

TOWARD A SAFER COMMUNITY

Volume VII

August, 1978

**Allegheny Regional
Planning Council**

**Governor's Justice
Commission**

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Allegheny Regional Planning Council

Governor's Justice Commission

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Governor's Justice Commission

This booklet reports the state of the criminal justice system in Allegheny County. It tells of police, courts, criminals, and issues facing us now and in the future.

On the basis of what this book contains the Allegheny Regional Planning Council has established priorities for the funds at its disposal.

The analysis of the criminal justice system tells the citizens, and the Council, whether or not what the Council has been doing with Law Enforcement Administration funds in Allegheny County has made any changes in the system, reduced trials, or improved the courts.

In addition to the crime discussions, this volume also looks at other issues facing the county. Issues like police consolidation and who is this illusive child called the status offender.

Toward A Safer Community has more information on the criminal justice system in Allegheny County than is available in any other source. The Council wants citizens to know about the criminal justice system, and what is being done to improve it. The problems can only be solved by a combined effort of government officials, criminal justice agencies and personnel, community organizations, and citizens. This information tells us where we ought to be moving.



Charles Owen Rice, Chairman

PART 1

Statistical Analysis of Allegheny County's Criminal Justice System

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1968 the U.S. Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. The Act was reauthorized in 1976. The purpose of the act is "To reduce and prevent crime and juvenile delinquency, and to insure the greater safety of the people." To accomplish this purpose the Congress determined that "law enforcement and criminal justice efforts must be better coordinated, intensified, and made more effective at all levels of government." This coordination and intensification is to be achieved by: (1) encouraging States and units of government to develop and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of their particular problems of law enforcement and criminal justice and their designs for dealing with them; (2) authorizing grants to States and units of government in order to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice; (3) encouraging new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime. The Act provided for the establishment of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) within the U.S. Department of Justice to set overall policy and guidelines and priorities for allocation and award of the funds provided by Congress for implementation of the Act.

To receive LEAA funds each state was required to set up a State Planning Agency, which in Pennsylvania is the Governor's Justice Commission (GJC). This agency is responsible for the preparation of an annual comprehensive plan which delineates the problems and needs in the criminal justice system in the State, and the programs which are to be implemented to deal with those problems and needs. The GJC also is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the programs which are funded to determine whether or not they in fact do address the stated problems and needs, and if so, with what impact.

These responsibilities are carried out on the local level in Pennsylvania through the eight Regional Planning Councils (RPC), of which the Allegheny Council is one. The members of the GJC and of the RPC's are appointed by the Governor. The Governor's

Justice Commission and the Regional Planning Councils have staff, which together prepare the research and analyses necessary to determine problems and needs, develop programs, process applications, maintain a grant and fiscal management system, and evaluate funded projects.

An initial step in the development of the comprehensive plan for the Allegheny Region is preparation of statistical analyses covering reported crime, victimization, police services, and court activities. These statistics are made available to the public through publication of **Toward a Safer Community**.

In the presentation of reported crime rates an effort is made to pinpoint the specific crime problems in each group of communities and the patterns over the last two years. Demographic information is reviewed in conjunction with reported crime. Following the sections on the crime and the police, information on juvenile and criminal court flow is analyzed to grasp offender flows after arrest.

This volume contains significantly less statistical analyses than in previous years. This is the result of the development of data systems within the various agencies of the criminal justice system, which enables them to complete and report to the public their own analyses. Therefore, a new section has been added which discusses current problems and areas of interest in Allegheny County. The two issues to be faced this year are police consolidation and the statistics on that group of children known as status offenders.

This volume consists of three separate sections. Part 1 is the statistical analyses of various components of the criminal justice system. Part 2 will present the short papers on contemporary issues noted above. Part 3 is a status report on the operation on the Allegheny Regional Planning Council for the period 1970-1978.

II. REPORTED CRIME

As in previous years the basic reporting system for crime is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which, in Pennsylvania, are collected by the Pennsylvania State Police.

The categorization of a reported crime is made by the individual police officer, and so can vary from community to community, officer to officer.

The Uniform Crime Reports are compiled from the number of incidents of reported crime which are then indexed to a population of 100,000 to allow meaningful comparison among geographical areas. Additionally, the crimes are grouped by Part I and Part II, with a breakdown between Violent and Property offenses.

Violent	Rape	Arson	Violation
	Robbery	Receiving	Liquor Laws
	Aggravated Assault & Battery	Stolen Goods	Intoxication
		Forgery	Disorderly Conduct
Property	Burglary	Stolen Property	Traffic Offenses
		Weapons	Other Offenses
		Commercial Vice	
	Theft	Sex Offenses/	
	Auto Theft	Morals	
		Offenses	
		Narcotics	
		Gambling	

A. Crime In Allegheny County

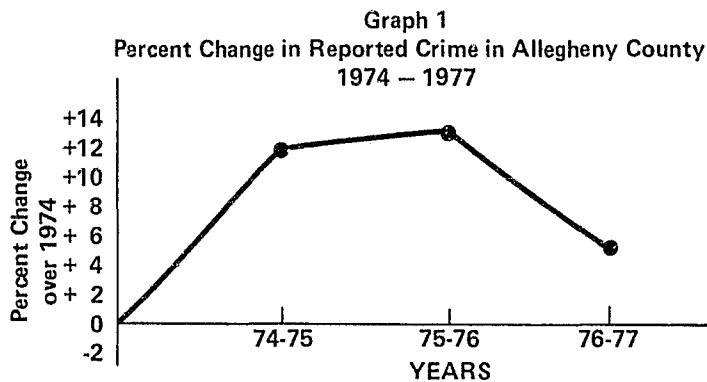
During 1977, 105,014 incidents of crime were reported to the police agencies in Allegheny County. This represents a decrease of 9,667 incidents from 1976. Table 1 outlines and summarizes this information for the past four years.

Part I	Part II
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Simple Assault Vandalism Fraud
	Family Offenses Driving While Intoxicated

Table 1
Reported Incidents of Crime in Allegheny County
1974 - 1977

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Reported Part I and Part II Incidents of Crime	100,644	112,692	114,681	105,014

Graph 1 relates the above information in percent of change since 1974.



As indicated above crime increased 12% in 1975 followed by an additional 2% increase in 1976. In 1977 the reported incidents decreased 9%, however the number of incidents still remains 5% higher than 1974. The 9% decrease in 1977 is significant, and could be indicative of a continuing decline in the incidence of crime in the upcoming years.

Of the 105,014 incidents of reported crime, 52,056 incidents were reports of Part I (Major) crime. Table 2 reviews this information from the point of view of the City of Pittsburgh and the County less the City of Pittsburgh. The areas outside the city accounted for 48% of the Part I crime and 53% of the Part II crime. Overall the county reported 51% of the criminal activity recorded in 1977.

Table 2
Reported Crime in the City of Pittsburgh and County Less the City for 1977 by Part I and Part II Crime Grouping

Geographical Area	Crime Grouping		
	Part I	Part II	Total
Pittsburgh	26,776	24,715	51,491
County Less City	25,280	28,243	53,523
TOTAL	52,056	52,958	105,014

Table 3 compares the reported crime for the years 1974 through 1977. In the four year period crime increased 4% in Allegheny County. In 1977 crime decreased 9% overall. As stated previously, this decrease reversed the trend on increased Part I and Part II crimes. The decrease in Part I crime dropped 3% below the levels recorded in 1974.

Table 3
Crime Reported in Allegheny County, 1974-1977

Crime Group	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change	
					74-77	76-77
Part I	53,692	60,173	63,190	52,056	-3	-18
Part II	46,972	52,519	51,583	52,958	+13	+3
TOTAL	100,664	112,692	114,773	105,014	+4	-9

The decrease in Part I crimes in the County Less the City was a significant 18%. The decrease in the City of Pittsburgh was just as significant, 16%. As detailed in Table 4, the decrease again reverses a three year trend of increasing Part I crime in the county and the city. The 18% decrease from 1976 to 1977 represents a decrease of 11,134 Part I crimes.

Table 4
Part I Reported Crime in the City of Pittsburgh And County Less the City, 1974-1977

Geographical Area	Year				Percent Change	
	1974	1975	1976	1977	74-77	76-77
Pittsburgh	29,258	32,000	31,984	26,776	-9	-16
County less City	24,434	28,173	31,206	25,280	+4	-19
TOTAL	53,692	60,173	63,190	52,056	-3	-18

When analyzing the crime rate per 100,000 population, the effect is just as significant. The county wide crime rate decreased 18% in 1977, after a 5% decrease in 1976. The City of Pittsburgh and County Less the City experienced decreases of 15 and 19 percent respectively.

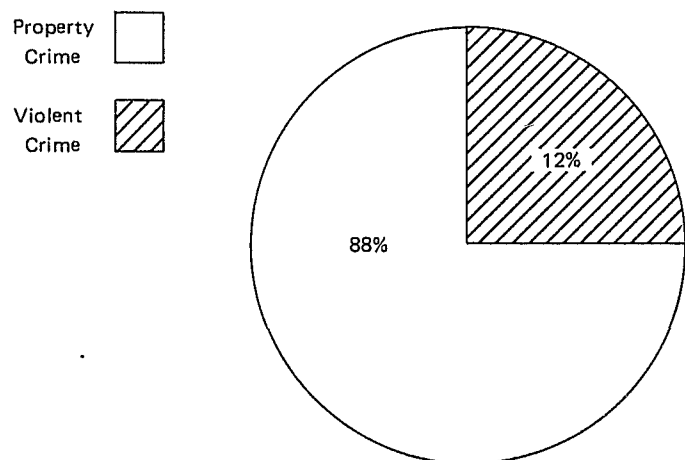
Table 5
Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population * for Pittsburgh and County Less the City, 1974-1977

Geographical Area	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change	
					74-77	76-77
Pittsburgh	5,949	6,734	6,731	5,735	-4	-15
County Less City	2,208	2,659	2,945	2,385	+8	-19
TOTAL	3,498	3,921	4,117	3,392	-3	-18

*County population figures for rates per 100,000 population supplied by Southwest Regional Planning Commission.

Chart 1 expresses violent crime rates as a percent of total crimes reported in 1977.

Chart 1
Violent Crime As A Percent of Total/Crime, 1977



Violent crimes account for 12% of the total reported in 1977. This pattern is similar for the years 1974, 1975, and 1976. As can be noted, property crime accounts for a very large percentage of the reported incidents. Because of this, a small change in property crime will account for a much larger change in the overall analysis of Part I crimes. As noted above, Part I crimes decreased by 18% countywide. This decrease is due to a 18% decrease in property

crime reports. The violent crime index decreased 4% in 1977 also, but its effect is minimal on the overall reduction.

The ratios of the Part I crime rates for Pittsburgh and County Less the City for 1974 through 1977 are as follows:

1974	2.7:1	1976	2.3:1
1975	2.5:1	1977	2.4:1

The ratios show that in 1974 a city resident was 2.7 times more likely to be a victim of crime than a county resident. This fell to 2.3 times more likely in 1976 and rose slightly to 2.4 times more likely in 1977. Table 6 reviews these ratios by the breakdowns of Violent and Property Crimes.

Table 6
City Of Pittsburgh to County Less the City Crime Rate Ratios For Violent and Property Crime, 1975-1977

Part I Crime Group	1975	1976	1977
Violent	5.0:1	5.1:1	5.6:1
Property	2.4:1	2.1:1	1.2:1

Analyzing the above shows that a city resident is 5.6 times more liable to be the victim of a violent crime than a non-city resident. It also shows that a city resident is only 1.2 times more liable to be the victim of a property crime than a non-city resident. The change in the property crime ratios in 1977 equalize the probability of victimization for all residents of the county whether residing in the city or non-city. The wide disparity in the violent crime ratio increases to grow regardless of the apparent decreases in reported crimes.

B. Allegheny County Less City of Pittsburgh

1. Overview

As noted previously the Part I crime rate for the County Less the City of Pittsburgh decreased 19% in 1977 compared to an 11% increase in 1976. This decrease was significant both in the violent and property categorizations which decreased 12% and 20% respectively.

Although Murder was up 20 reports or 74% and Rape was up 23 reports or 19% over 1976, significant decreases in Robbery (211 reports or 23%) and Aggravated Assault (69 reports or 7%) accounted for the overall decrease. Property crimes showed significant decreases in all areas, with the exception of Motor Vehicle Theft which increased 14 reports which is less than 1%. Burglary declined 426 reports or 5% offsetting a 3% increase in 1976. Theft showed the most startling change with 5,236 fewer reports or a 29% decline. This reversed the 24% increase recorded in 1976.

Table 9
Part I Crime Rates by Region and Crime Type 1977

	E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	N-1	N-2	N-3	N-4
Murder/Mans.	3/0	1/1	2/0	10/3	4/1	1/2	1/0	1/1	6/1	6/3	5/0	0/1	2/0
Rape	16	8	22	16	3	8	0	8	12	6	3	3	12
Robbery	63	129	238	135	32	30	18	52	72	97	37	12	22
Agg. Asslt.	46	108	74	222	67	109	64	58	41	113	51	84	47
Burglary	906	1,097	610	836	624	498	483	511	527	613	709	514	386
Theft	726	1,554	853	1,489	1,278	1,421	1,066	1,072	1,222	2,089	1,384	1,120	1,026
M/V	265	721	376	308	308	239	180	270	400	458	305	162	157
Viol.	129	247	338	385	107	150	85	120	133	224	97	101	84
Prop.	1,897	3,373	1,841	2,634	2,211	2,159	1,730	1,854	2,150	3,161	2,398	1,796	1,570
TOTAL	2,027	3,621	2,179	3,020	2,319	2,309	1,815	1,974	2,284	3,385	2,496	1,897	1,655

Table 7
Reported Incidents of Part I Crime for Allegheny County Less the City of Pittsburgh, 1975-1977

Crime Type	1975	1976	1977	Change	
				75-77	76-77
Murder	29	27	47	+18	+20
Rape	123	122	145	+22	+23
Robbery	1,059	922	711	-348	-211
Aggravated Assault	1,032	1,013	944	-88	-69
Burglary	7,424	7,664	7,238	-186	-426
Theft	14,675	18,226	12,963	-1712	-5263
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,249	3,232	3,246	-3	+14

Table 8 looks at the data in Table 7 from the point of view of the percentage of total crime each crime type represents.

Table 8
Allegheny County Less the City of Pittsburgh Part I Crime As A Percentage of Total Crime, 1975-1977

Crime Type	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change 1975-1977
Murder	0.1	0.1	0.2	+100
Rape	0.4	0.4	0.6	+ 50
Robbery	3.8	3.0	2.8	- 26
Aggravated Assault	3.7	3.2	3.7	-
Burglary	26.9	24.6	28.6	+ 6
Theft	53.3	58.4	51.2	- 4
Motor Vehicle Theft	11.8	10.3	12.8	+ 8

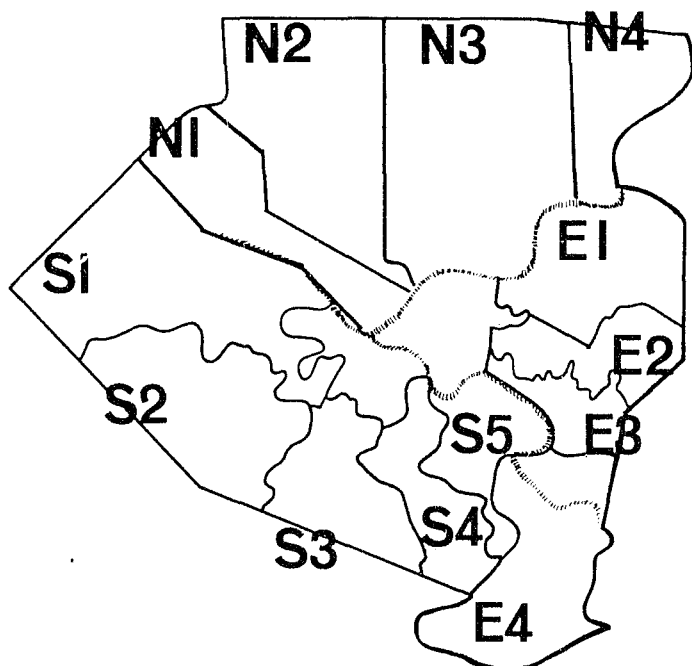
Crime has been going down on the whole, however the percentage of total crime which various crime types represent has shown significant changes. Murder has doubled. Rape has increased 50%. The property offenses have also increased. Although the incidents of reported crime are decreasing, the incidence of Murder and Rape in the county is becoming more prominent, and indicates an increased weight in the crime picture for the county.

Reported Part II crime trends changed very little in 1977 with the exception of:

1. Vandalism reports which decreased from 13723 in 1976 to 12207 in 1977, a decrease of 11%.
2. Reported narcotics violations which continue to decrease dropping 271 incidents or 23% in 1977.
3. Violators of liquor laws (underage drinking) which increased 13% in 1976 increased another 2% in 1977.

2. Regional Analysis

Moving from the overview of the pattern of reported crime in Allegheny County outside the City of Pittsburgh, the county is divided into regions, formed by the boundaries of the county established communications regions.



- E-1 Plum, Oakmont, Verona, Penn Hills
- E-2 Wilksburg, 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, Findlay
- 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, Avalon
- 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, Harmer

Region E-1 experienced no change in the reported Part I violent crime rate in 1977 compared to a 13% decrease in 1976; the Part

I property crime rate decreased 20% in 1977 compared to a 25% increase in 1976. The total reported Part I crime rate decreased 20% in 1977 compared to a 23% increase in 1976.

The Part I violent crime rate showed increases in murder 50%, rape 60% and robbery 2% while aggravated assault dropped 16% accounting for the stabilization. The Part I property crime rate decrease is reflected in each crime type; burglary decreased 7%, theft decreased 34% and motor vehicle theft decreased 13%.

Region E-2 showed a 14% decrease in the Part I violent crime rate and a 23% decrease in the Part I property crime rate compared to a 7% decrease in violent and a 25% increase in property crime rates in 1976. The total reported Part I crime rate decreased 22%.

Unlike Region E-1 the decrease in the Part I violent crime rate can be seen in all crime types; murder no change, rape down 11%, robbery down 10% and aggravated assault down 18%. The Part I property crime rates also showed a significant decline in the areas of theft which was down 42%, compared to a 24% increase in 1976. However, there was no change in motor vehicle theft and burglaries increased 10%. The increase in burglaries is the only increase of this type in the E regions.

Region E-3 showed the most significant decrease in reported Part I crime rates of all E regions. The reported Part I violent crime rate dropped 39% in 1977 compared to a 28% drop in 1976. Part I property crime rates also continued to drop from its 18% decline in 1976 to a 33% decline in 1977. The overall Part I crime rate dropped 34% in 1977 compared with a 20% decline in 1976 representing the most significant decline in Part I crime rates throughout the County.

The 39% decline in Part I violent crime rates occurred despite a 69% increase in rape. Murder declined 50%, robbery declined 39% and aggravated assault declined 18%. The 33% decline in Part I property crime rates was due to a 23% decrease in burglary and a 45% decrease in theft, while motor vehicle theft showed no change.

Region E-4 continued the trend of decreasing reported Part I violent and property crime rates. In 1977, the Part I violent crime rate dropped 10% compared to a 2% decline in 1976 and property crime rates dropped 19% in 1977 while increasing 20% in 1976. The overall Part I crime rate dropped 18% in 1977 compared to a 20% increase in 1976.

The decrease in Part I violent crime, as in other E regions, was well represented. Rape decreased 20% and robbery decreased 40% while murder increased 233% (3-10) and aggravated assault increased 22%. The Part I property crime rate showed significant decreases of 14% in burglary and 18% in theft while motor vehicle theft increased 8% accounting for a total decrease of 19% in Part I property crime rates.

The second group of Regions, S-1 through S-5, covers the South Hills area. The main difference demographically in the S Regions as compared to the E Regions are:

- A. The E Regions are better integrated by race ranging from 19% black in E-1 to 6% black in E-4; the S Regions range from 8% black in S-5 to 2% in S-2 and S-3.
- B. In the S Regions a larger percent of the population is under 18; ranging from 37% in S-3 to 28% in S-4; the E Regions range from 34% in E-1 to 29% in E-3. The S Regions also have a higher percentage of population over 59, with a high of 18% in S-2 and low of 13% in S-4; in the E Regions the percent over 59 ranges from 9% in E-1 to 17% in E-3 and E-4.
- C. The average income in the S Regions is higher than that in the E Regions. The S Regions range from a low of \$10,849 in S-5 to \$15,941 in S-3; the E Regions range from a low of \$9,398

in E-3 to \$13,037 in E-2.

D. The population density is higher in the E Regions than the S Regions, with a low of 1054 in S-1 and 1410 in E-4, and a high of 3353 in S-3 and 3799 in E-3.

Region S-1 showed a 19% decline in Part I violent crime rates and a 14% decline in Part I property crime rates in 1977 compared to no change in violent crime rates and a 14% increase in property crime in 1976. The total Part I crime rate decreased 14% in 1977 to offset the 14% increase in 1976.

The decline in 1977 of violent crime rates was comprehensive in its scope: murder down 20%, rape down 78%, robbery down 24% and aggravated assault down 4%. The Part I property crime rates decline was nearly as complete with burglary down 14% and theft down 18% while motor vehicle theft increased 8% over 1976 figures.

Region S-2 experienced a significant 31% increase in Part I violent crime rates and a 20% decline in Part I property crime rates compared to a 34% decrease and 16% increase respectively in 1976. The overall Part I crime rate showed a significant 18% decline in 1977 compared to a 12% increase in 1976.

The increase in Part I violent crime rates is reflected in each crime type. Although there was no change in murder and robbery, significant increases of 60% in rape and 41% in aggravated assault accounted for the overall violent crime rate increase. The decrease in Part I crime rates occurred because of a significant 29% decrease in theft and an 8% decrease in motor vehicle theft while burglary increased 10% over 1976 rates.

Region S-3 continued the decline in Part I violent crime rates by a decrease of 12% while Part I property crime also showed a decline of 24%. These declines continue the 7% decrease in violent rates and reverse the 4% increase in property rates for 1976. The overall Part I crime rate decreased 24% in 1977 compared to a 4% increase in 1976.

All Part I violent crime rates were down in 1977 with the exception of robbery which increased 6%. Murder declined 16%, rape was down 100% and aggravated assault was down 14%. All property crime types were down in 1977; theft down 30%, burglary down 15% and motor vehicle theft down 2% over 1976.

Region S-4 continues to show a decline in both Part I violent and property crime rates. In 1977, violent crime rates were down 7% and property crime rates were down 20% compared to a 31% decline in violent crime rates and a 5% increase in 1976. The overall Part I crime rate decreased 19% in 1977 compared to a 2% increase in 1976.

Although Part I violent crime rate for this region decreased, the only crime type to decrease was aggravated assault, down 20%. Murder increased 100%, rape increased 33% and robbery increased 4%. The decline in property crime rates is more substantial with burglary down 12% and theft down 29%, while motor vehicle theft increased 26%.

Region S-5 showed the most significant decreases in both Part I violent crime and property crimes of all S regions. Part I violent crime rates decreased 28% and property crime rates decreased 27% compared to a 2% decrease in violent crime rates and a 34% increase in property crime rates.

An astonishing 500% increase in murders (1 in 1976 to 6 in 1977) and a 50% increase in rape were offset by a 35% decrease in robbery and a 36% decrease in aggravated assault to account for the overall decrease in the violent crime rate. A completely thorough decline in the property crime was experienced with burglary down 23%, theft down 31% and motor vehicle theft down 24%.

The N Regions are even more predominantly white than are the S Regions, ranging from 96% (N-1) to 99% (N-2 and N-3). The percent of the population under 18 ranges from 29 in N-1 to 36 in N-2 and N-3. The average income is about the same as for the S Regions, ranging from a low of \$10,363 in N-4 to a high of \$14,850 in N-1. N-1 also has the highest percent of population over the age of 59, 19% which is higher than in any other region.

Region N-1 experienced a 13% reduction in Part I violent crime rates and a 17% reduction in Part I property crime rates compared to a 3% reduction in Part I violent and a 41% increase in property crime rates for 1976. The overall Part I crime rate decreased 16% in 1977 compared to a 37% increase in 1976.

The decrease resulted from a 33% reduction in rape, a 20% reduction in robbery and a 5% reduction in aggravated assault while murder showed no change. The decrease in property crime rates is attributed to a 25% reduction in burglary and a 22% reduction in theft while motor vehicle theft increased 54%.

Region N-2 experienced the most significant increase in violent crime and the smallest decrease in property crime and total Part I crime rates for the County less the City of Pittsburgh. The Part I violent crime rate increased 54% and property crime decreased 9% compared to a 24% decrease and a 22% increase respectively in 1976. The total Part I crime rate decreased 7% in 1977 compared to a 20% increase in 1976.

The increase in violent crime was quite comprehensive with murder increasing 150%, robbery up 61% and aggravated assault up 70% while rape decreased 50%. The decrease in property crimes is due to a 6% reduction in burglary and a 14% reduction in theft, while motor vehicle theft increased 14%.

Region N-3 showed a 12% decrease in reported Part I violent crime rates while experiencing a 24% decrease in Part I property crime rates for 1977. In 1976, Part I violent crime decreased 9% and Part I property crimes increased 6%. The total reported Part I crime rate decreased 23% in 1977 compared to a 6% increase in 1976.

The Part I violent crime rate decreased despite a 200% increase in murder. Rape was down 25%, robbery was down 40% and aggravated assault was down 3%. Significant decreases also occurred in burglary down 20% and theft down 28%, while motor vehicle theft increased 4% in 1977.

Region N-4 completed the trend of decreasing Part I violent crime rates (with the exceptions of regions N-2 and S-2) and decreasing property crime rates. The Part I violent crime rate was down 21% and the property crime rate was down 25% compared to a 9% decrease and 12% increase respectively in 1976. The overall Part I crime rate was down 24% completing the decline in every region of the County less the City of Pittsburgh.

Appendix A to this Volume outlines the complete regional crime picture on a community by community basis. Refer to Appendix A for further information on the actual numbers used to derive the above analysis. The information for this section was extracted from the Pennsylvania State Police publication *Crime in Pennsylvania, 1977*.

Table 10 below ranks the ten communities in the county with the highest reported violent and property crime rates. Of the 10 communities identified for the highest violent rate, 7 are from the Eastern regions of the county. The communities with the 10 highest property crime rates also represent the Eastern regions. Braddock has the highest violent crime rate in the county with McKeesport second. Verona and Wilkinsburg, the top two communities for Part I Property Crime rates were not among the top ten communities in 1976.

Table 10
*Municipalities Outside the City of Pittsburgh with the
 Highest Crime rates, 1975-1977*

Ranking	1975		1976		1977	
	Violent	Property	Violent	Property	Violent	Property
1	Braddock	Braddock	Braddock	Collier	Braddock	Verona
2	Homestead	Neville	McKeesport	Monroeville	McKeesport	Wilkinsburg
3	McKeesport	Homestead	Homestead	Greentree	Heidelberg	McKeesport
4	Rankin	Verona	Rankin	Braddock	Dravosburg	Greentree
5	Verona	Monroeville	Wilkinsburg	McKeesport	Verona	Collier
6	Mt. Oliver	Wilkinsburg	Dravosburg	Neville	Wilkinsburg	Homestead
7	Wilkinsburg	Greentree	Verona	Harmer	Elizabeth Boro	Bellevue
8	Neville	Harmer	Neville	Pine	Homestead	Pine
9	East Pittsburgh	Collier	McKees Rocks	Homestead	Rankin	Dravosburg
10	North Braddock	Wilkins	Avalon	Bellevue	Bellevue	Monroeville

C. PITTSBURGH

A. Reported Crime

1. City-Wide

Total Part I crime reports decreased 6,208 incidents in 1977. In 1976 there were 31,984 reports of major crime; in 1977, 25,776 incidents were reported. Violent crime decreased 1.1% and

property crime was down 18.9%. Although the overall rates indicate a decrease, this decrease was not exhibited for all Part I crime. Robbery increased 5% in 1977. This increase was offset by decreases in Murder (-16.1%), Rape (-12.2%), Aggravated Assault (-6.7%), Burglary (-17.2%), Theft (-20.2%), and Auto Theft (-18.6%).

Table 11
City Of Pittsburgh Reported Part I Crime By Offense, 1973-1977

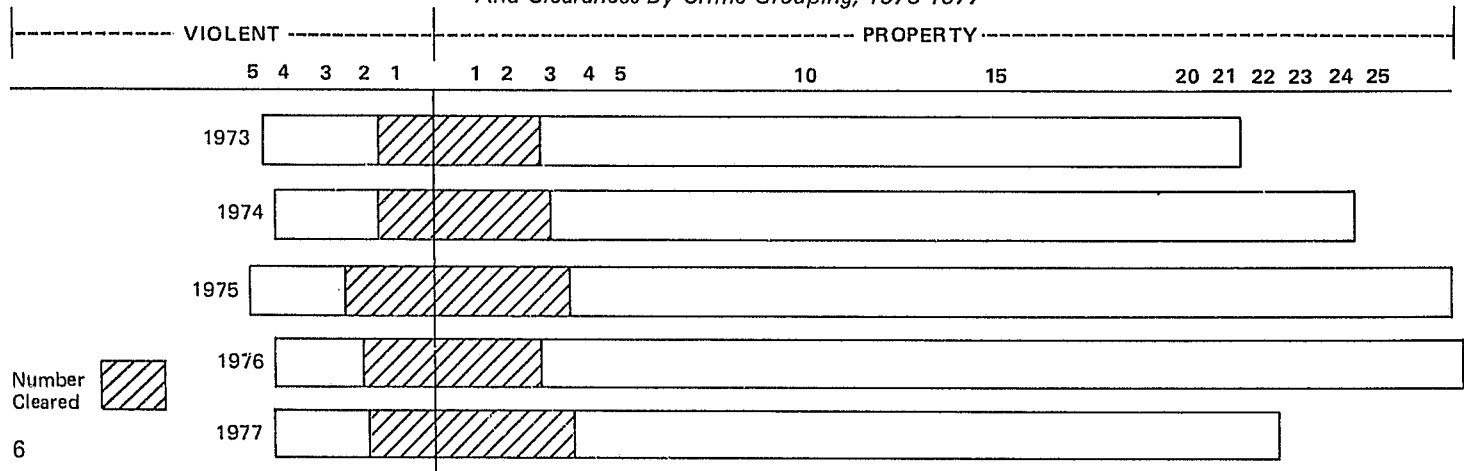
Offense	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change	
						73-77	76-77
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	48	75	63	62	52	+ 8.3	-16.1
Rape	281	274	237	287	252	-10.3	-12.2
Robbery	2,594	2,501	2,744	2,419	2,539	- 2.1	+ 5.0
Aggravated Assault	1,831	1,611	1,923	1,853	1,729	- 5.6	- 6.7
Burglary	6,987	8,989	8,638	8,710	7,213	+ 3.2	-17.2
Theft	7,802	9,190	11,699	12,256	9,781	+25.4	-20.2
Auto Theft	6,628	6,618	6,651	6,397	5,210	-21.4	-18.6
Violent	4,754	4,461	4,967	4,621	4,572	- 3.8	- 1.1
Property	21,417	24,797	27,033	27,363	22,204	+ 3.7	-18.9
TOTAL	26,171	29,258	32,000	31,984	26,776	+ 2.3	-16.3

As can be seen from the five year trend analysis above, the most significant changes in the crime rates were recorded for Theft which has decreased this year, but overall increased 25.4% since 1973; and for the offense of Burglary which is showing a decrease after increases for the past two years. The general decrease in major crime is directly attributable to the decreased reporting of

property offenses. Property crimes decreased 5,159 incidents. The composition of violent crime has changed, but has generally maintained the same level for the past five years.

