915	2,503	738	1,765	2,831	816	2,015
Snyder	933	530	403	437	157	280	471	161	310
Somerset	2,228	1,025	1,203	1,076	229	847	1,141	252	889
Sullivan	322	194	128	134	44	90	147	50	97
Susquehanna	1,165	633	532	374	142	232	462	150	312
Tioga	1,320	636	684	735	240	495	870	277	593
Union	1,019	552	467	422	108	314	539	133	406
Venango	4,346	1,970	2,376	1,883	529	1,354	1,919	573	1,346
Warren	2,456	1,211	1,245	1,108	380	728	1,186	382	804
Washington	8,740	4,103	4,637	3,878	1,061	2,817	4,400	1,254	3,146
Wayne	1,000	561	439	242	87	155	277	97	180
Westmoreland	17,325	8,308	9,017	6,192	1,694	4,498	7,555	2,082	5,473
Wyoming	891	447	444	469	157	312	700	188	512
York	20,488	11,640	8,848	7,508	2,439	5,069	8,130	2,684	5,446

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1975



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE II (CONT'D): BASIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA, 1975

County	Criminal Court Cases			Convictions			Incarcerations			Number of Prisoners 12/31/75		Probation and Parole	Juvenile Referrals
	Total	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Bureau of Correction	County Prisons and Jails	Caseload 12/31/75	
Total....	85,409	24,577	60,832	36,525	11,370	25,155	12,090	5,747	6,343	6,853	6,093	59,935	48,074
Adams	282	71	211	206	43	163	88	28	60	36	25	246	174
Allegheny	8,160	2,440	5,720	3,617	1,045	2,572	964	468	496	1,039	376	7,390	9,107
Armstrong	281	73	208	128	39	89	39	16	23	20	10	182	197
Beaver	557	160	397	269	53	216	86	27	59	93	61	538	653
Bedford	190	55	135	120	34	86	33	22	11	9	9	143	79
Berks	1,293	342	951	787	222	565	435	187	248	222	198	1,203	620
Blair	661	181	480	478	122	356	298	85	213	72	62	473	NR
Bradford	240	90	150	161	51	110	70	33	37	11	10	211	93
Bucks	3,039	927	2,112	1,336	497	839	392	192	200	98	202	1,558	1,187
Butler	492	107	385	211	62	149	82	37	45	53	27	491	481
Cambria	733	178	555	373	102	271	134	63	71	58	63	630	372
Cameron	17	2	15	11	2	9	3	2	1	2	1	28	19
Carbon	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	15	17	97	138
Centre	531	128	403	377	75	302	105	41	64	54	24	382	42
Chester	1,824	573	1,251	770	281	489	240	131	109	78	170	1,339	745
Clarion	176	40	136	142	32	110	30	13	17	10	18	102	55
Clearfield	354	105	249	244	65	179	58	25	33	17	39	290	226
Clinton	233	50	183	157	30	127	46	12	34	26	15	169	24
Columbia	240	52	188	140	32	108	70	31	39	20	32	153	66
Crawford	701	201	500	386	94	292	156	50	106	83	49	245	267
Cumberland	803	178	625	583	110	473	185	63	122	95	66	225	725
Dauphin	1,582	476	1,106	994	280	714	448	197	251	398	143	1,689	1,042
