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The Criminal Justice System In Pennsylvania

NOVEMBER, 1978

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

PENNSYLVANIA
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INFORMATION
SYSTEM

The Criminal Justice System

In

Pennsylvania

A Report by the
Division of Criminal Justice Statistics
Bureau of Planning
Governor's Justice Commission

December, 1978

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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FOREWORD

"The Criminal Justice System in Pennsylvania" is a periodic report prepared by the Criminal Justice Statistics Division of the Governor's Justice Commission. The Criminal Justice Statistics Division, Bureau of Planning, functions to provide substantive criminal justice 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 is the second of a series which will provide statewide objective information and interpretative analysis of the criminal justice system. It is through the gathering and analysis of these statistics that important characteristics can be identified, and common trends can be discovered. Such efforts provide knowledge needed to plan for a realistic allocation of resources for the system. This report was prepared by the following staff of the Division of Criminal Justice Statistics: John Kunkle, James Robinson and Keith Douglass.

We believe it will be both helpful and interesting for the individual criminal justice agency to relate the statistics of its own program to the statewide trends established by the summary statistics which follow. 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.

Effective December 31, 1978, the present Governor's Justice Commission will operate with the new title of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. Any correspondence regarding this report after December 31st. should be addressed to this new agency name.

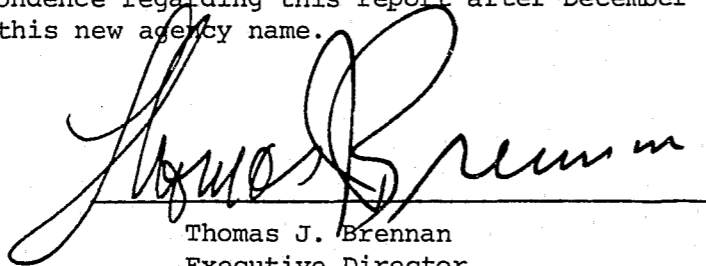

Thomas J. Brennan
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I. Introduction

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 series of reports 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.

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.) 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. (The Criminal Justice Statistics Division telephone number is (717)787-5152.)
- 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 agency's 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.

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 an 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 utilized to assist their judgments about both of these dimensions. This is sometimes due to a lack of knowledge about the types of statistics currently available.

A wealth of information from several sources concerning the criminal justice system exists for these decision makers.

The criminal justice information titan in the United States is the Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). From their National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), information concerning all aspects of the criminal justice system can be obtained. Most of this information deals with general subject areas applicable to most regions of the United States. Unfortunately, the decision-making process often requires more localized information than is available from NCJRS.

A few of the major sources dealing with the Pennsylvania criminal justice system are as follows: 1. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) compiled by the Pennsylvania State Police and the F.B.I., 2. The annual reports of the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, 3. Bureau of Correction Planning and Research Division reports, 4. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole Monthly Statistical Reports, and 5. Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions compiled by the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, Juvenile Statistics Division. The agencies mentioned above, along with the Governor's Justice Commission comprise a great majority of the sources involved in the construction of this report.

The unique aspect of this report in comparison to any of the individual source reports is the inclusion of several years of data to enable the reader to determine trends. Most criminal justice agency reports are concerned with statistics during a certain year or month and make no attempt at comparing those figures with past data.

Utilizing this past data, projections into the future can be made using a technique known as least squares regression. Least squares regressions are performed on specific pieces of data of concern to the criminal justice system such as populations in our county prisons and jails.

After coupling these statistical forecasts with the discretion and outside knowledge of the decision-maker, planning for the future and the entire decision-making process can be made easier.

II. Crime Data

A. General Crime Data

Figure 1 represents an updated comparison of Pennsylvania in relation to the ten largest states¹, the Middle Atlantic States² and the United States. This update covers the period 1972 to 1977 for reported rates of Part I crime totals, and indicates that Pennsylvania had consistently lower rates than the comparison groups for that time span. The Middle Atlantic States experienced a sharp 7% increase in Part I offenses in 1976 followed by a 4% decrease in 1977. Part I crime rates for all of the comparison group appears to have peaked between 1975 and 1976 after a steady climb since 1972.

Figures 2 and 3 display the individual Part I crimes in Pennsylvania from 1972 to 1977. Larceny remains the crime most often reported (current rate 1,624 per 100,000 population), but decreased in 1977 after a steady rise since 1972 which peaked at 1,790.8 per 100,000 population in 1976. Auto theft and burglary have been decreasing steadily since 1974 and 1975 respectively. Crimes against persons occur at a much lower absolute level than burglary and larceny. From 1971 to 1977 the number of reported aggravated assaults per 100,000 population has increased. Robbery shows a sharp decline since 1975 followed by a smaller but steady decrease in murders.

¹California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas, Ohio, Florida, and Massachusetts.

²Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Percent increases since 1971 for rape and aggravated assault, (43.9% and 26.2%) are near those of larceny and burglary (39.1% and 19.3%).

Concepts introduced by victimization surveys which we use to measure rates based on the appropriate unit-at-risk for a particular crime have been adapted for Uniform Crime Report data (UCR) utilizing simple calculations. When comparing rates of crime with units-at-risk, bear in mind a higher rate will mean that one unit has a higher probability of being victimized, but does not necessarily indicate that the crime occurs more frequently. For example, commercial establishments have a higher risk of burglary than residences, yet residential burglaries occur more frequently since there are more residences than commercial establishments.

The data illustrated in Figure 4 represents the above concept for 1977. 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. The following was observed.

Rape was reported at the rate of 0.2 per 1,000 population, while the units-at-risk per 1,000 population was 0.5 for females, 10 and older, or more than twice as much. Street robbery is measured by the per-population rate while commercial robbery is gauged by a rate per commercial establishment which represents a rate about 17 times the per population rate. Motor vehicle theft occurs at a rate of 4.3 per 1,000 units-at-risk (registered vehicles) while the rate per 1,000 population is 3.3.

Burglary is also portrayed in two distinguishable types, residential and commercial, with unit-at-risk rates that differ as discussed above.

The Part I crimes by their unit-at-risk rates is as follows:

Rank	Crime	Unit-at-Risk	Rates per 1,000 Units-at-Risk
1	Commercial Burglary	Commercial Estab.	187.2
2	Residential Burglary	Residences	16.1
3	Larceny	Persons	16.0
4	Commercial Robbery	Commercial Estab.	18.4
5	Auto Theft	Motor Vehicles	4.3
6	Aggravated Assault	Persons	1.3
7	Street Robberies	Persons	0.7
8	Rape	Females (10 and older)	0.5
9	Murder	Persons	0.1

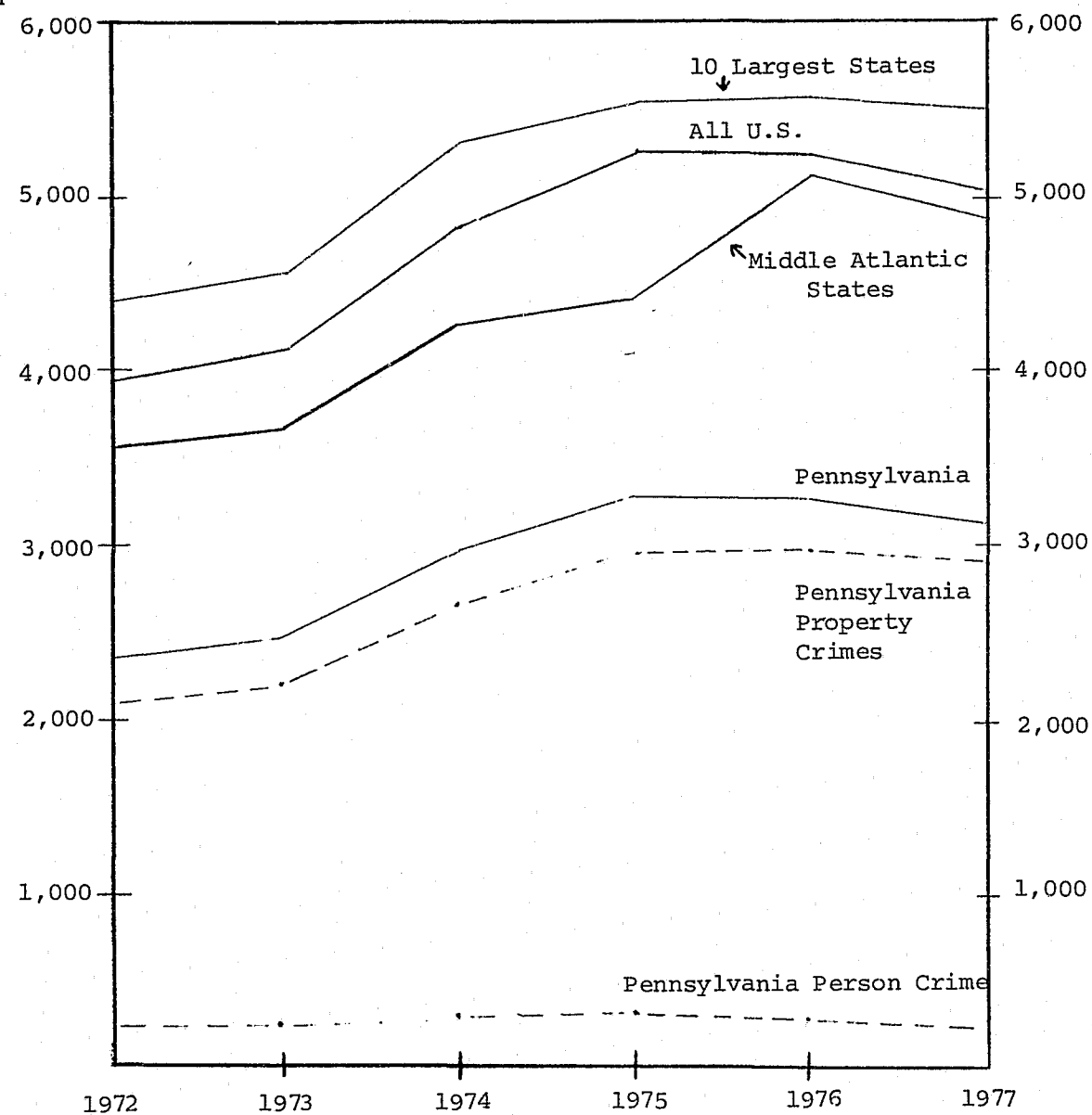
Commercial crimes scored much higher than others because of the small base number of commercial establishments as compared to per population rates. Residential burglary is very close to larceny in unit-at-risk rates than per population rates.

B. Distribution of Crime

Figure 5 shows the geographic distribution of risk (reported crime rates per population) across the sixty-seven counties.

Figure 1
PART I CRIME RATES,
PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER STATES,
1972 - 1977

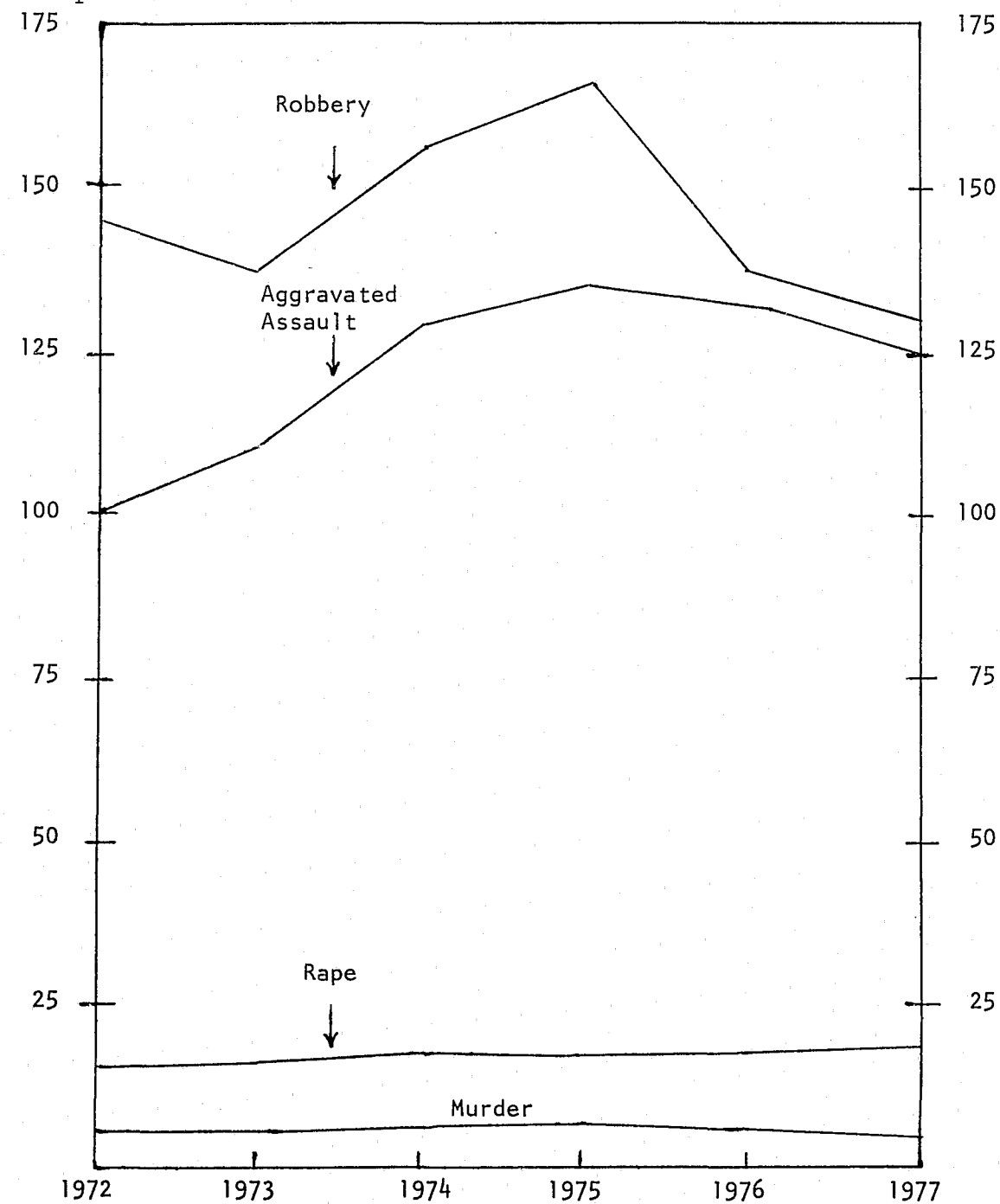
Part I Crimes
Per 100,000
Population



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1972-1977

Figure 2
Rates of Crime Against Persons
Pennsylvania
1972-1977

Crimes Per
100,000 Population

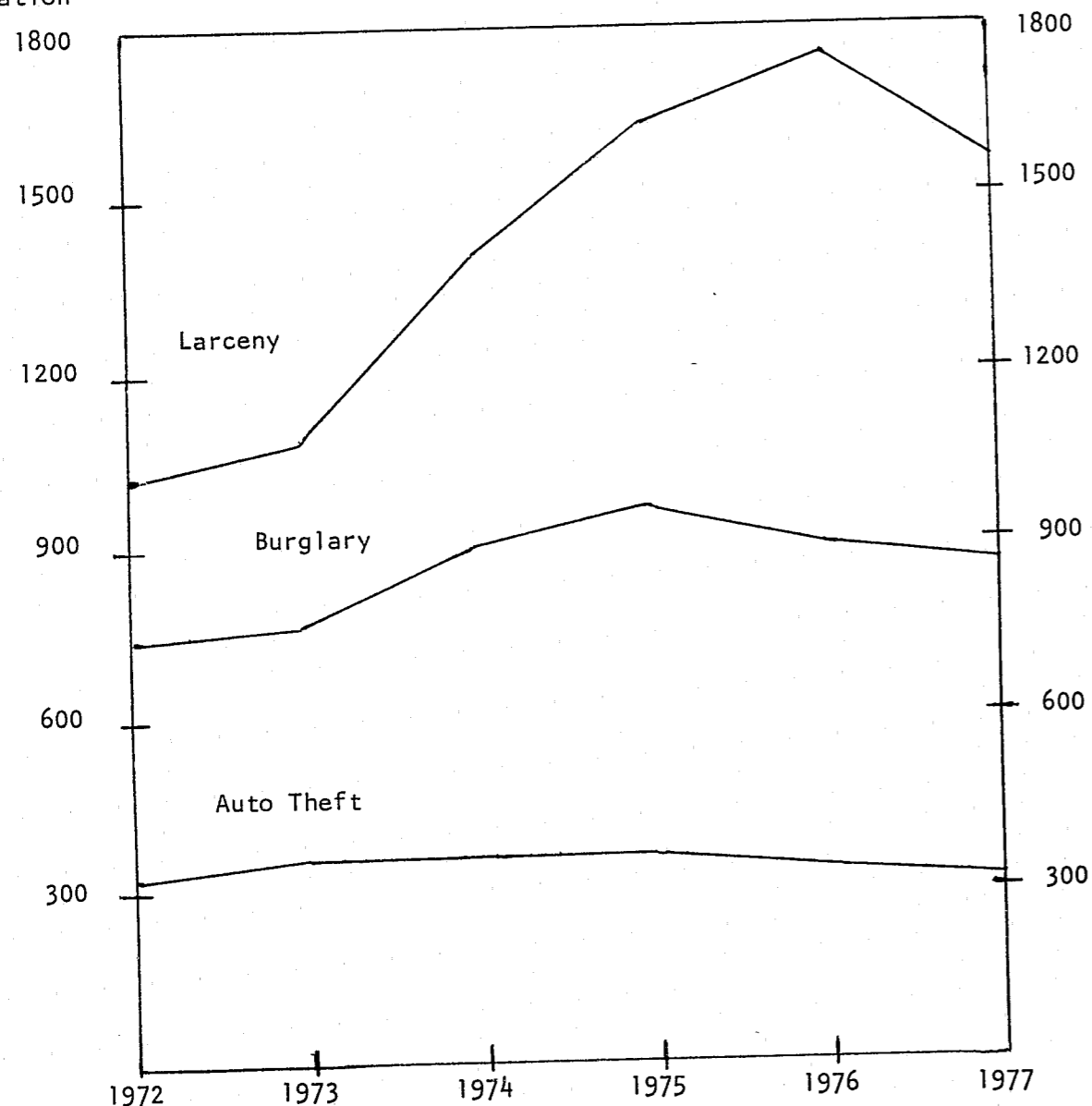


Source: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reports, 1972-1977

Figure 3

Rates of Property Crimes
Pennsylvania
1972-1977

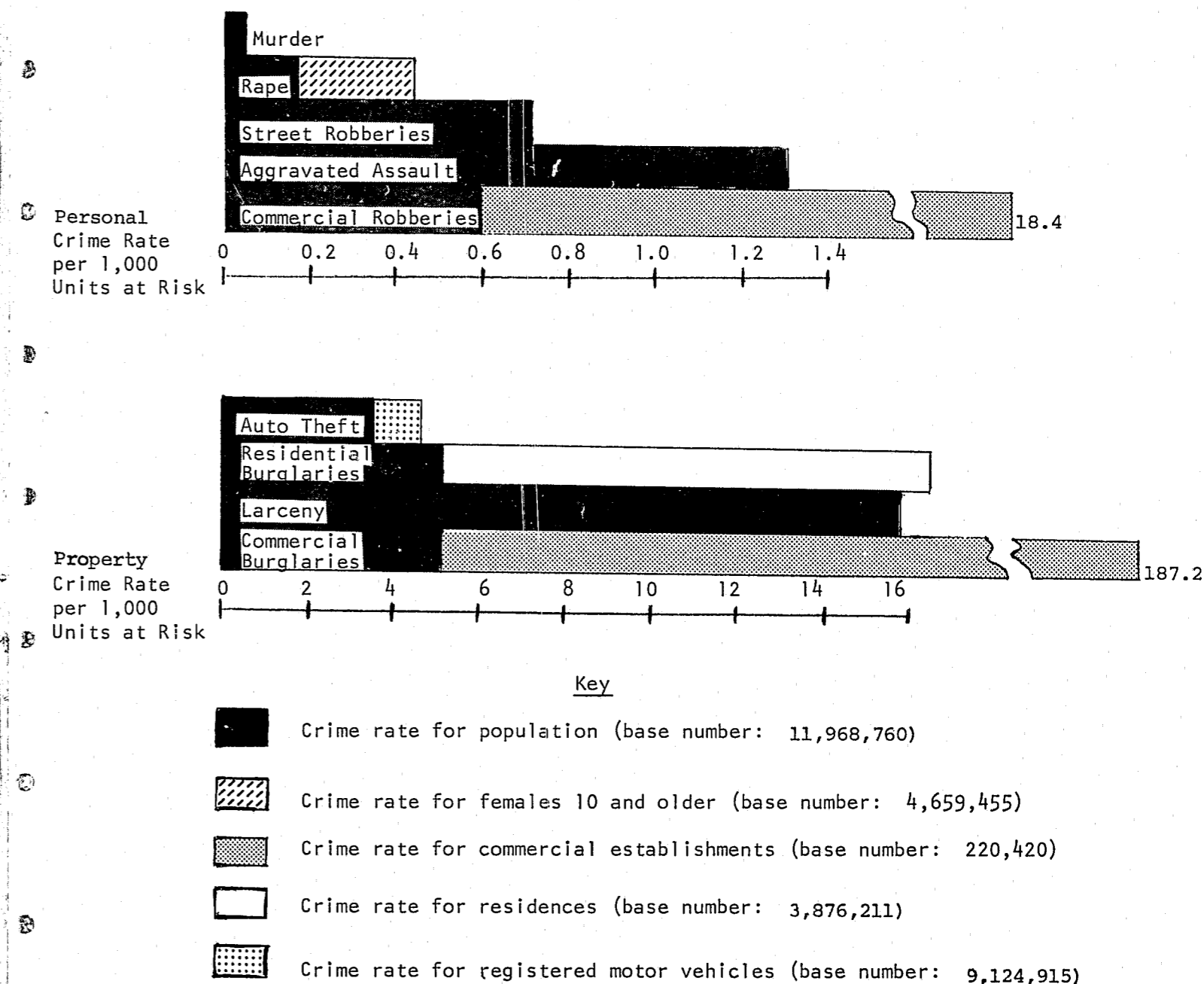
Crimes Per
100,000
Population



Source: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reports, 1972-1977

Figure 4

Crime Rates for Population
and Other Units at Risk
Pennsylvania, 1977



Source: Calculated from Uniform Crime Reports and Pennsylvania Abstract.

Of the seven highest counties only two (Forest and Centre) are not part of any S.M.S.A. and both are predominantly rural counties. It is notable that Forest county has ranked in the highest category since 1975.