Chart 2 below, relates the information from the above table to its components of Violent and Property Crimes.

Chart 2
*City of Pittsburgh Part I Crime Reports (x1000)
 And Clearances By Crime Grouping, 1973-1977*



As can be seen the changes in crime since 1973 have been dramatic in the property crime category. Therefore the changes can be generally attributed to the yearly differences in Property crime and not Violent Crime. In addition the chart also relates the number of offenses that were cleared by arrest. Less than 1 in

5 (18%) reported major crimes were cleared by the Pittsburgh Police department last year. This is a marked improvement over the 13% in 1976 and 16% in 1975.

2. By Police District

A. Per 100,000 Population

Table 12
City of Pittsburgh Reported Crime Rate per 100,000
*By Police District, 1976 and 1977**

Police District	Violent		Property		Percent Change	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	Violent	Property
1/2	3,157	3,234	13,873	11,428	+ 2	-18
3	639	615	4,519	3,804	- 4	-16
4	951	919	6,140	5,102	- 3	-17
5	1,726	1,465	8,469	6,933	-15	-18
6	712	710	8,531	5,557	—	-35
7	565	665	3,273	3,185	-17	- 3
8	372	358	2,614	2,392	- 4	- 9
9	1,100	1,183	5,591	4,395	+ 8	-21

*One/Two—Downtown and Hill area

Three—Lawrenceville

Four—Oakland

Five—Bloomfield, East Liberty,

Highland, Homewood

Six—Shadyside, Squirrel Hill,

Hazelwood

Seven—Southside, Carrick

Eight—Brookline, Beechview, West End

Nine—Northside

The changes in rates of reported crime in the total City of Pittsburgh statistics actually occurred in specific areas of the city. The Violent Crime rate decreased in all areas of the city with the exception of the Police Districts 1/2 and 9 where crime increased 2% and 8% respectively. There was a general decrease in Property Crime across the city.

out of every 1,000 units at risk were victimized in 1977. This analysis could get quite finite were the information available. Further studies could review Burglary from the further sub-categories of commercial businesses versus residences. These techniques are tools for operational planning of police deployment and manpower.

b. "At Risk" Population

A fallacy of the Uniform Crime Reports System is quite evident in Table 12. When one reviews the indices for districts 1/2, the large numbers seem to indicate that the rate is excessive for the City of Pittsburgh. This is because those rates are based on the resident population for the area, which is quite small. A more valid measure for analysis is taking the crime types and analyzing them from the point of view of the population "at risk." Table 13 below does this. It analyzes the data from the point of view of those most likely to become victims.

The Table confirms that Burglary has decreased in the city in 1977. It also supplies additional information. Such as, district 5 has the most Burglary victimizations in the City. In district 5, 65

Table 13
Burglary Rate per 1,000 Residences and Commercial
Establishments in Pittsburgh By Police District, 1977

Police District	1976	1977
	Rate/1,000	Rate/1,000
1/2	58	46
3	47	33
4	48	37
5	74	65
6	64	40
7	31	32
8	27	29
9	45	40

III. POLICE

The most important role of the police is to prevent crime. In this volume of *Toward a Safer Community*, reported crime has been separated from the police section. So many factors enter into whether or not a crime is committed, and whether or not a crime is reported, that crime statistics do not reflect in any meaningful way the functions of the police.

A. Resources

Table 14 outlines the number of police officers employed in Allegheny County by Communication Region. It also identifies the minority employment in the County's law enforcement field.

In 1976, there were 3,252 full-time and part-time sworn officers in the County. Of this total, 1,848 or 57% are employed by police agencies outside the City of Pittsburgh. The county police agencies were 97% white and employed less than 1% females.

In 1977, there are 3,260 full-time and part-time sworn police officers in the County. Of this total, 1,856 or 57% are employed by police agencies outside the City of Pittsburgh. The county police agencies remain 97% white and employ less than 1% females.

Table 14
*Police Employment in Allegheny County by Region and
Percentage Distribution by Race and Sex, 1977*

Region	Total Sworn Personnel	Percent White Male	Percent Black Male	Percent White Female	Percent Black Female
E-1	84	96.4	3.6	0	0
E-2	158	96.8	3.2	0	0
E-3	135	91.8	8.2	0	0
E-4	184	96.1	3.3	.6	0
S-1	123	95.1	4.9	0	0
S-2	105	98	2	0	0
S-3	134	99.3	0	.7	0
S-4	89	100	0	0	0
S-5	116	92.2	7.8	0	0
N-1	104	97.1	2.9	0	0
N-2	109	100	0	0	0
N-3	132	100	0	0	0
N-4	82	100	0	0	0
Allegheny County*	301	92.0	6.0	1.7	.3
City of Pittsburgh*	1,404	91.9	6.1	1.2	.9

*The data for Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh for 1977 was unavailable, 1976 figures were used.

B. Clearances and Arrests

1. Allegheny County

Tables 15 and 16 below outline the arrests and clearances by major municipal divisions. The tables define the number of arrests and clearances in Allegheny County. Arrests are a measure of police effectiveness within an area; while clearances are a measure of police efficiency, and identify the number of crime reports cleared by arrest.

Table 15
Allegheny County Arrests in 1977

	Part I			Part II	TOTAL
	Violent	Property	Total		
Pittsburgh	1,548	3,338	4,886	17,978	22,864
County Less City	818	3,541	4,359	18,439	22,798
TOTAL County	2,366	6,879	9,245	36,417	45,662

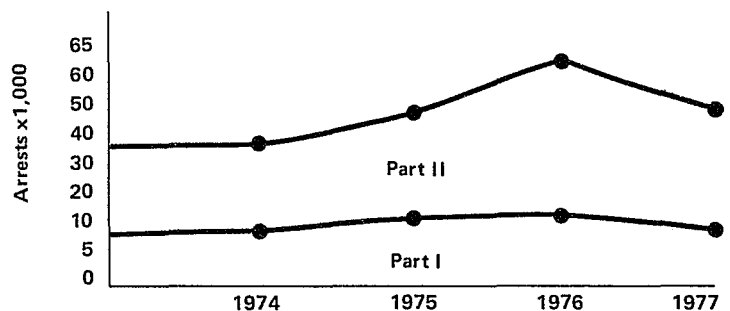
Table 16
Allegheny County Clearances in 1977

	Part I			Part II	TOTAL
	Violent	Property	Total		
Pittsburgh	1,677	4,143	5,820	20,691	26,511
County Less City	767	2,336	3,103	9,157	12,260
Total County	2,444	6,479	8,932	29,848	38,711

Arrests in Allegheny County fell 41% in 1977, from 64,566 to 45,662. As can be seen from Graph 2 the decrease came solely from decreased Part II arrests, as the Part I arrests have remained relatively stable over the past four years.

For Part I crimes the clearance rate and arrests are similar as the victim can usually identify the offender. The Part II clearances deviate from this pattern because the offenders are usually not in the area when the crime is reported. If the offender is not caught

Graph 2
Allegheny County Arrests 1974-1977



while committing the crime or in the vicinity of the incident, the offense is usually not cleared. Using the previously discussed reported crime data the Part I clearance rate for Allegheny County in 1977 was 17.2%; the Part II rate was 56.4%. The rates increased for Part I crime 3% and 6% for Part II crime over the rates reported for 1976.

2. ALLEGHENY COUNTY LESS PITTSBURGH

Table 17 outlines the 1976-1977 clearance for the regions of Allegheny County. Clearance rates range from a high of 25% in Region N-4 to a low of 10.2% in Region S-1. The national clearance rate for Part I crime is 21%. Only three regions in Allegheny County met or exceeded this level.

Overall, the E regions experienced a 19.8% increase, the N regions showed a 14.5% increase and the S regions showed a 4% increase over 1976 clearance rates.

All but four regions improved their clearance rates over 1976. The E-2 region experienced a 17% decline, the S-3 Region showed a 9% decline while the N-2 and N-3 regions were each down 12% in 1977.

Table 17
*Part I Crime Report, Clearances,
and Clearance Rate by Region*

Region	Part I Reports		Part I Clearances		Clearance Rate	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
E-1	2,482	1,993	199	280	8.1	14.0
E-2	4,528	3,498	634	407	14.0	11.6
E-3	1,451	960	190	137	13.1	14.2
E-4	3,089	2,515	410	463	13.3	18.4
S-1	2,410	2,062	202	210	8.4	10.2
S-2	2,223	1,813	536	442	24.2	24.3
S-3	3,047	2,315	399	277	13.1	11.9
S-4	2,102	1,694	424	379	20.2	22.3
S-5	1,964	1,416	390	289	19.9	20.4
N-1	1,256	1,071	125	138	10.0	12.8
N-2	2,096	1,939	267	220	12.8	11.3
N-3	2,565	1,967	317	215	12.4	10.9
N-4	880	663	153	166	17.4	25.0
PGH	31,984	26,776	4,201	5,051	13.2	19.0

PITTSBURGH

Part I clearance rate for Pittsburgh in 1977 was 19% compared to 13.2% in 1976. Table 18 presents the Part I clearance rates by crime type for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police in 1975, 1976 and 1977.

The increase in 1977 clearance rates can be seen in all crime types with the exception of murder, which compared to 1976 decreased 6% but still remains above the national average.

Pittsburgh continues to compare well with national rates in all crime types except aggravated assault and battery and motor vehicle theft.

Table 18
*Clearance Rate Comparison:
Pittsburgh and Nation*

Offense	National 1976	PGH 1975	PGH 1976	PGH 1977
Murder	79%	90%	89%	83%
Rape	52%	49%	45%	73%
Robbery	27%	22%	21%	24%
AA & B	63%	38%	38%	48%
Burglary	17%	16%	13%	17%
Theft	19%	13%	12%	18%
Motor Vehicle	14%	5%	4%	7%

IV. COURTS

The court system in Allegheny County consists of the courts of initial jurisdiction, i.e., those of the district magistrates and the City magistrates, and the Court of Common Pleas with its Criminal, Family, and Civil Division.

The 55 district magistrates are elected, and serve districts whose boundaries are established by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The City Magistrates sit in City Court, located in the Public Safety Building downtown, and are separate from those district magistrates who are assigned to various areas of the City by the President Judge. The Mayor appoints the City magistrates, and the Pittsburgh police use only those magistrates. All the magistrates handle traffic offenses and summary offenses, and hold arraignments and preliminary hearings for all criminal charges.

The Criminal Division of the Court of Common Pleas hears all cases which have been held for Court by the magistrates and indicted by the Grand Jury (prior to its dissolution in June of 1976), or upon which the District Attorney has filed an information. The Juvenile Section of the Family Division hears all juvenile delinquency and deprived cases, and until April of 1976 held all detention hearings. As of this date a hearing officer began to handle detention hearings, thereby freeing the judges to spend more time on Court hearings. The Criminal Division and the

Juvenile Section administer Adult Probation and Juvenile Probation respectively.

The administration of the courts in Allegheny County is somewhat diffuse. The Juvenile Court Judges, of whom there are four, sit in courtrooms located in Shuman Center off Washington Boulevard. The 13 criminal Court judges sit in the Courthouse downtown. The administrative offices are also located downtown. Each judge selects his/her own staff. The Juvenile Court administration is conducted out of the old Forbes Avenue and the Shuman Center facilities.

A. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FAMILY DIVISION, JUVENILE SECTION

The information for this analysis was extracted from Juvenile Court's 1977 Statistical Report.

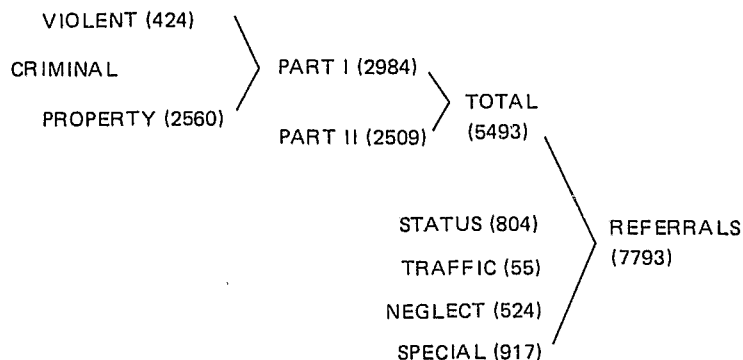
During 1977, Allegheny County Juvenile Court handled a total of 7793 cases, 6282 delinquent, and 1511 deprived.

The total number of Juvenile cases which flowed through the Allegheny County Juvenile Court System has decreased 18% from 1976. Delinquent cases are down 24.6%, while deprived cases are up 23%.* It is likely that implementation of Act 41 (Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Law)

affected the handling of status offense cases after August of 1977. This act specifies that Status offenders may no longer be classified as delinquents, but rather, must be categorized as dependents. For the purposes of this report, the marked increase in deprived cases and the corresponding decrease in delinquent offenses, may be viewed as a variance in classification, rather than a significant change in occurrence of dependent and delinquent offenses.

*The terms dependent and deprived are synonymous in categorization in this report.

Chart 3
*Juvenile Court Cases Referred in 1977,
by Offense Grouping*



As in the past years, the greatest majority of cases, 68% were referred by local police, 2581 by Pittsburgh Police and 2412 by other police agencies (Boroughs and townships). Child Welfare referred 770 cases, while 204 were referred by the Probation Officer. Parents and relatives referred 361 cases, primarily for incorrigibility and running away. Although not representing a high percentage of the total referrals, it is important to note that in 20 of the cases, the child turned himself/herself into the Juvenile court.

After the Police and Child Welfare, the Injured party referred the next highest number of cases, 804 in 1977. This is 10% of the total referrals, and an increase of 2% from last year.

Table 19
Primary Charges 1977
The Largest Number of Primary Charges Were For:

Rank in 1977		Number	Rank in 1976
1	Burglary and Criminal trespass	1131	1
2	Theft (Over \$50, under \$50 & Retail)	911	2
3	Simple Assault	573	4
4	Motor Vehicle Theft	518	7
5	Possession or Sale of Marijuana and Alcohol	445	5
6	Running Away	338	3
7	Criminal Mischief	305	not ranked
8	Disorderly Conduct and drunkenness	277	not ranked
9	Aggravated Assault	262	not ranked
10	Incorrigibility	203	6

Table 20
*Percentage Distribution of cases referred to
Juvenile Court in 1977 by Referral Source.*

Referral Source	1977	1976	% Change
Pittsburgh Police	33.1%	35.9%	-2.8%
Other Police Agencies	30.9%	27.2%	+3.7%
Child Welfare	9.9%	not available	—
Parents and Relatives	4.6%	not available	—
Probation Officers	2.6%	3.0%	-.4%
Self	.26%	not available	—
Other	18.6%	33.9%	-15.3%

Significant changes occurred over the year. Burglary cases were down 19% from last year, even though they are still the major referral charge. Running Away showed a marked decrease, dropping in rank from 2nd to 6th most frequent. In addition, Incorrigibility declined, as did the Possession and Use of Alcohol (-50%), Purse Snatching is down 45%. Overall the referrals for these charges dropped 25% from 1976.

TABLE 21
*Top 15 Referral Charges Referred to Juvenile Court in 1977,
compared to 1976, and degree of change.*

Rank in 1977	Referral Charge	Rank in 1976	1977		1976		From 1976 to 1977		
			No.	% of top 15	No.	% of top 15	Change in % of Top Crimes	% Change	Change in Rank from 1976-1977
1	Burglary	1	1131	21.4%	1400	19.8%	+1.6%	-19.2%	0
2	Simple Assault	3	573	10.9%	633	9%	+1.9%	- 9.5%	+1
3	Auto Theft	6	518	9.8%	520	7.4%	+2.4%	- .38%	+3
4	Theft over \$50	8	451	8.5%	441	6.2%	+2.3%	+2.3%	+4
5	Possession or sale Marijuana/Alcohol	5	445	8.4%	524	7.4%	+1%	-5%	0
6	Running Away	2	338	6.4%	756	10.7%	-4.3%	-55.3%	-4
7	Criminal Mischief	7	305	5.8%	469	6.6%	- .8%	-35%	0
8	Disorderly Conduct	9	277	5.2%	433	6.1%	- .9%	-36%	+1
9	Aggravated Assault	12	262	5%	258	3.7%	+1.3%	+ .6%	+3
10	Theft less than \$50	10	233	4.4%	305	4.3%	+ .1%	-23.6%	0
11	Retail Theft	11	227	4.3%	294	4.2%	+ .1%	-22.8%	0
12	Incorrigibility	4	203	3.8%	525	7.4%	-3.6%	-61.3%	-8
13	Robbery	15	125	2.4%	137	1.9%	+ .5%	- 8.8%	+2
14	Possession and Use of Alcohol	13	115	2.2%	230	3.3%	-1.1%	-50%	-1
15	Purse Snatching	14	77	1.5%	139	2%	- .5%	-44.6%	-1

Table 22
Top 15 Charges for Which Males Were Referred to Juvenile Court in 1977
Compared to 1976

1977 RANK	REFERRAL CHARGE	1976 RANK	1977		1976		% of TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE OF NUMBER
			NO.	%	NO.	%		
1	Burglary	1	1069	26%	1352	24.5%	+1.5%	-20.9%
2	Auto Theft	2	489	11.9%	486	8.8%	+3.1%	+ .6%
3	Theft over \$50	6	419	10.2%	405	7.3%	+2.9%	+ 3.5%
4	Simple Assault	3	389	9.5%	449	8.2%	+1.3%	-13.4%
5	Criminal Mischief	5	277	6.7%	420	7.6%	-.9%	-34%
6	Poss/Sale-Marijuana or Alc.	4	261	6.4%	433	7.9%	-1.5%	-39.7%
7	Disorderly Conduct	7	222	5.4%	359	6.5%	-1.1%	-38.2%
8	Aggravated Assault	11	215	5.2%	224	4.1%	+1.1%	-4.01%
9	Theft Less Than \$50	9	205	5%	266	4.8%	+ .2%	-22.9%
10	Retail Theft	13	120	2.9%	156	2.8%	+ .1%	-23%
11	Robbery	15	117	2.8%	128	2.3%	+ .5%	-8.6%
12	Poss/Use of Alcohol	12	98	2.4%	161	2.9%	-.5%	-39.1%
13	Incorrigibility	10	95	2.3%	254	4.6%	-2.3%	-62.6%
14	Runaway	8	66*	1.6%	291	5.3%	-3.7%	-77.3%
15	Purse Snatching	14	65	1.6%	132	2.4%	-.8%	-50.8%
	TOTAL	—	4107	100%	5516	100%	—	—

*Figures on 1977 Male-Female breakdown for Running Away may not be accurate, as complete information was not available.

Note: Percentages are based only on the top 15 charges

As outlined in Table 22 the number of males referred in 1977 dipped in all areas except Auto Theft and Theft Over \$50. Male referrals for the charges noted dropped 25%.

When the males are analyzed by race, white males represented 60% of the male referrals, while blacks composed the remaining

40%. The breakdown for the past two years has been that approximately two out of every three referrals were white. White referrals decreased about 6% this year. Referrals for Possession and Use of Alcohol and Marijuana occur primarily among whites, while referrals for Purse Snatching and Robbery are more frequent for blacks.

Table 23
Top 15 Charges for Which Males Were Referred to Juvenile Courts in 1977, Compared
to 1976, By Race

1977 RANK	REFERRAL CHARGE	1976	1977		1976	
		RANK	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
1	Burglary	1	372	697	375	977
2	Auto Theft	2	242	247	218	268
3	Theft Over \$50	6	167	252	134	271
4	Simple Assault	3	191	193	154	295
5	Criminal Mischief	5	72	199	112	308
6	Poss/Sale of Marij. or Alc.	4	34	224	44	389
7	Disorderly Conduct	7	76	145	110	249
8	Aggravated Assault	11	97	118	106	118
9	Theft Less Than \$50	9	87	118	127	139
10	Retail Theft	13	84	36	102	54
11	Robbery	15	79	37	49	79
12	Possession or use of Alcohol	12	10	87	17	144
13	Incorrigibility	10	45	50	95	159
14	Runaway	8	13	52	92	199
15	Purse Snatching	14	54	11	110	22
	TOTAL	—	1623 (39.5%)	2466 (60%)	1845 (33.4%)	3671 (66.6%)

It is significant to note that four new charges ranked high among referrals for females in 1977. Possession/Use/Sale of Drugs, Sex Offenses, Malicious Use of Telephone, and Arson, all ranked high among the referral charges for 1977, and had not been regarded as significant in 1976. A total of 19 crimes rather than 15 are

ranked for this year, due to ties in ranking for four of the charges. Although more white females were referred than were blacks, the percentages were closer between black and white females, than between black and white males, making the female racial differences less significant.

Table 24
Top 16 Charges for Which Females Were Referred to Juvenile Court in 1977
Compared to 1976

1977 RANK	REFERRAL CHARGE	1976	1977		1976		% of TOTAL CHANGE	% CHANGE OF NUMBER
		RANK	NO.	%	NO.	%		
1	Runaway	1	198	19.1%	465	30.1%	-10.9%	-57.4%
2	Simple Assault	3	180	17.8%	184	11.9%	+5.9%	0%
3	Incorrigibility	2	108	10.4%	271	17.5%	-7.1%	-60.2%
4	Retail Theft	4	107	10.3%	138	8.9%	+1.4%	-22.5%
5	Poss/Sale of Marij-Alc.	5	69	6.7%	91	5.9%	+8%	-24.2%
6	Burglary	9	62	6%	46	3%	+3%	+34.8%
7	Disorderly Conduct	6	55	5.3%	74	4.8%	+5.5%	-25.7%
8	Aggravated Assault	12	47	4.5%	34	2.2%	+2.3%	+38.2%
9	Theft Over \$50	11	32	3.1%	36	2.3%	+8%	-11.1%
10	Auto Theft	13	29	2.8%	34	2.2%	+6%	-14.7%
11	Criminal Mischief	8	28	2.7%	49	3.2%	-.5%	-42.9%
11	Theft Under \$50	10	28	2.7%	39	2.5%	+.2%	-28.2%
12	Poss/Use/Sale of Drugs	—	18	1.7%	—	—	—	—
13	Poss/Use of Alcohol	7	17	1.6%	69	4.5%	-2.9%	-75.4%
14	Purse Snatching	15	12	1.2%	7	.4%	+8%	+71.4%
14	Sex Offenses	—	12	1.2%	—	—	—	—
14	Malicious Use of Telephone	—	12	1.2%	—	—	—	—
15	Arson	—	10	.97%	—	—	—	—
16	Robbery	14	8	.77%	9	.6%	+1.17%	-11.1%
	TOTAL	—	1032	100%	1546	100%	—	—

----- indicates charge was not ranked in 1976

Table 25
Top Charges for Which Females Were Referred to Juvenile Court in 1977,
Compared to 1976, By Race

1977 RANK	REFERRAL CHARGE	1976	1977		1976	
		RANK	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
1	Runaway	1	62	136	119	346
2	Simple Assault	3	104	76	103	81
3	Incorrigibility	2	53	54	133	138
4	Retail Theft	4	79	28	80	58
5	Poss/Sale-Marijuana or Alc.	5	7	62	6	85
6	Burglary	9	15	47	17	29
7	Disorderly Conduct	6	20	35	35	39
8	Aggravated Assault	12	28	19	26	8
9	Theft Over \$50	11	17	15	9	27
10	Auto Theft	13	5	24	13	21
11	Criminal Mischief	8	8	20	23	26
11	Theft Under \$50	10	19	9	16	23
12	Poss/Use/Sale of Drugs	—	1	17	—	—
13	Poss/Use of Alcohol	7	1	16	4	65
14	Purse Snatching	15	12	0	4	3
14	Sex Offenses	—	4	8	—	—
14	Malicious Use of Telephone	—	0	12	—	—
15	Arson	—	9	1	—	—
16	Robbery	14	6	2	6	3
	TOTAL	—	450	581	594	952

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE:

Once a juvenile is referred to court, the Intake/Probation Staff makes an initial determination as to whether or not to hold the child for hearing, to adjust the case, to warn the child, or to refer him/her to another agency.

The majority of Dependent and Delinquent cases were held for adjudicatory hearing. Of the Dependent cases, 47% were held,

and of the Delinquent cases, 65% were held over for a formal hearing. Of the total number of referrals, 61.7% were held for hearing, 1.3% more than were held in 1976. Last year, 4% of the juveniles were released with only a warning, but this year only 1.3% were warned. In 1977, the percentage of cases adjusted dropped 3.7%, while the percentage of cases referred to agencies, rose 3.9% from last year.

Table 26
Intake Disposition by Case Status for Cases Referred to Juvenile Court in 1977

INTAKE DISPOSITION	CASE STATUS					
	DEPENDENT CHARGE		DELINQUENT CHARGE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Withdrawn/Discontinued	44	2.9%	62	1%	106	1.4%
Adjusted	593	39.2%	1329	21.2%	1922	24.7%
Referred to Agencies	163	10.8%	605	9.6%	768	9.9%
Warning	---	---	105	1.7%	105	1.3%
Interstate/Courtesy Supervision	1	.1%	80	1.3%	81	1%
Other	6	.4%	---	---	6	.1%
Held for Hearing	704	46.6%	4101	65.3%	4805	61.7%
TOTAL	1511	100%	6282	100%	7793	100%

Table 27
*Final Hearing Disposition by Case Status for Cases
Referred to Juvenile Court in 1977*

FINAL HEARING DISPOSITION	CASE STATUS					
	DEPENDENT CHARGE		DELINQUENT CHARGE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Withdrawn/Discontinued	33	5%	629	15%	662	13.8%
Dismissed	78	11%	877	21%	955	19.9%
Committed	17	2%	854	21%	871	18.1%
Placed with Child Welfare	571	81%	---	---	571	11.9%
Miscellaneous Order	5	1%	16	1%	21	.4%
Probation/Suspended Commitments	---	---	1638	40%	1638	34.1%
Consent Decree	---	---	72	2%	72	1.5%
Other	---	---	15	---	15	.3%
TOTAL	704	100%	4101	100%	4805	100%

Table 28
Geographical Distribution of Disposed Cases by Race and Sex

REGION	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
City of Pittsburgh	1377	422	1788	642	32	17	4278
Allegheny County (without Pgh.)	2026	588	398	136	36	12	3196
Other Area	161	96	41	11	6	4	319
TOTAL	3564	1106	2227	789	74	33	7793

In 1977 there were 4805 (61.7% of the total 7793 cases referred) given adjudicatory hearings. The disposition received by the majority, 34% consisted of Probation/Suspended commitments. The majority of dependent cases were placed with child welfare, while the majority of delinquent cases received Probation/Suspended commitments. Of the total number of cases to reach final hearing disposition, 34% were either withdrawn, discontinued, or dismissed. Since only 1.4% of the cases at intake are withdrawn or discontinued, these figures suggest that perhaps some of these cases should not have been held over for hearing in the first place, and could have been disposed of at intake, in order to relieve the juvenile court caseload.

The greatest number of youths in the Juvenile Court System in 1977, were residents of the city of Pittsburgh, 13.9% more than from the remainder of the county.

Although the total number of juvenile offenders is greater for residents of the City of Pittsburgh, it is interesting to note that the majority of white youths referred, lived in Allegheny County, outside of Pittsburgh. The majority of white youths, 56% were residents of Allegheny County, outside Pittsburgh, while 81% of the black youths referred were City of Pittsburgh residents. Of the total number of youths referred, 55% were from the City of Pittsburgh, and 41% were from the county without Pittsburgh.

The remaining 4% of the juveniles referred were from areas outside Allegheny County.

The breakdown of disposition by region, race and sex, can be seen more clearly on the following chart.

Chart 4
Percentage of Case Distribution by Geographical Distribution

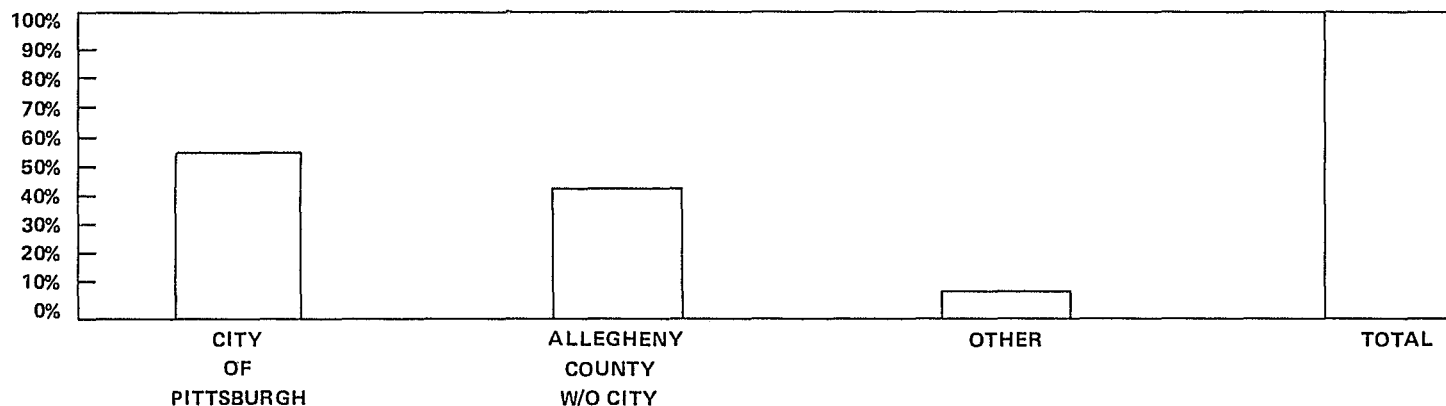


Table 29
*Caseload, Allegheny County Juvenile Court
Breakdown by Sex and Race 1977*

1977	MALES				FEMALES			
	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	ALL MALES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	ALL FEMALES
No. of Cases	3080	1940	22	5042	713	522	5	1240
% Caseload for That Sex	61.1%	38.5%	.4%	100%	57.5%	42.1%	.4%	100%
% of Total Juvenile Caseload	49%	30.9%	.4%	80.3%	11.3%	8.3%	.1%	19.7%

As has been the case in past years in Allegheny County, the majority of the juvenile caseload consists of males, 80%, while females only constituted 20%. By race and sex, the most frequently referred group is white males, at 49%, followed by black males at 31%. White females represented 11% of the caseload, while black females represented only 8%. Whites as a race represented 21% more of the caseload than blacks.

