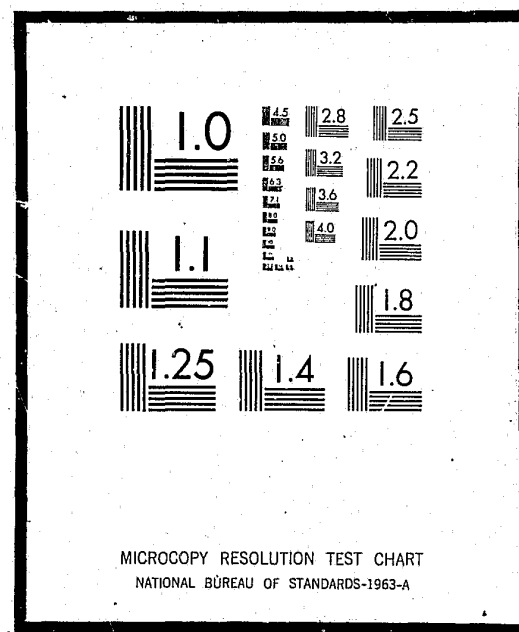


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

12/4/75

TOWARD A SAFER COMMUNITY, Volume III

Prepared by

Nancy van Vuuren — *Director of Planning*
Dennis Starrett — *Associate Director of Planning*
Linda Oakman — *Secretary*
Robert Hoppe — *Student Assistant*
Michael Poremba — *Student Assistant*
Claudia Rizzo — *Student Assistant*

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION

1400 Park Building
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION
ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Clark Sutton, *Chairman*

Harvey Adams	Ceil Novick
Maurice B. Cohill, Jr.	John O'Keefe
Robert E. Colville	Thomas Pryor
Eugene Coon	Joseph Reddington
William J. Coyne	Bernard J. Regan
Gerard Creedon	Charles Owen Rice
Margaret Cyert	Dorothy Ann Richardson
Walter Dabney	Eunice Ross
Emilio Del Bianco	Nathan Schwartz
Richard Dietz	Henry Smith
Peter F. Flaherty	Edward Sobehart
Lloyd H. Fuge	Leonard C. Staisey
Joseph Martin Gelman	Richard Stampahar
James Hurd	Charles H. Starrett
Phyllis T. Kernick	William Tepsic
Churchill Kohlman	Howard Thompson
Thomas Lamb	Howard White
Frank J. Lucchino	Jacob Williams
Louis Mason	Stephen A. Zappala
Ernest Minneci	

Staff

Rodney E. Torbic, <i>Regional Director</i>	Nancy van Vuuren, <i>Planning Director</i>
Naomi Baugher, <i>Stenographer</i>	Norman Aguzzoli, <i>Chief Evaluator</i>
John L. Gethen, <i>Field Accountant</i>	Susan Ferrara, <i>Assistant Evaluator</i>
Betsy Johns, <i>Stenographer</i>	Linda Oakman, <i>Secretary</i>
F. Dale Kasperek, <i>Field Representative</i>	Mary Lou O'Hara, <i>Administrative Assistant</i>
Carl Rectenwald, <i>Field Auditor</i>	Dennis Starrett, <i>Associate Director</i>
Edith C. Slezak, <i>Field Representative</i>	Betty Jean Wallace, <i>Community Relations Officer</i>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. POLICE	
A. REPORTED CRIME	2
B. ARRESTS - PITTSBURGH	3
C. TRAINING AND SERVICES	7
D. CONCLUSIONS	
1. Problems	8
2. Needs	8
III. COURTS	
A. MINOR JUDICIARY	9
1. Dispositions	9
2. Bonding Decisions	10
3. Aggravated Assault and Battery Study	10
4. GJC-Funded Projects Affecting the Minor Judiciary	11
5. Conclusions	
a. Problems	12
b. Needs	12
B. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, CRIMINAL DIVISION	12
1. Case Terminations Prior to Trial	12
2. Indictments and Dispositions	15
3. Convictions	16
4. Sentencing	18
5. Conclusions	
a. Problems	19
b. Needs	19
C. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FAMILY DIVISION - JUVENILE SECTION	20
IV. CORRECTIONS	
A. DETENTION	21
B. PROBATION	21
C. RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	22
D. CONCLUSIONS	
1. Problems	22
2. Needs	22
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	
A. 1974 ACTION PLAN AND COST ANALYSIS	24
B. MATRIX OF SYSTEM INDICATORS, 1970-1973	27

CHARTS

1. 1971-1972 Comparison Part I Reported Crime Rates per 100,000 Population	2	16. Percent of Convicted Defendants Convicted of Most Serious Charge	16
2A. City of Pittsburgh Reported Part I Crime, by Offense, 1969-1973	3	17A. Cases Handled, Number of Convictions, and Rate of Conviction by Offense and Attorney Type, 1972	17
2B. City of Pittsburgh Reported Part I Crime Index, per 100,000 Population, by Offense, 1969-1973.	4	17B. Cases Handled, Number of Convictions, and Rate of Conviction by Offense and Attorney Type, January 1 - October 31, 1973	17
3. City of Pittsburgh Reported Crime, Arrests, and Clearance Rates for Part I Offenses, 1971-1973	7	18. Criminal Court Sentencing Patterns for Part I and Part II Convictions, 1971-1973	18
4. Police Personnel and Training by Police Communication Region	7	19A. Sentencing by Attorney Type and Offense, 1972.	19
5. 1972 Ranking of Police Communication Regions for Reported Crime, Expenditures for Police Services, and Mean Income	7	19B. Sentencing by Attorney Type and Offense, 1973.	19
6. Disposition of Part I and Part II Cases at Preliminary Hearings by City and District Magistrates, January 1 - June 30, 1973.	9	20. Number Detained in County Jail by Main Offense, 1972 and 1973.	21
7. Bonding Decisions at Arraignment by City and County District Magistrates, 1972 and 1973	10		
8. District Magistrate Bonding Decisions by Attorney Type, 1972 and 1973	10		
9. Disposition of Aggravated Assault and Battery Arrests by Race in 1971 and 1972	11		
10. Court Bail Agency Activity in 1973.	11		
11. Disposition of Cases by Offense Prior to Trial in the Court of Common Pleas Criminal Division, January 1 - October 31, 1973	13		
12. 1971-1973 Comparison Court Terminations by Initiator	14		
13. Time Elapsed from Indictment to Trial, 1970-1973	15		
14. Percent of Dispositions by Type, 1970-1973.	15		
15. Number Indicted and Rate of Conviction for Selected Offenses, 1971-1973	16		

GRAPHS

A. Reported Part I Crime, 1970-1972. Percent Change Over 1970.	4
B. Reported Part I Crime Rate per 100,000, 1970-1972. Percent Change Over 1970.	4
C. Reported Part I Violent Crime, 1970-1972. Percent Change Over 1970	5
D. Reported Part I Violent Crime Rate per 100,000, 1970-1972. Percent Change Over 1970	5
E. Murder, 1970-1972. Percent Change Over 1970.	5
F. Rape, 1970-1972. Percent Change Over 1970	5
G. Robbery, 1970-1972. Percent Change Over 1970.	6
H. Assault, 1970-1972. Percent Change Over 1970.	6
J. Case Termination Prior to Trial, 1971-1973	14
K. Acquittals and Dismissals vs. Convictions By Attorney Type, 1972 and 1973	18
L. Allegheny County Criminal Justice System 1973	32

TOWARD A SAFER COMMUNITY • VOLUME III

I. INTRODUCTION

Congress established the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in 1969, and continued funding for three more years in 1973. The purpose of LEAA as stated in the 1973 Act is to (1) encourage States and units of general local government to develop and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice; (2) authorize grants to States and units of local government in order to improve and strengthen law-enforcement and criminal justice; and (3) encourage research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection, apprehension, and rehabilitation of criminals.

The State Planning Agency for LEAA in Pennsylvania is the Governor's Justice Commission (GJC). The Commission has eight Regional Planning Councils, including the Allegheny Regional Planning Council (ARPC). The ARPC consists of 40 members, over 50% of whom are elected officials. This Council prepares and adopts an annual Plan for use of the LEAA funds allocated to the Region. The Council also reviews applications for implementation of that Plan and evaluates the effectiveness and impact of each program which receives LEAA funds.

Toward A Safer Community, Volume III, is the first step in the development of the Allegheny Regional Planning Council's 1975 Action Plan. This Report analyzes crime and the criminal justice system in Allegheny County in 1972 and 1973. The first section covers reported crime, arrests, and police services. The second section reviews the activity of the Minor Judiciary and the Court of Common Pleas Criminal Division and Family Division - Juvenile Section. The third section summarizes corrections services, including detention facilities, probation, and residential facilities and services.

Incorporated into each section is a description of projects funded by the Governor's Justice Commission and their impact. Then at the end of each section are listed the Problems and the Needs which evolve out of the analysis. The Summary and Conclusion of the Report itemizes the Needs which are to be met through implementation of the Allegheny Regional Planning Council's 1974 Action Plan, presents the cost analysis for the projected impact of these projects, and reviews the criminal justice system from 1970 through 1973 by use of uniform statistical indicators.

Toward A Safer Community, Volume III, provides the information base for the Public Hearings, to be held April 29-May 3, 1974, and for the actual development of the 1975 Allegheny Region Action Plan.

II. POLICE

A. REPORTED CRIME

The basis for reported crime statistics is the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) prepared by the FBI from statistics reported by individual police departments. Despite legal reporting requirements, 23 municipalities in Allegheny County, representing 11% of the County population, did not report in 1972. In 1971, 17.4% of the population was not represented.

Reported crime (UCR) statistics for 1973 for the County less Pittsburgh will not be available until July 1974. Pittsburgh crime data are available. Beginning in April 1974 the State Police will issue crime statistics. Council will then have crime reports on a more timely basis. This will eliminate the time lag between measures of program activity and measures of impact on reported crime.

The UCR data are indexed to a population of 100,000 to allow for comparisons. Additionally, the crimes are grouped by Part I and Part II, with a breakdown in Part I between violent and property offenses:

	Part I	Part II
Violent	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Simple Assault
	Rape	Fraud
	Robbery	Receiving Stolen Goods
	Aggravated Assault & Battery	Stolen Property
Property	Burglary	Weapons
	Larceny (\$50 and over)	Commercial Vice
	Auto Larceny	Sex Offenses
		(Morals Offenses)
		Narcotics
		Gambling
		Family Offenses
		Drunk Driving
		Violation Liquor Laws
		Intoxication
		Disorderly Conduct
		Other Traffic
		Other Offenses

The FBI has made available reports only for total Part I crimes. Once the State Police assume the reporting responsibility, both Part I and Part II data will be available.

Since a major goal for the Governor's Justice Commission Allegheny Regional Planning Council in 1973 was to develop the regional police communications systems, the reported crime statistics are grouped by these regions.

- E-1 Plum, Oakmont, Verona, Penn Hills
- E-2 Wilkesburg, Edgewood, Swissvale, Forest Hills, Churchill, Wilkins, Chalfant, Monroeville, Braddock Hills
- E-3 Rankin, Braddock, North Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Turtle Creek, Wilmerding, East McKeesport, Wall, North Versailles, Trafford, Pitcairn
- E-4 White Oak, McKeesport, Versailles, South Versailles, Elizabeth Twp., Elizabeth, Forward, Lincoln, Liberty, Port Vue, Glassport, Dravosburg, West Elizabeth
- S-1 Crescent, Coraopolis, Moon, Neville, Stowe, McKees Rocks, Kennedy, Ingram, Crafton, Thornburg, Rosslyn Farms, Robinson, Findley

- S-2 North Fayette, Oakdale, McDonald, South Fayette, Collier, Carnegie, Greentree, Scott, Heidelberg, Bridgeville
- S-3 Dormont, Baldwin Twp., Castle Shannon, South Park, Bethel Park, Mt. Lebanon, Upper St. Clair
- S-4 Baldwin, Brentwood, Whitehall, Pleasant Hills, Jefferson, Clairton
- S-5 Homestead, West Homestead, Munhall, Whitaker, West Mifflin, Duquesne
- N-1 Bell Acres, Sewickley Hills, Sewickley Hts., Leet, Leetsdale, Edgeworth, Sewickley, Osborne, Haysville, Aleppo, Glenfield, Kilbuck, Emsworth, Ben Avon, Ben Avon Hts., Bellevue
- N-2 Marshall, Bradford Woods, Franklin Park, Pine, Ohio, Ross, West View, McCandless
- N-3 Richland, West Deer, Hampton, Shaler, Etna, Millvale, Reserve, O'Hara, Sharpsburg, Aspinwall, Fox Chapel, Indiana, Blawnox
- N-4 Fawn, Harrison, Brackenridge, Tarentum, Frazer, East Deer, Springdale Twp., Springdale, Cheswick, Hammar

The reported crime rates in Allegheny County by police communication region in 1971 and 1972 are shown in Chart 1.

CHART 1
1971-1972 COMPARISON PART I REPORTED CRIME
RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

Region	Total Part I			Violent		
	1971	1972	% Change	1971	1972	% Change
E-1	1,136	968	-14.8	89	86	-3.4
E-2	2,280	2,396	+5.0	159	232	+45.9
E-3	1,440	1,683	+16.9	200	342	+71.0
E-4	1,485	1,525	+2.7	280	229	-18.2
S-1	811	1,424	+75.6	38	95	+150.0
S-2	624	1,149	+84.1	33	71	+115.2
S-3	964	947	-1.8	57	41	-28.1
S-4	748	975	+30.4	86	82	-4.7
S-5	924	1,321	+43.0	123	134	+8.9
N-1	1,044	1,298	+24.3	78	96	+23.1
N-2	1,370	1,209	-11.8	57	45	-21.1
N-3	624	1,130	+81.1	22	66	+200.0
N-4	594	803	+35.2	54	92	+70.4
Total (less Pittsburgh)	1,152	1,272	+10.4	101	117	+17.0
Pittsburgh	5,159	4,501	-12.8	938	944	+0.7
Total County	2,156	2,887	+8.5	519	531	+2.3

The largest percent increases in rates occurred in regions S-1, S-2, and N-3; and in violent crime rates, also S-1, S-2, and N-3. The largest actual increase in rates occurred in regions E-2 and E-3; the largest decrease in violent crime rate, in region E-4. Population and median income change do not appear to be directly related to change in crime rate.

CHART 2-A
CITY OF PITTSBURGH REPORTED PART I CRIME, BY OFFENSE, 1969-1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	% Change 1969-1973	% Change 1972-1973
Murder & Non-Negligent Mansl.	46	63	65	49	48	+4.3	-2.0
Rape	249	246	279	298	281	+12.8	-5.7
Robbery	2,841	2,690	2,556	2,646	2,594	-8.7	-2.0
AA & B	1,739	1,646	2,910	1,837	1,831	+5.29	-0.3
Burglary	10,125	8,432	9,489	7,824	6,987	-31.0	-1.1
Larceny (>\$50)	7,867	6,571	5,636	4,727	4,033	-48.7	-1.5
Auto Theft	9,246	8,748	6,532	6,128	6,459	-30.1	+5.4
Violent Crimes	4,875	4,645	4,810	4,830	4,754	-2.1	-1.2
Property Crimes	27,238	23,751	21,657	18,679	17,479	-35.8	-6.4
TOTAL	32,113	28,396	26,467	23,509	22,233	-30.7	-5.3

In the City of Pittsburgh the reported Part I crime rate decreased 26% between 1969 and 1972, while in the remainder of Allegheny County it increased 10.4%. However, reported incidents of violent crime in Pittsburgh increased 4% in 1972 and decreased 1.6% in 1973.