III. Criminal Justice System Data

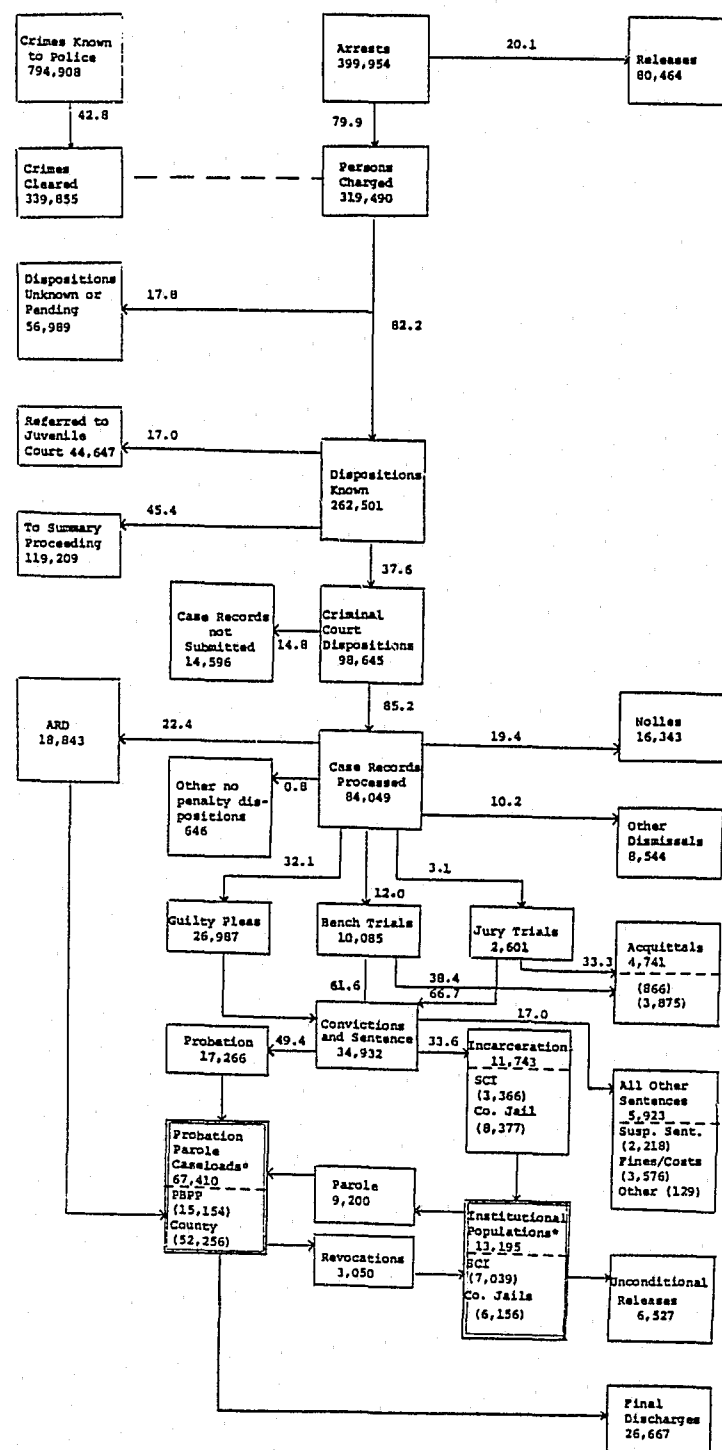
A. Overview of the Pennsylvania Criminal Justice System

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. LEAA's Expenditure and Employment Data indicates that 19.7 billion, was spent on criminal justice activities by federal, state, and local government in 1976. This was an increase of 2.4 billion or 14 percent over 1975. In particular, Pennsylvania state and local governments spent \$70 per capita on criminal justice activities, \$10 under the national average. The \$70 per capita was spent on nearly 400,000 arrests, over 84,000 criminal court dispositions, over 34,000 admissions to institutions, and over 25,000 placements on probation and parole. The numbers are only suggestive of the level of effort involved.

Two aspects of the criminal justice system 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 6 is a flow chart suggesting the interrelationships of various criminal justice system activities and the numbers of system events in 1976. That the chart is highly simplified is obvious. In the first place, most boxes that suggest single actions actually account for many

Figure 6
CASEFLOWS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1976



*As of December 31, 1976

Key:



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

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.

With these cautions in mind Figure 6 is presented as a summary of the major events in the CJS for 1976. Even in the aggregate, without distinguishing different patterns for different crimes, several points stand out:

- Of offenses known to police, about 43% are cleared, with an average of a little more than one clearance per person charged ($339,855 \div 319,490 = 1.06$ clearances per person charged).
- Over six percent more persons are arrested than are charged (339,954 vs. 319,490).

- c. Of the persons charged by police, a fairly small portion were actually disposed of in criminal court (about 31% of the known dispositions).
- d. Of cases reaching criminal court, about 53% did not reach a determination of guilt or innocence. These included withdrawal of prosecution (19.4%), other dismissals (10.2%) and various pretrial diversions (23.2%).
- e. About a third of the cases were disposed of by guilty plea, while about 15% were disposed of by trial.
- f. Total criminal court convictions were 42% of court cases and about 13% of persons charged by police with known dispositions.
- g. One third of the convictions resulted in incarceration. Incarcerations accounted for 14% of the total court cases and 4% of the persons charged by the police.
- h. Probation is the most common sentence (about 49% of convictions).
- i. Of prisoners released about 58% are paroled and 42% 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

Flow charting is a very 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 45,309 assignments to them (according to court data) but only 29,717 terminations. At this point it is unclear if this represents a true increase in case-loads or is due to inconsistencies in data collection methods.

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 12.)

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. Reported crime was presented to the reader in section II in the form of crime rates (reported crimes per 100,000 people). In this section, the police response to reported crime as measured by clearances and arrests is examined. Statistics used in developing figures from this section appear in tables II and VI of the appendix.

The reader can see from Figure 7 that reported offenses, clearances and arrests have stabilized in recent years as opposed to their rapid increase in the early seventies. Reported offenses and arrests

have apparently turned the corner with experts predicting a gradual decline in the near future. Unfortunately, there continues to be a smaller portion of the Part I (more serious) crimes cleared than Part II (less serious) crimes.

From Figure 8, the reader can compare arrest rates between counties in the Commonwealth. The counties in the Philadelphia area have comparatively high arrest rates. Dauphin and Lebanon counties also rank among the state leaders in arrest rates. As one would expect the rate of arrests closely follows the rate of reported crime shown in Figure 5.

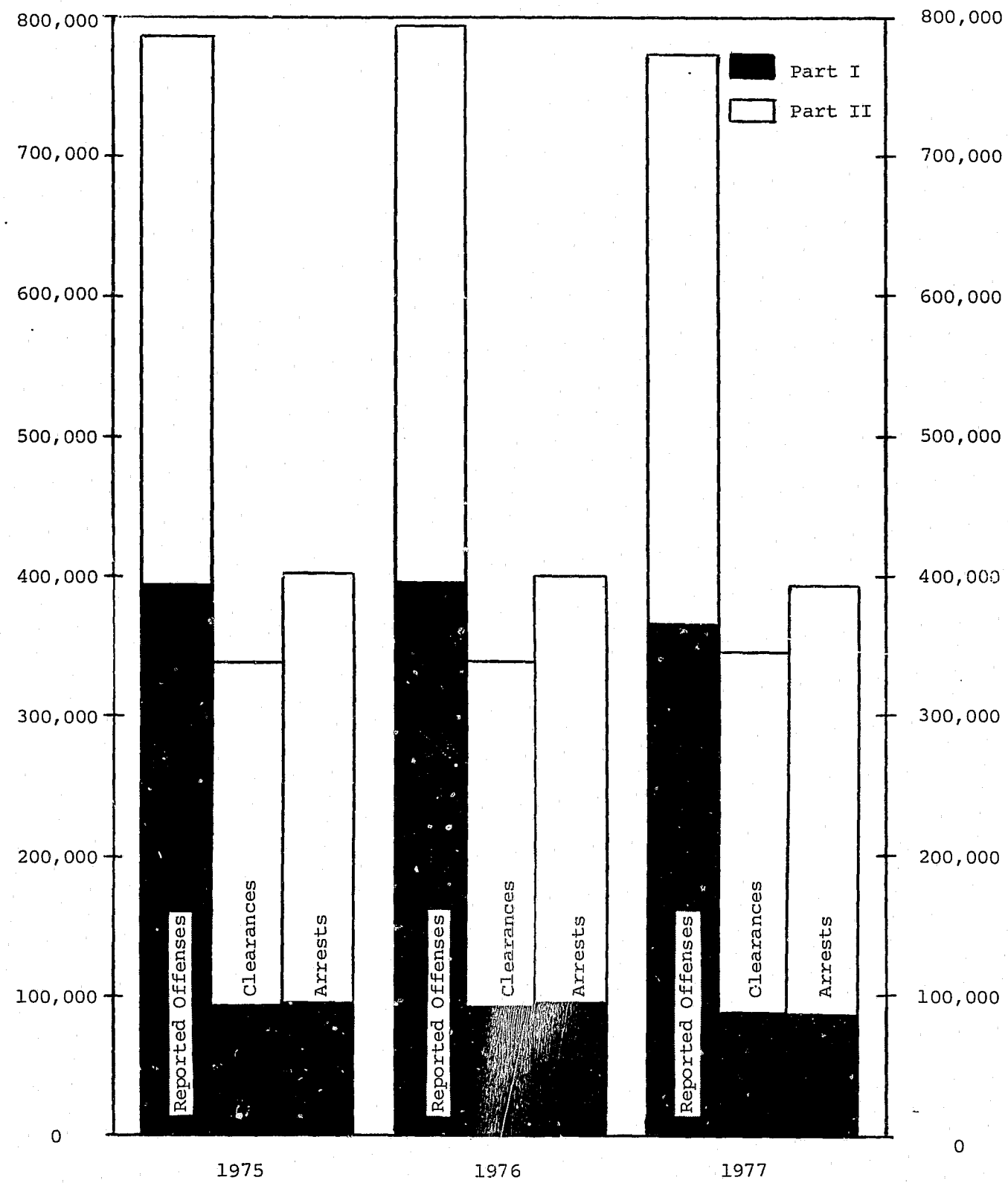
In contrast, Figure 9 shows that the Part I clearance rates are distributed somewhat differently. With the exception of Philadelphia, the highest clearance rates appear in the sparsely populated counties such as Clinton, Elk and McKean counties.

The serious offenses mentioned in Figure 10 comprise 21% of the state's known offenses. Burglary is clearly the most frequently reported of these offenses. Murder (80%), forcible rape (66%) and drug abuse violations (95%) have the highest clearance rates.

The drug abuse violations clearance rate should probably be interpreted differently from the other clearances. The surreptitious and frequently "victimless" nature of many drug 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.

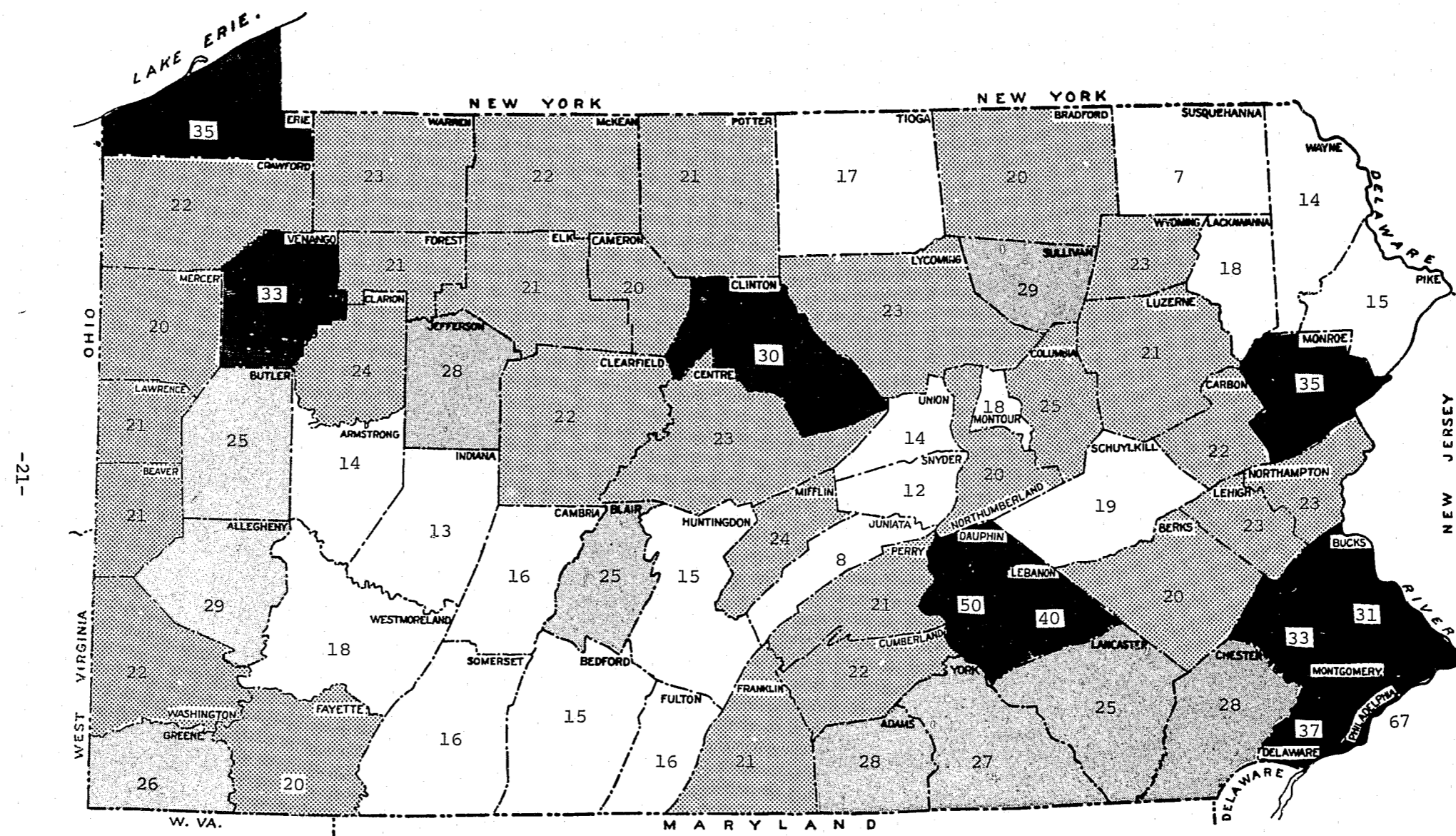
Figure 7

REPORTED OFFENSES, CLEARANCES, AND ARRESTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1975-1977



Source: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reports, 1975-1977

Figure 8



PART I AND PART II ARRESTS PER 1000 POPULATION, 1977.

Source: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report, 1977

Legend

0 - 19	25 - 29
20 - 24	30 and over

[illegible]

Source: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report, 1977





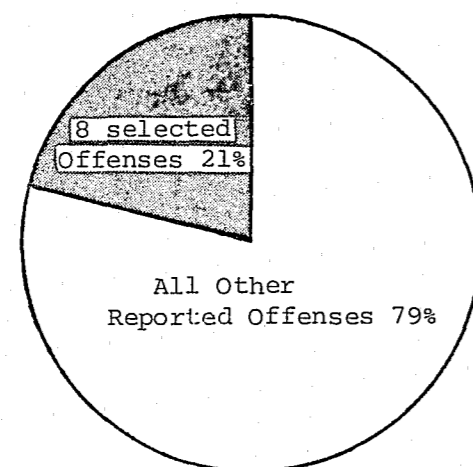
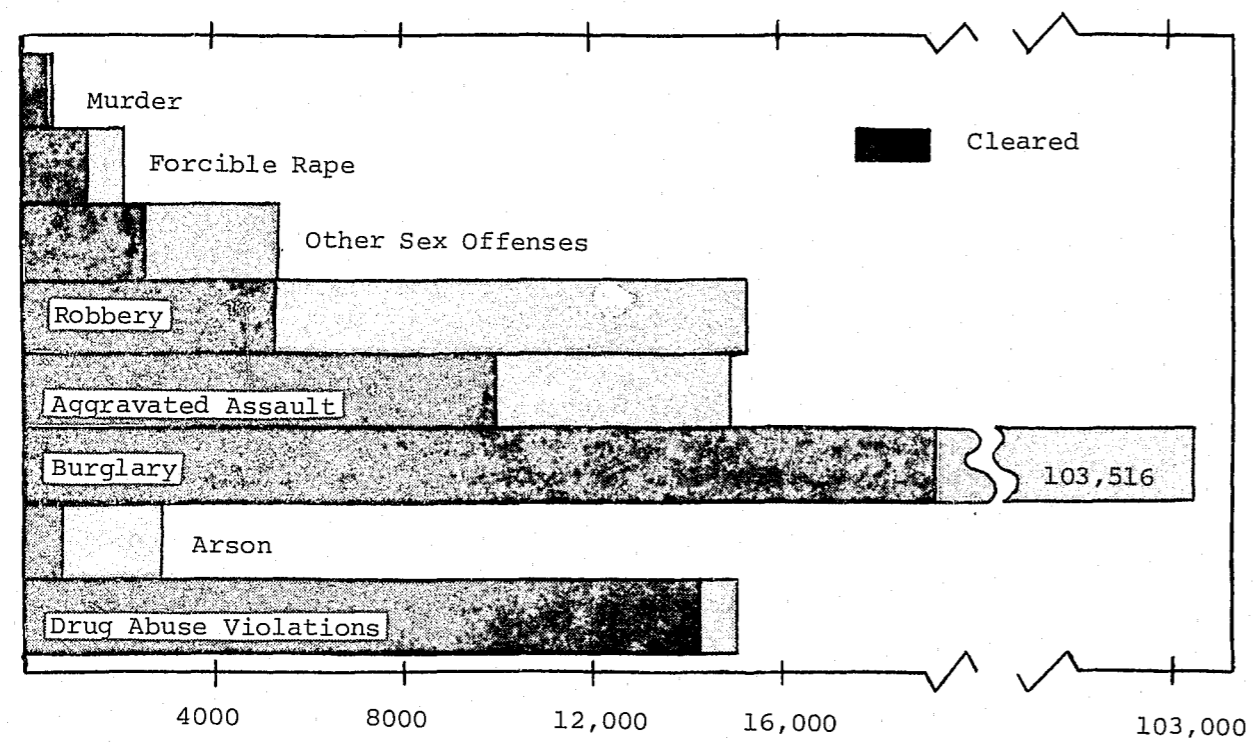
 0 - 19.9  25 - 29.5
 20 - 24.9  30 and over

Figure 10

SELECTED OFFENSES REPORTED TO PENNSYLVANIA POLICE, 1977.



Source: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report, 1977

C. Courts

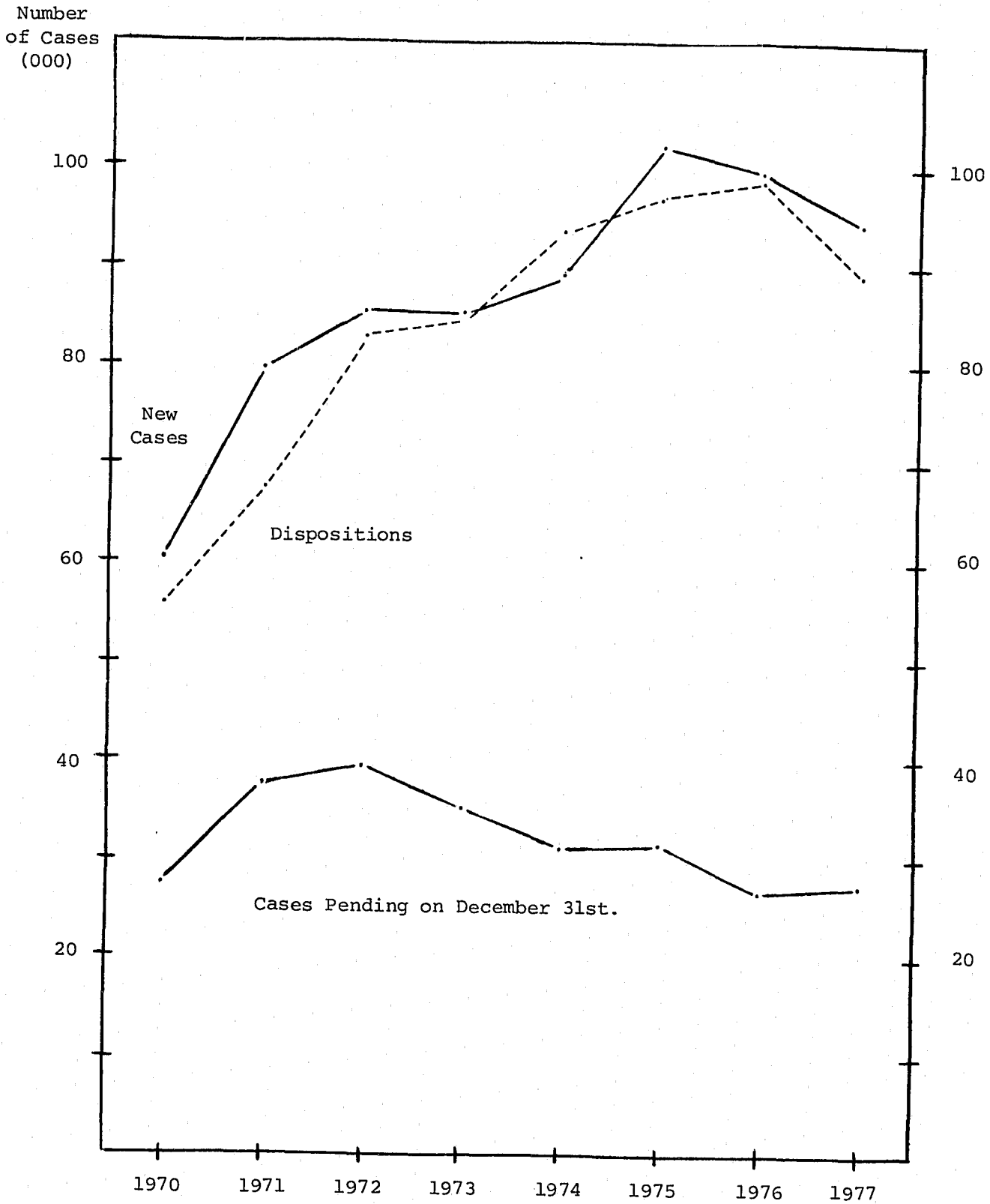
The source of workload for the courts is action by the police and prosecuting authority charging a defendant with an offense. In this section only misdemeanor and felony offenses are considered. Less serious summary offenses are not included. Figures from this section are based on court statistics found in Table III of the appendix.