Delaware	2,290	916	1,374	1,053	386	667	513	235	278	151	315	946	893
Elk	120	44	76	55	16	39	20	13	7	6	2	171	112
Erie	1,077	263	814	622	164	458	408	134	274	142	145	1,090	840
Fayette	711	185	526	321	79	242	80	48	32	68	45	385	654
Forest	49	16	33	34	13	21	9	5	4	3	0	10	NR
Franklin	506	116	390	358	85	273	214	49	165	48	87	395	273
Fulton	95	23	72	70	19	51	27	6	21	8	9	88	34
Greene	312	63	249	146	39	107	91	29	62	34	3	359	81
Huntingdon	159	38	121	113	23	90	47	13	34	29	17	137	54
Indiana	377	128	249	230	63	167	60	34	26	29	10	226	101
Jefferson	209	65	144	134	49	85	34	14	20	12	7	105	20
Juniata	72	18	54	50	13	37	21	10	11	10	5	33	44
Lackawanna	671	201	470	289	84	205	173	67	106	56	75	439	202
Lancaster	1,780	514	1,266	1,517	451	1,066	464	209	255	169	213	1,086	714
Lawrence	255	62	193	171	47	124	85	36	49	32	37	274	228
Lebanon	472	131	341	344	91	253	110	36	74	45	81	435	170
Lehigh	1,360	319	1,041	943	200	743	294	112	182	113	187	1,021	492
Luzerne	917	253	664	609	145	464	216	89	127	70	116	1,068	448
Lycoming	692	161	531	484	94	390	201	64	137	53	58	529	198
McKean	156	47	109	110	29	81	26	17	9	5	7	186	59
Mercer	507	107	400	322	64	258	108	44	64	61	23	256	211
Mifflin	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	26	24	141	60
Monroe	242	61	181	175	46	129	79	37	42	26	13	210	NR
Montgomery	3,017	790	2,227	1,993	547	1,446	572	273	299	315	230	2,540	1,272
Montour	27	5	22	17	3	14	12	3	9	1	Closed	15	4
Northampton	749	161	588	544	104	440	172	72	100	54	153	433	748
Northumberland	412	167	245	294	122	172	117	70	47	33	29	231	267
Perry	119	40	79	73	24	49	34	17	17	15	Closed	63	46
Philadelphia	39,312	11,475	27,837	10,873	4,199	6,674	2,843	1,809	1,034	2,226	2,217	25,155	20,335
Pike	24	12	12	15	6	9	12	4	8	5	2	23	5
Potter	53	18	35	32	9	23	8	4	4	3	3	53	85
Schuylkill	403	160	243	277	105	172	130	62	68	19	79	518	301
Snyder	97	38	59	61	26	35	27	18	9	6	4	45	NR
Somerset	258	76	182	127	39	88	44	19	25	21	8	375	185
Sullivan	48	19	29	34	11	23	8	5	3	4	Closed	33	15
Susquehanna	119	40	79	75	22	53	34	16	18	14	3	85	23
Tioga	254	90	164	125	39	86	10	8	2	16	6	289	100
Union	117	56	61	69	36	33	32	23	9	8	14	56	16
Venango	313	95	218	44	16	28	30	13	17	20	8	156	82
Warren	242	61	181	182	43	139	117	24	93	31	25	92	159
Washington	1,116	223	893	370	105	265	199	79	120	91	82	833	549
Wayne	89	41	48	67	29	38	21	10	11	7	9	74	11
Westmoreland	1,360	401	959	484	60	324	138	78	60	78	Closed	849	1,278
Wyoming	116	24	92	93	16	77	25	8	17	15	5	118	17
York	1,746	425	1,321	1,036	238	798	262	119	143	132	120	525	376
Others										16			