National surveys have repeatedly shown that males are primarily referred to Juvenile Court for Part I offenses (the more serious crimes) while females are more frequently referred for Part II and Status Offenses.

The following table and graph indicate that Allegheny County clearly reflects this trend.

While the number of Part I offenses is only 8% higher than Part II, for Males, the trend is more clearly visible for females. The less serious Part II and Status offenses constituted 74% of the total female caseload, 48% higher than for Part I offenses. This male female variation in offenses, usually balances out the total caseload, as it did this year. When male and female offenses are combined in the total caseload, the difference between Part I and Part II with Status offenses, only amounts to 3.4%.

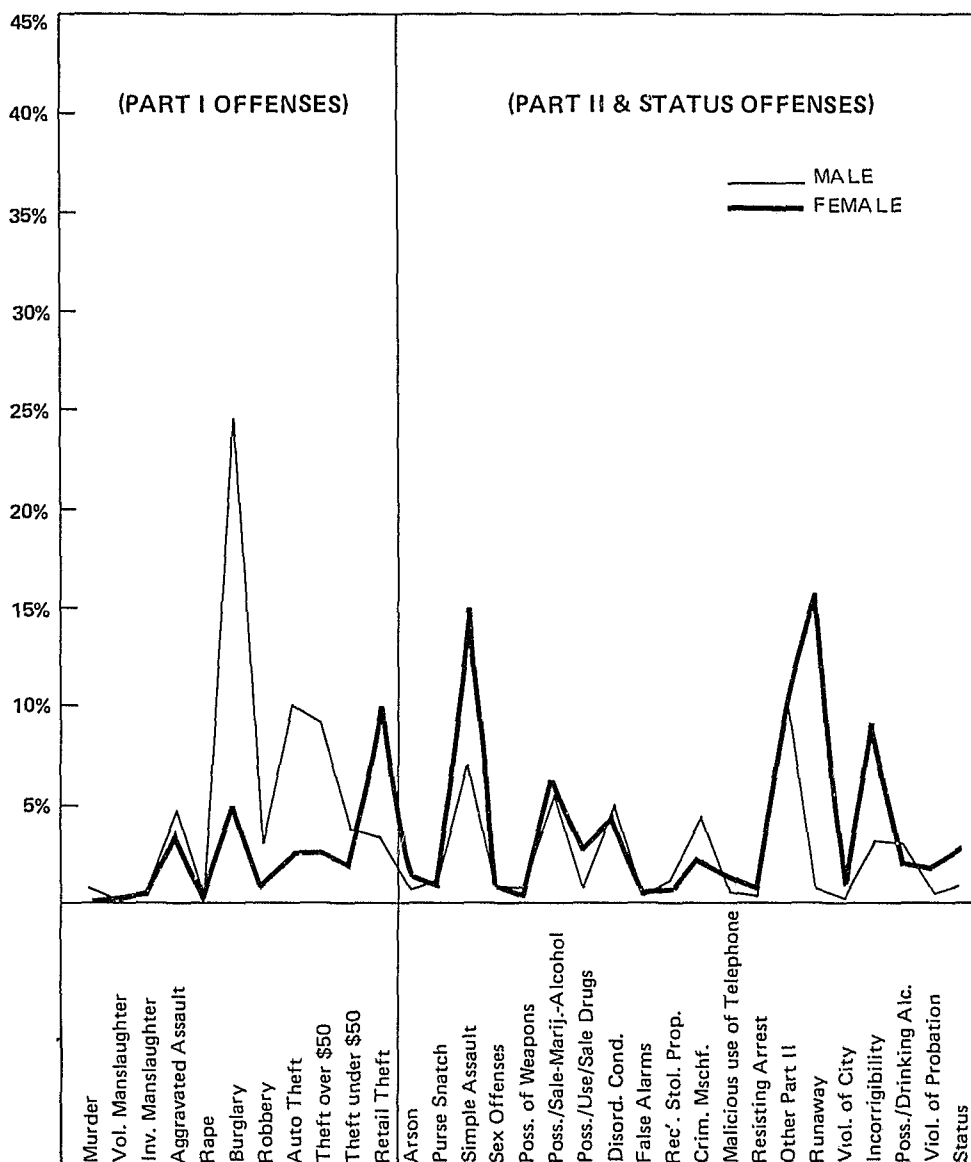
Table 30
*Significance of Male-Female Differences
In Part I vs Part II and Status Offenses
Allegheny County Juvenile Court, 1977*

1977	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of male caseload	NO.	% of female caseload	NO.	% of Total caseload
Part I Offenses	2671	54%	313	25.7%	2984	48.3%
Part II and Status Offenses	2281	46%	907	74.3%	3188	51.7%
Total Caseload (Part I, Part II, and Status)	4952	100%	1220	100%	6172	100%

NOTE: Total caseload as used in this chart, refers to total number of Part I, Part II, and Status offenses, and does not include cases involving neglect, abuse, traffic offenses, etc.

In the graph, the difference in the male and female trend is more clearly visible, with male offenses peaking at Burglary and Auto

Theft, and Female offenses, peaking at Runaway, Simple Assault, and Incurrigibility.



COURT OF COMMON PLEAS CRIMINAL DIVISION

Information for the following analysis has been supplied by the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas.

In 1977, 8468 criminal complaints were filed in Allegheny County, compared to 9481 complaints filed in 1976, and 10,043 complaints in 1975. The number of criminal complaints has decreased 10% from 1976, and the reduction is even more significant over the two year period, dropping 16% from 1975.

As of December 31, 1977, the court had 2760 active cases pending, as compared to 3122 at the end of 1976, a decrease of 11%. At the end of December 1975, 3975 cases were pending. In the last two years, the active pending caseload of the Criminal Court has decreased 31%, corresponding with the significant decrease in complaints filed over that period.

Total court dispositions remained essentially unchanged between 1975 and 1976. However, between 1976 and 1977, the number of total court dispositions dropped 4.6%. Between 1975 and

1976, pretrial dispositions decreased 3%, and decreased 2.5% between 1976 and 1977. The chart shows pattern of court indictment and disposition activity from 1970 through 1975, and indictment/information activity for 1976 and 1977.

PRE-TRIAL

The use of Informations in Allegheny County began in July of 1976, with the dissolution of the Grand Jury. The information parallels the use and meaning of the Grand Jury indictment in many ways. The new system, however, provides both a factual and legal review of the cases, unlike the old system which only provided a factual hearing. Under the new system, a Pre-Trial conference, which includes an Assistant District Attorney, (ADA) police, and necessary witnesses, replaces the Grand Jury Hearing. In addition, the conference provides an opportunity not available under the previous system: (1) to evaluate witness-related problems; (2) to inform the police of any additional evidence required for trial; and (3) to resolve the legal and procedural problems which often, in the past, hindered the efficient prosecu-

tion of a case. After the conference, the ADA makes a recommendation on whether to file the Information, nolle prosequere, (Not prosecute the case), or refer to a diversionary program. This conference is one responsibility of the District Attorney's Pre-Trial Unit. Other activities include the recommendation for ARD

(Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition-diversion of first offenders), development of concise case histories for use at trial, and assignment of cases to the special trial units of the DA office. Table 32 outlines and compares the Pre-Trial Dispositions for 1975, 1976, and 1977.

Table 31
Court Indictment/Information and Disposition Activity
1970-1977

Year	Indictments	Informations	Dispositions	Rate of Disposition Compared to New Indictment/Information	1976 to 1977% change	
					Informations/Indictments	Dispositions
1970	7536	-----	7257	96%	-----	-----
1971	6990	-----	6011	86%	-7%	-17%
1972	8604	-----	7029	82%	+23%	+17%
1973	6571	-----	8806	134%	-24%	+25%
1974	5999	-----	8886	148%	-9%	+9%
1975	7686	-----	9359	122%	+28%	+5%
1976	3040	4592	9355	123%	-1%	0%
1977	-----	5360*	8925	166%	-30%	-5%

*Note: Additional information filed when charges are added, is not included in this figure.

Table 32
Pre-Trial Dispositions in Allegheny County, 1975-1977, Comparison by Crime Group

Disposition	1975			1976			1977		
	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total
Probation without Verdict	5	457	462	1	300	301	0	188	188**
ARD	371	1294	1665	471	1512	1983*	368	1409	1777
Demurrer Sustained	99	199	298	54	183	237	42	61	103***
Indictment/Information Quashed	4	20	24	7	15	22	4	4	8****
Dismissed at Pre-Trial or Ignored by Grand Jury	647	1213	1860	322	807	1129	112	236	348
Nolle Prossed	220	238	458	357	628	985	495	999	1494@
Total	1346	3421	4767	1212	3445	4657	1021	2897	8918
% of Total Diverted	28%	51%	45%	39%	53%	49%	36%	52%	46%

*2024 cases received ARD Dispositions in 1976. The data by crime type is available on only 1983 cases.

**204 cases received Probation without verdict in 1977. The data by crime type is available on only 188 cases.

***124 cases received a Demurrer Sustained ruling in 1977. The data by crime type is available on only 103 cases.

****11 cases were included under Ind/Info. Quashed for 1977. Data by crime type is available on only 8.

@1878 cases were recorded as Nolle Prossed; 2460 as both Nolle Prosses and Nolle Prossed requests. 1977 figures include only those recorded as 'Nolle Prossed,' for which data was available.

NOTE: When available, information is drawn from the annual court report, rather than from the monthly statements. Since not all information is recorded in the annual report, it was necessary to draw from the monthly reports for some of the figures above.

As the total number of complaints filed dropped 10.7% from 1976, the individual numbers of dispositions each dropped accordingly. The one exception is in the number of cases Nolle Prossed, which rose 52% from 1976 to 1977. All of the dispositions remained fairly constant in their percentage of the total pre-trial dispositions for that year, except for those dismissed or nolle prossed. Dismissed cases constituted 24% of the dispositions in 1976, but only 9% in 1977. Nolle Prossed accounted for 21% in 1976, and rose to 38% in 1977.

The number of cases disposed of before trial decreased slightly from 1976, dropping 5%, to a figure of 44% of the dispositions in

1977. However, cases disposed of before trial still represent nearly half of the total dispositions.

Since 1974, there had been a strong upward trend in the pre-trial disposition of Part I offenses. This year however, seemed to end the upward trend, as the percentage of these dispositions leveled off at 36%.

The most extreme change to occur in Pre-trial dispositions can be seen in the use of dismissals. With the continued operation of the Pre-trial screening Unit of the District Attorney's office, which was funded by the ARPC in 1976, court dismissals have declined

drastically in the past year. From 1976 to 1977, dismissals dropped 69%. Dismissals for Part I offenses dropped 65%, while dismissals for Part II offenses dropped 71%. Dismissals accounted for only 9% of the total Pre-trial dispositions in 1977, compared to 24% in 1976. This reduction of dismissals is indicative of more efficient pre-trial screening.

The number of Nolle Prose dispositions has risen steadily since 1975, constituting 38% of the total pre-trial dispositions in 1977, compared to 21% in 1976, and 10% in 1975.

The percent of the total caseload diverted in Pre-trial remains relatively constant at 46% in 1977.

Table 33
Pre-Trial Dispositions by Categories

Offense	Probations without verdict			ARD			Demurrer Sustained			Indictment/ Information Quashed		Dismissed or Ignored		Nolle Prossed	
	1976	1977	% change 1976- 1977	1976	1977	% change 1976- 1977	1976	1977	% change 1976- 1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Murder/															
Manslaughter	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	4	+100%	1	0	5	3	3	1
Rape	0	0	0%	1	1	0%	1	1	0%	2	0	16	0	18	18
Robbery	0	0	0%	21	7	-67%	9	4	-56%	0	1	34	13	49	53
Aggravated															
Assault	0	0	0%	68	36	-47%	9	11	+22%	2	1	47	6	77	131
Burglary	0	0	0%	173	159	-8%	18	13	-28%	1	0	108	47	108	120
Theft	1	0	-100%	205	163	-20%	15	8	-47%	1	2	112	28	98	165
Simple															
Assault	0	0	0%	93	63	-32%	18	7	-61%	1	0	128	16	125	186
Forgery/Fraud/															
Embezzlement	1	0	-100%	78	94	+21%	17	3	-82%	1	0	73	26	99	162
Weapons	1	2	+100%	55	38	-31%	8	7	-13%	1	0	40	17	24	38
Sex Offenses/Vice	1	0	-100%	54	31	-43%	8	2	-75%	0	0	26	2	18	29
Narcotics	283	178	-37%	47	10	-79%	30	12	-60%	6	1	202	50	69	89
Driving															
Intoxicated	2	0	-100%	676	786	+16%	10	3	-70%	1	0	22	14	12	28
Total Part I	1	0	-100%	471	368	-22%	54	42	-22%	7	4	322	112	357	495
Total Part II	300	188	-37%	512	409	-7%	183	61	-67%	15	4	807	236	628	999
TOTAL (All offenses)	301	188	-37%	983	777	-10%	237	103	-57%	22	8	1129	348	985	1494

NOTE: Total for Part I and Part II include other offenses, in addition to those named above.

Table 34
Trial Dispositions
Number and Category of Dispositions

Disposition	1975	1976	1977	% change 1975-1977
Probation without verdict	462	301	204	-56%
ARD	1665	2083	1777	+7%
Dismissed	845	780	348	-59%
Dismissed by Grand Jury	1024	349	N.A.	*
Demurrer Sustained	298	237	124	-58%
Nolle Prossed	458	985	1878	+310%
Indictment/				
Information Quashed	25	22	11	-56%
Acquitted by Court	412	419	244	-41%
Acquitted by Jury	88	97	103	+17%
Guilty by Court	1353	1409	1118	-17%
Guilty by Jury	160	220	202	+26%
Guilty Plea or				
Nolo Contendere	2569	2881	2912	+13%
Other	---	---	4	---
Total	9359	9783	8925	-5%
% Guilty/Convicted	44%	46%	47%	+4%
% Acquitted	5%	5%	4%	-31%

The percentage of total dispositions which utilized the guilty plea, increased 4% from last year. In 1975, 27% of the dispositions were guilty pleas, 29% in 1976, and 33% in 1977. The number of defendants acquitted by a jury constituted a larger percentage of the dispositions than last year, although only accounting for 1.2% of the total dispositions. As can be seen on the chart, the percentage of those defendants found guilty and those acquitted remained relatively unchanged over the three year period.

*Cannot be completed, as Grand Jury was abolished in July, 1976.

Table 35
*Complaints Filed, Indictments/Informations, and Percent Ignored by Grand Jury or Pre-Trial
Nolle Prose, by Selected Crime Types, 1976 and 1977*

OFFENSE	1977 complaints filed	1976 To Grand Jury and Pre-trial conf.	1977 To Pre-trial Conf.	% change	% dismissed by Grand Jury and Nolle Prose 1976	% Nolle Prose 1977*
Murder/Manslaughter	103	103	90	-13%	3%	1%
Rape	136	145	99	-32%	8%	8%
Robbery	474	482	303	-37%	4%	5%
Aggravated Assault	458	509	201	-61%	6%	25%
Burglary	932	917	589	-36%	5%	13%
Theft	749	784	459	-41%	9%	19%
Simple Assault	532	576	170	-70%	26%	37%
Forgery/Fraud/Embezzlmt.	535	569	271	-52%	13%	26%
Weapons	238	263	152	-42%	6%	16%
Sex Offenses/Vice	236	230	116	-50%	6%	14%
Narcotics	859	1285	609	-53%	5%	10%
Driving Intoxicated	1177	624	1064	+71%	2%	3%
TOTAL Part I	2876	2949	1752	-41%	7%	14%
TOTAL Part II	5592	5698	3608	-37%	10%	17%
TOTAL (All Offenses)	8468	8647	5360	-38%	9%	18%

*1977 Nolle Prose figures are percentages of total number of complaints filed.

In comparing Nolle Prose disposition under the new information system, to the mixture of dismissals and nolle prose in 1976, an upward trend is evident. In all categories of offense (except murder and rape) the percentage of nolle prose dispositions rose in 1977. The percentage for the total number of dismissals and nolle prose in 1976 to the total number of nolle prose in 1977, doubled over that one year period.

Table 36
Total Court Dispositions as a Function of Complaints Filed for 1977, and a Three Year Comparison

OFFENSE	Number of Complaints Filed 1977 (1)	Number of Pre-Trial Dispositions 1977 (2)	Number of Court Verdicts 1977 (3)	Backlog Calculation [1-(2+3)]		
				1975	1976	1977
Murder/Manslaughter	103	8	79	+18	-19	+16
Rape	136	20	99	+46	+23	+17
Robbery	474	78	321	+75	-1	+75
Aggravated Assault	458	185	220	+117	+61	+53
Burglary	932	339	580	+68	+108	+13
Theft	749	366	401	+159	+19	-18
Simple Assault	532	272	275	+63	-80	-15
Forgery/Fraud/Embezzlmt.	535	285	213	+71	+128	+37
Weapons	238	102	151	-38	-29	-15
Sex Offenses/Vice	236	64	149	+31	-81	+23
Narcotics	859	340	564	---	-160	-45
Driving Intoxicated	1177	831	356	+33	-97	-10
TOTAL (For these offenses)	6429	2890	3408	+643	-128	+131

The number of dispositions was less than the number of complaints filed in 1977, for seven of the above offenses. More cases were disposed of than complaints were filed for this year, in five of the above cases.

Dispositions, of course, can involve cases for which complaints were filed the previous year.

Table 37
Detailed Case Summary of Verdicts Returned During 1977, by Offense and Type of Verdict

OFFENSE	Acquitted		Convicted			Total Verdicts	
	Jury	Court	Jury	Court	Guilty Plea	1977	1976
Murder/Manslaughter	8	8	30	14	19	79	110
Rape	15	14	23	21	26	99	84
Robbery	16	15	48	66	176	321	398
Aggravated Assault	11	19	16	84	90	220	279
Burglary	7	23	19	108	423	580	515
Theft	6	19	7	67	302	401	417
Simple Assault	15	31	15	114	100	275	311
Forgery/Fraud/Embezzlmt.	4	10	2	31	166	213	250
Weapons	0	5	10	56	80	151	170
Sex Offenses/Vice	0	6	6	20	117	149	182
Narcotics	3	17	20	111	413	564	746
Driving Intoxicated	3	21	1	59	272	356	286
Other Charges	15	56	48	242	736	1097	1278
TOTAL (for these offenses)	103	244	245	993	2920	4505	5026

The most guilty pleas received in 1977, were for the crimes of Burglary, theft, and narcotics. The percentage of acquittals ranked lowest for weapon offenses, sex offenses, narcotics, and burglary.

The offense which shows the highest percentage of acquittals is Rape, for which 29 of the total verdicts are acquittals. This high acquittal rate could be indicative of one of three possibilities: (1) It is possible that the defendants entering the criminal court system who are charged with rape, are actually less guilty than those charged with other offenses; (2) many of the rape cases are simply weak cases which should have been screened out at pre-trial; or (3) the juries and the courts are still victimizing the victim, by showing more consideration for defendants charged with what they may see as a 'sexual crime.' If this high percentage of acquittals is in fact indicative of an understated view of a violent crime, then this is a question which deserves closer examination in the future, in Allegheny County Courts.

Table 38
Number Convicted and Conviction Rate, 1976 and 1977, Comparison by Crime Type

OFFENSE	1976		1977		% Change
	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	Number Convicted	Conviction Rate	
Murder/Manslaughter	85	83%	63	80%	-3%
Rape	68	84%	70	71%	-13%
Robbery	285	87%	290	90%	+3%
Aggravated Assault	186	79%	190	86%	+7%
Burglary	418	91%	550	95%	+4%
Theft	341	91%	376	94%	+3%
Simple Assault	232	87%	229	83%	-4%
Forgery/Fraud/Embezzlmt.	301	88%	199	93%	+5%
Weapons	197	93%	146	97%	+4%
Sex Offenses/Vice	140	91%	143	96%	+5%
Narcotics	671	94%	544	96%	+2%
Driving Intoxicated	263	88%	332	93%	+5%
Part I	1383	88%	1553	91%	+3%
Part II	2699	91%	2605	93%	+2%
TOTAL (all offenses)	4082	90%	4158	92%	+2%

Average conviction rate for the above crimes is: 90% for 1977.

NOTE: Conviction rate for 1977 is calculated from the total number of verdicts.

Corresponding with the information on acquittals, weapon offenses have the highest rate of conviction, 97%, while rape has the lowest conviction rate, 71%. The rate of conviction for rape dropped 13% from last year. The conviction rate for aggravated assault rose 7%, while this year's conviction rate for all other offenses remained with 5% of last year's.

Table 39
A 1976 and 1977 Comparison of Guilty Verdicts Compared to Total Dispositions and Indictments/Informations for Part I Offenses

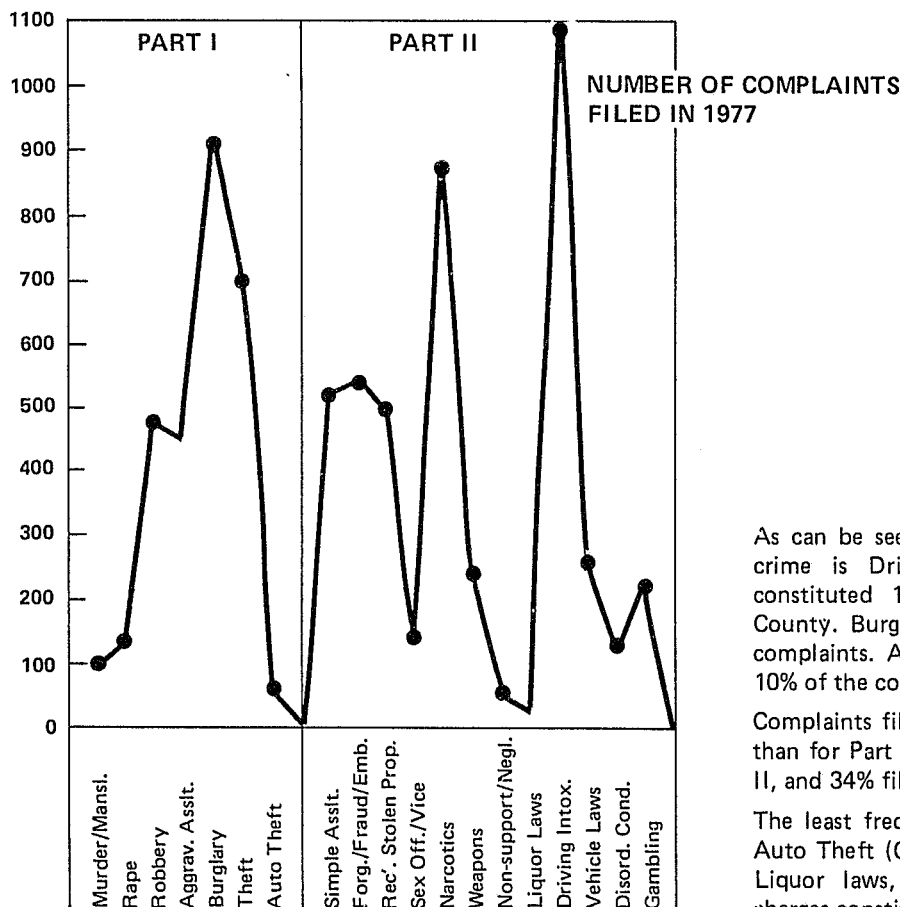
OFFENSE	Number Guilty		Number of Dispositions*		% Guilty of Dispositions		Number of Indictments/Informations		% Guilty of Indictments/Informations	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Murder/Manslaughter	85	63	121	87	70%	72%	103	90	83%	70%
Rape	68	70	122	119	56%	59%	145	99	47%	71%
Robbery	285	290	511	399	56%	73%	482	303	59%	96%
Aggravated Assault	186	190	482	405	39%	47%	509	201	37%	95%
Burglary	418	550	923	919	45%	60%	917	589	46%	93%
Theft	341	376	849	767	40%	49%	784	459	43%	82%
TOTAL (For these offenses)	1383	1539	3008	2696	46%	57%	2940	1741	47%	88%

*Includes all dispositions, verdicts and pre-trial actions.

Guilty verdicts rose 11% (as a percentage of dispositions) for 1977. Of the percent guilty from those indicted or for those with information filed, 41% more were found guilty this year than last.

Even though the number of complaints filed was 10.7% lower in 1977, the number of guilty verdicts was 10% higher.

Graph 4



As can be seen by the graph, the most frequent reported adult crime is Driving while intoxicated. In 1977, this offense constituted 14% of the total complaints filed in Allegheny County. Burglary ranked second highest, with 11% of the total complaints. Also ranking high were narcotics charges for which 10% of the complaints were filed.

Complaints filed for Part II offenses involved a higher percentage than for Part I offenses, with 66% of the complaints filed for Part II, and 34% filed for Part I.

The least frequent number of complaints was for the crimes of Auto Theft (One of the highest ranked charges against juveniles), Liquor laws, and non-support-Neglect. Together these three charges constituted only 1.3% of the total.

For the more serious, Part I offenses, property crimes represented a higher percentage of complaints than violent crimes, 20% as compared to 14% of the total. 20% of all the complaints filed (both Part I and Part II) involved a violent attack on another person.

Sex offenses/Vice represented only 3% of the total, and the domestic offenses of non-support and neglect, involved only .7%.

It is important to note that two of the top three offenses involve the use of Alcohol or drugs.

PART 2

REGIONAL POLICE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

by

DAVID A. VARRELMAN

The title of this monograph will, in itself, create controversy. It has been talked about, challenged and decried on many fronts and by many people. Only a handful have spoken in support of the concept of consolidation of police services and, even they are uncertain of the consolidated system they are willing to support. On the one hand there are those who advocate the total consolidation of law enforcement into one unit within Allegheny County and, on the other, those who advocate the consolidation of small one and two-man departments only.

Many of the opponents present the specter of metropolitanism as an argument to defeat police consolidation. We must acknowledge that a viable fear exists among those who see their positions, or departments, threatened by consolidation. We must also attempt to avoid the large county operations that, because of their massive size, insulate themselves from the citizens they serve and become submerged in bureaucracy or political chicanery. These two points alone will help to defeat consolidation if allowed.

Others may see this paper as a criticism of local law enforcement or local police officers. The author hastens to point out that this is not the case. Individuals who have been able to work and

produce under the present system of fragmented law enforcement should receive only the highest commendation for their ability and dedication. Local police officers and administrators have functioned where other law enforcement officials would have found their positions untenable. The criticisms lodged in this paper are not directed at individuals, but at the law enforcement system that is perpetuated in Allegheny County. It is that system which creates inefficiency. It is that system that wastes tax dollars. Finally, it is that system that allows the success of organized crime.

As a professional police administrator, it is the author's intent to point out the deficiencies in the present law enforcement system and to encourage the upgrading of services.

Regionalization or consolidation will come to Allegheny County — it is a matter of time and economics. Those who resist and fight it are doing no more than forestalling the inevitable. It is time then, to look at the alternatives in order that the most efficient and economical for the future be selected.

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The views expressed in the following paper are those of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Allegheny Regional Planning Council.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. County Governments

Municipal law enforcement in Allegheny County receives its powers through either the township or borough codes. The borough form of government is the most common with 81 separate boroughs within the county. First class townships make up the next largest group of municipal governments with cities and second class townships forming a smaller number of governmental bodies within the county. Since 1972, a new form of government has appeared within the county — home rule communities. The home rule community maintains the basic image that it had prior to the home rule charter being adopted. Therefore, either the borough or township form of government is most likely to be seen in a home rule community.

B. Law Enforcement Capability in Allegheny County

Within Allegheny County there are several bodies that provide law enforcement services. Although the county, as an organization, is responsible for limited law enforcement, there are several units of county government and elected offices that provide law enforcement services. In addition to prime law enforcement services, the county also provides some staff services necessary to the law enforcement mission. Most notably, these are in the areas of communications, crime laboratory, identification records and training functions. Although a necessary part of the law enforcement effort, these staff functions will not be discussed in this paper, except casually. Our prime concern will be the discussion of those units, or elected offices, that provide direct law enforcement services.

1. Sheriff's Office. Traditionally, the Sheriff is considered the chief peace officer of a county and, in Allegheny County, that tradition is maintained. However, the Sheriff is preempted in

criminal law enforcement because local and state police provide that service. His primary function is to serve court orders, the transportation of prisoners, the custody of prisoners during trial and to conduct the sale of real and personal property required by litigation.

The Sheriff in Allegheny County is primarily a court officer and, although he has police power, the ability of the Sheriff's office to become involved in criminal enforcement is limited because of the duties imposed upon him by the courts.

2. Coroner. Although traditionally thought of as a law enforcement official, the coroner's duties put him into a semijudicial role since he is charged with the investigation of sudden, unexplained, unexpected or violent deaths.

3. District Attorney. As a law enforcement officer the district attorney's role in the criminal justice system is to prosecute, on behalf of the Commonwealth, all criminal offenders. He has the power to sign indictments and to present cases in court.

4. County Detectives (D.A. Investigators) The district attorney's office maintains a staff of investigators who are charged with the investigation of white collar crime and other cases as assigned by the District Attorney. Until recently, the county detectives provided a pool of investigators for homicide investigations and other cases that were thought to be too complicated for local police departments. These functions have been transferred to the county police.

