



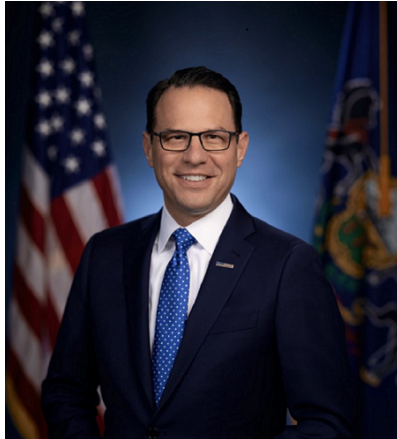
2022 Crime in Pennsylvania



Uniform Crime Reporting 2022 Annual Report

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ACTING COMMISSIONER
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to all law enforcement officers, and in particular to the police officers who lost their lives in the performance of duty while endeavoring to uphold the laws of this Commonwealth. The following officers gave their lives to this cause in 2022 on the dates specified.

Trooper Branden Tyler Sisca

Pennsylvania State Police

End of Watch: Monday, March 21, 2022

Trooper Martin Francis Mack, III

Pennsylvania State Police

End of Watch: Monday, March 21, 2022

Lieutenant William David Lebo

Lebanon City Police Department

End of Watch: Thursday, March 31, 2022

Police Officer Stephen Charles Plum, Jr.

Warrington Township Police Department

End of Watch: Monday, May 16, 2022

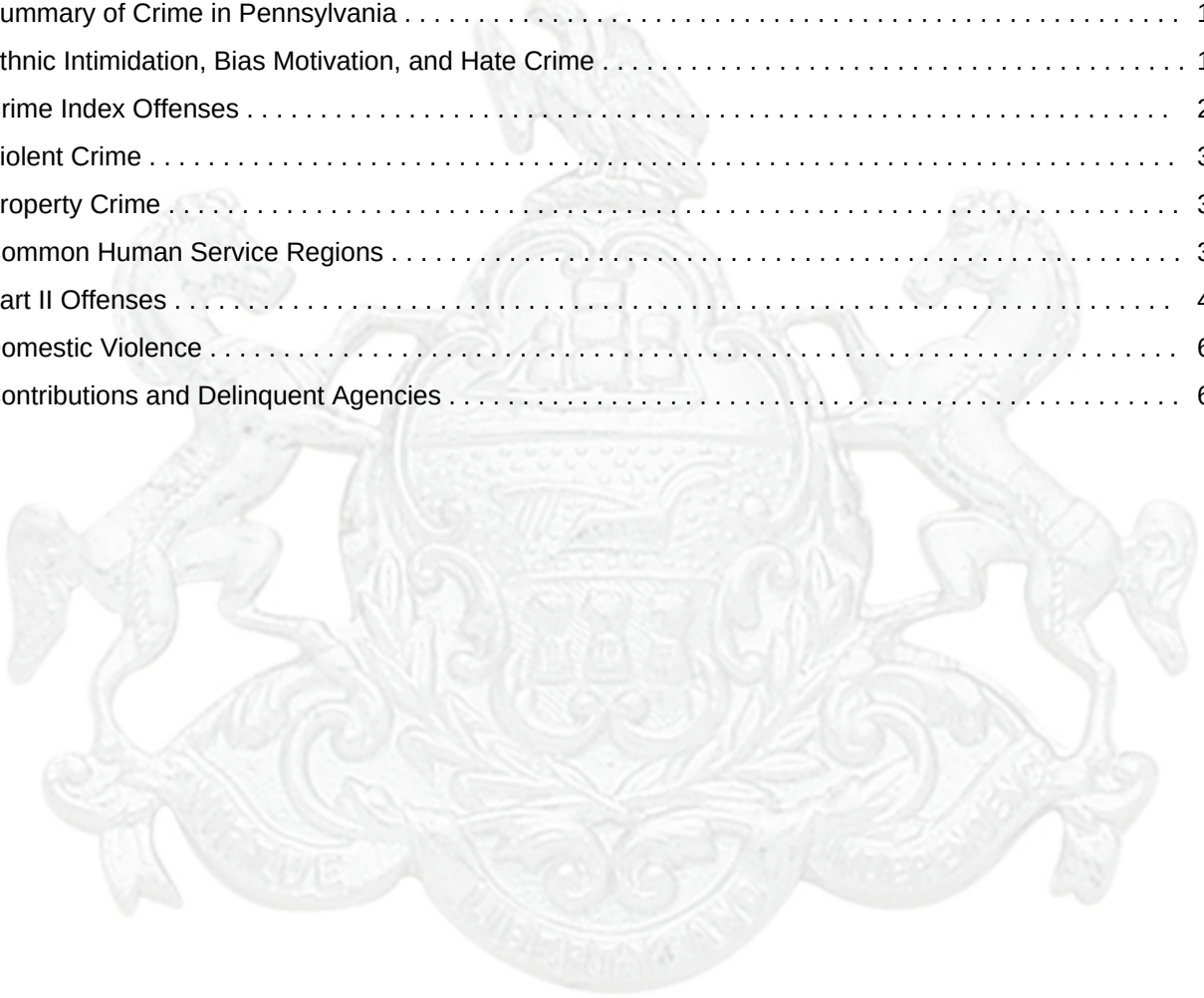
Patrolman Charles G. Stipetich
Oakdale Borough Police Department
End of Watch: Sunday, July 3, 2022

Parole Supervisor Ronald D. Spangler, Jr.
Pennsylvania Parole Board
End of Watch: Friday, July 15, 2022

Corporal Chad M. Beattie
Washington County Sheriff's Office
End of Watch: Wednesday, August 10, 2022

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Introduction

The Program

The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established as a result of the Uniform Criminal Statistics Act of 1970 (71 P.S. 307.8 and 307.9). Powers and duties concerning criminal statistics were given to the Office of Attorney General. In October 1973, the Uniform Crime Reporting duties set forth in the Act were transferred to the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police by Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1973 (71 P.S. 755-7).

The counterpart to the Pennsylvania UCR Program is the National UCR Program, under the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). This national program is the result of a need for nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement data. Uniform Crime Reports, developed by a committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), were first collected in 1930. The IACP continues to serve in an advisory capacity to the FBI in its operation of the national program. The UCR Committee of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association was instrumental in the development of our State program.

In 2015, the FBI began the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) Initiative, providing support to local agencies and state UCR programs to begin the transition to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The PA UCR program has achieved NIBRS certification from the FBI and is currently administering the state's transition to NIBRS.

The primary objectives of the Pennsylvania UCR Program are to inform the Governor, Legislature, other governmental officials, and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Pennsylvania, and to provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational purposes.

There are many factors which will affect the type and volume of crime that occurs from place to place. Some of these are listed in "Crime in the United States," and are reprinted in this report.

This report contains data from both Summary UCR and NIBRS contributors. For the purposes of this report, all NIBRS data has been summarized and converted to Summary UCR data for analysis, trend, and comparison purposes.

United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Crime in the United States, 2022

Retrieved from <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/>

Crime Factors

- Population density and degree of urbanization of locality and its surrounding area.
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.
- Stability of population with respect of residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway systems.
- Economic conditions, including median income, destitution, and job availability.
- Cultural conditions, such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (e.g., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- Attitudes of citizenry toward crime.
- Crime reporting practices of citizenry.

Classification of Offenses

Uniformity in reporting under the Pennsylvania system is based upon the proper classifications of offenses by police. The adoption of the Federal system of reporting included the utilization of the offense classifications of that system. Law enforcement personnel in this State have made accurate application of those classifications in the reports submitted to the program.

In view of the need for compatibility with the Federal system, the categories of offense classification employed in this program remain the same as those employed on the national level. Care must be taken by police officers in classifying because of the conflicts between this system and the Pennsylvania Crimes Code.

Part I Offenses

Offense data consists of information that has been extracted from reports of crimes that have come to the attention of Pennsylvania law enforcement agencies. In general, Part I Offenses are those serious crimes that are usually reported to law enforcement agencies. It consists of the following offenses:

(1) Criminal Homicide

- 1a. **Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter** - The willful, nonnegligent killing of one human being, by another.

General rule - Any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime.

- 1b. **Manslaughter by Negligence** - The killing of another person through gross negligence.

General rule - The killing may result from the commission of an unlawful act or from a lawful act performed with gross negligence. Deaths resulting from accidental traffic crashes are not included in this classification.

(2) **Rape**

2a. **Rape** - Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

2b. **Attempts to Commit Rape** - Attempts - All assaults and attempts to rape.

(3) **Robbery** - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

3a. **Firearm** - Any firearm used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put them in fear.

3b. **Knife or Cutting Instrument** - Any knife, broken bottle, razor, or other cutting instrument employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put them in fear.

3c. **Other Dangerous Weapon** - Any club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, or other dangerous weapon employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put them in fear.

3d. **Strong Arm** - Mugging, yoking, and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong-arm tactics are employed to deprive a victim of their property. This is limited to personal weapons, such as hands, fists, feet, teeth.

(4) **Aggravated Assault** - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

General rule - All assaults will be classified in the following categories, excluding assaults with intent to rob or rape.

4a. **Firearm** - All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of any type of firearm, e.g., revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.

4b. **Knife or Cutting Instrument** - All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects, e.g., knife, razor, hatchet, axe, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, dagger, ice pick, etc.

4c. **Other Dangerous Weapon** - All assaults and attempted assaults, when any other object or thing is used as a weapon, e.g., clubs, bricks, pick handles, bottles, explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding water and cases of attempted drowning, burning, etc.

4d. **Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.** - Felonious - Assaults which are of a felonious nature when hands, fists, feet, etc., are used. To be classified as felonious assault, the attack must result in serious personal injury.

4e. **Other Assaults - Simple, Not Aggravated** - All offenses of simple assault and assault and battery. Crimes of this classification are not considered Index Offenses and appear as another classification (Part II Offenses) in this report.

(5) **Burglary** - Unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or theft.

General rule - Any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling, attached structure, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, house trailer, warehouse, mill, barn, other building, houseboat or railroad car.

Note: For UCR purposes, breaking and entering and larceny are classified only as burglary; the larceny is excluded. Breaking and entering of a motor vehicle is classified as larceny.

5a. **Forcible Entry** - All offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark, but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building followed by exiting the structure is also included.

5b. **Unlawful Entry - No Force** - Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.

5c. **Attempted Forcible Entry** - When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.

(6) **Larceny - Theft (except Motor Vehicle Theft)** - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

General rule - All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, larceny from automobile, larceny of automobile parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larceny from buildings and from coin-operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of breaking and entering is included. Embezzlement, fraud, or bad check cases are excluded.

(7) **Motor Vehicle Theft** - Theft and attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

General rule - This includes all vehicles which can be registered as motor vehicles in this State. Excludes cases where there is a lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation or unauthorized use by others with lawful access to the vehicle, e.g., chauffeur, employees, etc.

7a. **Automobiles** - The theft of all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, and other similar motor vehicles which serve the sole purpose of transporting people from one place to another.

7b. **Trucks and Buses** - Theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo.

7c. **Other Vehicles** - Theft of all other motor vehicles limited by the UCR definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, etc. Theft of farm equipment, construction equipment or airplanes are considered larceny-theft.

(8) Human Trafficking

8a. **Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts** - Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

8b. **Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude** - The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

(9) **Arson** - Includes all violations of State laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson.

Includes: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft, contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, grain, vegetable products, lumber, woods, marshes, meadows, etc. In the event of a death from arson, the offense would be classified as murder and, if personal injury results, the offense would be classified as assault (4c).

Part II Offenses

Part II Offenses are made up of all other crimes not classified as Part I Offenses.

Part II Offenses for UCR purposes are as follows:

(4e) **Other Assaults - Simple, Not Aggravated** - This category is comprised of all assaults and attempted assaults which are simple or minor in nature. For reporting purposes, these "Other Assaults" are scored on Return A under item 4e as offenses known to police. However, arrests for this offense are scored as Part II offenses.

(10) **Forgery and Counterfeiting** - Placed in this category are all offenses dealing with the altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine, or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Includes:

- Altering or forging records, public or other.
- Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.
- Forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.

- Counterfeiting coins, plates, bank notes, checks, etc.
- Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments.
- Erasures.
- Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud.
- Using forged labels.
- Possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus.
- Selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

(11) **Fraud** - The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

(12) **Embezzlement** - The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

(13) **Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possession** - Included in this category are all offenses of buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc., as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

(14) **Vandalism** - Included in this category are all willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by law or ordinance. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property.

(15) **Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.** - This category deals with violations of weapons laws.

Includes:

- Manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons.
- Carrying deadly weapons.
- Using, manufacturing, etc., silencers.
- Furnishing deadly weapons to minors.
- Aliens possessing deadly weapons.
- All attempts to commit the above.

(16) **Prostitution and Commercialized Vice** - The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities in exchange for anything of value. Included in this category are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature.

Includes:

- Prostitution.

- Keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill repute.
- Pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

(17) Sex Offenses - Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.

Includes:

- Offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.
- Adultery and fornication
- Buggery
- Incest
- Indecent liberties
- Indecent exposure
- Seduction
- Statutory rape - (no force)
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

(18) Drug Abuse Violations - The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. Drug abuse violations are reported on the basis of the narcotic involved. Include all violations of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The following subdivisions of narcotic drug law violations are classified:

Sale or Manufacture

- 18a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives. Morphine, heroin, codeine.
- 18b. Marijuana.
- 18c. Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction. Demerol, methadone.
- 18d. Dangerous non-narcotic drugs. Barbiturates, benzedrine, inhalants.

Possession

- 18e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives. Morphine, heroin, codeine.
- 18f. Marijuana.
- 18g. Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction. Demerol, methadone.
- 18h. Dangerous non-narcotic drugs. Barbiturates, benzedrine, inhalants.

(19) Gambling - To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value, assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake, possess or transmit wagering information, manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods, or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

To provide a more refined collection of gambling offenses, the following classifications are used:

19a. Bookmaking (horse and sport books).

19b. Numbers and lottery.

19c. All other.

(20) **Offenses Against the Family and Children** - Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses. Included here are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children.

Includes:

- Desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport.
- Neglect or abuse of child. (If injury is serious, offense is reported as aggravated assault.)
- Nonpayment of alimony.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

(21) **Driving Under the Influence** - Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

(22) **Liquor Laws** - The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Includes:

- Manufacturing, sale, transporting, furnishing, bootlegging.
- Operating a still.
- Furnishing alcoholic beverages to a minor.
- Using a vehicle for illegal transportation of alcoholic beverages.
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages by a minor.

(23) **Drunkenness** - To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Exclude driving under the influence.

Includes:

- Drunk and disorderly.
- Public intoxication.

(24) **Disorderly Conduct** - Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Includes:

- Affray

- Unlawful assembly.
- Disturbing the peace.
- Disturbing meetings.
- Blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language.
- Refusing to assist an officer.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

(25) **Vagrancy** - The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas, prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner, or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Includes:

- Suspicious person.
- Begging.
- Loitering (persons 18 and over).
- Vagabondage.

(26) **All Other Offenses** - All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations. Illustrated below is a partial list of offenses.

Includes:

- Admitting minors to improper places.
- Bigamy and polygamy
- Blackmail and extortion.
- Bribery.
- Contempt of court.
- Kidnapping.
- Perjury and subordination of perjury.
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools.
- Possession or sale of obscene literature.
- Unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives, etc.

(27) **Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles)** - All violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances are included.

(28) **Runaways (Juveniles)** - Reported in this category are apprehensions for protective custody. Runaways taken into protective custody for other jurisdictions are not included.

Calculation of Rates

The UCR Program provides data for police administrators to measure local problems; in order to facilitate this function, it is sometimes necessary to convert the data into rates or percentages. The following formulas are presented to assist in these computations.

Crime Rates

One of the most useful crime statistics is the crime rate, which is the number of offenses per 100,000 persons. This rate can be calculated regardless of the number of inhabitants in a jurisdiction. To compute crime rates, multiply the number of offenses by 100,000 then divide the jurisdiction's population into that answer.

Example:

$$\frac{182 \text{ robberies} \times 100,000}{50,000 \text{ population}} = \frac{18,200,000}{50,000} = 364$$

The crime rate for robbery is 364 per 100,000 population.

Clearance Rates

The percentage of crimes cleared by arrest is calculated by dividing the number of offenses cleared by the number of actual offenses known. This answer is then multiplied by 100.

Example:

$$\frac{147 \text{ robberies cleared}}{364 \text{ robberies known}} = 0.404 \times 100 = 40.4 \%$$

The clearance rate for robbery is 40.4 percent.

Law Enforcement Employee Rates

These rates are conventionally expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 population. The rate is calculated by multiplying the number of employees by 1,000 then dividing the jurisdiction's population into that answer.

Example:

$$\frac{102 \text{ employees} \times 1,000}{50,000 \text{ population}} = \frac{102,000}{50,000} = 2.04$$

The rate is 2.04 employees per 1,000 population.

Summary of Crime in Pennsylvania

There were 689,362 actual crimes of all types reported to the UCR Program by Pennsylvania law enforcement agencies in 2022. This represents a rate of 5,083.60 crimes per 100,000 population, an increase of 0.40 percent from the previous year's total of 686,597 actual crimes.

Crime Index offenses are considered to be both the most serious and most likely to be reported, and are used nationally as the standard base for comparisons. Crime Index offenses include the following: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Manslaughter by negligence is a Part I offense; however, it is not considered part of the Crime Index.

In 2022, 233,804 Crime Index offenses were reported. Of these reported offenses, 231,430 were confirmed by Pennsylvania police agencies after investigation. The 2,374 unfounded offenses, or 1.03 percent, ranged from zero percent unfounded for human trafficking, to 4.69 percent unfounded for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Crime Index offenses increased by 19.24 percent from last year's total of 194,092. The Crime Index rate in 2022 was 1,706.65 per 100,000 population.

In addition, 457,813 Part II offenses were reported in 2022, with a rate of 3,376.07 per 100,000 population. This is a decrease of 7.03 percent from the 492,420 Part II offenses reported the previous year. Part II offenses include: other assaults, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, other sex offenses, drug abuse violations, illegal gambling, offenses against the family, driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and all other offenses.

In 2022, 41.77 percent of all offenses were cleared (24.66 percent of the Crime Index offenses, and 50.42 percent of all Part II offenses). An offense is considered cleared when at least one person involved in the commission of the offense has been arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. An offense can be cleared by exceptional means when an element beyond law enforcement control prevents filing of formal charges against the offender.

Offense Category	Actual Offenses	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from Last Year	Clearances	Percent Cleared
Part 1 Offenses	231,549	33.59%	1,707.52	19.25%	57,138	24.68%
Part 2 Offenses	457,813	66.41%	3,376.07	-7.03%	230,838	50.42%
Statewide Total	689,362	100.00%	5,083.60	0.40%	287,976	41.77%
Crime Index Offenses	231,430	33.57%	1,706.65	19.24%	57,062	24.66%

Crimes Reported by Population Grouping

Population Group	Estimated Population 2022	Crime Index Offenses	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Distribution	Part II Offenses	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Distribution
MSA Suburban	8,930,833	100,520	1,126	43.45%	274,387	3,072	59.97%
MSA Core Cities	2,641,443	112,042	4,242	48.43%	115,199	4,361	25.18%
MSA Total	11,572,276	212,562	1,837	91.88%	389,586	3,367	85.14%
Non-MSA	1,074,837	10,620	988	4.59%	38,404	3,573	8.39%
Rural/State Police	908,487	8,156	898	3.53%	29,588	3,257	6.47%
Non-MSA and Rural Total	1,983,324	18,776	947	8.12%	67,992	3,428	14.86%
Statewide Totals	13,555,600	231,338	1,707	100.00%	457,578	3,376	100.00%

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is composed of an entire county or group of counties that includes at least one core city, with the entire area meeting criteria of certain metropolitan characteristics established by the United States Census Bureau.

In 2022, the overall volume of offenses was highest in MSA Suburban jurisdictions; however, the crime rate of MSA Core City jurisdictions continued to be much higher than the MSA Suburban jurisdictions during this period. It should be noted that no attempt is made throughout this report to correct for the influx of seasonal/temporary residents and tourists during the year. Crime rates are based upon the permanent population.

Arrests

Arrests are primarily a measure of success by police in relation to the criminal offenses taking place within a community. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphasis will vary from place to place and from time to time within a community. Arrests do, however, provide a useful indicator as to the age, sex, and race of persons involved in criminal acts, especially for crimes that have high solution rates.