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 a 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 is counted. All summary violations, summary appeals, habeas corpus, non-support cases, civil cases and probation and parole hearings are excluded.

Criminal case volume, in recent years, has experienced a dramatic turnabout from the early seventies. From 1970 to 1976 criminal court dispositions increased at an average of twelve percent per year. Suddenly, in 1977, as a result of the decline in arrests, the number of criminal court dispositions dropped nine percent. The emerging trend for defendant records disposed, defendant records received and the inventory of cases remaining at the end of the year is displayed on Figure 11.

The cases processed on Figure 12, show a marked increase in recent years in the percentage on non-adjudicated cases. Bench trials have decreased over 48% from 1973 to 1976.

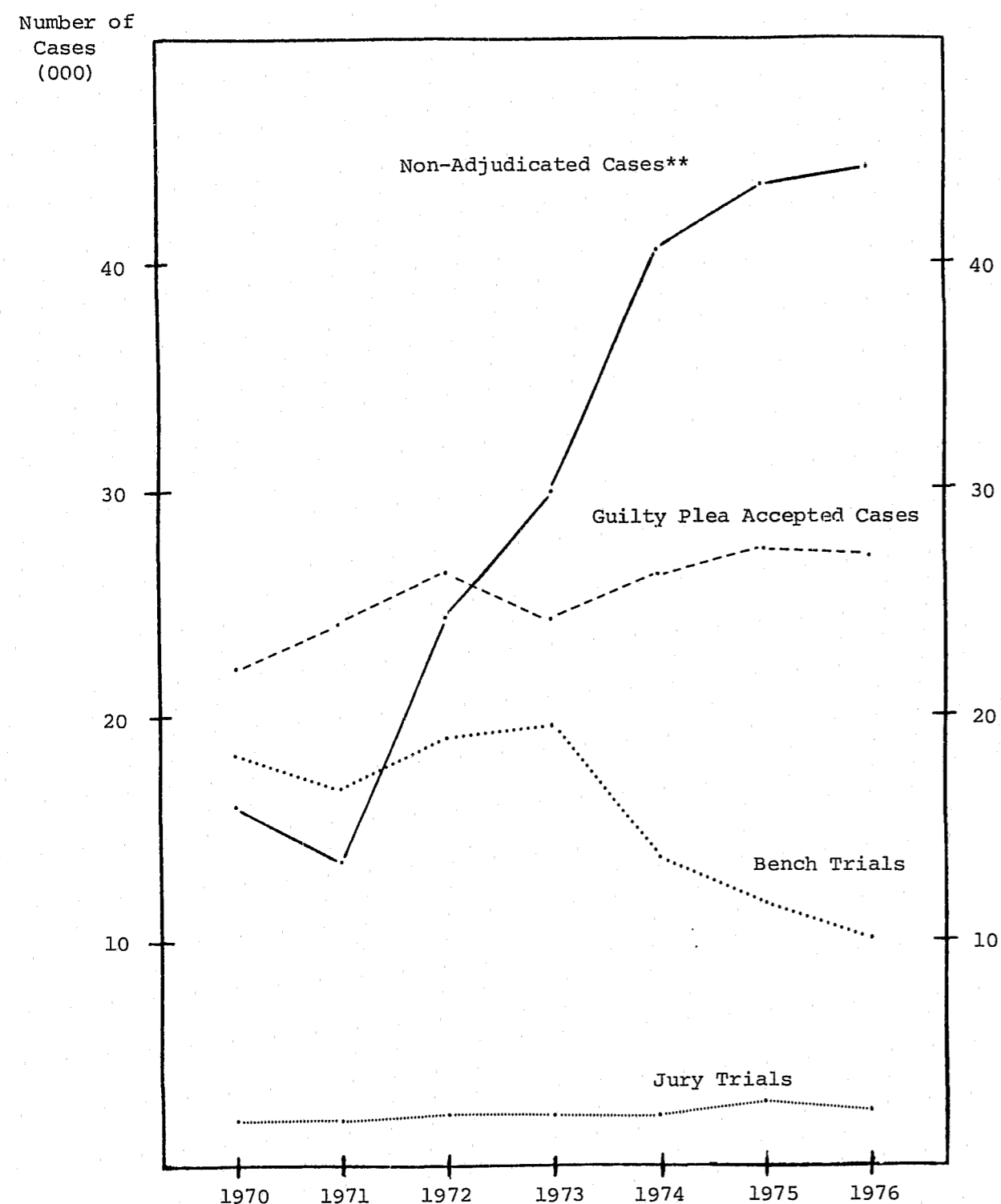
Figure 11
CRIMINAL* CASE VOLUME 1970 - 1977



*Does not include summary cases.
Source: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts
Annual Reports, 1970-1977.

Figure 12

CRIMINAL* CASE PROCESSING, 1970 - 1976



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

* Does not include summary cases.

** Includes dismissals, nolle prosequis and other no verdict dispositions.

Figure 13 gives a view of the total defendants processed, sentenced, and offenders incarcerated. Part I cases accounted for a larger portion of the total outcomes in 1974-1976 (47-48%) than in 1971-1973 (42-44%). As caseloads mounted in the mid-seventies a greater number of the less serious Part II offenses were settled out of court.

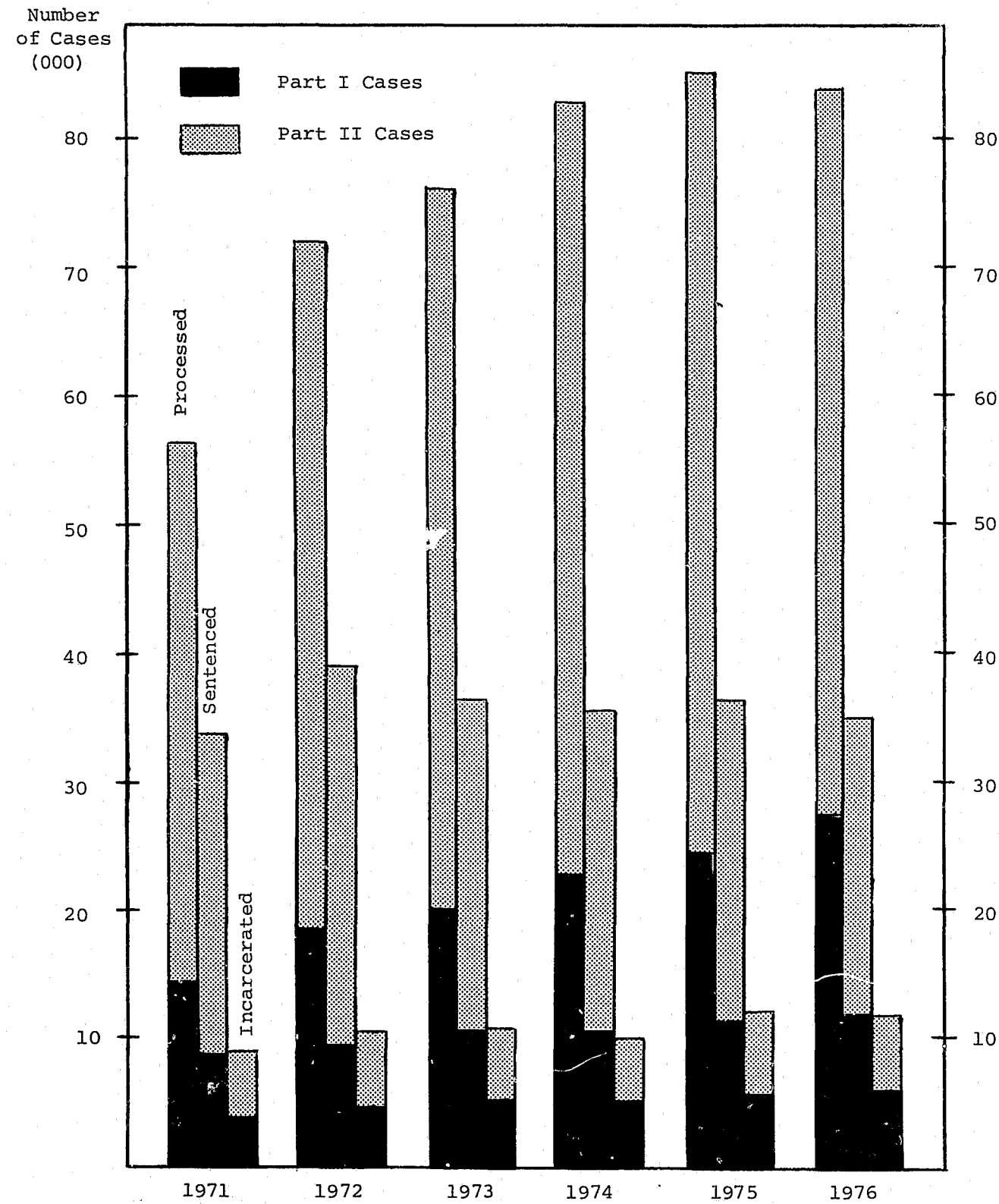
Figure 14 gives a breakdown of the various types of sentence imposed and includes projections of these numbers to 1982. In the last few years probation became the most widely used form of sentence. Steady increases are projected for probation, county jails and state correctional institutions.

Figure 15 shows Part I conviction rates by county. Lancaster county, a perennial leader in conviction rates, convicted nearly 8 of every 10 tried. Philadelphia, on the other hand, consistently ranks among the lowest for conviction rates in the state with just over 3 of 10 convictions. The 1976 statewide conviction rate for Part I offenses was 41.6%. A majority of the counties (59 of 67) in the state were higher than the state rate, but Philadelphia with its 31.2% rate significantly lowered the state rate. When total convictions are considered instead of just Part I convictions, as is displayed in Figure 16, Philadelphia jumps from being one of the lower rates in the state to second highest in the state.

The statewide Part I incarceration rate for 1976 was 49.5%. Only 17 of 67 counties fell below this norm. Figure 17 reveals three major counties pulling down the state rate, Allegheny, Philadelphia, and Westmoreland.

Figure 13

CRIMINAL* CASE OUTCOMES, 1971 - 1976

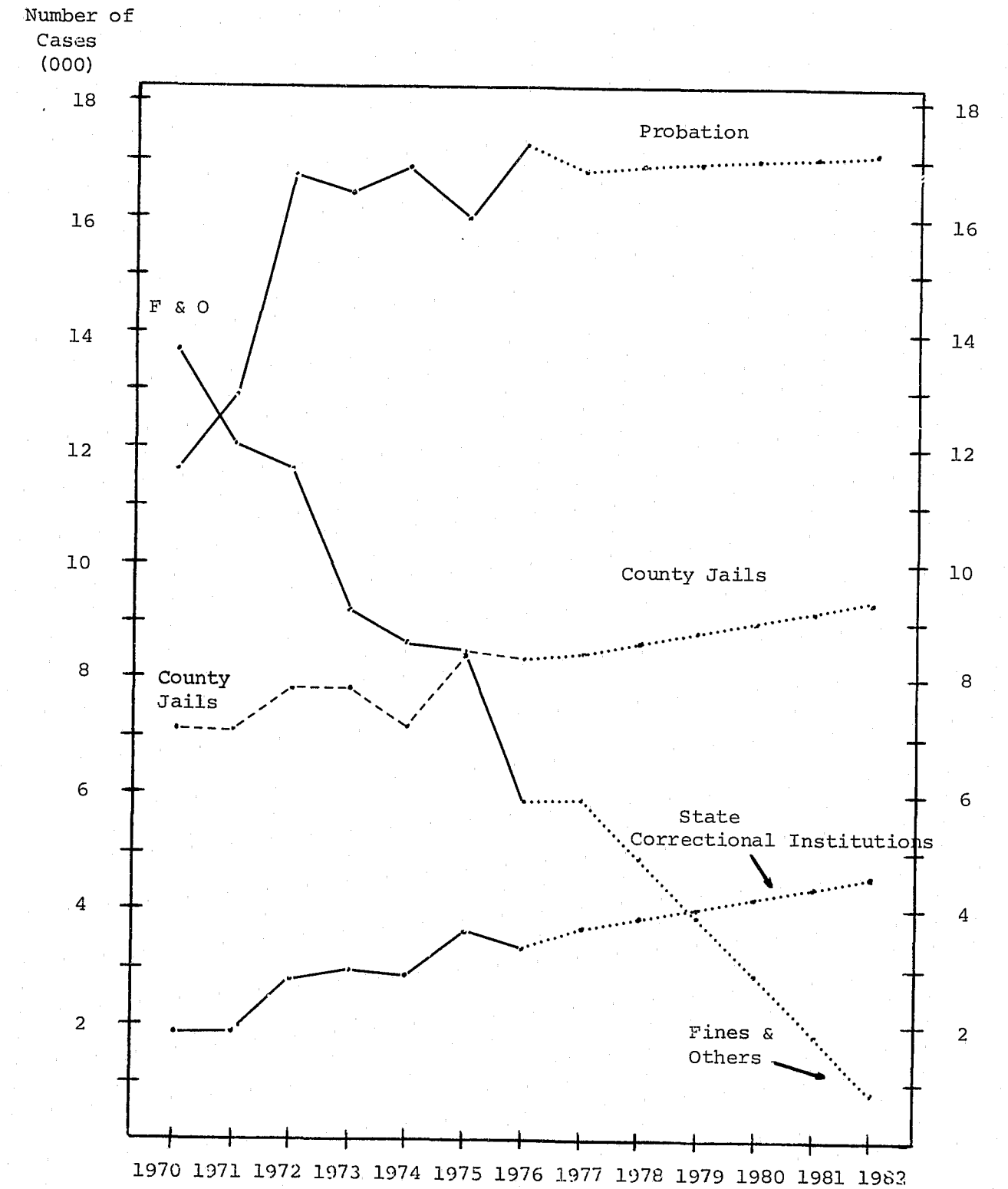


*Does not include summary cases.

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

Figure 14

TYPE OF SENTENCE 1970 - 1976, WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1982

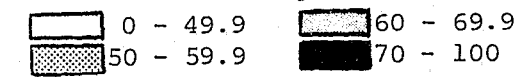


Source: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System
Note: Dotted lines represent projected figures.

[illegible]

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

Legend



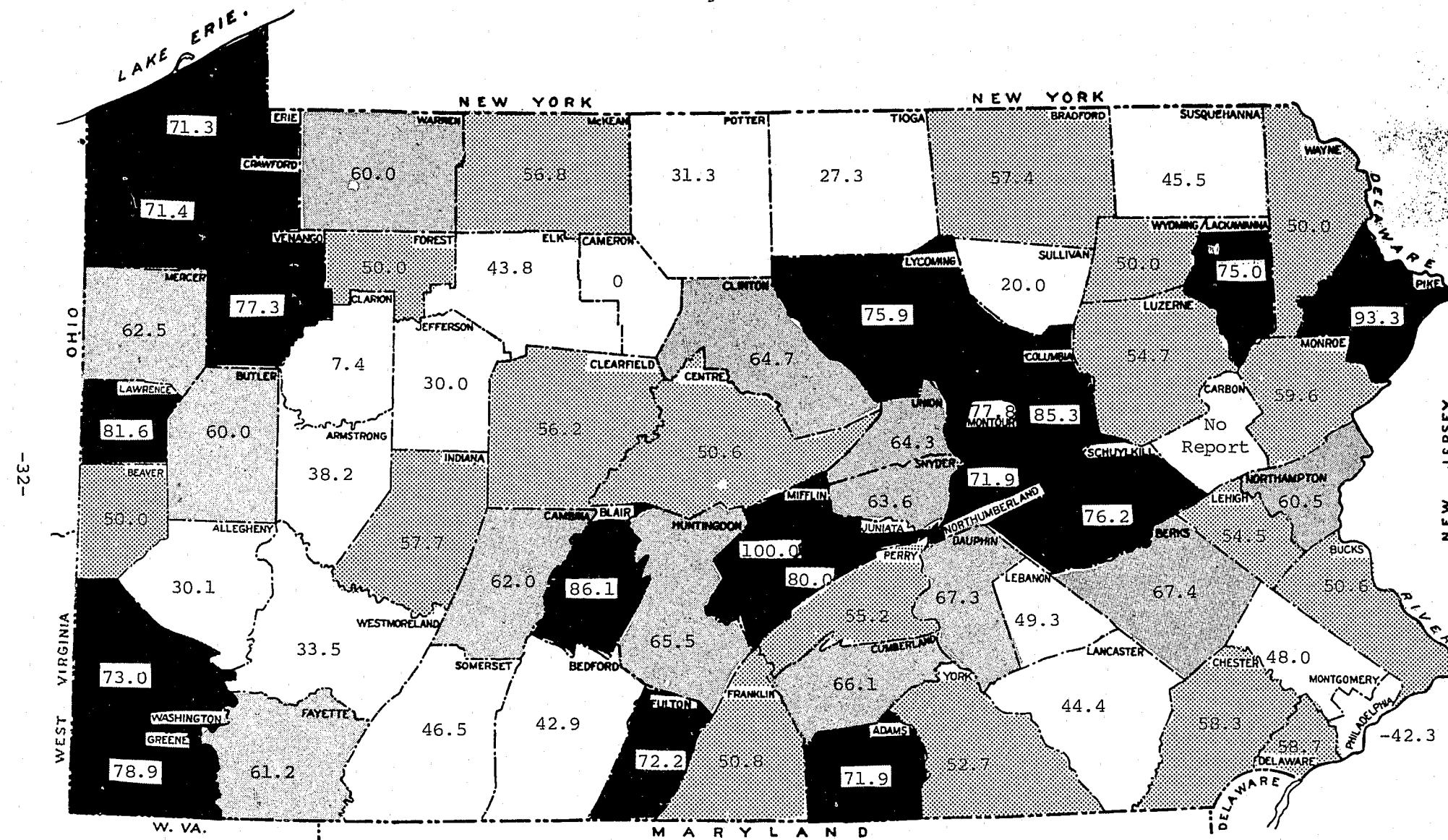
A map of New York State showing county numbers and names. The map is oriented with Lake Erie to the northwest. Neighboring states are labeled: OHIO to the west, PENNSYLVANIA to the east, MARYLAND to the south, and VIRGINIA and DELAWARE to the southwest and south. The map includes labels for neighboring states (OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, DELAWARE) and bodies of water (LAKE ERIE, DELAWARE RIVER). The map shows the following county numbers and names:

- Albany:** 112
- Albany:** 137
- Albany:** 198
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- Albany:**

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

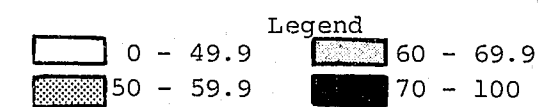
 0 - 199 300 - 399
 200 - 299 400 and over

Figure 17



PART I INCARCERATION RATES, 1976

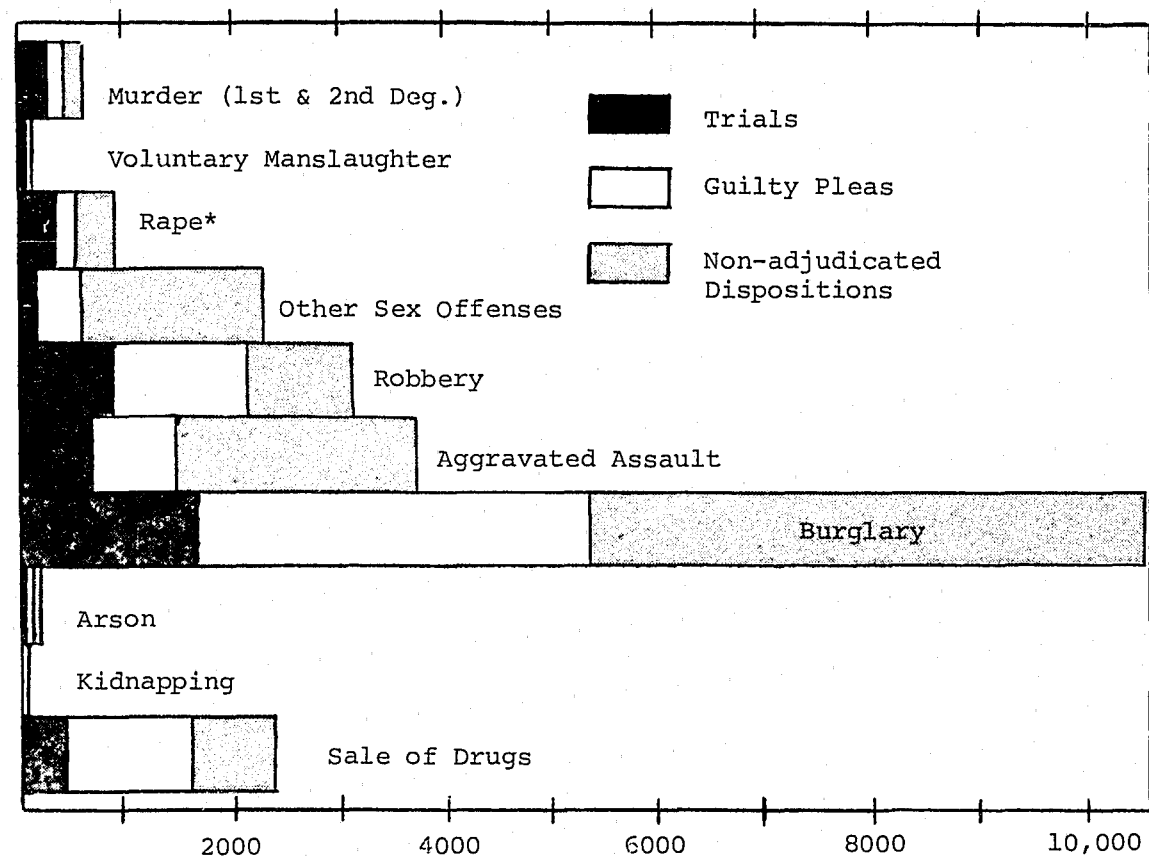
Source: Governor's Justice Commission,
Criminal Court Reporting System



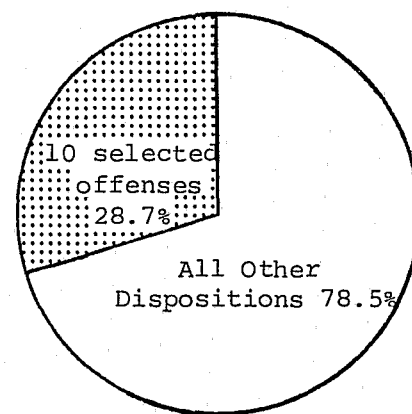
Ten serious offenses were examined in Figures 18 and 19 with respect to the number of criminal court dispositions and incarcerations. Burglary stands out as the most common of these offenses. Less than 15% of those sentences for other sex offenses, aggravated assault, burglary, arson and the sale of drugs were actually incarcerated.

