

Women in the Allegheny County Criminal Justice System



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DEFINITIONS

Allegheny County Jail (ACJ): Locally operated, short-term facility that holds people awaiting trial, sentencing, or both, and people sentenced to a relatively short length of time (less than two years). The Allegheny County Jail is responsible for the custody of individuals located in its 16-story facility at 950 Second Avenue in downtown Pittsburgh and Alternative Housing sites.

Allegheny County Jail Collaborative: A partnership between the Allegheny County Jail, the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, the Allegheny County Health Department and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services whose mission is to reduce recidivism for criminal justice-involved individuals in Allegheny County.

Crime types:

- **Crime against persons:** Cases alleging murder/manslaughter, sexual assault (including rape and sexual battery), robbery, and assault (including simple assault).
- **Crimes against property:** Cases alleging burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying or receiving), and vandalism.
- **Drugs charges:** Cases alleging the illegal possession, sale, use, or manufacture of drugs. The following drug categories are included: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic or manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).
- **Public order crimes:** Cases including the following allegations:
 - **Motor vehicle, DWI/DUI:** driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated (DWI), driving under the influence of either alcohol or drugs (DUI), or driving while impaired.
 - **Motor vehicle, other:** involving the operation of a motor vehicle.
 - **Weapon:** violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carry, use, possession, furnishing and manufacture of deadly weapons or silencers.
 - **Public order:** violations of liquor laws, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, gambling, prostitution or commercial vice.

Criminal filing: After an alleged crime is investigated, the police initiate the criminal process by filing a complaint with the appropriate Magisterial District Judge or by making a warrantless arrest (referred to as an “on view” arrest) followed by the filing of a complaint. The filing identifies the defendant, lists the crimes charged and contains a brief factual summary upon which the charges are based.

Disposition (of a court case): The disposition on a criminal record is the current status or final outcome of an arrest or prosecution. Common dispositions are case held for court, case dismissed, case withdrawn, guilty plea and Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) program placement.

Length of stay (in jail): Calculated as the number of days spent in the jail between release date and booking date.

Grades of charges:

- **Felony:** A crime punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year. Felonies are considered serious crimes compared to less serious misdemeanors.
- **Misdemeanor:** Criminal offense that is less serious than a felony but more serious than a summary offense. Misdemeanors are generally punishable by a fine and/or incarceration in a local county jail.
- **Summary offense:** Minor infraction compared to more serious misdemeanors and felonies. In Pennsylvania, summary offenses are punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days and/or a fine not exceeding \$300. In practice, most summary convictions are disposed of with a fine and court costs.

Human services and supports:

- **Assisted housing:** Housing assistance administered locally by the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh and the Allegheny County Housing Authority.
- **Child welfare involvement:** Services provided to families to ensure safety of the child(ren) and to prevent abuse and neglect. Analysis includes two types of child welfare involvement: 1) individuals who were involved with an active child welfare case as a child age 18 or younger, and 2) individuals listed as a parent on a child welfare allegation, investigation or case.
- **Drug and alcohol services:** Publicly funded substance use disorder (i.e., drug and alcohol) services that are paid for by the County or HealthChoices (i.e., Medicaid managed care). Includes both clinical services, such as individual and group therapy, and non-clinical services, such as case management and peer recovery support.
- **Emergency department:** Medicaid-funded emergency room services.
- **HealthChoices (Medicaid) enrollment:** Health insurance administered through HealthChoices, Pennsylvania's managed care program for medical assistance recipients (also known as Medicaid).
- **Homeless and housing supports:** Housing and supportive services provided by DHS and DHS-contracted providers. Services include housing assistance, case management, prevention and outreach.
- **Income supports:** Publicly funded benefits for individuals and families in need. Benefits include Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), medical funds, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- **Mental health services:** Clinical services, such as individual and group therapy, and non-clinical services, such as case management, paid for by the County or HealthChoices (i.e., Medicaid managed care).

Jail booking: A booking happens when a person is officially admitted and housed in Allegheny County Jail by formal legal document and the authority of the courts or some other official agency. People booked in the jail include individuals who are held by new charges, detained by local or other law enforcement jurisdictions, and/or are serving a jail sentence.

Services available to people booked in the jail:

- **Alternative Housing Sites:** Secure residential facilities that are an alternative to jail and provide opportunity for treatment, work release and other services that enhance rehabilitation.
- **Batterer Intervention Program:** An education-based program that holds offenders accountable and promotes a coordinated community response to domestic violence. The goal is to provide people who use violence with the opportunity and skills to change the behavior, beliefs and attitudes that support their use of violence against intimate partners.
- **Cognitive Behavioral Therapy:** An evidence-based class of interventions that share the basic premise that mental health disorders and psychological distress are maintained by cognitive factors.
- **Justice-Related Services:** An array of supports designed to work with the Allegheny County Jail, District Courts, behavioral health and other community service providers to assist people with mental illness and/or co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder who encounter the criminal justice system.

ACRONYMS

ACJ: Allegheny County Jail

ACHD: Allegheny County Health Department

ACS: American Community Survey

BIP: Batterer Intervention Program

CPCMS: Common Pleas Case Management System

DHS: [Allegheny County] Department of Human Services

IPP: Intermediate Punishment Program

MDJS: Magisterial District Judge System

OMS: Offender Management System

PA DHS: Pennsylvania Department of Human Services

RIP: Restrictive Intermediate Punishment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Across the United States, the number and proportion of women in the criminal justice system are increasing. According to The Sentencing Project, the number of women in state and federal prisons and local jails increased by more than 750% between 1980 and 2017.¹ In addition, in many jurisdictions, the rates of arrests and incarceration of women are increasing while overall arrest and incarceration rates decline.²

National research has found that women's criminal and personal histories and criminal charges differ from those of men. For example, women are less likely to be charged with a violent crime than men and are more often the primary caregivers for children. Women in the criminal justice system are often victims of trauma or abuse.³ In addition, the service needs of incarcerated people — such as education, job training and behavioral health treatment to help them reintegrate into society and decrease the chance of reoffense — differ between men and women, but services have historically been tailored toward men since they make up the majority of the target population.

This report describes women in the Allegheny County criminal justice system with a goal of better understanding the population by exploring their demographics and human services history. The report describes women at three stages in the criminal justice system: women who had criminal filings, women booked into the ACJ, and women released from the ACJ.

Key Findings

In line with national trends, women make up an increasing proportion of new criminal filings in Allegheny County. Charged and incarcerated women differ from incarcerated men in a variety of ways, from charge and sentence type to human services involvement.

1. **Criminal filings.** Of those who received new criminal filings between 2008 and 2018, the proportion of women increased from 24% (8,375 cases) to 29% (8,543 cases) during that time. Among individuals with new criminal filings in 2017:
 - Women were slightly less likely than men to have prior criminal filings (47% of women versus 56% of men had a criminal filing in the previous seven years).
 - The majority of women were White (56%), but Black women were disproportionately represented. Black women received new filings at 4.3 times the rate of White women.

1 The Sentencing Project. (2019). Fact Sheet: Incarcerated Women and Girls. Retrieved November 13, 2019, from <https://www.sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Incarcerated-Women-and-Girls.pdf>

2 Kaebler, D. and Glaze, L. (2016). Correctional Populations in the United States. U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved July 22, 2019, from <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus15.pdf>.

3 Swavola, E.; Riley, K.; and Subramanian, R. (2016). *Overlooked: Women and Jails in an Era of Reform*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.

- Women were charged with less serious offenses than men overall; 24% of women's cases had a felony charge compared to 33% of men's cases. Women and men were convicted at similar rates, but since women had less serious offenses, they were more likely than men to be sentenced to probation and less likely to receive a jail sentence.
- Women with criminal filings were more likely than men to have involvement with one or more human services, but were less likely than men to have been involved with the child welfare system or the juvenile justice system in the past.

2. Jail bookings. While rates of incarceration for women and men in Allegheny County declined between 2008 and 2018, women's rates of incarceration declined more slowly — a decrease of 23% compared to 34% for men. According to a point-in-time analysis of those serving time in the ACJ⁴ in September 2018:

- Women represented 12% of the total jail population.
- The majority of women were White (59%), but Black women were 4.2 times more likely to be in jail than White women.
- Women were most commonly booked for cases related to property crimes: 44% of women compared to 29% of men. Men were more likely to be held in jail for person-related cases: 35% of men compared to 19% of women.
- Women were more likely than men to participate in services that the jail offers to assist with rehabilitation, re-entry into society upon release and employability — 30% of women versus 21% of men. Among those participating, women were more likely than men to participate in Jail Collaborative services and reside in dedicated pods, and men were more likely to be enrolled in the Re-Entry Program.
- Thirty-three percent of women had prior involvement with the juvenile justice system compared to 64% of men.

3. Releases from jail. Of the 11,603 individuals released from the ACJ during 2017, 22% were women. Among those released in 2017:

- The median length of stay was 10 days for women and 15 days for men.
- Men and women had new criminal filings following release from jail at nearly identical rates within six and 12 months after release.⁵
- Usage rates of mental health, drug and alcohol, and housing services following release were all higher among women than among men, consistent with their usage prior to jail booking.

4 Point-in-time analysis includes only individuals staying at the ACJ facility on Second Avenue.

5 As one individual can have more than one release in 2017, we selected the maximum release date to calculate new criminal filing.

METHODOLOGY

As described above, this report explores women at three stages in the criminal justice system:

- 1. New criminal case filing:** This population consists of the people charged with a criminal case (highest charge of misdemeanor or felony) in the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania in 2017.⁶ For this population, we analyzed demographics (race and age), previous criminal filings, and description of the charges for both women and men with the aim of observing possible differences. In addition, we examined the human services involvement one year prior to the individual's first filing date.
- 2. Booked in jail:** This population includes people that were in the ACJ (facility on Second Avenue) on the observation date (September 30, 2018). For this population, we observe demographics of the individuals (race and age), the reason they are held in jail, and their human services involvement one year prior to their first jail booking date.
- 3. Released from the jail:** This population includes the people released from the ACJ in 2017, observing how many received new criminal filings six months after their release, as well as their post-release use of human services and public benefits.

Data Sources

Allegheny County Data Warehouse

Using the Data Warehouse,⁷ we extracted information on individuals' demographics, criminal justice involvement and their human services involvement. Specifically, the Data Warehouse includes information from the Allegheny County Jail's Offender Management System (OMS), which was used to provide information on individual demographics, bookings, releases and daily jail population. It also includes information from the Pennsylvania Magisterial District Judge System (MDJS), a database that tracks the cases filed in district courts, and the Pennsylvania Common Pleas Case Management System (CPCMS), a comprehensive statewide system of criminal case records.

We extracted MDJS data three separate times for the Part I analysis. In October 2018, we retrieved defendants' demographic information and previous criminal filings. In September 2019, we obtained data about new criminal filings and filing rates by gender and year. In October 2019, we analyzed descriptions and sentences of the charges (based on information obtained in 2018).

6 This includes all criminal cases filed in the Magisterial District Court, which is the first level of judicial authority in Pennsylvania. Magisterial District Judges also set bail and conduct preliminary hearings in misdemeanor and felony criminal cases to determine if the cases should be dismissed or transferred to the Court of Common Pleas for further proceedings.

7 More information about the Data Warehouse is available at <https://www.alleghenycountyanalytics.us/index.php/2018/08/13/allegheny-county-data-warehouse/>.

Over time, cases can be expunged, so a more recent data pull would contain fewer cases. From October 2018 through September 2019, 747 cases were expunged — a 2% difference. Additional limitations of the data are detailed in **Appendix A**.

U.S. Census Bureau

We obtained Allegheny County population information from the American Community Survey (five-year estimates, 2013–2017) using the website <https://factfinder.census.gov>. See **Appendix B** for population details.