5. County Police The county police are charged with the primary responsibility of protecting county property; thus, county police are found at county parks, on traffic control duty at the Liberty Tubes and in security positions at the airport. County police

provide assistance to other police departments when called upon in emergencies.

In addition to their normal or traditional role, the county police department maintains a detective function that provides investigative capability. Until recently, an active vice unit was part of the county police operation, but it has been disbanded as a formal unit and its functions assigned to individual investigators. The county police department has also disbanded its "Organized Crime Unit" as a separate part of the investigative function. Organized crime cases are assigned to the general investigations unit, which is under the command of a lieutenant.

6. Constables In addition to the formal law enforcement bodies within the county, there is a group of elected officials known as "constables" that derive their power from the state law. These individuals are elected and have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Their primary duty is to serve orders and warrants issued by the magistrates of the independent districts.

7. Local Police The primary responsibility for criminal investigations and the enforcement of municipal ordinances lies with the local police. In Allegheny County, there are 116 municipal police agencies outside the city of Pittsburgh. These agencies are staffed with more than 1,500 sworn police officers and, in 1975, expended more than \$25 million tax dollars. This cost across the county is outlined in Table 1.

Table 1
Police Cost Per Communication Region
1975 Base

Region	Cost	Comments
E1	\$ 2,192,056	
E2	2,799,141	
E3	1,245,139	Does not include Trafford
E4	2,143,145	Does not include Elizabeth Township
S1	2,193,131	
S2	1,434,951	Does not include McDonald
S3	3,007,884	
S4	2,055,745	
S5	2,081,600	
N1	1,334,393	
N2	1,611,463	
N3	2,236,018	
N4	790,780	
\$25,125,446 TOTAL		
\$ 1,932,726 AVERAGE		

C. Metropolitanism

In Allegheny County the word metropolitanism has been coined to indicate a takeover by some large corporate entity, such as the county or city of Pittsburgh, of other smaller communities.

Metropolitanism has been used as a tool to defeat home rule charters, to thwart the efforts of councils of governments and to prevent rational cooperation between communities. It is largely an emotional issue predicated upon fear of loss of municipal control.

Actually, the term does have some roots in state law because of the control exercised by the state legislature. Under the borough or township codes, the state legislature makes decisions for individual communities and, unless the state specifically gives power to perform a function, it is prohibited. This is directly opposite from most states, whereas the general rule is that unless

the state prohibits an act the community may do it. Pennsylvania is dominated by the state legislature and communities, for the most part, are not free to act of their own volition. The notable exception to this is in the home rule community, which operates under the premise that if not prohibited the community may proceed.

Metropolitanism becomes a fear to those who can see their position, power or methods threatened. These threats are very real and must be taken into consideration in any discussion regarding consolidation of police services.

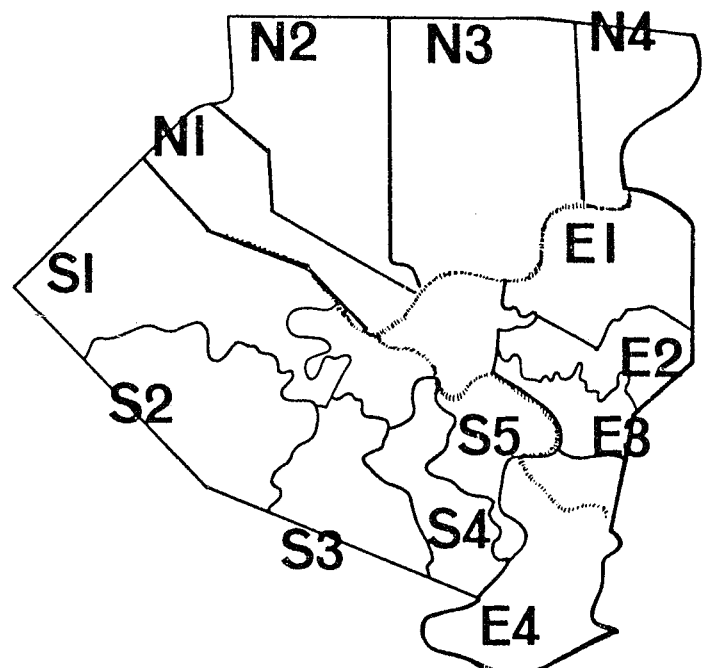
1. Organized Crime

It's no secret that organized crime is well-established in Allegheny County. Recently, a notable organized crime figure has appeared on television, radio shows and has even had feature articles written about him in local magazines. In those articles, he boasts of his ability to pay off police officials, judges and political figures. This is classic of the methods in which organized crime works.

Pornography, which is a major source of income to organized crime, goes uncontrolled within the county. All attempts to thwart the growth of this profit-making enterprise are undermined in the courts. Prostitution and gambling are other major sources of revenue to major organized crime figures and efforts to control these practices also often end in failure. Bombings, murders and extortion have also occurred, which further indicate organized crime activities.

In a recent study regarding gambling law enforcement in major American cities, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration found that police corruption is far more likely in areas where organized crime controls illegal gambling operations. Organized crime can flourish in an area of fragmented law enforcement, because it can control police operations through corrupt officials. If corrupt officials are not available, then fragmentation becomes an ally to the organization and assists in defeating law enforcement.

Map 1
The Communications Regions of Allegheny County



2. Communications Regions

Several years ago, the county was divided into 13 regions, excluding the city of Pittsburgh, for communications purposes. The boundaries were established by a study completed by Carnegie Mellon University's Urban Systems Institute under a planning grant from the Allegheny Regional Planning Council for the Governor's Justice Commission. Map 1 illustrates the thirteen communications regions presently in existence.

For the purposes of this paper, the communications region will be used as the basic building block for regional police boundaries, since it seems to be the most logical method of division. When we examine each region for the number of police departments and police officers, we find that there is a uniformity in size in relation to the number of sworn police officers. No region has less than 80 officers and no more than 180. Table 2 illustrates this point.

Table 2
Communication Regional Police Forces

Region	No. of Police Depts.	No. of Sworn Officers	Average No. of Officers Per Dept.
E1	4	81	20.25
E2	9	157	17.44
E3	11	133	12.09
E4	13	172	13.23
S1	13	122	9.38
S2	10	88	8.8
S3	7	151	21.57
S4	6	120	20.00
S5	6	121	20.16
N1	17	88	5.17
N2	8	90	11.25
N3	13	132	10.15
N4	10	82	8.2
	127	1,537	12.10

II. MUNICIPAL POLICE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

The growth of law enforcement in Allegheny County is a reflection of the development of the individual communities. As each community developed its own government, it also provided its own law enforcement services and, as we have previously seen, that growth created 116 police agencies in Allegheny County (not including the city of Pittsburgh or the county police). The variety of governmental types created a difference in law enforcement agencies and the administration of police service, which has resulted in fragmentation of law enforcement service and produced problems that will be overcome only by consolidated efforts.

A. Police Management

Probably the most influential factor in the administration of law enforcement within the county is the state code under which individual municipalities operate. The differences between the township and borough codes are so radical that similarity in police administration is extremely difficult. Couple these legal restrictions with the infusion of political considerations and professional local law enforcement administration becomes almost impossible.

1. Borough Code The majority of police agencies in Allegheny County operate under the borough code. This code provides for direct control of the police department through an elected official, the mayor. Although the mayor has several minor roles in the administration of the community, his primary function is the control and supervision of the police department. In some communities, the mayor becomes directly involved in the police operation whereas in others he functions only at a policy level and leaves the administration of the department to the chief of police.

In most cases, mayors are laymen in law enforcement and have been elected to the position because of their political qualities rather than their expertise in the field. Although common in Pennsylvania, this type of control is rare in the United States. Most states and cities have turned away from the elected official being directly involved in operations. The involvement of laymen in the internal administrative control of a police department

creates managerial problems for the professional administrator. Because of the political context of the mayor, favoritism is often the method of selection of the chief of police. It is not uncommon for a change in political party to bring about the removal of the chief of police and the appointment of a party member to fill the vacancy.

These problems thwart the growth of police administration, the implementation of merit systems and consistency in law enforcement. Many chiefs of police consider themselves only the "uninformed head" of the police department and leave all administrative decisions to the mayor. Thus, the basic precepts of police administration are lost.

2. Township Code The township code provides a slightly better environment for police administration. In most cases, the chief of police reports to the commission as a whole or, in other communities, a manager. Some townships maintain the commission form of government. This provides for one elected official to be responsible for the operation of each department; however, he is not as deeply involved in departmental affairs as an elected mayor under the borough code. This allows the chief of police more flexibility in the administration of internal affairs of the police department and control of operational matters.

When a true commission/manager form of government is in operation, the chief of police acts as a department head and reports to the manager, who is a trained professional. This system is probably the most ideal, since it allows for a clearly delineated chain of command. The elected commission acts as a policy-making body only and becomes a board of directors, whereas the chief controls the internal operation of the department. This system allows for the greatest implementation of administrative precepts of organization, planning, inspection, etc.

3. Home Rule Communities Under the home rule charter, a community may accept any type of local government it wishes. Some have elected to install a weak mayor form of government, while others have gone to the straight commission/manager concept. Variations on those themes occur depending upon the experience and history of individual communities. Although home

rule offers the most ideal setting for good police management, it has been used, in some areas, to control police departments improperly.

B. Organization

The organization of the police agency is fundamental to its ability to perform its mission and operate economically. All police agencies, regardless of size, must have some form of organization in order to establish a chain of command and lines of authority. In Allegheny County, police organization is generally one of two types: temporal or functional.

1. Temporal Organization It can be said, without hesitation, that most police agencies in Allegheny County are organized along temporal lines. In most cases, the chief of police has a subordinate supervisor in charge of each shift or watch. These temporal units are generally referred to as platoons. For the smaller agency, this type of organization is the most ideal and well-suited to those units with ten (10) men or less.

Temporal organization has its shortcomings in the tendency of individual platoons, or shifts, to become isolated from the rest of the organization. Because of the differences in clientele and workload, different work patterns develop and informal policies become established.

2. Functional Organization As police departments grow, the traditional temporal organization concept must be reevaluated. The need to assign people to separate functions within the agency becomes necessary for the successful accomplishments of the department's mission. Very often, police agencies fail to do this and we find 25 to 40 man police departments still operating under the old concept of platoons. This fails to fix responsibility for specific tasks and fosters the separatism that grows up around temporal organizations.

Functional organization provides for the specialized functions that are necessary to accomplish the department's objectives, grouped together according to their individual relationships. Therefore, communications and records along with supply and property control will generally be grouped into a separate organizational unit whose mission is to support the patrol objective. This functional division carries on into the investigative and patrol process. As departments grow, more specialized units such as inspections, vice, planning, etc., are added to the organization, thus establishing a uniform chain of command and lines of authority.

Although one of the most common organizational methods, functional organization is uncommon in Allegheny County where very few organizations use this concept of division.

C. Allocation of Manpower

The allocation of police manpower is critical to the effective operation of the police agency. In most police departments in the county, allocation of police manpower is synonymous with temporal organization. Therefore, it is not uncommon to find a police department with an equal number of men assigned to four (4) operational platoons. This concept is adequate when only one (1) or two (2) police elements are assigned to each patrol shift. As the department grows, however, this becomes unbalanced and can cause operational problems.

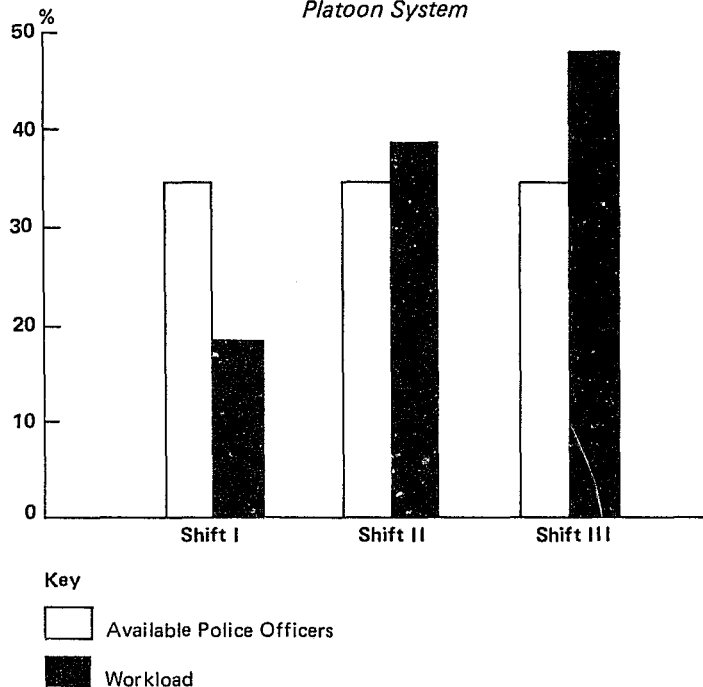
1. Workload Deployment Police administration today accepts the premise that manpower should be distributed in accordance with workload needs. In workload deployment studies, it has been found that the following relationship between workload and shift exists:

Shift I	(midnight-8:00 a.m.)	18-20% workload
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Shift II	(8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.)	36-40% workload
Shift III	(4:00 p.m.-midnight)	46-50% workload

It seems improper then to assign personnel on a platoon basis. Graph 1 illustrates the inequity of assigning an equal number of the available work force to each shift.

Graph 1
Workload vs. Manpower
Platoon System



2. Operational Aspects

The fundamental mission of a police department is to protect life and property. Patrol service is the primary method of accomplishing this task. As workload increases and crime incidents become more complicated, it is impossible for patrol to do this on an individual basis. Juvenile problems, adult criminal activities, vice operations and narcotics require more sophisticated follow-up methods than patrol officers are able to provide.

Dedicated follow-up units are uncommon in Allegheny County. When we exclude the city and county police operations, only a very small segment of the municipal police agencies has a specialized follow-up unit. In most cases, investigation becomes a dual responsibility for patrol and each officer is required to do the total investigation of his case. This becomes difficult to accomplish because of daily patrol requirements. This generalization of effort carries into other areas of the police operation such as youth and narcotics operations. Vice operations suffer the most under this type of follow-up and, for the most part, gambling and prostitution go uncontrolled by local authorities.

In Allegheny County, the investigation of organized crime, gambling and narcotics receives only limited attention. The Allegheny County police attempt to assign investigators to these areas and the city has dedicated units for this type of enforcement. Of the 130 municipalities, not one has a dedicated vice enforcement unit. Narcotics are given attention through patrol and some follow-up units. For the most part, patrol is incapable of follow-up investigation into vice areas. The uniformed officer may prevent this type of crime on the street, but the investigation of the sources and control of vice and organized crime is beyond his scope.

D. Training

Good law enforcement requires well-trained, active police officers who are aware of the changes in the law as they occur and the most up-to-date techniques in handling criminal problems within their jurisdiction. Because of manpower limitations, overtime requirements and a lack of understanding on the part of political figures, in-service training in Allegheny County is limited.

The Allegheny County Police Academy attempts to provide in-service training courses on a regular basis; unfortunately the availability of these courses, the number of people that they are able to accommodate and the distance from many police agencies prevents small departments from participating in these programs. In a recent survey conducted by the Governor's Justice Commission, it was found that 58 police agencies in Allegheny County do not conduct in-service training for their personnel. In two (2) communications regions (170 police officers), no police departments conduct in-service training.

This lack of training bears directly on the quality of law enforcement within the county. We cannot criticize individual police departments for not providing this training; their size does not permit it. Small five (5) and six (6) man police departments cannot afford to allow even one (1) police officer to attend in-service training schools when it depletes their patrol force.

E. Economic Considerations

As we have seen in Table 1, more than \$25 million was spent in 1975 for police operations in Allegheny County outside of the city and county police. With inflation, that figure has grown today. In 1975, the average communications region spent \$1,932,726 to staff the various police departments that constitute the region. With inflation, it can be expected that these costs will continue to escalate. Something must be done to

economize without sacrificing efficiency. To illustrate the potential growth of law enforcement costs, the average salary of a police officer operating within an identified community region of the county has been computed. Based upon 1978 budgets, the average police officer receives in salary alone, \$14,723.08 per year. Utilizing a constant 5% increase in salary (which is conservative considering past contract awards), by 1988, that same police officer will be receiving \$23,982.34. When we consider the fact that police salaries alone (without fringe or overtime) encompass about 37% of the police budget, we can appreciate the types of budgets that will appear in the future.

In the region there are presently 82 police officer classifications. By 1988, those 82 police officers will represent a budget expenditure of \$1,966,551 based upon the projections illustrated in Table 3. If we accept the premise that this represents only 37% of the total budget, then the region can expect a total police budget in excess of \$6 million if there is no change in staffing methods. If this is true of one region, similar budget problems will be facing all areas within Allegheny County.

Table 3
Projected Salary Range
Sample Region
1978-1988
(Computed @ 5% Increase)

1978	\$14,723.08	1984	\$19,730.33
79	15,459.23	85	20,716.85
80	16,232.19	86	21,752.69
81	17,043.80	87	22,840.32
82	17,895.99	88	23,982.34
83	18,790.79		

III. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PRESENT POLICE SYSTEM

The present fragmentation of law enforcement in Allegheny County demands that a more unified system be constructed. There are several methods of consolidation that range from minor functions to the total incorporation of police service. Three alternatives are presented in this section.

It must be acknowledged that certain consolidated efforts have been initiated within the county and are now operational. The most obvious of these is in communications networks, where one department assumes responsibility for the radio dispatching of another. Other forms of consolidation are itemized below:

- Purchasing
- Recruitment
- Records
- Communications
- Training

Although viable consolidation topics, these areas are too extensive for discussion within this paper. Secondly, along with major consolidation efforts, these minor functions would be accomplished.

The consolidation alternatives that will be discussed in this chapter cover three basic areas:

- Countywide Consolidation
- Contract Law Enforcement
- Regional Police Departments

A. Countywide Consolidation

The incorporation of all police agencies in Allegheny County into a countywide police service is one method of achieving a consolidated effort. A county police force, such as those commonly found in Virginia and Maryland, would have jurisdiction over all communities, except Pittsburgh, in addition to the normal county police functions. As part of county government, the department would be under the direction of the county board of commissioners or, if the home rule charter is passed, the county executive. Because of the county's size, a system of substations would be necessary to provide adequate area coverage. The county communications system, coupled with the regional communications network, could be incorporated to provide a countywide police radio service.

The advantages to such a consolidation are numerous and are listed below. For the sake of expediency, individual advantages will not be discussed.

1. Advantages to Countywide Consolidation

- Unified agency with centralized control. The reduction of fragmentation through an established chain of command and lines of authority will provide countywide uniformity of police effort.
- Sufficient size to allow for functional organization. The grouping of functions into specific organizational units allows for

definition of task, accountability and consistent operations.

- Specialization capability. The creation of specialized units such as vice, intelligence, narcotics and support functions becomes possible.
- Uniformity in purchasing, thus, an increase in purchasing power. The ability to set specifications for equipment, uniforms, forms and other departmental items combined with bulk purchasing, that is possible for a large agency, allows for reduction in cost.
- Career development programs. The orderly process of an individual through the supervisory steps of the department allows for the training and development of potential supervisors and administrators.
- Uniformity of enforcement on a countywide basis.
- The ability to provide in-service and recruit training programs through an independent agency academy. An agency of size created by this type of consolidation has the ability to provide its own academy training; thus, students would receive training specifically tailored to their organization and the department would have control of the course material.
- Uniformity of communications.
- Uniform records and identification system. Records would be uniform throughout the county and, thus, the court, district attorney and other agencies that utilize police records would have consistent information.

With any consolidated effort, among the advantages some disadvantages will appear. Although the size of the organization increases the advantage, it may also tend to magnify the disadvantages.

2. Disadvantages to Countywide Consolidation

- Insulation of top officials from the communities that are being served. The sheer size of a countywide police agency would create barriers to direct relationships with individual communities. Couple the size with the fact that top officials of the county police agency are under the direct control of county-elected officials and a severe gap is created between community and police. Individual communities would have a difficult time in getting problems solved or programs initiated.
- Decentralization through precinct stations lends itself to separatism and difficulty in administration. The size of a consolidation such as this would require the establishment of precinct stations throughout the county. Without strict administrative control, precinct stations tend to drift into islands of separate administrative philosophy. Individual station commanders tend to impress their personalities upon the precinct and, very often, departmental policy is overlooked or not enforced. This tends to defeat the purposes of a consolidation and create other problems.
- Use of the patronage system in county government could interfere with the establishment of a true merit system for personnel administration. The current track record of Allegheny County is the basis for this comment. Political infighting and lack of knowledge of the true reasons behind county law enforcement by elected officials have interfered with the missions of the county police. The appointment of unqualified people to head-up police units because of politics is a real and potential danger in this county. It should be avoided at all costs.

Although only three in number, the disadvantages of a countywide law enforcement unit are extremely important to the success of such a venture. Couple these disadvantages with the logistics involved in incorporating local police departments into a countywide system and consolidation becomes difficult, to say the least.

B. Contract Law Enforcement

Contract law enforcement implies that one municipality will contract with another larger municipality for police service. A civil contract is entered into between the communities and one community pays the other a fixed rate for an agreed-upon level of police service. Generally speaking, that rate is calculated upon the cost of one patrol unit multiplied by the number that are utilized within the contract community. The unit price includes administrative, detective operations, recordkeeping and communications costs. The cost of a patrol unit can vary but generally calculates to be somewhere between \$100,000 and \$150,000 per year. There is at least one contract agreement in effect in Allegheny County today.

1. Advantages to Contract Law Enforcement:

- All of the advantages attributed to the countywide police agency can attach to contract law enforcement.
- The community retains direct control over the police force through its ability to cancel the contract at any time. This, of course, provides for community input that is not available through the countywide consolidation. The community, then, has the ability to establish programs and require certain levels of service.
- The cost of the contract is set and the community has a planning base for its future budgets. Increased costs in contract operations are generally less than could be expected if a community maintained its own police force. The primary savings are in areas which are duplicated such as headquarters building, command staff and duplication of records. Therefore, the inflationary aspects which generally apply to utilities and supplies are not felt as strongly when many communities participate.
- The cost of contract operations is generally less than experienced with several independent systems.

2. Disadvantages to Contract Law Enforcement

- Once the community disbands its police department, it becomes difficult to reestablish one should they wish to withdraw from the contract.
- The community has no control over increases in cost related to the police agency since these are the responsibility of the parent police department.
- A certain amount of insulation does occur when several communities contract and direct responsibility to community leaders becomes difficult.

The contract plan has been successful in many areas of the United States and Canada. Canada is the largest contract system with the majority of provinces and cities contracting for police service from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Both California and New York have experienced successful and unsuccessful contract programs. In the author's opinion, however, contract law enforcement is preferable to a large, countywide operation.

C. Regional Police Consolidation

As discussed earlier, there are 13 police communications regions in Allegheny County excluding the city of Pittsburgh. Each one of these regions is made up of a various number of police departments, which vary in size and composition. There is a relationship between police departments on the basis of socio-economic backgrounds, geography and areas of the county that they represent. In many cases, these police departments operate through close relationships that provide support services for each other. The communications regions have strengthened those relationships since all departments operate on the same police radio frequencies.

The regional police department is a natural evolution from the communications region. Under the control of a chief of police, who would report to a board of directors composed of elected representatives from each community in the communications region, an optimum size department would be established. The size of the regional departments would be conducive to specialization, proper functional organization and the in-service training needs of the region.

1. Advantages to Regional Police

- Direct community control through a board of directors composed of elected officials from each community involved in the regionalization. This destroys the insulation that is felt under a countywide system and removes the indirect contact that is present under the contract plan. Each community has direct representation on the board of directors and, thus, direct control of the police agency's policies.
- Smaller patrol area and, thus, the ability to operate from a centralized headquarters without district or precinct stations. This again removes the separatism that is apparent to precinct station operations and allows for direct control and, thus, uniform administration.
- The ability to organize into functional and specialized units as needed. The size of the regional police agency allows for

functional organization and, therefore, all the assets that are attributed to it.

- The ability to provide administrative, vice, narcotics and internal inspection units to insure that all areas of the police responsibility are covered. With the reduction of fragmentation of police effort, units to specialize in the prevention of vice, narcotics and organized crime activities becomes possible.
- All the advantages attributed to a countywide police agency are also present in the regional police.
- Lower cost than the present system.

2. Disadvantages to Regional Police

- Greater patrol area and, therefore, a slight reduction in some coverage for those areas that experience a lower workload rate.
- A centralized operation increases the distance a citizen must travel to police headquarters. This also affects the travel time of police officers to and from their patrol district.

Regionalization, then, provides a smaller building block than the countywide system with greater local control. It provides for optimum size police departments that are susceptible to good management and administrative techniques. And, as we will see in the constructed model, it can be operated at considerably lower cost than the current system.

IV. A MODEL REGIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

To demonstrate the regional police concept a communications region will be used as the basis for a MODEL regional police department. This region has been chosen for two reasons: First, it is the author's "home" region and, therefore, most familiar in terms of police operations and management. Secondly, a form of regionalization is in effect through the medical rescue teams currently in operation. These teams are under the direction of two boards of directors who represent four communities in

one case and three in the other. Each community provides one voting member to the board.

According to the Allegheny Regional Planning Council for the Governor's Justice Commission, the communications region ranks third in number of police officers and is slightly below average in number of police departments operating within a region. Crime rate per 100,000 population is illustrated in Table 4. The region compares favorably with national and Pennsylvania rates.

TABLE 4
Part I Crime Per 100,000 Population; Model Region, US, and PA, 1976

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	TOTAL
National	8.8	26.4	195.8	228.7	1439.4	2921.3	446.1	5266.4
Pennsylvania	6.1	18.1	138.0	132.8	906.0	1790.8	348.2	3339.9
MODEL REGION	3.0	3.0	16.3	71.2	541.5	1452.4	174.3	2260.1

Violent crime is comparatively low in the region and, as expected, property crimes maintain a higher rate. Individual community crime statistics are illustrated in Table 5.

The region has a patrol area of slightly more than 39 square miles and an assessed property valuation in excess of \$480 million. One community accounts for approximately 37% of that evaluation.

Table 5
Model Region Part I Crime Reports, 1976

Community	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Total
A			1	3	10	36	2	52
B	1		11	35	177	585	84	893
C		1		5	39	108	3	156
D	1	1	1	11	77	243	28	362
E	2		2	24	319	743	24	1114
F			1	8	28	70	16	123
G			6	10	80	173	78	347
TOTAL	4	2	22	96	730	1958	235	3047

The seven communities that comprise the region are similar to the rest of the county in governmental design. Three communities have adopted home rule charters, two are boroughs and two are townships. In the boroughs, the mayor retains the traditional relationship to the police department and, in the townships, a commissioner is assigned the responsibility of overseeing the police operation. Of the three home rule communities, two have the commission/manager form of government while the third makes the chief of police responsible to the council rather than the manager.

A. Present Police Organization

All of the communities within the region support a police department. These departments represent 146 sworn police officers and

23 civilians. Three departments provide dedicated follow-up service in the form of full time investigators. The other police departments assign follow-up as a dual responsibility to field officers.

Table 6 illustrates staffing of each police agency within the region by rank or classification. Approximately 17% of the existing staff are in command positions. Sixteen percent of the field personnel are supervisors with the remaining 67% police officer staff assigned to field or operational duties. It can be argued that first line supervisors are also patrol personnel since they do patrol and, on occasion, handle calls for service. This, however, is not the true intent of a supervisory position. It is not uncommon to see more than 50% of departmental personnel designated as supervisors.

Table 6
Present Allocation of Manpower Model Region

Community	Chief	Asst. Chief	Capt. (Police Admin.)	Lt.	Sgt. (Police Supv.)	Team Leader	Detective	Police Officer	Part Time Sworn	Total Sworn	Secretary	Clerk	Police Aide	Total Civilian	Total Dept.
E	1		4		6	10		22		43	1	2	6	9	52
B	1			5	4		2	23		35		2	3	5	40
F	1			2	3			8		14		1		1	15
G	1	1		1	5			13		21	1		5	6	27
D	1			3	2			8		14	1			1	15
C	1				3			7		11		1		1	12
A	1		1	1				1	4	8					8
TOTAL	7	1	5	12	23	10	2	82	4	146	3	6	14	23	169

Civilian personnel are used to complement sworn positions and are most commonly found in clerical and dispatching duties. Of the total 169 people currently employed in police departments in the Region, 14% are civilians. The most common method of patrol allocation is the platoon system; however, one department deploys on the basis of workload.

None of the police agencies within the region staff a dedicated vice or organized crime unit. External and internal inspection is normally carried out by the chief of police or an immediate subordinate, since no dedicated unit exists within the region.

Each unit maintains its own records center and systems extend from 100% reporting to small index cards, if the police officer feels it's important. At least three of the organizations maintain small jail-holding facilities.

Vehicle fleets range from one and two cars to those which have at least twelve vehicles available. Vehicles are both leased and purchased within the area.

One department operates a canine unit and another has an F.B.I. trained hostage negotiation team. All dependents operate on the same police radio network which is divided into two primary channels of four and three police departments, respectively. The center for this communications network is Community E, which is also the communications license holder.

1. Budget Individual community police budgets are outlined in Table 7.

For the sake of clarity, non-police functions, such as animal control and street maintenance, have been removed from the

police budget. In addition, costs have been broken down into two specific categories: personnel and other. The "other" classification includes vehicle operation, building maintenance, etc. The 1978 police budgets combined for the region amount to \$3,942,007.

Table 7
1978 Police Budgets; Model Region

Community	Personnel*	Other	Total
E	\$ 1,256,384	\$ 157,535	\$ 1,413,919
F	227,011	64,971	291,982
G	630,416	65,525	695,941
D	283,642	52,650	336,292
C	179,574	21,700	201,274
B	792,745	113,201	905,946
A	81,478	15,175	96,653
TOTAL	\$ 3,451,250	\$ 490,757	\$ 3,942,007

2. Workload In order to establish a workload base for the model police agency, a benchmark had to be established. Without extensive review of the police records in each community, it is impossible to determine the exact number of calls for service in the region. Therefore, the starting point for our computations of total workload must be an estimate. To establish the estimate, we begin with the seven indexable crimes reported in the uniform crime report for 1976.

Two factors are known: Community E's called-for service and in-

dexable crime rate. In 1976, there were 12,781 calls for service in Community E and 1,114 indexable offenses. Therefore, indexable offenses amount to 9% of its total workload. Using the 9% figure to estimate the total amount of called-for service per community, we find that in 1976 approximately 34,000 calls for service were received in the Region.