Figure 18

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS, PENNSYLVANIA, 1976



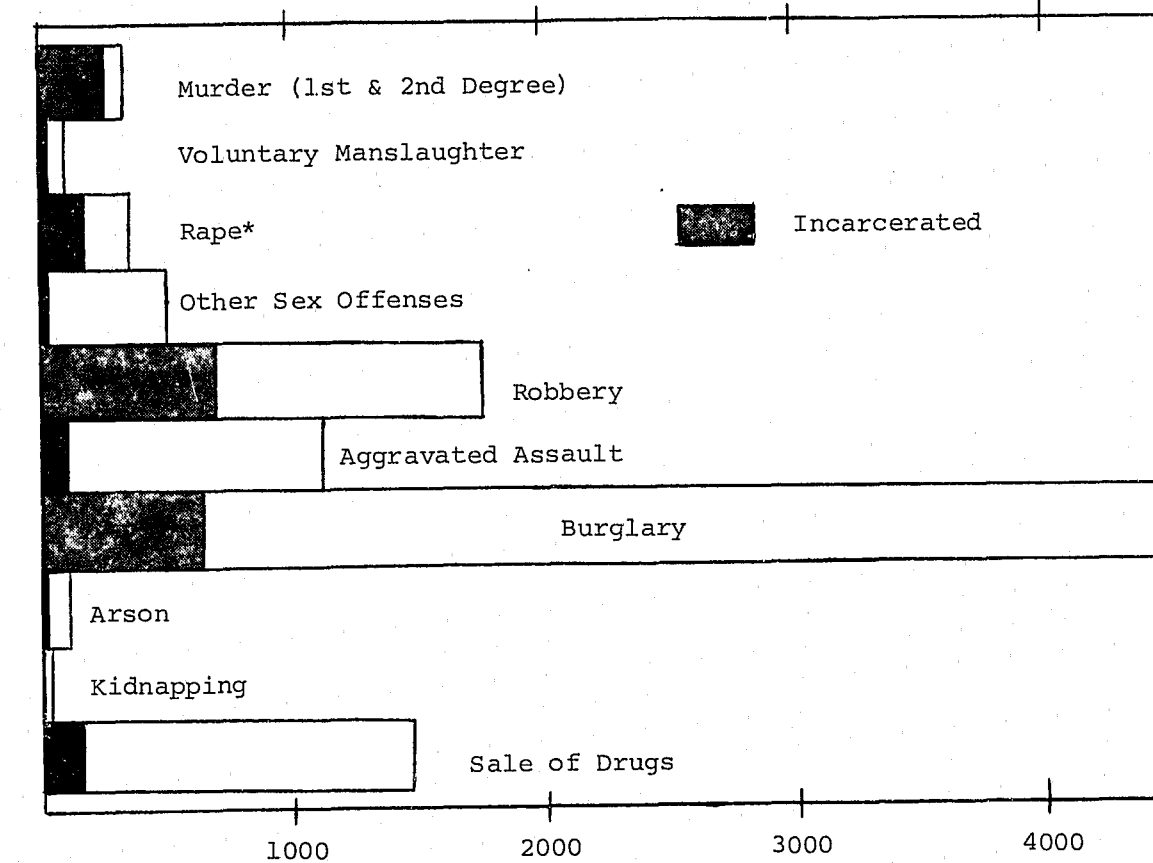
* Includes statutory rape



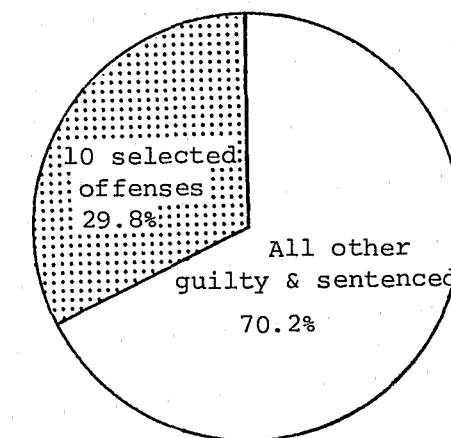
Source: Governor's Justice Commission, Criminal Court Reporting System

Figure 19

NUMBER OF GUILTY AND SENTENCED, PENNSYLVANIA, 1976



*Includes statutory rape



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

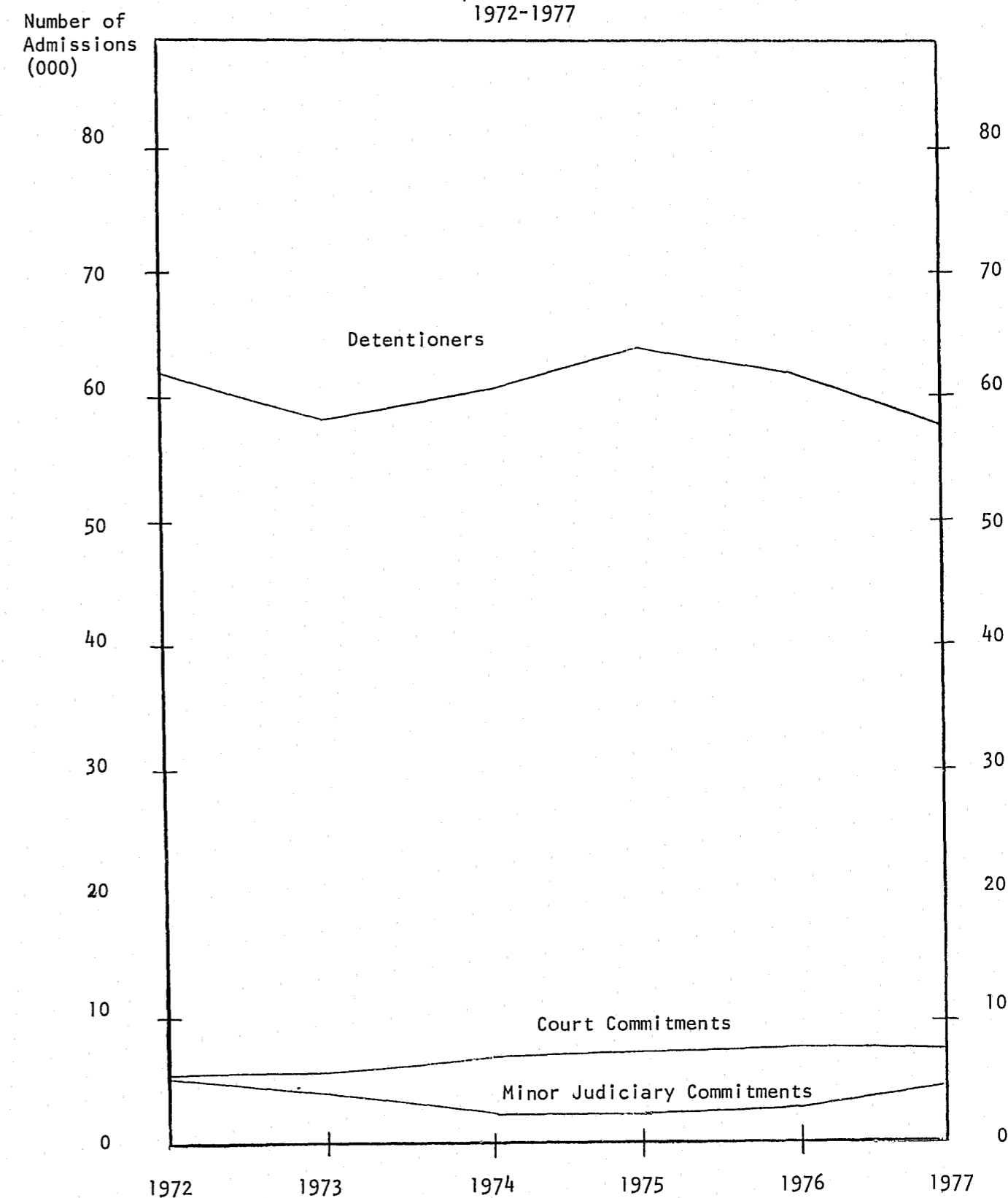
D. Adult Institutional Corrections

The correctional subsystem deals with cases not yet disposed of and sentenced cases. Most persons arrested in Pennsylvania are not detained at local police department lockups for more than 24 hours since the emphasis on due process of law has come into the limelight. Those persons arrested or charged with murder are usually the only cases where bail will not be set, and whether or not it is depends on the circumstances of each incident. All other offenses are bailable even though in many instances bail will be extremely high for major offenses (rape, robbery, etc.). Extended confinement in county jails is usually the result of high bail and short-term institutionalization of sentenced offenders. Longer terms of incarceration are handled by the Bureau of Correction in seven State Correctional Institutions and one Regional Correction Facility.

The major types of admissions to county prisons and jails; minor judiciary commitments, court commitments, and detentioners are shown in Figure 20. The number of detentioners in county jails has been steadily declining due to the increased efforts to make bail available for most crimes. Most of the county jail admissions are still detentioners and naturally most of the releases are detentioners also (Figure 21).

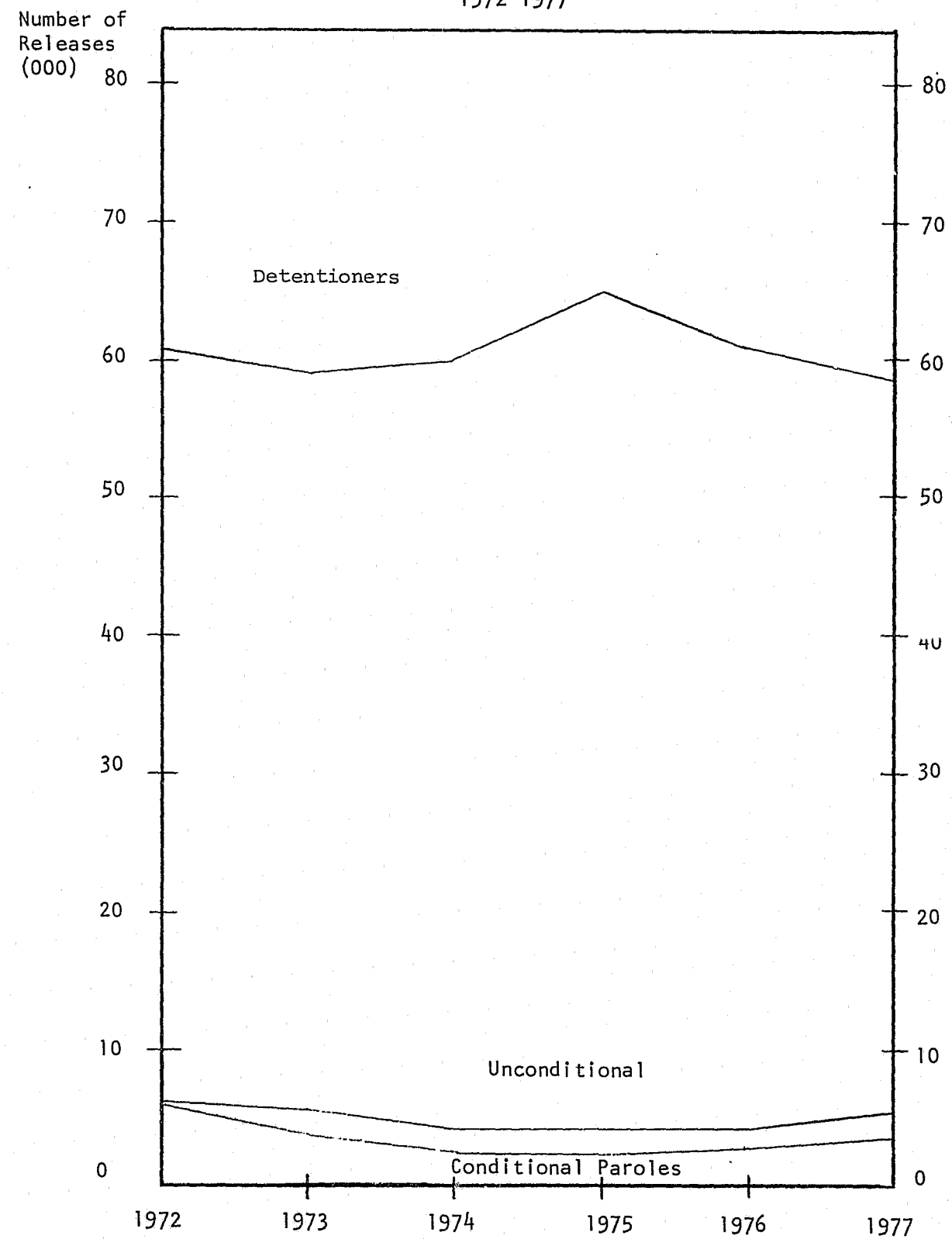
Figure 22 depicts the major types of admissions to the Bureau of Correction and indicates that there has been a dramatic drop in the number of detentioners since 1972.

Figure 20
Major Types of Admissions
To County Prisons and Jails
1972-1977



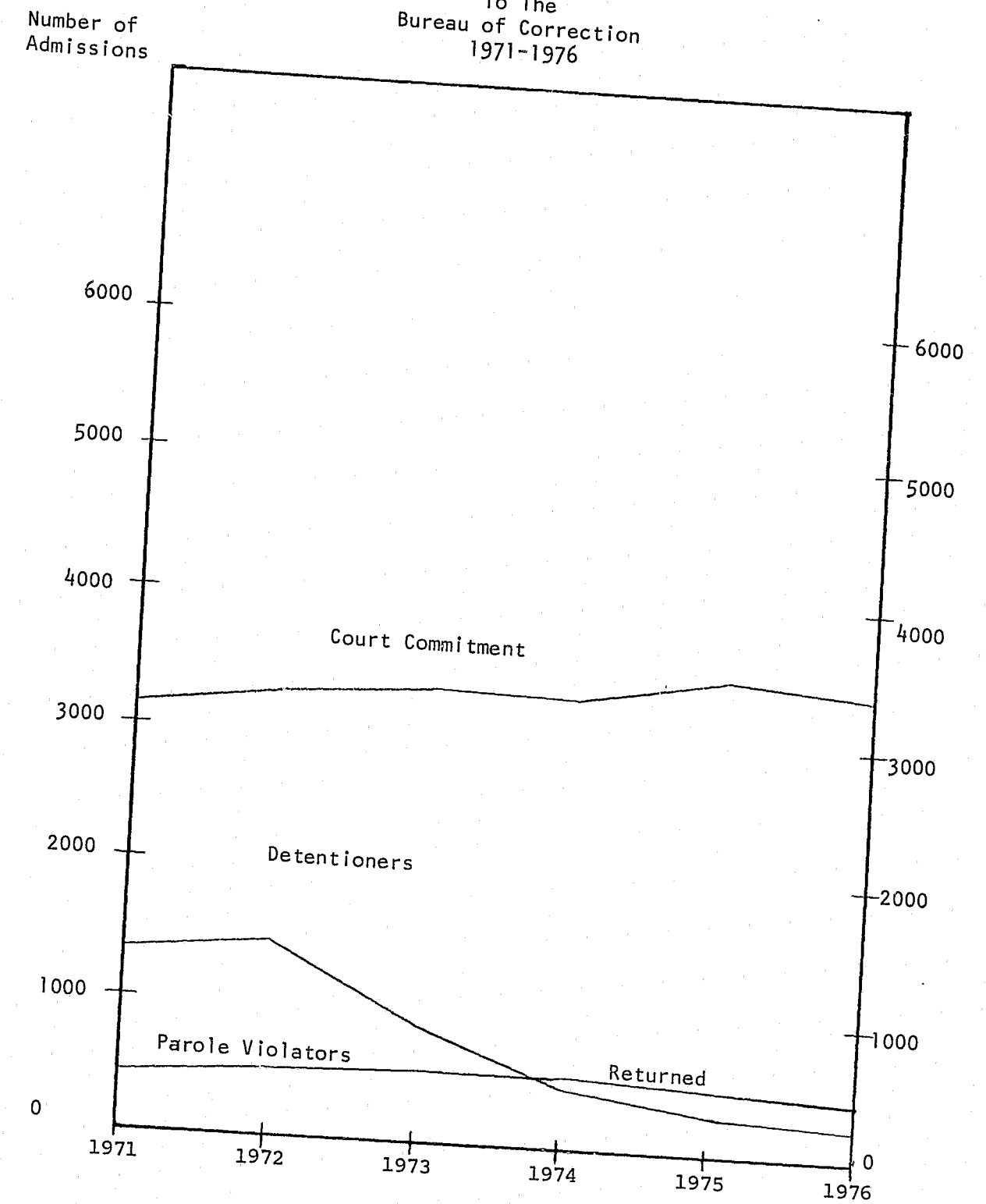
Source: Bureau of Correction, County Prisons and Jails Reports

Figure 21
Major Types of Releases from
County Prisons and Jails
1972-1977



Source: Bureau of Correction, County Prisons and Jails Reports

Figure 22
Major Types of Admissions
To The
Bureau of Correction
1971-1976



Source: Bureau of Correction, Correctional Population Data Reports, 1971-1976

More serious crimes are committed by the Bureau of Correction population and, unconditional releases have dropped because most releases for longer sentences are usually conditional. It is evident that the overall number of admissions is stabilizing in regard to the number of releases in 1976 when compared to 1975 (Figures 22 and 23). The white and non-white population is almost equal while ages of 18 years to 34 years old constitutes the majority of all sentenced prisoners.

Figure 24 shows a steady increase in the present population in both state and county institutions since 1971. A geographic distribution of prisoners per 100,000 population is offered in Figure 25, while Figure 26 indicates the demographic distribution. The white and non-white population is almost equal, while the ages of 18 years to 34 years old constitute the majority of all sentenced prisoners.

Average time served for discharges from the Bureau of Correction, excluding lifers during 1977 is shown in Figure 27. In the ten selected offenses the highest time served is for murder and rape. It is interesting to note that the differences in conditional and unconditional discharges for the crime of aggravated assault is only one year, while that for burglary is but three years. Paroled prisoners (conditional discharges) usually serve more time.

A technique known as least squares regression is used here which utilizes a mathematical formula which is based on past data to forecast the near future. Prediction errors using this formula averages less than 5%. Average daily populations for county prisons and jails from 1960 to 1977 reveal the following projections:

Average Daily Population Projections for
County Prisons and Jails

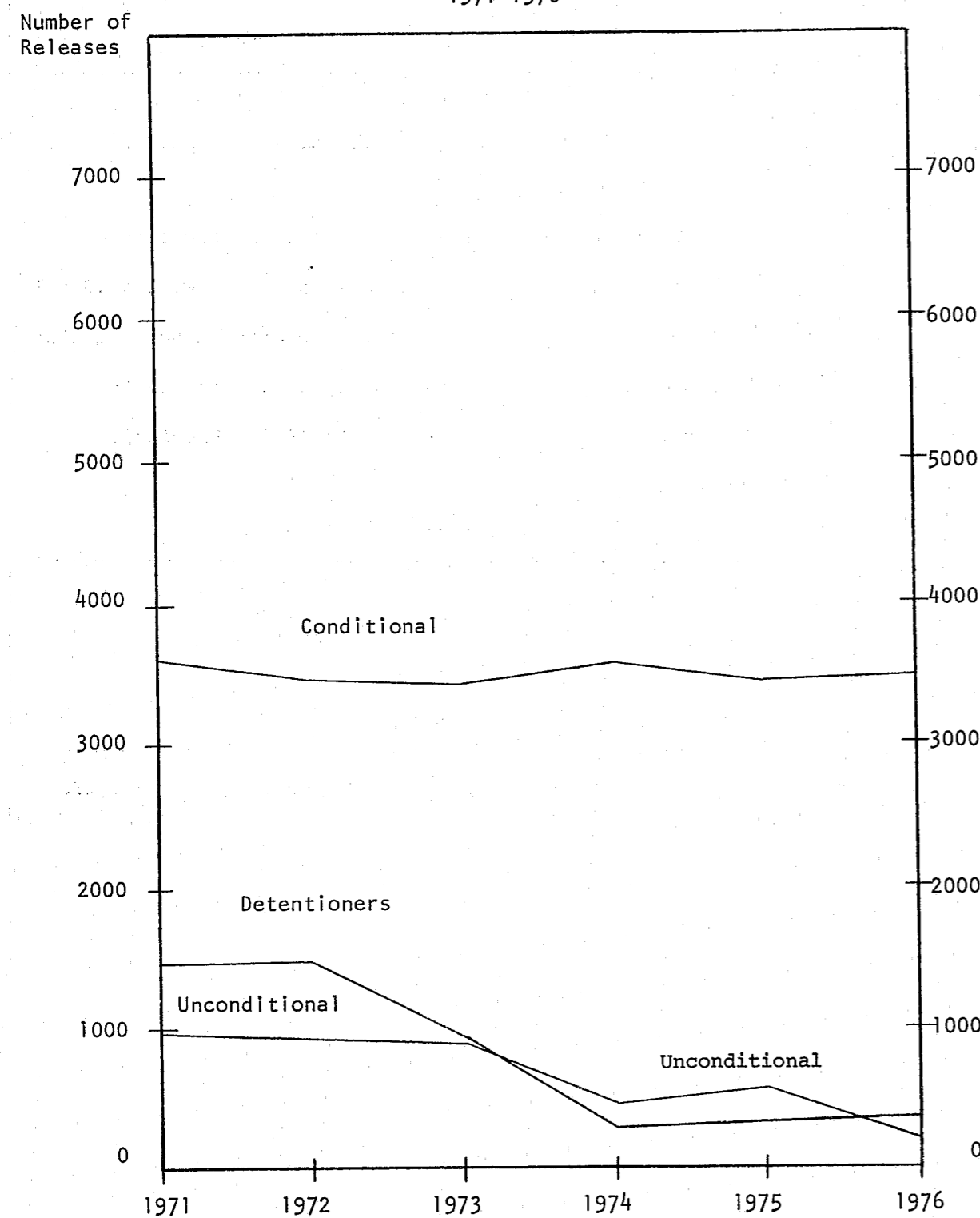
1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
5,974	5,925	5,877	5,829	5,780

Therefore the least squares regression technique predicts that average daily populations in county prisons and jails will gradually decline, thus relieving some of the existing overcrowding. Similar statements can be made for the average daily population in the Bureau of Correction using data base 1954 to 1977. Prediction error is less than 10%.