NR - No Report

TABLE III: BASIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA 1970-1975

		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
New Cases		61,753	79,910	85,649	85,301	89,314	102,648
Dispositions		55,926	67,472	83,023	84,342	93,805	97,213
Cases Pending on 12/31		27,359	37,718	39,698	35,460	31,389	31,496
Criminal Case Processing		58,332	56,458	72,138	76,102	83,049	85,409
	Non-adjudicated cases	15,984	13,548	24,369	29,804	40,644	43,476
	Guilty Pleas Accepted	22,053	24,065	26,247	24,254	26,357	27,404
	Bench Trials	18,234	16,763	19,050	19,621	13,662	11,647
	Jury Trials	2,061	2,082	2,472	2,423	2,386	2,882
Cases Processed	Total	58,332	56,458	72,138	76,102	83,049	85,409
	Part I	13,827	14,590	18,612	20,098	22,671	24,577
	Part II	44,505	41,868	53,526	56,004	60,378	60,832
Sentenced	Total	34,406	34,071	38,964	36,472	35,616	36,525
	Part I	8,260	8,857	9,758	10,514	10,485	11,370
	Part II	26,146	25,214	29,206	25,958	25,131	25,155
Type of Sentence	Total	34,406	34,071	38,964	36,472	35,616	36,525
	State Correctional Institu	1,893	1,910	2,778	2,973	2,879	3,652
	County Jail	7,135	7,147	7,790	7,848	7,200	8,438
	Probation	11,638	12,963	16,733	16,464	16,865	15,972
	Fines and Others	13,740	12,051	11,662	9,187	8,672	8,463
Incarcerated	Total	9,028	9,057	10,569	10,821	10,079	12,090
	Part I	3,834	4,009	4,841	5,239	4,753	5,763
	Part II	5,194	5,048	5,928	5,582	5,326	6,327
Admissions to County Prisons and Jails	Total	78,007	77,140	74,222	70,786	71,697	76,720
	Court Committments	7,225	6,802	6,163	6,186	6,916	7,646
	Minor Judiciary Committment	8,678	6,946	5,807	4,830	3,704	3,822
	Detentioners	62,104	63,392	62,252	59,770	61,077	65,252
Releases from County Prisons and Jails	Total	78,142	76,593	73,511	70,332	70,287	76,181
	Unconditional	11,572	9,689	7,758	6,779	5,805	6,092
	Conditional	4,448	4,063	4,031	3,955	4,119	4,891
	Detentioners	62,122	62,841	61,722	59,598	60,362	65,198
Major Types of Admissions to the Bureau of Correction							
	Parole Violators Returned	576	488	620	678	651	634
	Court Committment	2,882	3,287	3,547	3,695	3,518	3,828
	Detentioners	1,428	1,422	1,538	964	446	377
Major Types of Releases from the Bureau of Correction							
	Unconditional	939	983	969	739	489	607
	Conditional	2,412	3,743	3,461	3,400	3,636	3,482
	Detentioners	1,407	1,314	1,373	927	380	396
Prison Population as of 12/31							
	Bureau of Correction	6,289	5,284	5,355	5,659	6,094	6,853
	County Prisons and Jails	5,421	5,579	5,527	5,209	5,799	6,093
Probation and Parole Cases							
	Total Cases Received	21,470	25,069	28,696	28,765	33,145	32,689
	PBPP	3,077	4,283	4,723	4,464	4,813	5,267
	County Probation	13,314	15,442	19,135	19,802	23,060	22,028
	County Parole	5,079	5,344	4,838	4,499	5,272	5,394
Probation and Parole Terminations		12,566	14,401	16,026	21,856	28,410	24,615
	PBPP Final Discharges	1,854	2,099	1,820	2,359	2,867	3,611
	PBPP Revocations and Recommitments	738	571	581	730	678	1,115
	County Final Discharges	9,119	10,645	12,678	17,279	23,325	17,927
	County Revocations and Recommitments	857	1,086	947	1,488	1,540	1,962
Probation and Parole Caseload on 12/31		39,269	49,442	50,606	54,010	57,040	60,236
	Cases from Other States	892	915	1,067	1,207	1,275	1,476
	Probation						
	County	23,905	30,587	32,417	35,032	36,866	39,697
	PBPP	1,504	2,276	3,258	3,695	4,100	4,347
	Parole						
	County	8,736	10,681	8,106	7,963	8,197	7,843
	PBPP	4,232	4,983	5,758	6,113	6,602	6,873
Pre-Sentence Investigations							
	Total	5,781	5,994	7,579	8,027	8,685	10,391
	County	5,298	5,260	6,499	6,485	7,219	8,879
	State	483	734	1,080	1,542	1,466	1,512