A total of 258,485 arrests were made in Pennsylvania in 2022, a 2.83 percent increase from the previous year. As indicated in the following table, Part II offense arrests totaled 209,724 or 81.14 percent of all arrests, a 0.40 percent decrease from last year. Part I offense arrests numbered 48,761 or 18.86 percent of all arrests, increasing by 19.50 percent from the previous year.

Arrests by Offense Category

Offense Category	Offenses	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from Last Year
Part 1 Offenses	48,761	18.86%	360.00	19.49%
Part 2 Offenses	209,724	81.14%	1,547.00	-0.40%
Statewide Totals	258,485	100.00%	1,906.00	2.83%
Crime Index Offenses	48,687	18.84%	359.00	19.49%

Analysis of Arrests

Analysis revealed that in 2022, 71.88 percent or 185,809 arrestees were male; 28.12 percent or 72,676 were female; 68.46 percent or 176,953 were White; 29.98 percent or 77,503 were Black; 1.19 percent or 3,083 were Other Races; 9.56 percent or 24,712 were under 18 years old; and 27.35 percent or 70,698 were under 25 years old. Arrests of males increased by 1.73 percent, and arrests of Whites increased by 1.46 percent, while arrests of juveniles increased by 30.68 percent from the previous year.

For UCR purposes, an adult arrest is counted for each adult processed by arrest, citation, or summons, including those individuals arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them. Crime suspects who are questioned and released are not counted as an arrest. A juvenile arrest occurs when a juvenile is taken into custody for committing an offense under circumstances such that if they were an adult, an arrest would be tallied. Juveniles arrested or taken into custody, but merely warned and released without being charged, are also counted as an arrest. The UCR Program considers a juvenile to be an individual under the age of 18, regardless of the state definition.

Ethnic Intimidation, Bias Motivation, and Hate Crime

Ethnic intimidation is defined by Title 18 Pa. C.S., Subsection 2710, as any crime against the person or an arson, criminal mischief, other property destruction (except institutional vandalism), or criminal trespass that is committed "...with malicious intention toward the race, color, religion, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals..."

Bias Motivation Data

Code	Bias Motivation	Number of Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents
11	Anti-White	25	8.25%
12	Anti-Black or African American	114	37.62%
14	Anti-Asian	24	7.92%
15	Anti-Multiple Races, Group	6	1.98%
16	Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	1.32%
21	Anti-Jewish	17	5.61%
22	Anti-Catholic	6	1.98%
24	Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	4	1.32%
25	Anti-Other Religion	1	0.33%
27	Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism	2	0.66%
31	Anti-Arab	6	1.98%
32	Anti-Hispanic or Latino	7	2.31%
33	Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	9	2.97%
41	Anti-Gay (Male)	24	7.92%
42	Anti-Lesbian (Female)	4	1.32%
43	Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)	25	8.25%
45	Anti-Bisexual	1	0.33%
51	Anti-Physical Disability	5	1.65%
52	Anti-Mental Disability	2	0.66%
62	Anti-Female	1	0.33%
71	Anti-Transgender	4	1.32%
72	Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	1	0.33%
81	Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other)	3	0.99%
82	Anti-Other Christian	3	0.99%
83	Anti-Buddhist	1	0.33%
85	Anti-Sikh	4	1.32%

Hate Crime Victim Data

Demographic	Victims	Number of Victims	Percent of Total Victims
Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.32%
	Asian	36	11.43%
	Black or African American	126	40.00%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.32%
	Unknown	7	2.22%
	White	144	45.71%
TOTAL RACE		315	100.00%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	19	6.11%
	Not of Hispanic Origin	267	85.85%
	Unknown	25	8.04%
TOTAL ETHNICITY		311	100.00%
Sex	Female	132	41.90%
	Male	180	57.14%
	Unknown	3	0.95%
TOTAL SEX		315	100.00%

**More than one victim can be reported in each incident.*

Hate Crime Offender Data

Demographic	Offenders	Number of Offenders	Percent of Total Offenders
Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0.00%
	Asian	7	3.03%
	Black or African American	74	32.03%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
	Unknown	14	6.06%
	White	136	58.87%
TOTAL RACE		231	100.00%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	11	4.78%
	Not of Hispanic Origin	190	82.61%
	Unknown	29	12.61%
TOTAL ETHNICITY		230	100.00%
Sex	Female	49	21.21%
	Male	174	75.32%
	Unknown	8	3.46%
TOTAL SEX		231	100.00%

**More than one offender can be reported in each incident.*

Hate Crime Institution Data

Institution	Number of Victims	Percent of Total Victims
Business	24	58.54%
Financial Institution	0	0.00%
Government	5	12.20%
Religious Organization	11	26.83%
Other	1	2.44%
Total	41	100.00%

**More than one victim type can be reported in each incident.*

Hate Crime Weapon Data

Weapon	Number of Weapons	Percent of Total Weapons
Firearm (type not stated)	6	3.75%
Handgun	4	2.50%
Rifle	2	1.25%
Shotgun	2	1.25%
Other Firearm	0	0.00%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	3	1.88%
Blunt Object	4	2.50%
Motor Vehicle/Vessel	0	0.00%
Personal Weapons	67	41.88%
Poison	0	0.00%
Explosives	1	0.62%
Fire/Incendiary Device	0	0.00%
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	0	0.00%
Asphyxiation	0	0.00%
Other	11	6.88%
Unknown	6	3.75%
None (Mutually Exclusive)	54	33.75%
TOTAL	160	100.00%

**More than one weapon can be reported in each incident.*

Hate Crime Injury Data

Type of Injury	Number of Injuries	Percent of Total Injuries
None	91	59.48%
Apparent Broken Bones	3	1.96%
Possible Internal Injury	4	2.61%
Severe Laceration	2	1.31%
Apparent Minor Injury	49	32.03%
Other Major Injury	4	2.61%
Loss of Teeth	0	0.00%
Unconsciousness	0	0.00%
TOTAL	153	100.00%

**More than one injury can be reported in each incident.*

Hate Crime Offense Data

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total Offenses
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0.00%
Rape	0	0.00%
Robbery	4	1.37%
Aggravated Assault	25	8.59%
Burglary	3	1.03%
Larceny-Theft	8	2.75%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0.00%
Arson	1	0.34%
Simple Assault	58	19.93%
Intimidation	130	44.67%
Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property	62	21.31%
Rape / Sodomy / Sexual Assault with an object	0	0.00%
Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude	0	0.00%
TOTAL	291	100.00%

**More than one UCR Offense can be reported in each incident.*

Hate Crime Property Damage Data

Property Type	Number of Damaged Properties	Percent of Total Damaged Properties
Automobiles	10	13.70%
Credit/Debit Cards	2	2.74%
Household Goods	1	1.37%
Jewelry/Precious Metals/Gems	1	1.37%
Merchandise	2	2.74%
Money	6	8.22%
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	3	4.11%
Structures—Single Occupancy Dwellings	3	4.11%
Structures—Other Dwellings	2	2.74%
Structures—Other Commercial/Business	3	4.11%
Structures—Public/Community	4	5.48%
Structures—Other	2	2.74%
Tools	1	1.37%
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1	1.37%
Building Materials	2	2.74%
Identity—Intangible	1	1.37%
Lawn/Yard/Garden Equipment	1	1.37%
Portable Electronic Communications	2	2.74%
Other	26	35.62%
TOTAL	73	100.00%

**More than one property type can be reported in each incident.*

Hate Crime Location Data

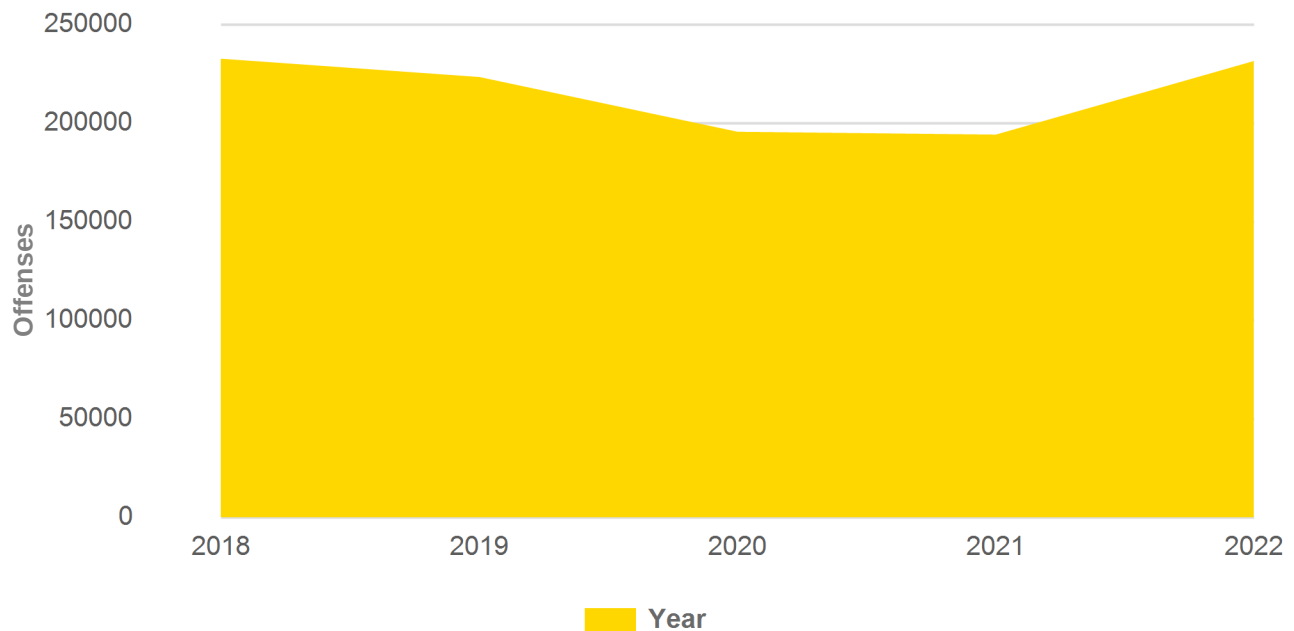
Location	Number of Locations	Percent of Total Locations
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	0.34%
Bank/Savings and Loan	7	2.41%
Bar/Nightclub	5	1.72%
Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque	18	6.19%
Commercial/Office Building	5	1.72%
Convenience Store	3	1.03%
Department/Discount Store	7	2.41%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	4	1.37%
Field/Woods	3	1.03%
Government/Public Building	4	1.37%
Grocery/Supermarket	8	2.75%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk	73	25.09%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	3	1.03%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	1	0.34%
Parking/Drop Lot/Garage	4	1.37%
Residence/Home	82	28.18%
Restaurant	6	2.06%
Service/Gas Station	2	0.69%
Specialty Store	5	1.72%
Other/Unknown	7	2.41%
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	7	2.41%
Park/Playground	4	1.37%
School-College/University	11	3.78%
School-Elementary/Secondary	15	5.15%
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	1	0.34%
Community Center	2	0.69%
Cyberspace	3	1.03%
TOTAL	291	100.00%

Crime Index Offenses

Definition: Crime Index offenses are crimes that are considered by law enforcement to be the most serious crimes that readily come to the attention of police and occur with a frequency great enough to be reported as a separate classification. Crime Index Offenses are used nationally as a basis of criminal activity. The following offenses comprise the Crime Index:

- Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Larceny-Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Human Trafficking
- Arson

5-Year Crime Index Offense Trend

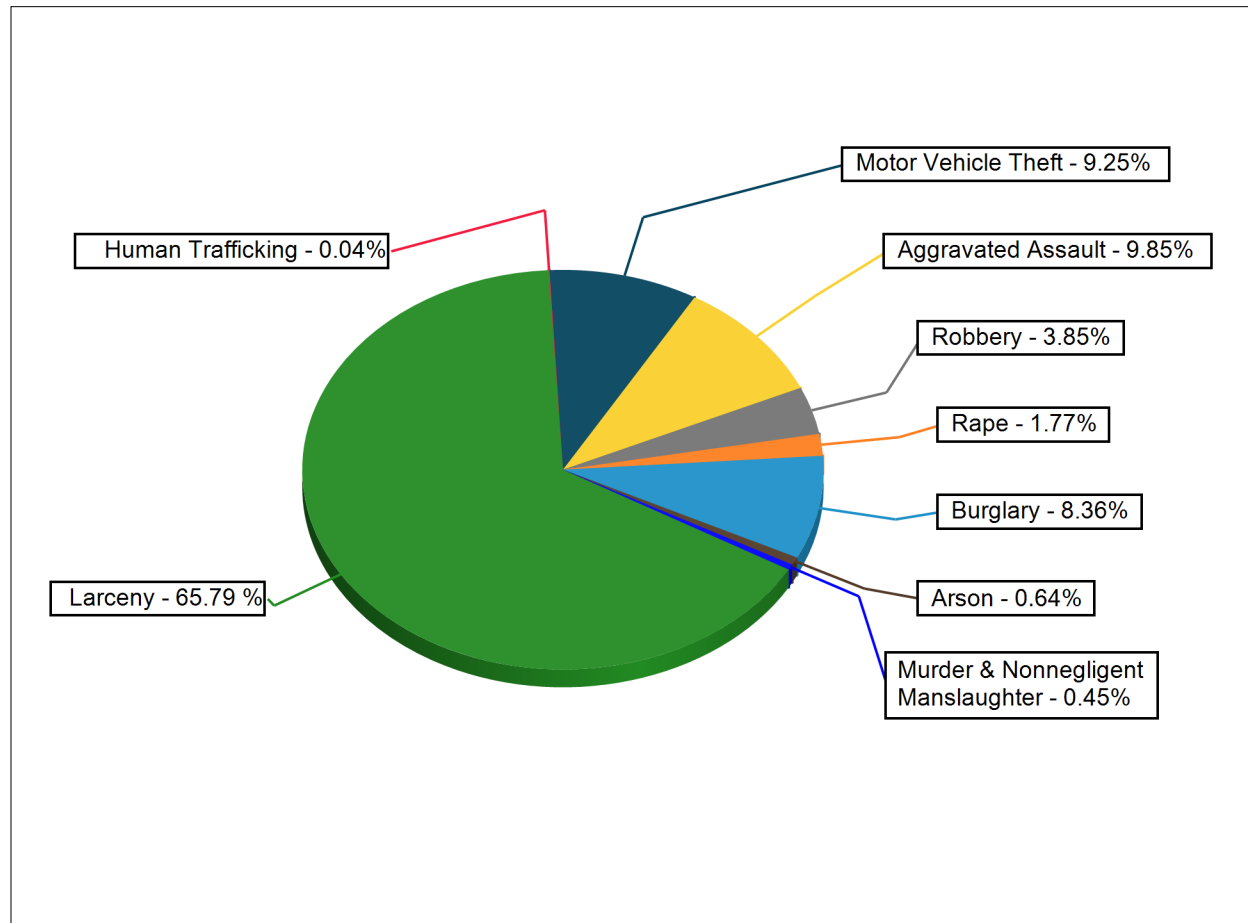


5-Year Crime Index Offense Trend Table

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Offenses	232,570	223,298	195,516	194,092	231,430
Percent Change from Previous Year	-8.24%	-3.99%	-12.44%	-0.73%	19.24%

Crime Index Offense Summary

There were 231,430 Crime Index offenses reported to the state UCR Program in 2022 an average of 634 each day, or 1 every 2 Minutes and 16 Seconds. This is a 19.24 percent increase from the 194,092 Crime Index offenses reported the previous year. The Crime Index rate in 2022 was 1,706.65 per 100,000 population.



Crime Index Arrests

There were 48,687 arrests for Crime Index offenses in 2022. This is a 19.50 percent increase from the 40,744 arrests the previous year.

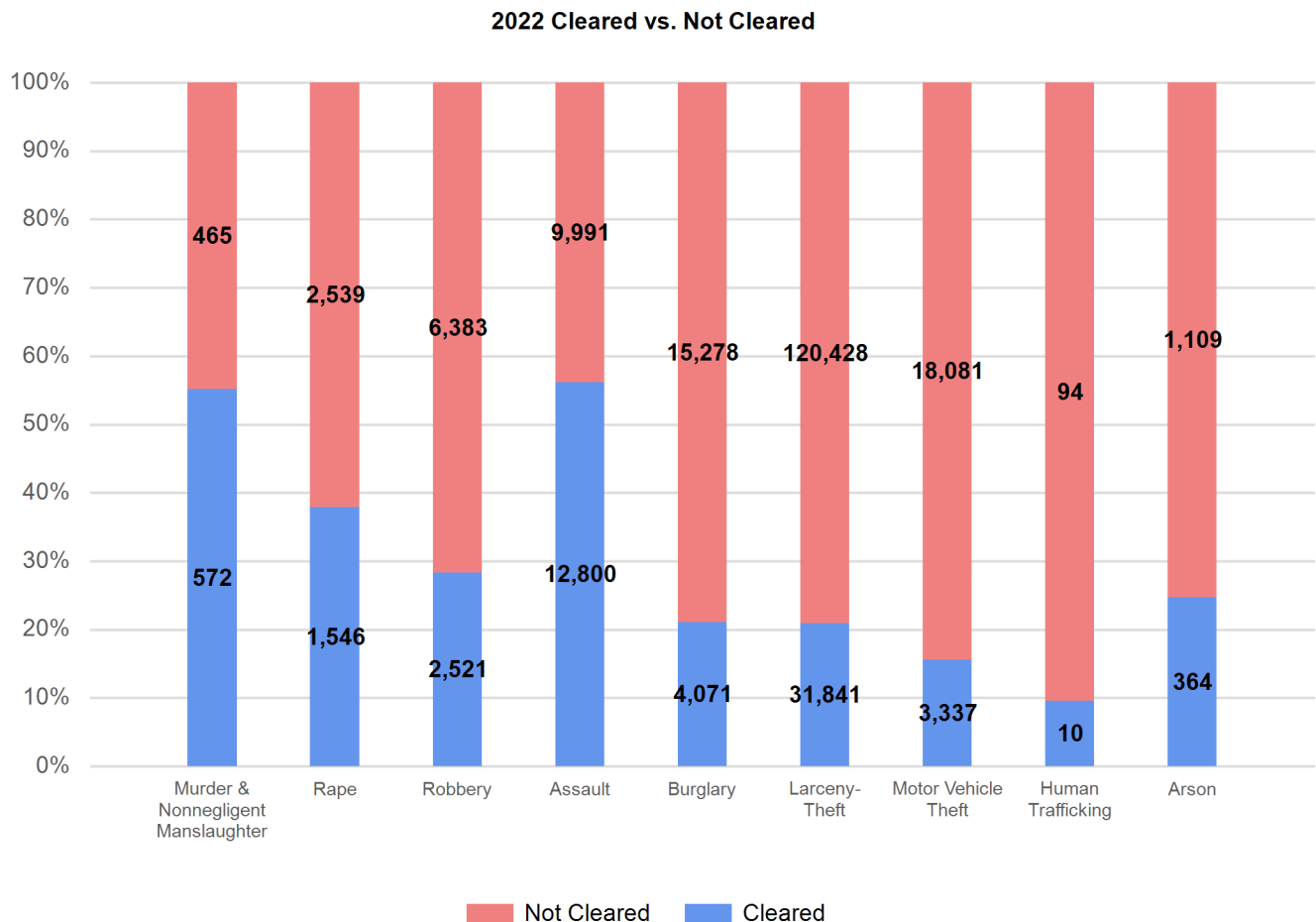
Crime Index Offense Clearances

All UCR offenses can be cleared by Arrest or by Exceptional Means (Cleared Exceptionally). Cleared Exceptionally indicates whether the reporting agency cleared the incident by exceptional means. In a multiple-offense incident, the exceptional clearance of one offense clears the entire incident. This is not to be confused with administratively closing an investigation. Additionally, reporting agencies cannot clear an incident exceptionally if it was previously or is concurrently cleared by arrest. Four criteria must be met in order to clear an offense by exceptional means:

1. The reporting agency investigation must have clearly and definitely established the identity of at least one offender.