1970-1972

	Incidents of Violent Crime	Index of Violent Crime
National	+18%	+15%
Allegheny County	+4.8%	+6%
Pittsburgh	+4%	+4%
County Less Pittsburgh	+8.3%	+16%

As the City population has declined, so has the Part I crime rate, though the violent crime rate has risen slightly. The rise in both the number of incidents and in the index for Part I crimes in the County less Pittsburgh and in the Nation is an important trend to note.

As the trends in the City and County reversed, the victimization rate in the two areas became closer. In 1971 a City resident was 3.48 times more likely to be the victim of a Part I crime than a County resident; in 1972, 2.53 times. In 1971 the likelihood of a City resident being the victim of a Part I violent crime was 8.28 times that of a County resident. In 1972 the likelihood was down to 7 times.

The City and the remainder of the County had the following changes in number of incidents by Part I offense per 100,000 population in 1972, as compared with 1971:

	Pittsburgh	Remainder of County
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	+1.5	+2.9
Rape	+3.9	+2.7
Robbery	+20.0	+8.7
AA & B	-15.1	+3.6
Burglary	-317.7	+24.6
All Larceny	-275.4	+40.4
Auto Theft	-73.2	-3.3

In actual increases per 100,000 population there were no significant percentage differences between the City and the County (less the City) for Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter and Rape. The County had an increase in AA & B, Burglary,

and Larceny reports while the City had a decrease. However, the City had a much larger increase in Robbery than the County.

The high crime areas in Allegheny County in 1972, including Pittsburgh, by total Part I and violent crime rates, were Pittsburgh, Braddock, Homestead, Wilkesburg, and McKeesport. In addition Wall had a particularly high violent crime rate, and Monroeville, a high total Part I crime rate.

Chart 2-A gives the number of reported Part I crimes by offense for the City of Pittsburgh, by year, from 1969-1973. Chart 2-B provides the same data by crime index, per 100,000 population.

Graphs A-D, showing percent change patterns from 1970-1972 for reported Part I (A-B) and Part I violent (C-D) crime rates for the Nation, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, and the County less Pittsburgh, reveal in 1972 a steady decline in rate for Pittsburgh, and a steady increase for the County less Pittsburgh.

Graphs E-H show the patterns of percent change from 1970-1972 for selected offenses for the Nation, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, and the County less Pittsburgh.

GRAPH A
REPORTED PART I CRIME, 1970-1972. PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970.

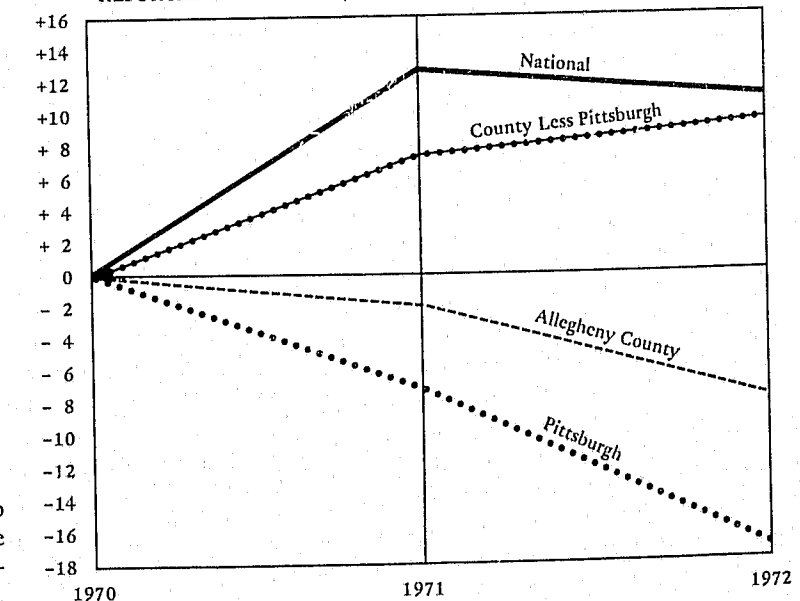
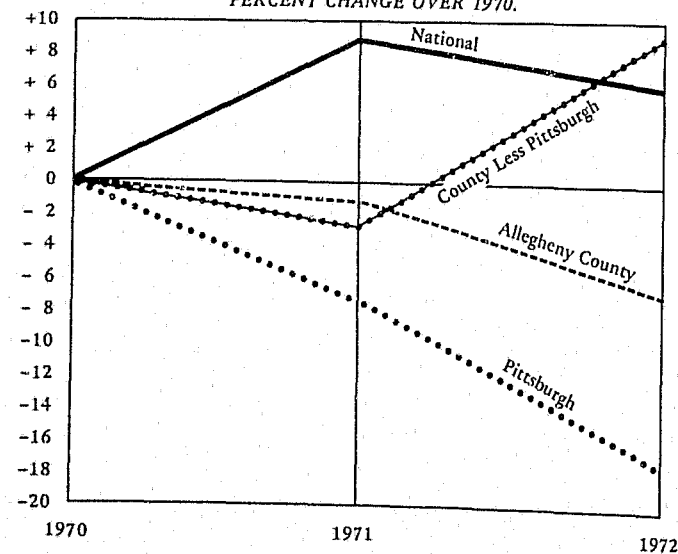


CHART 2-B
CITY OF PITTSBURGH REPORTED PART I CRIME INDEX, PER 100,000
POPULATION, BY OFFENSE, 1969-1973

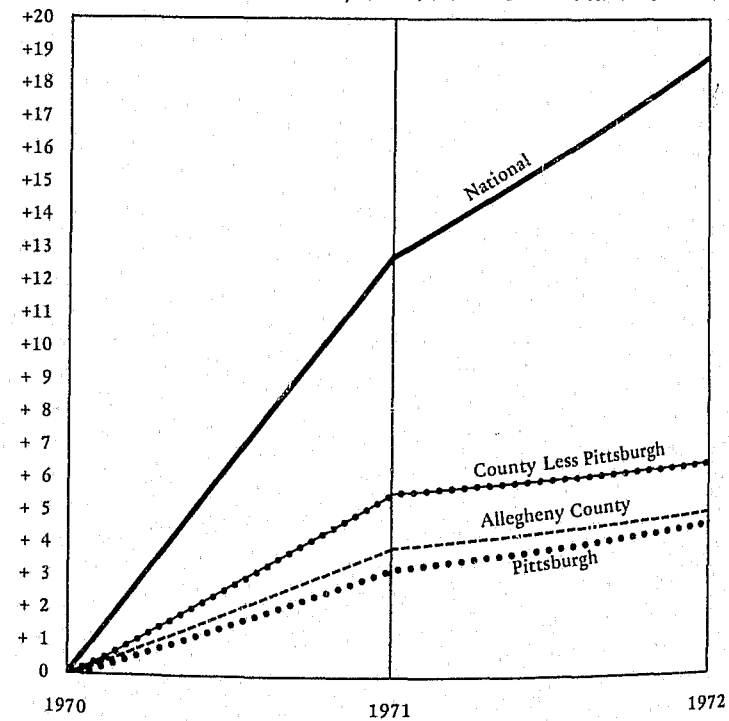
	1969*	1970**	1971***	1972****	1973****	% Change 1969-1973	% Change 1972-1973
Murder & Non-Negligent Mansl.	8.4	12.1	12.7	9.6	9.4	+11.9	- 2.1
Rape	45.6	47.3	54.4	58.4	55.0	+20.6	- 5.8
Robbery	520.8	517.2	498.2	518.2	508.0	- 2.5	- 1.9
AA & B	318.7	316.5	372.3	357.8	358.6	+12.5	+ .22
Burglary	1,856.1	1,621.2	1,849.7	1,532.8	1,368.4	-26.3	-10.7
Larceny (>\$50)	1,442.2	1,263.4	1,098.6	935.8	789.9	-45.2	-15.6
Auto Theft	1,695.0	1,681.9	1,273.3	1,200.1	1,264.9	-25.4	+ 5.4
Violent Crimes	893.6	893.1	937.6	945.9	931.1	+ 4.2	- 1.4
Property Crimes	4,993.2	4,566.5	4,221.6	3,658.2	3,423.2	-31.4	- 6.7
TOTAL	5,886.9	5,459.5	5,159.3	4,604.2	4,354.2	-26.0	- 5.4

* - FBI estimated Pittsburgh Population - 545,500
 ** - FBI estimated Pittsburgh 1970 Census - 520,117
 *** - FBI estimated Pittsburgh Population - 513,000
 **** - FBI estimated Pittsburgh Population - 510,600

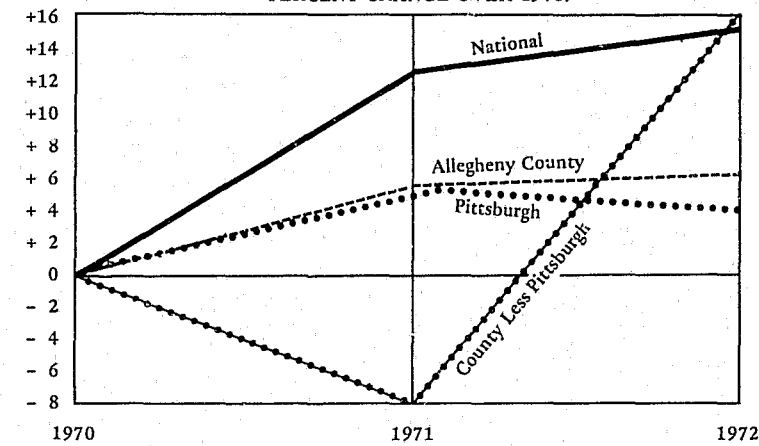
GRAPH B
REPORTED PART I CRIME RATE PER 100,000, 1970-1972.
PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970.



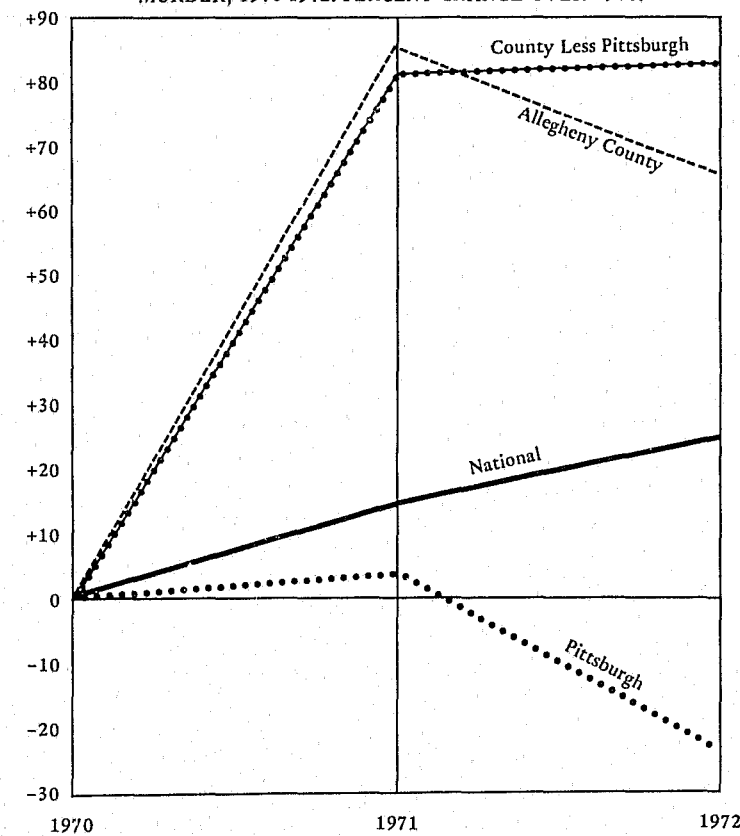
GRAPH C
REPORTED PART I VIOLENT CRIME, 1970-1972. PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970.



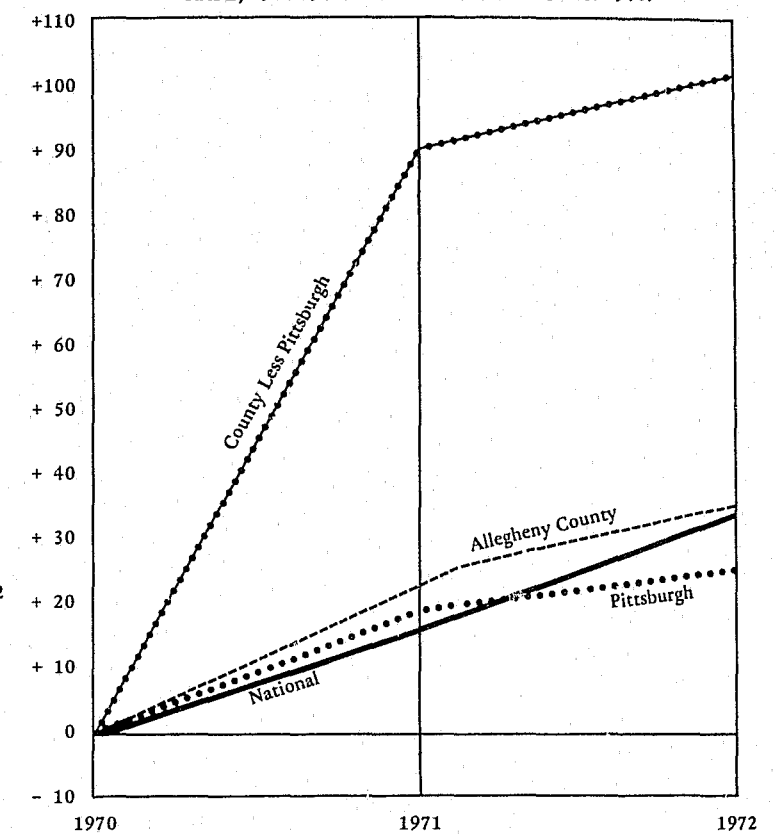
GRAPH D
REPORTED PART I VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 100,000, 1970-1972.
PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970.



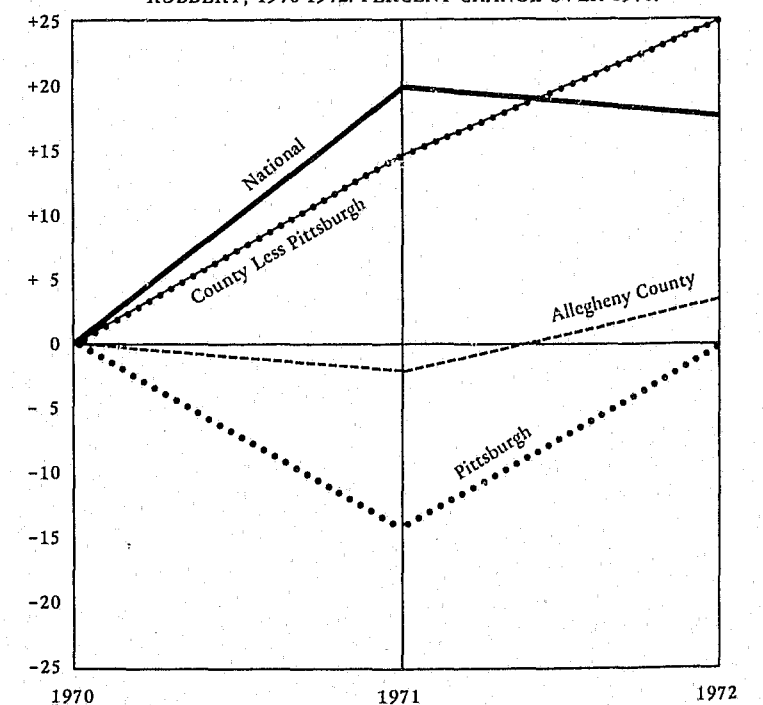
GRAPH E
MURDER, 1970-1972. PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970.