TABLE IV: BASIC JUVENILE DATA, 1970-1975

		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Juvenile Arrests	Total.....	82,571	91,773	112,169	119,327	159,607	164,461
	Part I.....	24,464	22,563	23,006	25,350	39,703	43,857
	Part II.....	39,114	47,380	46,511	47,222	71,651	72,723
	Status Offenses	18,993	21,830	43,652	46,755	48,253	47,881
Referrals to Juvenile Court							
	Total.....	42,645	44,963	39,466	41,377	44,169	48,074
	Delinquency....	30,999	34,719	29,929	32,605	35,088	38,234
	Traffic.....	1,347	1,238	1,238	900	672	3,049
	Status.....	8,066	7,746	7,315	6,549	5,771	6,024
	Neglect.....	2,233	1,260	984	1,323	2,638	767
Complaints Substantiated (Official Only).....		23,613	18,014	17,103	20,782	22,073	24,529
	Delinquency....	17,332	12,998	12,619	16,564	17,198	18,881
	Traffic.....	643	663	689	442	367	384
	Status.....	3,836	3,403	3,003	2,798	2,439	2,589
	Neglect.....	1,802	950	792	978	2,069	2,675
Transfers of Custody.....		5,284	4,344	3,981	4,740	6,338	7,215
	Delinquency....	2,999	2,758	2,509	3,114	3,628	4,084
	Traffic.....	35	37	44	29	99	118
	Status.....	1,026	847	772	788	881	995
	Neglect.....	1,224	702	656	809	1,730	2,018
Formal Probation	Total.....	9,575	7,842	7,432	9,840	10,640	12,071
	Delinquency....	7,477	6,351	6,097	8,728	9,408	10,671
	Traffic.....	198	204	204	173	158	188
	Status.....	1,519	1,265	1,122	924	895	844
	Neglect.....	381	22	9	15	181	368
Informal Probation	Total.....	2,724	2,142	2,200	2,485	2,392	2,842
	Delinquency....	2,015	1,534	1,490	1,931	2,046	2,502
	Traffic.....	108	85	112	65	49	62
	Status.....	594	519	597	489	295	276
	Neglect.....	7	4	1	0	2	2
Institutional Detention	Total.....	8,905	6,726	6,427	7,097	7,402	9,426
	Delinquency....	5,938	4,523	4,302	4,833		
	Traffic.....	86	60	54	53	N/A	N/A
	Status.....	2,818	2,075	2,019	2,104		
	Neglect.....	63	68	52	107		
Shelter Care	Total.....	3,869	3,611	3,514	3,915	4,233	1,162
	Delinquency....	2,629	2,347	2,498	2,846		
	Traffic.....	65	56	70	53	N/A	N/A
	Status.....	508	586	423	297		
	Neglect.....	667	622	523	719		
No Detention or Shelter	Total.....	29,871	34,626	29,525	30,365	32,534	37,486
	Delinquency....	22,432	27,849	23,129	24,926	27,043	31,022
	Traffic.....	1,196	1,122	1,114	794	569	719
	Status.....	4,740	5,085	4,873	4,148	3,470	3,525
	Neglect.....	1,503	570	409	497	1,452	2,220

N/A = Not Available.

TABLE V - UNITS-AT-RISK FOR PART I CRIMES

	Population	Females 10 and Older	Commercial Establishments	Residences	Registered Mot. Veh.
	1	2	3	4	5
Allegheny Region	1,599,554	742,473	28,702	533,196	915,681
Allegheny County	1,599,554	742,473	28,702	533,196	915,681
Pittsburgh City	419,734	242,431	-	-	-
Central Region	1,042,340	463,949	20,468	337,688	600,800
Blair County	135,767	62,111	2,507	44,937	101,925
Cambria County	184,129	84,470	3,104	58,641	125,489
Centre County	105,463	43,321	1,918	29,021	69,512
Lycoming County	115,601	51,361	2,440	38,187	93,357
Remaining Counties (12)	501,380	222,686	10,499	166,902	410,517
Northeast Region	1,816,856	823,893	39,882	613,159	1,363,545
Berks County	302,151	136,481	6,619	100,734	226,761
Lackawanna County	233,778	109,269	5,368	78,868	145,918
Scranton City	99,996	48,724	-	-	-
Lehigh County	262,771	117,866	5,535	85,719	182,468
Allentown City	122,038	51,283	-	-	-
Luzerne County	341,778	159,269	7,537	116,065	239,018
Northampton County	217,507	96,424	4,050	70,429	182,292
Schuylkill County	158,058	73,242	3,764	57,447	120,151
Remaining Counties (9)	300,813	131,342	7,009	103,897	266,937
Northwest Region	972,845	470,275	19,814	318,837	758,909
Erie County	270,882	119,119	5,276	82,954	201,521
Erie City	125,602	58,258	-	-	-
Lawrence County	106,485	48,478	2,091	34,399	85,366
Mercer County	127,564	56,766	2,501	39,999	98,521
Remaining Counties (11)	467,914	245,912	9,946	161,485	373,501
Philadelphia Region	1,935,379	895,999	35,142	673,390	913,244
Southcentral Region	1,307,122	574,273	27,865	411,459	1,058,518
Cumberland County	168,158	73,508	3,251	49,579	146,385
Dauphin County	226,898	103,523	4,843	78,848	179,352
Franklin County	104,847	45,891	2,083	33,090	83,571
Lancaster County	333,401	145,240	7,437	100,501	255,168
Lebanon County	102,437	44,852	2,204	31,948	81,567
York County	283,486	123,562	6,140	90,292	240,895
Remaining Counties (2)	87,895	37,697	1,907	27,201	81,580
Southeast Region	1,983,742	901,377	37,711	579,459	1,426,430
Bucks County	444,457	188,771	7,675	121,441	338,664
Chester County	295,209	127,876	5,175	80,374	216,506
Delaware County	603,097	275,571	9,765	184,403	384,504
Montgomery County	640,979	309,759	15,096	193,241	486,756
Southwest Region	1,279,387	574,720	23,125	409,023	946,115
Beaver County	209,123	94,217	3,409	65,930	137,903
Butler County	131,965	57,635	2,507	39,433	108,057
Fayette County	152,699	69,216	2,942	51,846	125,861
Washington County	211,039	95,516	3,899	69,045	158,803
Westmoreland County	382,911	171,493	6,847	120,262	259,791
Remaining Counties (3)	191,650	86,643	3,521	62,507	155,701
STATE TOTAL (All Regions)	11,937,225	5,447,559	232,709	3,876,211	8,193,243