2. The reporting agency must have sufficient probable cause to support arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.
3. The reporting agency must know the exact location of the offender so they could make an arrest if circumstances did not prevent it.
4. There must be a reason outside the control of the reporting agency preventing the arrest, charging, and turning over for prosecution, i.e., one of the following):
 - o Death of Offender
 - o Prosecution Declined (by the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause)
 - o In Custody of Other Jurisdiction (includes extradition denied)
 - o Victim Refused to Cooperate (in the prosecution)
 - o Juvenile/No Custody (the handling of a juvenile without taking him/her into custody, but rather by oral or written notice given to the parents or legal guardian in a case involving a minor offense, such as larceny-theft)

Crime Index Offense Clearance Comparison



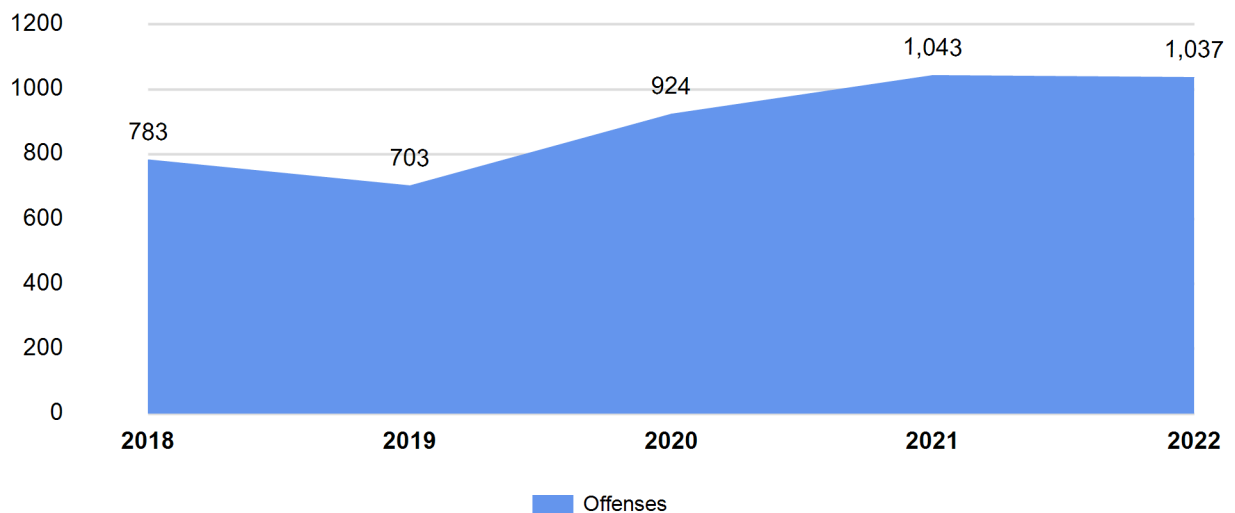
Crime Index Offense Trends

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

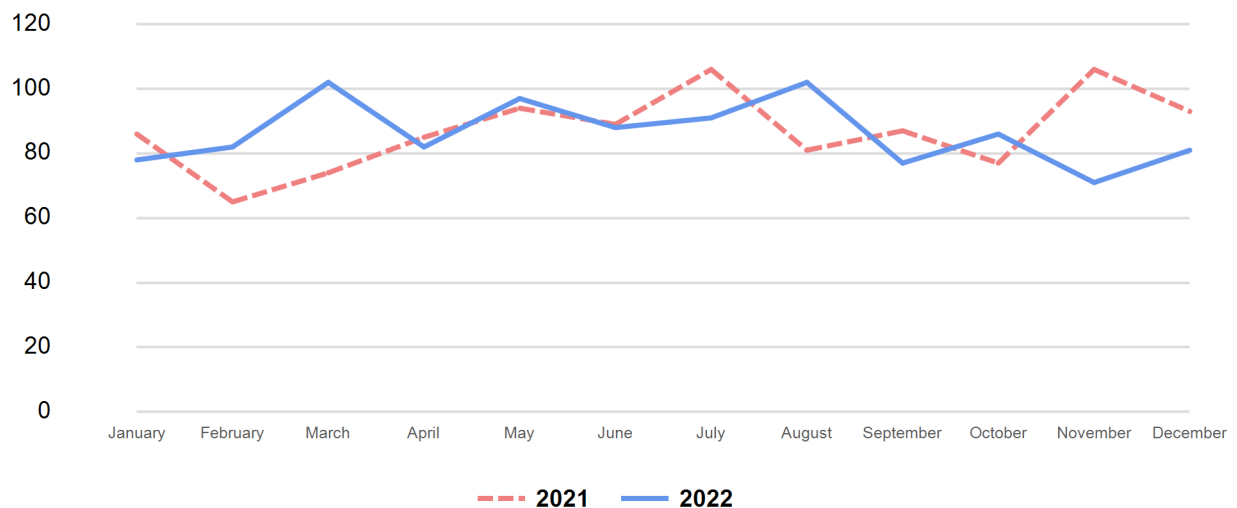
Definition: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Note: These offenses are classified and scored on the basis of police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Manslaughter by Negligence and Justifiable Homicides are not included in this category.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

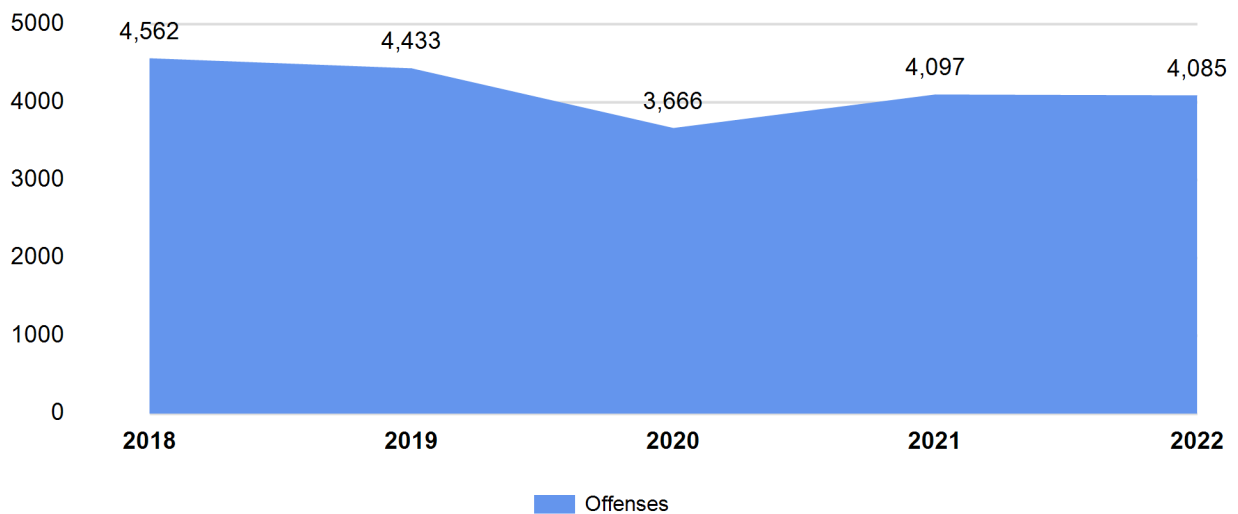


Rape

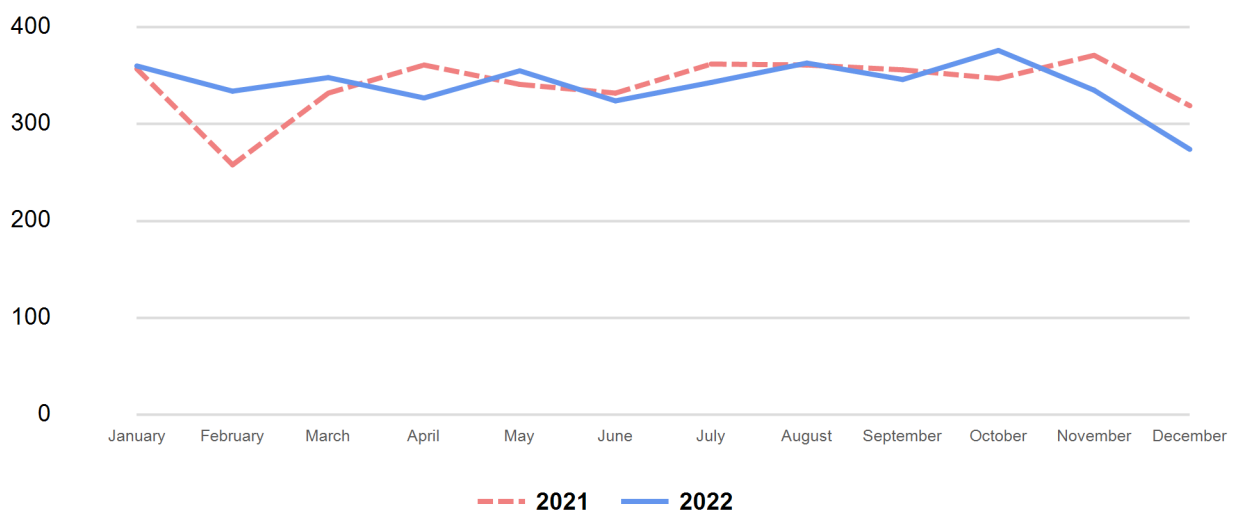
Definition: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes attempts.

Note: This definition includes either gender of victim or offender. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

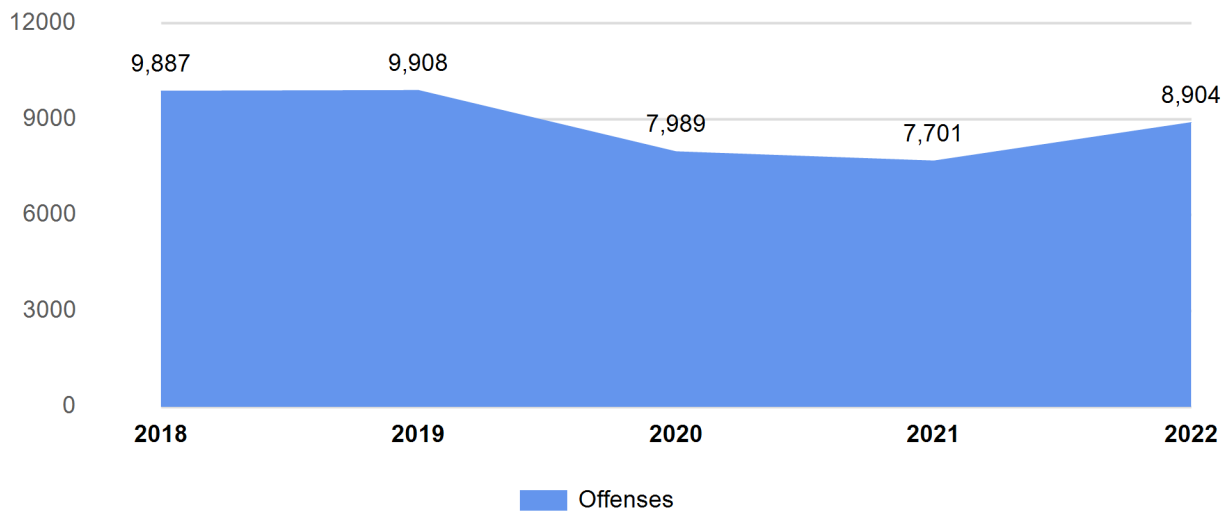


Robbery

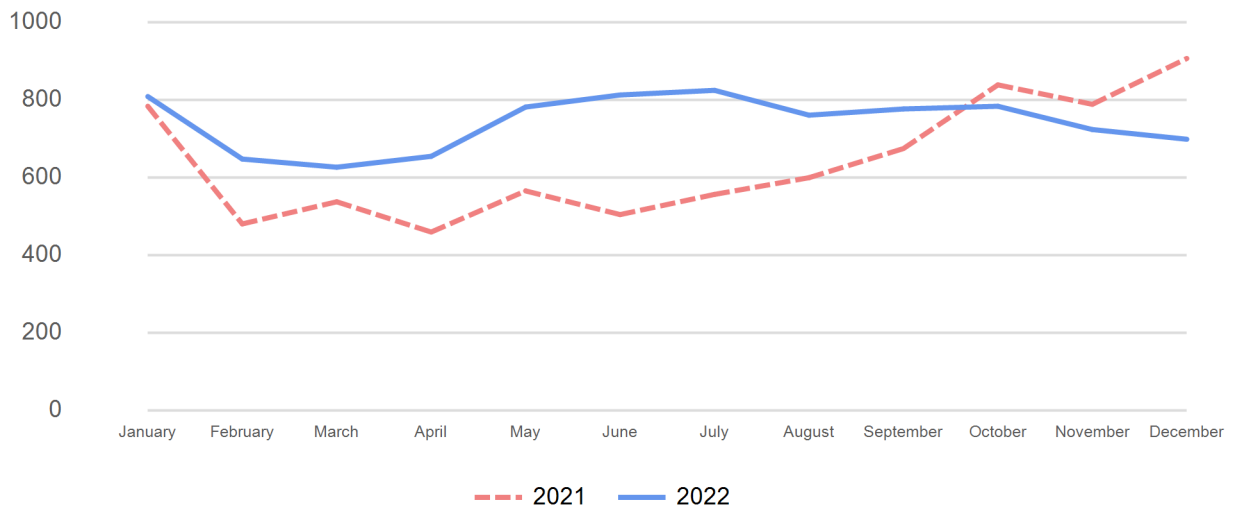
Definition: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. This offense includes attempts.

Note: Robbery is a type of theft committed in the presence of the victim. The victim is directly confronted by the offender and is threatened with force or is put in fear that force will be used. This offense includes Robberies committed with a Firearm, Knife/Cutting Instrument, Other Dangerous Weapon, and Strong Arm Robbery (hands, fists, feet, etc.).

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

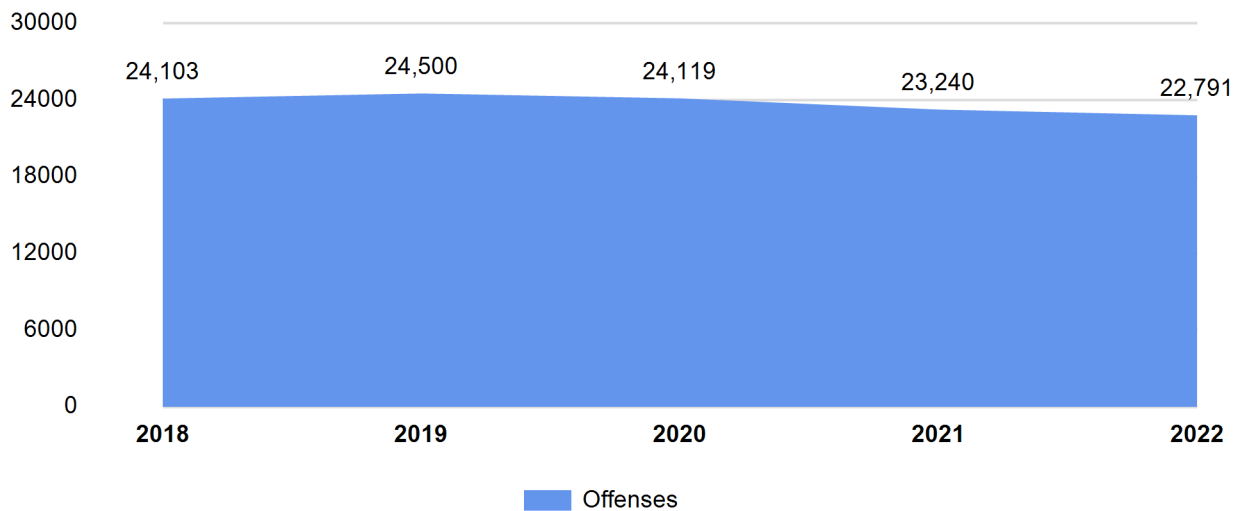


Aggravated Assault

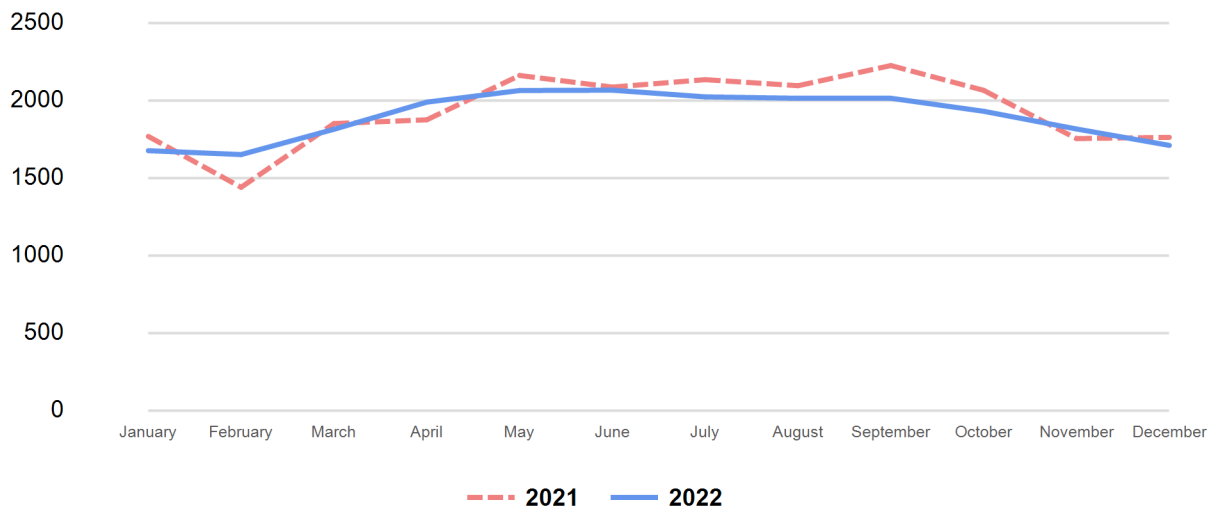
Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. The assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Note: The UCR Program considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime. This offense includes assaults committed with a firearm, knife/cutting instrument, other dangerous weapon, and hands, fists, feet, etc.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

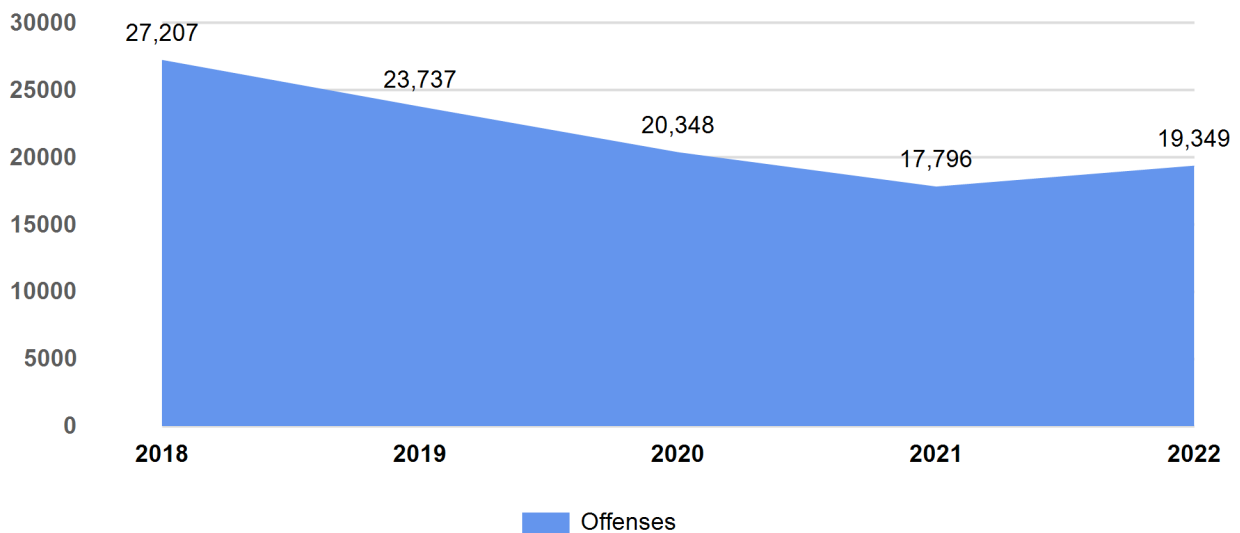


Burglary

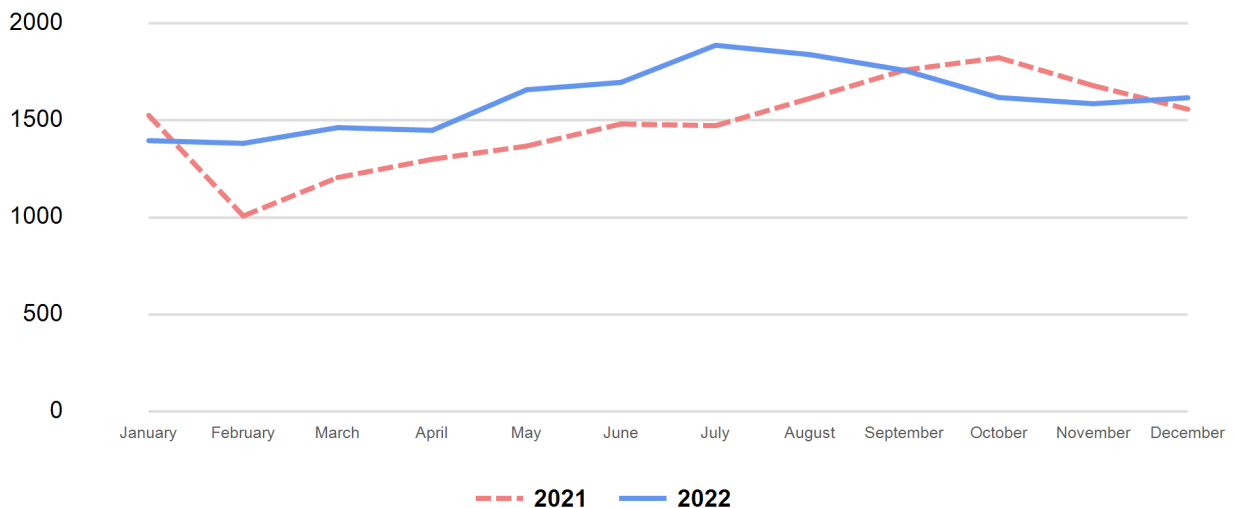
Definition: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Note: This offense includes forcible and non-forcible entry. The UCR Program classifies offenses locally known as burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, and safe-cracking, etc. as burglary.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