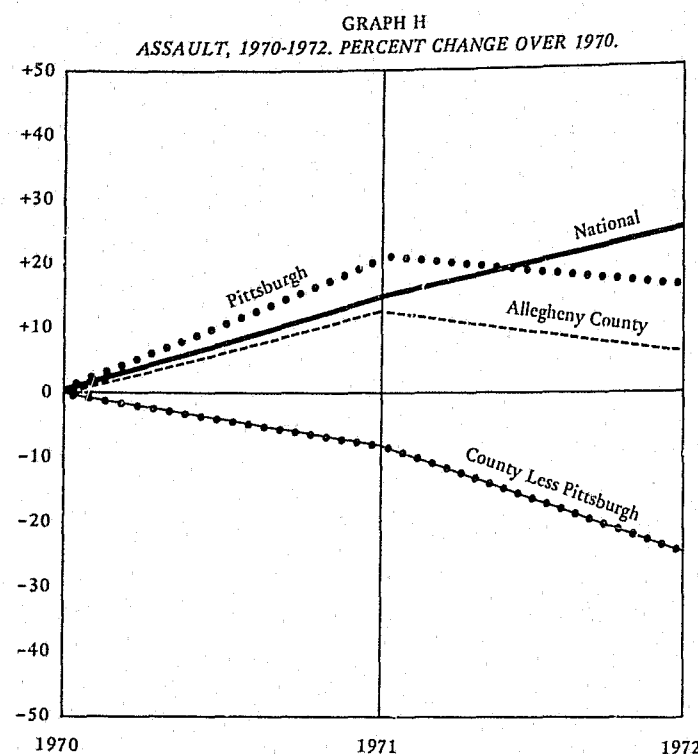


GRAPH F
RAPE, 1970-1972. PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970.



GRAPH G
ROBBERY, 1970-1972. PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1970.





B. ARRESTS - PITTSBURGH

At present no arrest statistics are available for Allegheny County. The State Police began in 1974 to assume this responsibility. The following analysis and review, therefore, cover only the City of Pittsburgh.

The total number of arrests for Part I crimes decreased 1.8% in 1972 and 26% in 1973, while arrests for violent crime increased 1.6% in 1972 and 8.3% in 1973. The most significant change in arrests between 1971 and 1973 was the increase in AA & B arrests (+50%) and the decrease in Larceny \$50 and over (-68%) and Auto Theft (-51%).

Adult arrests for violent crimes increased 3.4% in 1972; juvenile arrests decreased 3.8%, but juvenile arrests for Murder, Rape, and AA & B increased. In 1973 adult arrests for violent crimes increased 29.6% and juvenile arrests decreased 60.7%.

In 1972 and 1973 the clearance rates in Pittsburgh were highest for violent crimes against persons. The clearance rate for violent crimes rose .4% in 1972, and 2.4% in 1973. For property crimes the clearance rate rose 1.8% in 1972 and declined 6.6% in 1973.

Compared to the national average the Pittsburgh clearance rate for Murder and Larceny was higher; and for Rape and Robbery, lower, though the gap was smaller in 1972 than in 1971. Still the gap between the national average and Pittsburgh for clearance of AA & B was 37% in 1972 (40.5% in 1971). The increase in 1973 Pittsburgh clearances for AA & B should further narrow this gap.

The same pattern occurs when comparing Pittsburgh's clearance rates with those of 20 other major cities: Pittsburgh's rate was higher for Murder and Larceny; lower for Rape, Robbery, AA & B, Burglary, and Auto Theft. And again the gap for AA & B is the largest: 36.2% in 1972, 37.8% in 1971.

In 1972, 4,657 arrests were made for Part I offenses, and 20,109 for Part II. Of the 1,404 arrests made for Part I violent crimes, 68% were of blacks. Of those arrested for total Part I crimes 60% were black. Only 37% of those arrested for Part II offenses were black. 41.5% of those arrested for Part I and Part II offenses combined were black.

27% of the blacks arrested for Part I crimes were charged with Larceny of \$50 or more, 22.5% with Burglary, 19% with Robbery, 16% with Auto Theft, and 10.5% with AA & B. 37.4% of the blacks arrested for Part II offenses were charged with Intoxication, 19% with Disorderly Conduct.

34.5% of the whites arrested for Part I crimes were charged with Burglary, 28.6% with Larceny, 13% with Auto Theft, 12.6% with AA & B, and 8% with Robbery. 49.7% of the whites arrested for Part II offenses were charged with Intoxication, 12% with Disorderly Conduct.

65.5% of the blacks arrested for Part I offenses and 76% of the whites were charged with crimes against property.

The ratio of arrests by race for individual offenses shows an interesting pattern. In the following list the offenses are ranked in the first column by largest percentage of those arrested being black; in the second column by largest percentage of those arrested being white.

1972 ARRESTS - PITTSBURGH

Offense	% B	% W	Offense	% B	% W
Commercial Vice	82	18	Liquor Laws	84	16
Murder	81	19	Sex Offenses	73	27
Robbery	78	22	Non-Support	71	29
Weapons	74	26	Intoxication	69	31
Auto Theft	66	34	Narcotics	65	35
Rape	65	35	Intox. Driving	62	38
Larceny	59	41	"Other"	58	42
AA & B	54	44	Manslaughter	55	45
Fraud	55	45	Dis. Conduct	52	48
Gambling	55	45	Burglary	50	50
Traffic	55	45	Simple Assault	50	50
Stolen Prop.	51	49			

A similar percent ranking of arrests by sex shows that more women than men were arrested only for Vice and Non-Support:

Offense	% F	% M
Commercial Vice	89	11
Non-Support	82	18
Fraud	36	63
Dis. Conduct	33	67
Larceny	27	73
Murder	26	74
Narcotics	18	82
Gambling	17	83
Liquor Laws	15	85
AA & B	14	86
Simple Assault	12	88

Chart 3 details the reported crime, arrests, juvenile arrests, and percent cleared by arrest for Part I offenses in the City of Pittsburgh in 1971, 1972, and 1973.

CHART 3
CITY OF PITTSBURGH REPORTED CRIME, ARRESTS, AND
CLEARANCE RATES FOR PART I OFFENSES, 1971-1973

Offense	1971				1972				1973				Clearance Variance 1971- 1973
	Re- ports	Ar- rests	Ju- ve- nile Ar- rests	% Cleared by Arrest	Re- ports	Ar- rests	Ju- ve- nile Ar- rests	% Cleared by Arrest	Re- ports	Ar- rests	Ju- ve- nile Ar- rests	% Cleared by Arrest	
Murder	65	64	1	98.5	49	42	4	85.7	48	44	3	91.7	- 6.8
Rape	279	124	20	44.4	298	144	33	48.3	274	139	9	50.7	+ 6.3
Robbery	2,556	696	225	27.2	2,646	679	187	25.7	2,647	594	59	22.4	- 4.8
AA & B	1,910	487	95	25.5	1,823	528	104	29.0	1,847	732	58	39.6	+14.1
Burglary	9,489	1,394	576	14.7	7,824	1,269	510	16.2	6,988	1,162	321	16.6	+ 1.9
Larceny	5,636	1,229	544	21.8	4,778	1,295	584	27.1	4,174	389	61	9.3	-12.5
Auto Theft	6,532	740	429	11.3	6,128	689	407	11.2	6,628	365	78	5.5	- 5.8
Total Part I	26,467	4,742	1,890	17.9	23,550	4,657	1,826	19.8	22,606	3,425	589	15.2	- 2.7
Total Violent	4,810	1,371	341	28.5	4,816	1,393	328	28.9	4,816	1,509	129	31.3	+ 2.8
Total Property	21,657	3,371	1,549	15.6	18,734	3,264	1,498	17.4	17,790	1,916	460	10.8	- 4.8

C. TRAINING AND SERVICES

Key to the effectiveness of police services is the training and skill level of criminal justice personnel. In 1969 the County Police and Fire Training Academy began classes. Between the opening of the Academy and December 1973, 82 members of municipal police departments have taken the basic training course, for which they also receive 12 credits toward the Associate Degree in Administration of Justice at the Allegheny County Community College. In addition the Allegheny Regional Planning Council has approved applications for 12 more officers to be replaced while they attend the basic training program. Seventy-nine municipalities have no officers who have received basic training at the Academy.

CHART 4
POLICE PERSONNEL AND TRAINING
BY POLICE COMMUNICATION REGION

Region	Popu- lation	Mean Income (Fami- lies & Unrelated Individuals 1970 Census)	Total Sworn Per- sonnel	Popu- lation Per Sworn Per- sonnel	Number and Percent Received Basic Training/ Academy 1969-1973
E-1	96,085	10,556	79	1,216	6 7.5%
E-2	101,577	12,532	139	731	0 0.0%
E-3	60,619	7,642	140	433	1 .7%
E-4	95,442	9,108	151	632	4 2.6%
S-1	89,579	12,890	119	752	15 12.6%
S-2	72,576	9,578	91	798	7 7.6%
S-3	125,338	13,286	129	972	5 3.5%
S-4	90,985	11,288	96	948	8 8.3%
S-5	67,949	8,486	112	606	2 1.7%
N-1	42,575	13,834	80	532	7 8.7%
N-2	79,082	12,388	83	953	9 10.8%
N-3	110,023	12,262	107	1,028	17 7.0%
N-4	46,657	8,939	60	778	1 1.6%
Mt. Oliver	5,587	7,093	9	621	0 -
Pittsburgh	520,117	8,037	1,768	294	- -

Numerous police officers have attended in-service sessions at the Academy and have received specialized training in such areas as the use of the breathalyzer. Only 8 municipalities who have sworn personnel have not sent any officers for training at the Academy.

The County Police have sent 95 persons, and the Sheriff 12, for basic training.

Chart 4 presents an overview of the number of police officers, their training, and the population they serve, by police communication region.

Chart 5 shows the rank in 1972 of each police communication region for number of Part I crime reports, Part I violent crime reports, per capita expenditures for police services, and mean income.

CHART 5
1972 RANKING OF POLICE COMMUNICATION REGIONS
FOR REPORTED CRIME, EXPENDITURES FOR
POLICE SERVICES, AND MEAN INCOME

Region	Total Part I Crime	Violent Crime	\$ per Capita for Police Services	Police per Capita	Mean Income
E-1	12	9	10	14	8
E-2	2	3	3	6	4
E-3	3	2	6	2	14
E-4	4	4	9	5	10
S-1	5	7	7	7	3
S-2	9	11	13	9	9
S-3	13	14	5	12	2
S-4	11	10	8	10	7
S-5	6	5	2	4	12
N-1	7	6	4	3	1
N-2	8	13	11	11	5
N-3	10	12	12	13	6
N-4	14	8	14	8	11
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	1	13

D. CONCLUSIONS: 1. PROBLEMS

Administration

- Inefficient use of Police Officers.
- Limited availability of basic training for Police Officers outside the City of Pittsburgh.
- Inadequate communication capability among Police Departments throughout the County.
- Limited availability of legal advice for Police Departments throughout the County, excepting the City of Pittsburgh.
- Unavailability of arrest statistics and Part II reported crime statistics for the County, excepting the City of Pittsburgh.
- Lack of uniform selection procedures and job performance measures for Police Officers.
- Limited employment of minority and female Police Officers.

Reported Crime and Arrest Statistics

- Increase in reported Part I crime in the County, excepting the City of Pittsburgh.
- Increase in reported Part I violent crime throughout the County, including Pittsburgh.
- Clearance rate in Pittsburgh for Rape, AA & B, and Robbery lower than the national average.

CONCLUSIONS: 2. NEEDS

- Complete the regional police communications networks.
- Complete the County communication network.
- Develop and implement coordinated record-keeping and reporting systems.
- Provide a police legal advisor for each police communication region.
- Provide training in the regions as well as at the Academy.
- Coordinate training of all criminal justice personnel.
- Develop an information system capability that will maximize information flow for criminal investigation and identification.
- Develop a video system to save time for the Police Officer at Court hearings.
- Coordinate treatment and referral programs to provide meaningful alternatives to arrest.
- Include in training programs information on alternatives to arrest and prosecution and how to use them.
- Develop and implement uniform validated selection procedures and job performance measures for Police Officers.

III. COURTS

The "Courts" in Allegheny County consist of the Pittsburgh City Court administered by City Magistrates, the District Magistrates who administer the magisterial districts established by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Common Pleas which consists of 3 major divisions - Criminal, Family, and Civil. This report deals with the Courts only as they process criminal offenses. For the Minor Judiciary, City and District Magistrates, this is only one segment of their function and responsibility. The Criminal Division of the Court of Common Pleas handles only criminal cases. And the Juvenile Section of the Family Division takes all criminal cases as well as all civil cases involving juveniles. The Civil Division has no criminal cases.

The 1973 available Court information includes District Magistrate statistics for January 1 through June 30, and Court of Common Pleas Criminal Division statistics for January 1 through October 31.

A. MINOR JUDICIARY

In January 1974 the new District Magistrate system went into final effect. Now all 62 members of the Minor Judiciary either are attorneys, have served a full term as a District Magistrate, or have received training and passed a qualifying exam. The State pays a regular salary to the Magistrates and the County provides office space and a clerk. All fines paid through the Minor Judiciary system revert to the County and municipal treasuries.

Twenty of the 62 magistrates are located in the City of

Pittsburgh. In addition Pittsburgh has 6 of its own Magistrates located in the Public Safety Building. These Magistrates are City employees and the fines they collect revert to the City and the State treasuries. They are not part of the District Magistrate system.

1. Dispositions

Chart 6 gives the number of cases handled by City and County District Magistrates at Preliminary Hearings from January 1-June 30, 1973 by offense group and by disposition.

In percents the above dispositions for City and County combined are:

	% Waived	% Held	% Dismissed	% Fined
Part I				
Violent	7	54	35	4
Property	3	15	34	48
Total	4	27	34	35
Part II				
Disturbance	2	8	49	41
Street	5	11.5	22.5	61
Investigative	8	22	47	23
Vice	10	5	20	65
Narcotics	7	67	25	1
Total	3	14	34	47

CHART 6*

DISPOSITION OF PART I AND PART II CASES AT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS BY CITY AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 1973

Disposition	Waived			Held			Dismissed			Fined			Committed		
Region	City	Co.	Total	City	Co.	Total	City	Co.	Total	City	Co.	Total	City	Co.	Total
Crime															
Part I															
Violent	1	7	8	10	50	60	15	24	39	3	1	4	0	0	0
Property	1	7	8	10	30	40	14	73	87	13	111	124	0	0	0
Total PI	2	14	16	20	80	100	29	97	126	16	112	128	0	0	0
Part II**															
Disturbance	1	5	6	21	39	60	168	195	363	104	200	304	0	2	2
Street	2	11	13	6	75	81	26	132	158	36	392	428	1	21	22
Investigative	3	10	13	4	28	32	26	43	69	7	27	34	0	0	0
Vice	2	24	26	4	8	12	12	39	51	20	148	168	0	0	0
Narcotics	0	9	9	13	77	90	6	27	33	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total PII	8	59	67	48	227	275	238	436	674	169	767	936	1	23	24
Total Part I & II	10	73	83	68	307	375	267	533	800	185	879	1064	1	23	24

*Neither offense "NI", of which there were 6, nor disposition labeled "No Information", of which there were 31, are included.

**Disturbance includes Other Assaults, Family Offenses, Other Offenses.

Street includes Violation of Firearms Act, Drunk Driving, Intoxication, Disorderly Conduct, Other Traffic.

Investigative includes Forgery, Counterfeiting, Receiving Stolen Goods, Fraud.

Vice includes Commercial Vice, Sex Offenses, Gambling, Violation Liquor Laws.

Narcotics includes Narcotics.

To some extent disposition appears to reflect the attitude of the society and the police toward the offense. Property, Vice, and Street offenses to a great extent are "punished" by a fine. The majority of Narcotics defendants are held. Family and neighborhood disputes and offenses apparently are mediated and dismissed, or settled by a fine. Even a high percentage of Fraud and Forgery cases are dismissed.

