PENNSYLVANIA

AN INFOGRAPHIC REPORT OF

CRIME TRENDS AND STATISTICS

2012-2016

The Pennsylvania Statistical Analysis Center at the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
The criminal justice system within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is continually evolving and improving. From 2012 to 2016, several meaningful system gains occurred, such as reductions in the reported numbers of crime victims, known occurrences of violent crime, and the yearly prisoner population of the state prisons.

Collectively, these statistics represent positive trends in the Pennsylvania criminal justice system. But to date, these gains have been reported out singularly by their respective agencies, making it difficult to ascertain the full picture of how the system is performing.

This project was undertaken to provide a basic remedy: track the performance of the state criminal justice system by coalescing siloed data among several state agencies to create a Pennsylvania Crime Trends report. Contained within are informative statistics and analysis on offenses, victimization, arrests, courts and sentences, state prisons, and state parole/probation. We present this information in a visualized format to provide clear, meaningful data points in an effort to better inform criminal justice executives, policymakers, and the general public as to the movement of Pennsylvania’s criminal justice system over the past few years.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) is the state’s designated Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) in partnership with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) at the United States Department of Justice (DOJ). In this role, PCCD participates in a national nonprofit network of researchers and practitioners throughout government, academia, and criminal justice organizations to provide policy-relevant criminal justice data and research.

PCCD serves as Pennsylvania’s justice planning and policymaking agency with a mission to enhance the quality, coordination, and planning within the criminal and juvenile justice systems, to facilitate the delivery of services to victims of crime, and to increase the safety of Pennsylvania’s communities. By bringing together diverse and talented stakeholders from both the juvenile and criminal justice systems and other related agencies, PCCD coordinates functions and resources through collectively examining problems, proposing solutions, and evaluating the impact of those solutions.

Data on known offenses, reported victimization, and arrests made is based upon information from the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system, administered by the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP).

Data on courts and sentencing is based upon published information from the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) and the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing (PCS).

Data on state prisoners, parolees, and probationers is based upon published information from the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP).

In creating this report, the Statistical Analysis Center relied upon PSP, AOPC, PCS, DOC, and PBPP for the accuracy and completeness of the data. During analysis, some irregularities were uncovered with the data, and those irregularities were reported to the source agency for clarification and correction.

This project was funded through a grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Neither the U.S. Department of Justice nor any of its components operate, control, are responsible for, or necessarily endorse, this project (including, without limitation, its content, technical infrastructure, and policies, and any services or tools provided). In addition, please refer to the Information Disclaimer within Pennsylvania’s Privacy Policy (http://www.pa.gov/Pages/Privacy-Policy.aspx), which is incorporated herein by reference.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW
From 2012 to 2016, the Pennsylvania adult criminal justice system recorded reductions in known offenses (11%), reported crime victimization (14%), arrests (16.0%), criminal incidents sentenced (1%), court commitments to state prison (15%), and in the yearly state prisoner population (4%).

During that same timeframe, notable increases occurred in the yearly state supervised population (13%), parolee recommitments to incarceration (18%), and parole violator admissions to state prisons (40%).

CRIME TREND AREAS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OFFENSES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEARLY OFFENSES</td>
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<td>429,382</td>
<td>421,716</td>
<td>98,030</td>
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</tr>
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Known offenses in Pennsylvania decreased by 10.9%, or 102,541 offenses, from 937,792 in 2012 to 835,251 in 2016. Simultaneously, violent offenses (Rape, Arson, Assaults, Robbery, and Murder/Manslaughter), property offenses (Theft, Forgery/Fraud, Vandalism, Burglary, Stolen Property, and Embezzlement), and other lesser offenses, respectively decreased by 7.7%, 10.7%, and 15.4%. However, DUIs, Drug Possession, and Drug Sale/Manufacturing increased by 2.5% over the period.

### Average Yearly Offenses

881,579

A total of 4,407,895 offenses were reported during the 5 year period.

### Most Offenses, County

**Philadelphia** 19.7%, or nearly 1 out 5, of all known offenses over the 5 years.

### Offenses, Top 10 Counties

- Philadelphia: 868,181
- Allegheny: 462,265
- Montgomery: 228,593
- Delaware: 194,829
- Bucks: 153,129
- Berks: 146,410
- Lancaster: 145,985
- York: 140,537
- Luzerne: 133,314
- Chester: 129,261

Ten counties had 2,602,504 known offenses over the 5 year period.

### Offense Reduction

102,541

10.9% decrease in known offenses over the 5 year period.

### Offense Rates: • Violent vs • Property

46.3% 45.3% 44.9% 43.8% 44.0%

### Offense, Most Reported

- **Theft**: 23.4%, or almost a quarter, of all reported offenses were for thefts.