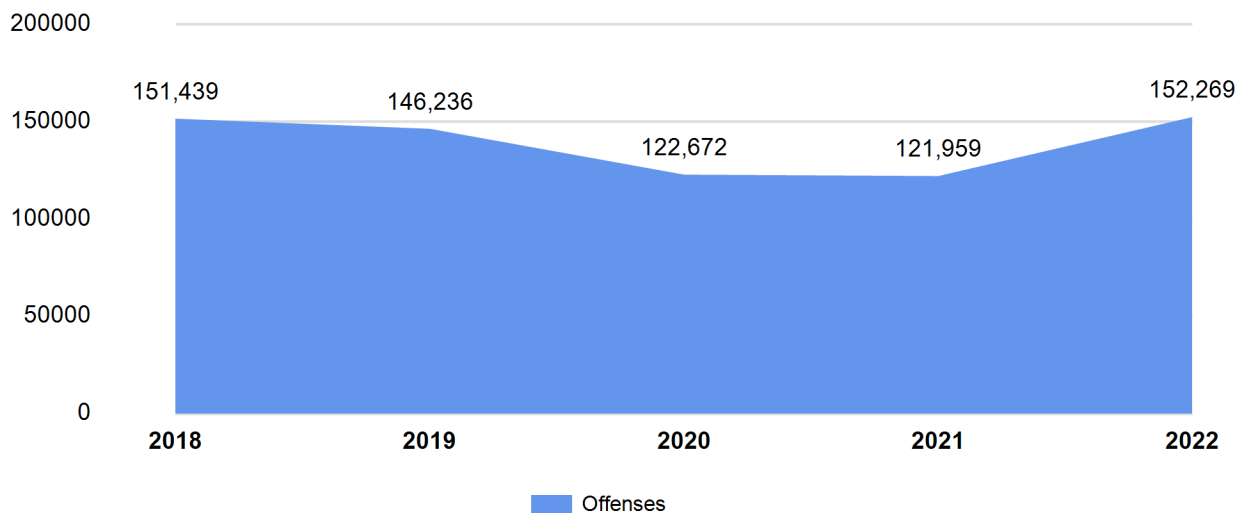


Larceny-Theft

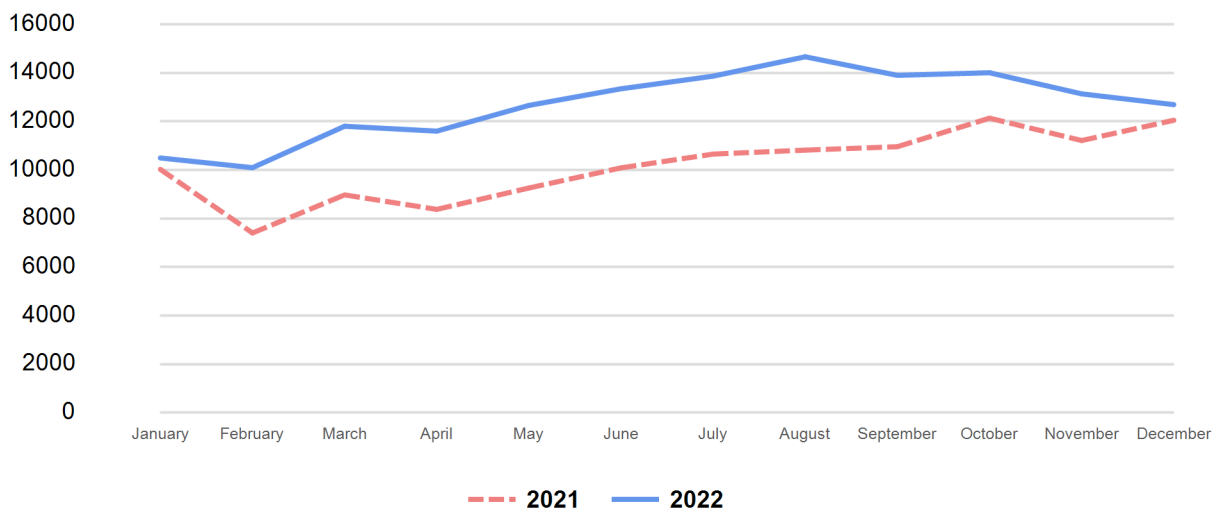
Definition: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is “control or dominion over a property without actual possession or custody of it.” This offense includes attempts.

Note: Larceny and theft are synonymous in the UCR Program. All thefts are included in this category with one exception: motor vehicle theft. Because of the high volume of motor vehicle thefts, this crime has its own offense category.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

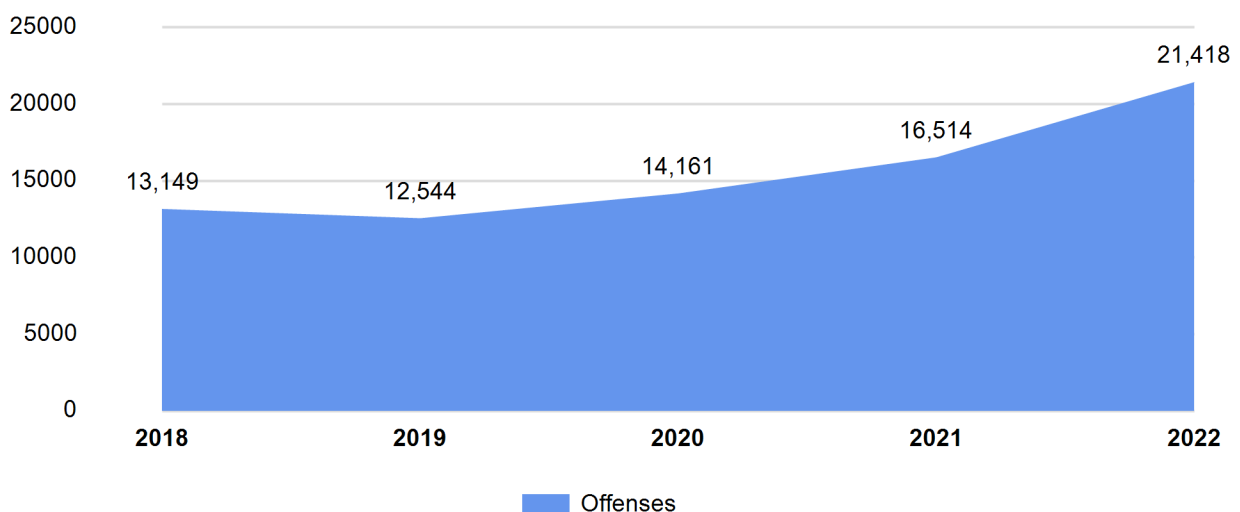


Motor Vehicle Theft

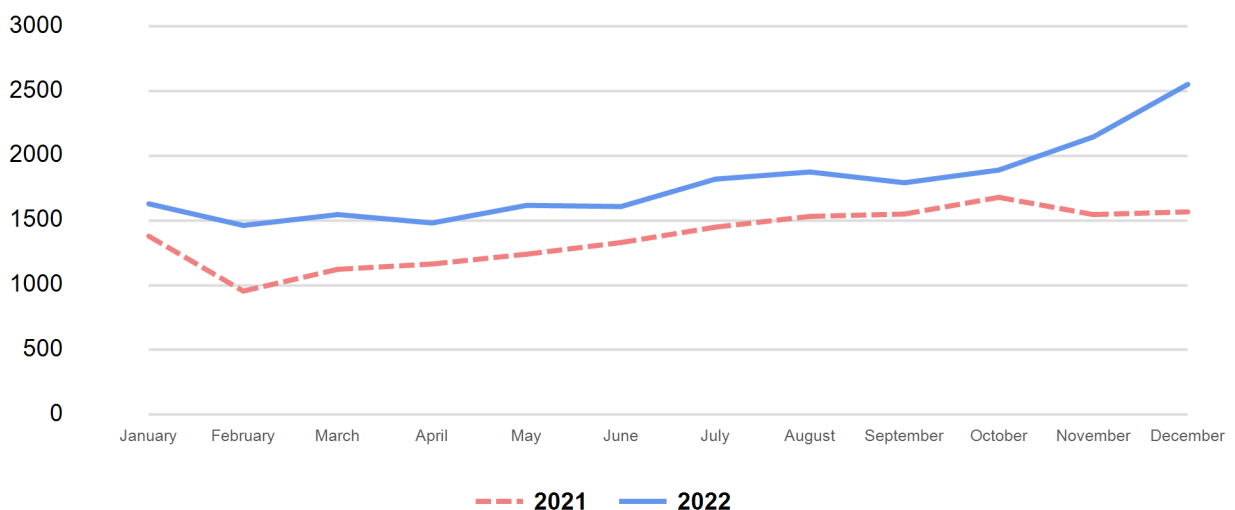
Definition: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This offense includes attempts.

Note: The UCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails, for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles. This category does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft (e.g., motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis).

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend



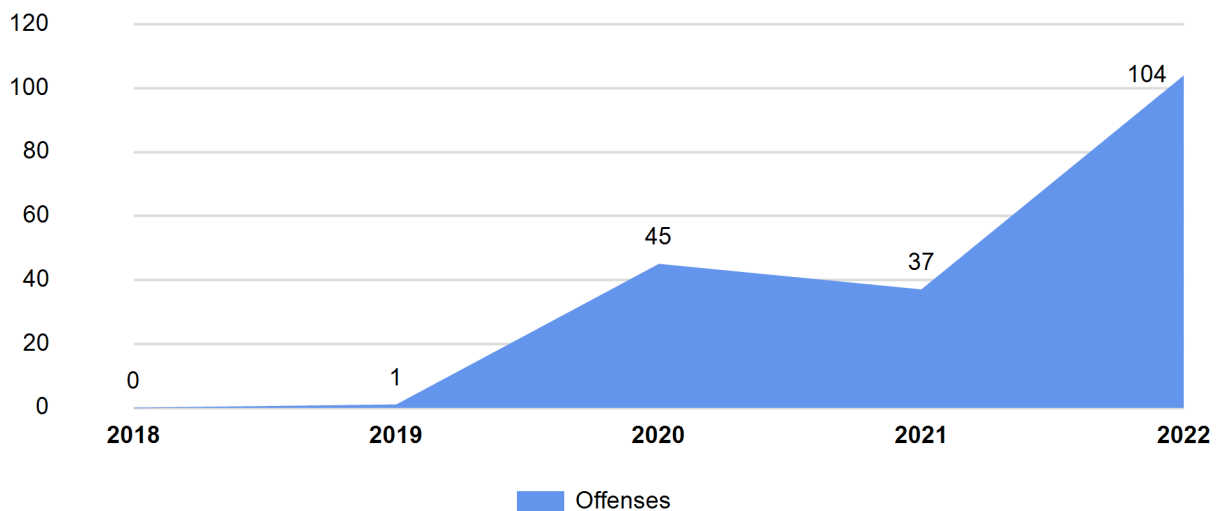
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts and Involuntary Servitude

Definition: Human Trafficking is a crime that involves compelling or coercing a person to provide labor or services, or to engage in commercial sex acts. The coercion can be subtle or overt, physical or psychological.

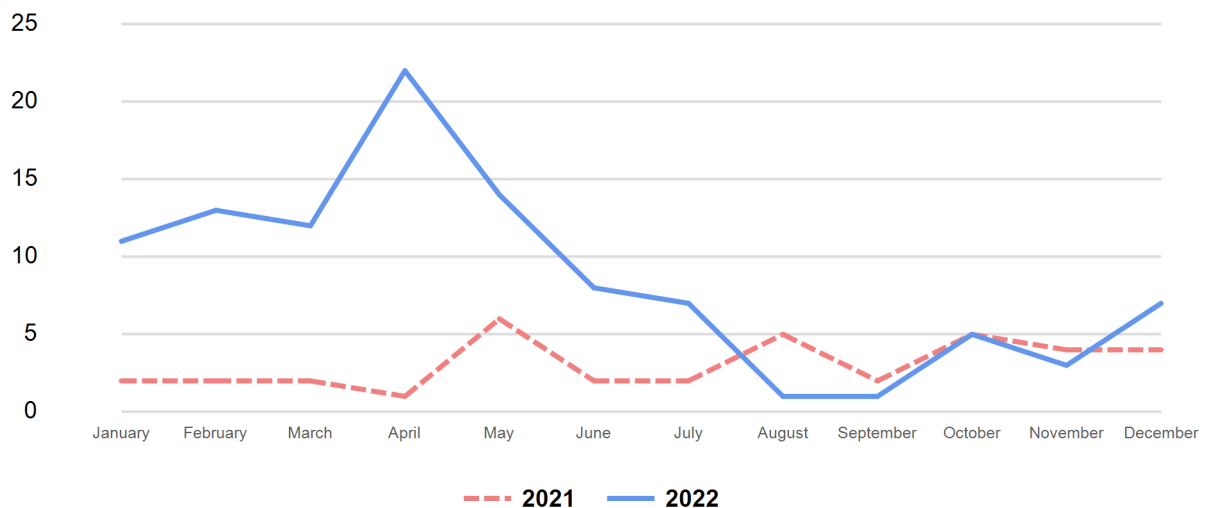
Note: Exploitation of a minor for commercial sex is human trafficking, regardless of whether any form of force, fraud, or coercion was used.

**Pennsylvania only began collecting Human Trafficking data in 2019*

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

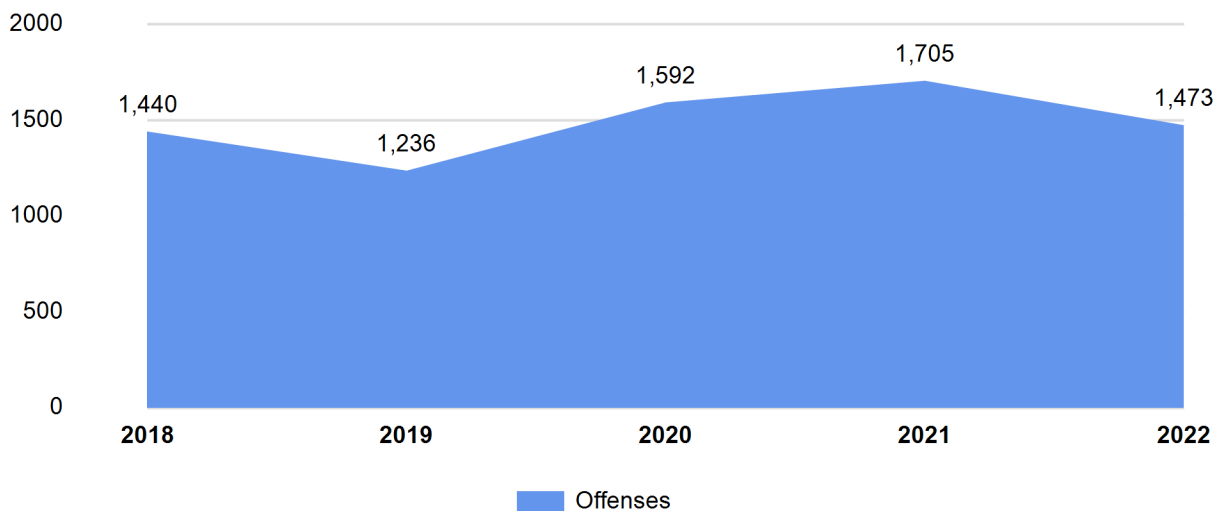


Arson

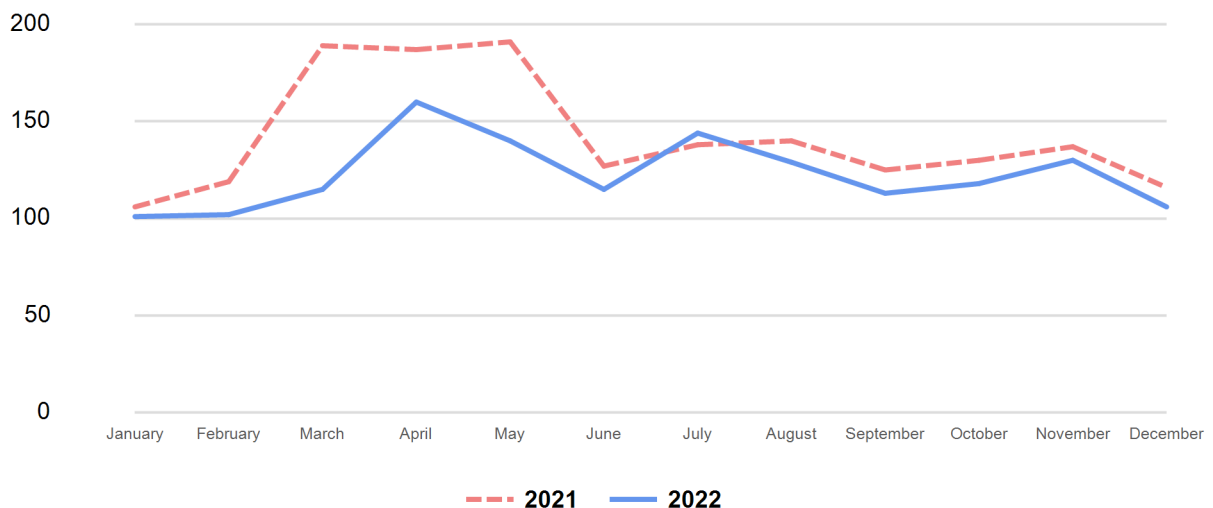
Definition: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Note: Agencies report as arson only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set. Attempts to burn are included in this offense, but fires of suspicious or unknown origins are not. The Hierarchy Rule does not apply to the offense of arson.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

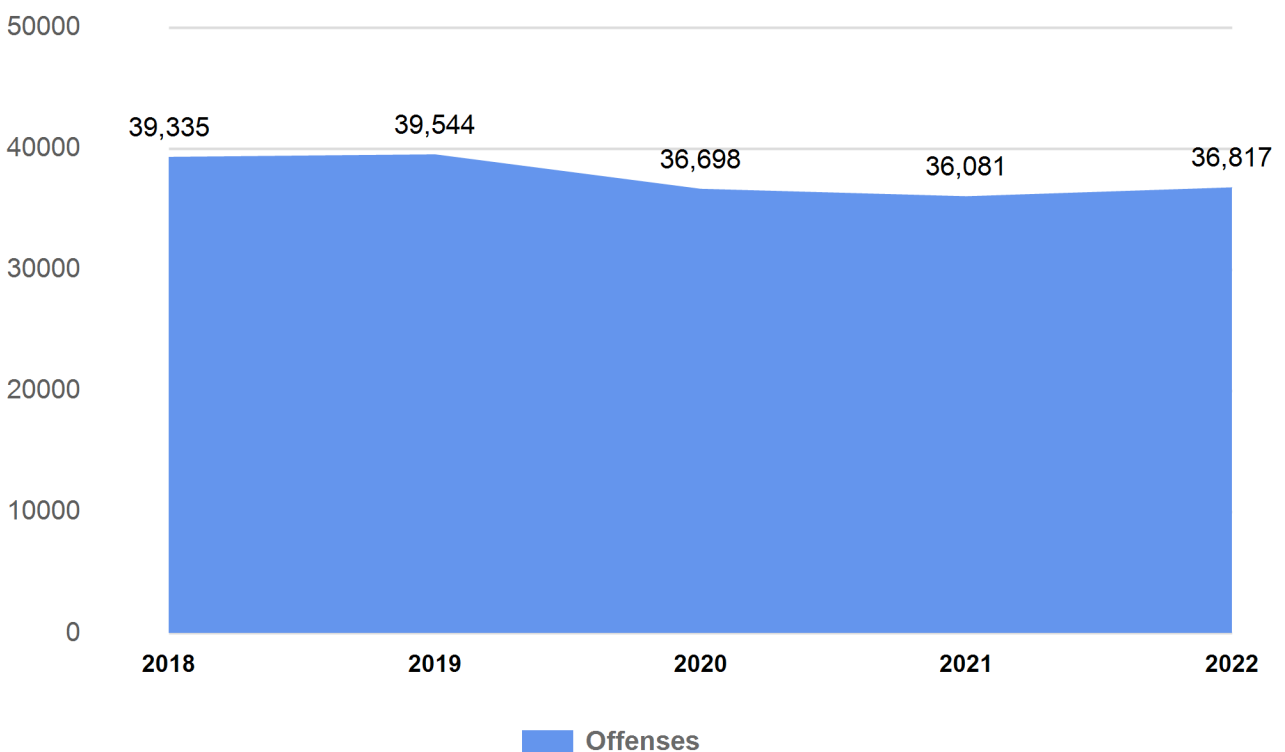


Violent Crime

Offenses Included:

- o Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- o Rape
- o Robbery
- o Aggravated Assault

5-Year Annual Trend



Summary: There were 36,817 Violent Crime offenses reported to the state UCR Program in 2022, an average of 100 each day, or 1 every 14 Minutes and 16 Seconds. This is a 2.04 percent increase from the 36,081 Violent Crime offenses reported the previous year. The Violent Crime rate in 2022 was 271.50 per 100,000 population.