The percent held may also be a measure of the availability of evidence. In Part I Violent crimes, a weapon, fingerprints, witnesses may be available; in Part II investigative offenses, evidence of counterfeiting, fraud, or forgery may exist; in narcotics cases, sale to an undercover agent, drugs on the person or the premises, may serve as evidence.

At the City Magistrate preliminary hearings 41% of the whites arrested for Part I crimes were held for Court; 59% were dismissed. 50% of the blacks arrested for Part I crimes were held for Court, and 50% were dismissed. Only 12% of the whites and 18% of the blacks arrested for Part II offenses were held for Court; 88% of the whites so arrested, and 82% of the blacks, were dismissed.

The disposition patterns were similar in 1972 and 1973, with a slight increase in 1973 in percentage dismissed, fined, and committed, and a slight decrease in percentage waived and held.

The average fine issued by City District Magistrates increased from \$16.00 in the 1972 sample to \$25.00 in 1973. In the County the average fine dropped from \$31.00 in 1972 to \$30.00 in 1973, thus closing the gap between the average fines issued in the City and those issued in the County from \$15.00 to \$5.00.

The average time spent in detention by defendants at the Minor Judiciary level dropped considerably in 1973: from 90 days to 30 days in the City, and from 25 to 12 days in the County. Again the gap between the City and the County is being closed, with the differential being 18 days in 1973 as opposed to 65 days in 1972.

The Public Defender continues to carry a large percentage of the Part I cases which are held at the Preliminary Hearing. In the first six months of 1973 the Public Defender's office handled 66 Part I cases and 89 Part II cases. Private attorneys defended persons charged with Part II offenses for 81% of their Preliminary Hearing criminal caseload, whereas 56% of the Public Defender's Preliminary Hearing caseload consisted of Part II cases. Of the defendants charged with Part I offenses, 221 had no attorney. 22 of these were held, 71 dismissed, and 110 fined.

2. Bonding Decisions

Chart 7 delineates the bonding decisions made by City and County District Magistrates at Arraignment for defendants held for Preliminary Hearing, 1972 and 1973 samples.

CHART 7
BONDING DECISIONS AT ARRAIGNMENT BY CITY AND COUNTY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, 1972 AND 1973

Bonding Decision	County			City			Total		
	1972	1973	Variance	1972	1973	Variance	1972	1973	Variance
% Nominal	66.5	57.6	- 8.9	58.8	68.1	+9.3	60.4	60.0	- .4
% 8% Cash	9.1	21.9	+12.8	19.5	15.7	-3.8	17.3	20.5	+3.2
% Surety	1.6	8.3	+ 6.7	5.2	3.4	-1.8	4.4	7.2	+2.8
% Jail	22.8	12.2	-10.6	16.5	12.8	-3.7	17.9	12.3	-5.6

The City District Magistrates increased their use of Nominal Bond while the County Magistrates decreased theirs. Both decreased the use of detention.

The period from 1970-1973 brought about a major change in bonding decisions:

	1970	1972	1973	Variance 1970-73
% Nominal	13.3	60.4	60	+46.7
% 8% Cash	—	17.3	20.5	(+3.2)
% Surety	57	4.4	7.2	-49.8
% Jail	29.7	17.9	12.3	-17.4

Chart 8 presents the bonding decisions by attorney type for 1972 and 1973.

CHART 8
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE BONDING DECISIONS BY ATTORNEY TYPE, 1972 AND 1973

Bonding Decision	No Attorney			Private Attorney			Public Defender		
	1972	1973	Variance	1972	1973	Variance	1972	1973	Variance
% Nominal	54.6	68.5	+13.9	50.8	47.2	-3.6	38.3	45.6	+7.3
% 8% Cash	15.2	16.4	+ 1.2	25.1	33.0	+7.9	14.8	14.5	-0.3
% Surety	3.7	7.8	+ 4.1	8.4	9.1	+0.7	2.6	5.1	+2.5
% Jail	14.8	7.3	- 7.5	15.6	10.7	-4.9	44.3	34.8	-9.5

The largest change from 1972 to 1973 in bonding decisions occurred in the cases in which the defendant had no attorney. The Public Defender experienced the largest decrease in the percent of defendants held being detained. But a much higher percent of Public Defender clients than of defendants having a private attorney or no attorney continued to be detained.

Of those persons detained in 1973 under the Arraignment bonding decision, 73.5% continued to be held, 9% were fined, 3% committed, and only 10.2% were dismissed at the Preliminary Hearing. In 1970, 69% were held and 31% dismissed; in 1972, 72.9% were held and 27.1% dismissed. The reduction in dismissals is a major change, and suggests an increase in the effectiveness of the District Magistrate system and the Court Bail Agency.

3. Aggravated Assault and Battery Study

A special study of Aggravated Assault and Battery (AA & B) incidents in the City of Pittsburgh in 1971-1972 revealed over one-third of the incidents occurred on Friday and Saturday nights between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. Transitory areas were the most frequent locations, particularly Downtown, the Bluff, Oakland, and the Lower Hill. Domestic arguments accounted for approximately 25% of the cases. In an overwhelming majority of the incidents in which a gun was the weapon, the parties were friends or relatives. (A similar study made in Cleveland showed that in homes in which there was a gun, the probability the gun would be used on a member of the family was six times the probability it would be used on an outsider.)

The overall pattern of AA & B, i.e. percent of cases discharged and cases held for court, hour of day, day of week, ...

remained the same in 1971 and 1972. The only significant change in the pattern showed up when race was the variable. The number of blacks arrested for AA & B decreased in 1972, yet a higher percentage were held for court and a lower percentage discharged. For whites the reverse was true: the number of whites arrested for AA & B increased, the percentage held for court decreased, and the percentage discharged increased.

CHART 9
DISPOSITION OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY ARRESTS BY RACE IN 1971 AND 1972

	Total		Discharged		Court		Juveniles	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	White	Non-White
1971	177	310	24.3%	30%	18.6%	17.1%	21.5%	18.4%
1972	233	295	32.2%	29.8%	15.5%	21.7%	25.3%	15.3%

4. GJC-Funded Projects Affecting the Minor Judiciary

Night and Weekend Court was funded in 1973 to facilitate the person arrested at night and on the weekend in obtaining an early Arraignment and bonding decision. The program did not have the intended result — three of the four regional offices, McKeesport, Penn Hills, and McCandless, received minimal use — and so these three have been ordered closed. The Pittsburgh office which handled 57% of the cases in 1973 has been kept open and will have a District Magistrate present 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The main offenses for which people had hearings or were arraigned at Night Court in 1973 were Narcotics, Drunken Driving, Simple Assault, Resisting Arrest, Burglary, AA & B, Disorderly Conduct, Theft, Underage Drinking, Corrupting Morals of a Minor, and Conspiracy.

CHART 10
COURT BAIL AGENCY ACTIVITY IN 1973

Month	Nominal		8%		Property		Surety		Jail		Total	
	DM	City	DM	City	DM	City	DM	City	DM	City	DM	City
January	324		160		18		131		132		765	
February	303		137		7		154		130		731	
March	146	202	68	75	12	1	55	70	89	86	370	434
April	118	114	95	47	11	2	71	55	66	38	361	256
May	113	166	62	75	9	2	28	66	42	50	254	359
June	118	92	56	90	13	0	50	56	32	48	269	286
July	136	131	60	105	9	3	60	60	62	67	327	366
August	145	78	76	100	6	5	43	78	59	42	329	303
September	165	88	63	67	13	8	56	65	51	50	348	278
October	154	112	78	95	4	5	59	90	56	104	351	406
November	101	81	40	54	4	5	28	60	37	61	210	261
December	115	48	63	65	2	4	27	52	63	42	270	211
Total Type	3050		1731		143		1414		1407		7745	
% Type is of Total	39%		22%		2%		18%		18%			

Neither the Sheriff nor the County Police utilized Night Court in 1973. Because of this 666 people were held in the County Jail in 1973 on a Sheriff's Detainer.

The Court Bail Agency (CBA), funded by the Governor's Justice Commission in 1972 and 1973, assists the City and the District Magistrates in making bonding decisions at Preliminary Hearings. The process is one of interview and investigation, to determine the probability that the person will appear for trial. CBA has been instrumental in increasing the number of persons released on nominal bond, and in decreasing the number released on surety bond or detained.

CBA staff are located at City Court and in the County Jail. They interview people only after Arraignment. In 1973 CBA contacted 10,633 persons, and bond was set for 7,745 persons. Of the 7,745, 3,050 (39%) were released on Nominal Bond; 1,731 (22%) on 8% Bond; 143 (2%), Property; 1,414 (18%), Surety; and 1,407 (18%) were detained in Jail. The 1,407 were held in jail because they could not post bond within 24-hours. Many did post bond at a later date.

Chart 10 lists the number of bonds set in 1973 at Preliminary Hearing by bond type.

The Community Release Agency (CRA) helps to provide "security" for the individual who would otherwise not be released prior to trial. The security is not money, but supervision and referral for job placement, counseling, and treatment for medical, psychiatric, or drug-related problems. CRA attempts to utilize the time between Preliminary Hearing and trial to help the defendant gain stability, and so increase the sentencing options even if the defendant is convicted. As of February 21, 1974, CRA was supervising 12 cases.

The Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) program also seeks to keep people out of institutions and out of the criminal justice system. The District Attorney directs this project which provides the conditional alternative for "first offenders"

held at Preliminary Hearing to forego trial and a determination of guilt or innocence and be placed on probation for one to two years. A Criminal Court judge makes the final ARD determination.

ARD has the additional benefit of relieving the Criminal Court of approximately 12% of its caseload. This frees the Court to process more swiftly cases involving serious offenses, which in the past have experienced long delays between Preliminary Hearing and trial.

Between June 11 and November 9, 1973, 3,515 cases were referred to ARD by District Magistrates. Of these 1,737 were rejected because of type of crime and 1,778 were processed. In the processing of the cases another 515 were rejected because of prior conviction, and 659 more were rejected for other reasons. A Criminal Court judge placed a total of 373 persons on probation for ARD: 261 white males, 72 black males, 27 white females, and 13 black females. As of the end of 1973 the Adult Probation Office was supervising 508 ARD cases: 344 white males, 97 black males, 38 white females, and 29 black females.

The Assistant Public Defender projects funded by the Governor's Justice Commission made possible the addition of 12 full-time attorneys to the Public Defender's staff and part-time employment of a total of 86 law students. These attorneys and legal researchers handle cases at the Preliminary Hearing level. Even with these additions to the Public Defender's staff, a large number of defendants are still appearing at the Preliminary Hearing without an attorney, and a large percentage of these are indigent.

5. Conclusions: a. Problems

- High percentage of defendants not represented by an attorney at Preliminary Hearing.
- Differentiation in offenses for which defendants are held, fined, and dismissed, especially as these affect detention of black and indigent defendants.
- Limited alternatives to detention for indigent defendants.
- Lack of training seminars for District Magistrates re new alternative and diversion programs.
- Lack of Assistant District Attorneys, i.e. the prosecution, at Preliminary Hearings.
- Lack of coordination between City District Magistrates and City Magistrates.
- Lack of reporting into the District Magistrate system by the City Magistrates.
- Detention of persons arrested by the Sheriff and the County Police rather than arraignment at Night Court.

Conclusions: b. Needs

- More indigent defendants, especially those detained and those charged with Part I crimes, utilize the Public Defender services.
- District Magistrates attempt to be consistent in disposition of cases for Part I violent, Part I property, and Part II offenses, to rectify unequal disposition patterns by race.
- Develop more alternatives for disposition.
- Consolidate the City of Pittsburgh Magistrates and the City District Magistrates.
- Assistant District Attorney be present to prosecute all Part I cases at the Preliminary Hearing.

- Develop the role of the District Magistrate as arbitrator.
- Develop the use of the community-based Probation Office for treatment referrals and temporary supervision at the pre-trial level.

B. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, CRIMINAL DIVISION

1. Case Terminations Prior to Trial

When cases are held for Court at the Preliminary Hearing a number of processes may be utilized by the prosecution or the defense to settle the case prior to Grand Jury action or prior to trial. These processes usually involve some form of negotiation, ending in withdrawal of the complaint or charge as a result of payment of damages, restitution of stolen property or goods, entry of the defendant into treatment, or the like.

In 1973 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania issued "Rule 1901: Prompt Disposition of Matters; termination of inactive cases," which states "... Where a matter has been inactive for an unreasonable period of time, the tribunal, on its own motion, shall enter an appropriate order terminating the matter..." The main criterion for such administrative termination is no activity in a case during the previous two years. This Rule provided a formal procedure for clearing the Court backlog of inactive cases.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania also revised Rule 1100 to set a limitation on the time which can elapse between filing of a written complaint against the defendant and the beginning of the trial. From July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974 that time is 270 days. After June 30, 1974, it will be reduced to 180 days. Revised Rule 1100 also provides that "At any time before trial, the defendant or his attorney may apply to the Court for an order dismissing the charges with prejudice on the ground that this Rule has been violated."

The intent of these Rules is to provide the defendant with the speedy trial required by the U.S. Constitution. One effect, though, has been to produce pressures on the defendant and the prosecutor to settle out of Court, to plea-bargain, or to accept a non-jury rather than a jury trial.

The 1973 Court statistics show a marked increase in the number of cases nolle prossed and adjudication deferred. 1974 statistics will suggest more clearly the pattern of case disposition resulting from implementation of Rule 1901 and Revised Rule 1100.

Chart 11 lists by offense the number of dispositions prior to trial in the Court of Common Pleas, Criminal Division, January 1 - October 31, 1973. The Chart does not include the cases placed on Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) probation.

The percent of cases terminated in 1973 prior to trial shows Rape (61.3%), AA & B (44.8%), and Larceny (48.2%) as the Part I cases having the highest rates; and Simple Assault (54.1%), Forgery and Fraud (68.2%), and Sex Offenses (72%) as the Part II cases having the highest rates. On the other hand Murder (79.2%), Robbery (69.7%), Weapons (70.4%), Narcotics (82.2%), and Gambling (89.8%) have the highest rates of the defendant actually going to trial once held at the Preliminary Hearing stage. The same "held for Court" pattern occurs at the Minor Judiciary level, except for Gambling where up to 65% of the dispositions are fines.

In 1971 AA & B (36%), Simple Assault (47.5%), Stolen Property (43.3%), Forgery and Fraud (51.6%), and Sex Offenses (40.3%)

CHART 11
DISPOSITION OF CASES BY OFFENSE PRIOR TO TRIAL IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JANUARY 1 - OCTOBER 31, 1973

Offense	(1) Defendants before Grand Jury	(2) Percent Ignored by Grand Jury	(3) Defendants Receiving Disposition in Court of Common Pleas	(4) Percent Nolle Prossed	(5) Percent Demurrer Sustained	(6) (2)+(4)+(5) Total Percent Terminated Prior to Trial
Murder	58	0.0	53	(11) 20.8	(2) 0.0	20.8
Rape	130	15.4	172	(75) 43.6	(4) 2.3	61.3
Robbery	326	2.3	461	(120) 26.0	(9) 2.0	30.3
AA & B	309	16.2	342	(86) 25.1	(12) 3.5	44.8
Burglary	468	7.1	742	(179) 24.1	(33) 4.4	35.6
Larceny	359	12.8	562	(178) 31.7	(21) 3.7	48.2
Simple Assault	274	26.2	283	(69) 24.4	(10) 3.5	54.1
Stolen Property	217	13.4	279	(38) 13.6	(24) 8.6	35.6
Emb, Forg, Fraud	229	11.8	511	(278) 54.4	(10) 2.0	68.2
Weapons	207	10.6	263	(29) 11.0	(21) 8.0	29.6
Sex Offenses	75	16.0	207	(115) 55.5	(1) 0.5	72.0
Narcotics	1497	4.7	1323	(75) 5.5	(101) 7.6	17.8
Gambling	412	4.6	516	(112) 2.3	(17) 3.3	10.2
D.W. I	645	6.5	847	(54) 6.4	(53) 6.3	19.2
Part I	1684	9.7	2348	(649) 28.0	(82) 3.5	41.2
Part II	4480	9.8	5598	(770) 18.4	(299) 5.3	32.5
All Crime Types	6164	9.1	7946	(1419) 21.3	(381) 4.8	35.2

had the highest percentage of cases terminated prior to trial. In 1972 AA & B (39.4%), Simple Assault (46.1%), and Forgery and Fraud (34.6%) had the highest percentage of cases terminated prior to trial.