### Selected Offense Totals

- **Theft**: 1,032,679
- **Assaults**: 530,854
- **Vandalism**: 404,102
- **Forgery/Fraud**: 286,871
- **DUI**: 250,543
- **Burglary**: 234,042
- **Drug Possession**: 191,921
- **Drug Sale/Manufacturing**: 91,596
- **Robbery**: 70,473
- **Sex Offenses**: 47,551
- **Weapons**: 33,579
- **Rape**: 19,587
- **Stolen Property**: 15,860
- **Arson**: 10,169
- **Murder/Manslaughter**: 3,515

During the 5 years, 2,025,506 offenses, or over half (51.1%) of all reported offenses were for theft, assault, vandalism, or forgery/fraud.

### Drugs and DUI Offenses

12.0%

12 out of every 100 known offenses were for Drugs or a DUI during the 5 year period.

### Theft and Vandalism

32.6%, or nearly one-third, of all offenses involved property theft or vandalism.

### Other Offenses

26.0%

Over a quarter of all offenses were for less serious crimes such as disorderly conduct, drunkenness, vagrancy, prostitution, harassment, etc.
In 2012, ten city police departments accounted for 22.5% of all violent offenses and 47.4% of all arrests for property offenses. By 2016, reported violent offenses increased by 2.3% to 48.5% of all offenses, and by 4.4% to 23.5% of all reported property offenses.
VICTIMIZATION

YEARMONTHLY REPORTED VICTIMIZATION AND TRENDING BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

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Reported victimization decreased by 65,494 victims, or 13.9%, from 2012 to 2016. Victimization by violent offenses (Rape, Arson, Assaults, Robbery, and Murder/Manslaughter) and property offenses (Theft, Forgery/Fraud, Vandalism, Burglary, and Embezzlement) decreased 7.8% and 17.7%, respectively. It should be noted that victimization figures include only those reported to law enforcement. Several offenses, particularly sexual assault and domestic violence, often go unreported.

AVERAGE YEARLY VICTIMS

429,382

A total of 2,146,911 victims were reported during the 5 year period.

MOST VICTIMS, COUNTY

PHILADELPHIA

28.1% of all victims, or more than 1 in 4, were reported in Philadelphia.

VICTIMS, TOP 10 COUNTIES

Philadelphia  603,541
Allegheny    218,186
Montgomery  88,602
Berks        77,375
Delaware     73,220
Lancaster    71,083
York         61,782
Lehigh       61,406
Dauphin      60,871
Bucks        53,672

Ten counties reported 1,369,738 crime victims over the 5 year period.

LOCATION OF TOP 10 COUNTIES

During the 5 years, the majority of all victimization, 63.8%, came from the top 10 counties.

REDUCTION IN VICTIMS

65,494

13.9% decrease in reported victims of crime over the 5 year period.

VICTIMS, TOP 3 COUNTIES

42.4%

More than 2 out of every 5 victims were reported in Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Montgomery counties.

VICTIMIZATION RATIO

2:3

64% of all victims, nearly 2 out of 3, were reported in the top 10 counties.

VIOLENT OFFENSES, VICTIMS

28.2%

605,122 were victims of either rape, murder/manslaughter, robbery, assaults, or arson.

PROPERTY OFFENSES, VICTIMS

62.3%

1,338,300 were victims of theft, vandalism, burglary, fraud, forgery, or other property crime.

REPORTED YEARLY VICTIMIZATION AND TRENDING BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

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MOST VICTIMS, COUNTY

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28.1% of all victims, or more than 1 in 4, were reported in Philadelphia.

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Bucks        53,672

Ten counties reported 1,369,738 crime victims over the 5 year period.

LOCATION OF TOP 10 COUNTIES

During the 5 years, the majority of all victimization, 63.8%, came from the top 10 counties.

REDUCTION IN VICTIMS

65,494

13.9% decrease in reported victims of crime over the 5 year period.

VICTIMS, TOP 3 COUNTIES

42.4%

More than 2 out of every 5 victims were reported in Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Montgomery counties.

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2:3

64% of all victims, nearly 2 out of 3, were reported in the top 10 counties.

VIOLENT OFFENSES, VICTIMS

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PROPERTY OFFENSES, VICTIMS

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1,338,300 were victims of theft, vandalism, burglary, fraud, forgery, or other property crime.

VICTIMIZATION RATES BY OFFENSES:  VIOLENT VS PROPERTY

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Since 2012, the reported victimization rate for violent offenses has increased by 7.0%, while reported victimization for property offenses decreased by 4.4%.