A Note on Sex/Gender Language

The categories “man” and “woman” are used in the analysis, though these categories are imperfect for a couple of reasons. First, they do not encompass the full sex/gender continuum, for which two discrete categories is insufficient. Second, while the terms “male” and “female” typically describe a person’s biological sex (i.e., a person’s chromosomes, anatomy and hormones), the local data source for this report places these terms in a category called “gender” (i.e., a social construction whereby a society assigns certain behaviors as masculine or feminine). As such, the data conflates sex and gender and does not allow for the possibility that a given individual’s assigned sex does not correspond with their gender identity.

FINDINGS

Part I: Women Who Had Criminal Filings

Population Overview, 2008–2018

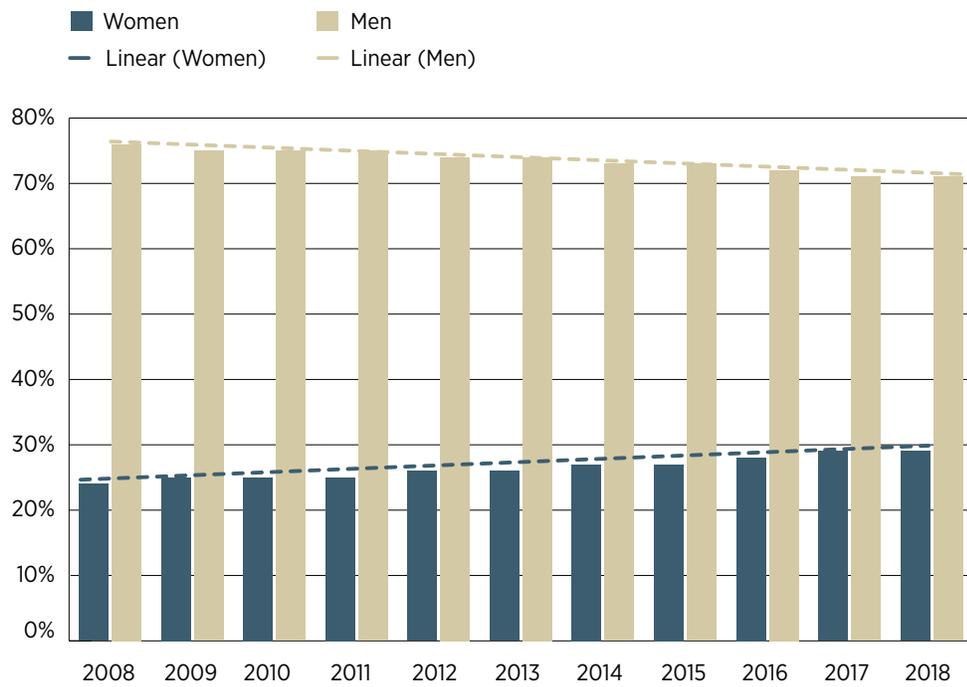
On average, women account for approximately 8,000 new criminal filings⁸ in the Magisterial District Court each year, compared to more than 22,000 filings per year for men. Women comprised 26% of all the cases filed (n=337,107) from 2008 through 2018.⁹ However, this percentage has increased in the past 10 years, from 24% in 2008 to 29% in 2018. See **Appendix C** for the number of new criminal filings by year and gender in Allegheny County.

8 For this report, we define “criminal filings” as having a criminal case filed at the Magisterial District Court. A criminal filing occurs after police investigate an alleged crime and initiate the criminal process by filing a complaint with the appropriate Magisterial District Judge or by making a warrantless arrest (referred to as an “on view” arrest)

followed by the filing of a complaint. More information about the criminal court procedure in Allegheny County is available at <http://alleghenycountyda.us/criminal-procedure/>

9 From 2008 through 2018, 341,263 criminal cases were filed in the Magisterial District Court; 99% of them (337,107) have gender information in the court database. Gender used is based on the court demographics.

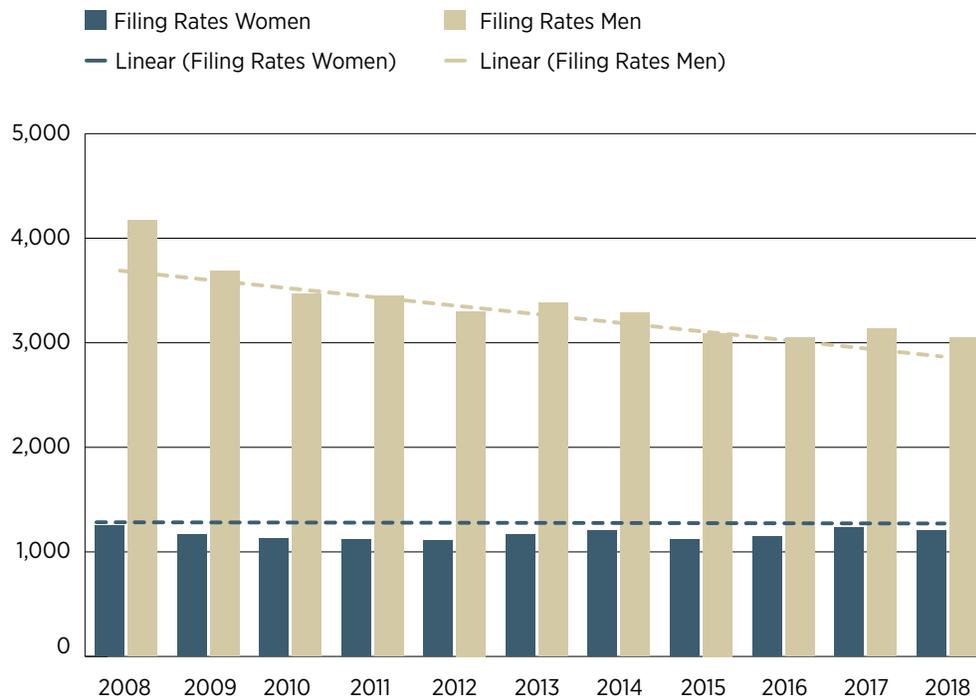
FIGURE 1: Percentage of New Criminal Filings by Year and Gender in Allegheny County, 2008–2018



When looking at new criminal filings in the context of county population, overall rates of new criminal filings¹⁰ in Allegheny County fell by 21% between 2008 and 2018. However, rates for women decreased by 3% compared to a 27% decrease for men (Figure 2).

¹⁰ Filing rate is calculated as (number of unique individuals by gender with a criminal case filed in the Magisterial District Court/ population 10 and older in Allegheny County by legal sex)*100,000. More information about population data can be found in **Appendix B**.

FIGURE 2: Allegheny County New Criminal Filing Rates by Gender per 100,000 People, 2008–2018¹¹



Criminal Cases Filed in 2017

We collected data on all criminal cases filed in the Allegheny County Magisterial District Courts during 2017 and examined the demographics of the people charged, their prior criminal history, their charge type and their service history. In 2017, 30% (7,233) of unique individuals with a new criminal case filing in Allegheny County were women.

Previous Criminal Filings

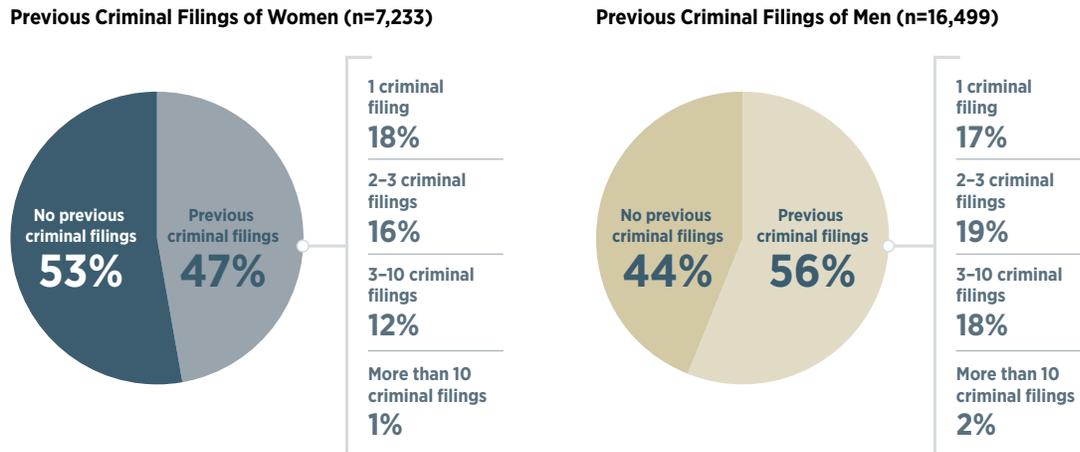
Of the women charged in 2017:

- 47% (3,404) had been the subject of at least one criminal filing during the preceding seven years.
- 29% (2,123) had at least two separate criminal filings during the preceding seven years.
- 1% (102) had more than 10 separate criminal filings during the preceding seven years.

¹¹ From 2008 through 2018, 187,582 unique individuals had criminal cases filed in the Magisterial District Court, 98% of whom (184,036) have gender information in the court database.

Compared to men, women were less likely to have prior criminal filings. Thirty-nine percent (6,474, n=16,499) of offending men had two or more filings before their filing in 2017, with 2% (407) having more than 10 criminal filings (Figure 3).

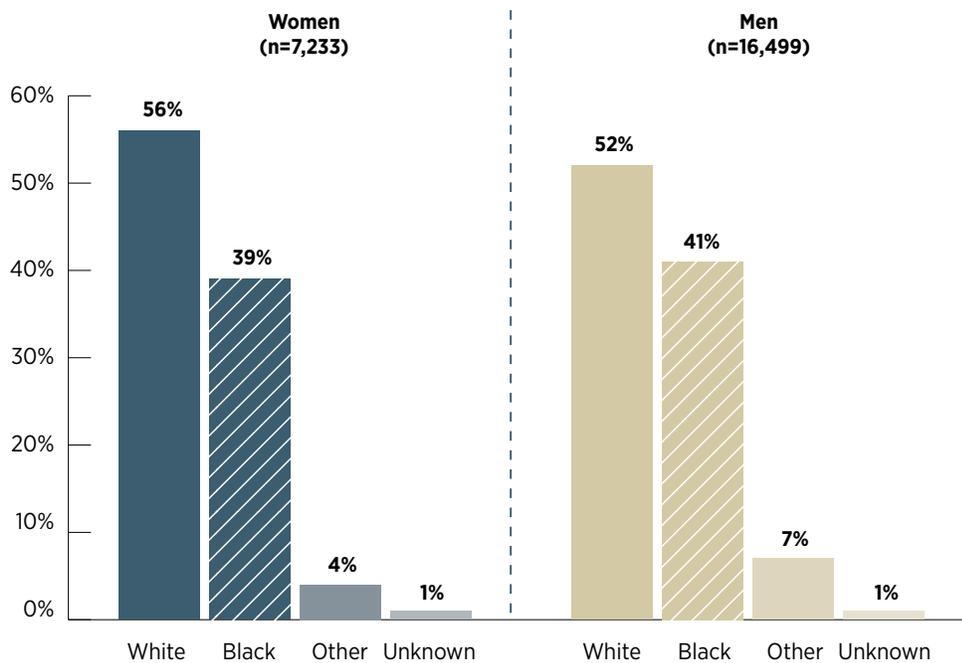
FIGURE 3: Previous Criminal Filings for Women and Men Charged in Allegheny County, 2017



Race of People Who Had Criminal Filings

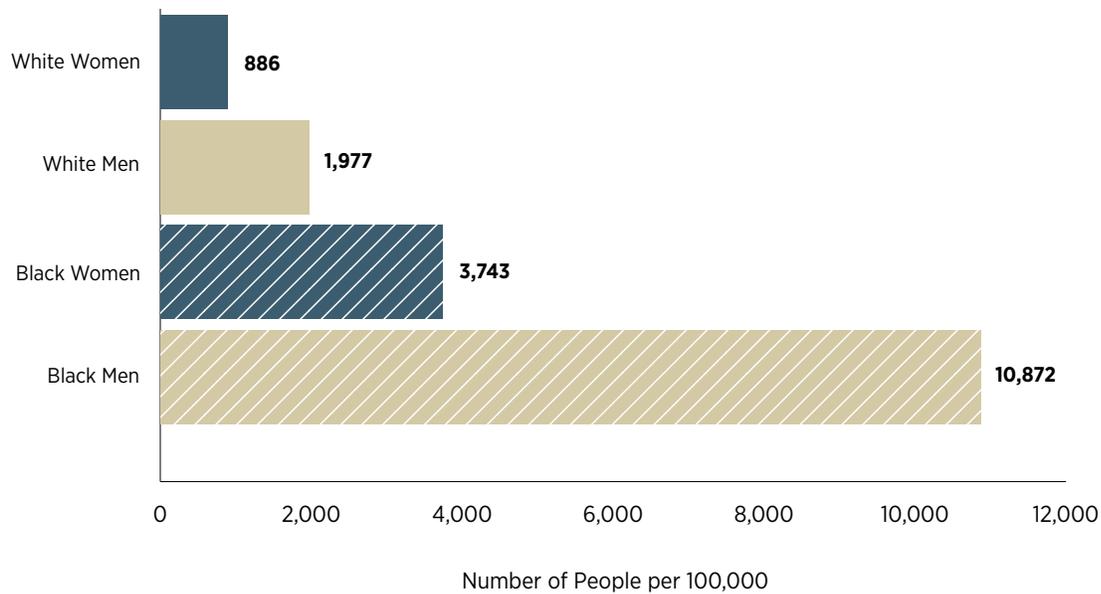
Of the women with a new criminal filing in 2017, 56% (4,038) were White, which is slightly higher than the proportion of White men with a new criminal case (52%).