Average Daily Population Projections for
the Bureau of Correction

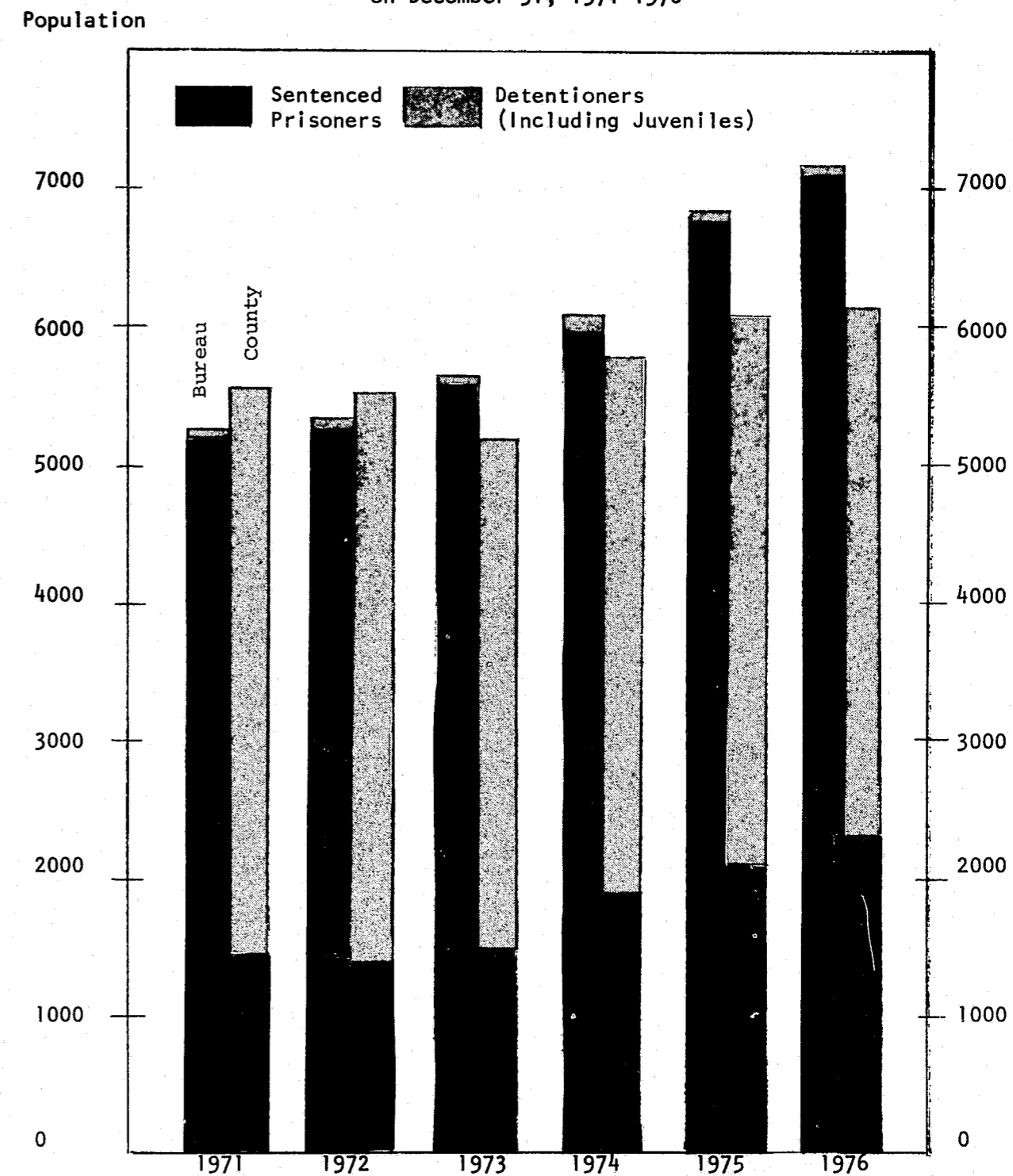
1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
5,995	5,917	5,841	5,765	5,688

Figure 23
Major Types of Releases
From the
Bureau of Correction
1971-1976



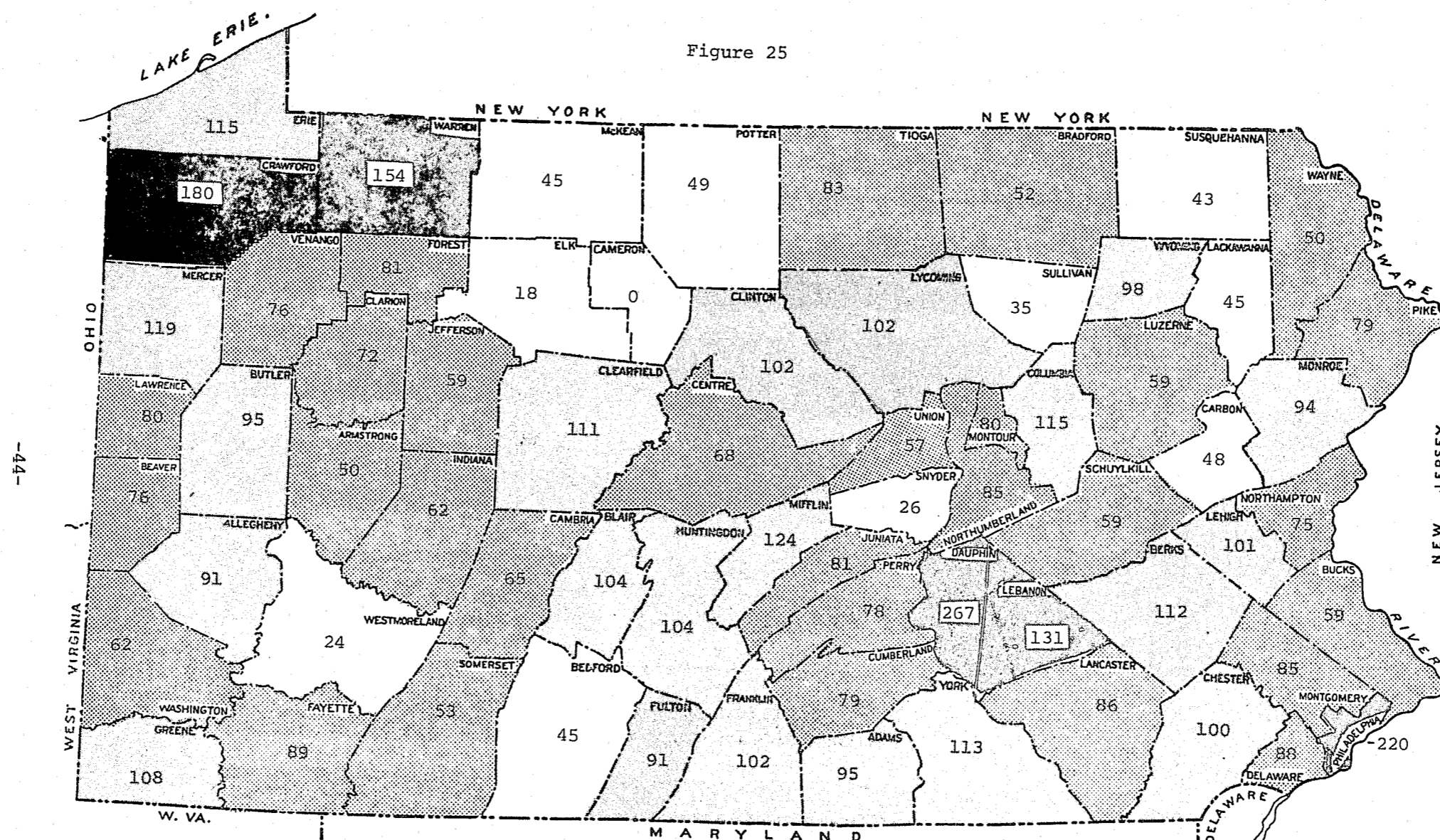
Source: Bureau of Correction, Correctional Population Data Reports, 1971-1976

Figure 24
Population in Bureau of Correction
and County Prisons and Jails
on December 31, 1971-1976



Source: Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections County Prison Statistics Reports

Source: Bureau of Correction, County Prisons and Jails Reports



TOTAL PENNSYLVANIA PRISONERS PER 100,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION, DECEMBER 31, 1977

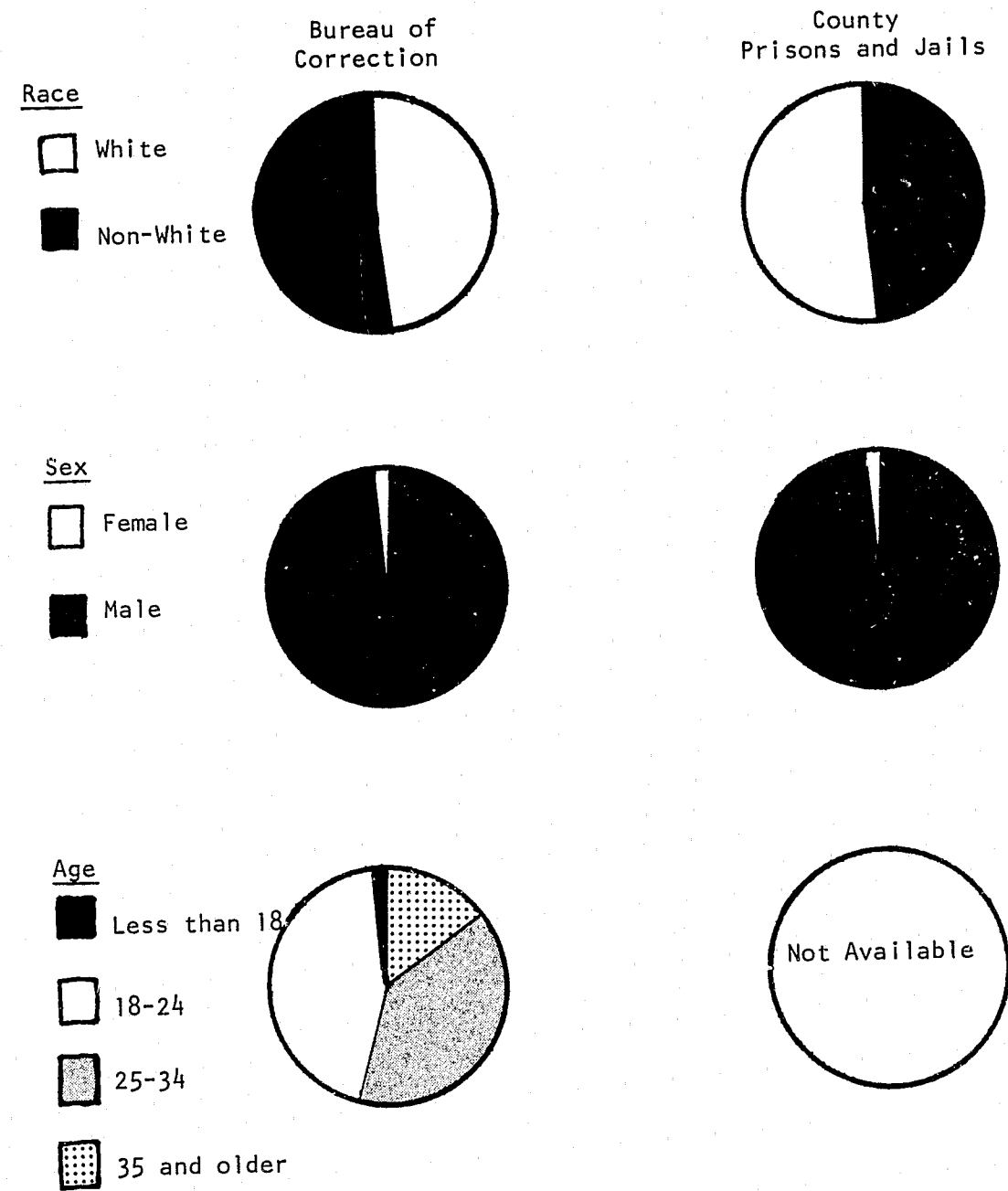
Source: Bureau of Correction

Note: Prisoners from both county prisons and jails and state correctional facilities are included in the above figure.

Legend

0 - 49	90 - 129
50 - 89	130 and over

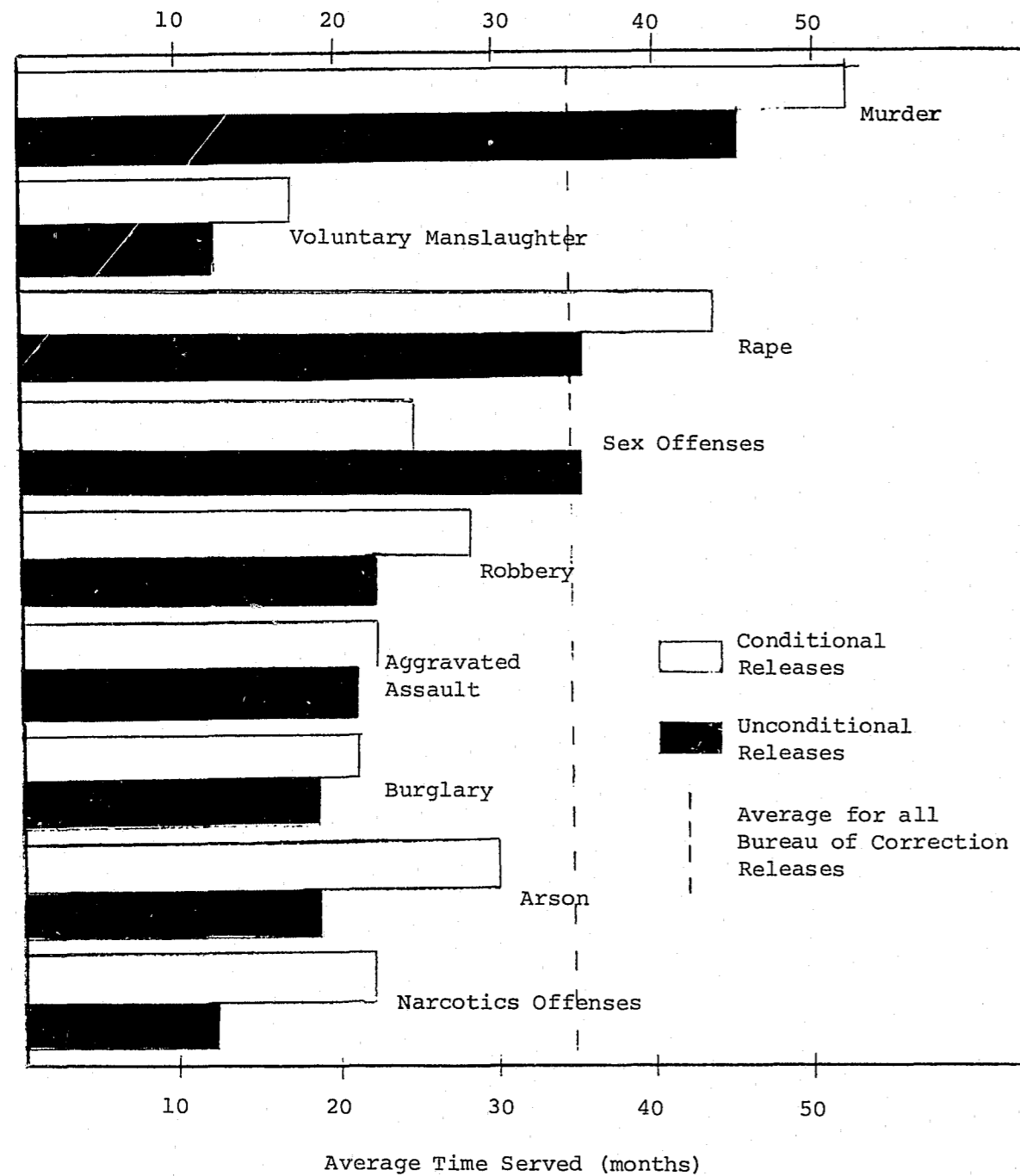
Figure 26
Demographics of Sentenced Population
in the Bureau of Corrections and County
Prisons and Jails on December 31, 1976



Source: Bureau of Correction

Figure 27

AVERAGE TIME SERVED* FOR DISCHARGES
FROM THE BUREAU OF CORRECTION DURING 1977



*Excluding Lifers

Source: Bureau of Correction

E. Adult Probation and Parole

The primary source of workload for the adult probation and parole subsystem is the number of cases, or individuals, being handled at a particular point in time. Agencies responsible for this caseload are the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole and county probation and parole offices. Table III of the appendix shows statistics from these agencies.

A steady increase in the use of probation and parole at both the state and county levels has been evidenced in recent years. This can be seen in the increases in both the number of cases received annually (Figure 28) and the December 31 caseload (Figure 29). These increases probably result from the present crowded condition of several of our county prisons and jails, probation being used as the primary acceptable alternative to incarceration.

Caseloads per 100,000 civilian population for all county probation and parole departments are shown in Figure 30. Caseloads of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole are not included in this map. Both Greene and Philadelphia counties show extremely high caseloads relative to their population.

The following table shows the percent of all guilty and sentenced defendants that were placed on probation from 1970 to 1976.

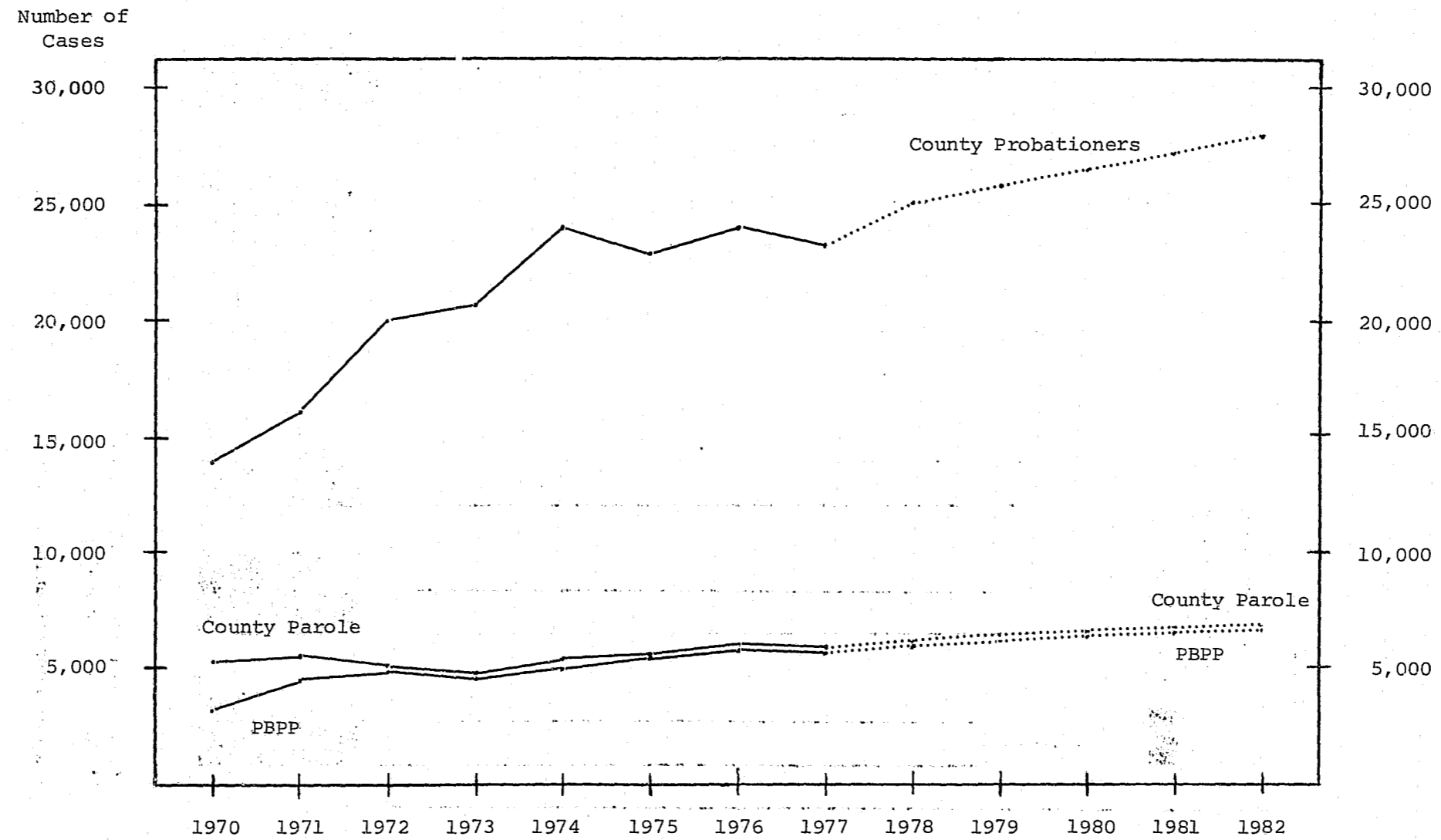
Year	Probation Percent
1970	33.8
1971	37.5
1972	42.9
1973	45.1
1974	47.4
1975	43.7
1976	49.4

Along with the increase in the probation and parole caseload, the number of pre-sentence investigations conducted by state and county probation officers has also been steadily increasing. Since 1970 the number of pre-sentence investigations (PSI's) has nearly doubled.

Figure 31 shows a 180 percent increase over a six year period in revocations and recommitments on the county level.