Violent Crime Arrests

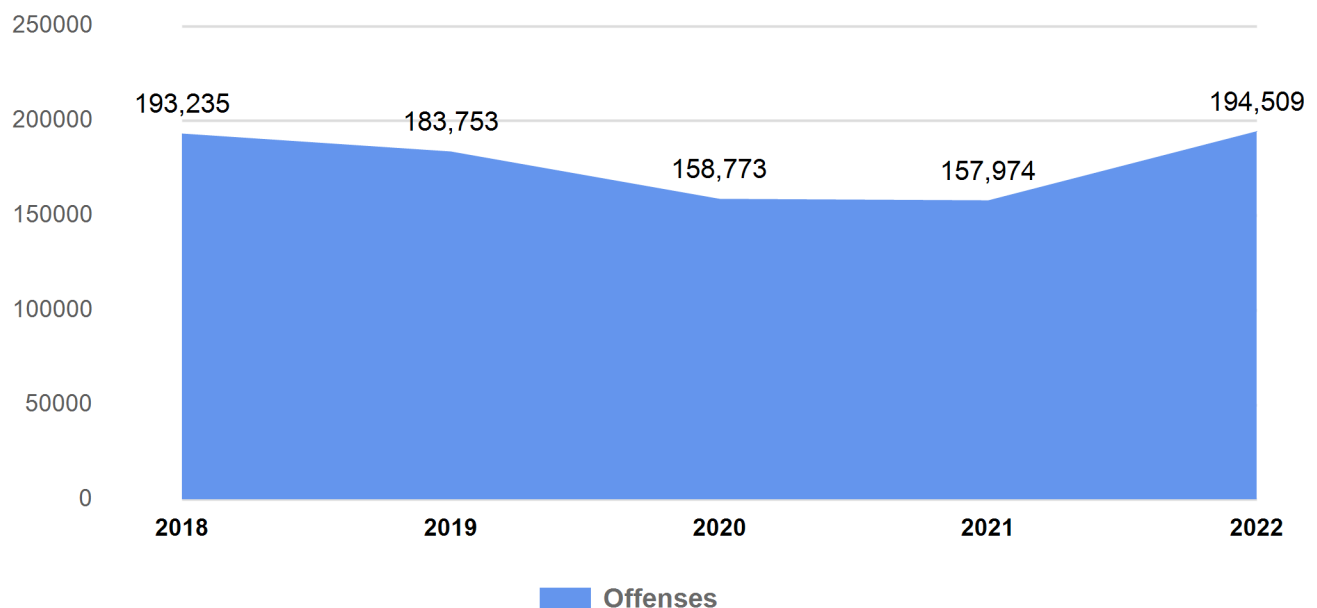
There were 14,642 arrests in 2022 for Violent Crime offenses. This is a 5.10 percent increase from the 13,932 arrests the previous year.

Property Crime

Offenses Included:

- o Burglary
- o Larceny-Theft
- o Motor Vehicle Theft
- o Arson

5-Year Annual Trend



There were 194,509 Property Crime offenses reported to the state UCR Program in 2022, an average of 532 each day, or 1 every 2 Minutes and 42 Seconds. This is a 23.13 percent increase from the 157,974 Property Crime offenses reported the previous year. The Property Crime rate in 2022 was 1,434.38 per 100,000 population.

Property Crime Arrests

There were 34,034 arrests in 2022 for Property Crime offenses. This is a 27.04 percent increase from the 26,790 arrests the previous year.

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered

The total value of property stolen in Pennsylvania in 2022 was \$560,130,211.00 of which 39.58 percent or \$221,711,870.00 was recovered. The total value increased by 38.83 percent from \$403,472,347.00 the previous year, and the total recovered property increased by 97.86 percent. Locally stolen motor vehicles accounted for 51.82 percent of stolen property value and 90.71 percent of property recovered in 2022.

Value of Stolen Property Trends

Type of Property Stolen	Value Stolen 2022	Value Stolen 2021	Percent Change
Clothing and Furs	9,795,393	7,629,338	28.39%
Consumable Goods	6,446,707	2,753,202	134.15%
Currency, Notes, Etc.	78,589,473	57,738,835	36.11%
Firearms	3,761,458	2,813,743	33.68%
Household Goods	7,411,735	4,762,702	55.62%
Jewelry and Precious Metals	28,558,040	23,019,055	24.06%
Livestock	503,313	99,420	406.25%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	290,254,592	207,992,890	39.55%
Miscellaneous	123,511,172	87,400,094	41.32%
Office Equipment	7,096,216	5,649,749	25.60%
Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	4,202,112	3,613,319	16.30%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	560,130,211	403,472,347	38.83%

Value of Recovered Property Trends

Type of Property Stolen	Value Recovered 2022	Value Recovered 2021	Percent Change
Clothing and Furs	1,087,919	593,755	83.23%
Consumable Goods	745,607	411,750	81.08%
Currency, Notes, Etc.	2,795,136	2,614,612	6.90%
Firearms	3,362,561	1,320,484	154.65%
Household Goods	887,696	552,634	60.63%
Jewelry and Precious Metals	646,303	800,128	-19.23%
Livestock	42,155	21,885	92.62%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	201,124,803	99,770,723	101.59%
Miscellaneous	10,380,318	5,400,102	92.22%
Office Equipment	396,610	329,282	20.45%
Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	242,762	241,782	0.41%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	221,711,870	112,057,137	97.86%

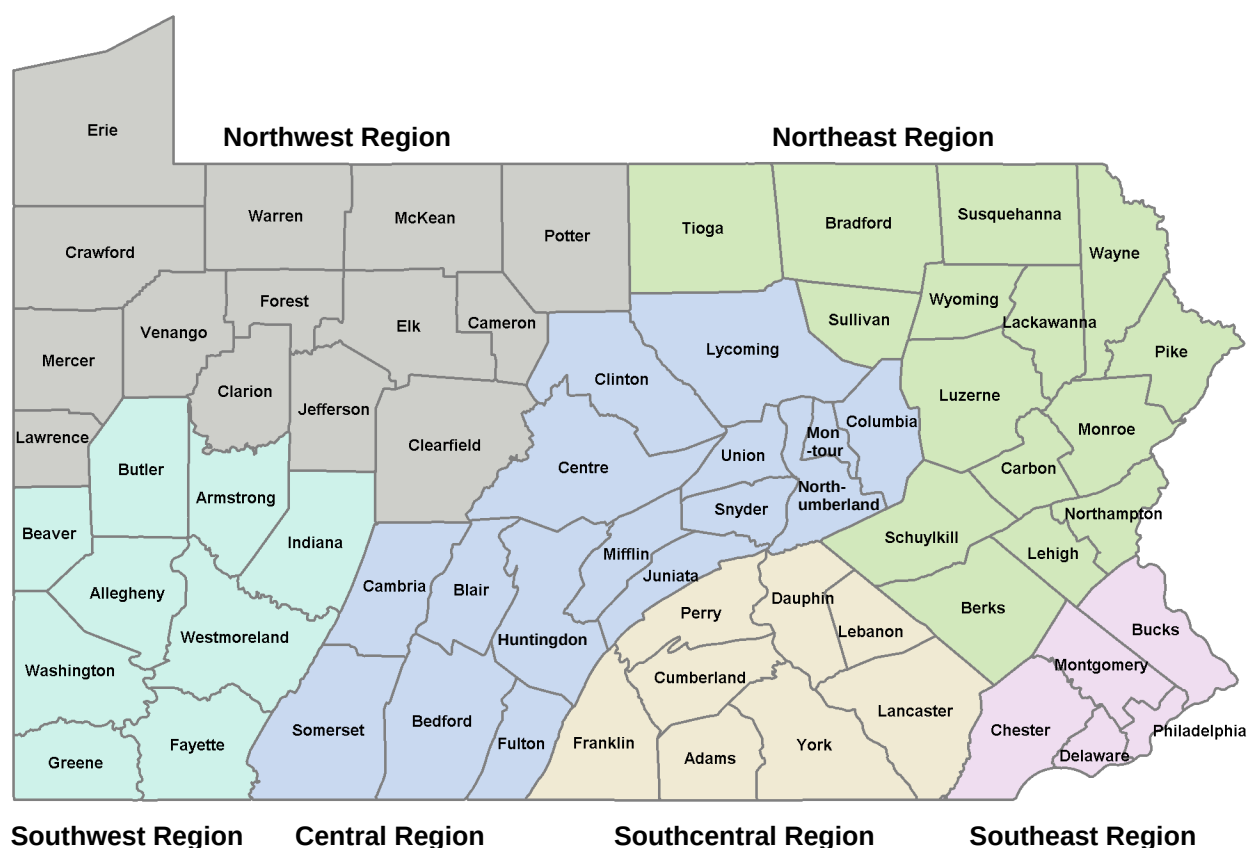
Common Human Service Regions

In 1967, the Governor's Office proclaimed six "Common Human Service Regions" (CHSR) in Pennsylvania, consisting of generally comparative counties in terms of interrelated needs and populations (see map below). Accordingly, the tables in this report are organized with the individual counties identified alphabetically within the CHSRs.

These regions are considered "standardized" for Commonwealth planning and reporting purposes. They should not be confused with Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), although there may be similarities.

The following tables summarize the distribution of Crime Index offenses among these regions.

Pennsylvania Common Human Service Region Map



Crime by CHSR, 2022 – Crime Index Offenses

Common Human Service Region	Number of Offenses	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from 2021	Clearances	Percent Cleared
Southeast	123,267	53.26%	2,923.68	25.58%	19,689	15.97%
Northeast	29,906	12.92%	1,237.50	12.77%	8,343	27.90%
Southcentral	22,050	9.53%	959.62	16.08%	8,516	38.62%
Central	11,430	4.94%	989.94	7.52%	4,155	36.35%
Southwest	32,191	13.91%	1,262.19	14.11%	11,371	35.32%
Northwest	12,586	5.44%	1,360.79	8.72%	4,988	39.63%
TOTAL	231,430	100.00%	1,706.65	19.24%	57,062	24.66%

Crime by CHSR, 2022 – Violent Crime Offenses

Common Human Service Region	Number of Offenses	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from 2021	Clearances	Percent Cleared
Southeast	20,310	55.16%	481.72	3.35%	7,312	36.00%
Northeast	3,937	10.69%	162.91	-1.99%	2,191	55.65%
Southcentral	3,373	9.16%	146.79	7.42%	2,288	67.83%
Central	1,585	4.31%	137.28	-3.35%	960	60.57%
Southwest	5,532	15.03%	216.91	4.50%	3,361	60.76%
Northwest	2,080	5.65%	224.89	-11.04%	1,327	63.80%
TOTAL	36,817	100.00%	271.50	2.04%	17,439	47.37%

Crime by CHSR, 2022 – Property Crime Offenses

Common Human Service Region	Number of Offenses	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from 2021	Clearances	Percent Cleared
Southeast	102,933	52.92%	2,441.39	31.15%	12,377	12.02%
Northeast	25,914	13.32%	1,072.31	15.18%	6,151	23.74%
Southcentral	18,665	9.60%	812.30	17.75%	6,227	33.36%
Central	9,837	5.06%	851.98	9.45%	3,189	32.42%
Southwest	26,656	13.70%	1,045.17	16.34%	8,008	30.04%
Northwest	10,504	5.40%	1,135.68	13.69%	3,661	34.85%
TOTAL	194,509	100.00%	1,434.38	23.13%	39,613	20.37%

Crime by CHSR, 2022 – Crime Index Arrests

Common Human Service Region	Number of Arrests	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from 2021
Southeast	17,474	35.89%	414.45	19.65%
Northeast	7,405	15.21%	306.42	25.36%
Southcentral	7,034	14.45%	306.12	11.65%
Central	3,927	8.07%	340.11	23.26%
Southwest	9,017	18.52%	353.55	23.52%
Northwest	3,830	7.87%	414.10	11.11%
TOTAL	48,687	100.00%	359.04	19.49%

Crime by CHSR, 2022 – Violent Crime Arrests

Common Human Service Region	Number of Arrests	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from 2021
Southeast	6,215	42.45%	147.41	3.74%
Northeast	1,885	12.87%	78.00	4.61%
Southcentral	1,962	13.40%	85.39	9.73%
Central	821	5.61%	71.11	-4.53%
Southwest	2,876	19.64%	112.77	9.27%
Northwest	883	6.03%	95.47	2.79%
TOTAL	14,642	100.00%	107.98	5.10%

Crime by CHSR, 2022 – Property Crime Arrests

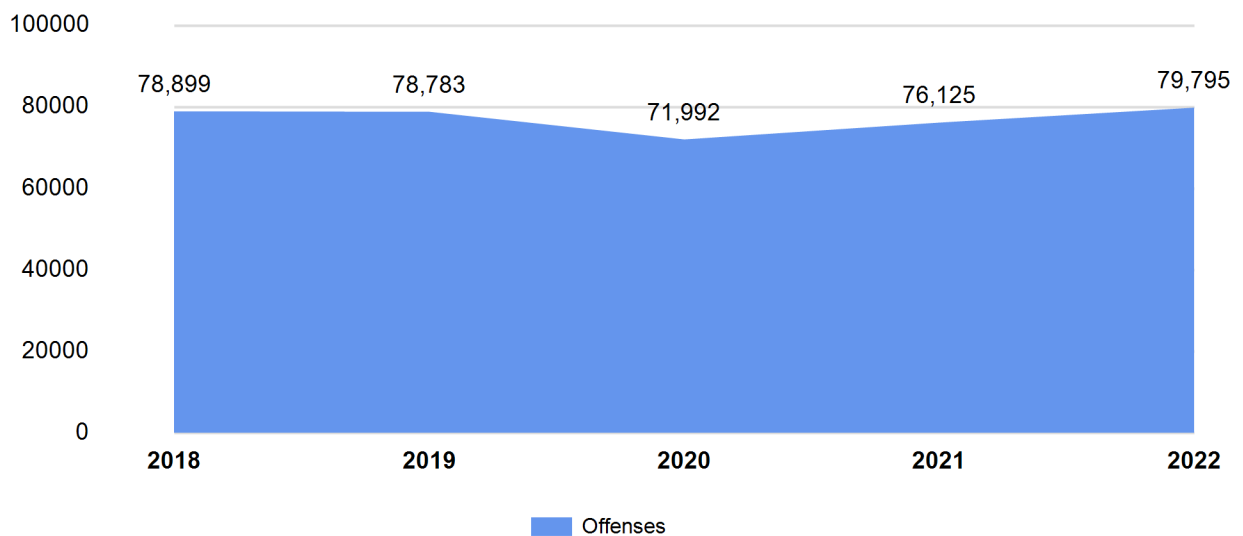
Common Human Service Region	Number of Arrests	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change from 2021
Southeast	11,257	33.08%	267.00	30.70%
Northeast	5,518	16.21%	228.33	34.72%
Southcentral	5,072	14.90%	220.73	12.41%
Central	3,101	9.11%	268.58	33.32%
Southwest	6,140	18.04%	240.75	31.79%
Northwest	2,946	8.66%	318.52	14.01%
TOTAL	34,034	100.00%	250.98	27.04%

Part II Offenses

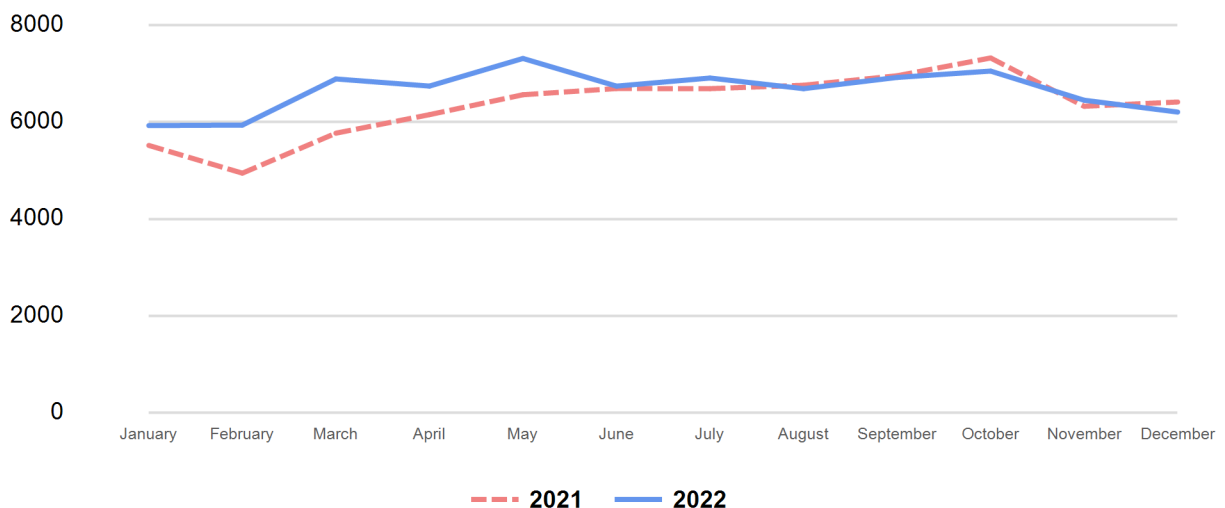
Assault - Other (Simple, Not Aggravated)

Definition: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury; to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct (simple assault, stalking, hazing, etc.) This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