FIGURE 4: Race of Women and Men With Criminal Filings in Allegheny County, 2017



When examining race and gender, it is important to understand incidence rates based on the population size in the county. When we look at the rate of new criminal filings in 2017 per 100,000 Allegheny County residents (10 years and older), Black women receive new filings at 4.3 times the rate of White women and 1.9 times the rate of White men. Black men have new filings at much higher rates than all groups – 2.9 times the rate of Black women, 5.5 times the rate of White men and 12.6 times the rate of White women.

FIGURE 5: Rates of New Criminal Filings for Women and Men by Race, per 100,000 People in Allegheny County, 2017

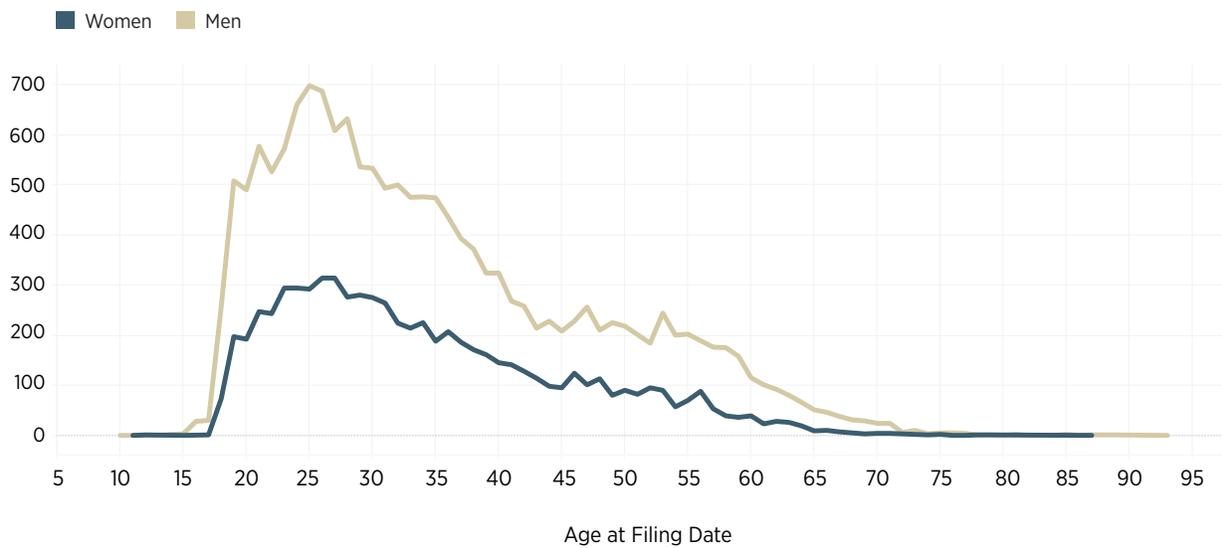


Age of People Who Had Criminal Filings

Ages of men and women who had new criminal filings in 2017 are shown in **Figure 6**.¹² The median age of people who had criminal filings was 33 for women and 31 for men.

12 We excluded 36 individuals due to wrong date of birth (seven women and 29 men).

FIGURE 6: Age of Women and Men Who Had Criminal Filings in Allegheny County, 2017



Grade of Most Serious Charge

Overall, women were charged with less serious offenses than men. **Figure 7** shows the breakdown of people who received criminal filings in 2017 by gender and highest grade¹³ on any case during the year. Twenty-four percent (2,229, n=9,150¹⁴) of women’s cases had a felony as the highest charge on their case compared to 33% (7,264, n=21,967¹⁵) of men’s cases.

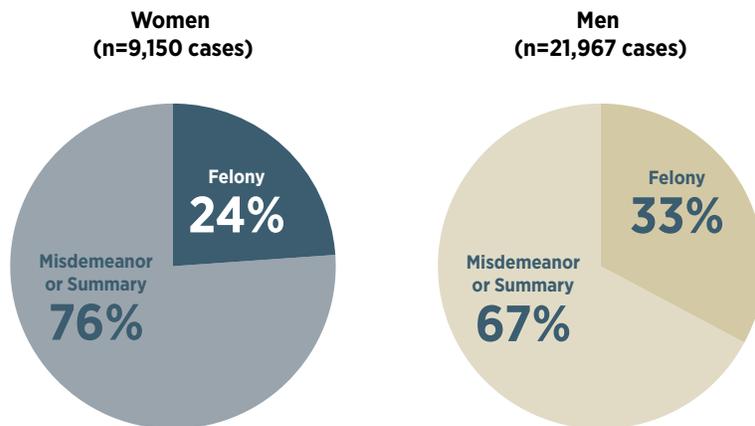
13 As a case can have more than one offense, we selected the most serious offense, which was calculated as follows: 1) Sort the charges by grade using order: homicide offense > felony > misdemeanor > summary > ungraded. 2) If there is a tie after sorting by grade, sort by charge type using order: person > property > drugs > DUI >

weapons > public order > criminal-other > motor vehicle-other > misdemeanor-other. 3) If there is a tie for both grade and charge type, sort by sequence number.

14 9,371 criminal docket numbers were filed for the 7,233 women in 2017. Ninety-eight percent of those cases had grade information for the most serious offense (9,150, n=9,371).

15 22,349 criminal docket numbers were filed for the 16,499 men in 2017. Ninety-eight percent of those cases had grade information for the most serious offense (21,967, n=22,349).

FIGURE 7: Highest Charges per Case by Grade and Gender for Women and Men in Allegheny County, 2017



Most Common Charge Types

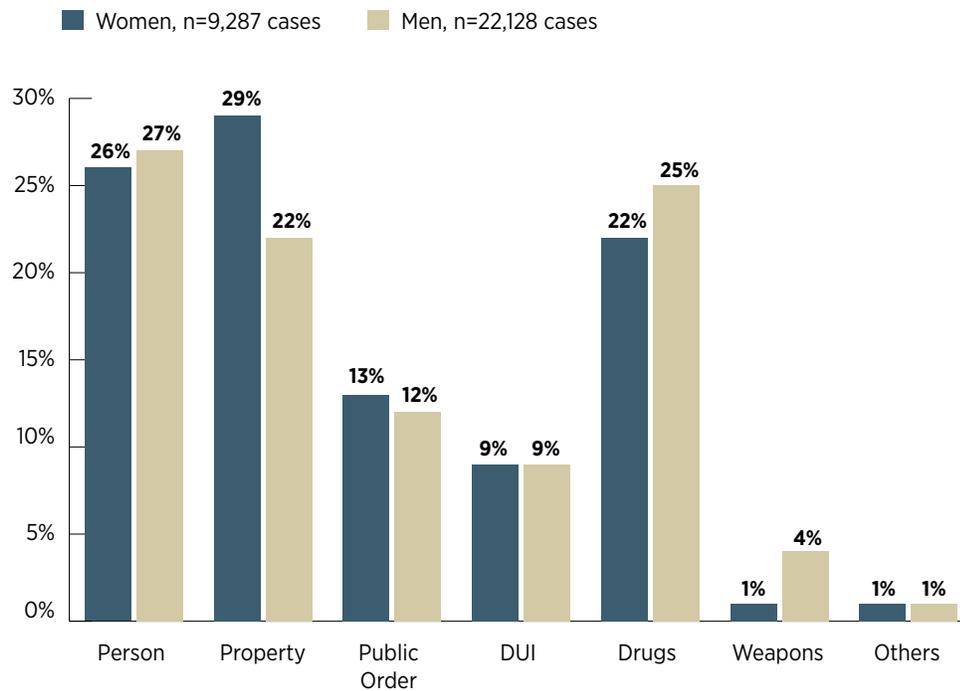
In 2017, women were more likely to be charged with property crimes (29% of women’s cases compared to 22% of men’s), whereas men were more likely to be charged in drug and weapon cases. Twenty-nine percent (6,427, n=22,128¹⁶) of men’s cases involved a weapon or drug offense compared to 23% (2,166, n=9,287¹⁷) of women’s cases.

At the misdemeanor and summary offense levels, women and men were frequently charged with the same types of offenses, such as simple assault and possession of a controlled substance. At the felony level, however, women and men tended to have different charges. Among women, the most common felony offenses were aggravated assault, retail theft and drug-related offenses. Among men, the top three felonies were aggravated assault; manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance; and receiving stolen property.

16 22,349 criminal docket numbers were filed for the 16,499 men in 2017. Ninety-nine percent of the men’s cases had charge type for the most serious offense (22,128, n=22,349).

17 9,371 criminal docket numbers were filed for the 7,233 women in 2017. Ninety-eight percent of the women’s cases had charge type for the most serious offense (9,287, n=9,371).

FIGURE 8: Highest Charges per Case by Type, for Women and Men in Allegheny County, 2017



Sentences for Women and Men

Of the criminal cases in 2017 that had a final disposition at the time of this analysis, the following were held for the Court of Common Pleas: 45% of women’s cases (n=9,282) and 51% of men’s (n=22,104).¹⁸ Of the cases held for court, the conviction rate¹⁹ is similar for women and men: 89% for women’s cases (n=3,771) and 88% for men’s (n=10,474).

Next we compared the sentences given to women and men who were convicted. While we have categorized convictions according to the most serious charge on the case, specifics naturally vary from case to case, so when comparing women’s felony sentences to men’s, for example, sentences vary based on case circumstances, prior convictions, etc.

When examining sentences for cases that had a felony as the most serious offense, we found that men were more likely to receive a prison sentence as their most serious sentence (13% of men who had a felony conviction

18 28% of cases were resolved at lower court by reducing the charges to summary offenses: 30% (n=9,282) for women and 27% (n=22,104) for men; 19% of the cases for women were withdrawn (1,741, n=9,282), compared to 16% of men’s cases (3,522, n=22,104). The rest of the cases that were resolved in lower court were dismissed or

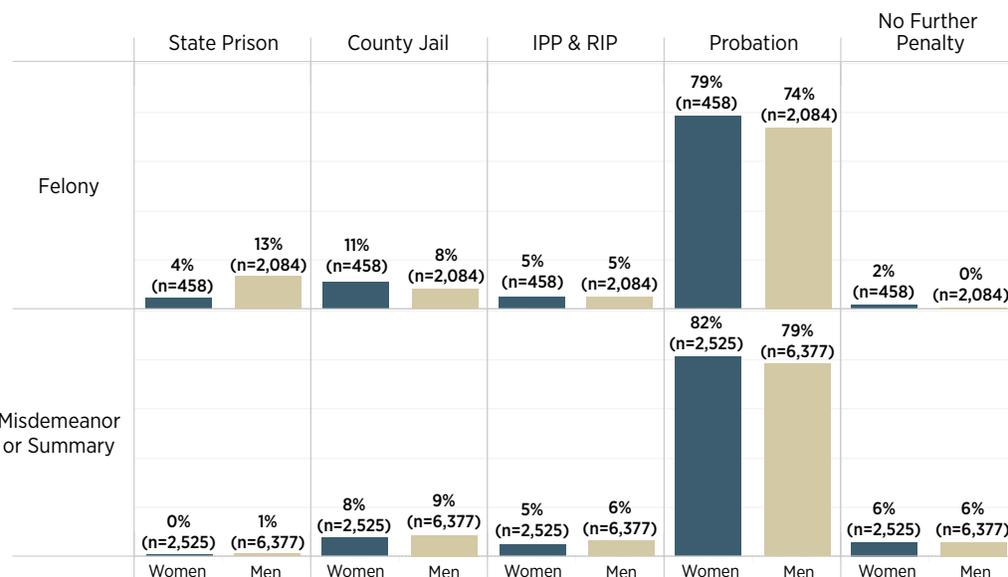
had an administrative closure. Only a few cases (less than 1%) were disposed as guilty in the lower court.