OFFENSE, MOST VICTIMS

THEFT

31.6% of all victimizations during the 5 years were for thefts.

SELECTED OFFENSES, VICTIMS

Theft  677,442
Assault  505,484
Vandalism  283,710
Burglary  200,040
Fraud/Forgery  173,914
Other Offenses  140,561
Robbery  71,114
Sex Offenses  38,289
Off. Against Fam. & Child.  24,311
Rape  19,255
Arson  5,853
Murder/Manslaughter  3,416
Embezzlement  3,194
Prostitution  328

483,750 victims, or over a fifth of all victimization, were for offenses involving burglary and vandalism during the 5 year period.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY

26.9%

576,598 victims, or 1 in every 4, were victims of an assault or robbery over the 5 years.

BURGLARY AND VANDALISM

22.5%

483,750 victims, or over a fifth of all victimization, were for offenses involving burglary and vandalism during the 5 year period.
Philadelphia had an average of 78.1 victims per year for every 1,000 people, a 120.0% higher rate than the next most populous county (Allegheny). By contrast, Snyder County had the lowest yearly victimization rate with 14.7 victims reported per 1,000 people. Compared to Snyder County's victimization rate, Philadelphia had a 431.3% higher victimization rate over the 5 years.

Philadelphia City and Pittsburgh City Police Departments recorded 33.1% of all victimizations were recorded by Philadelphia City and Pittsburgh City Police Departments during the 5 year period.

In 2012, ten municipal police departments reported 32.9% of all violent crime victimization and 60.9% of all property crime victimization. By 2016, violent crime victimization increased by 3.0% to 33.9%, and decreased by 1.0% to 60.3% for property crime victimization.

ARRESTS

YEARLY ARRESTS AND TRENDING BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

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<td>2012</td>
<td>452,473</td>
<td>70,994</td>
<td>84,625</td>
<td>108,189</td>
<td>188,665</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>441,113</td>
<td>69,486</td>
<td>83,676</td>
<td>106,331</td>
<td>181,620</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>429,823</td>
<td>65,943</td>
<td>81,076</td>
<td>106,816</td>
<td>175,988</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>405,153</td>
<td>64,804</td>
<td>77,507</td>
<td>104,428</td>
<td>158,353</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>380,019</td>
<td>61,940</td>
<td>72,099</td>
<td>104,783</td>
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Arrests in Pennsylvania decreased by 19.1%, or 72,454 arrests, from 452,473 in 2012 to 380,019 in 2016. Arrests for violent offenses (Rape, Arson, Assaults, Robbery, and Murder/Manslaughter), property offenses (Theft, Forgery/Fraud, Vandalism, Burglary, Stolen Property, and Embezzlement), and other less serious offenses all experienced double-digit decreases of 14.6%, 16.4%, and 34.2%, respectively. However, arrests for Drugs/DUIs decreased at a slightly lower rate of 3.2%.

ARREST REDUCTION 72,454

16.0% decrease in arrests made over the 5 year period.

ARRESTS, TOP 3 COUNTIES

Philadelphia 389,369
Allegheny 219,341
Montgomery 110,488

Over one-third of all arrests, or 719,198, occurred in Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Montgomery counties.

ARREST RATIO 3:5

58.4% of all arrests, or nearly 3 out of every 5, occurred in the top 10 counties.

VIOLENT OFFENSES, ARRESTS 15.8%

330,776 of all arrests were for rape, murder/manslaughter, robbery, assaults, and arson.

PROPERTY OFFENSES, ARRESTS 19.5%

411,173 arrests were for theft, vandalism, burglary, fraud/forgery, or other property crime.

LOCATION OF TOP 10 COUNTIES

During the 5 years, the majority of all arrests, 58.4%, were made in 10 counties.

PHILADELPHIA 18.5%, or nearly 1 out 5, of all arrests over the 5 years.

ARRESTS, TOP 10 COUNTIES

Philadelphia 389,369
Allegheny 219,341
Montgomery 110,488
Delaware 90,920
York 80,515
Bucks 76,608
Lancaster 73,181
Chester 70,330
Dauphin 64,227

Ten counties made 1,232,318 arrests over the 5 year period.

OFFENSE, MOST ARRESTS ASSAULT 14.0% of all arrests during the 5 years were for assaults.

SELECTED OFFENSES, ARRESTS

Assaults 294,228
Theft 260,831
DUI 240,906
Drug Possession 197,531
Drug Sale/Manufacturing 92,120
Fraud/Forgery 52,140
Burglary 42,209
Vandalism 41,193
Robbery 28,598
Weapons 23,164
Stolen Property 13,198

During the 5 years, 1,085,616 arrests, or 51.5% of all arrests, were for assaults, theft, DUI, and Drug Possession/Sale/Manufacturing.