The high rate of pre-trial terminations of Rape, Forgery and Fraud, and Sex Offenses cases in 1973 resulted from the increase in nolle prosee* dispositions.

From January 1 - October 31, 1973 the Court reduced its backlog by 536 cases through use of Rule 1901 which provides for administratively dismissing cases. In addition the District Attorney and the Criminal Court nolle prossed 28% of all Part I cases in 1973, as compared with 10% in 1971. Of the 1689 cases nolle prossed in the 1973 period, 1187 were over three years old. Only 8.4% of the Part I cases under three years old were nolle prossed. In 1973, 20.8% of the Murder, 43.6% of the Rape, 54.4% of the Forgery and Fraud, and 55.5% of the Sex Offenses cases were nolle prossed. Comparing the 1972 and 1973 figures for nolle prossed dispositions, the largest percentage change occurred in Rape (+31.5%), Forgery and Fraud (+41.2%), and Sex Offenses (+40.1%) cases.

*Nolle Prosee - a formal entry upon the record by the prosecuting officer in which is declared there will be no further prosecution.

Demurrer Sustained - to support an exception to the sufficiency in point of law of a pleading or state of facts alleged.

In addition to nolle prosee, cases are terminated prior to trial by the Grand Jury and by the Demurrer Sustained procedure. Chart 12 lists by year, 1971-1973, the percent of cases terminated by initiator.

Generally the percent of cases dismissed by the Grand Jury, Demurrer Sustained, and nolle prossed (less the 1187 cases) declined. The largest percentage of cases terminated prior to trial were Rape, Aggravated Assault and Battery, Larceny, Simple Assault, Stolen Property, Forgery and Fraud, Weapons, and Sex Offenses cases. These categories of cases tend not to be "held for Court" at the Preliminary Hearing level, and then, even when they are held, have a relatively high rate of being ignored by the Grand Jury or nolle prossed.

Possible explanations for these terminations prior to trial are:

1. Lack of the evidence required by law
2. Refusal of witnesses to testify
3. Lack of legal advice for the police (Improper arrests, insufficient investigation and preparation of the case)
4. Lack of priority or preparation by the prosecution
5. Fear of further victimization by the plaintiff
6. Negotiated settlement, such as by monetary restitution, return of stolen goods, etc.
7. Social acceptance of the offense

It is impossible to ascertain from the statistics the actual reason for termination.

CHART 12
1971-1973¹ COMPARISON COURT TERMINATIONS BY INITIATOR

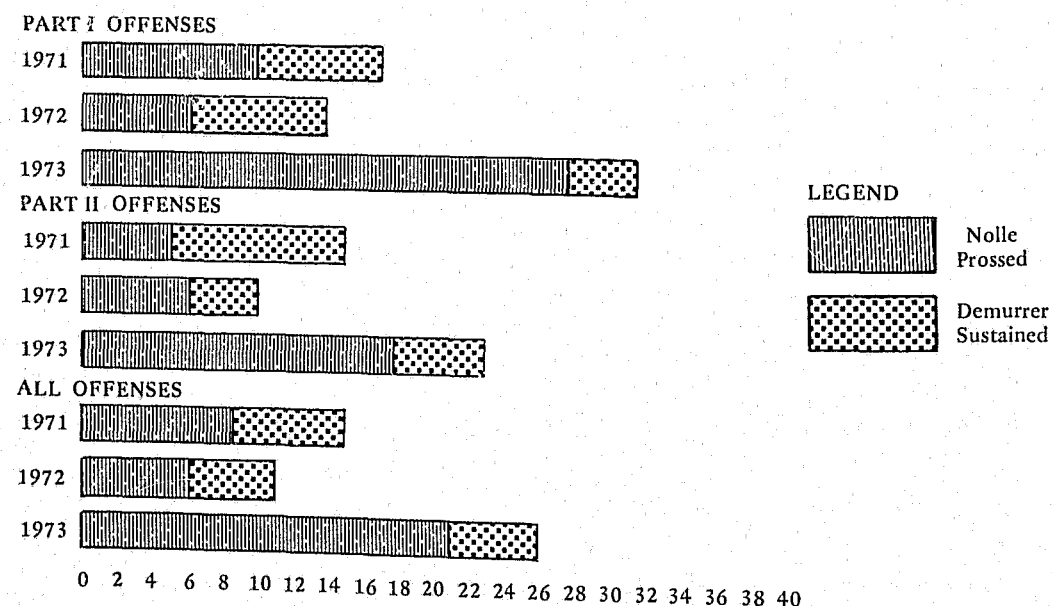
	Prosecution								Defense			
	Percent Ignored by Grand Jury				% Nolle Prossed				% Demurrer Sustained			
	71	72	73	Variance 71-73	71	72	73 ²	Variance 71-73	71	72	73	Variance 71-73
Murder	2.3	3.4	—	-2.5	13.6	10.3	7.5	- 6.1	1.2	7.4	—	-1.2
Rape	13.7	17.7	15.4	+1.7	10.4	12.1	9.3	- 1.1	4.3	10.	2.3	-2.0
Robbery	3.5	3.5	2.3	-1.2	14.2	7.0	9.5	- 4.7	3.5	4.5	2.0	-1.5
AA & B	16.2	20.7	16.2	—	14.1	16.3	12.9	- 1.2	5.7	2.4	3.5	-2.2
Burglary	6.4	6.3	7.1	+0.7	4.4	4.5	5.4	+ 1.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	-0.2
Larceny	10.0	12.6	12.8	+2.8	8.4	9.8	5.3	- 3.1	10.2	6.6	3.7	-6.5
Simple Assault	25.4	27.4	26.2	+0.8	17.5	14.7	17.3	- 0.2	4.6	4.0	3.5	-1.1
Stolen Property	17.8	11.6	13.4	-4.4	9.0	8.6	9.7	+ 0.7	10.5	9.9	8.6	-7.9
Forgery & Fraud	12.3	18.9	11.8	-0.5	36.3	13.2	10.2	-26.1	3.0	2.5	2.0	-1.0
Weapons	18.9	14.6	10.6	-3.3	6.1	3.5	2.3	- 3.8	7.8	6.9	8.0	+0.2
Sex Offenses	18.4	14.4	16.0	-2.4	19.3	15.4	6.3	-13.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	-2.1
Narcotics	2.5	2.2	4.7	+2.2	2.2	2.7	3.1	+ 0.9	12.0	7.9	7.6	-4.4
Gambling	5.5	5.3	4.6	-0.9	2.0	1.5	13.6	+11.6	6.3	6.2	3.3	-3.0
Driving while Intoxicated	6.7	6.4	6.9	-0.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	- 0.3	3.9	1.6	6.3	+2.4

¹ For the period January 1 — October 31, 1973.

² Less dispositions in excess of 3 years from Indictment to Trial.

Graph J presents the comparative termination of cases prior to trial for 1971-1973.

GRAPH J
CASE TERMINATION PRIOR TO TRIAL, 1971-1973.



2. Indictments and Dispositions

The Grand Jury indicted and Criminal Court disposed of the following number of cases, 1970-1973.

	Indictments	Dispositions	Rate of Disposition
1970	7536	7257	96.5%
1971	6990	6011	85.6%
1972	8604	7029	81.6%
Jan. 1 — Oct. 31 1973	6164	7946	128.9%

The 1973 figure is skewed by the 1187 cases nolle prossed and the 489 adjudication deferred for lack of activity in the past two years, most of which cases were also over three years old. Subtracting these 1676 cases, the disposition to indictment rate was 101.7%, better than in any of the other years. In 1973, then, the Criminal Division both disposed of inactive cases and maintained a slightly higher rate of disposition than of indictment.

In 1973 the number of indictments per month decreased significantly, though the number of dispositions increased:

	Average Indictments per Month	Average Dispositions per Month
1970	628	605
1971	582.5	501
1972	717	586
1973	616	794.6

The increase in prosecution staff, through the Governor's Justice Commission funding of full-time Assistant District Attorneys, and the increase in the number of Criminal Court judges in 1973 facilitated the increase in the number of Criminal Division dispositions in 1973.

Another indicator of the effectiveness of Court management is the time which elapses between indictment and trial. Chart 13 presents the average number of days between indictment and trial by type of disposition.

The average number of days between indictment and trial, less nolle prossed cases, in 1973 was 209, up 8 days from 1972. As of July 1, 1974, the Court is required under Pennsylvania's Supreme Court revised administrative rule 1100 to bring all indicted persons to trial within 6 months, 180 days, following filing of a written complaint. In 1973 approximately 2.5 months lapsed between filing of the written complaint with the Clerk of Courts and indictment. By July 1974, then, the time between filing of the complaint and trial must be cut by 3.5 months.

Chart 14 lists the percentage disposition breakdown for 1970-1973.

Again, the large number of nolle prossed cases in 1973 skews the percentages.

As of January 1974 the Criminal Division had 14 judges, 5 more than in the second half of 1973, and 8 more than in the first half of 1973. This increase in judges should facilitate the speedier disposition of cases, bringing the Court within the 180 day time period.

CHART 13
TIME ELAPSED FROM INDICTMENT TO TRIAL, 1970-1973

Disposition Type	Year	Number of Defendants	Average Time from Indictment to Trial in days
All Dispositions Less Nolle Prossed	1970	6760	156
	1971	5516	191
	1972	6579	201
	1973 (10 mos.)	6257	466
	1973 less Adj. Def. >3 years	5070	209
Demurrer Sustained and Indictment Quashed	1970	478	155
	1971	401	193
	1972	385	209
	1973 (10 mos.)	410	227
Nolle Prossed	1970	625	1520
	1971	495	926
	1972	450	611
	1973 (10 mos.)	1689	2429
	1973 less >3 years	502	NA
Guilty Plea	1970	1470	178
	1971	1350	213
	1972	1773	194
	1973 (10 mos.)	1755	204
Non-Jury Trial	1970	3949	143
	1971	3068	169
	1972	3478	192
	1973 (10 mos.)	2715	198
Jury Trial	1970	181	242
	1971	153	289
	1972	178	235
	1973 (10 mos.)	92	214
Adjudication Deferred	1970	566	189
	1971	544	244
	1972	738	248
	1973 (10 mos.)	1186	1568
	1973 less those >3 years (Rule 1901)	489	247

CHART 14
PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE, 1970-1973

Disposition	1970	1971	1972	1973 (Jan.1-Oct.31)
Indictment Quashed	7.1	7.3	5.5	5.2
Nolle Prossed	9.3	9.0	6.4	21.3
Non-Jury Trial	58.9	55.6	49.5	34.2
Jury Trial	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.2
Guilty Plea	21.9	24.5	25.0	22.1
TOTAL OFFENDERS	6708	5516	7029	7946

The Court Research and the Court Modernization projects funded by the Governor's Justice Commission have assisted the Court in developing the mechanisms and expertise essential to the Court functioning more efficiently. The projects have not yet achieved the main goal of establishing a Court Information System including the Criminal, Civil, and Family Court Divisions. Completion of the Criminal and Civil segments is to be accomplished by September 1974.

The lack of development of the Family, hence Juvenile, Court segment severely limits the management, efficiency, and effectiveness of that section of the Court.

3. CONVICTIONS

The rate of conviction, once indicted by the Grand Jury and brought to trial, decreased significantly between 1971 and 1973 for Murder (-12%), Rape (-13%), and Narcotics (-14%). The rate of conviction in 1973 for these offenses was lower than for any other offense except AA & B and Simple Assault. The highest rate of conviction in 1973 occurred for Robbery (86%), up 14% from 1971; Burglary (84%), up 7% from 1971; Commercial Vice (81%), up 9% from 1971; and Gambling (100%), up 26% from 1971. The rate of conviction for Sex Offenses rose 20% from 1971 to 1973 and for Driving While Intoxicated, 11%.

Chart 15 details the number of persons indicted and the rate of conviction, once indicted, by offense, for 1971, 1972, and January 1 - October 31, 1973.

CHART 15
NUMBER INDICTED AND RATE OF CONVICTION FOR
SELECTED OFFENSES, 1971-1973

	1971		1972		1973 (Jan. 1-Oct. 31)		Variance 71-73
	Indicted	Rate	Indicted	Rate	Indicted	Rate	
Murder	78	69%	57	86%	58	57%	-12%
Rape	109	63%	126	44%	110	50%	-13%
Robbery	329	72%	474	50%	317	86%	+14%
AA & B	261	55%	407	36%	259	52%	-03%
Burglary	544	77%	830	72%	435	84%	+07%
Larceny	311	66%	582	52%	313	71%	+05%
Simple Assault	171	42%	321	28%	202	47%	+05%
Comm. Vice	151	72%	176	46%	135	81%	+09%
Sex Offenses	86	51%	137	36%	63	71%	+20%
Narcotics	884	60%	1896	39%	1427	46%	-14%
Gambling	254	74%	534	63%	393	100%	+26%
Driving While Intoxicated	880	50%	920	45%	603	61%	+11%
Part I	1680	68%	2490	57%	1526	72%	+04%
Part II	3787	30%	6114	42%	4079	50%	+20%
TOTAL	5467	42%	8604	47%	5605	61%	+19%

Conviction of a Lesser Charge

Plea bargaining is the procedure which occurs when a defendant pleads guilty to a lesser charge to reduce the sentence and to avoid a long trial. The use of the guilty plea to avoid trial administratively helps both the Court and the attorneys,

especially the public prosecutor and the public defender. Statistics on actual plea bargaining, however, are not available.

In 1972 the statistics show a 21% increase over 1971 (29%) in conviction of a lesser charge for Part I offenses. In 1973 the percentage dropped from the 1972, 51% level, to 16%. Part II offenses statistics show a much lower percentage of conviction of a lesser charge, the highest in the three years being 8.5% in 1972.

Chart 16 presents the change in percent by offense from 1972 to 1973 for those convicted of the most serious indicted charge.

CHART 16
PERCENT OF CONVICTED DEFENDANTS CONVICTED
OF MOST SERIOUS INDICTED CHARGE

	1972	1973	Variance 1972-1973
Murder	36.7	66.6	+29.9
Rape	67.9	89.1	+21.2
Robbery	46.0	84.9	+38.9
AA & B	52.7	78.5	+25.8
Burglary	50.9	84.9	+34
Larceny	40.7	86.0	+45.3
Simple Assault	83.5	89.2	+ 5.7
Comm. Vice	74.1	98.2	+24.1
Sex Offenses	97.8	93.3	- 4.5
Narcotics	92.8	98.6	+ 5.8
Gambling	98.2	99.8	+ 1.6
Driving while Intoxicated	95.7	97.5	+ 1.5
Part I	48.8	84.1	+35.3
Part II	91.6	97.2	+ 5.6
TOTAL	76.2	93	+16.8

The largest amount of change to conviction of a lesser charge in 1973 occurred with persons indicted for Murder. But overall, even in the area of Murder charges, the percent of charges changed to a lesser charge in Part I offenses was greatly reduced in 1973.