19 Cases included in the conviction rate are those held for court and have a final disposition of guilty, nolo contendere (i.e., no contest) or placement in an Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) program.

had a state prison sentence versus 4% of women). Conversely, 79% of women with a felony charge received probation compared to 74% of men. Sentences of prison, jail and alternative community-based punishment (Intermediate Punishment Program [IPP] and Restrictive Intermediate Punishment Program [RIP], which allow for house arrest and electronic monitoring instead of incarceration) were similar for men and women.

Looking at misdemeanor and summary cases, women and men received similar sentences overall. Like felony sentences, women were more likely than men to receive probation (82% compared to 79%).

FIGURE 9: Most Serious Sentence Type by Grade of Most Serious Sentenced Charge, Women’s and Men’s Cases in Allegheny County, 2017²⁰



For more granular information about sentences by charge type (for example, sentences for crimes against person for men versus women), see **Appendix D**.

Human Services and Juvenile Justice Involvement

We examined cross-system involvement to determine whether people with criminal filings have prior or current involvement with other systems and whether there were differences by gender.²¹ **Figure 10** shows human services involvement during the year prior to a person’s minimum filing date. **Figure 11** looks at human services

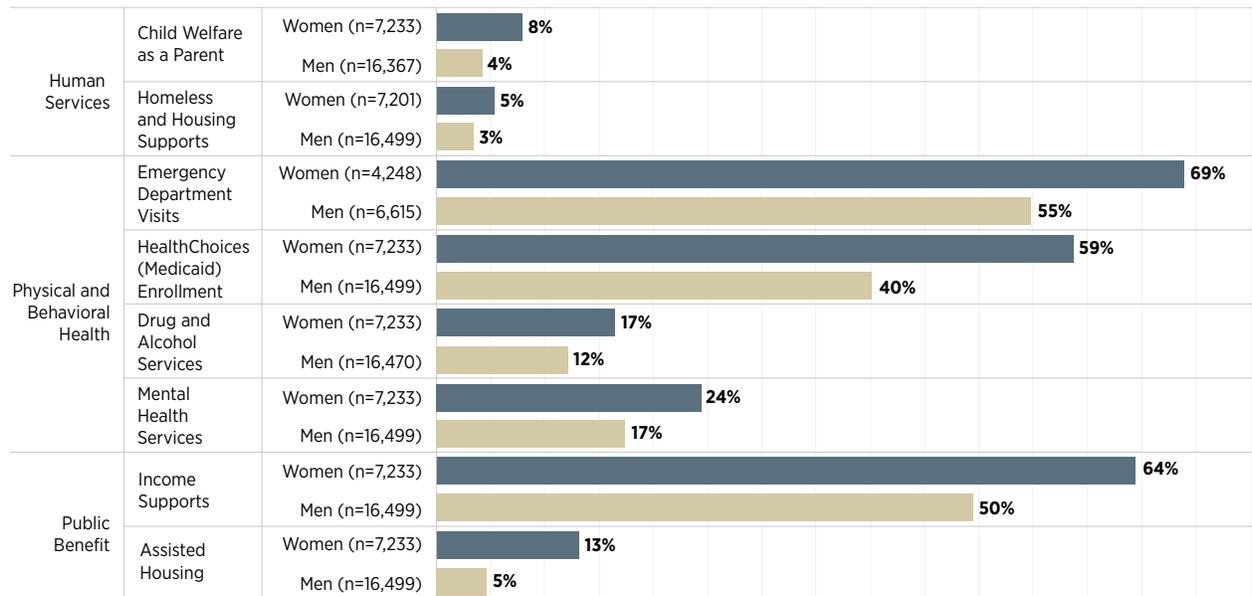
20 As a case can have more than one sentence, we selected the most serious one based on the following order: State Prison > County Jail > IPP & RIP > Probation > No Further Penalty

21 See **Definitions** for more information on each of the programs and services.

involvement prior to filing date but captures involvement at any time during a person’s life (for which data was available) in order to provide information about system involvement that may have occurred when the person was young. (See **Appendix E** for more detail.)

Overall, women with criminal filings were more likely to be involved with any human services than men. Sixty-nine percent (4,982, n=7,233) of women and 54% (8,986, n=16,499) of men were involved in any of the services listed in **Figure 10**, during the year before their minimum filing date in 2017.²² This difference in human services utilization between men and women is consistent with service utilization in the general County population, with most services (e.g., income support, emergency department visits, assisted housing) utilized by women more than men generally, though the difference in service utilization by gender was even larger for those with criminal filings than in the County population.

FIGURE 10: Human Services Involvement of Women and Men with a New Criminal Filing in Allegheny County One Year Prior to Their Minimum Filing Date in 2017²³



Note: See Definitions section for descriptions of these services.

22 As an individual can have more than one criminal case filed in the Magisterial District Court in 2017, we selected the first case filed in that year.

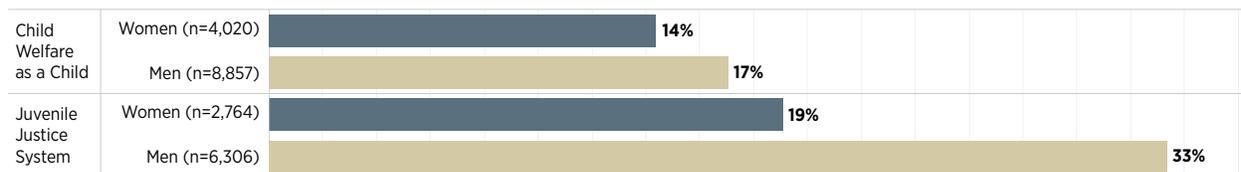
23 To calculate N (the eligible population), we followed these criteria:

- Child welfare as a parent includes only individuals who were 18 or older during the year prior to their minimum filing date.
- Emergency department visit includes only individuals who were enrolled at least one day in HealthChoices (Medicaid) during the year prior to their minimum filing date.

- Substance use disorder treatment includes only individuals who were 14 or older during the year prior to their minimum filing date.

Men were more likely than women to have had juvenile justice system involvement at any time before their minimum filing date in 2017 (33% compared to 19% of women), which is not surprising since men in the general population are also more likely to have been involved with the criminal justice system (Figure 11). Compared to men, women were slightly less likely to have been involved with the child welfare system when they were children (14% versus 17%).

FIGURE 11: Previous Child Welfare (as a Child) and Juvenile Justice System Involvement of Women and Men Who Had a New Criminal Filing in Allegheny County in 2017²⁴



Note: See Definitions section for descriptions of these services.

Part 2: The Jail Population

Population Overview, 2008–2018

The Allegheny County Jail holds people who are pending resolution of new charges, detained on violations of their community supervision or serving a county sentence. Only a small percentage of people in the jail are serving a sentence. For example, on June 27, 2019, 10% (262) of the jail population was serving a county jail sentence, which accounted for 8% (n=28) of women and 11% (n=234) of men in the jail at that time.

Between 2008 and 2018, overall rates of incarceration in Allegheny County fell by 32%. However, women’s rates of incarceration declined at a slower rate than men’s — a decrease of 23% compared to 34% for men.

24 To calculate N (the eligible population), we followed these criteria:

- Data about children’s involvement in child welfare services were only available as of 2002 and were available for individuals who were 18 and younger at any point between 2002 and their 2017 minimum filing date.

- Juvenile justice system involvement only includes individuals who were between 10 and 18 years old at any point between 2007 (when data is available) and their 2017 minimum filing date.

FIGURE 12: Allegheny County Jail Incarceration Rates by Gender per 100,000 People, 2008–2018²⁵



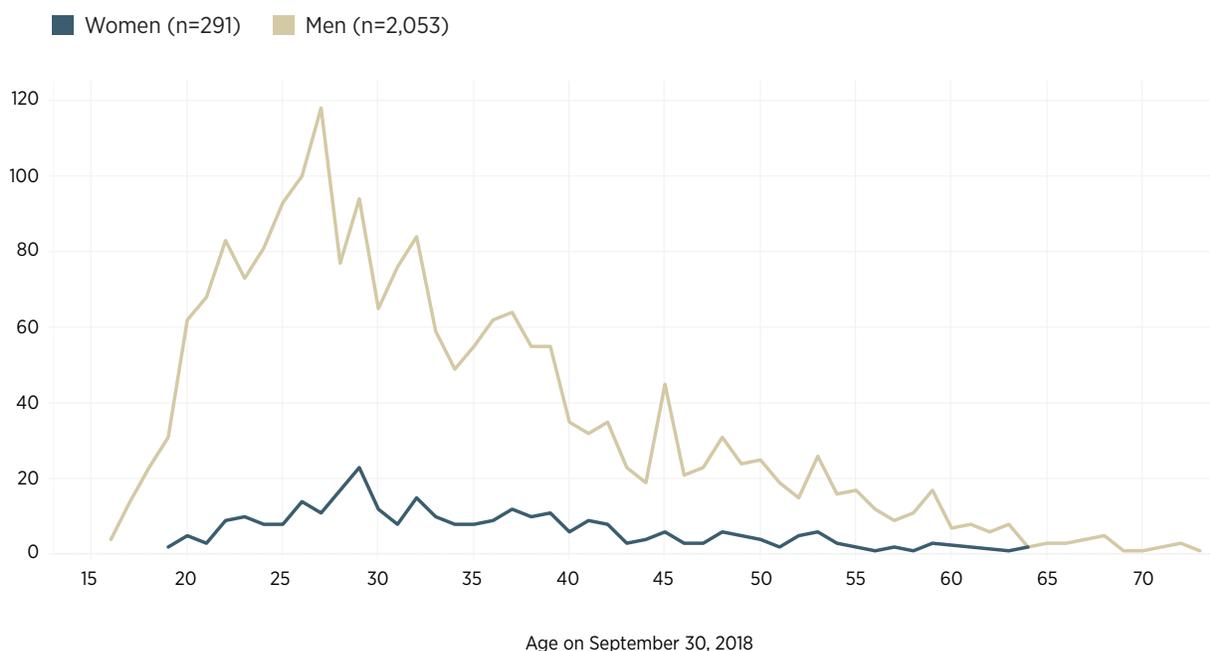
Age and Race of Jail Population, 2018

We analyzed demographics (gender, age and race) of the 2,344 people held in the ACJ on September 30, 2018.²⁶ Women represented 12% (291) of the total jail population on that date. The median age for jail residents was the same as that of new criminal filings: 33 for women, 31 for men (**Figure 13**).