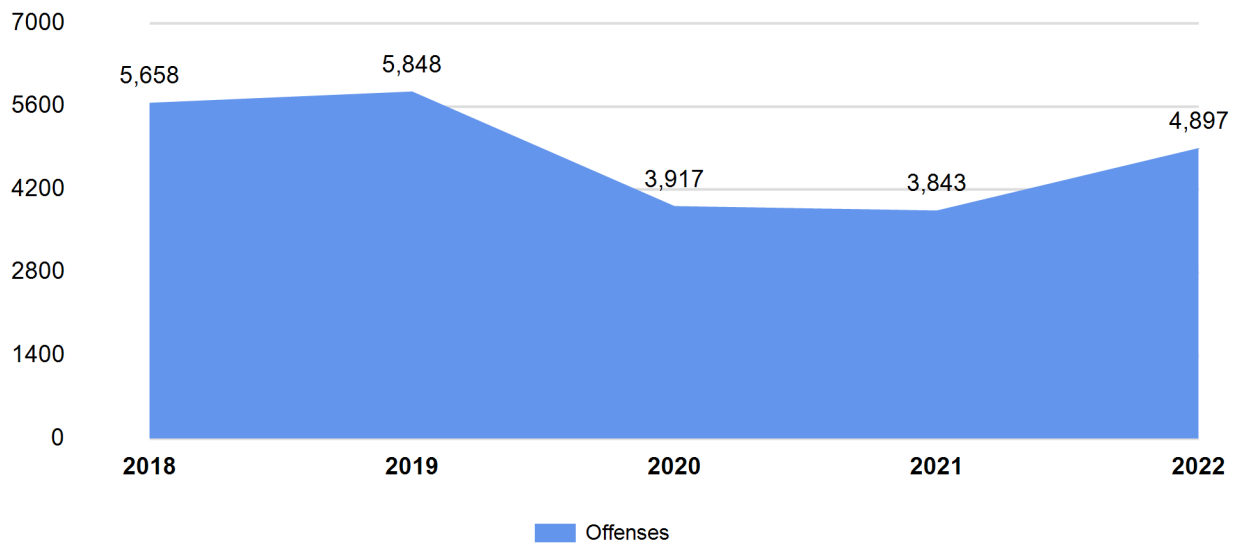
2-Year Monthly Trend



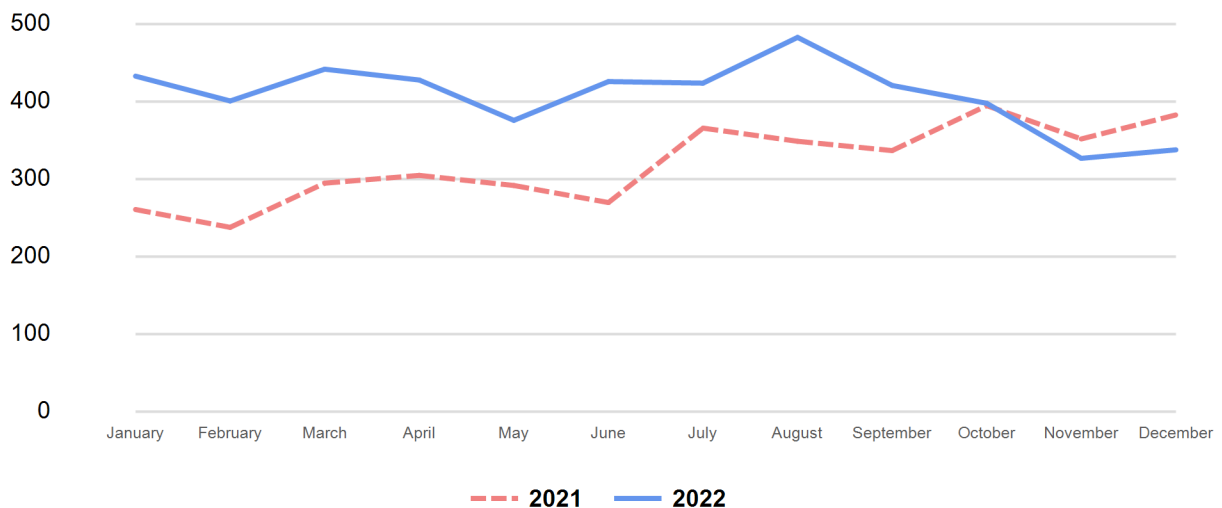
Forgery and Counterfeiting

Definition: The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine, or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

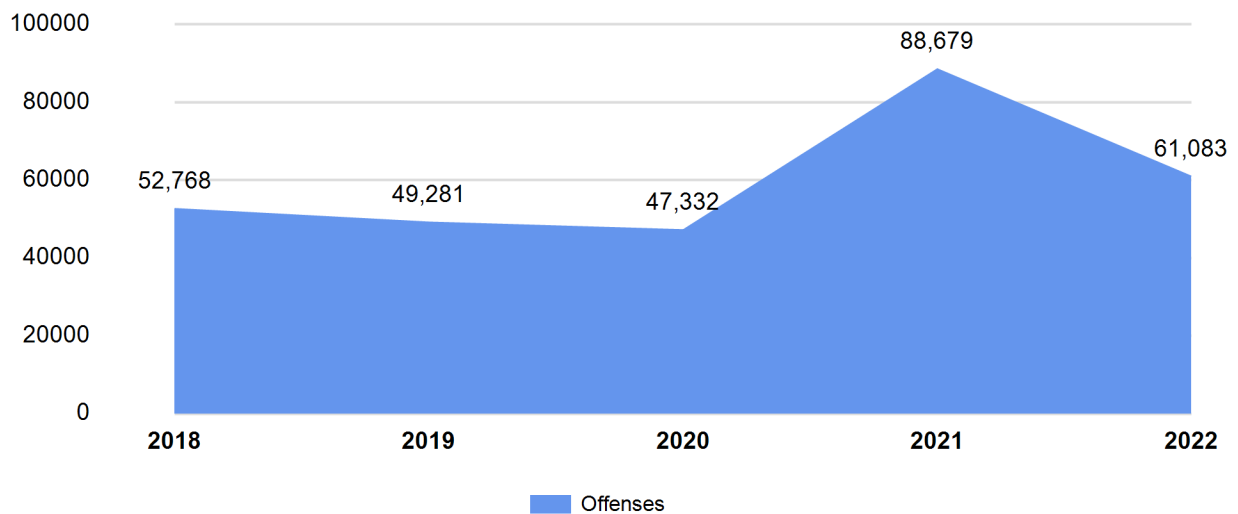


Fraud

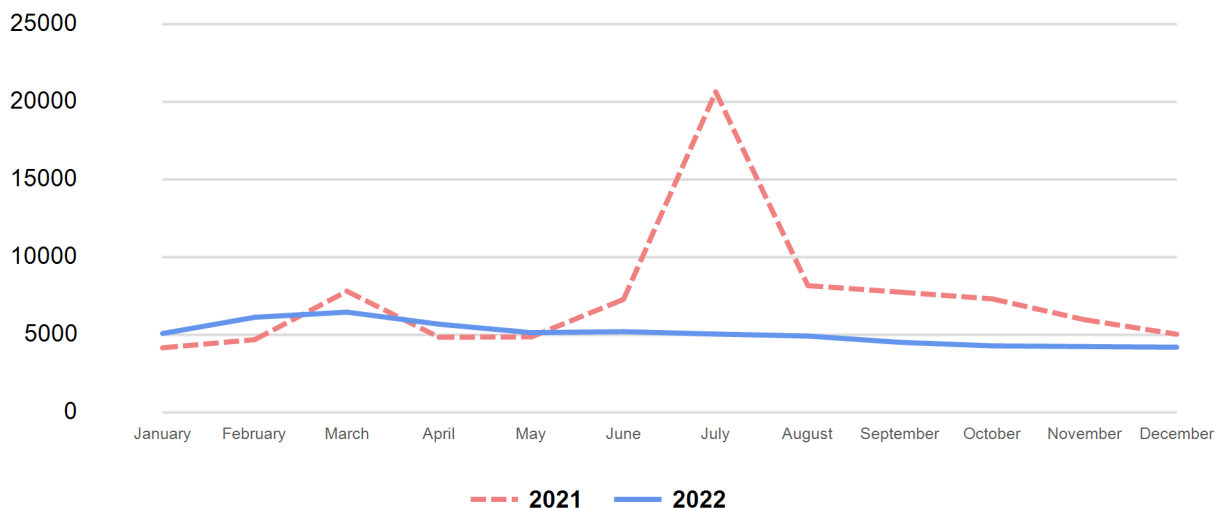
Definition: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. This offense includes attempts.

Note: Fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either “tangible” or “intangible.”

5-Year Annual Trend



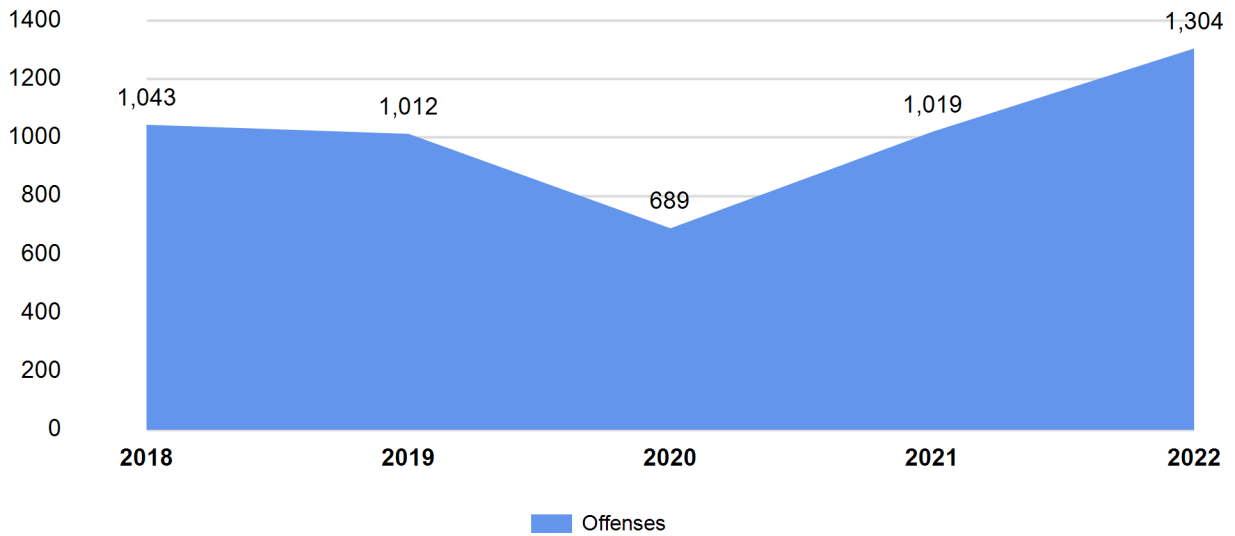
2-Year Monthly Trend



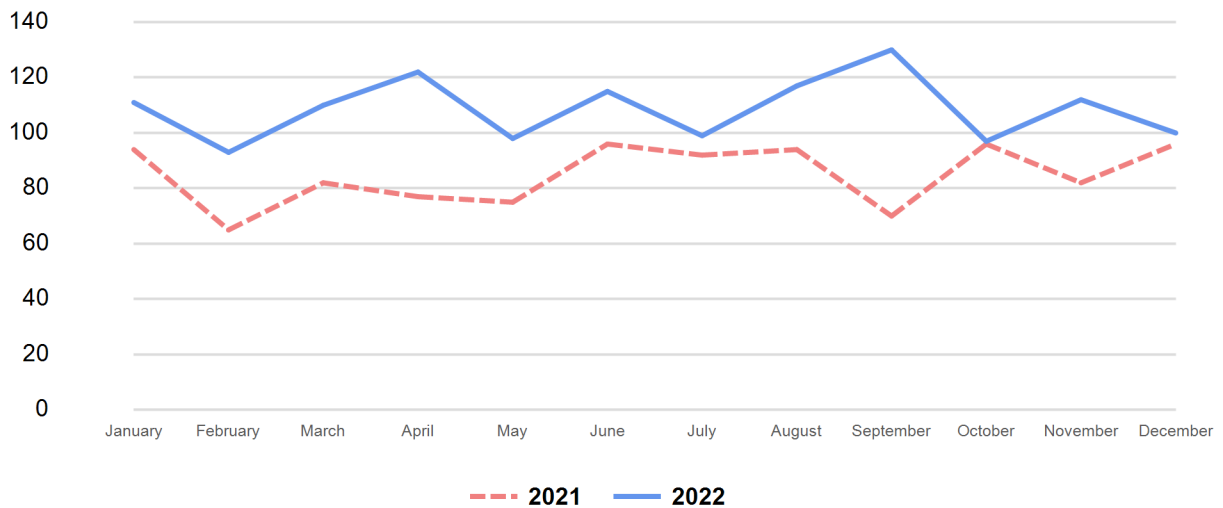
Embezzlement

Definition: The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to their own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to their care, custody, or control. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



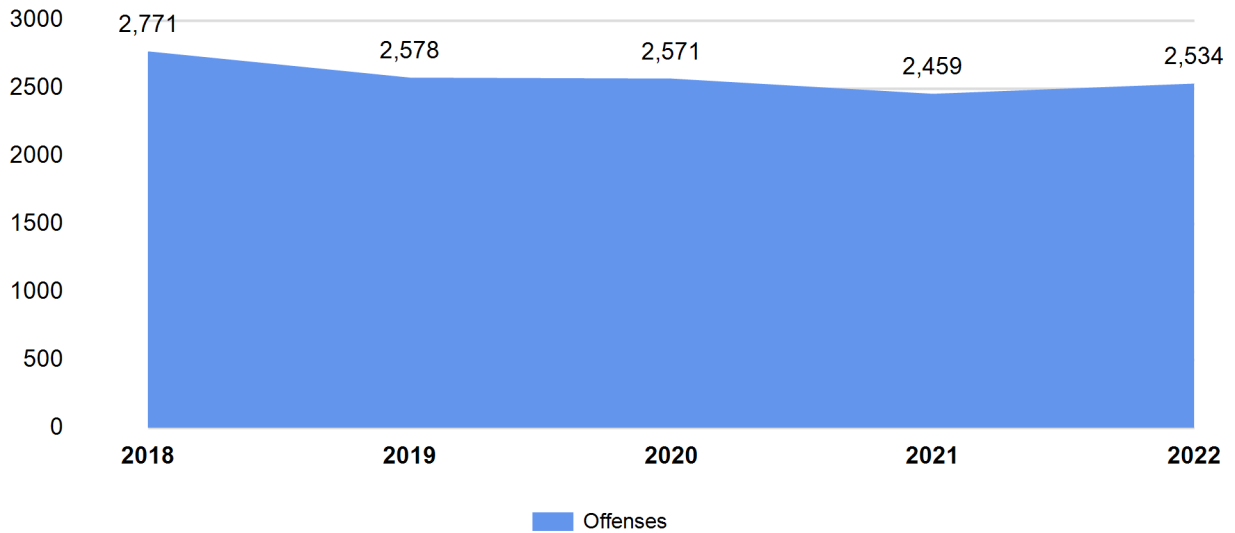
2-Year Monthly Trend



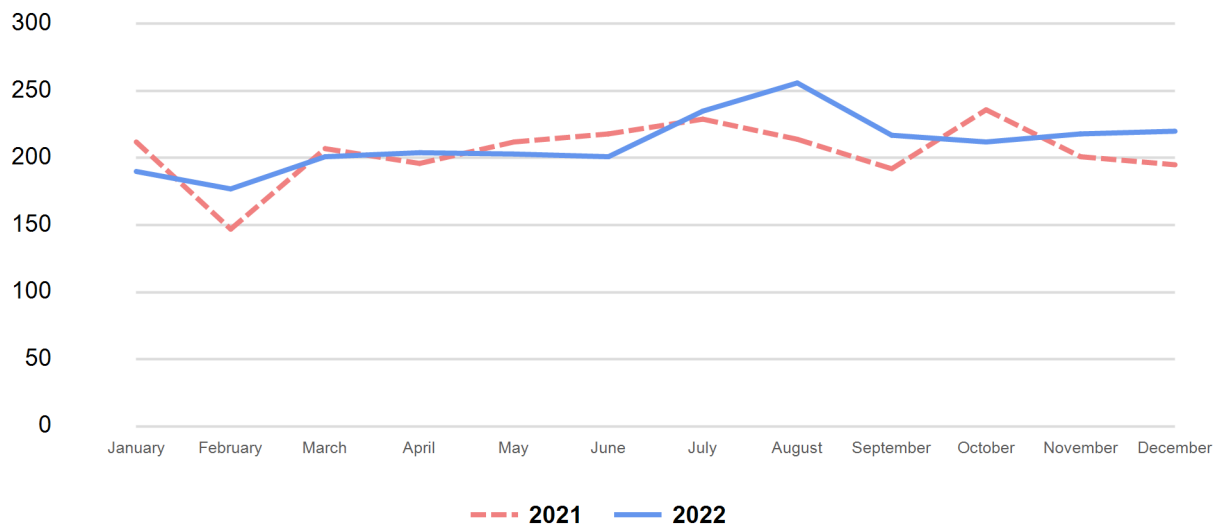
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing

Definition: Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

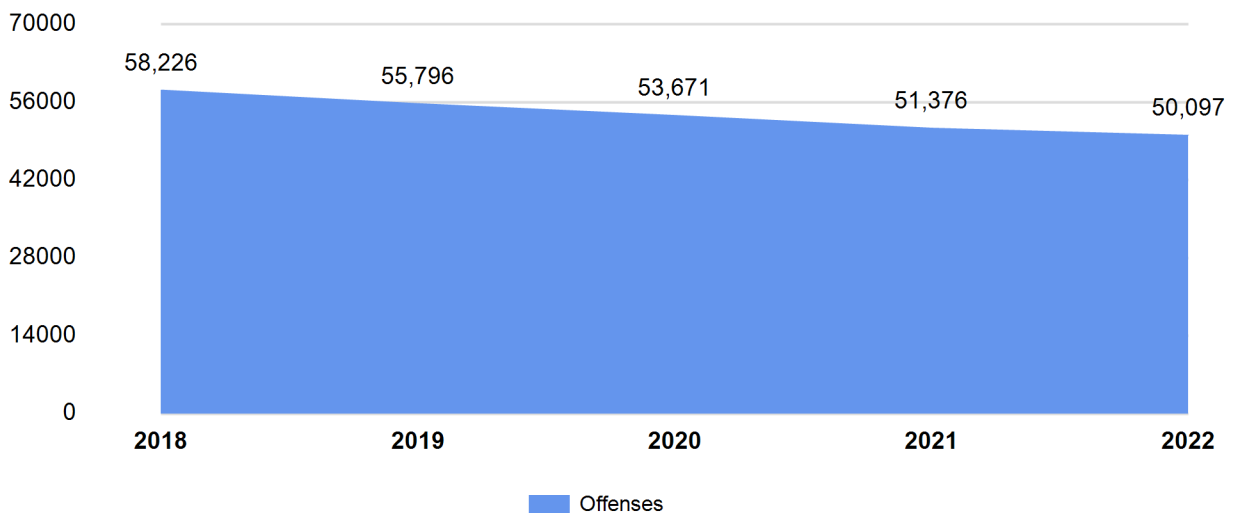


Vandalism

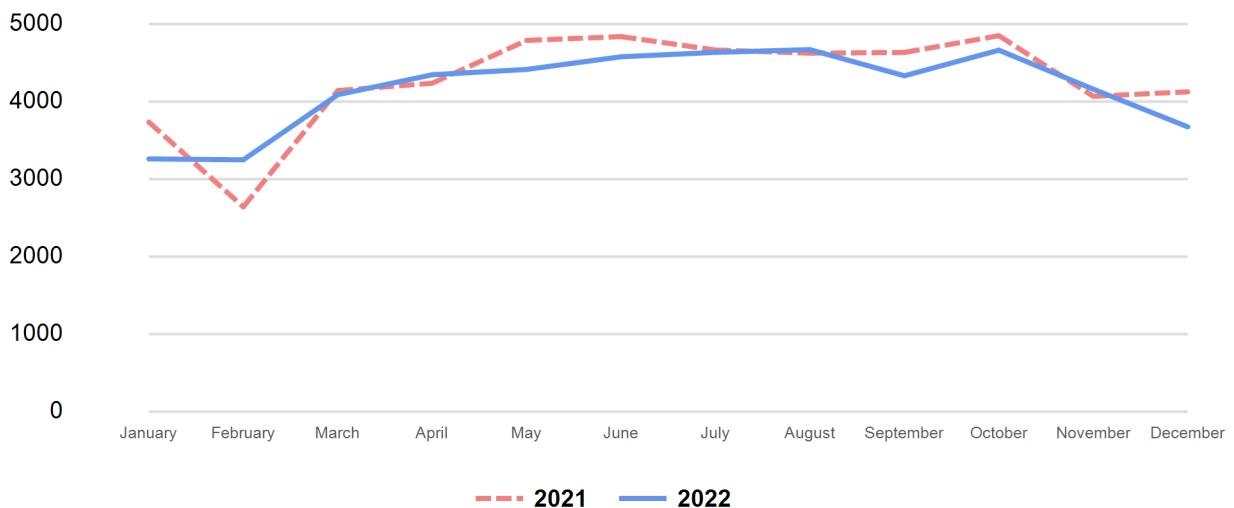
Definition: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense includes attempts.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property, such as cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, tipping over gravestones, and defacing library books.