ARREST RATES BY OFFENSES VIOLENT VS PROPERTY

From 2012 to 2016, arrests for violent offenses increased by 3.8%, and by 2.1% for property offenses.

ASSAULT 32%

From 2012 to 2016, arrests for violent offenses increased by 3.8%, and by 2.1% for property offenses.

DRUGS VS DUI

12.7% 13.2% 13.7% 14.1% 15.3%

10.9% 11.2% 11.7% 12.3%

2012 2016

From 2012 to 2016, arrests for Drug offenses increased by 20.5%, and by 9.8% for DUIs.

THEFT AND BURGLARY, ARRESTS

14.4% 1 out of every 7 arrests were for offenses of theft and burglary during the 5 year period.

DRUGS AND DUI, ARRESTS

26.1%, or more than one-quarter, of all arrests were for Drugs or a DUI over the 5 years.

LOCATION OF TOP 10 COUNTIES

During the 5 years, the majority of all arrests, 58.4%, were made in 10 counties.
### ARRESTS FOR NOTABLE VIOLENT OFFENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>% Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assaults</td>
<td>62,346</td>
<td>54,981</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Manslaughter</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>6,517</td>
<td>5,022</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>8.1% increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **23.9% decrease from 2012 to 2016**

### ARRESTS FOR NOTABLE PROPERTY OFFENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>% Increase/Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forgery/Fraud</td>
<td>9,882</td>
<td>11,112</td>
<td>12.4% increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thefts</td>
<td>54,108</td>
<td>47,024</td>
<td>13.1% decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism</td>
<td>9,672</td>
<td>7,363</td>
<td>23.9% decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>10,279</td>
<td>6,629</td>
<td>35.5% decrease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **11.8% decrease from 2012 to 2016**

### ARRESTS FOR NOTABLE OTHER OFFENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>% Increase/Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>4,306</td>
<td>5,025</td>
<td>16.7% increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Sale/Possession</td>
<td>57,373</td>
<td>58,032</td>
<td>1.1% increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>50,816</td>
<td>46,761</td>
<td>8.0% decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses</td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>2,305</td>
<td>14.2% decrease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **12.4% increase from 2012 to 2016**

### MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

#### TOP 10 DEPARTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>2012 arrests</th>
<th>2016 arrests</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia City</td>
<td>379,996</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh City</td>
<td>75,222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading City</td>
<td>32,120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allentown City</td>
<td>28,431</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster City</td>
<td>24,316</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie City</td>
<td>17,980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg City</td>
<td>17,969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem City</td>
<td>16,518</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York City</td>
<td>14,533</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes-Barre City</td>
<td>13,932</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

621,017 arrests were made by ten city police departments during the 5 year period.

### COUNTY ARREST RATES

#### HIGHEST 20 COUNTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Average Yearly Arrest Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dauphin</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuylkill</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berks</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambria</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNear</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luzerne</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LOWEST 20 COUNTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Average Yearly Arrest Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montour</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susquehanna</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniata</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearfield</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mifflin</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntingdon</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ARRESTS, TWO LARGEST CITIES

**One-in-Five**

- Nearly 3 out of every 10 arrests over the 5 years were recorded by ten police departments.

**29.5%**

- 21.6% of all arrests, or 1 in 5, were made by Philadelphia City and Pittsburgh City Police Departments.

### ARREST RATES: VIOLENT OFFENSES vs PROPERTY OFFENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Violent Offenses</th>
<th>Property Offenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **14.4% increase in violent offenses from 2012 to 2016**

### Pennsylvania Crime Trends, 2012 to 2016

- Nearly 3 out of every 10 arrests over the 5 years were recorded by ten police departments.

- **29.5%**

- 21.6% of all arrests, or 1 in 5, were made by Philadelphia City and Pittsburgh City Police Departments.

In 2012, ten city police departments accounted for 17.8% of all arrests for violent offenses and 14.0% of all arrests for property offenses. By 2016, arrests for violent offenses increased by 8.4% to 19.3% of all arrests, and by 17.9% to 16.5% of all arrests for property offenses.

Philadelphia had an average of 50.4 arrests made in a year for every 1,000 people, a 41.2% higher rate than the next most populous county (Allegheny). By contrast, Wayne County had the lowest yearly arrest rate with 17.6 arrests reported per 1,000 people. When compared to Wayne County's arrest rate, Philadelphia had an average yearly arrest rate 186.4% higher over the 5 years.
During the 5 years, there was 92,880 sentences for Drugs as the most serious offense in a criminal incident. 72.6% of those sentences occurred in 10 counties.