25 Incarceration rates include all unique individuals booked in the ACJ facility on Second Avenue and in alternative housing sites. Rate was calculated as: (number of unique individuals booked in the jail during the year/County population 18 years and older) x 100,000

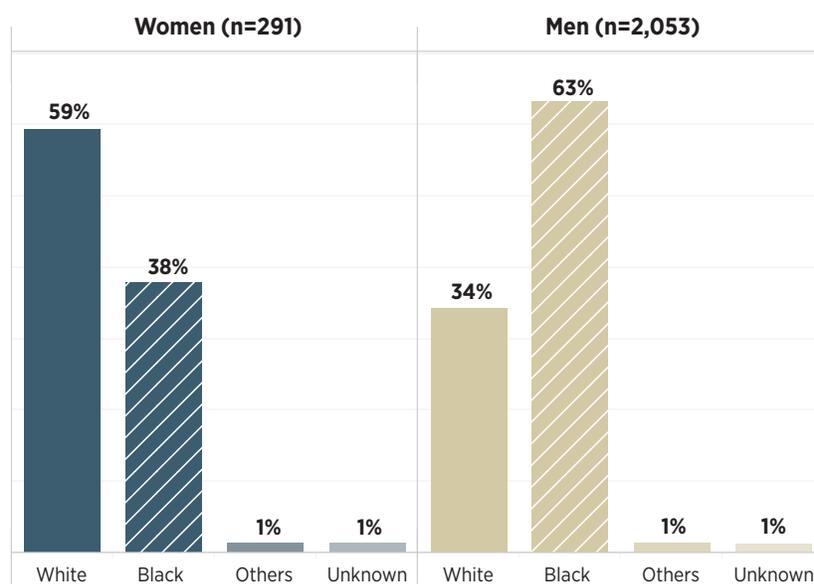
26 The point-in-time analysis includes only individuals staying in the facility on Second Avenue in downtown Pittsburgh; it does not include individuals at alternative housing sites.

FIGURE 13: Age Distribution of People in the ACJ, by Gender, September 30, 2018



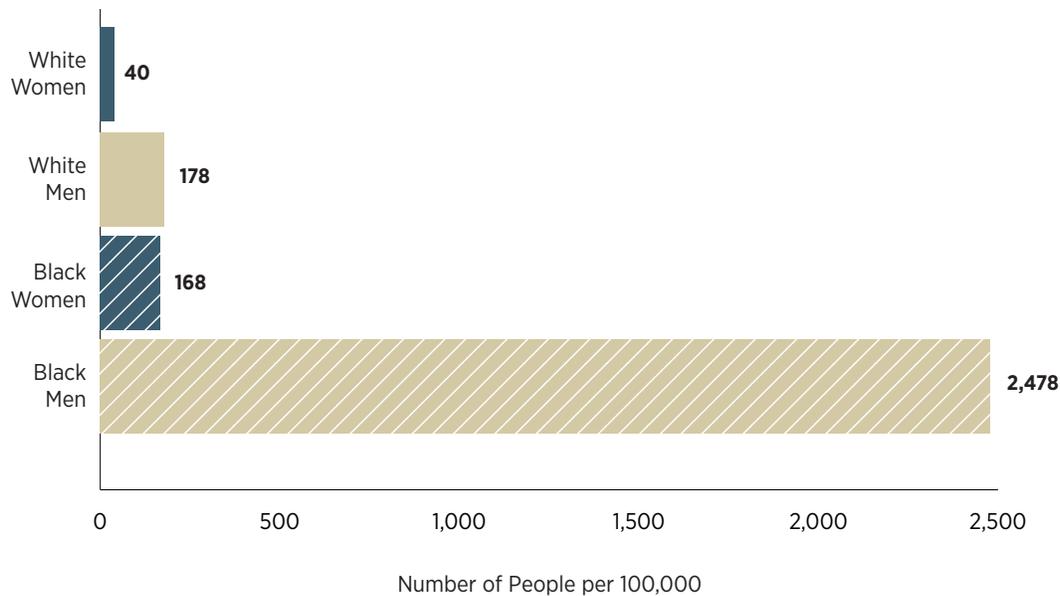
When looking at the race of people in jail, racial disproportionality was present for both men and women, though the disproportionality between White and Black people was much larger for men. Fifty-nine percent of the women in jail were White compared to 38% who were Black. In comparison, 34% of men in jail were White, while 63% were Black (Figure 14).

FIGURE 14: Race Distribution of People in the ACJ, by Gender, September 30, 2018



When examining the rate of the jail population by race and gender per 100,000 Allegheny County residents (18 years old and older), Black women were 4.2 times more likely to be in jail compared to White women (168 per 100,000 compared to 40 per 100,000). Black men were 13.9 times more likely to be in jail compared to White men (2,478 per 100,000 compared to 178 per 100,000).

FIGURE 15: People in the ACJ by Race and Gender, Rate per 100,000, September 30, 2018



Type of Charge Leading to Incarceration

Grade of Charges

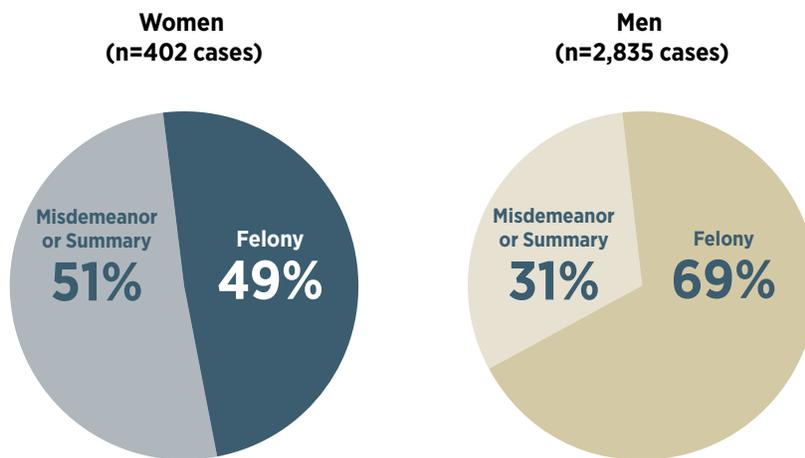
There was a total of 3,404 cases for 2,344 people held in the ACJ on September 30, 2018.²⁷ Ninety-five percent of those cases have grade information, and 98% have charge type information. **Figure 16** shows the breakdown of people held in the jail on September 30, 2018, by highest grade on the case.²⁸ Forty-nine percent (n=402) of the women’s cases had a felony charge on any case on which they were held in jail compared to 69% (n=2,835) of the men’s cases.

27 A person can be booked in jail for one or more cases simultaneously.

28 As a case can have more than one offense, we selected the most serious offense, which was calculated as follows: 1) Sort the charges by grade using order: Homicide offenses > Felonies > Misdemeanor > Summary > Ungraded; 2) If there is a tie after sorting by grade, sort by charge type using order: Person > Property > Drugs > DUI > Weapons

> Public Order > Criminal-Other > Motor Vehicle-Other > Misdemeanor-Other; 3) If there is a tie for both grade and charge type, sort by Sequence Number.

FIGURE 16: Highest Charges per Case by Grade and Gender for Felonies, Misdemeanors and Summary Offenses for Women and Men Held in the ACJ, September 30, 2018



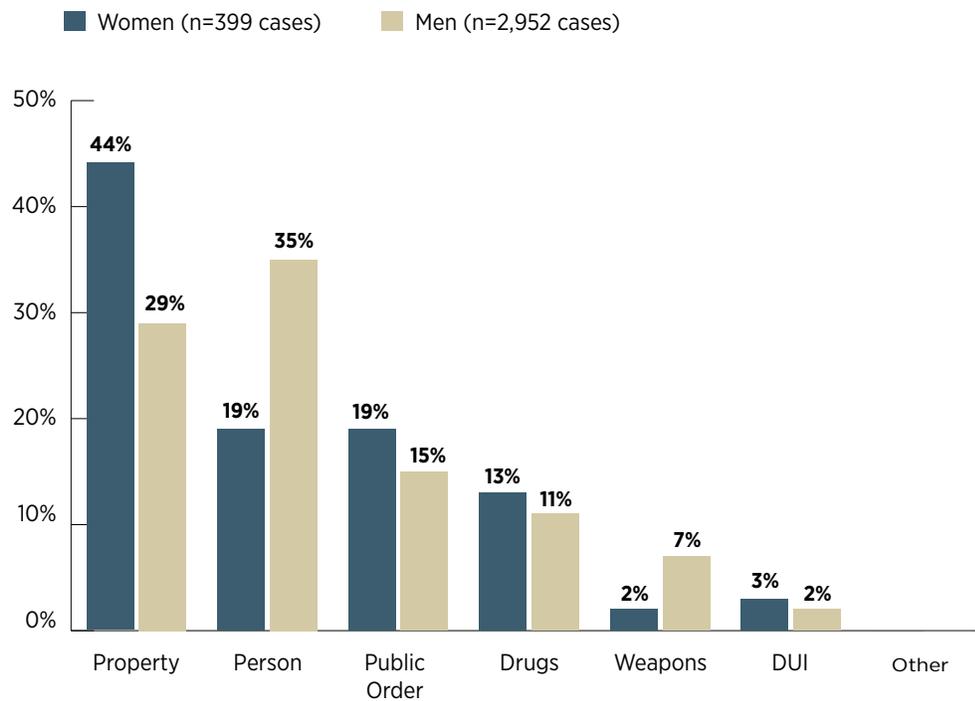
Most Common Charge Types

Women held in the ACJ on September 30, 2018, were most commonly booked for cases related to property crimes: 44% (n=399) of women compared to 29% (n=2,952) of men. Men were more likely to be held in jail for person-related cases: 35% of men compared to 19% of women.

At the misdemeanor offense levels, women and men were frequently booked for the same types of offenses such as simple assault and possession of a controlled substance. However, the most common offense for men was “terroristic threats with intent to terrorize another,” which was not as frequently charged in women’s cases.

At the felony level, however, women and men tended to have different charge types. Among women, the most common felony offenses were retail theft, aggravated assault and movable theft. Among men, the most common felonies were aggravated assault; possession of firearms; and manufacture, delivery or possession of a controlled substance.

FIGURE 17: Highest Charges per Case by Type, for Women and Men Held in the ACJ, September 30, 2018

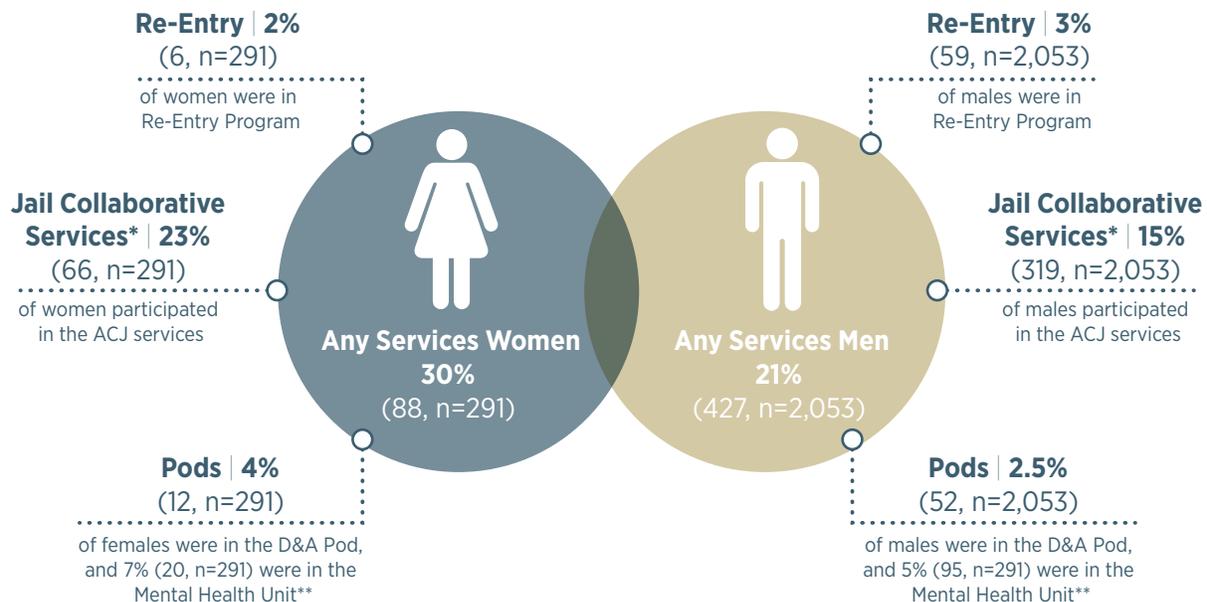


Services Provided in Jail

The ACJ provides a wide range of services and opportunities intended to assist offenders’ rehabilitation, re-entry into society upon release and employability so as to reduce recidivism. Some offenders may make use of more than one program. In **Figure 19**, these activities are divided into three categories: (1) Re-Entry, a specialized program to prepare jail residents for re-entry into the community after leaving jail; (2) Jail Collaborative services, a variety of supports offered through two county departments (Health and Human Services) and numerous nonprofit organizations; and (3) pods within the jail that serve people with either mental health or substance use needs. Allegheny County’s voluntary Reentry Program is designed to serve medium- or high-risk individuals who are sentenced to the ACJ for at least three months. Jail Collaborative services are available to the entire jail population and are also voluntary. People are assigned to the Drug and Alcohol and/or Mental Health pods in the jail based on assessed need.