Since 1973, Community E has experienced a growth in Calls-for-service at the rate of approximately 9.5% per year. Utilizing this growth rate, it is projected that the Region will experience slightly more than 40,000 calls for service in calendar year 1978. This figure will be used to calculate basic manpower requirements for the regional police agency. See Table 8.

Table 8
Workload Projections
(Based Upon 9% Crime Index)

Community	Crime Index	Estimated Calls For Service 76	Projected Calls For Service 78
A	52	578	624
B	893	9922	11707
C	156	1733	1872
D	362	4022	4746
E	1114	12781	15082
F	123	1367	1613
G	347	3856	4550

B. Model Police Agency Personnel Requirements

The foundation of any organization is in the people that must staff it. Before the more sophisticated problems of organization or operations can be addressed, the number of personnel needed to staff the department must be decided upon.

The basic method of determining the personnel requirements of a police agency lies in workload. In the Region, estimates show that approximately 40,194 calls for service will occur in 1978. Utilizing that workload figure as the basis for calculation of patrol requirements, the process of establishing the number of personnel needed for the regional police department can begin.

As has been discussed, workload occurs on a fairly predictable distribution of 18%, 36% and 46% per shift beginning at midnight. A formula developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to calculate beat requirements, per shift, has been found acceptable in most areas of the country:

- Projected Workload (Calls For Service)
- Multiplied by .75 (3/4 hour, which is the average call-handling time)
- Multiplied by 3 (buffer factor, to allow for vehicle servicing, training, equipment maintenance, routine patrol and officer needs)
- Divided by 2,920 (which is one full man year, expressed in hours)
- Equals number of beats needed on any given shift

Using this formula, we are able to establish the minimum number of patrol beats needed to police the Region.

Shift I (0000-0800)	6 beats
Shift II (0800-1600)	11 beats
Shift III (1600-2400)	14 beats

In addition to the basic patrol unit, which will handle primary police calls for service, reporting and preliminary investigation, patrol procedures also require that overlying patrol units known as sector cars be assigned. These particular units are staffed with two men and are responsible for backup of primary units, handling of calls that are considered dangerous and providing crime

prevention activities such as bar checks, etc. Once the primary beats and sector units are established on the basis of workload per shift, we can then determine the number of police officers needed.

Table 9
Beat Requirements-Model Region

Projected Workload: 40,194 calls for service		
SHIFT I	(0000-0800) (18%)	
Projected Workload		7234.92
X .75		5426.19
X 3		16278.57
÷ 2920		5.57
Rounded		Beats
SHIFT II	(0800-1600) (36%)	
Projected Workload		14469.84
X .75		10852.38
X 3		32557.14
÷ 2920		11.14
Rounded		Beats
SHIFT III	(1600-2400) (46%)	
Projected Workload		18489.24
X .75		13866.93
X 3		41600.79
÷ 2920		14.24
		Beats

Using the assignment availability factor of 1.75 (the number of police officers needed to staff one patrol unit with one man 365 days a year), the following illustrates the number of police officers needed to provide basic patrol service for the regional police operations:

Patrol Officers			
Shift	Basic Patrol Unit (One Officer)	Sector Unit (Two Officers)	Total Officers
I	6	3	12
II	11	2	15
III	14	4	22
			49
			(Total Officers)

Assignment Availability 1.75

$$1.75 \times 49 = 85.75 / 86 \text{ Officers}$$

Field supervision is also critical to the efficient functioning of a patrol unit. The number of field supervisors required to provide direct field supervision to patrol units is calculated below:

Field Supervisors		
Shift	Sectors	Total
I	1	1
II	1	1
III	2	2
		4
		4 Total Field Supervisors

Assignment Availability 1.75

$$1.75 \times 4 = 7 \text{ Supervisors}$$

Span of control and unit workload are the criteria used to establish the number of field supervisors. Therefore, on Shifts I

and II, only one field supervisor is needed whereas on Shift III, two field supervisors are required to provide the necessary supervision.

Using accepted formulas for determining manpower requirements, it can be established that to provide adequate patrol service a minimum of eighty-six (86) police officers and seven (7) sergeants are required to staff the regional police department operation. This becomes the nucleus of the regional police department; from these ninety-three (93) people, the entire organizational structure of the department will grow.

Field Deployment Totals When workload is used to determine manpower needs, the "beat" becomes the basic unit for deployment.

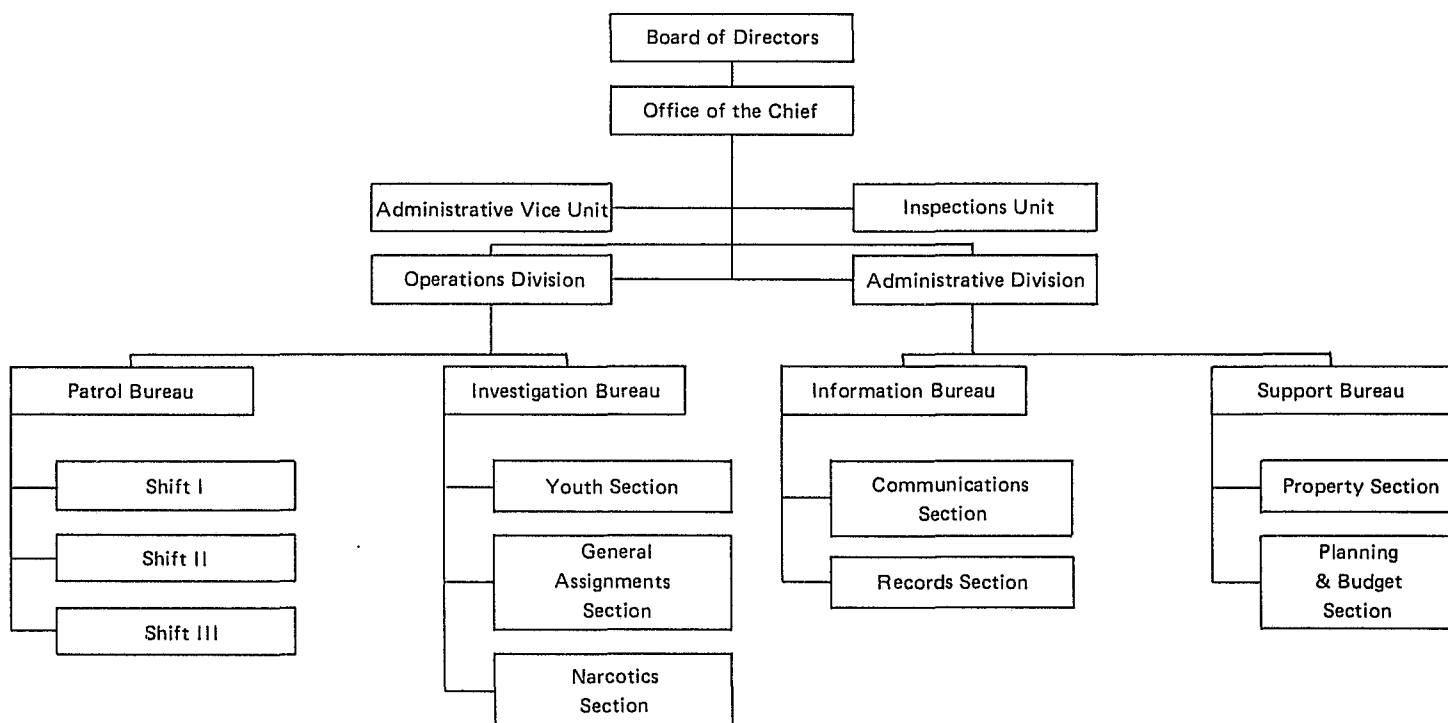
All other units are added to the pattern in a sector or back-up role. Supervisors are also part of the field force, but again layered onto the workload requirements. Thus, when beat units, sector units and supervisory units are added to the patrol deployment for the model region, the following shift totals appear:

Shift I (0000-0800)	10 units
Shift II (0800-1600)	14 units
Shift III (1600-2400)	20 units

C. Model Regional Police Department Organization

Chart I illustrates the proposed organization for the regional police department.

Chart 1
Proposed Organization
Regional Police Department



1. Board of Directors Under existing state law, individual communities may establish "Joint Authorities" to accomplish some governmental project or achieve some goal for the good of the municipality. Best examples of these "Authorities" are found in hospital administration.

The individual communities involved in the Region should form a Regional Police Authority as the basis for organization. One member from each participating community's elected body (or mayor) should be appointed to the Board of Directors. These individuals will be responsible for the formation of policy as it pertains to the police operation.

The Board of Directors will be responsible for approval of the budget and general administration of the Regional Police Department through the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police will report to the Board of Directors.

2. Office of the Chief of Police The total administration of the police department will be the responsibility of this unit. The Office of the Chief of Police will provide supervision for subordinate units, review and approval of the budget for presentation

to the Board of Directors, administration of personnel matters and the overall operational policy for the police department.

This unit will be staffed with a Chief of Police, an administrative secretary and a clerk.

3. Administrative Vice Unit This unit will be charged with the development and implementation of vice enforcement programs within the region. Members of the unit will also participate in the investigation of organized vice activities and covert operations as they pertain to vice enforcement.

This unit will be under the command of a sergeant, who will report directly to the Chief of Police. Two (2) police officers will complete the complement.

4. Inspections The Inspections Unit will be charged with both internal and external inspections as they pertain to the operations of the department. In the area of external operations, organized crime activities will be one of the major responsibilities of the unit. Liaison with nationwide police intelligence unit and other sources of criminal information will also be the responsibility of this unit.

In addition to external inspections, the Inspections Unit will be responsible for internal investigations and inspections within the police department.

The unit should be staffed with one sergeant who will report to the Chief of Police and one police officer.

5. Operations Division Under the command of a Deputy Chief of Police, who will report to the Chief of Police, this unit will be charged with normal police operations. As a major branch of the department, the Operations Division will be subdivided into two operational bureaus: patrol and investigation.

6. Patrol Bureau Under the direction of a police commander, this unit will be staffed with three lieutenants, seven sergeants and 86 police officers. The bureau will be responsible for all patrol and traffic operations; each shift will be staffed in accordance with workload demands.

7. Investigation Bureau The investigation unit of the department will be commanded by a lieutenant, who will have a police clerk to assist him with administrative matters. The investigation bureau will be subdivided into three functioning sections:

a. Youth Section

Two (2) police officers responsible for all follow-up investigation relating to youth or youth crime.

b. General Assignment Section

Three (3) police officers charged with investigation of crimes against persons and property.

c. Narcotics Section

Three (3) police officers assigned to investigate offenses relating to narcotics traffic on the dealer or sale level.

8. Administration Division This unit of the department will provide the administrative and support functions necessary to the operation of the police department. Under the command of a deputy chief, the division will be subdivided into two primary bureaus: information and support.

a. Information Bureau

This unit will be under the command of a police sergeant and will provide for the services of communications and records.

The communications section will be staffed with twelve (12) police aides, who will be responsible for the communications and dispatching services provided by the police department.

The records section will require four (4) police clerks to insure 24-hour records availability.

b. Support Bureau:

This unit will be commanded by a police sergeant and be charged with two primary functions — property and planning.

The property section will be charged with the maintenance of all property assigned to the police department, the control of evidence and the safekeeping of lost and found property. Three (3) police aides will comprise the staff of this unit.

The planning and budget section of the support bureau will be staffed with one (1) police planner, who will be charged with the responsibility of maintaining and preparing the budget each year, formulating long term plans and assisting with the formulation of short term or operational planning projects.

This completes description of the individual units that will comprise the regional police department. A staffing chart is shown in Table 10.

Table 10
Model Staffing Regional Police

	Chief	Deputy Chief	Commander	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Police Officer	Total Sworn	Police Aid	Police Secretary	Police Clerk	Planner	Total Civilian	Total Department
Office of the Chief	1						1		1	1			3
Inspections					1	1	2						2
Admin. Vice					1	2	3						3
Operations		1					1						1
Patrol			1	3	7	86	97						97
Investigation				1			1			1		1	2
Youth						2	2						2
General Assign.						3	3						3
Narcotics						3	3						3
Administration		1					1						1
Information					1		1						1
Communications								12				12	12
Records										4		4	4
Support					1		1						1
Property								3				3	3
Planning/Budget											1	1	1
TOTAL	1	2	1	4	11	97	116	15	1	6	1	23	139

B. Budget Model — Regional Police Department

As has been previously pointed out, growth of police budgets under the current system of police management is reaching the state of negative return. The idea behind regionalization of police forces is to create more efficient police organizations in order

that the problems of a community or group of communities may be better served at equal or less cost than is now being expended. Coupled with the development of the model police agency, a budget has also been developed.

In order to be fair to present day expenditures, the regional

police budget has been calculated on a liberal, rather than conservative, scale. Personnel costs are always the greatest budget item in police budgets and these have been calculated on the Mt. Lebanon Police Contract for 1979. A basic assumption that all police officers within the region would take up their duties at the top step of the salary scale was also calculated into the budget estimates. The most liberal fringe benefits package, again Mt. Lebanon's, was also utilized to establish fringe benefit payments as part of the personnel cost.

1. Model Salary and Fringe Budget Before a salary or fringe benefit budget may be computed, a salary schedule or plan must be established. Table 11 illustrates the proposed salary schedule for the regional police department. Salaries are computed from the top step police officer salary of \$16,952, which is in conformance with a police contract for 1979. The schedule proposes an approximate 5% difference between automatic step increases, 15% differential between police officer and police sergeant, and approximately the same proportion as responsibility and command position increases.

Table 11
- Model Salary Schedule

	STEP			
	1	2	3	4
Police Aide	\$10,592	\$11,150	\$11,737	\$12,355
Police Officer	14,535	15,300	16,104	16,952
Police Sergeant	—	17,800	18,690	19,625
Police Lieutenant	—	20,606	21,636	22,718
Police Commander	—	—	23,854	25,047
Police Dept. Chief	—	—	26,299	27,613
Chief of Police	—	—	28,993	31,493

Although not a sworn police officer, the police aide position has been included in the salary schedule since it is considered para-professional and is very often a training ground for police officer candidates.

Once the proposed salary schedule has been computed, it is comparatively easy to establish a salary and fringe budget for the regional police department. Table 12 provides the outline for the proposed salary and fringe budget. Eighty-eight percent of the budget, or \$2,602,986, is devoted to sworn police officers with the remaining \$345,829 in civilian staff costs.

Table 12
Model Salary & Fringe Budget
Regional Police

SWORN STAFF				
Chief of Police	\$ 31,493	\$ 5,914	1	\$ 37,407
Deputy Chief	27,613	5,685	2	66,596
Commander	25,047	5,416	1	30,463
Lieutenant	22,718	5,173	4	111,564
Sergeant	19,625	4,850	11	269,225
Police Officer	16,952	4,571	97	2,087,731
		Subtotal 116		\$2,602,986
CIVILIAN STAFF				
Police Aide	\$ 11,737	\$ 4,025	15	\$236,430
Police Secretary	9,984	3,842	1	13,826
Police Clerk	8,216	3,657	6	71,238
Planner	19,500	4,835	1	24,335
		Subtotal 23		\$ 345,829
		Total 139		\$2,948,815

2. Model Budget: Regional Police Force

Once salary and fringes have been established, the budget process can continue. The proposed total budget is illustrated in Table 13. Overtime calculations have been based upon those which are identifiable in 1978 budgets throughout the region. The average overtime expenditure is 4.7%. This has been added to the proposed personnel costs for the regional police. "Other" costs of operation have also been calculated from percentages found in the independent budgets and are liberal interpretations to insure fairness to the present budgets.

Table 13
Model Budget
Regional Police

PERSONNEL COSTS

Salary & Fringe	\$2,948,815	
Overtime (4.7%)	138,594	
		Subtotal \$3,087,409

OTHER COSTS

Vehicles	\$ 189,000	
Building Use	85,000	
Postage	1,028	
Insurance	8,300	
Office Supplies	7,514	
Other Contractual Services	30,000	
Commodities	19,000	
		Subtotal \$ 339,842
		Total Budget \$3,427,251
		1978 Seven-Community Budget \$3,942,007
		Proposed Regional Police Budget 3,427,251
		Savings \$ 514,756

Notably absent from the "Other" cost figures are those which are attributed to communications. Communications equipment and installation is complete throughout the region and is not, therefore, calculated into this budget.

As can be seen, the total proposed budget amounts to \$3,427,251. This is a reduction of slightly more than one-half million dollars from the current regional police expenditure.

3. Personnel Administration

Police organizations, by their very nature, are labor intense and the regional police department is no exception. The discussion of personnel administrative procedures, discipline and employee fringe benefits are details that are not within the scope of this paper. When a regional police agency is established, fundamental to that beginning is the development of a complete policy and procedural manual that will deal with all personnel matters.

There are, however, some personnel matters that directly bear on the creation of a regional police agency that must be dealt with at this juncture: selection of personnel and pension benefits.

4. Selection of Personnel. The selection of personnel will be the most critical problem in the implementation of a regional police department. The pool of available police officers currently employed in the communications region will provide the basic resources. However, only 116 sworn police classifications will be required by the regional department and there are currently 146 sworn police employed within the region. This potential reduction in force could cause serious handicaps for the establishment of a regional department unless it is handled in the proper way.

Normal attrition may provide some of the openings through eligible retirements at the time of implementation. Several police departments within the area have senior officers, both in command and line ranks that should be allowed to accept their retirements at maximum benefit.

The problem becomes more acute when specific ranks are to be determined within the organization. Strict screening methods and control should be the rule rather than the exception. The chief of police should be selected through a qualified "Assessment Center" procedure that will screen out those individuals not capable of handling a police agency of this size and organization. The position of chief of police should be advertised on a nationwide basis and opened so that the best qualified individual is selected. Similar selection methods may be employed for the deputy chief and commander positions, while lieutenant and sergeant ranks should be on a competitive basis from members within the organizations joining the regional police force.

5. Pension. The lack of portability of pensions in Pennsylvania prevents lateral movement from department to department and, therefore, could frustrate the implementation of this project. However, there is a way out.

Members of police departments who choose to become part of the regional police agency should be included in a new pension plan that is in conformance with, or better than, Act 600. The pension benefits that they have accrued with their parent department should be vested and carried on to their normal retirement date. Therefore, a police officer who becomes part of the regional department will not lose any pension benefits he has accrued and become part of a new, more modern retirement system.

The two personnel matters that have been discussed are extremely important to the success of this project. Without careful evaluation of the personnel joining the police department, years could be lost in the achievement of the efficiency that is necessary to the concept of this program. However, the police officers that are currently within the region have a right to expect loyalty from their present employers. Any transition

should provide assurance that all parties will be treated as fairly and equitably as possible.

6. Implementation The logistics of implementing a program such as this prevents a Day 1 operation unless a totally new police department is built without consideration of personnel currently employed within the region. Since this is not advocated by this paper, the implementation process must be done over a period of time. The stages of implementation should be accomplished in a series of phases.

- **Phase 1:**

The initial phase of the implementation process includes the establishment of the Police Authority, selection of the Chief of Police and selection of the Department Headquarters site.

- **Phase 2:**

During this stage of implementation, the Chief would develop the personnel selection process, rules and regulations for the department and select the Command Staff.

- **Phase 3:**

At this point, the Chief and Command Staff will be concerned with the creation of specifications for equipment that will be needed by the department and the awarding of bids.

- **Phase 4:**

Once the groundwork for establishing the police department has been laid, then the selection of operational personnel and civilian staff can begin.

- **Phase 5:**

Equipment will be arriving during this period and the department property records can be established.

- **Phase 6:**

The final phase begins with the assumption of dispatching for the entire region. As police officers are hired, they will be assigned to replace individual community patrol units until complete assumption of patrol is accomplished. Once the patrol needs are satisfied, follow-up units can be staffed and specialized units may be put into operation.

V. OPPOSITION TO REGIONAL POLICE

Those who oppose the regionalization of police will be found in a variety of positions, backgrounds and expertise. The arguments that the opposition will present will be logical, illogical and, at times, irrational. Factual questions will be raised that require answers before regionalization can progress, but innuendo and propaganda will also make their appearance in the fight against regionalization. Both sides of the argument must strive to remember that efficient law enforcement is our goal, no matter what the form.

A. Local Control Advocates

Probably the greatest resistance to regionalization will come from those individuals or organizations that believe individual communities must control their own police. This argument is probably the strongest force that can be brought to bear in defeating regionalization and will probably be used to predict metropolitanism and the consequent loss of individual community control.

It must be acknowledged that individual community political control of the police agency will be lost. Community control through an elected representative, however, will remain.

B. The Fraternal Order of Police

Resistance may come from strange sources. The Fraternal Order of Police advocates professional law enforcement, efficient operation of police departments and greater benefits for police personnel. The FOP, however, has opposed consolidated efforts in the past and has lobbied to defeat legislation that would have guaranteed positions to police officers who may be subject to loss of jobs due to consolidated efforts.

Individual police associations may also oppose the consolidated effort in an attempt to protect themselves or their influence. Probably the strongest argument that can be expected from this quarter is in the reduction of force or potential loss of police positions. One counter-argument available is increase in salary and benefits to the majority of police officers that would be involved in such a move. The average salary in the region would increase more than \$2,200. Fringe benefits will increase proportionately.

C. Special Interest Groups

There are a variety of special interest groups that will oppose the regionalization of police departments. It is impossible to define or identify these groups in this paper because they are not known at

this time. Probably, these special interest groups will not appear until implementation is a potential fact. It is best to identify these groups only as individuals or organizations that have some self-serving purpose in retaining local police departments. For instance, businessmen who run potential police hazard businesses such as bars, juvenile congregation areas, potential distribution centers for stolen property, etc., will not wish to increase the efficiency of a local police department. Individuals who feel that they receive preferential treatment from the existing police department or political body will feel a loss should a regional police department be established.

D. Organized Crime

The establishment of 13 regional police agencies in Allegheny County who are capable of investigating and preventing vice activities such as gambling and prostitution are an imminent threat to organized crime in our area. Couple this with the capability of each region to form an internal inspections unit, whose primary concern is the identification of organized crime figures and activities within the region, and the battle is joined. Fragmentation and disunity in police operations provides an ideal background for organized crime to flourish. Unity of effort and

organization in the attack on organized crime cannot be allowed if illegal profits are to continue.

Although the organized crime attack on regionalization will probably never be brought into the open its effect will be felt through political pressures, legal maneuvers and other subtle methods which are available to organized crime because of the funds at their disposal to purchase such opposition.

E. Uninformed Citizen

The greatest danger to regionalization is the uninformed citizen. The advocates of professionalism must do all in their power to provide answers predicated upon solid fact, to reduce misinformation. The idea that individual police officers will provide special treatment to community residents if they are employed by that community must be destroyed. Preferential treatment must be shown for what it is: a two-edged sword. If a citizen can receive preference from a local police officer, that preferential treatment can also be removed.

Through information, the citizen becomes an individual capable of making a judgment based on known fact. He may continue to oppose regionalization, but at least it will be done on logical and rational ground rather than on misinformation and emotion.

VI. SUMMARY

This has been prepared in an attempt to clear some of the cobwebs from the topic of police consolidation in Allegheny County. It is expected that opposition will come from many directions and in many forms. It is also acknowledged that opposition to any premise is healthy to the tempering of ideas when that opposition is based upon fact, logic and, in this case, modern law enforcement administrative techniques. Emotionalism, rhetoric and self-serving motives have no place in an issue such as this.

In summary then, a few highlights of the arguments that are presented in this paper follow.

A. Unity of Effort

Regionalization of police will provide a unity of effort that is foreign to Allegheny County. Although individual police departments cooperate under the present system each is its own organization and subject to internal pressures, organizational philosophy and individual community political control. Thus, enforcement actions that may be carried on in one community are not necessarily considered important in adjacent or neighboring municipalities. In light of Supreme Court decisions, individual community boundary lines become handicaps to efficient law enforcement and, at times, defeat the ends of justice.

The unification of police departments within existing communications regions provides for consistency of action, at least within the region, which is the basis for fair and equitable law enforcement to all citizens within the district. Unification allows for consistency of enforcement policy, dedicated effort to reduce crime and reduction of waste.

B. Organization

In the model police region, it was found that the primary organizational method is the platoon system which is temporal in nature. A smattering of dedicated investigative units exists, but no agency is capable of supporting vice or inspectional units. True functional organization exists in only one department and, thus, specialization is limited.

The proposed regional concept allows for a police department of optimum size and functional organization. Unity of command and individual community control through an elected representative are maintained, which no other form of consolidation allows.

C. Attack on Criminal Activity

The existing police departments within Allegheny County do an adequate job of suppressing surface crime such as burglary, robbery, etc. However, smaller police agencies are not equipped, or able, to cope with organized crime problems. These types of problems manifest themselves in gambling, prostitution and pornography. Additionally, narcotics trafficking has been related to organized crime as well as criminals who have no organized crime links.

Taxes are becoming a heavy burden to most citizens, regardless of where they live. Organized crime pays no taxes into the federal, state, county or municipal tax coffers. Instead, it takes approximately \$600,000 per hour out of the public's pocket with no return to the communities or municipalities. If that money was left in taxable circulation, our tax rate would be lowered significantly. Organized crime must be attacked; that attack must come from local police. The regional police concept allows for the formation of inspectional units that will deal with organized crime figures and vice administration units that attack gambling, prostitution and pornography at the dealer level. Proper organization will insure the enforcement of vice laws by street police officers.

D. Budget

Probably the most forceful argument for regionalization of police is in the projected savings for each region. Not only will the region benefit but, in most cases, individual communities will observe a savings of expenditure while gaining a larger and probably more efficient police operation.

When designing the model policy agency, a budget was also developed. An analysis of the present and projected budgets, on

the basis of per capita costs, indicates the following:

- Present Budget/\$3,941,882 or \$29.24 per capita
- Proposed Budget/\$3,427,251 or \$25.42 per capita
- Savings/\$514,631 or \$3.82 per capita

This, then, represents a major reduction in per capita cost for police operation. When translated into individual community expenditures within the model region, five out of seven will experience a cost reduction in their police budget allocation. Two agencies will be required to pay more for police than they are currently expending.

A common argument to budget savings projections is that at the outset the region may experience considerable savings, but it will not be too long before those savings disappear and the new budget catches the existing budget and surpasses it. This appears to be a valid argument and, therefore, requires some research.

In order to insure fairness to the present system and to estimate where the proposed regional police budget would be in 1988, some calculations were made and expressed in Table 14. Some assumptions had to be rendered in order to insure consistency. Those assumptions include a constant five (5) percent growth factor for the total budget. To add a handicap to the proposed regional police budget, it was also assumed that the police officer classification would grow by two (2) percent per year until 1988; there would be no growth in police officer classification under the present system. This means that the proposed regional police budget will have a growth factor of slightly more than five (5) percent when including personnel increases. As can be seen by the total, even with the handicap of additional personnel, in 1988, the region will still save \$102,215. A five (5) percent growth factor, under the present system, is probably conservative but at least it is a starting point. It should also be pointed out that any growth rate that will be attributed to the regional police must also be assigned to any existing system.

E. Police Personnel

It is acknowledged that a regional police establishment will require fewer police positions than are currently employed. Further analysis will show that the majority of those positions are not on the police officer or street level but, rather, in command or supervisory designations. For instance, there are currently 94 street

police officer positions in existence within the region. The model police department will utilize 97 police officer positions, an increase of 3. Reductions will come in sergeant and command level staff. The model police agency requires 11 police sergeants, whereas there are currently 23 sergeants — a reduction of 12 positions. At the command level, there are currently 25 senior officer positions within the region. The model police agency will use 9 — a reduction of 16 positions.

Although there are reductions in police strength, those reductions are directed at supervisory or command positions and, therefore, do not affect the street police officer.

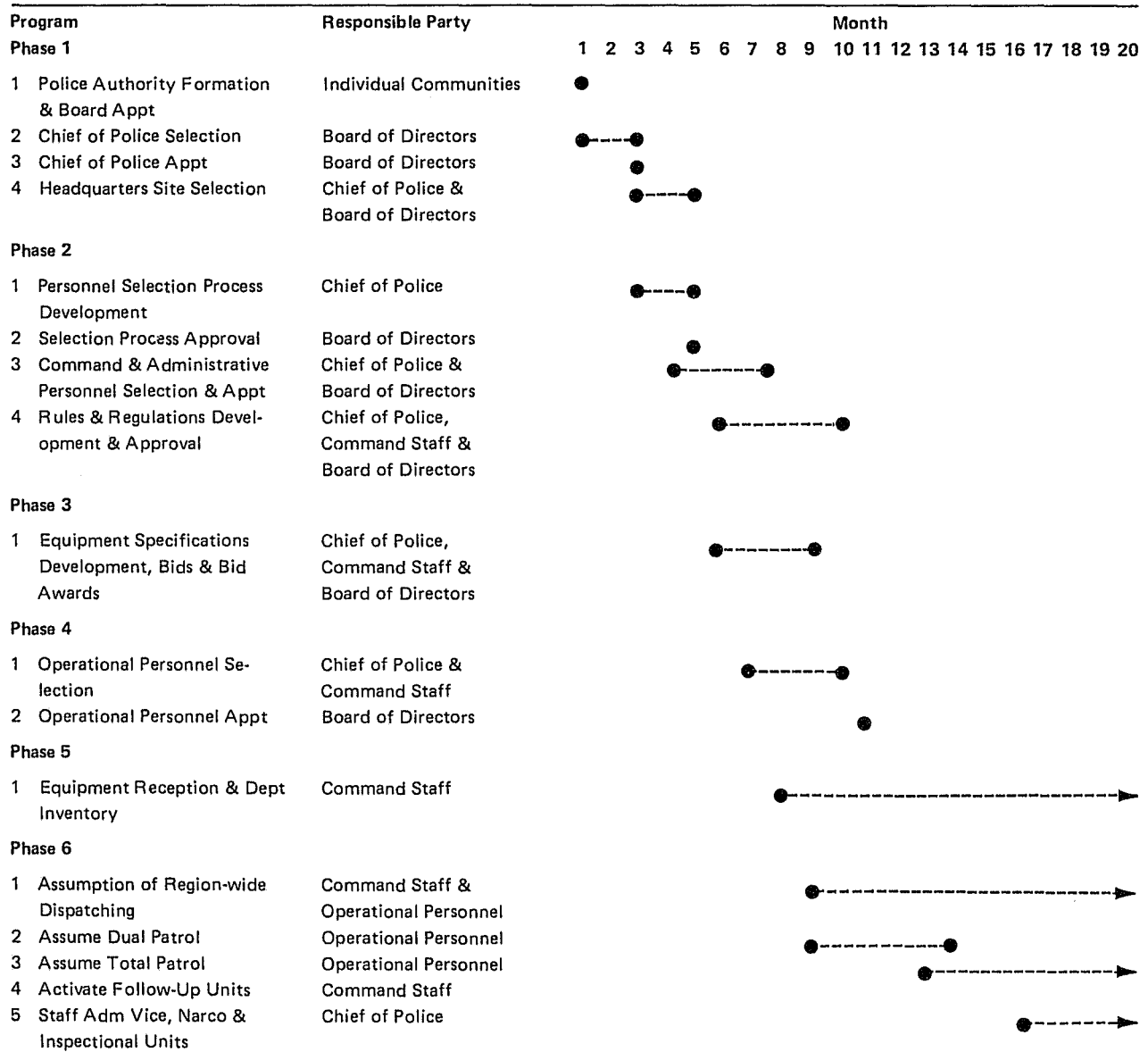
Table 14
Projected Budget Growth
1978-1988
Present Regional Budget Expenditures
vs.
Proposed Regional Police Department

Assumptions:

1. That there will be no increase in police officer classification under the present system.
2. That there will be a 2% increase in police officer classification, per year, under the Regional Police Department.
3. That a constant 5% growth factor will occur in total budget each year.