Sources: Col. 1, Pa. State Police, Uniform Crime Report, 1975. Col. 2, Pa. Dept. of Education, Populations Estimates, 1975. Cols. 3-5, Pennsylvania Abstract, 1975.

TABLE VI - PART I CRIME RATES PER 1,000 APPROPRIATE UNITS AT RISK (Including Population)

	Murder Per Pop.	Rape		Agg. Assault Per Pop.	"Street" Robb. Per Pop.	Commercial Robberies		Residential Burglaries		Commercial Burglaries		Larcenies Per Pop.	Motor Vehicle Thefts	
		Per Pop.	Per females 10 / Older			Per Pop.	Per Comm. Estab.	Per Pop.	Per Residence	Per Pop.	Per Comm. Estab.		Per Pop.	Per Reg. Mot. Veh.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Allegheny Region	.057	.224	.463	1.84	1.63	.746	41.59	6.14	18.42	3.90	218	16.4	6.17	10.8
Allegheny County	.057	.224	.463	1.84	1.63	.746	41.59	6.14	18.42	3.90	218	16.4	6.17	10.8
Pittsburgh City	.156	.564	.977	4.58	5.47	1.510	-	-	-	-	-	27.9	15.84	-
Central Region	.023	.098	.222	.86	.14	.124	6.35	2.90	8.95	3.12	159	13.7	1.08	1.5
Blair County	.044	.066	.144	1.32	.28	.147	7.97	3.72	11.26	4.83	262	13.6	1.66	2.2
Cambria County	.038	.108	.236	1.01	.23	.325	19.32	2.72	8.56	2.98	177	9.4	.90	1.3
Centre County	0	.209	.507	.79	.14	.066	3.64	3.98	14.47	3.25	178	23.1	.91	1.4
Lycoming County	.034	.121	.272	2.01	.24	.136	6.55	8.20	24.85	7.69	364	26.7	1.92	2.4
Remaining Counties (12)	.013	.075	.170	.43	.05	.053	2.57	1.29	3.88	1.63	78	10.2	.72	0.9
Northeast Region	.023	.078	.168	.73	.32	.106	4.66	3.39	10.07	3.29	149	15.3	1.65	2.2
Berks County	.046	.092	.205	.55	.70	.139	6.34	4.14	12.42	3.19	145	14.0	1.21	1.6
Lackawanna County	.008	.094	.201	.67	.26	.102	4.47	2.92	8.67	5.88	256	12.8	2.33	3.1
Scranton City	0	.150	.307	.99	.56	.160	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	3.63	-
Lehigh County	.034	.096	.220	.83	.44	.194	9.21	5.63	17.26	4.18	186	23.6	2.21	3.2
Allentown City	.049	.131	.311	1.16	.82	.286	-	-	-	-	-	29.5	3.04	-
Luzerne County	.017	.043	.094	.57	.14	.049	2.25	1.89	5.59	2.15	98	12.2	1.36	2.0
Northampton County	.022	.096	.217	1.14	.59	.197	10.61	5.03	15.56	3.93	211	25.1	2.33	2.9
Schuylkill County	.018	.069	.150	.80	.06	.018	.79	1.18	3.25	1.32	55	6.0	1.20	1.6
Remaining Counties (9)	.009	.053	.121	.71	.05	.046	1.99	2.75	7.96	2.44	104	11.6	1.10	1.2
Northwest Region	.034	.113	.233	.80	.31	.176	8.76	3.58	10.84	2.65	140	16.7	1.47	1.9