Thirty percent of women and 21% of men were participating in any of the services shown in **Figure 18** as of September 30, 2018. Women were more likely than men to participate in Jail Collaborative services and reside in the dedicated pods, and men were more likely to be enrolled in the Re-Entry Program.

Figure 18: Women’s and Men’s Usage of Allegheny County Jail Services, Based on Jail Population on September 30, 2018



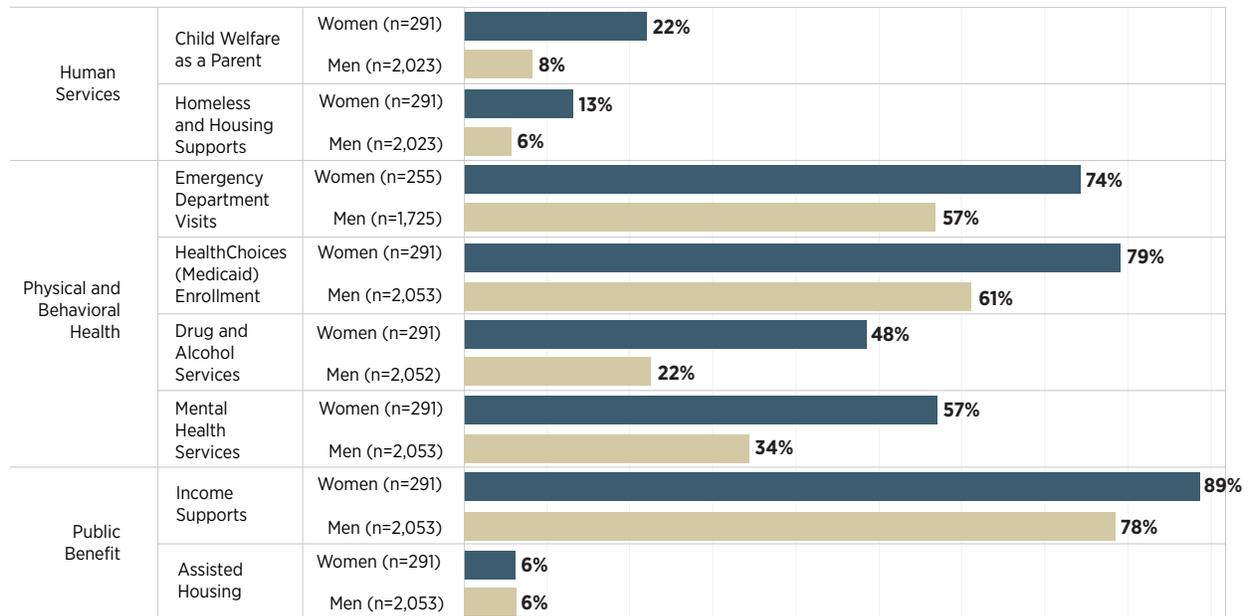
* Jail Collaborative Services include: Batterers Intervention Program; Cognitive Behavioral Treatment; Drug and Alcohol Diversion; Drug and Alcohol Education; Education, Employment and Training; Family Support; Hope Pod; and Mentoring.

**There are three mental health pods for men and one for women.

Human Services and Juvenile Justice Involvement

The cross-system analysis of the jail population yielded similar results (Figure 19) to that of the total population of people charged with a criminal offense; as with the population who had criminal filings (Figure 10), women in jail were more likely than men to have human services involvement one year prior to their booking. However, human services involvement rates overall were higher among those in jail than among those with new criminal filings, regardless of gender. For instance, 17% (1,194, n=7,223) of women were involved in a drug and alcohol service one year before their criminal filing, compared to 48% (141, n=291) of women in jail. Mental health services were also significantly higher among those in jail; 57% (166, n=291) of women and 34% (706, n=2,053) of men received mental health services during the year prior to their jail booking date, compared to 24% (1,765, n=7,233) of women and 17% (2,870, n=16,499) of men in the year before their criminal filing date.

FIGURE 19: Human Services Involvement During the Year Prior to Booking Date of Women and Men Held in the ACJ on September 30, 2018²⁹



Note: See Definitions section for descriptions of these services.

Men in the jail were more likely than women in the jail to have been involved in the child welfare system when they were children (33% versus 17%).

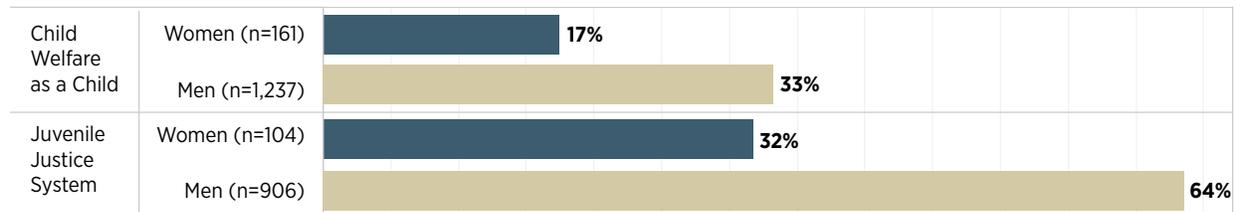
Thirty-two percent of women had prior involvement with the juvenile justice system compared to 64% of men (Figure 20). See Appendix E for more detail.

29 To calculate N (the eligible population), we followed these criteria:

- Child welfare as a parent includes only individuals who were 18 or older during the year prior to their booking date.
- Emergency department visits include only individuals that were enrolled at least one day in HealthChoices (Medicaid) during the year prior to their booking date.

- Substance Use Disorder Treatment includes only individuals who were 14 or older during the year prior to their booking date.

FIGURE 20: Child Welfare (as a Child) and Juvenile Justice System Involvement Any Time Before Booking Date of Women and Men Held in the ACJ on September 30, 2018³⁰



Note: See Definitions section for descriptions of these services.

Part 3: Releases from Jail

Of the 11,603 individuals released from the ACJ³¹ during 2017, 2,597, or 22%, were women. This percentage is nearly twice the percentage of women inmates in the jail (12%) in the point-in-time analysis, in part because women have shorter average stays in jail (**Figure 21**) and because a larger proportion of women than men (32% versus 23%) are in jail while awaiting trial rather than serving sentences. The median length of stay for women was 10 days compared to 15 days for men. For more information on release reasons, see **Appendix F**.

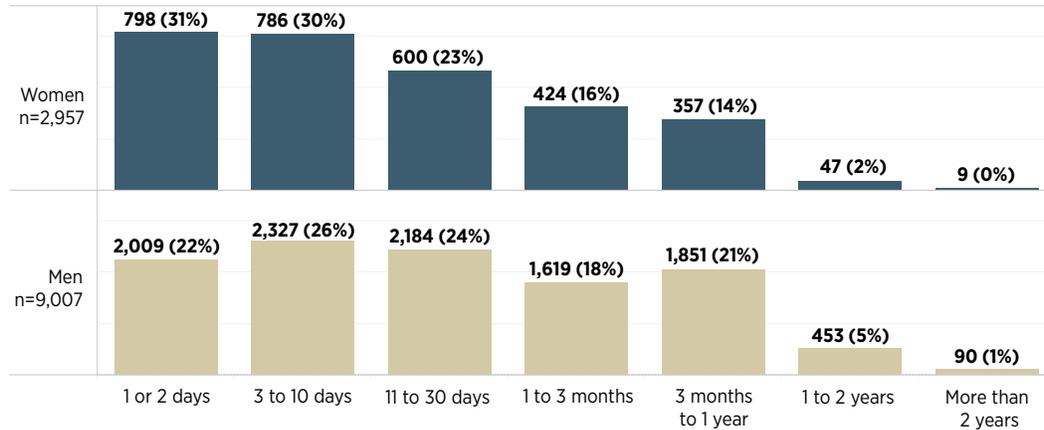
30 To calculate N (the eligible population), we followed these criteria:

- Data about children’s involvement in child welfare services were only available as of 2002 and were available for individuals who were 18 and younger at any point between 2002 and their booking date.

- Juvenile justice involvement includes only individuals who were between 10 and 18 years old at any point between 2007 (the first year for which data was available) and their booking date.

31 Includes release of individuals from the facility on Second Avenue and from alternative housing sites.

FIGURE 21: Length of Stay by Gender, for Individuals Released from the ACJ in 2017



Note: Totals add to more than 100% as one person can have multiple releases.

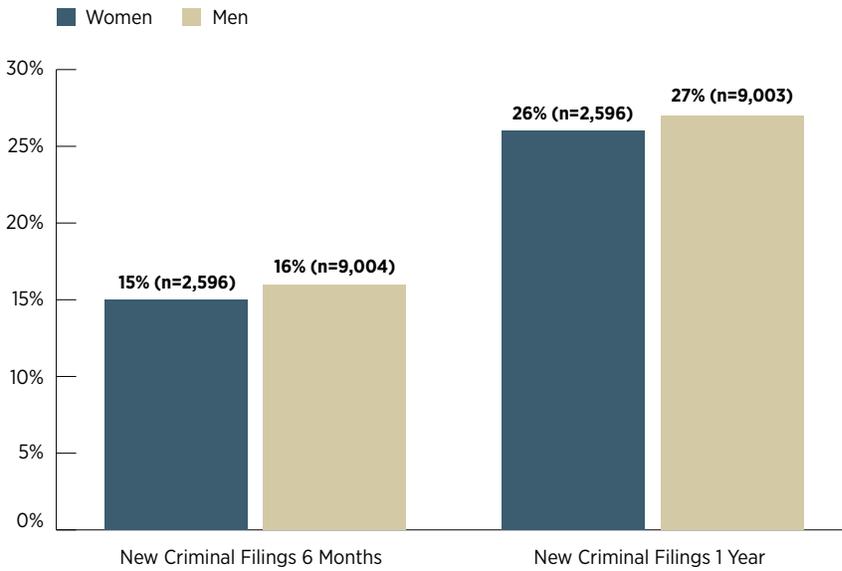
New Criminal Filings³² after Release from Jail

We examined whether each released individual had new criminal filings in Allegheny County within six and 12 months after their latest release from jail.³³ The percentage of new criminal filings after release was similar for women and men: 26% of women had new criminal filings within one year compared to 27% of males.

32 For this analysis, an individual is considered to have a new criminal filing if, after the latest release date, the client had a criminal case in MDJS within the specified time frame (six or 12 months).

33 As one individual can have more than one release in 2017, we selected the most recent release to calculate new criminal filing rate.