DRUG SENTENCES, 2 COUNTIES

Allegheny 13,616
Philadelphia 11,381
Delaware 9,626
York 8,742
Montgomery 8,431
Bucks 6,763
Westmoreland 5,934
Berks 4,319
Chester 2,827

Ten counties reported 384,828 sentences over the 5 year period.

LOCATION OF TOP 10 COUNTIES

NEW CASES, TYPE

Property 228,909
DUI/DWI 217,318
Drugs 177,799
Person 129,125
Public Order 62,678
Weapons 20,690
Other 7,314

74.0%, or nearly 3 out of 4, of all new cases filed during the 5 year period involved either a property, drug, or DUI offenses.

NEW CASES, CHARGE

Misdemeanor 536,380
Felony 304,670
Summary/Ungraded 2,833

63.6% of all new cases filed were for misdemeanor charges.

FELONY CHARGE, NEW CASES

ONE-IN-THREE

Over a third (36.1%) of all new cases filed were for felony charges.

YEARLY TRENDING OF GUILTY PLEAS, NEW CASES FILED, AND DISPOSITIONS

YEAR  GUILTY PLEAS  NEW CASES FILED  DISPOSITIONS
2012 115,962 169,000 176,318
2013 121,207 170,748 179,921
2014 122,143 168,435 180,645
2015 117,449 167,012 175,391
2016 121,001 168,038 178,991
TOTAL 597,762 843,833 891,266

New cases filed in criminal court remained stable from 2012 to 2016, decreasing slightly by less than 1%. However, case dispositions and guilty pleas experienced slight increases. Dispositions increased by 1.5% and guilty pleas increased by 4.4% over the 5 year period.

GUILTY PLEAS

67.0%

891,266 disposals had 597,762 guilty pleas during the 5 years.

MOST OFFENSES, NEW CASES

PROPERTY

Over 27.0% of all new cases filed were for a property offense.

NEW CASES FILED

168,767

A total of 843,833 new court cases were filed during the 5 year period.

YEARLY NEW CASES FILED

2012 140,426
2013 142,311
2014 147,527
2015 147,347
2016 135,582
TOTAL 740,251

All of 843,833 new court cases were filed during the 5 year period.

DRUGS/DUI, NEW CASES

47.0%

Nearly 1 in every 2 new court cases filed involved Drugs or a DUI.

YEARLY OFFENSES FILED

2012 102,218
2013 100,432
2014 93,670
2015 96,500
2016 96,500
TOTAL 473,062

From 2012 to 2016, the number of offenses sentenced increased by 1.3%, while the number of sentences based upon the most serious offense per criminal incident slightly decreased by less than 1.0%.

SENTENCES REPORTED IN A CRIMINAL INCIDENT

ALL OFFENSES VS MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE


140,426 147,527 147,347 135,582 142,311

97,242 102,218 100,432 93,670 96,500

OVER 1 IN 5

ONE-IN-FIVE

168,767

YEARLY NEW CASES FILED

740,251

A total of 843,833 new court cases were filed during the 5 year period.

SELECTED OFFENSES, SENTENCES

Drugs 115,926
DUI 99,337
Theft 98,448
Other Misdemeanors 53,853
Assault 46,283
Burglary 13,179
Other Felony 13,049
Firearm Violations 9,756
Fraud/Forgery 8,742
Robbery 8,431
Criminal Trespassing 6,671
Sex Offenses 3,147
Homicide 2,827
Rape 811
Arson 517

43.9% of all sentences reported in a criminal incident during the 5 years were for either Drug offenses or DUIs.

NEW CASES FILED

168,038

Over half (53.7%) of all reported sentences came from ten counties.

LOCATION OF TOP 10 COUNTIES

TOP 10 COUNTIES

Allegheny 13,616
Philadelphia 11,381
Delaware 9,626
York 6,012
Montgomery 5,982
Bucks 5,486
Berks 5,169
Westmoreland 3,844
Lehigh 3,353
Dauphin 2,965

During the 5 years, there was 92,880 sentences for Drugs as the most serious offense in a criminal incident. 72.6% of those sentences occurred in 10 counties.

DRUG SENTENCES, 2 COUNTIES

26.9%

1 in 4 sentences where Drugs was the most serious charge occurred in Allegheny and Philadelphia counties.

SUMMARY/UNGRADED

Felony 304,670
Misdemeanor 536,380
Property 228,909
DUI/DWI 217,318

63.6% of all new cases filed were for misdemeanor charges.

ONE-IN-THREE

Over a third (36.1%) of all new cases filed were for felony charges.