Year	Present		Proposed		Difference
	No Of P/O	Total Budget	No Of P/O	Total Budget	
1978	94	\$3,942,007	97	\$3,427,251	\$ -514,756
79	94	4,139,107	99	3,643,797	-495,310
80	94	4,346,063	101	3,873,450	-472,613
81	94	4,563,366	103	4,117,010	-446,355
82	94	4,791,534	105	4,375,100	-416,434
83	94	5,031,110	107	4,648,788	-382,322
84	94	5,282,666	109	4,938,972	-343,694
85	94	5,546,800	111	5,246,475	-300,325
86	94	5,824,140	114	5,604,167	-219,973
87	94	6,115,347	116	5,951,160	-164,187
88	94	6,421,114	118	6,318,899	-102,215

Chart 2
Implementation Schedule
Regional Police Department



APPENDIX ITEMS

Appendix A County-Established Communications Regions

- E1 — Plum, Oakmont, Verona, Penn Hills
 E2 — Wilkinsburg, Edgewood, Swissvale, Forest Hills, Churchill, Wilkins, Chalfant, Monroeville, Braddock Hills
 E3 — Rankin, Braddock, North Braddock, East Pittsburgh, Turtle Creek, Wilmerding, East McKeesport, Wall, North Versailles, Trafford, Pitcairn
 E4 — White Oak, McKeesport, Versailles, South Versailles, Elizabeth Township, Elizabeth Forward, Lincoln, Liberty, Port Vue, Glassport, Dravosburg, West Elizabeth

 S1 — Crescent, Coraopolis, Moon, Neville, Stowe, McKees Rocks, Kennedy, Ingram, Crafton, Thornburg, Rosslyn Farms, Robinson, Findlay
 S2 — North Fayette, Oakdale, McDonald, South Fayette, Collier, Carnegie, Greentree, Scott, Heidelberg, Bridgeville
 S3 — Dormont, Baldwin Township, Castle Shannon, South Park, Bethel Park, Mt. Lebanon, Upper St. Clair
 S4 — Baldwin, Brentwood, Whitehall, Pleasant Hills, Jefferson, Clairton, Homestead, West Homestead, Munhall, Whitaker, West Mifflin, Duquesne

 N1 — Bell Acres, Sewickley Hills, Sewickley Heights, Leet, Leetsdale, Edgeworth, Sewickley, Osborne, Haysville, Aleppo, Glenfield, Kilbuck, Emsworth, Ben Avon, Ben Avon Heights, Bellevue, Avalon
 N2 — Marshall, Bradford Woods, Franklin Park, Pine, Ohio, Ross, West View, McCandless
 N3 — Richland, West Deer, Hampton, Shaler, Etna, Millvale, Reserve, O'Hara, Sharpsburg, Aspinwall, Fox Chapel, Indiana, Blawnox
 N4 — Fawn, Harrison, Brackenridge, Tarentum, Frazer, East Deer, Springdale Township, Springdale, Cheswick, Harmer

Appendix B Senior Police Officer Salary 1978 Region S-3

Baldwin Township	\$13,000.00*
Bethel Park	15,912.39
Castle Shannon	13,366.08**
Dormont	14,637.00
Mt. Lebanon	15,834.00
South Park	14,501.86
Upper St. Clair	15,810.00
*Estimate	\$14,723.08 Average
**Prior to Arbitration Award	

Appendix C 1978 Fringe Package

F.I.C.A.	.0605
Workmen's Comp	.044
Blue Cross	\$1,151
Dental	234
Eye Care	78
Life Insurance	29
Health & Accident	125
Residence	250
Cost of Living	707
Uniform Allowance	225
New Uniform	400

Appendix D TOWNSHIP CODE

Joint Contracts for Police and Fire Protection. To enter into contracts with the proper authorities of near or adjacent cities, boroughs and townships either for mutual aid or assistance in police and fire protection, or for the furnishing to or receiving from such cities, boroughs or townships, aid and assistance in police and fire protection, and to make appropriations therefore; Provided, That in connection with such contracts, it shall not be necessary to receive bids or require bonds for other contracts under existing law.

BOROUGH CODE

Joint Contracts for Police and Fire Protection. To enter into contracts with the proper authorities of near or adjacent cities, boroughs, or townships, either for mutual aid or assistance in police and fire protection, or for the furnishing to, or receiving from, such cities, boroughs, or townships, aid and assistance in police and fire protection, and to make appropriations therefore; Provided, That in connection with such contracts, it shall not be necessary to advertise for bids or receive bonds as required for other contracts under existing law. When any such contract has been entered into, the police, firemen or fire police of the employing city, borough or township shall have all the powers and authority conferred by law on city, borough or township police, firemen, or fire police in the territory of the city, borough or township which has contracted to secure such service.

Appendix E Source Material

Budgets

1978 Police Budgets:

Baldwin Township; Bethel Park Borough; Castle Shannon Borough; Dormont Borough; South Park Borough; Upper St. Clair Township

1978 Annual Budget:

Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania

"Population, Land Area, Density and Operation and Maintenance Expenditures — Selected Municipalities in Allegheny County, 1975," Department of Community Affairs.

"Crime in Pennsylvania," 1976 Uniform Crime Report, Pennsylvania State Police; Harrisburg, 1977.

"Crime in the United States, 1976," Federal Bureau of Investigation; Washington, D.C., 1977.

"Toward A Safer Community, Volume VI," Allegheny Regional Planning Council; Pittsburgh, 1977.

"Allegheny County Government — Organization, Facilities and Services," League of Women Voters, Allegheny Council; Pittsburgh, 1971.

"Police Guide on Organized Crime," Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Washington, D.C., 1972.

"Police Administration, Third Edition," Wilson & McLaren, McGraw Hill Book Company; New York, 1972.

"Local Government Police Management," Bernard L. Garmire, Editor, International City Management Association; Washington, D.C., 1977.

Appendix F

DAVID A. VARRELMAN

David Varrelman has been Chief of Police of Mt. Lebanon since 1972. Prior to that, he served as a police management consultant with the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, D.C. As a consultant, Mr. Varrelman provided management advice to over 70 police agencies in the United States.

Chief Varrelman received his practical training as a police officer with the 6,000-man Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, where he served in numerous capacities. His last assignment was unit commander of an operational detective group.

Mr. Varrelman has a Bachelor of Science degree in Police Science and Administration from California State University at Long Beach and holds several certificates in advanced police training.

Chief Varrelman is a contributing author to the City Manager's publication, "Local Government Police Management," and has authored articles for various police journals and publications.

Table 6.1
Cost Per Community
Present vs. Proposed Per Capita
(High to Low Rank)

Community	Present	Proposed	Difference
1. Baldwin Township	\$39.32	\$25.42	-\$13.90
2. Upper St. Clair	36.82	25.42	- 11.40
3. South Park	34.50	25.42	- 9.08
4. Mt. Lebanon	34.46	25.42	- 9.04
5. Dormont	26.23	25.42	- .81
6. Bethel Park	23.15	25.42	+ 2.27
7. Castle Shannon	16.76	25.42	+ 8.66

Population Source: Crime in Pennsylvania. Uniform Crime Report, 1976.

THE STATUS OFFENDER IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, 1976

In the past few years, Congress and our own Pennsylvania State Legislature have enacted significant pieces of legislation which affect juveniles. With the State's enactment of Act 41, the process of dealing with Status Offenders was changed. A Status Offender is a juvenile arrested for a charge for which an adult could not be arrested. It includes offenses such as Running-Away, In-correctibility, Juvenile Drinking, Etc.

As important as the system's response to these "offenders" is the knowledge of who these children are and what they are. The following material includes demographic information on the Allegheny County Status Offender. This material is a source document to be used in studying the significance of problems associated with the procurement of appropriate resources which

by law are required. The data source for the report is the Allegheny County Juvenile Court Data Collection System for 1976.

A. Status Offender System Flow

1. Intake

a. Decisions

In 1976, there were 906 status offender cases admitted into the Allegheny County Juvenile Justice System. Four percent of them were handled through Probation. The balance of cases were received from the Intake Department of Shuman Center. Thirty-three of the 36 Probation cases were held for the Adjudicatory Hearing, and the remaining 3 cases were informally adjusted.

Of the 870 Intake cases, 57% or 493 did not receive detention, 42% (365) were detained; 1 received a foster home placement; and 11 were placed in other settings. Of the 870 Intake cases, 442 or 50.8% were adjusted informally; 225 or 25.8% were referred to schools or social agencies; 192 or 22% were held for the Adjudicatory Hearing; and 11 cases were withdrawn. Those cases admitted through Probation had a much larger percentage held for the hearing than did those received through Intake. The percentage of Probation cases held was 91.6% whereas only 22% of the Intake Department cases were held for the hearing.

b. Totals

In general, the majority of cases, 445 or 49% of the total 906 cases, were adjusted informally. Two hundred twenty-five cases or 25% were referred to another agency; another 225 or 25% were held for an Adjudicatory Hearing; and 11 or 1% of the total were withdrawn.

Of the 225 cases held for an Adjudicatory Hearing, 61.3% or 138 were detained for some length of time. Of the 670 cases that were either adjusted or referred elsewhere, 265 or 39.5% were detained. The total number of status offense cases detained was 403. Of that number, 392 cases were subsequently released from detention.

There was a total of 227 or 56.3% of the detained cases released from detention prior to the Detention Hearing. Nineteen of those cases were being held over for the Adjudicatory Hearing.

2. Detention Decisions

a. Detention Hearing

At the Detention Hearing, 64 or 15.8% of the 403 originally detained were released. Twenty-one of these 64 cases were being held over for the formal Adjudicatory Hearing. There was a total of 101 or 25% of the cases released from detention between the Detention Hearing and the Adjudicatory Hearing. Of these 101 cases, 92 were being held over for the formal hearing. Consequently, there was a total of 11 cases or 2.7% of the original 403 that were not released from detention. Of the 11, 6 cases

Table 1
Detention and Release by Intake Decision, 1976

Intake Decision	Released Before Detention Hearing		Released at the Detention Hearing		Released After Detention Hearing		Not Released		Total	
	% of		% of		% of		% of		% of	
	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total
Held for Hearing	19	8.4	21	32.8	92	91.1	6	54.5	138	34.2
Adjusted/Referred	208	91.6	43	67.2	9	8.9	5	45.5	265	65.8
Total	227	56.3	64	15.8	101	25.2	11	2.7	403	100.0%

were being held over for the Adjudicatory Hearing and 5 were not. The following table shows the proportion of cases released at various stages relative to the two intake decision groupings.

b. Detention/Release

Of the 403 status offense cases detained in 1976, there were 265 cases detained that had been adjusted or referred to another resource at intake. The remaining 138 cases were being held over for the formal Adjudication Hearing.

(1) Before Detention Hearing

Of the 403 cases receiving detention, 56.3% or 227 were released before the Detention Hearing. The majority of them, 91.6% were cases that had been adjusted or referred. This was the stage at which most adjusted or referred cases were released from detention. Over 78% of the cases having an intake status of adjusted or referred that were detained at intake were released from detention at this stage.

(2) At Detention Hearing

Only 64 or 15.8% of the cases detained were released at the Detention Hearing. Of that total, 21 cases or 32.8% were awaiting an Adjudicatory Hearing and 43 were cases that had been adjusted or referred.

(3) After the Detention Hearing

There were 101 cases released after the Detention Hearing. The majority was comprised of cases being held for the Adjudicatory Hearing. They made up 91.1% of the cases so

released. This was the stage at which most held-for-hearing cases were released. Of the 138 cases, 66.6% were released at this stage.

(4) Not Released

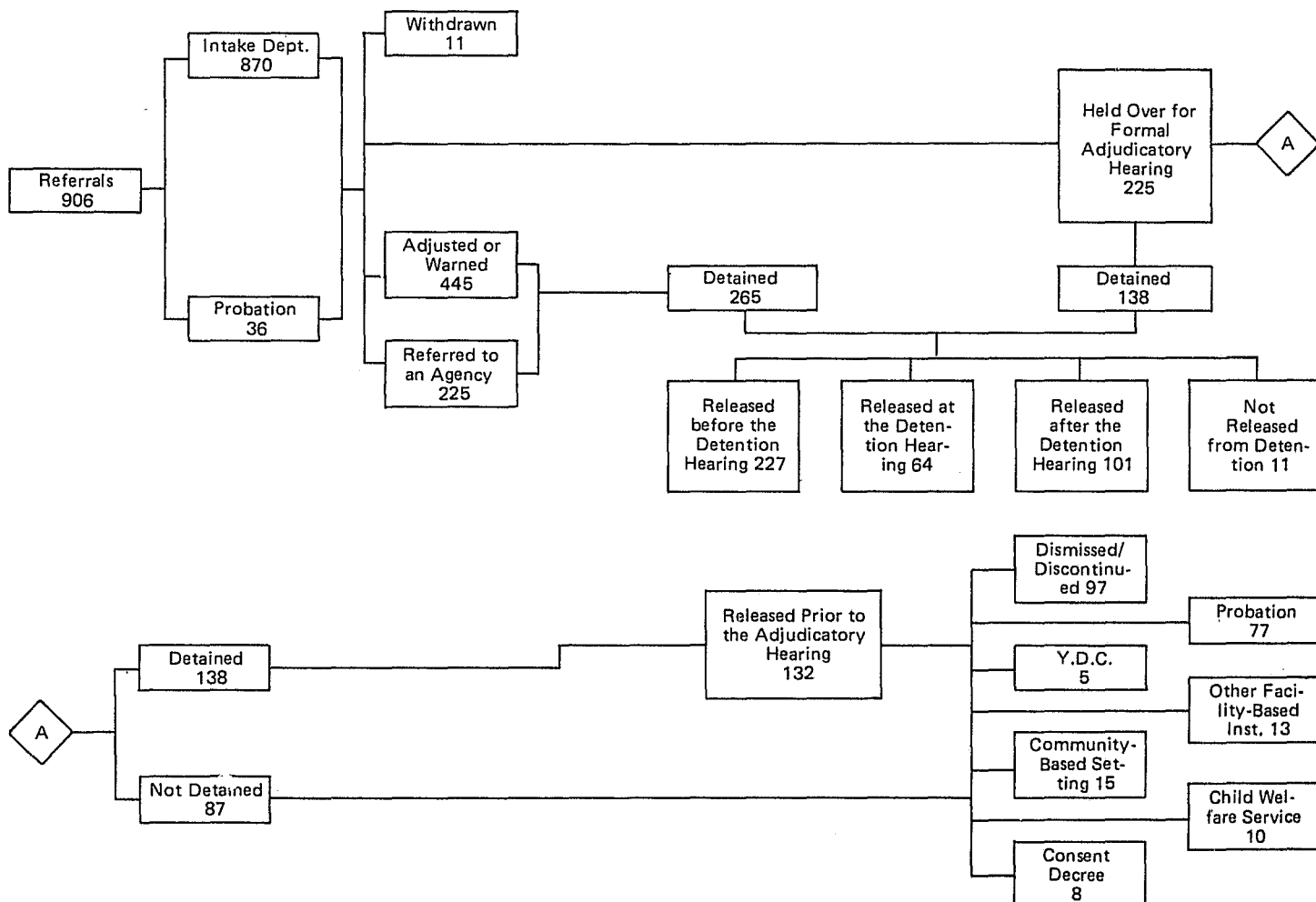
As of the Adjudicatory Hearing stage, 11 cases were still being held in detention. Six cases were awaiting formal disposition and 5 were not. It is possible that the 5 adjusted/referred cases may have been held while awaiting some type of residential placement.

3. Adjudicatory Hearing

There was a total of 225 cases being held over for the formal Adjudicatory Hearing: 192 were admitted through the Intake Department, and 33 through Probation. Of the total, 87 or 38.7% were not detained in detention. The remaining 138 were detained initially, however, 132 cases ultimately were released at some point prior to the formal hearing. Only 6 remained in detention until the hearing.

The following dispositions were issued at the Adjudicatory Hearing: 97 cases were dismissed and/or discontinued — representing 43% of the total cases heard; 77 or 34% of the cases received probation or suspended commitments; 5 cases were sentenced to Youth Development Centers; 13 cases were committed to other facility-based Institutions; 15 cases were placed in group or foster homes, 10 were found dependent and were referred to Child Welfare Services; 8 cases had consent decrees.

CHART 1
Flow Chart of Status Offenders Processed through Criminal Justice System in 1976



4. Flow Chart Analysis/Comparison

TOWARD A SAFER COMMUNITY, Vol. 6, contains a flow chart on the Juvenile Court System for all juvenile offenders, both status and delinquent for the year 1976. The following is a description of the similarities and differences between that chart and the one devoted exclusively to status offenders. (See Chart 1.)

In comparing the Flow Chart of the status offender population with the Flow Chart of the general Juvenile Court population from 1976, the following highlights are noted.

Only 4% of the status offenders were admitted through probation intake while 21.1% of the general juvenile court population was so admitted. Only 25% of the status offender cases were held for a formal hearing while 60% of the general population cases were held over. Only 5.8% of the total cases were referred to other agencies while 25% of the status cases were referred.

Thirty-nine percent of the status offender cases that were either warned/adjusted or referred to another agency were held in detention for some period of time, while of the general court population cases having these intake decisions, 21.1% were

detained. For the status offense cases, that means 265 of 670 cases were detained and for the general population cases, that means 766 of 3,623 cases were detained.

Of the 225 status offender cases being held for hearing, 61.3% were detained. Of that number, 95.6% were released prior to the formal hearing. Of the 5,746 general population cases held over, 36.6% were detained and of that number 88.5% were subsequently released prior to the formal hearing.

A slightly lower percent (43%) of the status offenders who received Adjudicatory Hearings were dismissed or discontinued than was the general court population, with 47.4% being so disposed. The percent (34%) of status offender cases that received probation was higher than the percent (26.8%) for the general juvenile court cases that were so disposed. Only 2% of the status offender cases were committed to a YDC/YFC whereas 9.5% of the total court group were so committed.

Only 5.9% of the general court population were committed to other types of residential settings, while 12.4% of the status offender cases were so committed.

TABLE 2
*Intake Decisions by Case Status
for Status Offense Cases
Referred to Juvenile Court in 1976*

Intake Decisions	CASE STATUS									
	No Previous Record		Inactive		Active				Total	
					Intake Dept.		Probation Dept.			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Withdrawn	10	1.5	1	.4	0	—	0	—	11	1.2
Adjustment	357	54.8	84	39.6	1	14.2	3	8.3	445	49.0
Referred	173	26.5	50	23.5	2	28.5	0	—	225	25.0
Held	111	17.0	77	36.3	4	57.1	33	91.6	225	25.0
Total	651	100.0*	212	100.0*	7	100.0*	36	100.0*	906	100.0*

*May not always total to 100% due to rounding.

5. Case Status and Intake Decisions

The preceding table shows the case status for each offense and its corresponding Intake Decision. The following narrative highlights the major elements of its contents.

A. Runaway Cases

Runaway cases composed 43.7% of the 906 status offense cases in 1976. There were 297 or 75% that had no previous record with the court. There were 80 or 20% who were inactive with the court and 5% that were formally active with the court or on probation. The majority of the runaway cases, 158 or 70.2%, were referred out of the Juvenile Justice System at intake. One hundred twenty-eight of the referred cases were in contact with the court for the first time.

Roughly half of all status offense cases that were held for the formal Adjudicatory Hearing were runaway cases. One hundred-fourteen of the 225 held for court cases were runaway cases. Over half of these cases did not have any previous history with the Juvenile Court. There were 36 or 35.6% that were inactive and the remaining 14.9% were active with the court or on probation.

One hundred twenty-three runaway cases were adjusted at intake. The majority (107) did not have previous contact with the court. Sixteen of the adjusted cases were inactive. Of the 11 cases with-

drawn, 1 of them was a runaway case and had had no previous contact with the court.

Of the 396 runaway cases, 248 or 62.6% were detained for some time. The average stay in detention for a runaway was 11 days. There were 242 runaway cases released from detention. One hundred thirty-five cases were released before the Detention Hearing. Thirty-eight were released at the Detention Hearing. Sixty-nine were released after the Detention Hearing. Six cases were not released from Detention prior to the Adjudicatory Hearing.

B. Curfew Violation Cases

Curfew Violation cases composed only 0.7% of the total status offense cases. There were only 7 such cases, 3 of which had no previous record with the court, 3 were active and 1 was inactive. Four of the 7 cases were adjusted at intake and 3 were held over for the Adjudicatory Hearing. Of the 4 cases that were adjusted, half had no previous record with the court; 1 was inactive and 1 was an active case. Of the 3 cases held for the hearing, 1 had no previous record and 2 were active on probation.

Of the 7 cases, 4 were detained. Of the 4 that received detention, 1 was released before the Detention Hearing, and 3 were released after the Detention Hearing.

Table 3
Offense by Case Status and Intake Decision, 1976

Offense	CASE STATUS											
	No Previous Record		Inactive		Active Intake Dept.		Active Probation Dept.		Total Active		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Running Away												
Withdrawn	1	100.0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	9.1
Adjusted/Warned	107	86.9	16	13.0	0	—	0	—	0	—	123	27.6
Referred	128	81.0	28	17.7	2	1.3	0	—	2	1.2	158	70.2
Held	61	53.5	36	35.6	4	3.5	13	11.4	17	14.9	114	50.6
	297	75.0	80	20.0	6	1.5	13	3.3	19	5.0	396	43.7
Curfew Violation												
Withdrawn	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Adjusted/Warned	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	—	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	.8
Referred	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Held	1	33.0	0	—	0	—	2	66.6	2	67.0	3	1.3
	3	42.8	1	14.2	0	—	3	42.8	3	42.8	7	.7
Incorrigibility												
Withdrawn	3	100.0	0	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	3	27.2
Adjusted/Warned	107	74.8	34	23.7	1	.7	1	.7	2	1.4	143	32.1
Referred	29	70.7	12	29.2	0	—	0	—	0	—	41	18.2
Held	44	47.8	34	36.9	0	—	14	15.2	14	15.2	92	40.9
	183	65.6	80	28.7	1	.3	15	5.3	16	5.7	279	30.8
Under Age Drinking												
Withdrawn	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Adjusted/Warned	86	81.9	18	17.1	0	—	1	.9	1	.9	105	23.6
Referred	12	63.1	7	36.8	0	—	0	—	0	—	19	8.4
Held	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	—	0	—	0	—	5	2.2
	99	76.7	29	22.4	0	—	1	.7	1	.7	129	14.2
Other Status Offenses												
Withdrawn	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	—	0	—	0	—	7	63.6
Adjusted/Warned	55	78.5	15	21.4	0	—	0	—	0	—	70	15.7
Referred	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	—	0	—	0	—	7	3.1
Held	4	36.3	3	27.2	0	—	4	36.3	4	36.3	11	4.8
	69	72.6	22	23.1	0	—	4	4.2	4	4.2	95	10.4

C. Incorrigibility Cases

Cases of incorrigibility composed 30.8% of the total status offense cases. Of the 279, the majority, 65.6% had no previous record with the court. There were 80 cases that were inactive and 16 that were active with the court or on probation. Roughly half of the incorrigible cases were adjusted at intake. Of the 143 cases adjusted, 74.8% or 107 had no previous record with the court. There were 92 incorrigible cases held for a formal hearing. Of that number, 44 or 47.8% had no previous history with Juvenile Court, and 34 or 36.9% were inactive cases. The remaining 14 cases were active on probation. In addition to runaway cases, incorrigibility cases made up a relatively large proportion of the held-for-hearing cases. Of the 225 cases held, 40.9% were charged with incorrigibility and 50.6% with running away.

There were 41 incorrigible cases that were referred out of the system at intake. Of that number, 70.8% had no prior record with the court, and 29.2% were inactive with the court.

There were 3 cases withdrawn, all of which had no previous record with Juvenile Court.

Of the 279 incorrigible cases, 118 or 42.2% were detained. The average stay was 8 days. Sixty-eight cases were released from detention before the Detention Hearing, 21 were released at the Detention Hearing, and 24 were released after the Detention Hearing.

D. Under Age Drinking Cases

Drinking cases composed 14.2% of the status offense cases. Of the 129 cases, 99 or 76.7% had no previous contact with Juvenile Court, 29 or 22.4% of the total had an inactive case status, and 1 case was active with probation. The largest proportion of drinking cases were adjusted. Of the 105 under age drinking cases that were adjusted, 86 or 81.9% had no prior record, 18 had inactive standings, and 1 was on probation.

There were 19 drinking cases referred out of the justice system at intake, 12 of which had no previous record and 7 were inactive cases. There were 5 drinking cases held for a formal Adjudicatory Hearing. One had no previous history with the system and 4 were inactive.

Of the 129 drinking cases, 25 were detained. The average stay in detention was 3 days. There were 20 cases released before the Detention Hearing and 5 were released at the Detention Hearing.

E. "Other" Status Offenses Cases (Including Probation Violations)

There were 95 "other" status offense cases. These cases composed only 10.4% of the 906 status offense cases for 1976. The majority, 69 or 72.6% did not have previous records with the court; 22 were inactive; and 4 were on probation. Almost three quarters of the cases were adjusted at intake. Of the 70 cases adjusted, 55 or 78.6% had had no prior record and 21.4% were inactive cases. There were 11 cases held for the formal hearing, 4

of which had no previous record, 3 were inactive, and the other 4 were on probation.

In total, there were 11 status offense cases withdrawn, 7 were for "other" offenses. Of the 7 "other" cases withdrawn, 6 had no previous record and 1 was inactive. There were 7 cases referred to other agencies at intake. Four of them had no previous record and 3 were inactive.

Of the 95 cases of "other" offenses, 8 were held in detention for an average of 12 days.

6. Adjudicatory Hearings/Dispositions

Table 4 shows the breakdown of dispositions issued at the Adjudicatory Hearing by the type of offense.

Table 4
Status Offender Hearing Dispositions, 1976

Offense	Dismissed/ Dis- continued	Probation	YDC/YFC	Other Facility- Based	Community- Based	Child Welfare Service	Consent Decree	Total
Runaway	41	42	1	7	10	10	3	114
Curfew Violation	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Incorrigibility	48	29	4	3	3	0	5	92
Drinking	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other	4	3	0	2	2	0	0	11
Total	97	77	5	13	15	10	8	225

A. Runaway Cases

As shown by the above table, runaway cases, which made up 50.6% of the cases receiving Adjudicatory Hearings, were most often put on probation. Thirty-seven percent of them received probation. Runaway cases were almost as often dismissed or discontinued. There were 41 or 35.9% that were so adjudicated. Of the 15 cases placed in community based group homes or foster homes, 10 were runaways. Of the 10 cases which were found dependent and referred to Child Welfare Services, all were runaways. Of the 13 cases placed in facility-based private or a mental health care facility, 7 were runaway cases. One runaway case received commitment to a YDC and 3 had consent decrees.

B. Curfew Violation Cases

Two of the 3 curfew violation cases were granted probation, and 1 was committed to a facility-based institution.

C. Incorrigibility

Over half of the cases of incorrigibility which received an Adjudicatory Hearing were dismissed. There was a total of 97 cases dismissed and 48 of them were cases of incorrigibility.

The cases receiving probation numbered 29. They made up 31.5% of the total dispositions issued for incorrigible cases. There were 5 cases that had consent decrees, 4 cases received commitments to a YDC. There were 3 cases that received commitments to a facility-based institution.

D. Under Age Drinking

Of the 5 drinking cases that were adjudicated, 4 of them were dismissed and 1 was given probation.

E. "Other" Status Offense Cases (Including Probation Violations)

There were 11 cases for "other" status offenses that received an Adjudicatory Hearing. Of the total: 4 were dismissed; 3 received probation; and 4 were committed to a residential facility. Two were sent to facility-based institutions and 2 to a community-based facility.

7. The Status Offender

A. Race/Sex

In 1976, 2.6 times as many whites as blacks were charged with status offenses. Of the 906 status offenders cases, 656 or 72.4% were white and 250 or 27.6% were black. Most white status offense cases involved running away. Most black status offense cases involved incorrigibility. The charge with which both races were accused of least often was violation of probation. Overall, more females than males were charged with status offenses. Only in cases of under age drinking and "other" status offenses did males outnumber females. Of the 906 cases, females comprised 56.8% of the total and males accounted for 43.2%.

The charge with which both sexes were most often accused was running away. There were 270 or 52.4% of the total female cases and 126 or 32.2% of the male cases which involved running away.

There were 2.2 times as many cases of white females involved in running away as there were white males, and 3.6 times as many white females as black females charged with running away.

Under age drinking was more prevalent among white males than among any other race/sex grouping. Of the 129 drinking cases, 55.8% or 72 involved white males. Forty-three or 33.3% involved white females. Together black males and females accounted for only 10.9% of the 129 total under age drinking cases.

White females comprised 39.1% of the status offender cases population, and as stated previously, they were most often charged with running away. Fifty-three percent of all runaway cases involved white females.

White males comprised 32.9% of the status offender case population. They were most often charged with running away and accounted for 24.2% of all the 396 runaway cases involving status offenders.