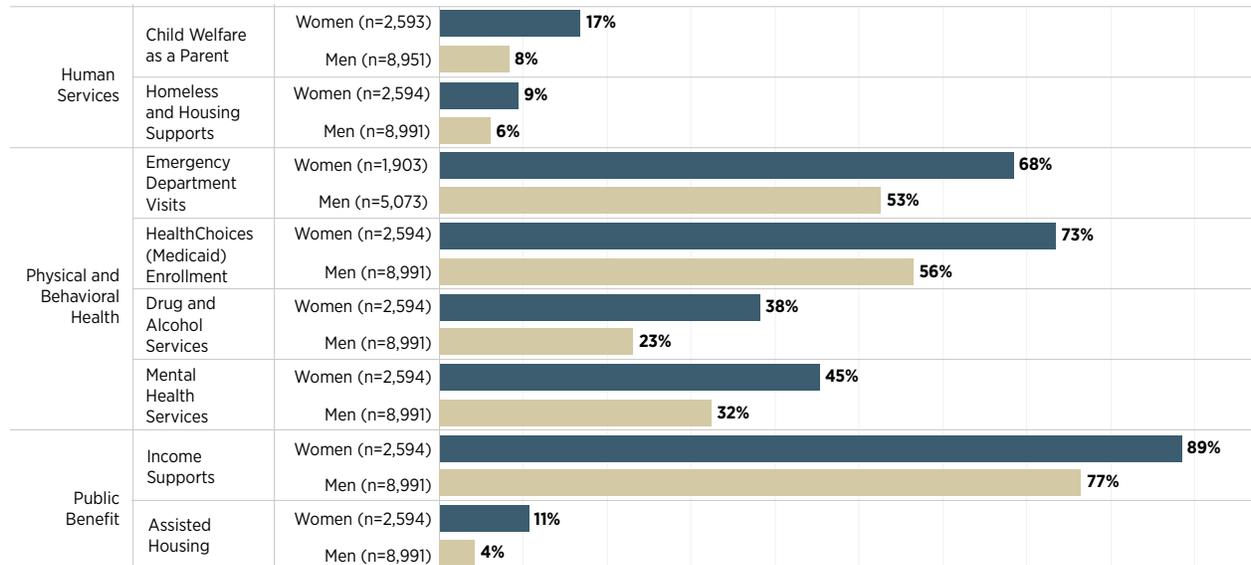
FIGURE 22: New Criminal Filings by Gender for Individuals Released from the ACJ in 2017



Human Services and Juvenile Justice Involvement

An analysis of human services involvement following release shows greater involvement among women than men (Figure 23). This is consistent with involvement prior to jail booking (for more information, see Appendix E). However, differences in rates of involvement between men and women after release are slightly less pronounced than differences in rates of involvement prior to jail booking.

FIGURE 23: Human Services Involvement One Year After Maximum Release Date for Women and Men Released from the ACJ in 2017³⁴



Note: See Definitions section for descriptions of these services.

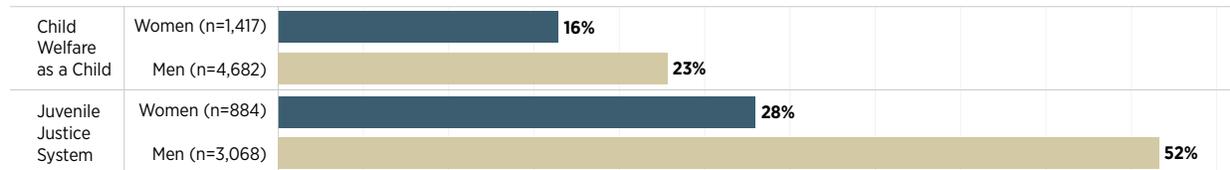
Among those released from the ACJ in 2017, rates of child welfare involvement (as a child) were higher for men than women (23% versus 16%). Juvenile justice system involvement was much higher for men than women (52% versus 28%). These trends are consistent with those among the point-in-time jail population. Further, our analysis suggests that regardless of gender, those who spent time in jail (the point-in-time jail population and the released population) were more likely than the population who received criminal filings (i.e., those who were charged but not necessarily found guilty or booked in jail) to have prior involvement with the juvenile justice system.

34 As an individual can have more than one jail release, we selected the latest release in 2017 and looked for program activity in the following 12 months. To calculate N (the eligible population), we follow these criteria:

- Child welfare as a parent includes only individuals who were 18 or older during the year after their maximum 2017 release date.

- Emergency department visits include only individuals who were enrolled at least one day in HealthChoices (Medicaid) during the year after their maximum 2017 release date.
- Substance use disorder treatment includes only individuals who were 14 or older during the year after their maximum 2017 release date.

FIGURE 24: Child Welfare (as a Child) and Juvenile Justice System Involvement of Women and Men Released from the ACJ Any Time Before Maximum Release Date in 2017³⁵



Note: See Definitions section for descriptions of these services.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of women in the criminal justice system in Allegheny County is in line with national research: While overall justice system involvement is declining, the proportion of women involved is growing. In addition, the number of women who had new criminal filings increased in both volume and as a proportion of total criminal filings between 2008 and 2018. The analysis above also supports the national finding that charged and incarcerated women differ from incarcerated men. In Allegheny County, women charged and incarcerated are more likely than men to be charged with lower level misdemeanor and summary offenses; more likely to have received income supports, used the emergency room, received mental health and/or drug and alcohol treatment; and less likely to have been involved with the juvenile justice system.

The data provided here supports the need for more targeted jail programming and better-informed prevention and re-entry efforts for women, but outstanding questions remain. For example, further research around Black women in the criminal justice system is vital. While the disparity between the populations of White men and Black men in the criminal justice system is well-known because of the striking inequality, disparity between White women and Black women is also present, though perhaps less studied and publicized. As shown in the analysis, Black women receive new criminal filings at 4.3 times the rate of White women in Allegheny County, and the same disparity holds for Black women booked in jail. The causes of these disparities are complex and systemic, but continued analysis, tracking of rates over time, and continued sharing of data with stakeholders has the possibility of pushing the criminal justice system in the right direction, at least on a local scale.

The analysis also raised the question of whether enough is being done to support women in jail who have mental health needs. As described above, 24% of women who had a criminal filing in 2017 accessed publicly funded mental health services during the year prior to their filing. For women in jail, the percentage of those receiving

35 To calculate N (the eligible population), we follow these criteria:

- Data about children’s involvement in child welfare services were only available as of 2002 and were available for individuals who were 18 and younger at any point between 2002 and their maximum 2017 release date.

- Juvenile justice system involvement includes only individuals who were between 10 and 18 years old at any point between 2007 (the first year for which data is available) and their maximum 2017 release date.

mental health treatment prior to incarceration was a much higher 57%. While our analysis is limited in its ability to explain the reason for this difference, the finding points toward an important difference in the mental health needs of people receiving filings and those who end up in jail. In addition, women in jail seem to be more likely than men in jail to have accessed mental health treatment in the past year (57% compared to 34%). This may be indicative of women's general willingness to accept mental health services, or it may suggest that women have more acute mental health needs and might benefit from more prevalent, and perhaps different, treatment opportunities than men.

As noted earlier, victims of trauma and/or abuse need specialized services and likely have unmet needs when involved with the criminal justice system. Data on this population is sparse, however, because available data systems tend to focus on offenders rather than victims. Future analysis should consider how DHS might identify women who are in the criminal justice system who are also victims, and how available services might be tailored to meet their needs.

While further analysis of women charged and incarcerated in Allegheny County is needed, the ACJ, DHS and partner organizations currently offer programs supporting women offenders, including:

- **Allegheny County Jail Family Support:** As part of the Re-Entry Program, this service provides parent education and family support programming to inmates inside the Allegheny County Jail. The program works with inmates to prepare for family visits by helping them to develop tools to communicate effectively at the visits, modeling how to bond and play with their children and helping them empathize and reconnect with their families. Telephone conferencing (weekly structured family phone calls) are used to pave the way for productive in-person visits.
- **Training to Work:** A jointly run program of the Jail Collaborative and Partner4Work, Training to Work helps people being released from jail and on electronic monitoring learn skills that will get them hired.
- **Female pod coordinator:** A jail employee who works on one of the women's housing units doing risk/needs assessments, helping women enroll in programming in the jail, and assisting with re-entry planning.

ANALYSIS

Lady Natalia Perez Pena, Chengyuan Zhou, Kathryn Collins and Erin Dalton

REVIEWER

Kristy Trautmann (FISA Foundation)

APPENDIX A**APPENDIX A: DATA LIMITATIONS**

Demographic information may change according to the data source used (court database, jail database or Allegheny County Data Warehouse). The Department of Human Services uses the information provided by the court and jail (name, gender, date of birth and Social Security number if available) to match these individuals with the internal database. Once the clients are matched with previous records in the data warehouse, the database selects and assigns the most common demographic information from all possible data sources. Hence, it is possible that the final demographics are not the same as those provided by the court. Through the report, we used different data sources to obtain demographics. For Part I, the trend of criminal filings (**Figures 1 and 2**), we used gender based on the court data; for the rest of Part I, we used the Allegheny County Data Warehouse. For Part II and Part III, we used demographics obtained from the jail data source.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B: ALLEGHENY COUNTY POPULATION, 2017

	POPULATION 10 AND OLDER	POPULATION 18 AND OLDER
White Female	466,137	428,828
Black Female	75,371	65,627
Total Female (includes all races)	574,456	522,118
White Male	433,653	394,218
Black Male	61,506	52,426
Total Male (includes all races)	527,936	474,168

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2013-2017

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C: NEW CRIMINAL FILINGS, 2008–2018

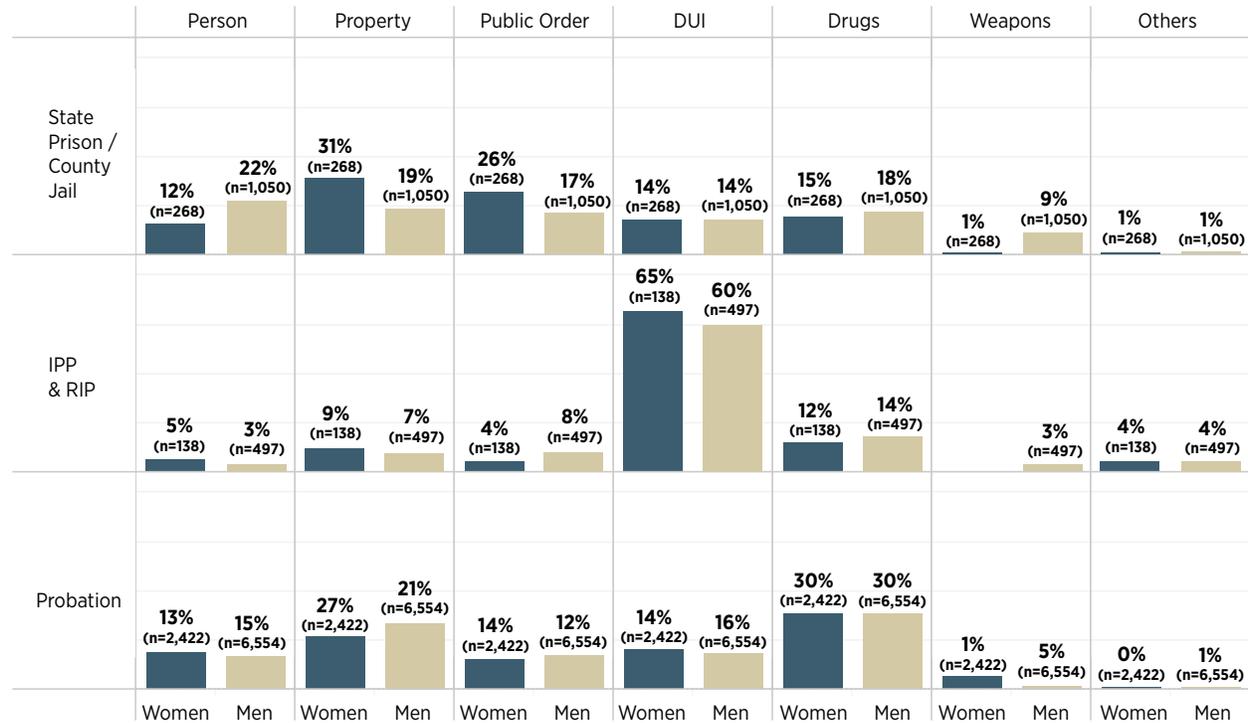
YEAR	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
2008	8,375	27,110	35,485
2009	7,713	23,496	31,209
2010	7,390	22,158	29,548
2011	7,535	22,068	29,603
2012	7,674	22,065	29,739
2013	7,977	22,430	30,407
2014	8,530	22,641	31,171
2015	8,026	21,569	29,595
2016	8,434	21,471	29,905
2017	9,025	21,894	30,919
2018	8,543	20,983	29,526
Total	89,222	247,885	337,107

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D: SENTENCES BY GENDER AND SENTENCE OFFENSE TYPE

This chart uses the most serious sentenced offense to examine differences in sentences by gender. Note that case circumstances vary, so a difference in men’s and women’s prison/jail sentences for crimes against persons, for example, does not necessarily indicate harsher sentences for men.