NEW CASES FILED

169,000

Over half (53.7%) of all reported sentences came from ten counties.
**Sentences for Notable Violent Offenses as the Most Serious Charge**

- **Assault:** 6.0% decrease from 2012 to 2016
- **Homicide:** 9.1% decrease from 2012 to 2016
- **Rape:** 0.0% change from 2012 to 2016
- **Robbery:** 12.8% decrease from 2012 to 2016

**Sentences for Notable Property Offenses as the Most Serious Charge**

- **Forgery/Fraud:** 20.5% decrease from 2012 to 2016
- **Theft:** 3.1% increase from 2012 to 2016
- **Criminal Trespassing:** 29.0% decrease from 2012 to 2016
- **Burglary:** 44.7% decrease from 2012 to 2016

**Sentences for Notable Drug Offenses**

- **Heroin and Other Narcotics:**
  - 2012: 3,344
  - 2016: 3,854
  - Reduction: 13.2% increase

- **Cocaine, Meth, and PCP:**
  - 2012: 3,534
  - 2016: 3,173
  - Reduction: 37.2% decrease

- **Marijuana:**
  - 2012: 2,961
  - 2016: 2,381
  - Reduction: 19.6% decrease

**Sentencing Options in Criminal Incidents**

- **Probation vs. County Intermediate Punishment (CIP):**
  - 2012: 39,036
  - 2016: 42,881
  - Reduction: 9.9%

- **County Jail vs. State Prison:**
  - 2012: 13,263
  - 2016: 11,466
  - Reduction: 6.3%

**Sentenced Offender Demographics**

- **Gender:**
  - Majority Male: 77.8% of all sentenced offenders over the 5 years were male.

- **Race:**
  - Majority White: 72.8% of all sentenced offenders over the 5 years were white.

- **Average Age:**
  - 34 Years Old: The 5 year average age of sentenced offenders was 33.8 years old.

**Incarceration Sentences**

- Reduction: 8.5%
- Sentences to incarceration decreased by 8.5% from 2012 to 2016.

**Trending, Sentence Percentages**

- **Probation:**
  - 40% to 40%
- **CIP:**
  - 42% to 43%
- **Jail:**
  - 32% to 31%
- **Prison:**
  - 14% to 12%

- **2012 to 2016:** Sentences to state prison ranged between 12% to 14% of all sentences.
The state prison population decreased by 3.7% from 51,184 in 2012 to 49,301 in 2016. During that time, the state prison system continued to operate above the optimal number of inmates that the state's prison facilities can house, known as “Operational Bed Capacity.”

### Monthly Population vs Year-End Bed Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Monthly Population</th>
<th>Year-End Bed Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>51,184</td>
<td>105.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>51,512</td>
<td>106.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>50,756</td>
<td>107.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>49,914</td>
<td>109.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>49,301</td>
<td>105.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The state prison population decreased by 3.7% from 51,184 in 2012 to 49,301 in 2016. During that time, the state prison system continued to operate above the optimal number of inmates that the state's prison facilities can house, known as “Operational Bed Capacity.”

### Admissions: Court Commitments vs Parole Violators

- **2012**: 10,810 Court Commitments, 7,276 Parole Violators
- **2013**: 11,520 Court Commitments, 8,937 Parole Violators
- **2014**: 10,321 Court Commitments, 9,130 Parole Violators
- **2015**: 9,798 Court Commitments, 9,512 Parole Violators
- **2016**: 9,183 Court Commitments, 9,183 Parole Violators

From 2012 to 2016, there was a 15% decrease in court commitment admissions, however parole violators admissions increased by 40% during the same time.

### Offense, Most Admissions

#### Drugs
- 24.2% of all court commitments were for Drug offenses during the 5 years.

#### Commitments by Offense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Laws</td>
<td>12,473</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Offenses</td>
<td>5,041</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft/Larceny</td>
<td>5,033</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaults</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>4,557</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>4,006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>3,613</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sex Offenses</td>
<td>3,058</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>2,895</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder/ Manslaughter</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape/Statutory Rape</td>
<td>1,639</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgergy/Fraud</td>
<td>887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving Stolen Property</td>
<td>854</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide By Vehicle</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Violent Offenses

25.6% of all court commitments had a lead offense of Assault, Rape, Murder/Manslaughter, or Robbery.

#### Property Offenses

20.6% of all court commitments entered on a property crime of Burglary, Theft/Larceny, Forgergy/Fraud, or Receiving Stolen Property.

#### Admissions, Top Counties

1. Philadelphia: 19,947
2. Allegheny: 6,205
3. Delaware: 4,854
4. Dauphin: 3,708
5. Lancaster: 3,493
6. Berks: 3,436
7. Lehigh: 3,294
8. Lackawanna: 3,244
9. York: 3,052
10. Montgomery: 3,015

Ten counties had 54,248 prison admissions from 2012 to 2016.