Erie County	.047	.184	.419	1.22	.89	.247	12.69	6.15	20.09	3.71	190	24.1	2.09	2.6
Erie City	.103	.236	.514	1.35	1.81	.398	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	3.06	-
Lawrence County	.075	.131	.288	.53	.11	.244	12.43	3.15	9.76	3.44	175	14.3	2.22	2.9
Mercer County	.023	.031	.070	.45	.32	.415	21.19	3.29	10.50	2.46	125	17.7	1.70	2.2
Remaining Counties (11)	.021	.089	.170	.72	.07	.089	2.81	2.21	6.41	2.32	109	12.8	.84	1.1
Philadelphia Region	.224	.373	.805	2.47	4.17	1.204	66.53	7.15	20.56	4.46	245	15.3	6.12	10.2
Southcentral Region	.030	.149	.339	1.12	.66	.252	11.64	4.37	13.90	3.40	159	15.1	1.75	2.1
Cumberland County	0	.071	.163	.64	.19	.231	11.99	3.43	11.63	3.12	161	17.2	1.29	1.5
Dauphin County	.039	.260	.637	3.00	2.50	.234	29.73	8.42	24.24	5.84	274	28.3	3.19	4.0
Franklin County	.028	.076	.174	.60	.03	.085	4.32	.83	2.65	1.06	53	9.7	.82	1.0
Lancaster County	.020	.104	.240	.62	.18	.083	3.76	2.60	8.64	2.71	121	14.8	1.18	1.5
Lebanon County	.009	.136	.312	.78	.15	.058	2.72	3.94	12.64	3.12	145	20.8	1.13	1.4
York County	.056	.179	.412	.86	.73	.249	16.12	6.46	20.30	4.39	203	23.6	2.18	2.6
Remaining Counties (2)	.045	.102	.238	.88	.09	.056	2.62	.46	1.47	.13	6	9.1	1.22	1.3
Southeast Region	.043	.124	.361	1.51	.68	.351	18.51	7.08	24.29	4.05	213	20.6	3.85	5.4
Bucks County	.033	.137	.323	.91	.66	.454	26.31	8.58	31.41	5.26	306	23.3	3.76	4.9
Chester County	.047	.193	.445	1.45	.56	.267	16.42	6.13	22.51	4.02	229	17.9	3.20	4.4
Delaware County	.063	.215	.471	2.32	.93	.459	28.36	7.26	23.76	3.64	225	18.7	5.06	7.9
Montgomery County	.031	.121	.251	1.20	.43	.268	11.39	6.33	21.00	3.60	153	21.7	3.09	4.1
Southwest Region	.035	.076	.175	.73	.20	.212	11.76	2.21	6.92	2.26	126	11.7	1.62	2.2
Beaver County	.047	.004	.169	.83	.37	.382	23.46	2.40	7.61	2.94	180	10.8	1.53	2.3
Butler County	.030	.166	.381	.52	.12	.090	4.78	3.98	13.33	3.59	189	15.6	1.22	1.5
Fayette County	.026	.072	.156	1.15	.25	.307	15.97	1.31	3.87	1.67	97	10.9	2.93	3.6
Washington County	.042	.099	.219	.81	.24	.222	12.56	1.78	5.47	1.93	104	11.0	1.73	2.3
Westmoreland County	.033	.049	.110	.71	.15	.190	10.66	2.25	7.22	2.16	120	12.4	1.57	2.3
Remaining Counties (3)	.026	.062	.138	.42	.09	.057	3.17	1.85	5.67	1.63	89	9.6	.91	1.1
STATE TOTALS	.066	.172	.377	1.35	1.19	.449	23.03	4.93	15.20	3.54	181	16.3	3.61	5.3