FIGURE 25: Cases Sentenced in the Court of Common Pleas by Gender and Sentence Offense Type



APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E: HUMAN SERVICES INVOLVEMENT

PART I: Women Who Received Criminal Filings

As an individual can have more than one criminal case filed in the Magisterial District Court in 2017, we selected the first case filed in that year and looked for program activity going back 12 months or all the way to the data availability date (anytime). See this example:

PERSON	NUMBER OF CASE(S) FILED IN MDJS IN 2017	FILING DATE	IS THIS THE MINIMUM FILING DATE DURING THE YEAR?	FILING MONTH	ONE YEAR PRIOR
A	1	3/25/2017	Yes	Mar 2017	Mar 2016 – Feb 2017
	1	6/4/2017	Yes	June 2017	June 2016 – May 2017
B	2	7/9/2017	No		
	3	10/20/2017	No		
C	1	4/7/2017	Yes	April 2017	April 2016 – March 2017
	2	7/27/2017	No		
	3	8/22/2017	No		
	4	10/29/2017	No		
	5	12/5/2017	No		

Involvement Time Windows for Person A



APPENDIX E

ONE YEAR PRIOR TO MINIMUM FILING DATE						
PROGRAM	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ACTIVE		PERCENTAGE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Assisted Housing	7,233	16,499	955	762	13%	5%
Child Welfare (as a parent)	7,201	16,367	607	795	8%	5%
Drug and Alcohol Services	7,223	16,470	1,194	1,994	17%	12%
Emergency Department Visits	4,201	6,528	2,891	3,564	69%	55%
HealthChoices (Medicaid) Enrollment	7,233	16,499	4,202	6,529	58%	40%
Homeless and Housing Supports	7,233	16,499	386	560	5%	3%
Income Supports	7,233	16,499	4,665	8,178	64%	50%
Mental Health Services	7,233	16,499	1,765	2,870	24%	17%
Any Time Prior to Minimum Filing Date						
Child Welfare (as a child)	4,020	8,857	559	1,485	14%	17%
Juvenile Justice System	2,764	6,303	528	2,108	19%	33%

To calculate number of eligible individuals, we followed these criteria:

- Child Welfare (as a parent) includes only individuals who were 18 or older during the year prior to their minimum filing date.
- Emergency Department Visits includes only individuals who were enrolled for at least one day in HealthChoices (Medicaid) during the year prior to their minimum filing date.
- Drug and Alcohol Services includes only individuals who were 14 years or older during the year prior to their minimum filing date.
- Data about children’s involvement in child welfare services were only available as of 2002 and were available for individuals who were 18 and younger at any point between 2002 and their 2017 minimum filing date.
- Juvenile Justice System involvement includes only individuals who were between 10 and 18 years old at any point between 2007 (the first year for which data is available) until 2017 minimum filing date.

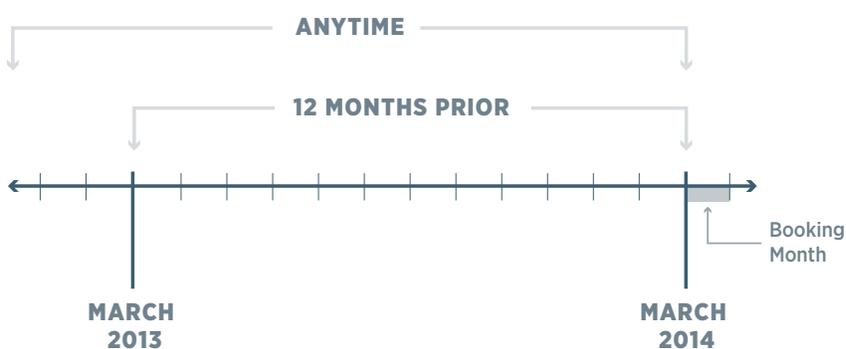
APPENDIX E

PART II: The Jail Population

For this population, we used individuals' booking date and looked for program activity going back 12 months or all the way to the data availability date. See this example:

PERSON	BOOKING DATE	BOOKING MONTH	ONE YEAR PRIOR TO BOOKING DATE
A	3/25/2014	Mar 2014	Mar 2013 – Feb 2014
B	10/20/2017	Oct 2017	Oct 2016 – Sep 2017
C	5/29/2018	May 2018	May 2017 – Apr 2018

Involvement Time Windows for Person A



PROGRAM	ONE YEAR PRIOR TO BOOKING DATE					
	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ACTIVE		PERCENTAGE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Assisted Housing	291	2,053	18	125	6%	6%
Child Welfare (as a parent)	291	2,023	68	186	23%	9%
Drug and Alcohol Services	291	2,052	141	461	48%	22%
Emergency Department Visits	224	1,221	166	696	74%	57%
HealthChoices (Medicaid) Enrollment	291	2,053	225	1,222	77%	60%
Homeless and Housing Supports	291	2,053	38	117	13%	6%
Income Supports	291	2,053	258	1,609	89%	78%
Mental Health Services	291	2,053	166	706	57%	34%
Any Time Prior to Booking Date						
Child Welfare (as a child)	161	1,237	26	393	16%	32%
Juvenile Justice System	104	906	34	578	33%	64%

APPENDIX E

To calculate number of eligible individuals, we followed these criteria:

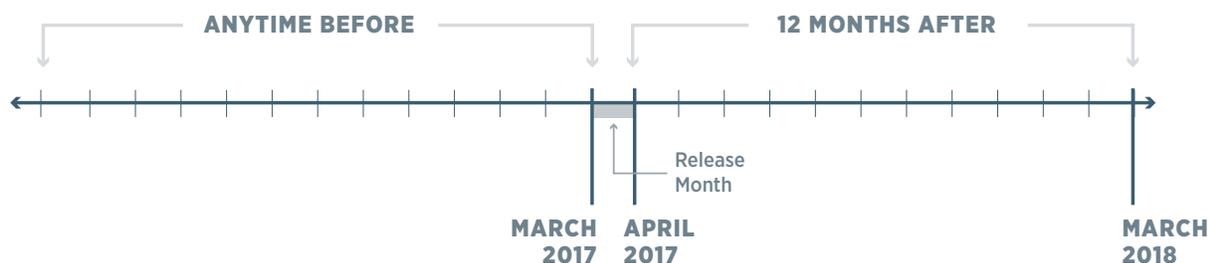
- Child Welfare (as a parent) includes individuals who were 18 or older during the year prior to their booking date.
- Emergency Department Visits includes only individuals who were enrolled at least one day in HealthChoices (Medicaid) during the year prior to their booking date.
- Drug and Alcohol Services includes only individuals who were 14 or older during the year prior to their booking date.
- Data about children’s involvement in child welfare services were only available as of 2002 and were available for individuals who were 18 and younger at any point between 2002 and their booking date.
- Juvenile Justice System involvement includes only individuals who were between 10 and 18 years old at any point between 2007 (the first year for which data was available) until their booking date.

Part III: Releases from Jail

As an individual can have more than one jail release, we selected the last 2017 release date and looked for program activity 12 months after. We also observed individuals’ program involvement anytime before the maximum release date. See the following example:

PERSON	NUMBER OF JAIL RELEASES IN 2017	RELEASE DATE	IS THIS THE MAXIMUM RELEASE DATE DURING THE YEAR?	RELEASE MONTH	ONE YEAR AFTER
A	1	3/25/2017	Yes	Mar 2017	
B	1	6/4/2017	No		July 2017 – June 2018
	2	7/9/2017	No		
	3	10/20/2017	Yes	October 2017	November 2017 – September 2018
C	1	4/7/2017	No		
	2	7/27/2017	No		
	3	8/22/2017	No		
	4	10/29/2017	No		
	5	12/5/2017	Yes	December 2017	January 2018 – December 2018

Involvement Time Windows for Person A



APPENDIX E

ONE YEAR AFTER MAXIMUM RELEASE DATE						
PROGRAM	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE		NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ACTIVE		PERCENTAGE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Assisted Housing	2,594	8,991	279	546	11%	4%
Child Welfare (as a parent)	2,593	8,951	466	838	18%	9%
Drug and Alcohol Services	2,594	8,991	991	2,075	38%	23%
Emergency Department Visits	1,867	4,999	1,281	2,916	69%	53%
HealthChoices (Medicaid) Enrollment	2,594	8,991	1,868	5,000	72%	56%
Homeless and Housing Supports	2,594	8,991	245	371	9%	6%
Income Supports	2,594	8,991	2,298	6,883	89%	77%
Mental Health Services	2,594	8,991	1,175	2,631	45%	32%
Any Time Before Maximum Release Date						
Child Welfare (as a child)	1,417	4,682	217	1,039	15%	22%
Juvenile Justice System	884	3,068	248	1,587	28%	52%

To calculate number of eligible individuals, we followed these criteria:

- Child Welfare (as a parent) includes only individuals who were 18 or older during the year after their 2017 maximum release date.
- Emergency Department Visits includes only individuals who were enrolled at least one day in HealthChoices (Medicaid) during the year after their 2017 maximum release date.
- Drug and Alcohol Services includes only individuals who were 14 or older during the year after their 2017 maximum release date.
- Data about children’s involvement in child welfare services were only available as of 2002 and were available for individuals who were 18 and younger at any point between 2002 and their 2017 maximum release date.
- Juvenile Justice System includes only individuals that were between 10 and 18 years old at any point between 2007 (the first year for which data is available) until their 2017 maximum release date.

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F: RELEASE TYPE BY GENDER, 2017 RELEASES FROM THE ACJ

The following tables show the top ten release types by gender. Of all the releases for women in 2017, the 10 release reasons presented in in the first table occupied 91% of total jail days. For men this percentage is 93%. The “federal release” had the longest average length of stay (around seven months) for women, followed by the women who were sentenced to the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (approximately six months). On the other hand, the men who were released to Justice Related Services had the longest average length of stay (around 7.4 months), followed by those released to probation or parole (six months).

TOP 10 RELEASE REASONS FOR WOMEN RELEASED FROM THE ACJ IN 2017

RELEASE TYPE	TOTAL JAIL DAYS	% OF TOTAL JAIL DAYS	AVG. LOS (DAYS)	# OF RELEASES
Detainer Lifted	27,981	20%	72	390
Court Order Release	23,016	16%	29	798
Justice-Related Services	19,601	14%	166	118
County Probation/Parole	19,034	13%	94	202
Permanent Transfers to Other Institution	13,626	10%	42	323
Sentenced to PA DOC	7,245	5%	196	37
Bail	6,977	5%	9	807
To Holding Authority	5,244	4%	46	113
Federal Release	3,749	3%	208	18
Time Served	3,596	3%	40	90

TOP 10 RELEASE REASONS FOR MEN RELEASED FROM THE ACJ IN 2017

RELEASE TYPE	TOTAL JAIL DAYS	% OF TOTAL JAIL DAYS	AVG. LOS (DAYS)	# OF RELEASES
County Probation/Parole	140,925	17%	180	783
Detainer Lifted	129,491	16%	85	1,532
Permanent Transfers to Other Institution	125,706	15%	73	1,733
Court Order Release	101,672	12%	46	2,228
Justice-Related Services	100,535	12%	227	443
Sentenced to PA DOC	93,031	11%	192	484
Bail	26,433	3%	13	2,078
Time Served	20,647	2%	68	304
To Holding Authority	16,966	2%	53	321
Federal Release	12,884	2%	124	104