Charts 17-A and 17-B detail by offense the number of cases handled, the number of convictions, and the rate of conviction, by private attorney and public attorney for 1972 and January 1 - October 31, 1973.

The percentage of Part I cases handled by each attorney type for the two years remained approximately the same, except for Robbery and Larceny. For Part II cases the gap between the number of cases handled by private attorneys and the number handled by the public defender attorneys increased, with the private attorney handling about 3 times as many Part II cases as the Public Defender.

In 1972 private attorneys handled 997 Part I cases and 1947 Part II cases; public defender attorneys handled 756 Part I cases and 540 Part II cases. In 1973 the number handled by private attorneys decreased to 789 Part I and 1881 Part II, a total reduction of 274 cases, and a reduction by 208 of Part I cases. In 1973 public defender attorneys handled only 615 Part I and 613 Part II cases, for a total reduction of 68 cases, but a reduction by 141 of Part I cases.

CHART 17-A
CASES HANDLED, NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS, AND RATE OF CONVICTION,
BY OFFENSE AND ATTORNEY TYPE, 1972

Crime Type	Private Attorney			Public Defender		
	Total Cases Handled Less Adj. Def.	Number of Convictions	Rate of Conviction	Total Cases Handled Less Adj. Def.	Number of Convictions	Rate of Conviction
Murder	39	30	76.0	21	19	**90.5
Rape	47	33	70.2	26	21	*80.8
Robbery	148	109	73.6	167	150	**89.8
AA & B	147	75	51.0	75	62	**82.7
Burglary	387	303	78.3	285	252	*88.4
Larceny	229	138	60.3	182	148	**81.3
Sim. Assault	135	59	43.7	34	24	**70.6
Comm. Vice	63	56	88.8	31	20	**64.5
Sex Offenses	50	33	66.6	13	10	*76.9
Narcotics	748	497	66.4	251	172	68.5
Gambling	392	299	76.3	19	14	73.7
Driving While Intoxicated	559	251	44.9	192	137	**71.4

* Difference is significant at the .05 level.

** Difference is significant at the .01 level.

CHART 17-B
CASES HANDLED, NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS, AND RATE OF CONVICTION,
BY OFFENSE AND ATTORNEY TYPE, JANUARY 1-OCTOBER 31, 1973

Crime Type	Private Attorney			Public Defender		
	Total Cases Handled Less Adj. Def.	Number of Convictions	Rate of Conviction	Total Cases Handled Less Adj. Def.	Number of Convictions	Rate of Conviction
Murder	23	17	76.9	21	15	71.4
Rape	51	32	62.7	28	23	**82.1
Robbery	171	137	81.1	148	129	87.2
AA & B	150	85	56.7	62	46	**74.2
Burglary	271	198	73.0	196	156	79.6
Larceny	123	89	72.4	160	126	78.8
Sim. Assault	127	58	45.7	55	35	*63.6
Comm. Vice	78	62	79.5	48	43	*89.6
Sex Offenses	46	32	69.6	17	11	64.7
Narcotics	695	452	65.0	290	180	62.1
Gambling	463	386	83.4	18	12	**66.6
Driving While Intoxicated	472	224	47.5	185	126	**68.1

* Difference is significant at the .05 level.

** Difference is significant at the .01 level.

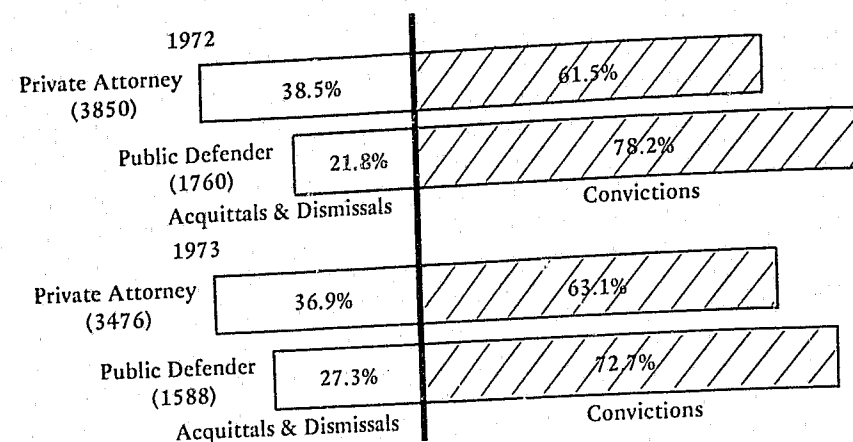
The rate of conviction for public defender cases was higher in 1972 than in 1973 for all offenses except Rape and Commercial Vice. For private attorney cases the rate was much more balanced between the two years.

For all Part I crimes in 1972 the rate of conviction was higher for public defender cases than private attorney cases; the same was true in 1973 except for Murder cases. For Part II offenses the

conviction rate was higher for privately defended cases in 1972 for Commercial Vice and Gambling; in 1973 for Sex Offenses, Narcotics, and Gambling.

Graph K illustrates the comparative percentage of Acquittals and Dismissals vs. Convictions for Private Attorneys and Public Defender Attorneys in 1972 and 1973. The gap between the two closed 7 percentage points in 1973.

GRAPH K
ACQUITTALS AND DISMISSALS vs. CONVICTIONS BY ATTORNEY TYPE,
1972 AND 1973



When the conviction rate is adjusted for distribution of caseload, the public and private conviction rates show even less of a gap:

Crime Type	Private Attorney Adjusted		Public Defender	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Part I	82.77	79.9	86.2	80.3
Part II	71.36	67.1	72.1	67.9
Total	75.34	71.4	78.2	72.7

4. SENTENCING

The most noticeable change in sentencing which occurred between 1972 and 1973 was the increased utilization of probation. Such an increase occurred in every offense category except Robbery. Counterbalancing this was a decrease in sentencing to the State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh (SCIP), except for Robbery (+11.9%), Burglary (+.5%), and Forgery and Fraud (+1.5%). The use of fines declined substantially for cases of Rape (-13.9%) and Commercial Vice (-32.7%). Over 50% of the people convicted of Burglary, Larceny, Simple Assault, Forgery and Fraud, Stolen Property, and Narcotics were placed on probation in both 1972 and 1973. In addition over 50% of those convicted of Rape, AA & B, and Commercial Vice in 1973 were placed on probation.

The overall variances in sentencing for Part I and Part II crimes from 1972 to 1973 reflect the change from detention to probation and fines:

CHART 18
CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCING PATTERNS FOR PART I
AND PART II CONVICTIONS, 1971-1973

Type of Sentence	Part I				Part II			
	1971	1972	1973	Variance 71-73	1971	1972	1973	Variance 71-73
Fine	3.3	2.8	14.2	+10.9	40.6	34.2	28.9	-11.7
Probation	50.4	50.3	61.9	+11.5	43.2	47.6	57	+13.8
Parole	7.7	10.5	3.1	- 4.6	2.4	3.5	2.0	- 0.4
SCIP	20.2	24.2	17.4	- 2.8	4.9	7.1	4.4	- 0.5
Co. Jail	3.1	1.7	3.0	- 0.1	3.5	2.4	2.9	- 0.6
Other Detention	15.3	10.5	13.2	- 2.1	5.4	5.2	4.8	- 0.6

For Part I crimes in 1972 the sentencing of clients of private and public attorneys was about the same for Murder, Robbery, and Burglary. But for Rape, AA & B, and Larceny a high percentage of publicly defended clients were sentenced to institutions, while the privately defended clients were placed on probation or fined. This pattern changed in 1973, with the only Part I offenses showing a major disparity in sentencing being Rape and Murder - more publicly defended than privately defended clients were institutionalized.

The highest percentages of commitment to an institution occurred for Murder and Robbery for both attorney types in 1972. In addition a high percentage of Public Defender clients convicted of Rape, AA & B, and Larceny were sentenced to institutions. In 1973 these institutionalization percentages dropped drastically. Still a high percentage (61.9%) of publicly defended clients convicted of Rape were sentenced to institutions, while the majority of privately defended clients (78.9%) were placed on probation.

Charts 19-A and 19-B detail the percentage of publicly and privately defended clients sentenced to a fine, probation, and institution, by offense for 1972 and 1973.

CHART 19-A
SENTENCING BY ATTORNEY TYPE
AND OFFENSE, 1972

Crime Type	% Fine		% Probation Parole		% Institution	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
Murder	—	—	16.6	20.0	83.4	80.0
Rape	31.8	—	40.9	26.6	27.3	73.3
Robbery	—	—	51.6	60.0	48.4	40.0
AA & B	—	—	73.3	48.8	26.7	51.2
Burglary	—	2.9	75.2	71.6	24.8	25.5
Larceny	3.9	1.4	84.1	58.0	11.9	40.6
Sim. Assault	31.6	2.2	54.4	69.6	14.0	28.2
EFF	2.1	—	74.5	77.6	23.4	22.4
Stolen Prop.	5.4	3.4	74.4	62.1	20.2	34.5
Comm. Vice	58.3	16.7	33.3	41.7	8.4	41.6
Narcotics	11.9	5.8	71.5	69.6	16.6	24.6
IWD	71.8	60.2	25.2	30.0	3.0	8.8
Traffic	65.6	60.0	30.5	33.8	3.9	6.2
Others	19.5	6.8	61.9	69.5	18.6	23.7
Part I	4.5	1.2	68.3	53.7	27.2	45.1
Part II	40.2	21.6	49.2	55.1	10.6	23.3
Total	34.4	15.5	52.3	54.7	13.3	29.8

CHART 19-B
SENTENCING BY ATTORNEY TYPE AND OFFENSE, 1973

Crime Type	% Fine		% Probation Parole		% Institution	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
Murder	—	—	40.0	—	60.0	100.0
Rape	—	9.5	78.9	28.6	21.1	61.9
Robbery	—	—	44.6	40.0	55.4	60.0
AA & B	—	4.0	78.8	72.0	21.2	24.0
Burglary	.8	—	74.2	71.7	25.0	28.3
Larceny	7.8	—	79.7	79.4	12.5	20.6
Sim. Assault	16.0	10.3	74.0	69.0	20.0	20.7
EFF	2.3	2.9	77.3	74.3	20.4	22.8
Stolen Prop.	2.9	—	79.7	66.6	17.4	33.4
Comm. Vice	14.9	15.6	80.9	71.9	4.2	12.5
Narcotics	2.5	.7	81.0	73.9	16.5	25.4
IWD	58.8	30.9	40.2	61.8	1.0	7.3
Traffic	57.7	40.9	38.5	54.5	3.8	4.6
Others	8.2	4.9	77.6	56.0	14.2	39.1
Part I	2.0	.9	68.4	61.5	29.6	37.5
Part II	34.8	11.1	55.2	70.4	10.0	18.5
Total	28.5	6.7	58.3	65.4	13.2	27.9

5. Conclusions: a. Problems

Administration

- Inadequate periodic information on the efficiency of the Court.
- Marked decrease in Jury Trials, indicative of efforts by the Court to seek other dispositions.
- Time lag between filing of written complaint with the Clerk of Courts and trial.
- Prosecution (District Attorney's office) scheduling trials.
- Insufficient staff to handle the District Attorney and Public Defender caseloads.
- Lack of systematic trial scheduling.
- Court costs, especially for indigents.
- Court personnel program and procedures: (cf Allegheny Regional Planning Council Study GJC-(AG)-009-73)

Lack of job performance evaluations
Lack of coordinated training
Lack of a coordinated Court affirmative action employment program

Disposition and Sentencing

- Sentencing disparities by attorney type.
- High percentage of cases held for Court terminated prior to trial.
- Lack of sentencing alternatives, especially treatment.
- Number of persons in the County Jail because they cannot pay fines or Court costs.
- Inadequate mechanisms for paying and collecting fines and Court costs.

Conclusions: b. Needs

Administration

- Use a Computer-based Random Access Retrieval System to
 - (a) Provide regular efficiency/management information on cases.
 - (b) Schedule trials.
- The Court schedules trials and assigns the prosecuting attorney and the defending attorney a minimum of 4 weeks in advance.
- Expand the staff and services and increase the efficiency of the District Attorney and the Public Defender offices. Provide for full-time staff.
- Eliminate payment of Court costs except as one of many sentencing alternatives for convicted indigent defendants.
- Develop video-tape facilities to be utilized in obtaining statements from doctors, especially in juvenile cases.
- Court personnel program and procedures:
 - Implement job performance criteria and periodic performance evaluations
 - Develop regular basic and in-service training for Court personnel and officials
 - Develop a coordinated Court affirmative action employment plan and program

Disposition and Sentencing

- Utilize money bond only as one of many forms of security. Increase the bonding alternatives.
- Increase the sentencing alternatives and make judges aware of these.
- Provide regular reports to sentencing judges on the effectiveness of the various alternatives for what kinds of problems.

- Set systemwide standards and implement a coordinated program for assessing a defendant's needs, making this information available to the judge, and utilizing this information in determining sentence, treatment, and needed services.
- Provide counseling, social services, and job placement for the defendant during the pre-trial and trial period.
- Expand the mechanisms for paying and collecting fines and Court costs.

C. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FAMILY DIVISION — JUVENILE SECTION

In 1973 the Juvenile Section had two full-time judges who handled a total of 7,457 cases, of which 3,267 were for Part II crimes, 1,865 for Part I, and 197 for narcotics. 1,641 of the cases were classed as Juvenile Offenses, and 486 were abuse cases.

A total of 4,886 (65.5%) cases were dismissed, though in a number of these cases the Court supervised the youth for a period of time. In 952 (12.7%) of the cases the youth was placed on probation. In 248 (3.3%) of the cases the juvenile was sent to a Youth Development Center (YDC); 47 went to other institutions, 35 to a school, 27 to their homes, and 13 to hospitals.

The majority of children in the abuse cases were referred to public or private agencies. Of the total number of narcotics cases 67% were dismissed. Of the Part I cases, 55.6%, and of the Part II, 79%, were dismissed.

The dispositions by race and sex suggest some interesting patterns. Only 2.4% of the males were sentenced to YDCs: 2.1% of the white males and 3.1% of the black males. But 5% of the white females went to YDCs and 6.6% of the black females, an average for females of 5.5% — nearly twice the percentage of males sent to YDCs.

Yet a higher percentage of females' Part I cases were dismissed than of males', and the differential is accounted for mainly by white females. There is essentially no differential between the black and white male case dismissals, for both Part I and Part II offenses. In Part II offenses, though, 4% fewer female than male cases were dismissed, and here the white females' cases were dismissed 6.7% less than the males', and the black females', 2% more.

In total Part I and Part II aggregates 19% of all the defendants were females, 81% males; 34% of the total were black, 66% white. Of the males 34% were black, 66% white; whereas 32% of the females were black, 68% white.

The percentage of Part I and Part II cases involving black females was equivalent to their percentage of the population of Allegheny County. The percentage of cases involving white females was only about one-quarter their percentage of the population. The percentage of white males was slightly higher than their percentage of the population; and black males nearly seven times their percentage of the population.

The Conclusions on Problems and Needs from sections IIIA and B also apply to the Juvenile Court.

A. DETENTION

The two detention facilities under local jurisdiction are the Allegheny County Jail and the Juvenile Detention Home. Both are inadequate facilities for the detention and treatment of adults and juveniles. The County and the Governor's Justice Commission have both taken steps to remedy the situation.

The new juvenile detention facility, called Shuman Center, is nearly complete, with the projected opening date being July 1, 1974. The GJC provided \$750,000 in Federal funds toward this project, and plans in 1974 to provide funds (\$300,000) necessary to make the Center a diagnostic and referral resource for all juveniles who have come in contact with the criminal justice system, and to provide constructive experiences for juveniles detained in the Center.