5-Year Annual Trend



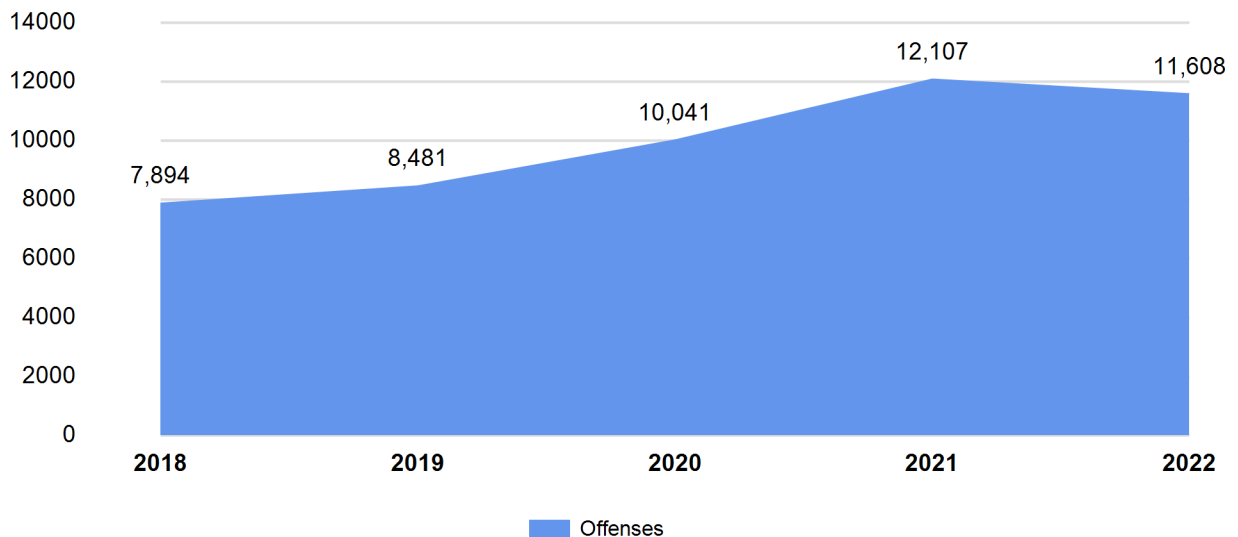
2-Year Monthly Trend



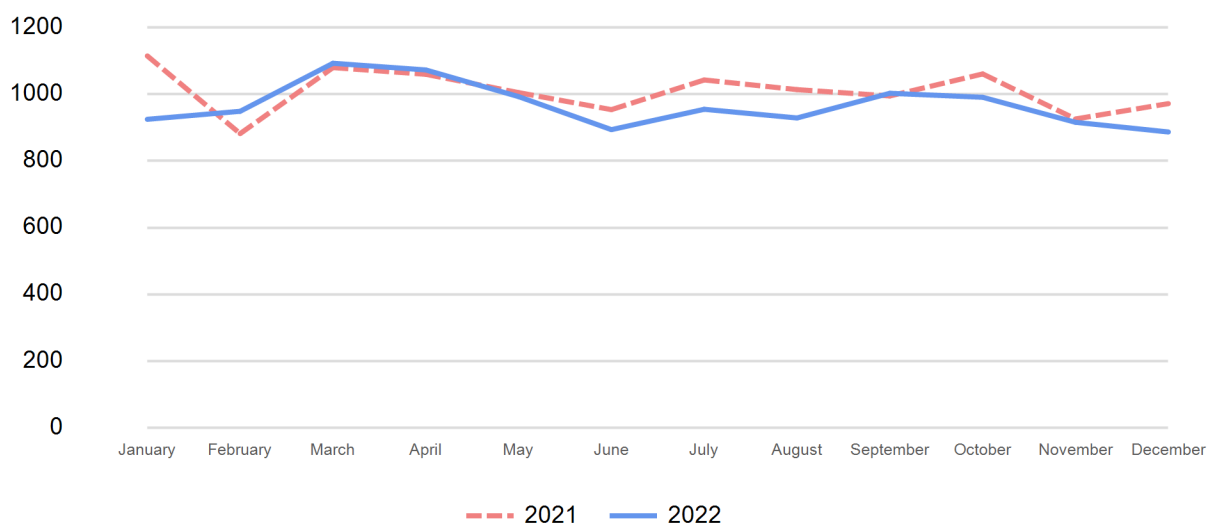
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.

Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



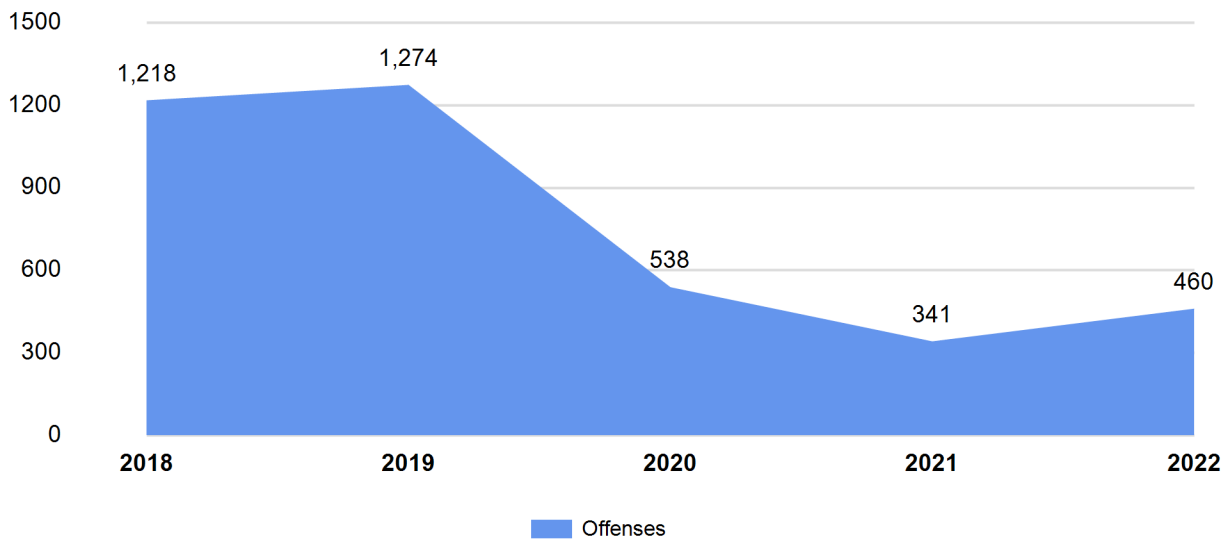
2-Year Monthly Trend



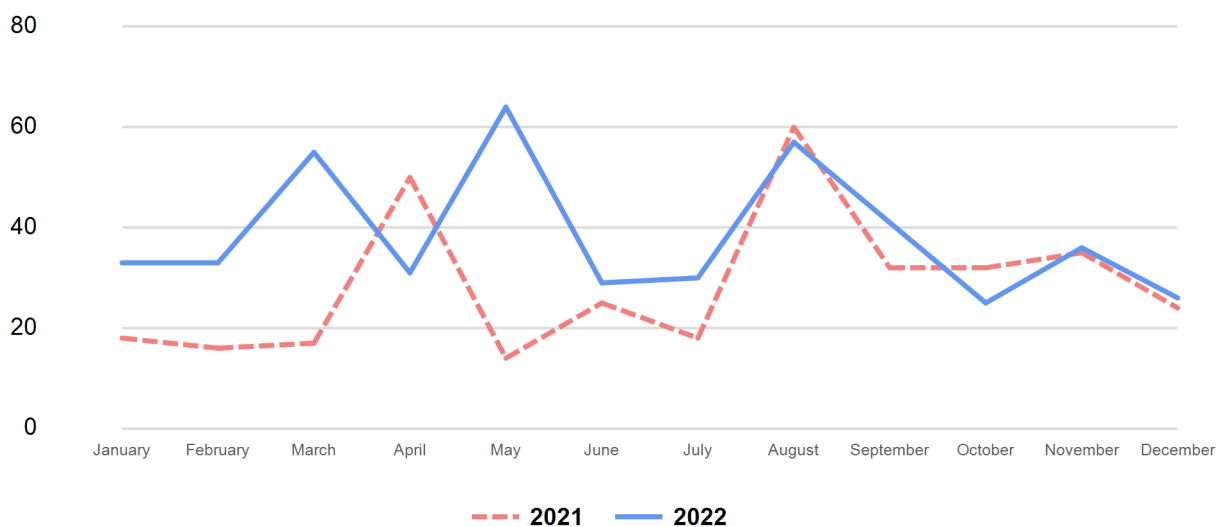
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Definition: The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities in exchange for anything of value. To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes, to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed, or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend

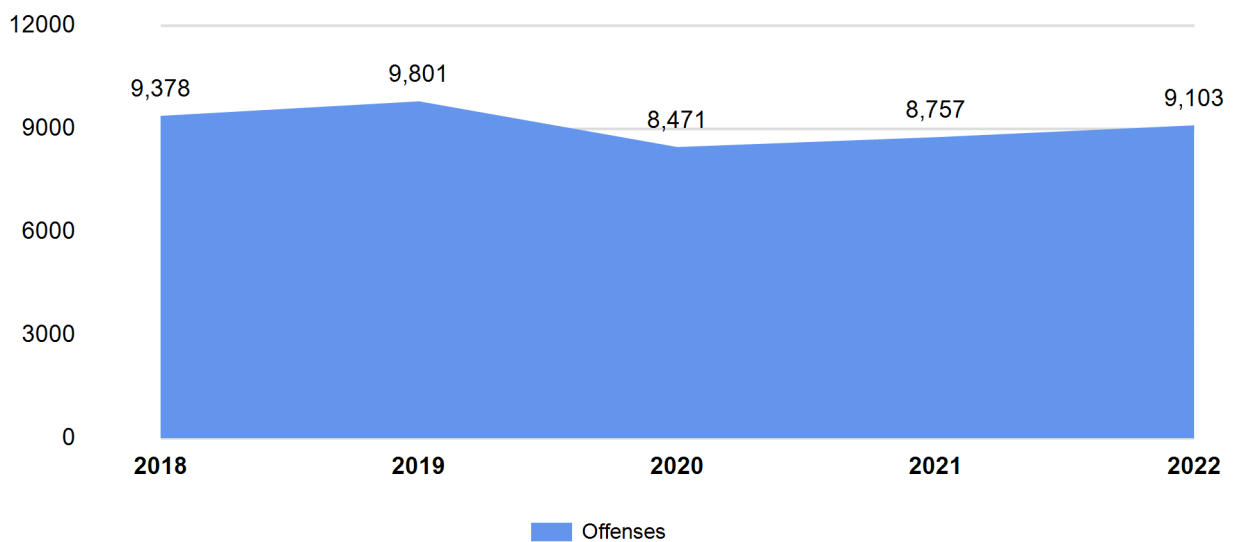


Sex Offenses

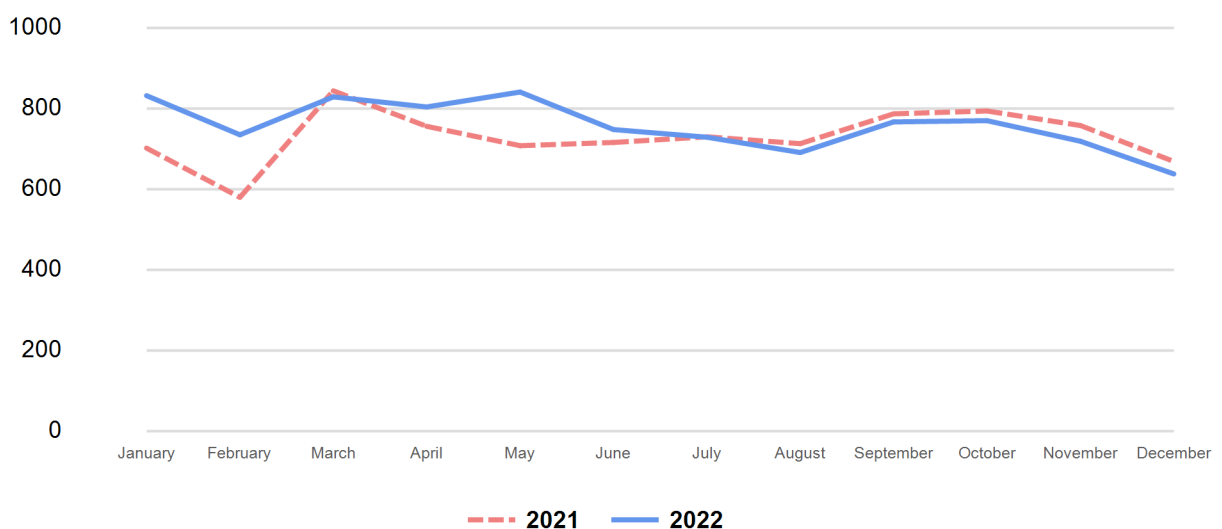
(Except Rape & Prostitution and Commercialized Vice)

Definition: This classification includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. This classification includes all sex offenses except rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice. Statutory rape, fondling, and incest are included in this offense. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



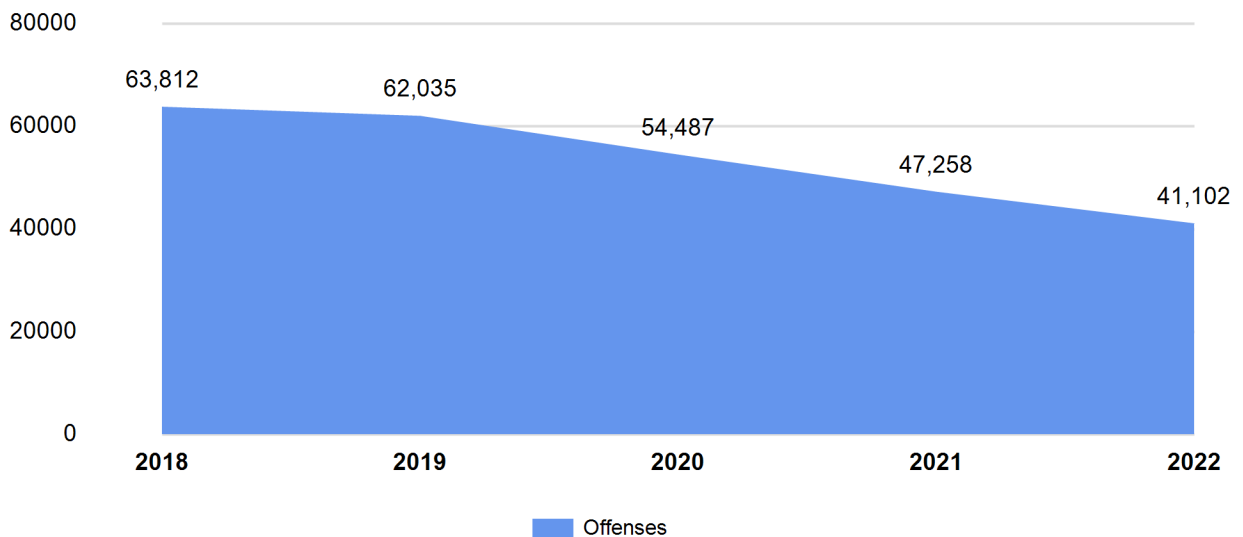
2-Year Monthly Trend



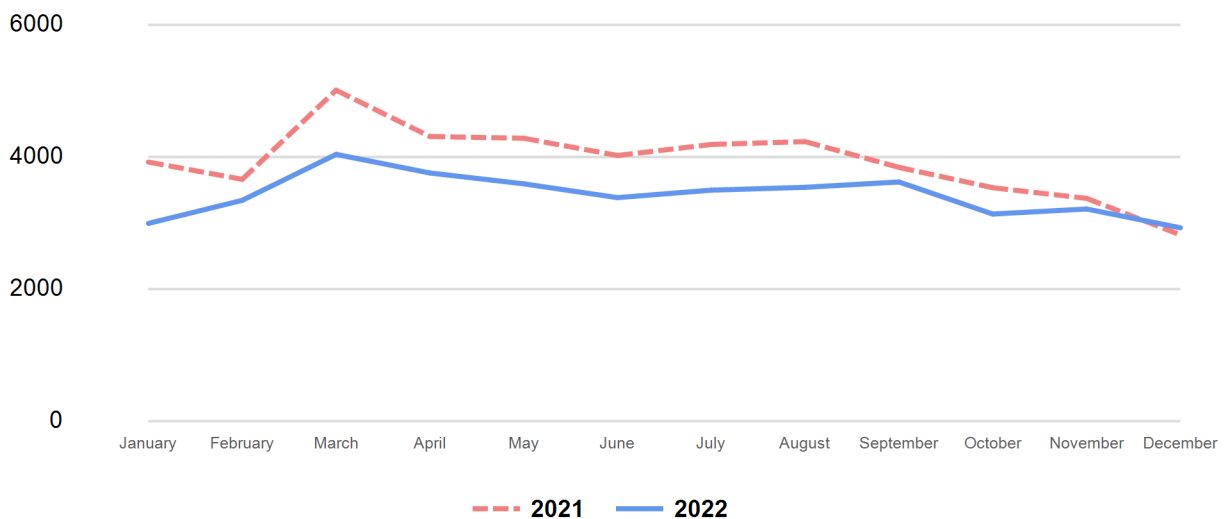
Drug Abuse Violations

Definition: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



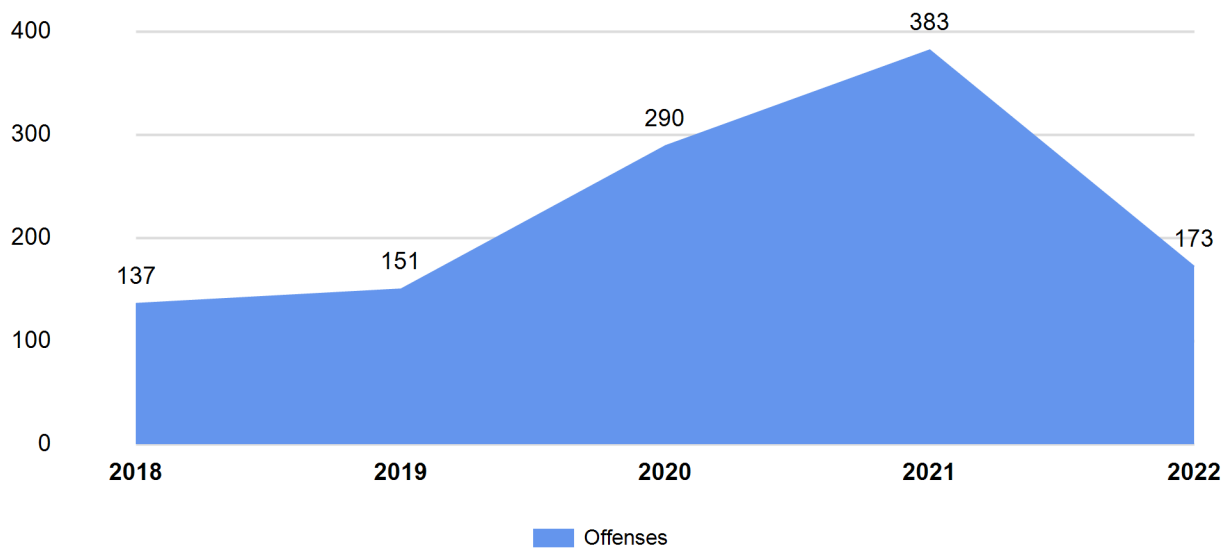
2-Year Monthly Trend



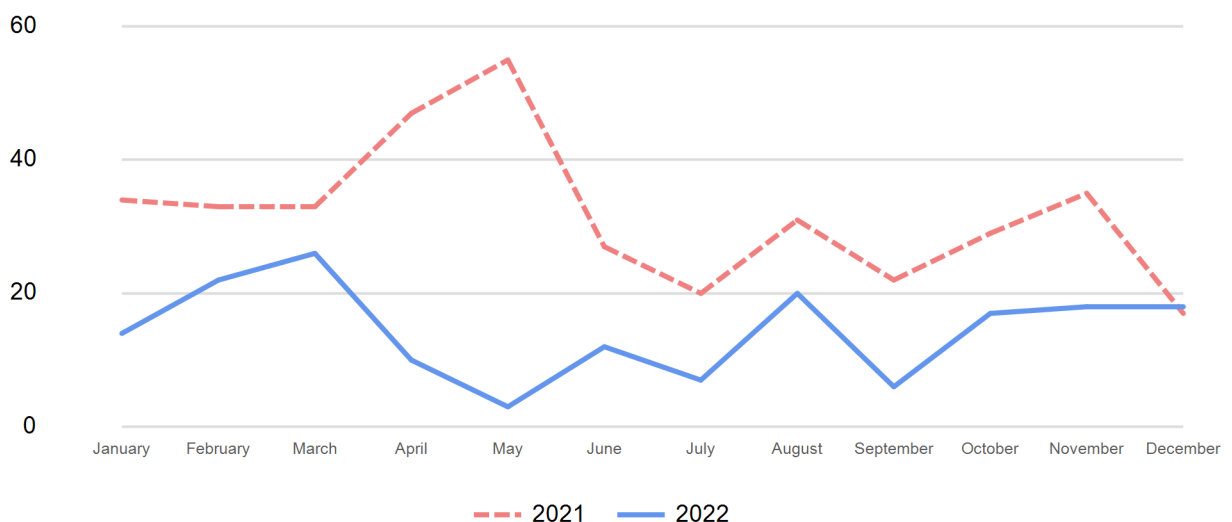
Gambling

Definition: To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value, assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake, possess or transmit wagering information, manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods, or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