Figure 28

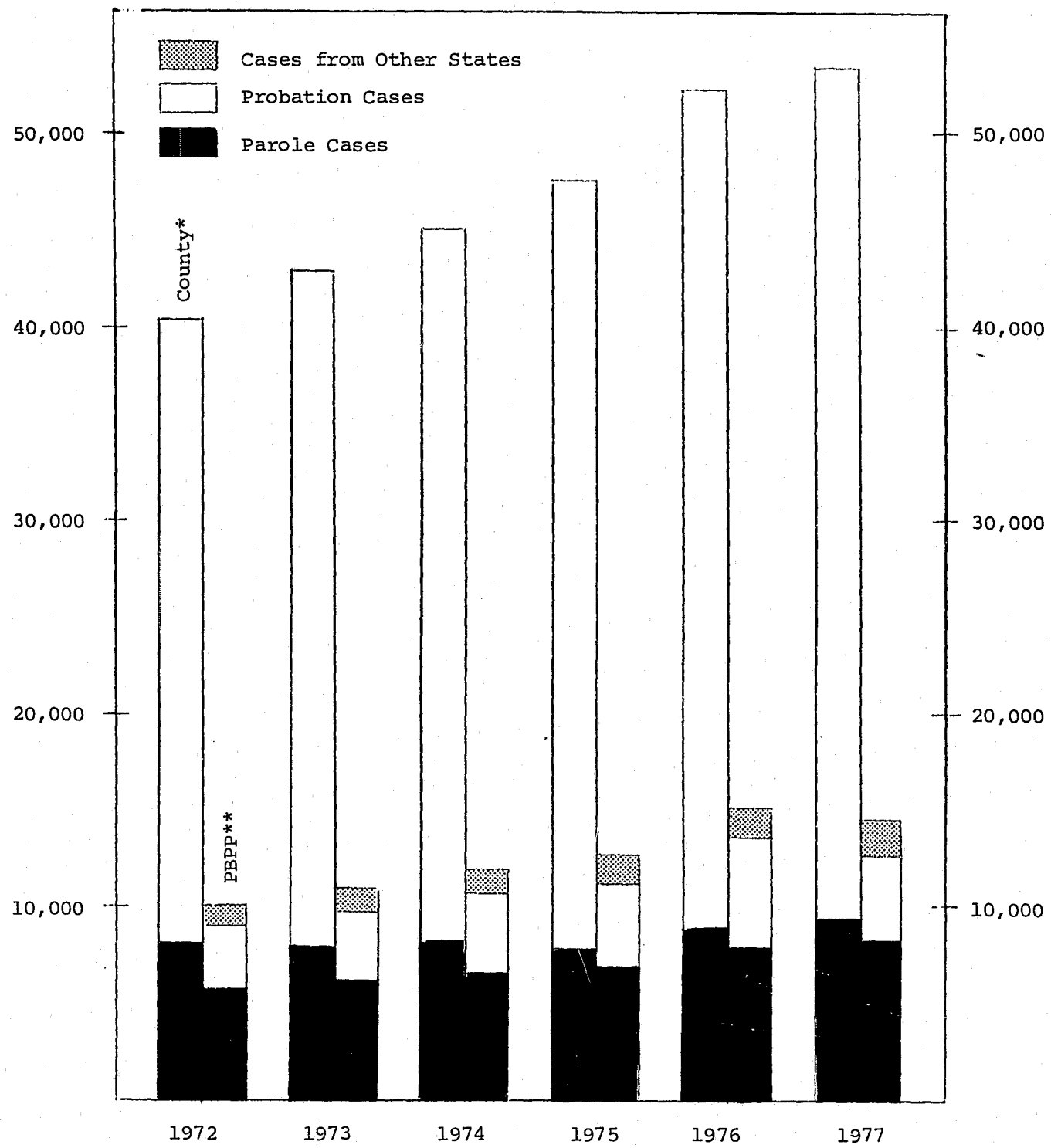
PROBATION AND PAROLE CASES RECEIVED ANNUALLY, 1970 - 1977
WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1982



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Probation and Parole

Figure 29

PROBATION AND PAROLE CASELOADS ON DECEMBER 31, 1972 - 1977



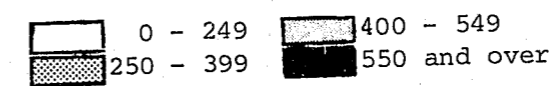
* Cases supervised by county probation officers

** Cases supervised by Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

Source: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

[illegible]

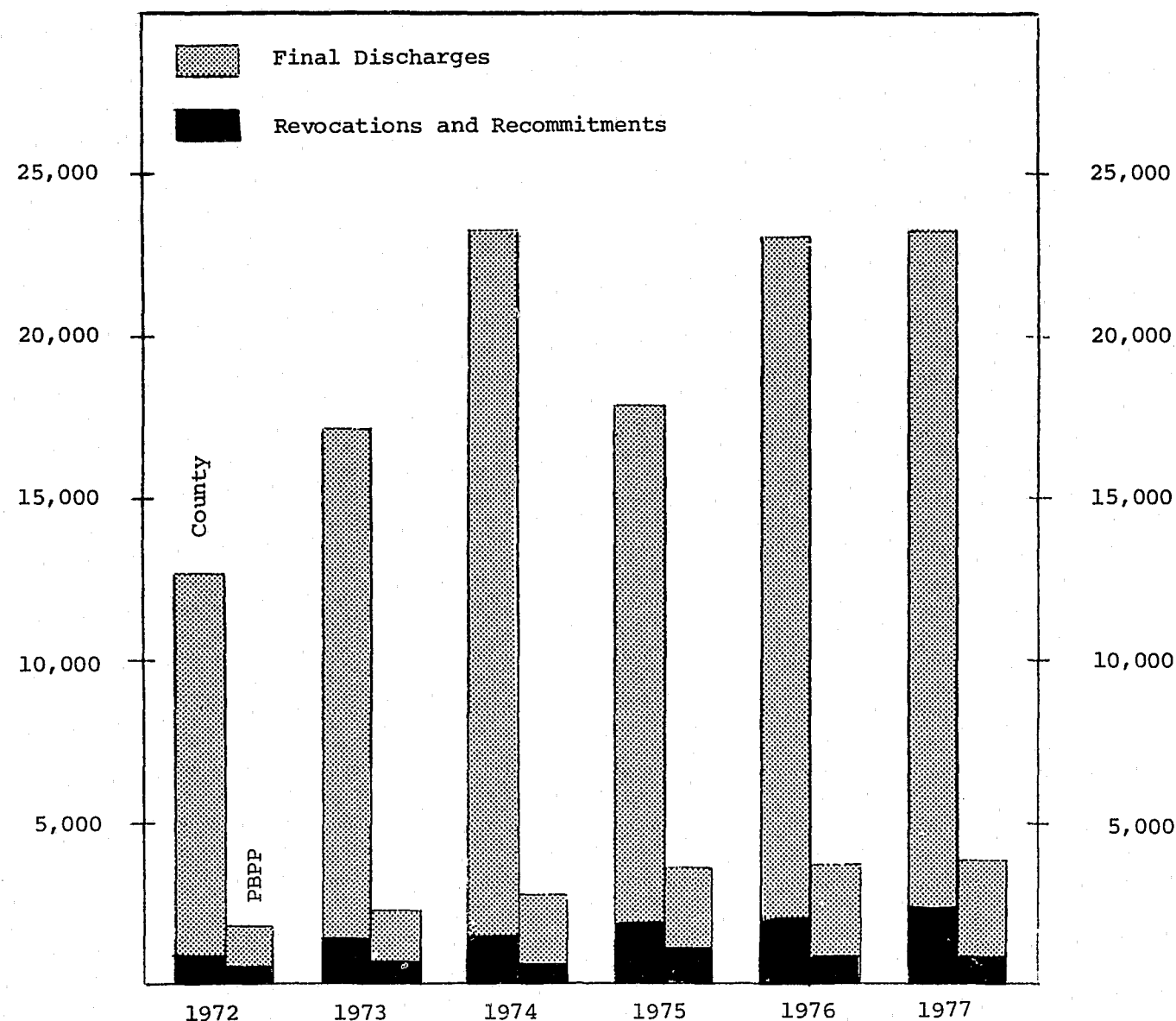
Legend



BPBP - Caseload information collected by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation & Parole is not broken down by county.

Figure 31

PROBATION AND PAROLE TERMINATIONS, 1972 - 1977



Source: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

F. Juvenile Subsystem

One of the dominant aspects of juvenile delinquency statistics is the decline of the upper age juvenile population which appears to have reached its maximum during 1974. This high crime age bracket has a projected population decrease of 22.5% during the time span from 1975 to 1985. A further decrease of 17.6% is expected during the following ten year period, 1985-1995.

A second aspect indicating a possible decrease in juvenile delinquency in Pennsylvania is the decline in the rate of delinquency per 1,000 juvenile population. When examining Philadelphia rates of delinquency per unit population by age, the peak years for the 11, 12, 13, and 14 year old age levels occurred during calendar year 1971. In general, since that time the rates for these age groups have steadily decreased.

During 1977 Philadelphia county experienced 22.5% fewer juvenile court referrals than during the previous year. Allegheny county had a 10.1% decrease and the remaining 65 counties increased 4.3%. These three divisions of the state contributed 32.6%, 19.1% and 48.3% respectively, of all juvenile referrals.

There has been a substantial (11.2%) reduction in delinquency referrals compared with an increase of 2.2% for non-delinquent juveniles referred to the court. Delinquency referrals constituted 80.0% of all referrals during 1977. This may reflect a philosophy that seeks to minimize negative juvenile contact with the courts in the belief that

the probability for future confrontation is increased after the youth experiences his first adversary relationship.

The most serious juvenile problems may exist in Philadelphia and in counties in the southwestern portion of the state (figure 32). High rates combined with high population densities accentuate the problem beyond that which may be inferred from viewing the proportion of the map which denotes areas with high referral rates.

Statewide there has been a 13.6% decline in referrals to Juvenile Court since 1975. Using the four data base years, 1974-1977, and the least squares method of trend analysis, the projections of future arrests and court caseloads for the years 1978 through 1982 are reflected in figure 33.

Since 1975 there has been a 7% decline in the number of juvenile arrests in Pennsylvania (figure 33). This is primarily the result of a 10% reduction in Part I arrests and a 41% reduction in the apprehension of curfew and loitering violators and of runaways (figure 34). The five years from 1970 to 1975 had seen juvenile crime increase 99.2%.

Over 39% (152,642) of all persons arrested in Pennsylvania during 1977 were under 18 years of age. Of this number 50.6% were handled within the police department, 27.5% were sent to Juvenile Court, and 20.0% were referred to criminal or adult court. Figures 35 and 36 illustrate that an increasing percentage of juvenile referrals are not being held in detention. Graphs detailing secure detention, court ordered transfers of custody, and probation of juveniles during the

period 1970-1977 are shown in figures 37-39.

The 1977 F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report reflects a very close parallel between state statistics and those on the national level regarding juvenile arrests. The national rate of total juvenile arrests per 100,000 population is 1.2% higher than the Pennsylvania rate (1,050.0 versus 1,037.5). These figures omit the single category of curfew and loitering law violations where the state arrest rate is more than five times that of the country taken as a whole.

Pennsylvania has experienced a two year decline in both Part I and Status arrests while comparable Part II figures have continued to increase. Pennsylvania's persistent problem with rising juvenile Part II arrests is confirmed when a comparison is made between state and national rates for this category.

Juvenile Arrest Rates Per 100,000 Total Population, 1977

Arrests	National	Percent of U.S. Total Arrests	State	Percent of State Total
Total	1093.4	100.0%	1275.3	100.0%
Part I	412.8	37.8%	328.9	25.8%
Part II	543.7	49.7%	652.8	51.2%
Curfew	43.4	4.0%	237.9	18.7%
Runaways	93.5	8.5%	55.8	4.3%
Total (less curfew)	1050.0		1037.5	

The figures (33-39) on the following pages will present the changing situation of juvenile justice in Pennsylvania during this decade. The supporting data upon which the figures are based is found in Table IV of the conclusion.

Source: Juvenile Court Judges Commission

Legend





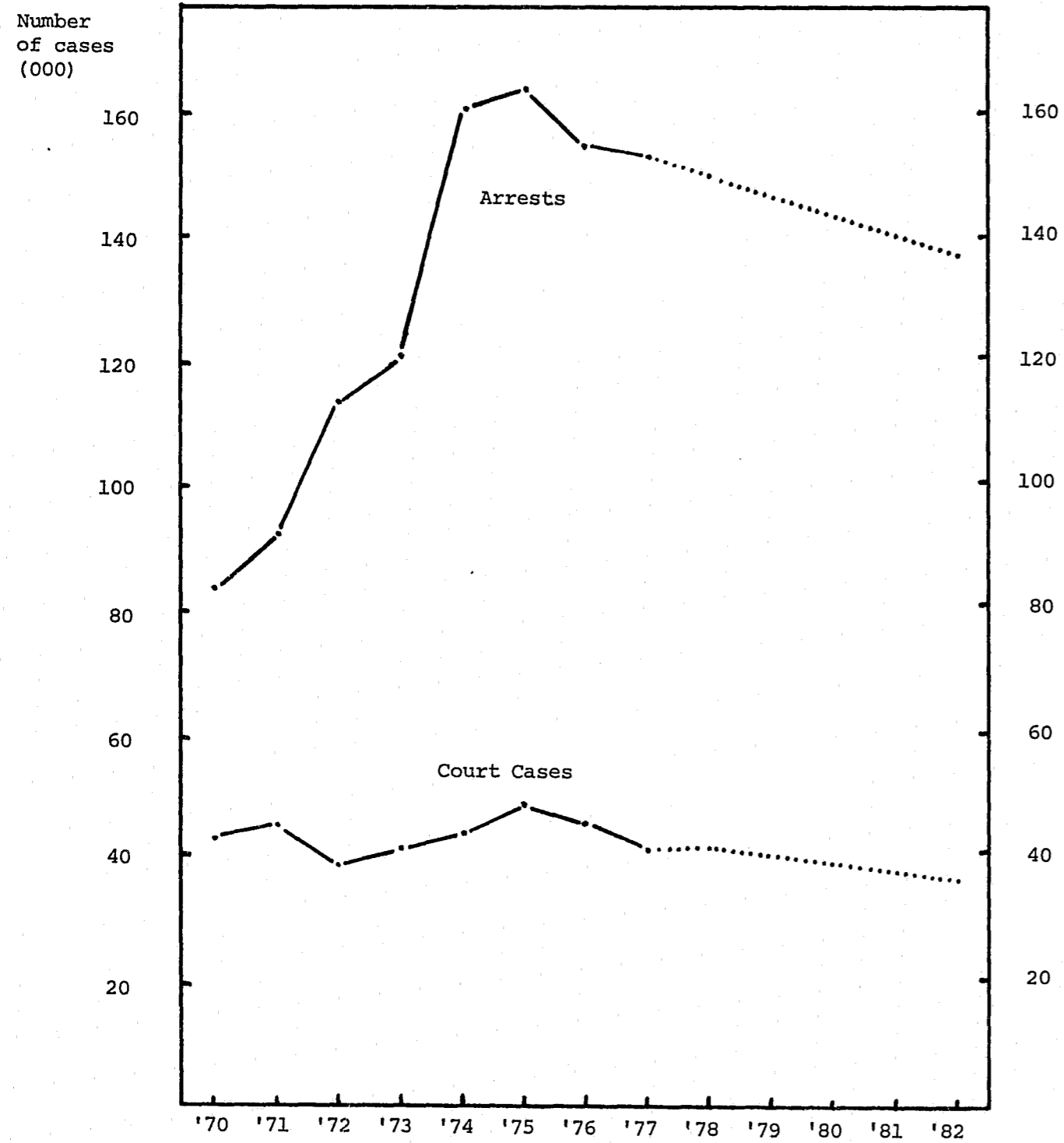
	0 - 149		250 - 349
	150 - 249		350 and over

Figure 33

PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE COURT CASES AND TOTAL ARRESTS, 1970-1982



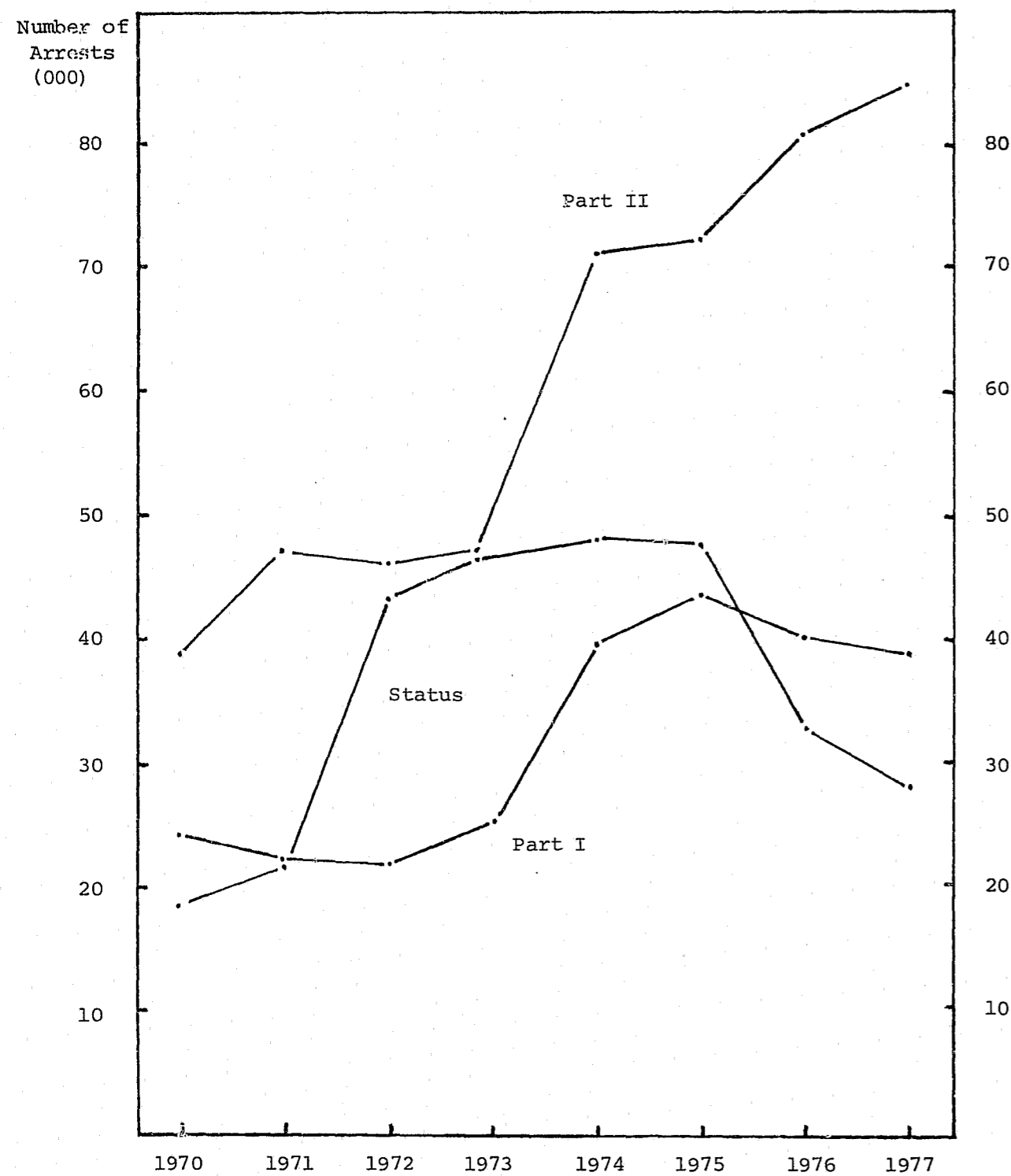
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1970-1977

Dotted lines represent projected figures.

Figure 34

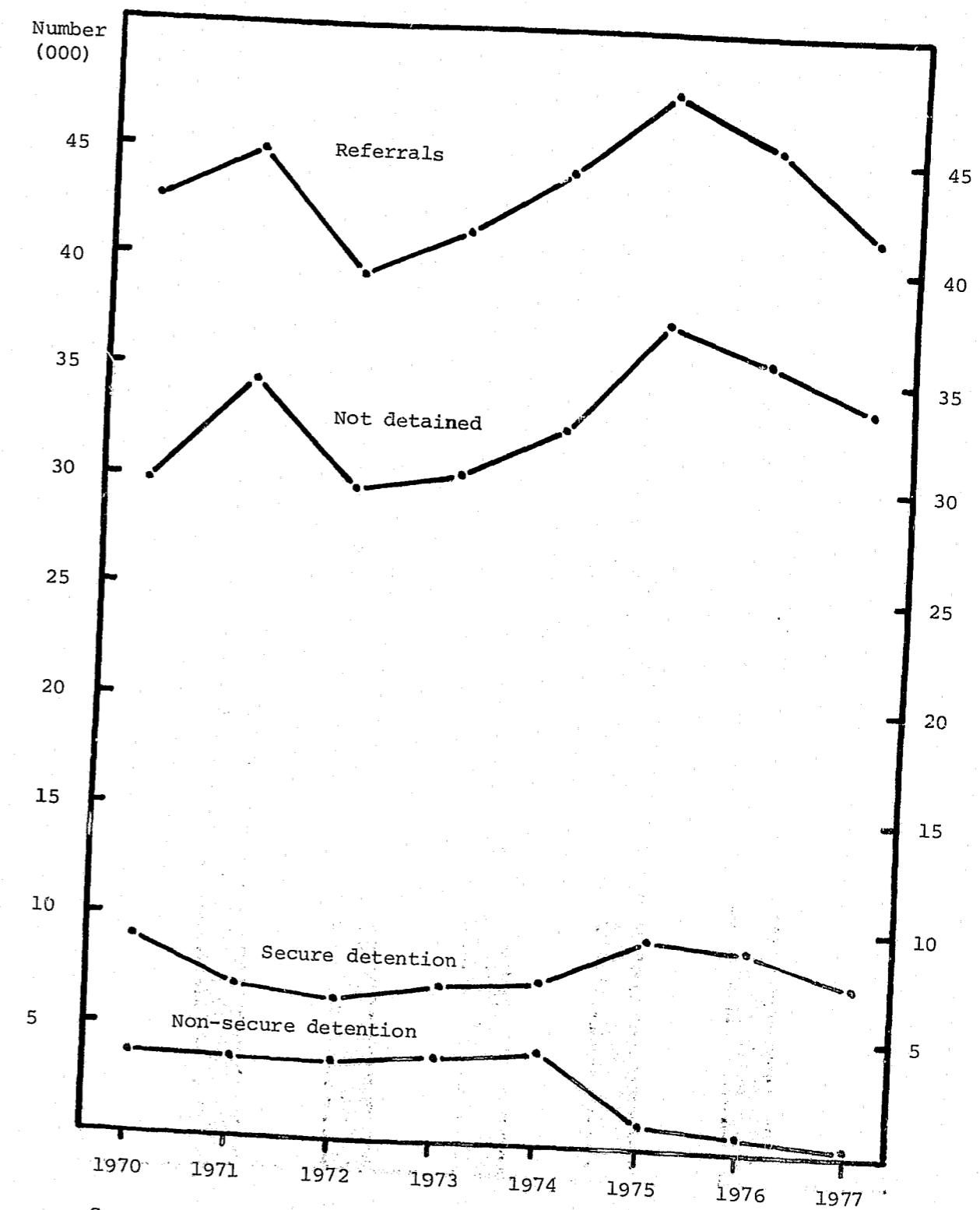
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY TYPE, 1970 - 1977



Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1970 - 1977

Figure 35

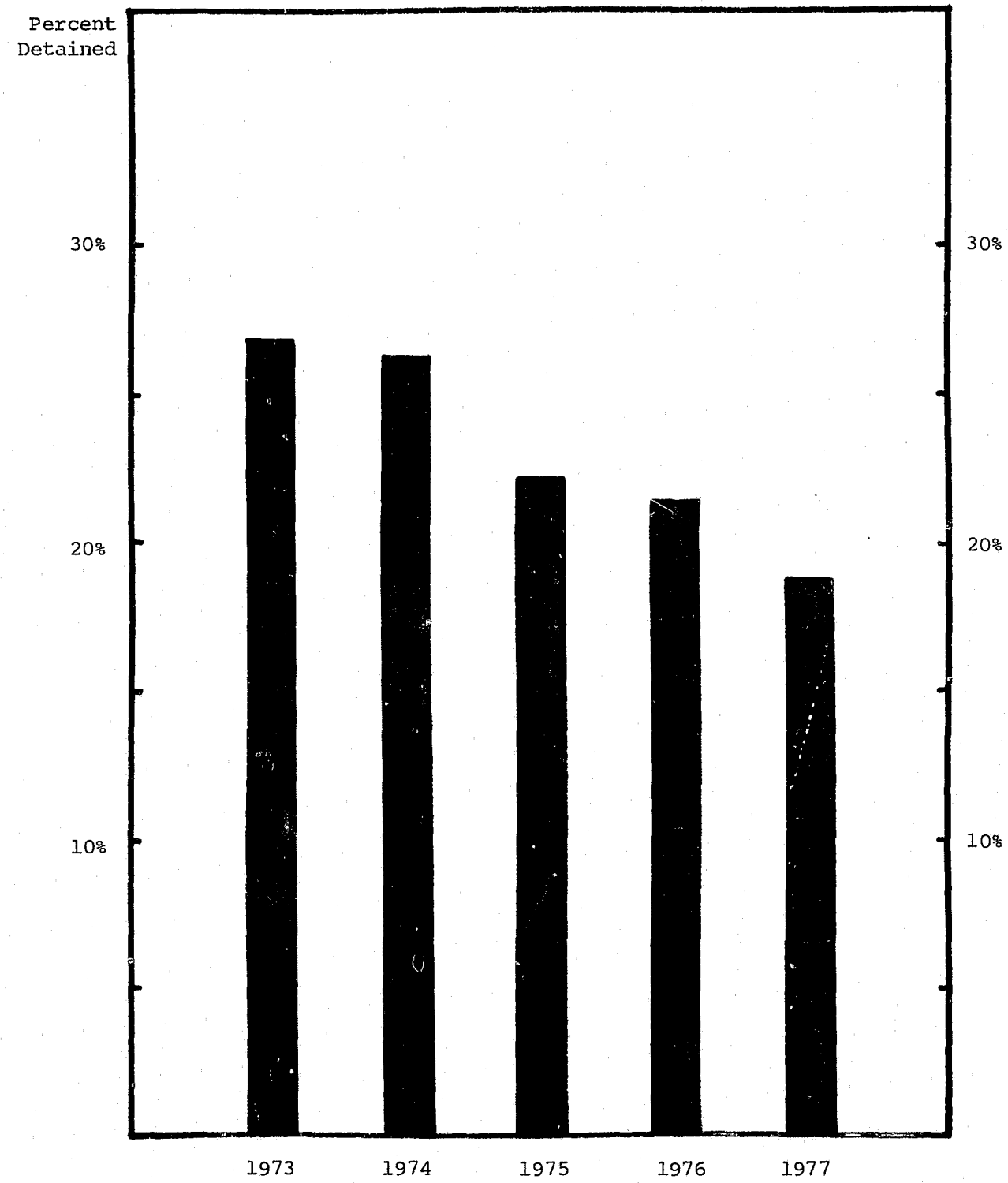
TYPE OF DETENTION FOR JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS, 1970 - 1977



Source: Juvenile Court Judges Commission

Figure 36

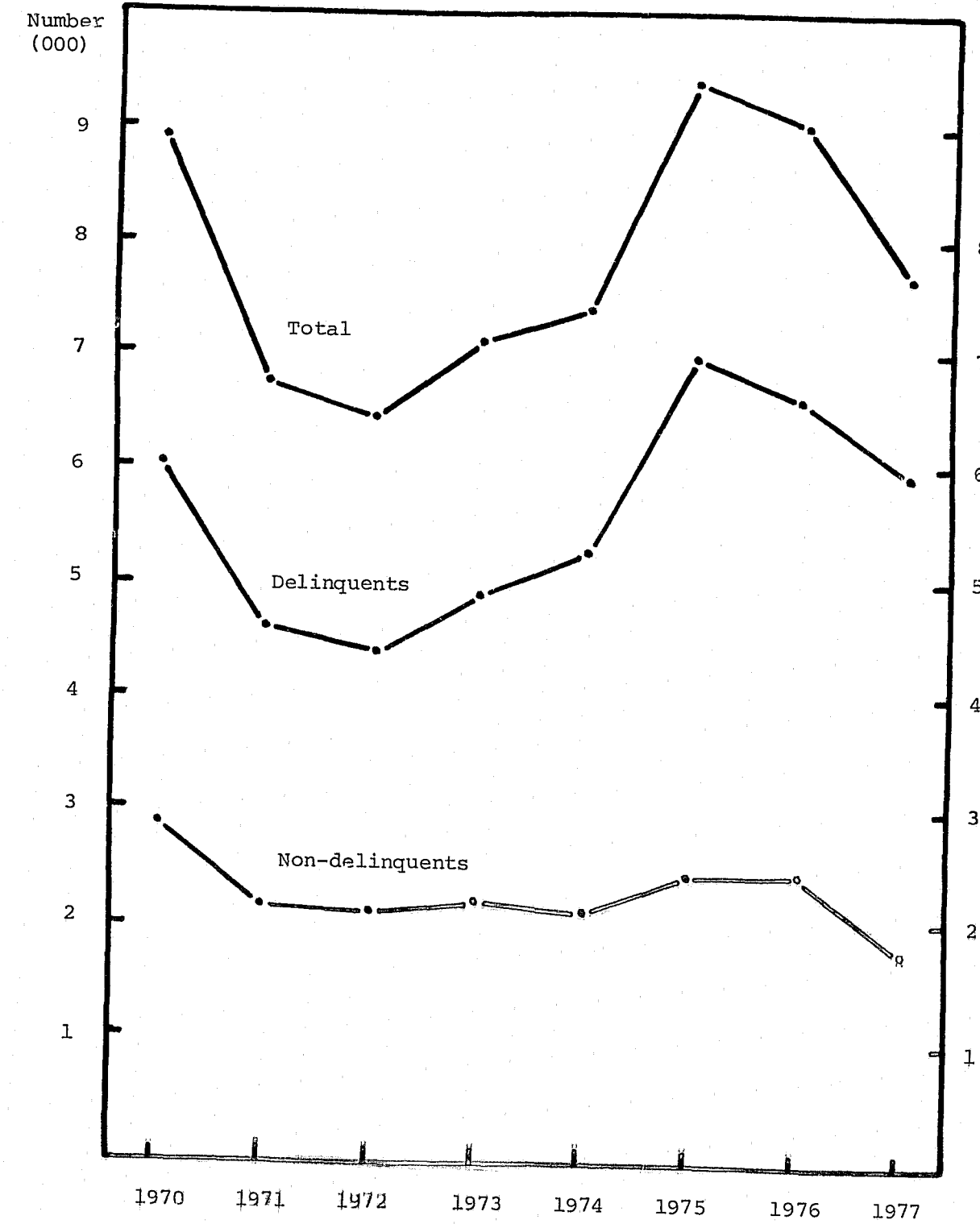
JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS, 1973 - 1977



Source: Juvenile Court Judges Commission

Figure 37

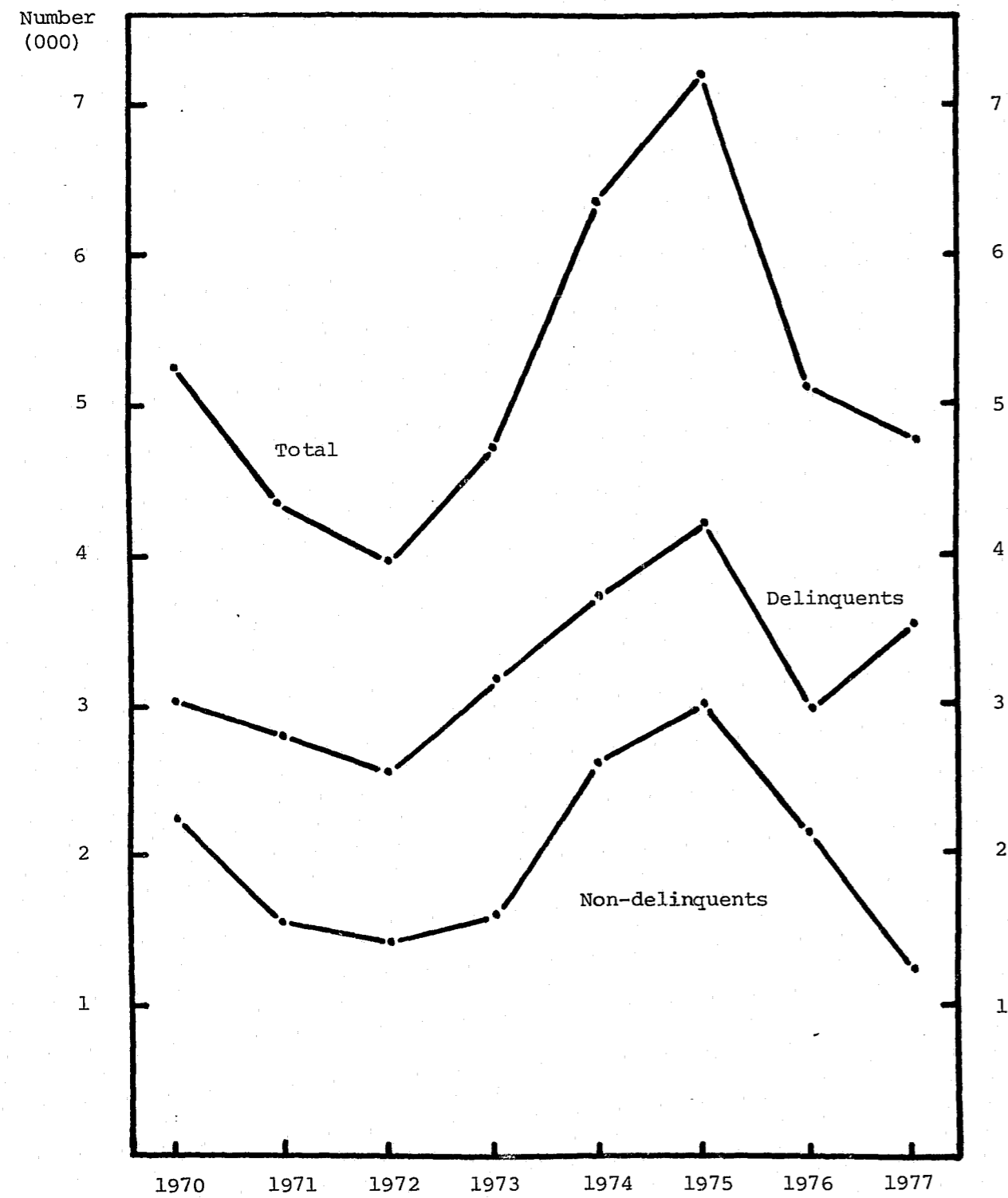
SECURE DETENTION OF JUVENILE IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1970 - 1977



Source: Juvenile Court Judges Commission

Figure 38

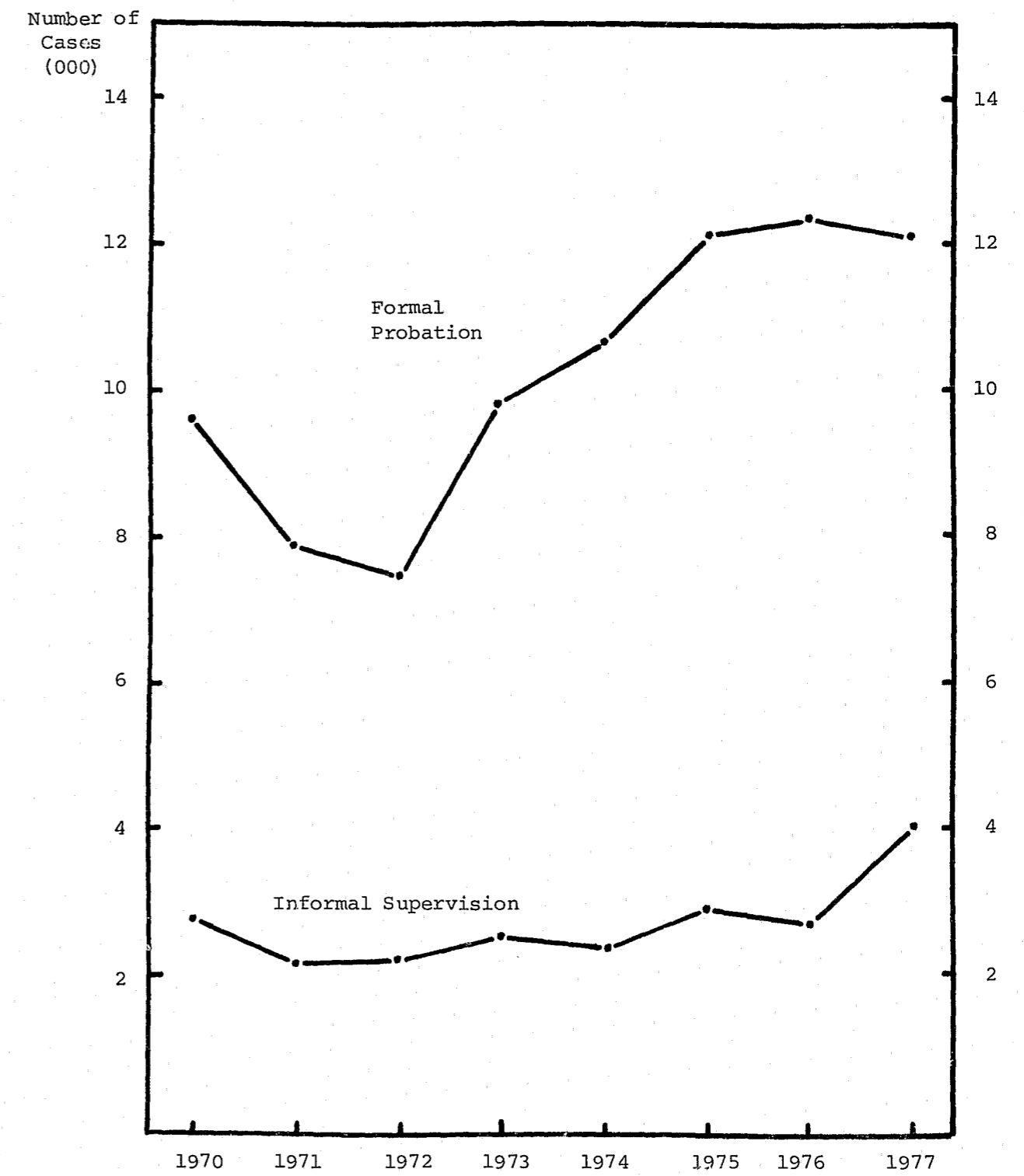
COURT ORDERED TRANSFERS OF CUSTODY FOR JUVENILES, 1970 - 1977



Source: Juvenile Court Judges Commission

Figure 39

FORMAL PROBATION AND INFORMAL SUPERVISION OF JUVENILES, 1970 - 1977



Source: Juvenile Court Judges Commission

IV. Conclusion

The reader will note that the distribution of the workload varies considerably from component to component and especially from county to county. We saw from the reported crime data that the crime situation in Pennsylvania is serious but is improving. Pennsylvania crime rates are expected to drop moderately in the near future.

The Pennsylvania criminal court system experienced a dramatic turnabout in cases received in 1975. Throughout the seventies dispositions had increased but in 1976 there was a nine percent reduction.

When viewed as a single entity, the average daily population of Pennsylvania county prisons and jails is expected to remain relatively stable assuming no mandatory sentencing legislation is enacted. Probation and parole is becoming an increasingly popular alternative to incarceration.

Instrumental in predicting criminal justice system workloads is a knowledge of the juvenile subsystem. Over 70% of all arrests are of people under 25. Since we know that the numbers of individuals in this "crime prone" age will drop in future years, it follows that all criminal justice workloads will evidence a similar decline.

The reader interested in any particular aspect of the criminal justice system in Pennsylvania should be very careful in making his comparisons. A rural county such as Warren may have lower than state average crime rates but still have significantly higher rates than similar rural counties like McKean.

We hope this report has been helpful in informing and guiding the criminal justice system decision maker in his/her work. If he/she finds some potentially helpful information and has any questions or more specific data requests the authors will be glad to assist.

TABLE I

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

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971-1977	
								Absolute Change	Percent Change
Crime Index Offenses									
Pennsylvania	2,524.6	2,369.3	2,501.7	3,053.5	3,349.4	3,339.9	3,117.5	592.9	23.5
Middle Atlantic States	3,972.0	3,565.3	3,890.3	4,353.6	4,813.6	5,144.9	4,949.9	977.9	24.6
All United States	4,140.0	3,937.8	4,129.7	4,850.4	5,281.7	5,266.4	5,055.1	915.1	22.1
10 Largest States	4,689.2	4,401.5	4,578.5	5,356.4	5,807.3	5,811.3	5,576.6	887.4	18.9
Part I Violent Crimes									
Pennsylvania	259.2	267.4	272.2	315.0	329.2	294.9	292.8	23.6	9.1
Middle Atlantic States	533.5	520.8	519.1	569.5	602.0	593.0	570.1	36.6	6.9
All United States	394.0	398.9	415.3	461.1	481.5	459.6	466.6	72.6	18.4
10 Largest States	477.0	478.2	498.1	550.2	571.2	529.4	553.9	76.9	16.1
Part I Property Crimes									
Pennsylvania	2,265.3	2,101.9	2,229.5	2,738.5	3,020.3	3,045.0	2,834.7	569.4	25.1
Middle Atlantic States	3,438.5	3,044.5	3,171.2	3,784.1	4,211.6	4,551.9	4,379.8	941.3	27.4
All United States	3,746.0	3,538.9	3,714.4	4,389.3	4,800.2	4,806.8	4,588.4	842.4	22.5
10 Largest States	4,212.0	3,923.3	4,080.4	4,806.2	5,236.0	5,261.9	5,022.8	810.6	19.2
Murder									
Pennsylvania	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.6	-0.5	-8.2
Middle Atlantic States	7.9	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.1	0.2	2.5
All United States	8.6	8.3	9.3	9.6	9.6	8.6	8.3	0.2	2.3
10 Largest States	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.1	9.3	9.4	0.6	6.8
Rape									
Pennsylvania	13.2	15.2	15.8	17.8	17.4	18.1	19.0	5.8	43.9
Middle Atlantic States	15.4	19.1	21.4	23.6	22.9	22.2	24.4	9.0	58.4
All United States	20.4	22.4	24.4	26.2	26.3	26.4	29.1	8.7	42.6
10 Largest States	22.2	24.8	27.1	29.2	29.3	29.3	32.2	10.0	45.0
Aggravated Assault									
Pennsylvania	101.4	100.6	111.5	131.0	136.5	132.8	128.0	26.6	26.2
Middle Atlantic States	165.3	178.0	180.5	211.1	222.1	222.5	231.8	66.5	40.2
All United States	177.5	187.3	198.9	215.8	227.4	228.7	241.5	64.0	36.1
10 Largest States	190.4	201.5	218.7	237.2	247.5	233.3	265.0	74.6	39.2
Robbery									
Pennsylvania	138.4	145.6	138.6	159.5	168.6	138.0	130.3	-8.1	-5.9
Middle Atlantic States	344.9	315.2	298.4	326.1	348.1	340.1	305.9	-39.0	-11.3
All United States	187.5	180.3	182.6	209.3	218.2	195.8	187.1	-0.4	-0.2
10 Largest States	255.6	242.9	242.5	273.6	284.4	277.5	247.2	-8.4	-3.3
Burglary									
Pennsylvania	735.5	742.3	773.6	927.8	983.3	906.0	877.5	142.0	19.3
Middle Atlantic States	1,169.4	1,081.4	1,120.6	1,304.9	1,421.2	1,439.7	1,399.6	230.2	19.7
All United States	1,156.4	1,133.9	1,216.1	1,437.7	1,525.9	1,439.4	1,410.9	254.5	22.0
10 Largest States	1,333.8	1,291.3	1,361.0	1,581.6	1,684.8	1,597.7	1,562.6	228.8	17.2
Larceny									
Pennsylvania	1,167.2	1,026.7	1,090.7	1,435.0	1,670.0	1,790.8	1,624.1	456.9	39.1
Middle Atlantic States	1,706.2	1,467.3	1,526.9	1,973.2	2,256.3	2,542.8	2,412.1	705.9	41.4
All United States	2,131.3	1,980.4	2,058.2	2,489.5	2,804.8	2,921.3	2,729.9	598.6	28.1
10 Largest States	2,317.4	2,116.0	2,182.3	2,663.7	2,972.9	3,104.2	2,901.1	583.7	25.2
Auto Theft									
Pennsylvania	362.7	333.5	365.3	375.7	367.0	348.2	333.2	-29.5	-8.1
Middle Atlantic States	562.9	495.8	523.7	506.0	534.1	569.4	568.1	5.2	0.9
All United States	458.3	424.6	441.1	462.2	469.4	446.1	447.6	-10.7	-2.3
10 Largest States	561.0	516.0	537.2	561.0	578.3	560.0	559.0	-2.0	-0.4

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, 1971-1977

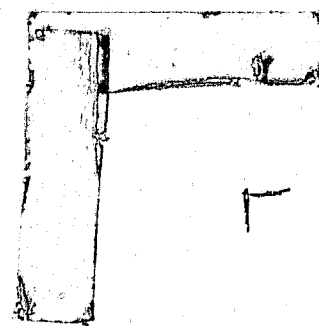
TABLE II: PENNSYLVANIA REPORTED OFFENSES, CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS, 1977