#### Location of Top 10 Counties

The majority (56.5%) of all state prison admissions came from one of the top 10 admission counties.

#### Admissions vs Releases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Admissions</th>
<th>Releases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>20,439</td>
<td>18,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>18,099</td>
<td>19,396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2012 to 2016, yearly prison admissions and releases increased 7.2% and 10.1%, respectively.

#### ADMISSIONS, COUNTY

- **Philadelphia**: 20.8%, or 1 out 5, of all admissions to state prison within the 5 years.

#### ADMISSIONS, TOP COUNTIES

- **Philadelphia**: 20.8%, or 1 out 5, of all admissions to state prison within the 5 years.

#### ADMISSIONS: Parole Violators vs Court Commitments

53.7% of all admissions were new court commitments and 46.2% were parole violators from 2012 to 2016.

#### ADMISSION TYPES

- **Court Commitments**: 51,632
- **Parole Violators**: 44,356
- **County Transfers**: 94

53.7% of all admissions were new court commitments and 46.2% were parole violators from 2012 to 2016.

### The Majority (56.5%) of All State Prison Admissions Came From One of the Top 10 Admission Counties.

#### ADMISSIONS, TOP COUNTIES

1. Philadelphia: 19,947
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#### LOCATION OF TOP 10 COUNTIES

The majority (56.5%) of all state prison admissions came from one of the top 10 admission counties.

#### ADMISSIONS VS RELEASES

2012: 20,439 admissions, 18,099 releases. 7.2% increase in admissions.

2016: 18,099 admissions, 19,396 releases. 10.1% increase in releases.
Forgery/Fraud 1.7% decrease from 2012 to 2016

Theft/Larceny 2.8% increase from 2012 to 2016

Receiving Stolen Property 2.4% decrease from 2012 to 2016

Burglary 28.5% decrease from 2012 to 2016

Drug Laws 34.3% decrease from 2012 to 2016

DUI 15.7% decrease from 2012 to 2016

Weapons 18.3% increase from 2012 to 2016

Other Sex Offenses 0.7% decrease from 2012 to 2016

STATE PRISONER DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER

MAJORITY MALE 94.5% of the 5 year average year-end prison population was male.

MALE VS FEMALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The female population has increased by 7.4% from 2012 to 2016.

RACE

AVERAGE RACE 48.1%

Average black prisoners and 40.5% average white prisoners.

RACE, AVERAGE POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>24,303</td>
<td>24,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>20,470</td>
<td>20,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>5,407</td>
<td>5,490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 2012 and 2016, black and hispanic prisoners decreased by 7.5% and 12.0%, respectively. During the same timeframe, white prisoners increased by 3.3%.

AGE

25-29 YRS OLD 17.5% of the year-end prisoner population, over 5 years.

MOST PRISONERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDER 25</th>
<th>OVER 54</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,685</td>
<td>6,354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2012 5068 4916

2016 5099 5055

Under 25 population decreased 26.7%, and over 54 increased 25.4%.

AGE RANGES, 5 YEAR AVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDER 25</th>
<th>OVER 54</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 21</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 24</td>
<td>5,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29</td>
<td>8,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34</td>
<td>8,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39</td>
<td>7,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44</td>
<td>5,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49</td>
<td>4,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 54</td>
<td>4,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59</td>
<td>2,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and Over</td>
<td>2,897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 out of every 2 prisoners, or almost half (47.8%), were between 25 to 39 years old over the past 5 years.

RECIDIVISM OF STATE PRISONERS

DEFINITION

QUALIFYING EVENTS

ARREST OR INCARCERATION

The Department of Corrections (DOC) defines recidivism as any new offense or violation of parole, resulting in an arrest, an incarceration, or both, after an inmate is released from prison. The most recent recidivism rates were calculated based on prisoners released in 2008.

The female population has increased by 7.4% from 2012 to 2016.

ARREST OR INCARCERATION

ONE-YEAR 37.0%

Arrested or incarcerated within one year of release from prison.

THREE-YEAR 62.0%

Arrested or incarcerated within three years of release from prison.
From 2012 to 2016, there was a 17.7% increase in incarceration recommitments, however successful completions of supervision also increased by 3.5%.

From 2012 to 2016, the number of additions to state supervision increased by less than 1%, however deletions increased by 10.2%.

A yearly average of 17,220 additions on a total of 86,100 additions to supervision over the 5 years.

A yearly average of 15,810 deletions on a total of 79,050 deletions from supervision over the 5 years.