The GJC has also awarded to the County \$1,206,010 in Federal funds for renovation of the County Jail, including improvement of air circulation, addition of a gym and a dining area, and upgrading of the kitchen facilities.

In 1973 the Juvenile Detention Home had an average population of 100 persons. The average stay was 7½ days for males and 14 days for females. During the year the Juvenile Detention Home released 3664 delinquent juveniles: 1741 white males, 1073 black males, 593 white females, and 257 black females. Of these youth 61% reside in the City of Pittsburgh and 32% in the County. The police referred 2806 (77%) of the juveniles. Probation Officers referred 499 (14%), and parents 135 (4%). The youths referred themselves in 38 of the cases.

The largest number of these delinquent youths (697) were runaways, and another 474 were detained for being "Ungovernable." Approximately 27%, 987 youths, were held for Part I offenses.

The County Jail had an average daily population of 404 persons in 1972, and 368 in 1973, a decrease of 36 persons. However, the number of persons taken in and released did not vary significantly.

	1972	1973
Received	7190	7170
Released	7197	7185

But in 1972 the average number of days a person was detained was 20.5; in 1973, 18.7. The largest number of persons detained were between 18 and 29 years old, with there being a broader spread within this age group in 1973:

	1972	1973
18-19	964	1065
20-24	2568	2398
25-29	1169	1324
Total	4701	4787

IV. CORRECTIONS

The number of white males, white females, and black females detained in Jail in 1973 increased over 1972; the number of black males detained decreased. The number of black males and black females in the detained population was disproportionate in both 1972 and 1973 to their numbers in the total population.

	1972	1973	% Change
Black Males	3056	2964	- 3
White Males	3661	3668	+ 0.2
Black Females	272	301	+11.0
White Females	181	237	+31

Chart 20 gives the number of persons detained in the County Jail in 1972 and 1973 by main offense. (The Jail does not keep these statistics by the County of residence of the detained person.)

CHART 20
NUMBER DETAINED IN COUNTY JAIL BY MAIN OFFENSE,
1972 AND 1973

Offense	1972	1973
Assault and Battery	498	468
Burglary	500	501
Disorderly Conduct	176	149
Drunkenness	438	455
Larceny	305	309
Murder	100	75
Receiving Stolen Goods	161	148
Robbery	376	379
Sheriff's Detainer	605	666
Vio. Pa. Motor Code	389	468
Vio. Parole & Probation	191	154
Vio. Narcotic Act	736	787
Vio. Firearms Act	141	119
Military Safekeeping	707	702
Safekeeping in-Transit	272	137

In 1973 the GJC funded the adult education and high school equivalency (GED) programs of the Jail which made it possible for several residents to take evening classes to develop their basic reading, writing, and mathematical skills.

B. PROBATION

As the sentencing statistics show in 1973, judges increased the use of probation as a sentencing alternative.

In 1973 Juvenile Probation had responsibility for 1170 juveniles — 886 males, 284 females; 487 whites, 683 blacks. Of these 545 were assigned to the 3 community-based centers in the Hill, on the Northside, and on the Southside.

Community-Based		
378 males	0-14 years old	46
167 females	15-16 years old	207
328 whites	17+ years old	292
217 blacks		
Total	545	
Non-Community-Based		
508 males	0-14 years old	63
117 females	15-16 years old	206
159 whites	17+ years old	356
466 blacks		
Total	625	

A disproportionate number of whites were assigned to the community-based centers.

During 1973, 108 (19.8%) of those juveniles in the community-based probation program were re-apprehended. For the non-community-based program the rate was 26.6% (166).

The Governor's Justice Commission provided funds for the initial community-based probation program, and in January 1974 approved a grant to make the entire juvenile probation program community-based.

The Adult Probation Office handled a caseload of 6,792 cases in 1973. Of these 2,052 were administrative cases handled by mail; 508 were Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) cases (cf Minor Judiciary section). The caseload per Probation Officer varied from 96 to 217, discounting the Administrative, State, and ARD caseloads. The State recommends a caseload be no higher than 75.

The active cases include 1199 black males, 1740 white males, 196 black females, and 190 white females. The geographical location of the people on probation follows the same pattern as reported crime. The North Hills has the smallest number of probationers per population.

In 1973 the Allegheny Regional Planning Council arranged for a study to be made of the Adult Probation program. Following completion of the study an application for 20 additional Probation Officers was submitted. The application includes provision for 2 community-based centers, and the Council intends to have Adult Probation utilize the 4 cooperative services centers planned for 1974 funding.

C. RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Both adult and juvenile community facilities are severely limited in number and availability.

In 1973 the Governor's Justice Commission funded Grubstake, Inc., a secure residence for adult males, and the Goodwill Public Offender Program, a work adjustment and job placement program for adults.

For juveniles the Governor's Justice Commission funded a home for runaways, Amicus House, and a "half-way" program, Three Rivers Youth.

The available community facilities do not even begin to meet the need for residences for juveniles or adults who do not need to be institutionalized, but do need help, supervision, a home during time of crisis, or a means to adjust to being released from an institution.

D. CONCLUSIONS: 1. Problems

Detention

- Lack of work program without detention for payment of fines or Court costs — adult and juvenile.
- Inadequate education, vocational testing, and training programs at the Jail.
- Inadequate medical and dental evaluation and treatment programs for both juveniles and adults. Lack of provisions for follow-up care.
- Insufficient counseling, social services, and job placement for both juveniles and adults during detention and upon release.

Probation

- High caseload, especially in the adult program.
- Inadequate assessment, referral, and follow-up.
- Limited use of treatment facilities and services.
- Duplication of activity among detention and Court agencies, especially in investigation.
- Insufficient contact with probationers.
- Insufficient career counseling and job placement services.

Residential Facilities

- Limited number and variety of facilities for adults and juveniles.
- Insufficient treatment and adjustment programs.
- Limited job placement.
- Limited follow-up.
- Lack of uniform data collection and analysis.

Personnel

- Insufficient minority personnel at all levels, especially considering the proportion of clients who are black.
- Insufficient training and coordination of all corrections personnel.
- Lack of job performance standards and evaluations.
- Inadequate utilization of volunteers from the community.

CONCLUSIONS: 2. Needs

Detention

- Implement a coordinated systemwide assessment, referral, and follow-up program (medical, emotional-psychological, educational, and economic needs).
- Develop counseling, social services, training, and job placement programs.
- Develop a comprehensive follow-up system.

Probation

- Provide more Probation Officers.
- Utilize available services.
- Increase contact with Probationers.
- Make the internal operation more efficient.
- Coordinate with other agencies and services, especially within the Court itself (eliminate duplication).

- Provide an assessment, referral, and follow-up Plan/Program for each Probationer.
- Refer to, or provide, counseling, social services, training, and job placement (including family and marital counseling).

Residential Facilities

- Provide more facilities for both adults and juveniles.
- Provide an assessment, referral, and follow-up program, coordinated with the Detention and Probation system.
- Provide counseling, social services, and job placement to facilitate adjustment into society (including family and marital counseling).

Personnel

- Employ more minority and female corrections personnel.
- Develop more and better coordinated training for corrections personnel.
- Develop uniform job descriptions and performance standards, and provide for annual evaluations of corrections personnel.

All

- Develop a coordinated record-keeping and reporting system.
- Develop and implement a follow-up program for counseling, social services, treatment, training, and education or job placement.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive volunteers program.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A. 1974 ACTION PLAN AND COST ANALYSIS

Some of the problems and needs delineated in this Report will be met by projects included in the 1974 Action Plan for the Allegheny Region.

I. Police

A. Administration

1. Training at the Academy and in the Regions (coordinated with training of other criminal justice system personnel) — expand
2. Regional Communications Systems — complete
3. County-wide Communications System — begin
4. Legal Advisor in each Police Region — at least 4 in 1974

B. Services

1. Cooperative Services Centers — 4 out of a projected 16
2. Alternatives to Arrest
 - Adult* — Alcohol Diversion — 4 centers
 - Domestic Dispute Diversion — 4 programs
 - Parental Stress Center
 - Juvenile* — Crisis Intervention Facilities
 - Child Advocates — 4 programs
 - Community-based Probation Officers
 - School-related Programs
 - Runaway Facility
3. Continued funding of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Public Housing Security Forces
4. Beat Police Officers
5. Communications Program for Police and Community

II. Minor Judiciary

- Continued funding of the full-time assistant Public Defenders
- Continued and expanded funding of the full-time assistant District Attorneys
- Continued funding of the Court Bail Agency
- Continued funding of Night and Weekend Court
- Continued funding of the Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition program
- Court personnel training
- Alternative Dispositions: cf I Police, b-2, Alternatives to Arrest. The same programs can serve the need at both stages. In addition the alternatives of ARD, the Community Release Agency, and community-based Adult Probation will be available to the District Magistrates.
- Tying all the above into the Cooperative Services Centers

III. Courts

- Continued funding of the Court Research Unit
- Continued funding of the Court Modernization Project — Complete
- Continued and expanded funding of the full-time assistant District Attorneys
- Sentencing Alternatives of I Police, b-2, Alternatives to Arrest; II. Minor Judiciary, g. Alternative Dispositions, and IV. Corrections, a.b.c.
- Court personnel training

IV. Corrections

A. Detention

1. Diagnostic and Treatment Services for Juveniles at Shuman Center
2. County Jail Skills Training Program
3. County Jail Adult Education Program
4. County Jail Library

B. Probation

1. Adult, with 4-6 community-based offices
2. Juvenile completely community-based offices

C. Residential Facilities

1. Adult Community-based secure and "Half-way" Residences
2. Juvenile Community-based Facilities:
 - Crisis Intervention "Half-way" Homes
 - Runaway Facility Foster Homes
3. Evaluation of program effectiveness and compliance with standards

D. Corrections personnel training

- Tying all the above into the Cooperative Services Centers.

A major thrust of this 1974 plan is to decrease recidivism. The national recidivism rate is 87% — calculated against all crime types. The recidivist is the most cost effective target — a 1% decrease in recidivism is equal to a 4% decrease in first offenders. In Pittsburgh in 1970 intoxication accounted for 31% of arrests; this increased to 36% in 1972, and 49.9% in 1973. The total

Intoxication and Narcotics apprehensions accounted for 45.6% of the area's arrests in 1972 and in 1973, 54.8%. Since over one-half of all arrests in 1973 resulted from these crimes, Council determined that crime specific planning in these areas would: 1) Yield the most immediate results; 2) Reduce all crime, as police officers would spend less time on the booking and detention process, which can range from twenty minutes up to four hours, and more time on patrol; and 3) Effect the most System-wide implications.

Similarly the study of Aggravated Assault and Battery in the City of Pittsburgh revealed that relieving domestic disturbances would keep the police out of many potentially dangerous situations and would free them to attend to other responsibilities.

Taking the projections for minimum effects of the programs planned to deal with drug (including alcohol) abuse and domestic disturbance, the following system-wide cost estimates were made upon the Planned Effects noted below:*

Crime	Planned Effects	Rationale
Intoxication	Decrease 22%	Based upon San Francisco's experience with a like project
Drunk Driving	Decrease 15%	Based upon the Alcoholism Diversion Program noted above and the cooperation of the Minor Judiciary
Family Offenses	Decrease 10%	Domestic Disturbance Teams
Narcotics	Decrease 45%	1) Reducing discharge rate of arrests from 40% to 25% and 2) Providing effective treatment for those in CJS and reducing recidivism 20%

In addition the Rape Prevention Center and the community-based services and centers project the following effects:

Crime	Planned Effects	Rationale
Rape	Decrease 20%	Increasing the rate of arrest from 38% to 53% (1972 figures) by increasing police training and the rate of conviction from 63.6% to 75% by improving the District Attorney's prosecution.
Part I Offenses	Decrease 10%	Effective Community treatment programs
Part II Offenses	Decrease 15%	Effective Community treatment programs

*These impact calculations were made by use of the JUSSIM model of the Allegheny Criminal Justice System. The model was developed by Carnegie-Mellon University and the Allegheny Regional Planning Council.

Assuming the Planned Effects are attained, a cost savings would accrue:

A. Summary of Costs for City

Cost in Thousands	Current Case	FY 74 Plan	Change	Percent Change
Police	\$1,317.7	\$1,109.6	\$-208.1	-15.8
City Magistrates	206.7	162.1	- 44.6	-21.6
TOTAL	\$1,524.4	\$1,271.7	\$-252.7	-16.6

The cost savings of \$252,700 would be achieved by reducing the City Magistrates workload by 805.7 hours and flows of defendants by an average of 18.6%.

Flows	Current Case	FY 74 Plan	Change	Percent Change
Police	23,155.7	19,066.3	-4,089.3	-17.7
City Magistrates	18,537.6	15,084.7	-3,452.9	-18.6

B. Summary of Costs for County

Cost in Thousands	Current Case	FY 74 Plan	Change	Percent Change
Detention	\$ 779.2	\$297.6	\$-481.6	-61.8
Court	1,020.3	838.1	-182.2	-17.9
Corrections	460.3	366.1	- 94.3	-20.5

Detention covers the County Jail. Included in the Court system are the District Attorney and Public Defender offices, Grand Jury activities, and the Behavior Clinic. Corrections covers the Probation offices.

The most sizable savings are realized through detention reductions of 1,994 defendants. These reductions are a direct result of reducing crime committed and the associated District Magistrate, City Magistrate, summary hearing detention activities, and reducing detention days from 111,320.4 to 42,518.5, a decrease of 68,801.9 days (61.8%). (This decrease was partially achieved in 1973 with the initiation of the Court Bail Agency. Current data indicates yearly savings resulting from the Court Bail Agency to be a minimum of \$90,000 per year in total detention costs.)

An additional savings of \$902,200 from Juvenile Court can result from decreasing flows by 598 individuals (17.6%). Since Juvenile Court costs include hearings, Probation Officer actions, detention and YDC institutionalization, savings for the County are limited because a major portion of Juvenile Court cost is attributable to state YDCs (69.7%). However, direct County savings of \$162,000 would accrue from decreases in costs of juvenile detention and probation services.

The major cost impact of the FY 74 Plan is upon the State programs — subsidized and non-subsidized.

C. Summary of Costs for State

Cost in Thousands	Current Case	FY 74 Plan	Change	Percent Change
District Magistrates	90.7	77.5	- 13.3	-14.6
Court Judge	1,509.9	1,187.0	- 322.9	-21.4
Parole	498.8	370.4	- 128.4	-25.4
Probation	49.1	38.7	- 10.5	-21.3
Institution	-	7,791.9	-2,312.8	-22.9
TOTAL	12,233.3	9,445.5	-2,787.8	-22.8
Workloads				
District Magistrate (Hrs.)	5,509.4	4,704.4	- 805.0	-14.6
Court Judge (Days)	1,754.7	1,379.5	- 375.2	-21.4
Probation (Years)	102.4	80.6	- 21.8	-21.3
Parole (Years)	1,039.2	771.6	- 267.6	-25.7
Institution (Years)	2,272.4	1,751.2	- 521.11	-22.9
Flows				
District Magistrate	16,113.0	13,795.5	-2,317.5	-14.4
Court Judge	7,442.0	6,278.2	-1,163.7	-15.6
Probation	63.4	49.9	- 13.5	-21.3
Parole	468.6	350.8	- 117.9	-25.2
Institution	1,531.7	1,200.7	- 331.0	-21.6

Major cost impacts would be in the area of Institution savings which could amount to 2.3 million dollars by reducing Institution Workload Years by 521.1.