County	Reported Offenses			Clearances			Arrests		
	Total	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II
Total	772,586	367,121	405,475	344,456	88,737	255,719	391,063	88,327	302,736
Adams	2,943	1,203	1,740	1,750	424	1,326	1,656	339	1,317
Allegheny	105,025	51,955	53,070	38,862	8,926	29,936	45,687	9,270	36,417
Armstrong	2,318	986	1,332	987	235	752	1,069	260	809
Beaver	9,617	4,738	4,879	3,568	842	2,726	4,285	864	3,421
Bedford	1,414	768	646	514	162	352	653	186	467
Berks	15,010	7,956	7,054	4,909	1,309	3,600	6,038	1,411	4,627
Blair	7,274	3,342	3,932	3,477	1,141	2,336	3,431	994	2,437
Bradford	2,397	1,446	951	960	370	590	1,184	441	743
Bucks	38,535	19,250	19,285	13,262	3,516	9,746	14,389	3,540	10,849
Butler	8,162	3,323	4,839	3,273	789	2,484	3,345	785	2,560
Cambria	7,382	3,045	4,337	3,011	613	2,398	2,920	517	2,403
Cameron	2,613	1,136	1,477	1,177	27	1,150	1,138	29	1,109
Carbon	2,032	885	1,147	922	217	705	1,098	269	829
Centre	9,121	3,749	5,372	3,821	968	2,853	2,465	803	1,662
Chester	20,676	10,656	10,020	7,882	2,260	5,722	8,417	2,247	6,170
Clarion	2,076	878	1,198	856	173	683	926	160	766
Clearfield	3,055	1,461	1,594	1,371	353	1,018	1,622	414	1,208
Clinton	2,240	816	1,424	1,219	349	870	1,152	286	866
Columbia	1,291	1,165	1,257	1,044	250	794	1,281	302	1,089
Crawford	4,105	1,962	2,143	1,814	548	1,266	1,832	500	1,332
Cumberland	8,709	4,740	3,969	3,592	1,329	2,263	3,846	1,292	2,554
Dauphin	23,446	11,783	11,663	10,426	2,938	7,488	11,290	3,138	8,152
Delaware	51,233	22,813	28,420	21,130	6,156	14,974	22,418	5,655	16,763
Elk	1,267	686	581	1,201	301	900	1,284	301	983
Erie	20,317	10,599	9,718	8,908	2,614	6,294	9,439	2,675	6,764
Fayette	8,893	4,467	4,426	2,851	792	2,059	3,078	846	2,232
Forest	634	455	179	146	57	89	104	33	71
Franklin	4,655	1,997	2,658	2,049	408	1,641	2,209	419	1,790
Fulton	383	203	180	138	36	102	171	37	134
Greene	1,508	742	766	725	173	552	933	215	718
Huntingdon	1,400	698	702	562	193	369	580	173	407
Indiana	3,859	1,919	1,940	977	218	759	1,085	298	787
Jefferson	2,044	737	1,307	1,130	216	914	1,195	248	947
Juniata	438	241	197	173	61	112	133	49	84
Lackawanna	11,759	5,434	6,325	4,658	1,114	3,544	4,218	1,114	3,104
Lancaster	18,134	8,065	10,069	8,353	1,840	6,513	8,363	1,935	6,428
Lawrence	5,896	2,815	3,081	2,174	565	1,609	2,170	531	1,639
Lebanon	7,130	2,759	4,371	3,387	585	2,702	4,164	838	3,326
Lehigh	17,021	8,965	8,056	5,856	1,643	4,213	6,194	1,552	4,642
Luzerne	15,564	6,677	8,887	5,877	1,242	4,635	7,020	1,409	5,611
Lycoming	8,027	4,151	3,876	2,766	1,016	1,750	2,695	853	1,842
McKean	1,904	831	1,073	1,054	348	706	1,104	316	788
Mercer	6,793	3,518	3,275	2,475	578	1,897	2,602	551	2,051
Mifflin	2,327	1,016	1,311	1,078	324	754	1,104	350	754
Monroe	4,993	2,978	2,015	1,828	636	1,192	1,657	487	1,170
Montgomery	46,747	22,804	23,943	19,224	5,540	13,684	21,357	5,470	15,887
Montour	594	302	292	262	73	189	284	66	218
Northampton	14,130	6,486	7,644	5,129	1,456	3,673	5,113	1,418	3,695
Northumberland	4,340	1,718	2,622	1,703	449	1,254	1,972	513	1,459
Perry	1,372	641	731	564	154	410	622	147	475
Philadelphia	157,829	71,914	85,915	101,167	23,783	77,384	129,264	23,858	105,606
Pike	911	237	674	254	128	126	186	88	98
Porter	885	406	479	365	78	287	346	75	271
Schuylkill	6,216	2,574	3,642	2,864	799	2,065	2,961	822	2,139
Snyder	939	521	418	311	89	222	384	88	296
Somerset	2,589	1,151	1,438	1,194	243	951	1,229	272	956
Sullivan	320	156	164	130	36	94	167	25	142
Susquehanna	901	529	372	325	138	187	256	101	155
Tioga	1,213	567	646	588	164	424	691	174	517
Union	1,029	507	522	480	123	357	428	131	297
Venango	4,388	1,712	2,676	2,094	436	1,558	2,070	454	1,616
Warren	2,930	1,308	1,622	1,437	468	969	1,132	293	839
Washington	9,799	4,239	5,560	4,168	1,045	3,123	4,702	1,225	3,477
Wayne	1,051	612	439	368	145	223	418	152	266
Westmoreland	19,155	8,758	10,397	7,043	2,010	5,033	6,918	1,586	5,332
Wyoming	865	443	422	369	114	255	465	114	351
York	19,291	10,090	9,210	7,275	2,348	4,927	7,845	2,486	5,359

Source: Uniform Crime Report, 1977.

Table III: Basic Criminal Justice System Data 1971-1976

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
New Cases.....		79,910	85,649	85,301	89,314	102,648	100,197
Dispositions.....		67,472	83,023	84,342	93,805	97,213	98,645
Cases Pending on 12/31.....		37,718	39,698	35,460	31,389	31,496	26,731
Criminal Case Processing.....		56,458	72,138	76,102	83,049	85,409	84,049
	Non-adjudicated Cases.....	13,548	24,369	29,804	40,644	43,476	44,376
	Guilty Plea Accepted.....	24,065	26,247	24,254	26,357	27,404	26,987
	Bench Trials.....	16,763	19,050	19,621	13,662	11,647	10,085
	Jury Trials.....	2,082	2,472	2,423	2,386	2,882	2,601
Cases Processed	Total.....	56,458	72,138	76,102	83,049	85,409	84,049
	Part I.....	14,590	18,612	20,098	22,671	24,577	27,495
	Part II.....	41,868	53,526	56,004	60,378	60,832	56,554
Sentenced	Total.....	34,071	38,964	36,472	35,616	36,525	34,932
	Part I.....	8,857	9,758	10,514	10,485	11,370	11,788
	Part II.....	25,214	29,206	25,958	25,131	25,155	23,144
Type of Sentence	Total.....	34,071	38,964	36,472	35,616	36,525	34,932
	State Correctional Institution.....	1,910	2,779	2,973	2,879	3,652	3,366
	County Jail.....	7,147	7,790	7,848	7,200	8,438	8,377
	Probation.....	12,963	16,733	16,464	16,865	15,972	17,266
	Fines and Other.....	12,051	11,662	9,187	8,672	8,463	5,923
Incarcerated	Total.....	9,057	10,569	10,821	10,079	12,090	11,743
	Part I.....	4,009	4,641	5,239	4,753	5,763	5,838
	Part II.....	5,048	5,928	5,582	5,326	6,327	5,905
Admissions to County Prisons and Jails	Total.....	77,140	74,222	70,786	71,697	76,720	74,825
	Court Commitments.....	6,802	6,163	6,186	6,916	7,646	7,773
	Minor Judiciary Commitment.....	6,946	5,807	4,830	3,704	3,822	4,241
	Detentioners.....	63,392	62,252	59,770	61,077	65,252	62,811
Major Types of Admissions to the Bureau of Correction	Parole Violators Returned.....	488	620	678	651	634	561
	Court Commitment.....	3,287	3,547	3,695	3,518	3,828	3,615
	Detentioners.....	1,422	1,538	964	446	377	315
Releases from County Prisons and Jails	Total.....	26,593	73,511	70,332	70,287	76,181	74,468
	Unconditional.....	9,689	7,758	6,779	5,806	6,092	6,247
	Conditional.....	4,063	4,031	3,955	4,119	4,891	5,539
	Detentioners.....	62,841	61,722	59,598	60,362	65,198	62,682
Prison Population as of 12/31	Bureau of Correction.....	5,284	5,355	5,659	6,094	6,853	7,040
	County Prisons and Jails.....	5,579	5,527	5,209	5,799	6,093	6,156
Probation and Parole Cases	Total Cases Received.....	25,069	28,696	28,765	33,145	32,689	34,038
	PBPP.....	4,283	4,723	4,464	4,813	5,267	5,252
	County Probation.....	15,442	19,135	19,802	23,060	22,028	23,023
	County Parole.....	5,344	4,838	4,499	5,272	5,394	5,763
Probation and Parole Terminations	Total.....	14,401	16,026	21,856	28,410	24,615	29,717
	PBPP Final Discharges.....	2,099	1,820	2,359	2,867	3,611	3,630
	PBPP Revocations and Recommitments..	571	581	730	678	1,115	954
	County Final Discharges.....	10,645	12,678	17,279	23,325	17,927	23,037
	County Revocations and Recommitments	1,086	947	1,488	1,540	1,962	2,096
Probation and Parole Caseload on 12/31.....		49,442	50,606	54,010	57,040	60,236	66,312
	Cases from Other States.....	915	1,067	1,207	1,275	1,476	1,604
	Probation:						
	County.....	30,587	32,417	35,032	36,866	39,697	43,300
	PBPP.....	2,276	3,258	3,695	4,100	4,347	4,550
	Parole:						
	County.....	10,681	8,106	7,963	8,197	7,843	8,956
	PBPP.....	4,983	5,758	6,113	6,602	6,873	7,902
Pre-Sentence Investigations	Total.....	5,994	7,579	8,027	8,685	10,391	
	County.....	5,260	6,499	6,485	7,219	8,879	
	State.....	734	1,080	1,542	1,466	1,512	



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE III (Cont'd): BASIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1976

	Criminal Court Cases			Convictions			Incarcerations			Number of Prisoners 12/31/76		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 12/31/76	
Total.....	24,049	27,495	56,554	34,932	11,728	23,144	11,743	5,938	5,905	7,039	6,156	54,801	41,527
Adams.....	248	90	168	181	57	124	85	41	44	32	21	218	154
Allegheny.....	9,395	2,799	6,597	3,714	1,191	2,523	599	358	241	1,026	413	7,214	7,926
Armstrong.....	293	90	193	136	55	81	41	21	20	27	13	167	153
Beaver.....	316	81	235	139	22	117	38	11	27	97	78	555	547
Bedford.....	203	72	136	147	49	98	37	21	16	13	7	134	121
Berks.....	942	226	716	533	129	404	240	87	153	195	165	1,454	572
Blair.....	753	197	571	588	137	451	454	118	336	94	76	390	N/R
Bradford.....	273	81	192	174	47	127	71	27	44	8	10	167	54
Bucks.....	2,549	842	1,707	1,025	391	634	404	199	206	100	263	1,001	1,013
Butler.....	626	138	493	319	95	224	136	57	79	71	37	405	493
Cambria.....	994	237	757	412	121	291	172	75	97	53	82	525	419
Cameron.....	38	8	30	26	5	21	4	0	4	2	(c)	141	34
Carbon.....	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	13	4	90	116
Centre.....	563	131	432	347	79	268	94	40	50	60	15	334	175
Chester.....	1,391	502	899	632	230	402	241	134	107	99	192	1,556	577
Clarion.....	198	34	164	161	27	137	24	2	22	7	14	PBPP	47
Clearfield.....	313	126	187	195	89	106	68	50	18	25	27	117	194
Clinton.....	176	26	150	133	17	116	36	11	25	20	8	167	29
Columbia.....	311	74	237	175	34	142	71	29	42	33	26	151	22
Crawford.....	534	177	357	336	105	231	150	75	75	86	49	201	262
Cumberland.....	800	182	618	585	124	461	207	82	125	90	46	217	618
Dauphin.....	1,710	602	1,117	1,032	391	641	523	263	270	390	180	1,155	609
Delaware.....	2,574	1,033	1,541	997	426	571	486	250	236	170	363	1,598	1,594
Elk.....	172	48	124	61	16	45	18	7	11	5	2	141	50
Erie.....	1,366	367	999	732	209	523	439	149	290	142	169	1,902	795
Fayette.....	750	239	511	395	116	279	116	71	45	87	28	497	557
Forest.....	29	6	23	19	2	17	4	1	3	4	0	N/P	5
Franklin.....	537	100	437	413	63	350	136	32	104	47	67	344	373
Fulton.....	83	25	58	64	18	46	28	13	15	6	7	65	32
Greene.....	337	56	281	136	38	98	85	30	55	32	6	387	205
Huntingdon.....	210	55	155	150	29	121	65	19	46	23	11	118	45
Indiana.....	388	103	285	169	52	117	49	30	19	23	13	335	115
Jefferson.....	221	72	149	112	40	72	16	12	4	7	6	46	159
Juniata.....	54	16	36	44	15	29	28	12	16	11	2	55	40
Lackawanna.....	712	171	541	243	76	167	144	57	87	50	64	432	195
Lancaster.....	1,780	500	1,280	1,432	399	1,033	398	177	221	142	199	1,421	672
Lawrence.....	234	86	193	154	49	105	81	40	41	44	31	195	202
Lebanon.....	419	97	322	326	73	253	116	36	80	39	98	569	231
Lehigh.....	1,343	352	991	878	206	672	273	112	161	107	183	915	891
Luzerne.....	1,139	278	860	755	172	583	236	94	142	67	128	597	705
Lycoming.....	783	221	562	521	133	388	267	101	166	81	36	453	226
McKean.....	151	58	93	113	44	69	32	25	7	11	6	93	113
Mercer.....	542	115	427	345	56	289	133	35	98	77	31	PBPP	250
Mifflin.....	66	21	65	64	16	48	57	16	41	34	29	105	34
Monroe.....	279	80	199	170	52	118	51	31	20	26	10	129	90
Montgomery.....	3,759	1,020	2,739	2,273	688	1,585	628	330	298	354	217	3,216	1,512
Montour.....	50	29	21	26	18	8	17	14	3	8	3	27	29
Northampton.....	856	227	629	522	119	403	173	72	101	56	128	254	638
Northumberland.....	417	107	310	254	64	190	91	46	45	34	51	157	234
Perry.....	136	49	87	82	29	53	24	16	8	9	9	84	50
Philadelphia.....	35,981	13,536	22,445	9,394	4,219	5,175	2,617	1,784	833	2,263	2,133	20,978	13,545
Pike.....	32	20	12	25	15	10	23	14	6	6	3	28	9
Potter.....	105	36	69	45	16	29	10	5	5	6	1	39	27
Schuylkill.....	504	176	328	369	126	243	227	96	131	25	60	664	355
Snyder.....	80	32	48	34	11	23	15	7	8	9	1	63	34
Somerset.....	394	93	215	159	43	115	63	20	43	24	26	274	150
Sullivan.....	30	11	19	16	5	11	2	1	1	6	(c)	187	3
Susquehanna.....	73	23	50	39	11	28	15	5	10	11	15	59	32
Tioga.....	234	71	163	122	33	89	15	9	6	25	7	74	157
Union.....	4	31	50	37	14	22	14	9	5	9	13	63	34
Venango.....	244	58	186	72	22	50	45	17	24	19	13	PBPP	157
Warren.....	393	74	229	229	55	174	142	33	109	36	22	64	169
Washington.....	997	220	777	470	117	353	243	100	143	81	58	808	758
Wayne.....	12	16	28	31	12	27	13	6	7	5	1	86	15
Westmoreland.....	1,454	412	1,042	557	114	443	122	63	59	77	30	917	1,100
Wyoming.....	123	21	102	74	22	52	44	3	19	14	9	187	75
York.....	1,546	427	943	779	242	537	262	135	124	160	135	871	617

NR=No Report.
PBPP=Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

Table IV: Basic Juvenile Data in Pennsylvania, 1970-1977

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Juvenile Arrests								
Total	82,571	91,773	112,169	119,327	159,607	164,461	154,530	152,642
Part I	24,464	22,563	22,006	25,350	39,703	43,857	40,574	39,367
Part II	39,114	47,380	46,511	47,222	71,651	72,723	81,156	85,209
Status	18,993	21,830	43,652	46,755	48,253	47,881	32,800	28,066
Referrals to Juvenile Court								
Total	42,645	44,963	39,466	41,377	44,169	48,074	45,511	41,527
Delinquent	32,346	35,957	31,167	33,505	35,760	39,001	37,419	33,238
Non-Delinquent	10,299	9,006	8,299	7,872	8,409	9,073	8,092	8,251
Transfers of Custody								
Total	5,284	4,344	3,981	4,740	6,338	7,215	5,127	4,783
Delinquent	3,034	2,795	2,553	3,143	3,727	4,202	2,993	3,561
Non-Delinquent	2,250	1,549	1,428	1,597	2,611	3,013	2,134	1,222
Formal Probation								
Total	9,575	7,842	7,432	9,840	10,640	12,071	12,335	12,151
Delinquent	7,675	6,555	6,301	8,901	9,566	10,859	NA	NA
Non-Delinquent	1,900	1,287	1,131	939	1,076	1,212	NA	NA
Informal Supervision								
Total	2,724	2,142	2,200	2,485	2,392	2,842	2,707	4,006
Delinquent	2,123	1,619	1,602	1,996	2,095	2,564	NA	NA
Non-Delinquent	601	523	598	489	297	278	NA	NA
Secure Detention								
Total	8,905	6,726	6,427	7,097	7,402	9,426	9,045	7,721
Delinquent	6,024	4,583	4,356	4,886	5,276	7,009	6,634	5,953
Non-Delinquent	2,881	2,143	2,071	2,211	2,126	2,417	2,411	1,768
Non-Secure Detention								
Total	3,869	3,611	3,514	3,915	4,233	1,162	683	347
Delinquent	2,694	2,403	2,568	2,899	2,872	251	231	NA
Non-Delinquent	1,175	1,208	946	1,016	1,361	911	452	NA
No Detention								
Total	29,871	34,626	29,525	30,365	32,534	37,464	35,817	33,768
Delinquent	23,628	28,971	24,243	25,720	27,612	31,724	30,598	27,285
Non-Delinquent	6,243	5,655	5,282	4,645	4,922	5,740	5,219	6,483

NA - Not Available

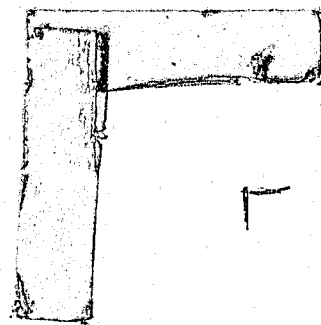
TABLE V: REPORTED OFFENSES PART I AND PART II PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1977

Counties	Part I Rate	Part II Rate	Total Rate
Adams.....	2047.8	2961.9	5009.7
Allegheny.....	3260.0	3330.0	6590.0
Armstrong.....	1328.6	1794.8	3123.3
Beaver.....	2270.1	2337.7	4607.8
Bedford.....	1806.9	1519.9	3326.7
Berks.....	2620.0	2322.9	4942.9
Blair.....	2476.1	2913.2	5389.3
Bradford.....	2434.8	1601.3	4036.0
Bucks.....	4188.5	4196.1	8384.5
Butler.....	2493.8	3631.6	6125.4
Cambria.....	1675.2	2386.1	4061.3
Cameron.....	1944.5	2530.7	4475.3
Carbon.....	1779.8	2306.7	4086.6
Centre.....	3443.7	4934.6	8378.3
Chester.....	3501.1	3252.1	6753.2
Clarion.....	2258.4	3081.5	5339.9
Clearfield.....	2008.6	2191.5	4200.1
Clinton.....	2143.8	3741.2	5885.0
Columbia.....	2091.3	2256.4	4347.7
Crawford.....	2369.6	2588.2	4957.7
Cumberland.....	2748.0	2301.0	5049.0
Dauphin.....	5196.1	5143.2	10,339.3
Delaware.....	3764.4	4689.6	8454.0
Elk.....	1805.7	3243.0	5048.7
Erie.....	3901.9	3577.6	7479.5
Fayette.....	2967.7	2940.5	5908.2
Forest.....	9229.2	3630.8	12,860.0
Franklin.....	1885.3	2509.3	4394.7
Fulton.....	1854.4	1644.3	3498.7
Greene.....	2104.9	2173.0	4277.9
Huntingdon.....	1765.1	1775.2	3540.4
Indiana.....	2364.6	2350.5	4755.0
Jefferson.....	1730.8	3088.4	4809.3
Juniata.....	1390.1	1136.3	2526.4
Lackawanna.....	2338.9	2377.4	5061.3
Lancaster.....	2390.1	2983.9	5374.0
Lawrence.....	2663.1	2914.7	5577.8
Lebanon.....	2678.5	4243.4	6921.9
Lehigh.....	3378.8	3036.2	6415.0
Luzerne.....	1965.8	2616.4	4582.2
Lycoming.....	3588.2	3350.5	6938.7
McKean.....	1625.8	2099.3	3725.2
Mercer.....	2765.9	2574.9	5340.8
Mifflin.....	2209.4	2850.9	5060.3
Monroe.....	6246.5	4226.5	10,473.0
Montgomery.....	3496.6	3671.3	7167.9
Montour.....	1861.7	1800.0	3661.7
Northampton.....	2973.0	3503.8	6476.8
Northumberland.....	1760.4	2686.7	4447.1
Perry.....	2163.5	2467.3	4630.8
Philadelphia.....	3731.3	4457.8	8189.1
Pike.....	5349.6	1881.1	7230.7
Potter.....	2476.7	2922.0	5398.6
Schuylkill.....	1651.0	2336.0	3986.9
Snyder.....	1690.5	1356.3	3046.8
Somerset.....	1523.8	1903.8	3427.6
Sullivan.....	2838.5	2836.9	5675.4
Susquehanna.....	1515.5	1065.7	2581.1
Tioga.....	1384.7	1577.7	2962.4
Union.....	1691.6	1741.7	3433.3
Venango.....	2756.0	4307.9	7064.0
Warren.....	2683.4	3327.5	6010.9
Washington.....	2020.1	2649.6	4669.7
Wayne.....	2048.7	1469.6	3518.3
Westmoreland.....	2279.5	2706.1	4985.5
Wyoming.....	2160.3	2057.9	4218.3
York.....	3519.7	3209.6	6729.2
Total.....	3067.3	3387.8	6455.1

Source: Uniform Crime Report, 1977

TABLE VI: REPORTED OFFENSES, CLEARANCES, AND ARRESTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1973 - 1976

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Reported Offenses, Total.....	619,880	714,931	784,567	794,908
Part I.....	297,758	359,198	393,094	395,286
Part II.....	322,122	355,733	391,473	399,622
Clearances, Total.....	267,988	299,225	338,108	339,855
Part I.....	64,382	77,489	91,241	90,918
Part II.....	203,606	221,736	246,867	248,937
Arrests, Total.....	283,172	369,226	400,877	399,954
Part I.....	54,685	82,266	94,705	93,058
Part II.....	228,487	286,940	306,172	306,896



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