The state supervision population, consisting of parolees and probationers, increased by 12.7% from 37,213 in 2012 to 41,946 in 2016. As of December 2016, there was 8,448 probationers and 33,498 parolees. Nearly 80%, or 4 out of every 5 offenders under supervision, were parolees granted release from incarceration.

A yearly recommitment average of 6,627 on a total of 33,138 incarceration recommitments over the 5 years.

From 2012 to 2016, there was a 41.6% increase in technical parole violators, while convicted parole violators increased by 3.0% in the same timeframe.

The state supervision population, consisting of parolees and probationers, increased by 12.7% from 37,213 in 2012 to 41,946 in 2016. As of December 2016, there was 8,448 probationers and 33,498 parolees. Nearly 80%, or 4 out of every 5 offenders under supervision, were parolees granted release from incarceration.

NEWSWORTHY EVENTS

OVERVIEW

A multitude of media records were analyzed between 2012 and 2016 to ascertain the most meaningful events that impacted Pennsylvania’s criminal justice system. Presented below are the events that garnered significant media coverage.

These important events shaped public policy, created system reforms and improvements, and provided protections and support to those in need. In a short five-year period, the criminal justice system in Pennsylvania experienced dynamic change and these events are arguably responsible for the advances in the system that are now commonplace.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EVENTS</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 2012 | - Philadelphia finishes 2011 with highest homicide rate in 4 years  
- Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI-Phase 1) commenced  
- Life sentences for juvenile offenders ruled unconstitutional by U.S. Supreme Court  
- Task Force on the Prevention of Violence commenced to address Sandy Hook  
- Administrative Office of PA Courts accredits PA’s first drug court  
- Pennsylvania reported homicides on track for 45 year low due to smart policing  
- Increases in drug overdose deaths in portions of the state are reported  
- PA ranked 14th in number of drug overdose deaths  
- Philadelphia reported lowest homicide rate in 40 years  
- New PA law allows prosecutors to charge homicide in drug overdose cases  
- PA Department of Corrections reports slowest growth in inmate population since 1971  
- PA Supreme Court declared mandatory minimum sentences unconstitutional for drug related gun charges  |
| 2013 | - Task Force on the Prevention of Violence commenced to address Sandy Hook  
- Johnstown Diocese sexual abuse probe widened  
- PA Department of Corrections initiated outcomes-based community corrections contracts  
- PA Restitution Task Force released recommendations to improve restitution collection for victims  
- Philadelphia reported homicides on track for 45 year low due to smart policing  
- Increases in drug overdose deaths in portions of the state are reported  
- PA ranked 14th in number of drug overdose deaths  
- Philadelphia finished 2013 with lowest homicide rate in 40 years  
- New PA law allows prosecutors to charge homicide in drug overdose cases  
- PA District Attorneys Association reported heroin is proving more deadly than guns  
- Drug drop-off boxes launched  |
| 2014 | - PA Restitution Task Force released recommendations to improve restitution collection for victims  
- PA Department of Corrections initiated outcomes-based community corrections contracts  
- U.S. Department of Justice modifies its federal marijuana enforcement policy  
- Increases in drug overdose deaths in portions of the state are reported  
- Philadelphia reported lowest homicide rate in 40 years  
- New PA law allows prosecutors to charge homicide in drug overdose cases  
- PA District Attorneys Association reported heroin is proving more deadly than guns  
- Drug drop-off boxes launched  
- PA Supreme Court overturned lifetime registration for juvenile sex offenders  
- PA law requiring lifetime registration for juvenile sex offenders found unconstitutional  
- PA Supreme Court declared mandatory minimum sentences unconstitutional for drug related gun charges  |
| 2015 | - Philadelphia reported additional drop in homicides due to cities comprehensive crime strategy  
- PA Department of Corrections tested JRI reforms in declining the state prison population  
- PA Department of Corrections announced drop in recidivism rates  
- PA State Police began carrying naloxone to reverse drug overdoses  
- Governor announced moratorium on PA’s death penalty  
- Governor announced PA will accept Medicaid expansion  
- Governor declared the fight against opioid abuse a top priority  
- PA Medical Marijuana bill signed into law  |
| 2016 | - Endowment Act funding (NCAA/Sandusky) released in PA  
- Marijuana arrests reduced across PA, led by a sharp decrease in Philadelphia  
- State prison population declined by 800 inmates  
- U.S. Supreme Court overturned life sentences for juveniles’ paved way for new sentences  
- PA Medical Marijuana bill enacted  
- Governor declared the fight against opioid abuse a top priority  
- PA Medical Marijuana bill signed into law  
- PA Supreme Court ruled mandatory minimums for drug dealing near schools is unconstitutional  
- PA told to reexamine standard for involuntary manslaughter  
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