Black females comprised 17.6% of the status offender case population, and they were most often charged with incorrigibility. Of the 279 incorrigibility cases, 83 involved black females.

Out of a total of 160 black female status offense cases, 51.9% involved incorrigibility.

Black males comprised only 9.9% of the total 906 cases involving status offenders. As was true with black females, the offense with which black males were most frequently charged was incorrigibility. Of the 90 black male status offender cases, 36 or 40% involved incorrigibility. Refer to Tables 5 and 6 for further details of the race, sex and offense breakdown.

B. Age

Of the 906 status offense cases, there were 591 cases where the status offenders' ages were either 15, 16, or 17. This group represented 65% of the total status offender cases admitted into the Juvenile Justice System during 1976. Most status offender

charges involving running away cases involved 16 year old youths. Out of 211 sixteen year olds, 52.6% or 111 were charged with running away. Similarly, most cases that involved youths 15 years old were charged with running away. Of the 209 status offenders aged fifteen, 50.2% or 105 of them were so charged. And the same charge prevailed among the cases involving the 17 year olds. Out of 171 seventeen year old offenders, 57 or 33.3% ran away.

For females, the largest distribution of cases involved those aged 14, 15, and 16. Three hundred fifty-four or 68.7% of the 515 female cases belonged to that age group.

For males, the largest distribution of cases involved males aged 15, 16, and 17 years. Out of 391 cases involving males, 247 or 63.1% belonged to that group.

Table 5
*Number and Percent Distribution of Status Offenders
by Offense, Sex, and Race*

Offense	(Sex)				(Race)				TOTAL	
	Female		Male		White		Black			
Running Away	270	52.4%	126	32.2%	308	46.9%	88	35.2%	396	43.7%
Curfew Violation	5	.9%	2	.5%	5	.7%	2	.8%	7	.7%
Incorrigibility	167	32.4%	112	28.6%	160	24.3%	119	47.6%	279	30.7%
Under Age Drinking	45	8.7%	84	21.4%	115	17.5%	14	5.6%	129	14.2%
Probation Violation	1	.2%	1	.2%	2	.3%	0	0	2	.2%
Other	27	5.2%	66	16.8%	66	10.1%	27	10.8%	93	10.2%
Total	515	100.0%*	391	100.0%*	656	100.0%*	250	100.0%*	906	100.0%*
	56.8%		43.2%		72.4%		27.6%			

*May not always total to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Allegheny County Juvenile Court — 1976

TABLE 6
*Number and Percent Distribution
of Status Offenders
by Offense, Race, and Sex*

Offense	White				Black			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
1) Running Away	212	59.7%	96	31.8%	58	21.5%	30	33.3%
2) Curfew Violation	4	1.1%	1	.3%	1	.6%	1	1.1%
3) Incorrigibility	84	23.6%	76	25.2%	83	51.9%	36	40.0%
4) Under Age Drinking	43	12.1%	72	23.9%	2	1.2%	12	13.3%
5) Probation Violation	1	.3%	1	.3%	0	0	0	0
6) Other	11	3.1%	55	18.3%	16	10.0%	11	12.2%
Total	355	100.0%*	301	100.0%*	160	100.0%*	90	100.0%*
	39.1%		33.2%		17.6%		9.9%	

*May not always total to 100% due to rounding.

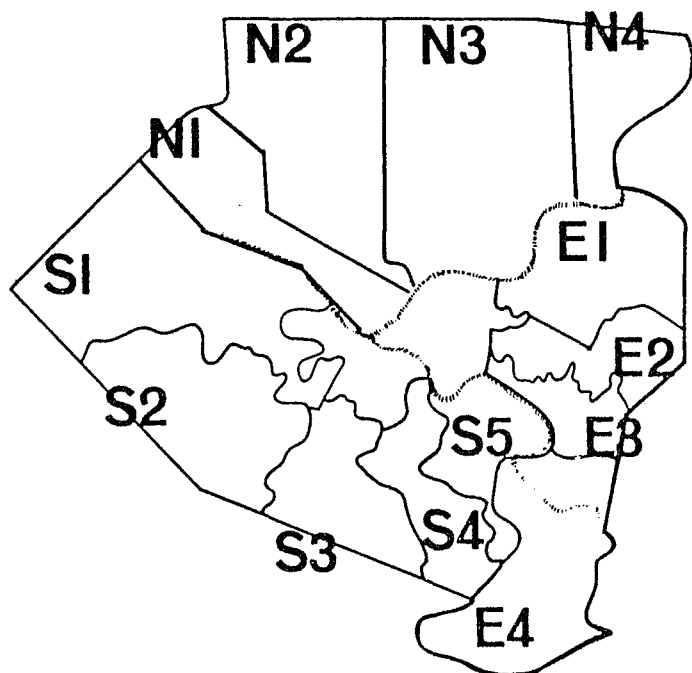
Source: Allegheny County Juvenile Court — 1976

CHART 2 *Communities of Allegheny County by Police Communication Regions*

Region .Communities

- E-1 Plum, Oakmont, Verona, Penn Hills
- E-2 Wilkinsburg, 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, 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, Avalon



- 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, Harmer
- S-1 Crescent, Coraopolis, Moon, Neville, Stowe, McKees Rocks, Kennedy, Ingram, Crafton, Thornburg, Rosslyn Farms, Robinson, Findlay
- 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

B. Status Offenses and Status Offenders

Not all cases referred to Juvenile Court for a status offense involved juveniles that could actually be called Status Offenders. Many of the juveniles that were brought in for status offenses had had previous contact with the court through the commission of delinquent acts. Thus, they were not classified as status offenders.

In 1976, there were 756 runaway cases and 525 incorrigibility cases referred to Juvenile Court. However, only 396 or 52.3% of the runaway cases and 279 or 53.1% of the incorrigibility cases involved a juvenile that could be called a status offender.

Table 7 shows the disparity between the number of status offense cases referred as opposed to the number of those cases actually attributed to status offenders, by region of Allegheny County for 1976. See Chart 2 for a listing of communities included within the various county regions.

Table 7 shows that roughly half of all status offense cases that were referred to Juvenile Court did not involve status offenders, but rather juveniles who had previous court contact for delinquency.

The region of the County from which most status offense cases were referred was the City of Pittsburgh. It accounted for 1,039 or 59% of the total such cases referred. Of the 906 cases that were found to involve status offenders, there were 555 or 61.2% that had been referred from the City of Pittsburgh.

The average number of status offense cases referred from the County outside the City of Pittsburgh was 55 per region. However, the average number of those cases that actually involved a status offender was only 27 per region.

The distribution by case status was essentially the same for the City as it was for the surrounding municipalities. The greatest proportion of cases fell within the No Previous Record Category.

Table 7
1976 Status Offenses/Offenders by Region

Region	Number of Cases Referred for Status Offenses	Number of Cases Attributed to Status Offenders	Percent of Cases for Which Status Offenders Were Responsible
E1	73	20	27.4
E2	88	46	52.2
E3	51	26	50.9
E4	65	34	52.3
N1	30	16	53.3
N2	46	24	52.2
N3	62	30	48.3
N4	26	13	50.0
S-1	88	42	47.7
S2	34	19	55.8
S3	41	23	56.1
S4	65	32	49.2
S5	49	26	53.1
Allegheny County Less Pittsburgh	718	351	48.9
Pittsburgh	1,039	555	53.4
Total County	1,757	906	51.6

Overall, 71.8% of the cases had no previous record; 23.4% were inactive cases; and the remainder were either active with the court or on probation.

The next table shows how the City and the rest of the County

compare with regard to the number of referrals for each status offense.

Table 8 reveals that the City and the remainder of the County followed virtually the same offense distribution pattern in 1976.

Table 8
*Status Offense Referrals by City of Pittsburgh
and County-less City, 1976*

Offense	Number County Less City of Pittsburgh	Percent	Number Pittsburgh	Percent	Total
Running Away	147	41.9	249	44.8	396
Curfew Violation	3	.8	4	.7	7
Incorrigibility	116	33.0	163	29.3	279
Under Age Drinking	46	13.1	83	14.9	129
Probation Violation	2	.5	0	0	2
Other	37	10.5	56	10.0	93
Total	351	100.0*	555	100.0*	906

*May not be exact due to rounding.

PROGRAM STATUS REPORT 1970 - 1977

The Allegheny Regional Planning Council (ARPC) is the planning and funding coordinator for the Governor's Justice Commission (GJC). The Council is responsible for: (1) analyzing and identifying regional criminal justice problems and developing programs to resolve them; (2) evaluating projects which are funded; and (3) recommending programs which the GJC should support in the region.

For the period January 1970 through January 1978, the Commission, upon Council recommendation, awarded funding for 197 different programs. These 197 programs released \$27,535,994 in federal Law Enforcement funds for use in the region. The programs can be divided into 12 emphasis areas which include:

Police Operations	Adult Corrections
Police Communications	Juvenile Corrections
Police Training	County Jail
Courts	Crime and Delinquency Prevention
District Attorney	Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation
Public Defender	Other or Miscellaneous

Table 1 outlines the breakdown of the current status of the programs.

TABLE 1
*Status of Programs Funded in the Allegheny Region
1970-1977*

Program Type/Status	Number of Programs	Federal Funds
Equipment/Construction	63	\$5,534,994
One-Time Fundings	35	679,863
Assumed by Applying Agency	30	9,702,080
NOT Assumed by Applying Agency	30	4,645,516
Currently operating on Federal Funds	39	6,973,841
TOTAL	197	\$27,535,994

Table 2 lists the emphasis areas for the funded programs and analyzes the current status.

TABLE 2
*Status of Programs Funded In The Allegheny Region, By Emphasis
Area: 1970-1972*

Category	Total Awards	Equipment	One-Time	Assumed By Applying Agency		Currently Operating
				Yes	No	
Police Programs	(31) \$ 4,496,832	(5) 698,387	(6) 236,851	(11) * 307,621 #1,432,195	(2) 498,489	(7) 1,323,289
Police Communications	(52) \$ 2,347,250	(52) 2,347,250				
Police Training	(30) \$ 1,459,000	(2) 601,749	(26) 337,725	(2) 519,526		
Courts	(9) \$ 2,834,128		(1) 37,659	(5) *1,952,686	(1) 49,632	(2) 794,151
District Attorney	(6) \$ 1,698,447			(3) *1,045,102	(1) 12,739	(2) 640,606
Public Defender	(4) \$ 1,946,724				(4) 1,946,724	
Adult Corrections	(8) \$ 1,684,454		(1) 46,628		(2) 210,546	(5) 1,431,28
Juvenile Corrections	(14) \$ 3,896,455	(1) 750,674		(5) *2,572,991	(3) 103,243	(5) 469,547
County Jail	(7) \$ 1,667,513	(1) 1,021,953	(1) 250,000		(3) 486,643	(2) 133,917
Prevention	(23) \$ 2,209,181			(2) * 493,368	(8) 464,431	(13) 1,251,382
Drug/Alcohol Rehabilitation	(6) \$ 2,637,870			(1) #1,359,471	(4) 687,006	(1) 591,373
Miscellaneous/Other	(7) \$ 568,140	(2) 24,681		(1) * 19,120	(2) 186,063	(2) 338,276
TOTAL	(197) \$27,535,994	(63) 5,534,694	(35) 679,863	(30) *6,910,414 #2,791,080	(30) 4,645,516	(39) 6,973,841
Percent . . .	100.0	20.1	2.5	* 25.1 # 10.1	16.9	25.3

() — Number of Grants
* — Fully assumed by applying agency
— Assumed, but at a reduced level

Appendix D identifies each individual program funded by emphasis area and current status.

A. Funding Analysis by Emphasis Area

1. Police Programs and Operations

A total of 31 different police programs were funded over the past 7 years. These programs received \$4,496,832 or 16% of the approved funds. There were 5 equipment grants, and 6 one-time awards. Today 11 of the 31 programs have been assumed by the applying agency, 2 NOT assumed, and 7 currently operating. Of the 11 assumed by local government 5 were fully assumed and 6 assumed to a lesser degree or at a reduced funding level. The most supported program currently operating, but at a significantly reduced funding level, is the Pittsburgh Housing Security Force. Within two years, Council approved \$700,000 for security staffing for the Authority. Today the program is a shadow of its former self, although the problems are still as severe as when the project was operating. The major program not assumed was also by the City of Pittsburgh. Over two years, Council approved \$477,880 in federal funds for an Organized Crime Division within the Police Department. Again, although the problem still exists, the division is no longer operating as it had during the funded years.

2. Police Communications

Fifty-two Police Communications grants were awarded over the time frame. These programs received \$2,347,250 in federal funds. The major award in this area was for the county-wide communications system, to be completed this Spring at a cost of \$912,913. Significant awards from this area were made in all the years of study except 1972. In 1972, Council required requesting police agencies to form consolidated, single dispatching networks before funds would be approved. The police agencies and elected officials refused to move in this direction and, as a result, \$3,083,672 in federal funds had to be returned to the State treasury as unspent by this region. In June 1973 the consolidation policy was amended due to the rigid refusal by local officials to consolidate into communications networks, and due to the fact that the regions and the local criminal justice system could not afford losses of this magnitude.

3. Police Training

This region emphasized the need for training of all police officers from its inception. This emphasis is evident from the investment of \$521,519 in funds to build the first county police academy in the state. Early fundings were awarded for officers to attend basic training programs. Current fundings are for advanced programs, as basic training is now mandated by state law. A total of \$1,459,000 has been approved for training county municipal police officers from 1970 to date.

4. Courts

This area includes all programs which can be considered court related, and is not limited to awards to the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas. Five of the 9 court-related programs have been assumed by the applicant. These were all projects awarded to Common Pleas Court. Of the total awarded funds of \$2,834,128, \$1,952,686 in programming is currently providing service under the court's budget. The one program not assumed was the Clerk of Court's Research Unit.

5. District Attorney

The District Attorney's Office has received \$1,698,447 for six programs. One small program was not assumed. This was a legal intern project in the amount of \$12,739. Three programs worth

\$1,045,102 have been assumed by the applicant, and two programs (\$640,006) are currently operating on federal funds.

6. Public Defender

The Public Defender has received \$1,946,724 in funds for 4 major programs designed to provide full time services for the county. None of the projects were fully assumed, or are currently operating on federal funds.

7. Adult Corrections

This area has received \$1,684,454 in programs. Five of the 8 awards are still operating on federal funds. From previous experience it is safe to predict that once federal funds stop, the projects will also cease to operate at the level funded.

8. Juvenile Corrections

Juvenile Corrections have received the second highest amount of funds, \$3,896,455. The largest amount of these funds was for the complete decentralization of the juvenile probation system to a community-based operation. The project is complete and the community offices are operating. The major program not assumed was the Association of Residential Youth Care Agencies (ARYCA). This project received \$93,655 over two years to provide the court with a mechanism for placement of juveniles in private institutions. The ARYCA project is no longer operating.

9. Allegheny County Jail

The Jail received \$1,667,513 over seven years. Over \$1 million was for remodeling the Jail. One project which consumed \$486,643 was not assumed by the Jail. It was the diagnostic and classification system.

10. Crime/Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

Twenty-three programs were funded in this area. Two were assumed. Eight were not assumed. Thirteen are currently operating on federal funds. The programs assumed were sponsored by major units of government.

11. Drug/Alcohol Rehabilitation

The major funding for this area was in the early years of the program. Of the \$2,637,870 in funded projects, \$1,359,471 in programs are still operating, but at a significantly reduced level.

12. Other (Miscellaneous)

Other programs received \$568,140 in funds over the seven years. Many of the high dollar value projects are still operating.

B. Conclusions

A review of the awards reveals that the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas and the District Attorney's Office have the best record of assuming programs after federal funds cease. The Public Defender's Office, the County Jail, and the Clerk of Court's Office have not assumed a project of significant value.

It is notable that 58% of the funds awarded have resulted in programs which have been assumed by the sponsoring agency. Only 17% have not been assumed. When one reviews the programs not assumed, it identifies the areas that elected officials emphasize only when other funds are available to support the activity. When the funds cease, the program ceases. This is unfortunate and is a major contributing factor to the current controversy over maintaining the program on a national level.

Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh have received 39% of the programs and 73% of the funds; or \$16,826,970 and \$3,325,465 respectively. Other municipalities received 61% of the awards and \$7,383,559 in funds.

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION E1

A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Oakmont	7168	0	0	1	1	3	71	146	28
Penn Hills	61737	2	0	13	48	29	574	391	158
Plum Boro	26116	1	0	2	6	3	191	95	60
Verona	3296	0	0	0	7	11	55	82	15

Index Population 98317

B. REGION E1 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Oakmont	0	13	13	41	990	2,036	390
Penn Hills	3	21	77	46	929	633	255
Plum Boro	3	7	22	11	731	363	229
Verona	0	0	212	333	1,668	2,487	455

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	3	3
Manslaughter	0	0
Rape	16	16
Robbery	62	63
Assault	46	46
Burglary	891	906
Theft	714	726
Auto Theft	261	265
Violent	127	129
Property	1866	1897
TOTAL	1993	2027
Cleared Incidents	280	
Clearance Rate	14%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION E2

A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Chalfant	1274	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
Churchill	4732	0	0	0	0	0	53	46	7
Edgewood	4682	0	0	0	1	4	43	39	6
Forest Hills	9458	0	1	0	4	1	45	86	13
Monroeville	31812	0	0	0	21	35	269	594	282
Swissvale	12372	0	0	1	21	18	119	238	63
Wilkins	8302	0	0	3	1	4	81	135	63
Wilkinsburg	23969	1	0	4	77	43	446	363	260

Index Population 96601

B. REGION E2 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

MUNI	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Chalfant	0	0	0	0	313	78	235
Churchill	0	0	0	0	1,120	972	147
Edgewood	0	0	21	85	918	832	128
Forest Hills	0	0	42	10	475	909	137
Monroeville	0	0	66	110	845	1,867	886
Swissvale	0	8	169	145	961	1,923	509
Wilkins	0	36	12	48	975	1,626	758
Wilkinsburg	4	16	321	179	1,860	1,514	1,084

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	1	1
Manslaughter	1	1
Rape	8	8
Robbery	125	129
Assault	105	108
Burglary	1060	1097
Theft	1502	1554
Auto Theft	697	721
Violent	239	247
Property	3259	3373
TOTAL	3498	3621
Cleared Incidents	407	
Clearance Rate	11%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION E3**A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS**

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Braddock	7381	0	0	3	69	29	85	137	43
East McKeesport	3057	0	0	0	1	0	20	47	8
N. Versailles	13337	0	0	1	17	3	91	135	59
North Braddock	9687	0	0	0	5	0	17	20	25
Pitcairn	4216	0	0	3	3	0	11	12	6
Rankin	3322	1	0	2	10	0	30	24	12
Wilmerding	3048	0	0	1	0	1	15	1	13

*** Index Population 44048***

B. REGION E3 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Braddock	0	40	934	392	1,151	1,856	582
East McKeesport	0	0	32	0	654	1,537	261
N. Versailles	0	7	127	22	682	1,012	442
North Braddock	0	0	51	0	175	206	258
Pitcairn	0	71	71	0	260	284	142
Rankin	30	60	301	0	903	722	361
Wilmerding	0	32	0	32	492	32	426

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	1	2
Manslaughter	0	0
Rape	10	22
Robbery	105	238
Assault	33	74
Burglary	269	610
Theft	376	853
Auto Theft	166	376
Violent	149	338
Property	811	1841
TOTAL	960	2179
Cleared Incidents	137	
Clearance Rate	14%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION E4

A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Dravosburg	2587	0	0	2	6	8	29	53	18
Elizabeth Boro	1987	0	0	0	3	5	11	19	4
Elizabeth Twp.	15660	0	0	0	4	12	46	130	27
Forward	4121	0	0	0	12	1	17	18	9
Glassport	6513	1	0	1	0	2	48	61	2
Liberty	3157	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	3
McKeesport	32579	8	3	10	84	141	470	790	162
McKeesport PSU	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	17	0
Port Vue	5257	0	0	1	0	2	19	33	12
Versailles	2707	0	0	0	2	1	5	20	3
White Oak	8706	0	0	0	2	12	33	96	17

*** Index Population 83274***

B. REGION E4 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Dravosburg	0	77	231	309	1,120	2,048	695
Elizabeth Boro	0	0	150	251	553	956	201
Elizabeth Twp.	0	0	25	76	293	830	172
Forward	0	0	291	24	412	436	218
Glassport	15	15	0	30	736	936	30
Liberty	0	0	0	0	316	95	95
McKeesport	24	30	257	432	1,442	2,424	497
McKeesport PSU	0	0	0	1	9	17	0
Port Vue	0	19	0	38	361	627	228
Versailles	0	0	73	36	184	738	110
White Oak	0	0	22	137	379	1,102	195

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	9	10
Manslaughter	3	3
Rape	14	16
Robbery	113	135
Assault	185	222
Burglary	697	836
Theft	1240	1489
Auto Theft	257	308
Violent	321	385
Property	2194	2634
TOTAL	2515	3020
Cleared Incidents	463	
Clearance Rate	18%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION S1

A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Coraopolis	7960	0	0	0	5	3	49	134	26
Crafton	7429	0	0	0	1	0	36	106	16
Crescent	2745	0	0	0	0	0	7	16	8
Findlay	5082	1	0	0	0	0	23	51	9
Ingram	4501	0	0	0	0	2	27	71	18
Kennedy	7244	0	0	0	1	6	53	78	15
McKees Rocks	10745	1	0	1	5	26	66	81	59
Moon	21732	2	1	0	14	3	106	299	61
Neville	1797	0	0	0	0	2	8	43	9
Robinson	9086	0	0	1	2	11	103	169	23
Roslyn Farms	600	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0
Stowe	9389	0	0	1	1	7	75	74	29
Thornburg	595	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Index Population 88905

B. REGION S1 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Coraopolis	0	0	62	37	615	1,683	326
Crafton	0	0	13	0	484	1,426	215
Crescent	0	0	0	0	255	582	291
Findlay	19	0	0	0	452	1,003	177
Ingram	0	0	0	44	599	1,577	399
Kennedy	0	0	13	82	731	1,076	207
McKees Rocks	9	9	46	241	614	753	549
Moon	9	0	64	13	487	1,375	280
Neville	0	0	0	111	445	2,392	500
Robinson	0	11	22	121	1,333	1,860	253
Roslyn Farms	0	0	0	0	166	1,833	0
Stowe	0	10	10	74	798	788	308
Thornburg	0	0	0	0	168	672	168

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	4	4
Manslaughter	1	1
Rape	3	3
Robbery	29	32
Assault	60	67
Burglary	555	624
Theft	1137	1278
Auto Theft	274	308
Violent	96	107
Property	1966	2211
TOTAL	2062	2319
Cleared Incidents	210	
Clearance Rate	10%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION S2

A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Bridgeville	6152	0	0	0	2	13	33	99	26
Carnegie	9902	0	0	3	2	7	97	174	44
Collier	6713	0	1	0	4	20	27	234	20
Greentree	6381	0	0	2	5	6	42	200	26
Heidelberg	1997	0	0	0	0	13	10	22	4
North Fayette	5539	0	1	2	2	3	33	67	22
Oakdale	2191	0	0	0	1	0	5	23	0
Scott	31154	1	0	0	6	17	115	234	36
South Fayette	8462	0	0	0	2	7	29	63	10

Index Population 78491

B. REGION S2 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Bridgeville	0	0	32	211	536	1,609	422
Carnegie	0	30	20	70	979	1,757	444
Collier	0	0	59	297	402	3,485	297
Greentree	0	31	78	94	658	3,134	407
Heidelberg	0	0	0	650	500	1,101	200
North Fayette	0	36	36	54	595	1,209	397
Oakdale	0	0	45	0	228	1,049	0
Scott	3	0	19	54	369	751	115
South Fayette	0	0	23	82	342	744	118

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	1	1
Manslaughter	2	2
Rape	7	8
Robbery	24	30
Assault	86	109
Burglary	391	498
Theft	1116	1421
Auto Theft	188	239
Violent	118	150
Property	1695	2159
TOTAL	1813	2309
Cleared Incidents	442	
Clearance Rate	24%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION S3

A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Baldwin Twp.	2777	0	0	0	1	2	14	47	8
Bethel Park	37166	1	0	0	4	27	204	334	72
Castle Shannon	10879	0	0	0	1	0	60	91	3
Dormont	11869	0	0	0	3	11	61	230	35
Mount Lebanon	38244	1	0	0	14	19	173	483	26
South Park	8640	0	0	0	0	17	52	112	16
Upr. St. Clair	17935	0	0	1	1	6	52	63	70

*** Index Population 127510***

B. REGION S3 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Baldwin Twp.	0	0	36	72	504	1,692	288
Bethel Park	2	0	10	72	548	898	193
Castle Shannon	0	0	9	0	551	836	27
Dormont	0	0	25	92	513	1,937	294
Mount Lebanon	2	0	36	49	452	1,262	67
South Park	0	0	0	196	601	1,296	185
Upr. St. Clair	0	5	5	33	289	351	390

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX TYPE
Murder	2	1
Manslaughter	0	0
Rape	1	0
Robbery	24	18
Assault	82	64
Burglary	616	483
Theft	1360	1066
Auto Theft	230	180
Violent	109	85
Property	2206	1730
TOTAL	2315	1815
Cleared Incidents		277
Clearance Rate		11%

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION S4**A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS**

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Baldwin	25559	0	0	0	5	9	79	219	53
Brentwood	12412	0	0	1	7	2	30	94	28
Clairton	13630	1	1	1	27	16	148	160	55
Jefferson	8127	0	0	0	2	6	56	121	23
Pleasant Hills	10628	0	0	1	2	14	63	255	53
Whitehall	15430	0	0	4	2	3	63	71	20

Index Population 85786

B. REGION S4 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Baldwin	0	0	19	35	309	856	207
Brentwood	0	8	56	16	241	757	225
Clairton	7	7	198	117	1,085	1,173	403
Jefferson	0	0	24	73	689	1,488	283
Pleasant Hills	0	9	18	131	592	2,399	498
Whitehall	0	25	12	19	408	460	129

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	1	1
Manslaughter	1	1
Rape	7	8
Robbery	45	52
Assault	50	58
Burglary	439	511
Theft	920	1072
Auto Theft	232	270
Violent	103	120
Property	1591	1854
TOTAL	1694	1974
Cleared Incidents	379	
Clearance Rate	22%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION S5**A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS**

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Duquesne	10351	3	0	2	12	10	89	136	28
Homestead	5554	0	0	1	11	10	41	111	80
Munhall	15182	0	0	0	12	0	52	72	44
West Homestead	3474	0	0	0	3	3	3	21	6
West Mifflin	27420	1	1	5	7	3	142	418	90

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B. REGION S5 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Duquesne	28	19	115	96	859	1,313	270
Homestead	0	18	198	180	738	1,998	1,440
Munhall	0	0	79	0	342	474	289
West Homestead	0	0	86	86	86	604	172
West Mifflin	3	18	25	10	517	1,524	328

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	4	6
Manslaughter	1	1
Rape	8	12
Robbery	45	72
Assault	26	41
Burglary	327	527
Theft	758	1222
Auto Theft	248	400
Violent	83	133
Property	1333	2150
TOTAL	1416	2284
Cleared Incidents	289	
Clearance Rate	20%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION N1

A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Avalon	6462	1	0	1	6	10	37	173	20
Bellevue	10977	0	1	0	17	24	85	260	92
Edgeworth	2077	0	0	0	0	0	2	31	1
Emsworth Boro	2910	1	0	1	3	2	22	54	11
Kilbuck	1630	0	0	0	1	0	12	21	1
Leetsdale	1619	0	0	0	1	0	18	15	3
Sewickley Boro	5215	0	0	0	3	0	18	106	17
Sewickley Hts.	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

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B. REGION N1 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Avalon	15	15	92	154	572	2,677	309
Bellevue	0	0	154	218	774	2,368	838
Edgeworth	0	0	0	0	96	1,492	48
Emsworth Boro	34	34	103	68	756	1,855	378
Kilbuck	0	0	61	0	736	1,288	61
Leetsdale	0	0	61	0	1,111	926	185
Sewickley Boro	0	0	57	0	345	2,032	325
Sewickley Hts.	0	0	0	0	0	134	0

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	2	6
Manslaughter	1	3
Rape	2	6
Robbery	31	97
Assault	36	113
Burglary	194	613
Theft	661	2089
Auto Theft	145	458
Violent	71	224
Property	1000	3161
TOTAL	1071	3385
Cleared Incidents		138
Clearance Rate		12%

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION N2

A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Franklin Park	5739	0	0	0	0	2	8	31	5
McCandless	25371	0	0	0	5	5	116	321	54
Ohio Twp.	2033	0	0	0	0	1	23	23	6
Pine	4390	3	0	0	5	5	39	106	25
Ross	32671	1	0	3	17	24	292	479	132
West View	7459	0	0	0	2	3	73	115	15

Index Population 77663

B. REGION N2 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Franklin Park	0	0	0	34	139	540	87
McCandless	0	0	19	19	457	1,265	212
Ohio Twp.	0	0	0	49	1,131	1,131	295
Pine	68	0	113	113	888	2,414	569
Ross	3	9	52	73	893	1,466	404
West View	0	0	26	40	978	1,541	201

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	4	5
Manslaughter	0	0
Rape	3	3
Robbery	29	37
Assault	40	51
Burglary	551	709
Theft	1075	1384
Auto Theft	237	305
Violent	76	97
Property	1863	2398
TOTAL	1939	2496
Cleared Incidents	220	
Clearance Rate	11%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION N3**A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS**

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Aspinwall	3185	0	0	0	1	5	18	58	10
Blawnox	1830	0	1	0	0	0	9	21	1
Fox Chapel	5697	0	0	0	0	1	10	15	1
Hampton	12377	0	0	3	1	33	84	240	37
Indiana	5321	0	0	0	1	1	26	80	6
Millvale	5123	0	0	0	2	13	33	52	11
O'Hara	8733	0	0	0	1	10	42	130	10
Reserve	4096	0	0	0	0	1	16	23	1
Richland	8283	0	0	0	2	7	49	136	20
Shaler	34647	0	1	1	3	12	140	257	60
Sharpsburg	4913	0	0	0	1	5	28	51	5
West Deer	9432	0	0	0	1	0	78	98	6