An associated savings can also be realized by the non-Pittsburgh Police activities:

D. Summary for Non-Pittsburgh Police

Cost in Thousands	Flows
Current Case	\$1,130.2
FY 74 Plan	981.1
Change	- 149.2
Percent Change	- 13.2

Summary of CJS Savings

Cost in Thousands	Current Case	FY 74	Change	Percent Change
City	\$ 1,524.4	\$ 1,271.7	\$- 252.7	-16.6
County	2,260.0	1,501.8	- 758.1	-33.5
State	12,233.3	9,445.5	-2,787.8	-22.8
Non-Pgh. Police	1,130.2	981.1	- 149.2	-13.2
Juvenile Court	5,517.3	4,615.1	- 902.2	-16.4
TOTAL	\$22,665.3	\$17,815.2	\$-4,850.1	-21.4

The Criminal Justice System in Allegheny County will obtain a measurable cost benefit by full implementation of this 1974 Action Plan of the Allegheny Regional Planning Council. Measurable total system-wide savings would approximate \$5 million. The cost of implementing the 1974 Action Plan also approximates \$5 million.

B. ALLEGHENY COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM Quantitative Performance Indicators

	1970	1971	1972	1973	Net Effect	Reference
I. SYSTEM-WIDE INDICATORS (Degree of Change)						
A. Crime Rate County-Wide (Part I)	-	- 1.1%	-8.1%	Note 1	- 9.5%	Page 3
B. Criminal Court Productivity (Indictments vs. Dispositions)	-	-11.3%	-4.7%	+27.5%	+11.5%	Page 15
C. Criminal Court Average Time Indictment to Disposition	-	+35 days	+10 days	+8 days	+53 days	Page 15
D. Recidivism	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2	-	
E. Pre-trial Diversion (Number of Cases)	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	508	5% of dispositions	Page 12
II. Subsystem Indicators						
A. Police						
1. Crime Rate/100,000 Population						
a. Part I Offenses						
(1) Allegheny County (Less Pittsburgh)	1181	1152	1272	Note 1	+10.4%	Page 3
(2) Pittsburgh	5459	5159	4604	4354	-15.6%	Page 4
(3) Total	2565	2536	2331	Note 1	- 8.0%	Page 5
b. Violent Crime						
(1) Allegheny County (Less Pittsburgh)	109	101	117	Note 1	+ 7.3%	Page 3
(2) Pittsburgh	893	938	946	931	+ 4.3%	Page 4
(3) Total	363	383	380	Note 1	+ 4.7%	Page 5
c. Part II Offenses	-	-	-	Note 2	-	
d. All Reported Crime	-	-	-	Note 2	-	
2. Arrest Patterns						
a. Arrests						
(1) Part I Offenses (Adult/Juvenile)	-					
(a) Allegheny County (Less Pittsburgh)	-	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
(b) Pittsburgh	-	2852/1890	2831/1826	2000/1349	-30%/-29%	Page 7
(c) Total	-	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
(2) Violent Offenses (Adult/Juvenile)	-					
(a) Allegheny County (Less Pittsburgh)	-	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1		
(b) Pittsburgh	-	1371/341	1393/324	1062/246	-22%/-28%	Page 7
(c) Total	-	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
(3) Part II Offenses (Adult/Juvenile)	-					
(a) Allegheny County (Less Pittsburgh)	-	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
(b) Pittsburgh	-	17017/2630	17895/2799	16923/3037	-0.5%/+16%	Page 6
(c) Total	-	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
(4) Total Arrests (Adult/Juvenile)	-					
(a) Allegheny County (Less Pittsburgh)	-	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
(b) Pittsburgh	-	19862/4520	20690/4625	18923/4386	-5%/-3%	Page 7
(c) Total	-	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
b. Clearance Rate (Part I Crime)						
(1) Allegheny County (Less Pittsburgh)	-	32.4%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 4	
(2) Pittsburgh	-	17.9%	19.8%	15.0%	- 2.9%	Page 7
(3) Total	-	25.2%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 4	
c. Clearance Rate (Violent Crime)						
(1) Allegheny County (Less Pittsburgh)	-	48.7%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 4	
(2) Pittsburgh	-	48.5%	47.2%	31.0%	-17.5%	Page 7
(3) Total	-	48.6%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 4	

Note 1 - Data not available for this period.

Note 2 - Data systems currently in development. Information to be available in upcoming year.

Note 4 - Information based upon samples of yearly data.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	Net Effect	Reference
3. Administration						
a. Communications Regions	1	1	2	4	57% Complete	
b. County-Wide Communications System	—	—	—	Note 3		
c. Clean Terminals Installed in County	7	14	2	3	22% of Police Departments in Allegheny County	
d. Identification System	—	—	—	Note 2		
e. Municipalities having full-time police officers/service	—	85.7%	Note 1	90%	+4.3%	Page 7
f. Police Officers Trained (% completed basic training at Allegheny County Police Training Academy)	—	Note 1	Note 1	5.4%	Note 4	Page 7
B. Minor Judiciary						
1. Number of Cases						
a. City Magistrates Court	—	24,388	25,315	23,309	-4.4%	
b. District Magistrates	—	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
2. Mean Time from Arrest to Arraignment						
a. Violent Crime	—	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
b. Total Part I Crime	—	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
c. Total Part I and Part II Crime	—	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
3. Arraignment — Bonding Decision						
a. City Magistrates Court						
1. Nominal	—	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
2. Jail	—	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
b. District Magistrates						
1. Nominal	13.3%	Note 1	52.0%	60.0%	+46.7% Note 4	Page 10
2. Jail	29.7%	Note 1	18.1%	12.3%	-17.4% Note 4	Page 10
4. Change in Bond Status After Arraignment	—	Note 1	Note 1	Note 2		
5. Preliminary Hearing Dispositions						
a. Part I Crime						
(1) City Magistrates						
(a) Held	—	52.8%	47.5%	49.8%	-3%	
(b) Dismissed	—	47.2%	52.4%	50.2%	+3%	
(2) District Magistrates						
(a) Held	—	Note 1	Note 1	48.8%	Note 2, 4	Page 10
(b) Dismissed	—	Note 1	Note 1	51.2%	Note 2, 4	Page 10
b. Part I Violent Crime						
(1) City Magistrates						
(a) Held	—	38.7%	38.1%	40.9%	+2.2%	
(b) Dismissed	—	61.3%	61.9%	59.1%	-2.2%	
(2) District Magistrates						
(a) Held	—	Note 1	Note 1	63.8%	Note 4	
(b) Dismissed	—	Note 1	Note 1	56.2%	Note 4	
c. Part II Crime						
(1) City Magistrates						
(a) Held	—	20.4%	14.6%	29.9%	+9.5%	
(b) Dismissed	—	79.6%	85.5%	70.1%	-9.5%	

Note 1 — Data not available for this period.

Note 2 — Data systems currently in development. Information to be available in upcoming year.

Note 3 — No action.

Note 4 — Information based upon samples of yearly data.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	Net Effect	Reference
(2) District Magistrates						
(a) Held	—	Note 1	Note 1	35.3%	Note 4	
(b) Dismissed	—	Note 1	Note 1	64.7%	Note 4	
d. Total Crime						
(1) City Magistrates						
(a) Held	—	24.9%	18.6%	32.2%	+7.2%	
(b) Dismissed	—	75.1%	81.4%	67.8%	-7.2%	
(2) District Magistrates						
(a) Held		Note 1	Note 1	38.0%	Note 4	
(b) Dismissed		Note 1	Note 1	62.0%	Note 4	
6. Percent Detained at Arraignment and Dismissed at Hearing	31.0	Note 1	27.1	13.3	-17.7% Note 4	Page 10
C. Court of Common Pleas, Criminal Division					Note 5	
1. Administration						
a. Case Terminations Prior to Trial						
(1) Part I Crime	Note 1	24.3%	23.4%	41.2%	+16.9%	Page 12
(2) Part II Crime	Note 1	23.2%	19.1%	32.5%	+ 9.3%	Page 12
(3) Total Part I and Part II Crime	Note 1	23.6%	21.4%	35.2%	+11.6%	Page 12
b. Mean Time from Indictment to Disposition (days)						
(1) All Dispositions Less Nolle Prossed	156	191	201	209	+ 53	Page 15
(2) Nolle Prossed	1520	926	211	342	-1178	Page 15
(3) Guilty Plea	178	213	194	204	+ 26	Page 15
(4) Non-Jury Trial	143	169	192	198	+ 55	Page 15
(5) Jury Trial	242	289	235	214	- 28	Page 15
(6) Adjudication Deferred	189	244	247	247	+ 58	Page 15
c. Productivity (Indictments to Dispositions)	96.5%	85.6%	81.6%	102%	+ 5.5%	Page 15
d. Average Dispositions per:						
(1) Judge	—	590	Note 1	Note 2		
(2) District Attorney	409	318	260	393	- 4%	
(3) Public Defender	273	186	175	193	- 29.3%	
2. Prosecution and Defense						
a. Disposition by Attorney Type (percent)						
(1) Acquittals and Dismissals						
(a) Private Attorney	—	39.7	38.5	36.9	- 2.8	Page 17
(b) Public Defender	—	23.9	21.8	27.3	+ 3.4	Page 17
(2) Convictions						
(a) Private Attorney	—	77.2	61.5	61.3	-15.9	Page 17
(b) Public Defender	—	60.3	78.2	72.7	+12.4	Page 17
b. Sentencing—All offenses (percent)						
(1) Fine	Note 1	30.5	34.2	21.5	- 9.0	Page 18
(2) Probation	Note 1	45.0	47.6	58.3	+13.2	Page 18
(3) Parole	Note 1	3.9	3.5	2.3	- 1.6	Page 18
(4) Western State Correctional Institution	Note 1	9.1	7.1	7.9	- 1.2	Page 18
(5) County Jail	Note 1	3.4	2.4	2.9	- 0.5	Page 18
(6) Muncie, Camp Hill, Greensburg, all Others	Note 1	8.1	5.2	7.0	- 1.1	Page 18
c. Pre-Trial Diversion — ARD	—	—	—	508	Note 2	
d. Pre-Sentence Investigations (percent of total dispositions)	—	Note 1	12.3%	17.2%	+ 4.9%	

Note 1 — Data not available for this period.

Note 2 — Data systems currently in development. Information to be available in upcoming year.

Note 4 — Information based upon samples of yearly data.

Note 5 — All Court Information is for the period January 1-October 31, 1973.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	Net Effect	Reference
e. Behavior Clinic Examinations (percent of total dispositions)	—	Note 1	11.6%	10.8%	- 0.8%	
D. Court of Common Pleas, Family Division, Juvenile Section						
1. Dispositions (Percentages)						
a. Males (White/Non-White)						
(1) Dismissed	Note 1	Note 1	68.8/65.1	46.4/40.5	-22.4/-24.7	Page 20
(2) Probation	Note 1	Note 1	13.7/14.2	27.5/29.2	+13.8/+15	Page 20
(3) Institutionalization	Note 1	Note 1	17.5/20.7	26.1/30.3	+ 8.6/+ 9.6	Note 6 Page 20
b. Females (White/Non-White)						
(1) Dismissed	Note 1	Note 1	60.1/59.6	38.4/37.7	-31.3/-21.9	Page 20
(2) Probation	Note 1	Note 1	8.5/12.3	26.0/28.0	+17.5/+15.7	Page 20
(3) Institutionalization	Note 1	Note 1	31.4/28.1	35.6/34.3	+ 4.2/+ 6.2	Note 6 Page 20
2. Disposition Charge (Male/Female)						
a. Part I	Note 1	Note 1	93.9/ 6.1	97.4/ 2.6	+ 3.5/- 3.5	Page 20
b. Part II	Note 1	Note 1	73.3/26.7	84.0/16.0	+10.7/-10.7	Page 20
c. Part I and Part II	Note 1	Note 1	80.1/29.9	87.5/12.5	+ 7.4/- 7.4	Page 20
d. Juvenile Offenses	Note 1	Note 1	51.3/48.7	55.0/45.0	+ 3.7/- 3.7	Page 20
e. Abuse	Note 1	Note 1	53.0/47.0	57.1/42.9	+ 4.1/- 4.1	Page 20
3. Recidivism	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	Note 4		
E. Corrections						
1. Detention						
a. Adult						
(1) Residents Served						
a. Males (White/Non-White)	4486/3918	3679/3809	3661/3056	3668/2964	-18.2%/-24.3%	Page 21
b. Females (White/Non-White)	254/334	191/235	181/272	237/301	- 6.7%/-19.8%	Page 21
(2) Average Daily Population	455	412	403	368	-19.1%	Page 21
(3) Average Days in Detention	18.2	19.8	20.5	18.7	+ 2.7%	Page 21
b. Juvenile						
(1) Residents Served						
(a) Males (White/Non-White)	—	1281/968	1383/1037	1741/1073	+35.9%/+10.8%	Page 20
(b) Females (White/Non-White)	—	539/306	556/289	593/257	-10.0%/-16.0%	Page 20
(2) Average Daily Population	—	Note 1	Note 1	87		
(3) Average Days in Detention	—	9.5	8.8	8.8	- 0.7 days	
2. Probation (County)						
a. Office Caseload	3,339	3,736	3,938	4,528	+35.6%	Page 21
b. Caseload Characteristics (% Male/% Black)	Note 1	77/51.4	Note 1	89.3/37.7	Note 2, 4	Page 22
c. Average Min/Max Sentence			340/725	391/506	+15.0%/-30.2%	Page 19
d. Caseload per Officer	89	107	106	136	+52.8%	Page 22
e. Recidivism Rate	—	14.8%	Note 1	Note 2	Note 4	
3. Institutionalization						
a. Average Min/Max Sentence (days)						
(1) Western State Correctional Institution	Note 1	Note 1	870/2080	889/2092	+19/+12	
(2) County Jail	Note 1	Note 1	721/114	921/194	+20/+50	
(3) Muncie	Note 1	Note 1	730/2763	770/791	+40/-1972	
(4) Greensburg	Note 1	Note 1	326/667	261/640	-85/-27	
b. Average Age of Residents						
(1) Western State Correctional Institution	Note 1	Note 1	28	28	—	
(2) County Jail	Note 1	Note 1	29	30	+1	

Note 1 — Data not available for this period.

Note 2 — Data systems currently in development. Information to be available in upcoming year.

Note 4 — Information based upon samples of yearly data.

Note 6 — Institutionalization is defined as placements to all institutions and agencies.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	Net Effect	Reference
(3) Muncie	Note 1	Note 1	31	26	-5	
(4) Camp Hill	Note 1	Note 1	19	18	-1	
(5) Greensburg	Note 1	Note 1	25	28	+3	
F. Alternatives						
1. Detention — Adjudicated						
a. Adult — Residential						
(1) State Bureau of Corrections Halfway Houses						
(a) Capacity	—	—	Note 1	Note 2		
(b) Residents Served (White/Non-White)	—	—	Note 1	Note 2		
(2) Grubstake						
(a) Capacity		54	54	54		
(b) Residents Served (White/Non-White)		53/98	38/57	54/66		
b. Adult-Non-Residential						
(1) Goodwill Offender Program (Begun 4/73)						
(a) Capacity	—	—	—	Note 2		
(b) Residents Served	—	—	—	144		
c. Juvenile — Residential						
(1) Three Rivers Youth						
(a) Capacity	3 Houses	3 Houses	4 Houses	5 Houses		
(b) Residents Served (White/Non-White)		17/15	20/24	26/19		
(2) Circle C						
(a) Capacity	—	6	6	9	Note 2	
(b) Residents Served (White/Non-White)	—	9/1	10/0	19/1	Note 2	
2. Detention — Pre-Trial						
(a) Community Release Agency	—	—	—	Note 1	Note 2	
3. Sentencing					Note 3	

Note 1 — Data not available for this period.

Note 2 — Data systems currently in development. Information to be available in upcoming year.

Note 3 — No action.

END

GRAPH I
ALLEGHENY COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM 1973