Source: Calculated from PSP. UCR. 1975 and Pennsylvania Abstract. 1975

TABLE IX : ESTIMATED VICTIMIZATION RATES

Personal Crimes of Violence

	Pennsylvania		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh	
	Rate/1000	% of Total Population	Rate/1000	% of Total Population	Rate/1000	% of Total Population
Victim Characteristics						
Age:						
12-19	51.5	18.6	82.7	18.7	90.4	18.6
20-24	50.5	11.0	73.3	10.9	81.0	11.9
25-34	30.1	16.7	57.6	15.7	55.0	15.6
35-49	20.2	19.8	35.5	18.9	29.0	17.3
50+	10.6	34.0	27.4	36.6	21.8	38.7
Race:						
White	22.9	91.0	41.0	66.9	44.0	79.5
Non-White	67.2	9.0	64.1	33.1	61.0	20.5
Income:						
<3000	48.1	7.7	64.4	10.2	69.0	14.2
3000-7499	43.1	22.3	60.6	21.0	52.0	28.2
7500-9999	26.2	12.9	51.5	12.3	45.0	13.4
10000-14999	18.3	31.8	42.0	26.8	45.0	26.1
15000+	17.7	25.2	41.5	23.6	36.2	18.1
Offender Characteristics:						
Stranger	72.7	-	87.2	-	78.5	-
Non-Stranger	27.3	-	12.8	-	21.5	-

	6pm-12pm	12pm-6am	6am-6pm
Incident Characterisitcs			
Time of Occurrence (Pa. Only)	41.8	15.6	42.5

	Inside Home	Near Home	Inside Non-Residence Building	Inside School	Street, Park, Field, Etc.	Elsewhere
Place of Occurrence (Pa. Only)	15.3	6.8	15.8	2.6	51.6	7.9

Source: LEAA National Crime Surveys

TABLE X: SENTENCED POPULATION CHARACTERISITCS, 1975

	County Jails		Bureau of Correction	
	% of Sentenced Admissions	% of Population 12/31/75	% of Sentenced Admissions	% of Population 12/31/75
Age:				
Less Than 18	1.6	NA	1.0	1.8
18-24	49.6	NA	46.6	37.8
25-34	36.7	NA	37.0	41.1
35 and Older	36.7	NA	15.4	19.3
Race:				
White	68.7	49.0	52.7	44.5
Non-White	31.3	51.0	47.3	55.5
Sex:				
Male	95.1	96.8	93.9	97.8
Female	4.9	3.2	6.1	2.2

NA-Not Available.

TABLE IX : ESTIMATED VICTIMIZATION RATES

Personal Crimes of Violence

	Pennsylvania		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh	
	Rate/1000	% of Total Population	Rate/1000	% of Total Population	Rate/1000	% of Total Population
Victim Characteristics						
Age:						
12-19	51.5	18.6	82.7	18.7	90.4	18.6
20-24	50.5	11.0	73.3	10.5	81.0	11.9
25-34	30.1	16.7	57.6	15.7	55.0	13.6
35-49	20.2	19.8	35.5	18.5	29.0	17.3
50+	10.6	34.0	27.4	36.6	21.8	38.7
Race:						
White	22.9	91.0	41.0	66.9	44.0	79.5
Non-White	67.2	9.0	64.1	33.1	61.0	20.5
Income:						
<3000	48.1	7.7	64.4	10.2	69.0	14.2
3000-7499	43.1	22.3	60.6	27.0	52.0	28.2
7500-9999	26.2	12.9	51.5	12.3	45.0	13.4
10000-14999	18.3	31.8	42.0	26.8	45.0	26.1
15000+	17.7	25.2	41.5	23.6	36.2	18.1
Offender Characteristics:						
Stranger	72.7	-	87.2	-	78.5	-
Non-Stranger	27.3	-	12.8	-	21.5	-

	6pm-12pm	12pm-6am	6am-6pm
Incident Characterisitcs			
Time of Occurrence (Pa. Only)	41.8	15.6	42.5

	Inside Home	Near Home	Inside Non-Residence Building	Inside School	Street, Park, Field, Etc.	Elsewhere
Place of Occurrence (Pa. Only)	15.3	6.8	15.8	2.6	51.6	7.9

Source: LEAA National Crime Surveys

TABLE X : SENTENCED POPULATION CHARACTERISITCS. 1975

	County Jails		Bureau of Correction	
	% of Sentenced Admissions	% of Population 12/31/75	% of Sentenced Admissions	% of Population 12/31/75
Age:				
Less Than 18	1.6	NA	1.0	1.8
18-24	45.6	NA	46.6	37.8
25-34	26.1	NA	37.0	41.1
35 and Older	26.7	NA	15.4	19.3
Race:				
White	68.7	49.0	52.7	44.5
Non-White	31.3	51.0	47.3	55.5
Sex:				
Male	95.1	96.8	93.9	97.8
Female	4.9	3.2	6.1	2.2

NA-Not Available.

END