Index Population 103637

B. REGION N3 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Aspinwall	0	0	31	156	565	1,821	313
Blawnox	0	0	0	0	491	1,147	54
Fox Chapel	0	0	0	17	175	263	17
Hampton	0	24	8	266	678	1,939	298
Indiana	0	0	18	18	488	1,503	112
Millvale	0	0	39	253	644	1,015	214
O'Hara	0	0	11	114	480	1,488	114
Reserve	0	0	0	24	390	561	24
Richland	0	0	24	84	591	1,641	241
Shaler	0	2	8	34	404	741	173
Sharpsburg	0	0	20	101	569	1,038	101
West Deer	0	0	10	0	826	1,039	63

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	0	0
Manslaughter	2	1
Rape	4	3
Robbery	13	12
Assault	88	84
Burglary	533	514
Theft	1161	1120
Auto Theft	168	162
Violent	105	101
Property	1862	1796
TOTAL	1967	1897
Cleared Incidents	215	
Clearance Rate	10%	

1977 REPORTED PART I CRIME FOR REGION N4**A. REPORTS BY INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS**

MUNI	POP	MUR	MANS	RAPE	ROB	AAB	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT
Brackenridge	4309	0	0	0	2	5	21	52	5
Cheswick	2318	0	0	0	0	1	15	25	3
East Deer	1749	0	0	0	0	2	16	8	4
Fawn	3149	0	0	0	1	2	8	18	4
Harmar	3642	0	0	1	2	5	20	76	15
Harrison	13519	0	0	3	3	2	34	166	15
Springdale	4776	0	0	1	1	1	9	43	12
Tarentum	6593	1	0	0	0	1	32	23	5

Index Population 40055

B. REGION N4 MUNICIPAL CRIME RATES BY CRIME TYPE

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV. THEFT
Brackenridge	0	0	46	116	487	1,206	116
Cheswick	0	0	0	43	647	1,078	129
East Deer	0	0	0	114	914	457	228
Fawn	0	0	31	63	254	571	127
Harmar	0	27	54	137	549	2,086	411
Harrison	0	22	22	14	251	1,227	110
Springdale	0	20	20	20	188	900	251
Tarentum	15	0	0	15	485	348	75

C. SUMMARY CALCULATIONS FOR REGION

CRIME TYPE	REPORTS	INDEX RATE
Murder	1	2
Manslaughter	0	0
Rape	5	12
Robbery	9	22
Assault	19	47
Burglary	155	386
Theft	411	1026
Auto Theft	63	157
Violent	34	84
Property	629	1570
TOTAL	663	1655
Cleared Incidents	166	
Clearance Rate	25%	

VIOLENT CRIME INDEX RANKING FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY

RANK	MUNI	REG	INDEX	MUR	RAPE	ROB	ASLT	TOTAL
1	Braddock	E3	1368	0	3	69	29	101
2	McKeesport	E4	745	8	10	84	141	243
3	Heidelberg	S2	650	0	0	0	13	13
4	Dravosburg	E4	618	0	2	6	8	16
5	Verona	E1	546	0	0	7	11	18
6	Wilkinsburg	E2	521	1	4	77	43	125
7	Elizabeth Boro	E4	402	0	0	3	5	8
8	Homestead	S5	396	0	1	11	10	22
9	Rankin	E3	391	1	2	10	0	13
10	Bellevue	N1	373	0	0	17	24	41
11	Collier	S2	357	0	0	4	20	24
12	Clairton	S4	330	1	1	27	16	45
13	Swissvale	E2	323	0	1	21	18	40
14	Forward	E4	315	0	0	12	1	13
15	McKees Rocks	S1	307	1	1	5	26	33
16	Hampton	N3	298	0	3	1	33	37
17	Pine	N2	296	3	0	5	5	13
18	Millvale	N3	292	0	0	2	13	15
19	Avalon	N1	278	1	1	6	10	18
20	Duquesne	S5	260	3	2	12	10	27
21	Bridgeville	S2	243	0	0	2	13	15
22	Emsworth Boro	N1	240	1	1	3	2	7
23	Harmer	N4	219	0	1	2	5	8
24	Greentree	S2	203	0	2	5	6	13
25	South Park	S3	196	0	0	0	17	17
26	Aspinwall	N3	188	0	0	1	5	6
27	Monroeville	E2	176	0	0	21	35	56
28	West Homestead	S5	172	0	0	3	3	6
29	Brackenridge	N4	162	0	0	2	5	7
30	White Oak	E4	160	0	0	2	12	14
31	Pleasant Hills	S4	159	0	1	2	14	17
32	N. Versailles	E3	157	0	1	17	3	21
33	Robinson	S1	154	0	1	2	11	14
34	Allegheny	CNTY	151	0	55	39	57	151
35	Penn Hills	E1	149	2	13	48	29	92
36	Pitcairn	E3	142	0	3	3	0	6
37	Ross	N2	137	1	3	17	24	45
38	North Fayette	S2	126	0	2	2	3	7
39	O'Hara	N3	125	0	0	1	10	11
40	Sharpsburg	N3	122	0	0	1	5	6
41	Carnegie	S2	121	0	3	2	7	12
42	Dormont	S3	117	0	0	3	11	14
43	East Deer	N4	114	0	0	0	2	2
44	Neville	S1	111	0	0	0	2	2
45	Versailles	E4	110	0	0	2	1	3
46	Richland	N3	108	0	0	2	7	9
47	Baldwin Twp.	S3	108	0	0	1	2	3
48	Edgewood	E2	106	0	0	1	4	5
49	South Fayette	S2	106	0	0	2	7	9
50	Elizabeth Twp.	E4	102	0	0	4	12	16
51	Coraopolis	S1	100	0	0	5	3	8
52	Jefferson	S4	98	0	0	2	6	8
53	Kennedy	S1	96	0	0	1	6	7
54	Wilkins	E2	96	0	3	1	4	8
55	Stowe	S1	95	0	1	1	7	9
56	Fawn	N4	95	0	0	1	2	3
57	Mount Lebanon	S3	88	1	0	14	19	34
58	Moon	S1	87	2	0	14	3	19
59	Bethel Park	S3	86	1	0	4	27	32
60	Brentwood	S4	80	0	1	7	2	10
61	Munhall	S5	79	0	0	12	0	12
62	Scott	S2	77	1	0	6	17	24

RANK	MUNI	REG	INDEX	MUR	RAPE	ROB	ASLT	TOTAL
63	Oakmont	E1	69	0	1	1	3	5
64	West View	N2	67	0	0	2	3	5
65	Wilmerding	E3	65	0	1	0	1	2
66	Springdale	N4	62	0	1	1	1	3
67	Glassport	E4	61	1	1	0	2	4
68	Kilbuck	N1	61	0	0	1	0	1
69	Leetsdale	N1	61	0	0	1	0	1
70	Harrison	N4	59	0	3	3	2	8
71	West Mifflin	S5	58	1	5	7	3	16
72	Whitehall	S4	58	0	4	2	3	9
73	Port Vue	E4	57	0	1	0	2	3
74	Sewickley Boro	N1	57	0	0	3	0	3
75	Baldwin	S4	54	0	0	5	9	14
76	Forest Hills	E2	52	0	0	4	1	5
77	North Braddock	E3	51	0	0	5	0	5
78	Ohio Twp.	N2	49	0	0	0	1	1
79	Shaler	N3	46	0	1	3	12	16
80	Plum Boro	E1	45	1	2	6	3	12
81	Oakdale	S2	45	0	0	1	0	1
82	Upr. St. Clair	S3	44	0	1	1	6	8
83	Ingram	S1	44	0	0	0	2	2
84	Cheswick	N4	43	0	0	0	1	1
85	McCandless	N2	39	0	0	5	5	10
86	Indiana	N3	37	0	0	1	1	2
87	Franklin Park	N2	34	0	0	0	2	2
88	East McKeesport	E3	32	0	0	1	0	1
89	Tarentum	N4	30	1	0	0	1	2
90	Reserve	N3	24	0	0	0	1	1
91	Findlay	S1	19	1	0	0	0	1
92	Fox Chapel	N3	17	0	0	0	1	1
93	Crafton	S1	13	0	0	1	0	1
94	West Deer	N3	10	0	0	1	0	1
95	Castle Shannon	S3	9	0	0	1	0	1
96	McKeesport PSU	E4	1	0	0	0	1	1
97	Blawnox	N3	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	Chalfant	E2	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Sewickley Hts.	N1	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Crescent	S1	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	Churchill	E2	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	Rosslyn Farms	S1	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	Edgeworth	N1	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	Liberty	E4	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	Thornburg	S1	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROPERTY CRIME INDEX RANKING FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY

RANK	MUNI	REG	INDEX	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT	TOTAL
1	Verona	E1	4611	55	82	15	152
2	Wilkinsburg	E2	4459	446	363	260	1069
3	McKeesport	E4	4364	470	790	162	1422
4	Greentree	S2	4199	42	200	26	268
5	Collier	S2	4185	27	234	20	281
6	Homestead	S5	4177	41	111	80	232
7	Bellevue	N1	3981	85	260	92	437
8	Pine	N2	3872	39	106	25	170
9	Dravosburg	E4	3865	29	53	18	100
10	Monroeville	E2	3599	269	594	282	1145
11	Braddock	E3	3590	85	137	43	265
12	Avalon	N1	3559	37	173	20	230
13	Pleasant Hills	S4	3490	63	255	53	371
14	Oakmont	E1	3417	71	146	28	245
15	Swissvale	E2	3394	119	238	63	420
16	Wilkins	E2	3360	81	135	63	279
17	Neville	S1	3338	8	43	9	60
18	Robinson	S1	3246	103	169	23	295
19	Carnegie	S2	3181	97	174	44	315
20	Harmar	N4	3047	20	76	15	111
21	Emsworth Boro	N1	2989	22	54	11	87
22	Hampton	N3	2916	84	240	37	361
23	Ross	N2	2763	292	479	132	903
24	Dormont	S3	2746	61	230	35	326
25	West View	N2	2721	73	115	15	203
26	Sewickley Boro	N1	2703	18	106	17	141
27	Aspinwall	N3	2700	18	58	10	86
28	Clairton	S4	2663	148	160	55	363
29	Coraopolis	S1	2625	49	134	26	209
30	Ingram	S1	2577	27	71	18	116
31	Bridgeville	S2	2568	33	99	26	158
32	Ohio Twp.	N2	2557	23	23	6	52
33	Baldwin Twp.	S3	2484	14	47	8	69
34	Richland	N3	2474	49	136	20	205
35	Jefferson	S4	2460	56	121	23	200
36	East McKeesport	E3	2453	20	47	8	75
37	Duquesne	S5	2444	89	136	28	253
38	West Mifflin	S5	2370	142	418	90	650
39	Churchill	E2	2240	53	46	7	106
40	Leetsdale	N1	2223	18	15	3	36
41	North Fayette	S2	2202	33	67	22	122
42	Moon	S1	2144	106	299	61	466
43	N. Versailles	E3	2136	91	135	59	285
44	Crafton	S1	2126	36	106	16	158
45	Indiana	N3	2104	26	80	6	112
46	Kilbuck	N1	2085	12	21	1	34
47	O'Hara	N3	2084	42	130	10	182
48	South Park	S3	2083	52	112	16	180
49	Kennedy	S1	2015	53	78	15	146
50	Roslyn Farms	S1	2000	1	11	0	12
51	Rankin	E3	1986	30	24	12	66
52	McCandless	N2	1935	116	321	54	491
53	West Deer	N3	1929	78	98	6	182
54	McKees Rocks	S1	1917	66	81	59	206
55	Stowe	S1	1895	75	74	29	178
56	Edgewood	E2	1879	43	39	6	88
57	Millvale	N3	1873	33	52	11	96
58	Cheswick	N4	1855	15	25	3	43
59	Penn Hills	E1	1819	574	391	158	1123
60	Brackenridge	N4	1810	21	52	5	78
61	Heidelberg	S2	1802	10	22	4	36
62	Mount Lebanon	S3	1783	173	483	26	682

RANK	MUNI	REG	INDEX	BURG	THFT	MV. THFT	TOTAL
63	Elizabeth Boro	E4	1711	11	19	4	34
64	Sharpsburg	N3	1709	28	51	5	84
65	Glassport	E4	1704	48	61	2	111
66	Blawnox	N3	1693	9	21	1	31
67	White Oak	E4	1677	33	96	17	146
68	Bethel Park	S3	1641	204	334	72	610
69	Edgeworth	N1	1636	2	31	1	34
70	Findlay	S1	1633	23	51	9	83
71	East Deer	N4	1600	16	8	4	28
72	Harrison	N4	1590	34	166	15	215
73	Forest Hills	E2	1522	45	86	13	144
74	Castle Shannon	S3	1415	60	91	3	154
75	Baldwin	S4	1373	79	219	53	351
76	Springdale	N4	1340	9	43	12	64
77	Plum Boro	E1	1324	191	95	60	346
78	Shaler	N3	1319	140	257	60	457
79	Elizabeth Twp.	E4	1296	46	130	27	203
80	Oakdale	S2	1277	5	23	0	28
81	Scott	S2	1235	115	234	36	385
82	Brentwood	S4	1224	30	94	28	152
83	Port Vue	E4	1217	19	33	12	64
84	South Fayette	S2	1205	29	63	10	102
85	Crescent	S1	1129	7	16	8	31
86	Munhall	S5	1106	52	72	44	168
87	Forward	E4	1067	17	18	9	44
88	Versailles	E4	1034	5	20	3	28
89	Upr. St. Clair	S3	1031	52	63	70	185
90	Thornburg	S1	1008	1	4	1	6
91	Whitehall	S4	998	63	71	20	154
92	Reserve	N3	976	16	23	1	40
93	Fawn	N4	952	8	18	4	30
94	Wilmerding	E3	951	15	1	13	29
95	Tarentum	N4	910	32	23	5	60
96	Allegheny	CNTY	882	488	358	36	882
97	West Homestead	S5	863	3	21	6	30
98	Franklin Park	N2	766	8	31	5	44
99	Pitcairn	E3	687	11	12	6	29
100	North Braddock	E3	640	17	20	25	62
101	Chalfant	E2	627	4	1	3	8
102	Liberty	E4	506	10	3	3	16
103	Fox Chapel	N3	456	10	15	1	26
104	Sewickley Hts.	N1	134	0	1	0	1
105	McKeesport PSU	E4	26	9	17	0	26

Descriptive
Category of Police Programs
Project

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Lease and operate National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Terminal	Allegheny-Sheriff				X		\$ 20,609	10,574	10,035						
Consolidation of police services	Pine		X	X			15,000	15,000							
Community Relations Van	Pittsburgh	X		X			19,000	19,000							
Crime Laboratory Update	Allegheny	X					234,590	125,000	109,590						
Investigation Unit	Ross	X		X			35,540	35,540							
Juvenile Officer Grants	Dept. of Welfare		X	X			147,000	147,000							
Organized Crime Unit	Pittsburgh				X		477,880		118,899	358,981					
Juvenile Officer	Upper St. Clair		X	X			3,000		3,000						
Juvenile Officer	Forest Hills		X	X			3,000		3,000						
Police Legal Advisor	Pittsburgh			X			18,032		18,032						
Housing Security Force	McKeesport					X	545,453			51,638	185,309		183,862	124,644	
Housing Security Force	Pittsburgh			L			900,000				700,000	200,000			
Bureau of Criminal Identification	Allegheny — Police	X		X			386,472				167,963		111,303	107,476	
Juvenile Crime Unit	Mt. Lebanon			L			28,065				28,065				
Beat Patrol	Wilkinsburg			L			255,104					112,161	81,966	60,977	
Community Relations Officers	White Oak			L			43,541					30,083		13,458	
Community Relations Officers	Jefferson			L			101,274					39,781	46,693	15,000	
Crime Prevention	Pleasant Hills					X	45,120				19,050		15,190	10,880	
Narcotics Task Force	DEA/Sheriff			L			104,211						104,211		
Beat Patrol	Clairton					X	188,261						102,515	85,746	
Development of Merit Selection Program for Police Officers	Mt. Lebanon/Ch of Police Assoc.		X	X			58,150						49,600	8,550	
Standards and Goals Conference	W. PA Ch. of Pol. Assoc.		X				10,701						10,701		

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Police Programs (Cont.)
Project

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Community Relations Program	Pittsburgh	X	X	X			\$ 131,039					99,316		31,723	
Juvenile Officer	Dormont			X			12,649						12,649		
Bomb Disposal Vehicle	Allegheny — Police			X			22,785						22,785		
Beat Patrol	McKees Rocks					X	22,736						22,736		
Juvenile/Community Relations Off.	Hampton			X			19,588						19,588		
Special Patrol Unit	Pittsburgh			X			126,313						126,313		
Tactical Patrol Force	McKeesport						X	169,632							169,632
Tactical Patrol Force	Wilkinsburg						X	51,037							51,037
Priority Crimes Investigation Unit	Allegheny — Police						X	301,050							301,050

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Police Communications
Project

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed*			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
System Update	Ross	X		X			\$ 27,720	27,720							
System Update	McCandless	X		X			29,137	29,137							
System Update	Pleasant Hills	X		X			10,910	10,910							
System Update	Richland	X		X			5,164	5,164							
System Update	Harrison	X		X			21,546	21,546							
System Update	Harmar	X		X			1,343	1,343							
System Update	Springdale	X		X			1,270	1,270							
System Update	Brackenridge	X		X			2,162	2,162							
System Update	Tarentum	X		X			1,916	1,916							
System Update	Cheswick	X		X			1,252	1,252							
System Update	East Deer	X		X			2,409	2,409							
Modified Regional System	Forest Hills	X		X			15,090	15,090							
System Update	Allegheny — Pol. (aprt.)	X		X			14,567	14,567							
System Update	Wilkins	X		X			32,878	7,200						25,678	
System Update	Wilkinsburg	X		X			14,880	14,880							
System Update	Swissvale	X		X			6,060	6,060							
System Update	Churchill	X		X			8,820	8,820							
System Update	Chalfant	X		X			2,040	2,040							
System Update	Braddock Hills	X		X			2,760	2,760							
System Update	Ohio	X		X			7,364		2,906					4,458	
System Update	Hampton	X		X			4,128		4,128						
System Update	Pine	X		X			3,361		1,971				1,390		
System Update	Sewickley	X		X			3,114		3,114						
System Update	Fawn	X		X			\$ 2,040		2,040						
Regional System (E-4)	McKeesport	X		X			74,607				74,607				
Regional System (S-3N)	Mt. Lebanon	X		X			120,807				120,807				
System Update	West Deer	X		X			4,469				4,469				
System Update	West View	X		X			3,920				3,920				
Regional Systems (S-4)	Brentwood	X		X			102,217				95,467	6,750			
System Update	Munhall	X		X			22,427				22,427	15,433			
System Update	Duquesne	X		X			15,433					129,361			
Regional System (S-3S)	Bethel Park	X		X			129,361					1,275			
System Update	Verona	X		X			1,275					7,387			
System Update	Edgewood	X		X			7,387					2,406			
System Update	Glassport	X		X			2,406					76,495			
Regional System (E-2)	Turtle Creek	X		X			76,495					118,924	6,600	4,521	
Regional System (S-1)	Coraopolis	X		X			130,045					3,023			
System Update	Heidelberg	X		X			3,023					2,053			
System Update	West Elizabeth	X		X			2,053					3,000			
System Update	Mt. Oliver	X		X			3,000					912,913			
County-Wide System	Allegheny — Police	X		X			912,913						8,518		
Systems Update	Clairton	X		X			8,518						2,103		
System Update	Elizabeth	X		X			2,103						1,175		
System Update	Liberty	X		X			1,175						185,994		
Regional System	Pittsburgh	X		X			446,641							64,800	
Regional System (N-4)	Tarentum	X		X			64,800								

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Project
Police Communications (Cont'd)

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed*			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
System Update (E-4)	Twin Rivers COG	X		X			5,767							5,767	
Regional System (E-1)	Penn Hills	X		X			62,100							62,100	
System Update	Leet	X		X			1,935							1,935	
System Update	Pitcairn	X		X			2,998							2,998	
System Update	Trafford	X		X			4,446							4,446	
System Update	East Pittsburgh	X		X			2,998							2,998	

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Project
Police Training

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding								
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Basic Training	Pittsburgh		X				\$ 148,975	148,975								
Police Academy (Construction)	Allegheny — Comm	X		X			521,519	379,451		142,068						
Police Academy — Basic Training	Allegheny — Comm			X			474,447					268,376	206,071			
Homicide Investigative Training	Allegheny — Coroner		X				77,795				26,553	26,793	24,449			
Basic Training	Castle Shannon		X				1,939				1,939					
Basic Training	West View		X				1,939				1,939					
Basic Training	West Mifflin		X				5,817				5,817					
Basic Training	Hampton		X				3,878				3,878					
Basic Training	Penn Hills		X				9,695				9,695					
Basic Training	Mt. Oliver		X				1,939				1,939					
Basic Training	Kennedy		X				1,939				1,939					
Basic Training	Verona		X				1,939				1,939					
Basic Training	Avalon		X				1,939				1,939					
Basic Training	Millvale		X				1,939				1,939					
Basic Training	Bellevue		X				1,939				1,939					
Central Roll-Call Training	Pittsburgh	X		X			80,230				80,230					
DEA Training	Allegheny — Police		X				3,246					3,246				
Photo Training	Allegheny — Coroner		X				943					943				
POLEX	Allegheny — Police		X				9,422					3,914	5,508			
Law Enforcement Seminar	Allegheny — Police		X				1,440						1,440			
IABTI Conference	Allegheny — Police		X				982						982			
Supervisory Training	Mt. Lebanon		X				12,150						12,150			
POLEX	Penn Hills		X				3,738						3,738			

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of
Project

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Police Training (Cont'd)

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Polygraph Training	Pittsburgh		X	X			\$ 5,343						5,343		
In-Service Training	Pittsburgh						45,079						45,079		
Police Film Library	South Hills COG		X				9,000						9,000		
Medical Legal Training Seminar	Allegheny — Coroner		X				3,688							3,688	
Polygraph Training	Allegheny — Police		X				15,935							15,935	
Document Examiner	Allegheny — Lab		X				8,038							8,038	
POLEX	Sewickley		X				2,128							2,128	

*Assumption Codes - X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of
Project

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Courts

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Court Information System	Allegheny -- Court			X			\$ 736,283	178,022	204,447		353,814				
Court Bail Agency	Allegheny -- Court			X			627,462		124,296		175,706	188,917	88,210	22,785	27,548
Night/Weekend Court	Allegheny -- Court			X			231,905			83,046		77,989	70,870		
Court Research Unit	Allegheny -- Court			X			184,978					77,923	80,213		
Research Unit	Allegheny -- Clerk of Courts				X		49,632			24,866	24,766				
Pre-Trial Services	Community Release Agency					X	591,102				276,039		94,200	95,401	
Criminal Calendar Control	Allegheny -- Court			X			172,058					82,557		89,501	
One Day/One Trial Jury System	Allegheny -- Court	X	X					37,659						37,659	
Calendar Delay Reduction	Allegheny -- Court					X	203,049								203,049

*Assumption Codes - X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of
Project

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

District Attorney

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed*			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Full-time Staff Positions	Allegheny — DA			X			\$ 552,198			190,816	164,889	196,493			
Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) Program	Allegheny — DA			X			183,287			88,228		95,059			
ARD Legal Interns	Allegheny — DA				X		12,739				12,739				
Pre-Trial Screening	Allegheny — DA					X	319,127						131,496	187,631	
Regional Prosecutors	Allegheny — DA			X			309,617						179,617	130,000	
Upgrade Office to Full-time Status	Allegheny — DA					X	321,389							321,389	

*Assumption Codes - X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Project Public Defender

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Law Intern Program	Allegheny — Pub Def				X		\$ 130,595	60,595		60,000	10,000				
Counsel for Indigent Defendants	Allegheny — Pub Def				X		1,461,260	144,206		539,051	241,520	87,682	231,843	216,964	
Appellate Lawyer Staff	Allegheny — Pub Def				X		173,436					88,319	85,117		
Preliminary Hearing Staff	Allegheny — Pub Def				X		181,433						181,433		

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Project Juvenile Corrections

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Community-Based Probation Offices	Allegheny — Juv Ct.	X	X	X			\$1,461,260	144,206			539,051	241,520	87,682	231,843	216,964
Detention Home Construction	Allegheny — Comm			X			750,674			72,000	678,674				
Amicus House for Runaways	Whales Tale/MH.MR			X			459,424			77,761			161,003	103,280	117,380
Staff Education Program	Allegheny — Detention Home				X		4,692			1,564		3,128			
Group Home for Youth	Three Rivers Youth			X							183,028				
Additional Counselors	Ward Home/Mt. Lebanon						X		60,670			15,120	22,680	15,120	7,750
Staffing/Social Worker Program	Allegheny — Detention Home			X					464,383				263,849	200,534	
Tutorial Program for Probationers	Allegheny Intermediate Unit						X		293,965				177,724	57,783	58,458
Juvenile Volunteers	Allegheny — Juv. Ct.						X		4,896					4,896	
Juvenile Volunteers	YMCA					X			4,896					4,896	
Friends Indeed (volunteers)	Council of Jewish Women					19,495				10,795	8,700				
Volunteers in Probation	Salvation Army					X	42,896				22,408	20,488			
Juvenile Diversion	Penn Hills					X	52,521								
Coordination of Private Residential Home Placements	Association of Residential Youth Care Agencies				X		93,655				53,730		39,925	52,521	

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Project
Adult Corrections

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed*			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Community Offices	Allegheny — Probation					X	\$ 786,780	71,088		276,000			164,963	274,729	150,000
Job Placement	Goodwill Inc.				X		191,418			191,418					
ARD Probation Officers	Allegheny — Probation		X				42,628				42,638				
Female Offenders Job Placement	Allegheny — Probation Female Offenders Prog. of W. PA					X	205,112				60,007			145,105	
Institutionalized Offender Counseling	Committee for Awareness				X		19,128						19,128		
Job Placement/Counseling	Urban Talent Develop- ment					X	264,388						67,437	196,951	
Special Services	Allegheny — Probation					X	150,000								
Job Training	Bidwell					X	25,000							25,000	

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Project
County Jail

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time		Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
					Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Kitchen Equipment	Allegheny — Jail			X				\$ 25,000								
Jail Education Program	Allegheny — Jail					X		90,988		14,812		20,863	55,313			
Construction Program	Allegheny — Jail	X	X					1,021,953			333,328	688,625				
Diagnosis/Classification System	Allegheny — Jail					X		261,760			182,718	79,042				
Staff Training Officer	Allegheny — Jail						X	68,917			11,670	22,718		16,275	18,254	
Jail Counseling	Allegheny — Jail					X		133,895					80,000		53,895	
Prison Improvement Program	Allegheny — Jail						X	65,000								65,000

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of
Project

Crime/Delinquency Prevention

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed*			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Youth Squad	Braddock				X		\$ 105,168			105,168					
Center for Victims of Violent Crime	Mon Yough Rape Crises Center/Allegheny Comm.					X	420,784					53,236	70,000	172,788	124,760
Youth Outreach	Mt. Lebanon					X	105,403					35,731	32,760	23,218	13,694
Crisis Counseling	Steel Valley COG					X	190,561					78,776	71,963	39,822	
Child Abuse Counseling	McKeesport				X		57,552					33,043	24,509		
Action Group on Criminal Justice	Wilkinsburg/Citizens Education Action Group					X	50,051					18,380	12,335	19,336	
Open Schools Program	Pittsburgh		L				335,540					178,000		157,540	
Youth Outreach	Harrison (Natrona)					X	58,877					22,862	24,253	11,822	
Family Stress Center	McKeesport				X		37,798					37,798			
Youth Outreach	Oakmont				X		14,922					14,922			
Youth Outreach	Big Brothers/Sisters					X	113,033					45,829		37,639	29,565
Youth Employment Program	Allegheny -- Manpower		L				157,828						157,828		
Youth Outreach/Counseling	Concerned Parents of General Braddock School Dist/Braddock					X	71,986						36,131	35,855	
Child Abuse Care	Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh					X	30,743						18,743	12,000	
Youth Outreach	East End Cooperative Ministry					X	36,085						4,132	31,953	
Youth Outreach	McKeesport				X		10,972						10,972		
Crisis Intervention/Counseling	Penn Hills				X		141,216						73,180	68,036	
Urban Survival Center	Perry Hilltop Citizens Council				X		41,252						26,190	15,062	

*Assumption Codes -- X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of
Project

Crime/Delinquency Prevention (Cont'd)

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Community Relations/Education	Steel Valley COG				X		\$ 55,551								
Block Organizing	Pittsburgh Alliance for Safer Streets					X	36,258						35,736	19,815	
Rape Victim Counseling/Education	Pittsburgh Action Against Rape					X	75,473							18,129	18,129
Youth Advocacy	Bethel Park					X	49,500							39,536	35,937
Citizens Crime Prevention Center	Braddock Athletic Association					X	12,628								49,500
															12,628

*Assumption Codes -- X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Project Drug/Alcohol Rehabilitation

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed *			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Drug Rehabilitation	Allegheny — MH/MR				X		\$ 103,450	103,450							
Alcohol Abuse	Allegheny — MH/MR				X		31,500	31,500							
Narcotics Education/Prevention	McKeesport				X		334,884	128,910		86,248	119,726				
Drug Rehabilitation	Allegheny — MH/MR		L				1,359,471	717,820	641,651						
Residential Rehabilitation Center	McKeesport				N		217,172				91,782	125,390			
Alcohol Diversion	Pittsburgh					X	591,393					181,987	244,849	164,557	

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

Descriptive
Category of Project Miscellaneous

ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
Analysis of Projects 1970-1977

Project Description	Applicant	Equip.	1 Time	Assumed*			Total Federal Funds	Annual Funding							
				Y	N	Oper		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Residency Training in Forensics	Allegheny — Coroner				X		\$ 129,869			43,360	43,156	43,353			
Justice Service Center	Mon-Yough Justice Commission/McKeesport/ Twin Rivers COG					X	248,746					81,469	61,604	68,036	33,637
Victim Compensation Study	Allegheny — Clerk of Courts					X						42,840		46,690	
Citizens Dispute Settlement	Allegheny — Clerk of Courts				X		56,194						56,194		
Microfiche System	Allegheny — Clerk of Courts	X	X	X			16,776							16,776	
Microfilm System	Allegheny — Proth.	X	X	X			7,905							7,905	
Performance Auditor	Allegheny — Controller			X			19,120							19,120	

*Assumption Codes — X-fully L-to a lesser extent

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