5-Year Annual Trend



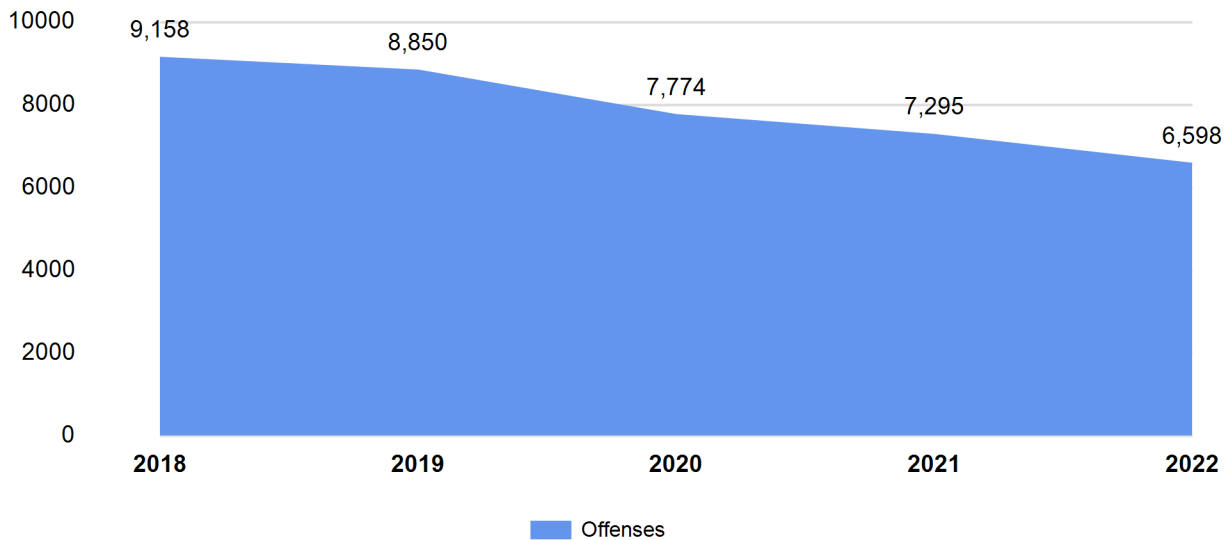
2-Year Monthly Trend



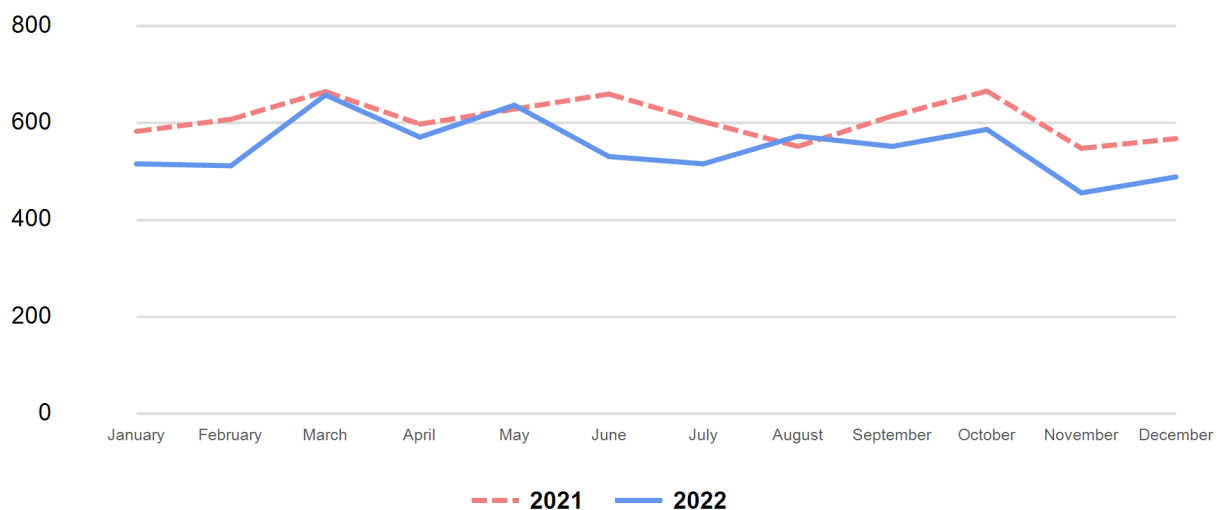
Offenses Against Family and Children

Definition: Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as assault or sex offenses, desertion, abandonment, neglect, nonpayment of alimony, and nonpayment of support are included in this offense. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



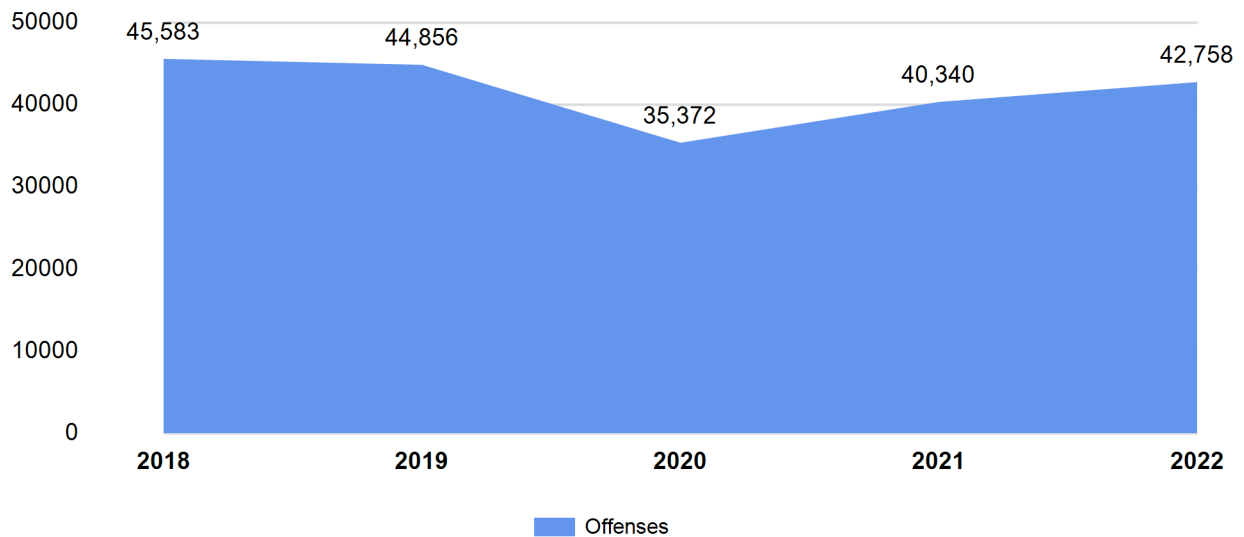
2-Year Monthly Trend



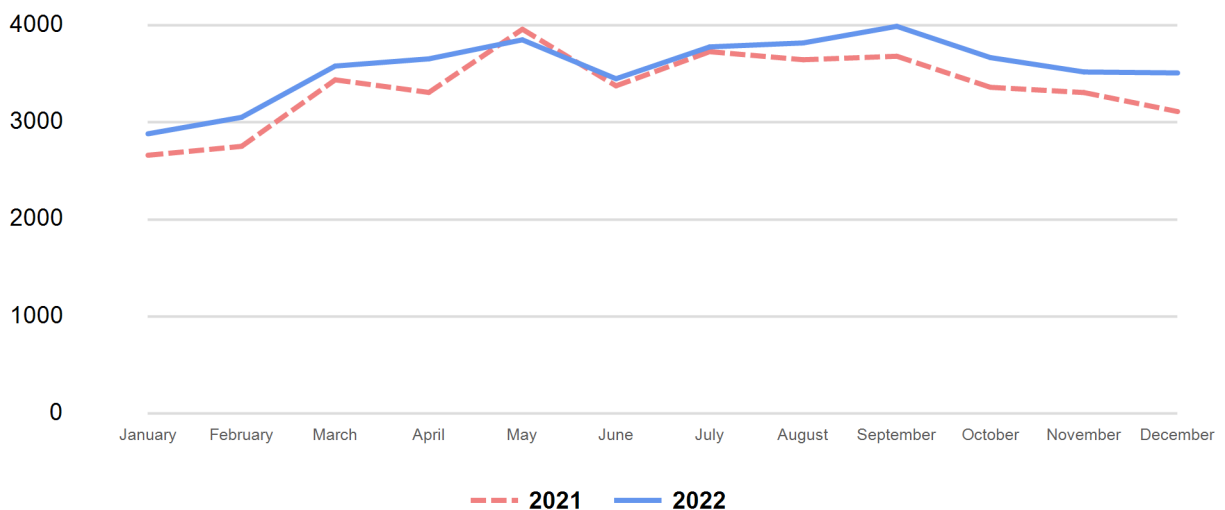
Driving Under the Influence

Definition: Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence and operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence are included in this offense.

5-Year Annual Trend



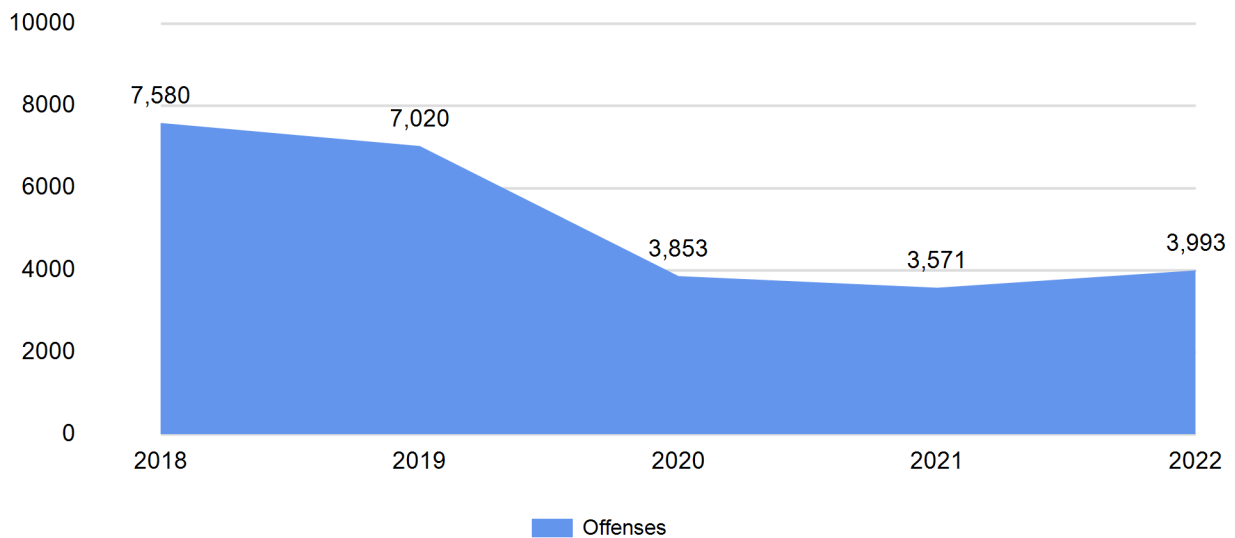
2-Year Monthly Trend



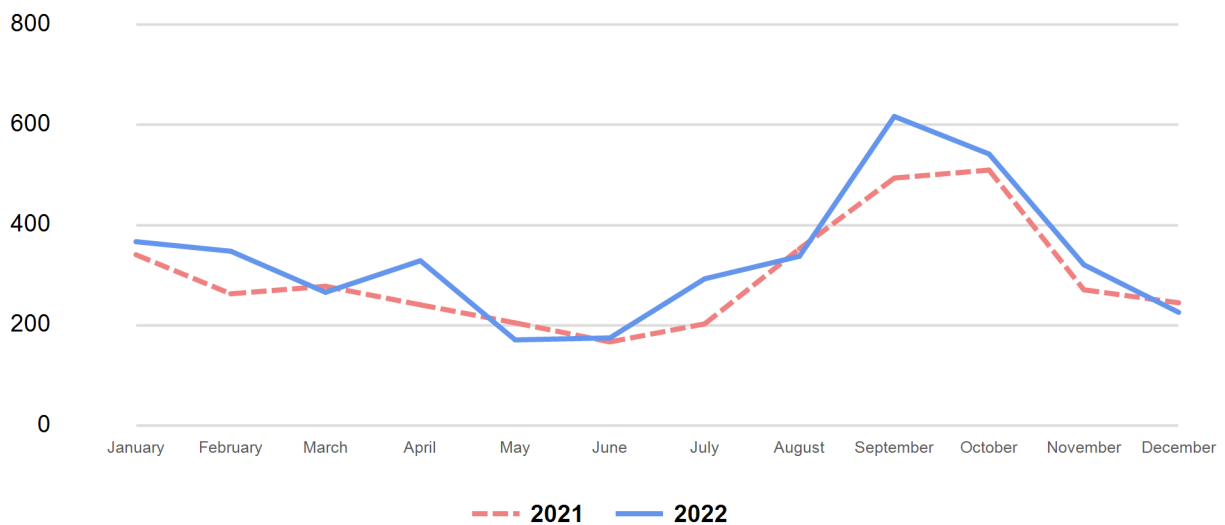
Liquor Laws

Definition: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



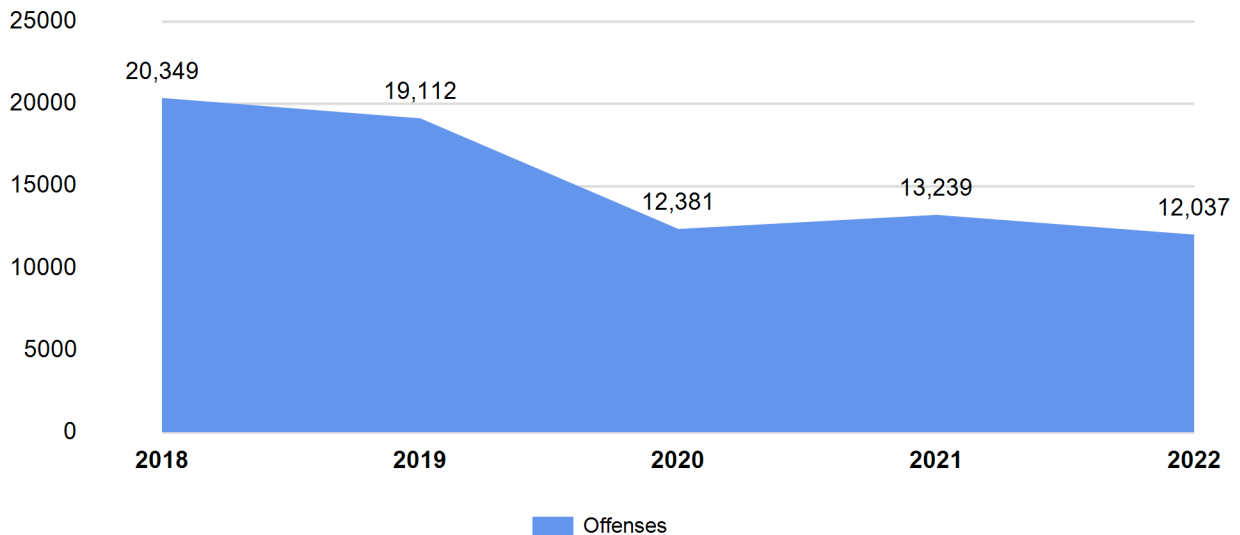
2-Year Monthly Trend



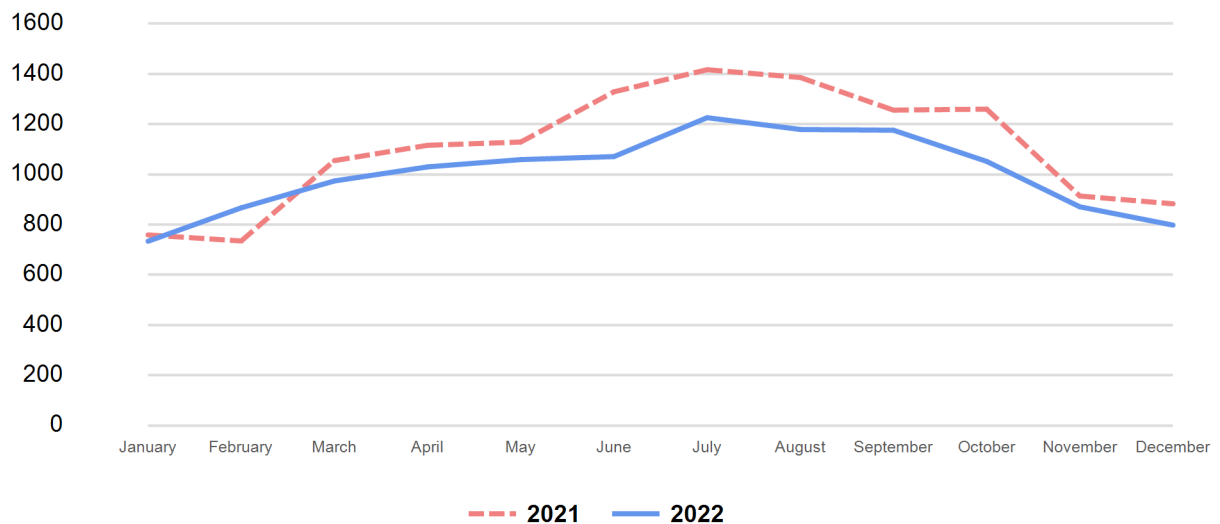
Drunkenness

Definition: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Excludes driving under the influence.

5-Year Annual Trend



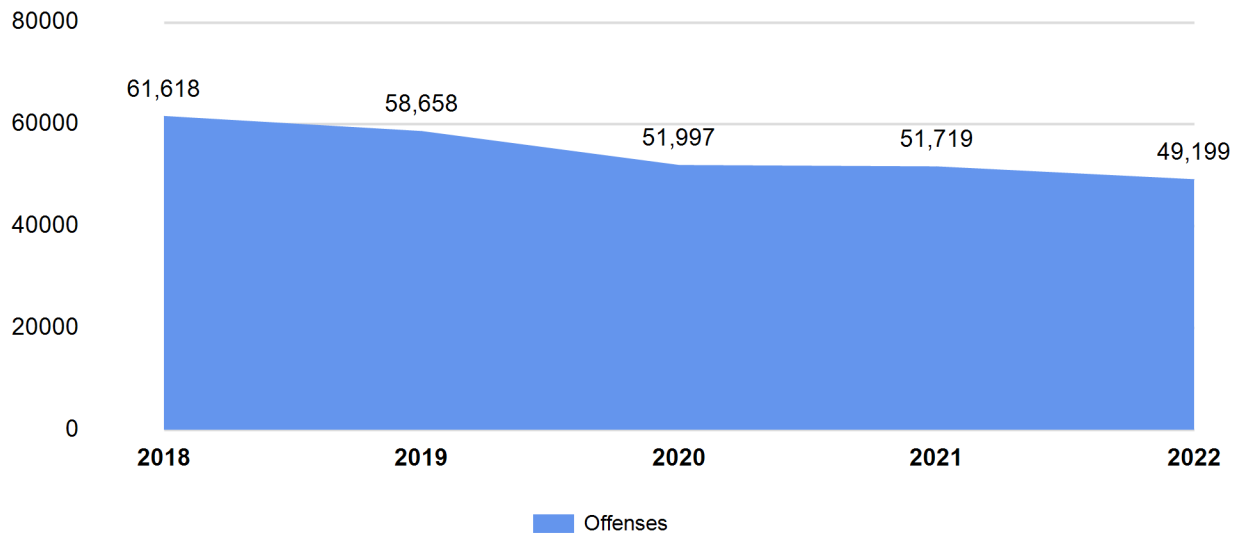
2-Year Monthly Trend



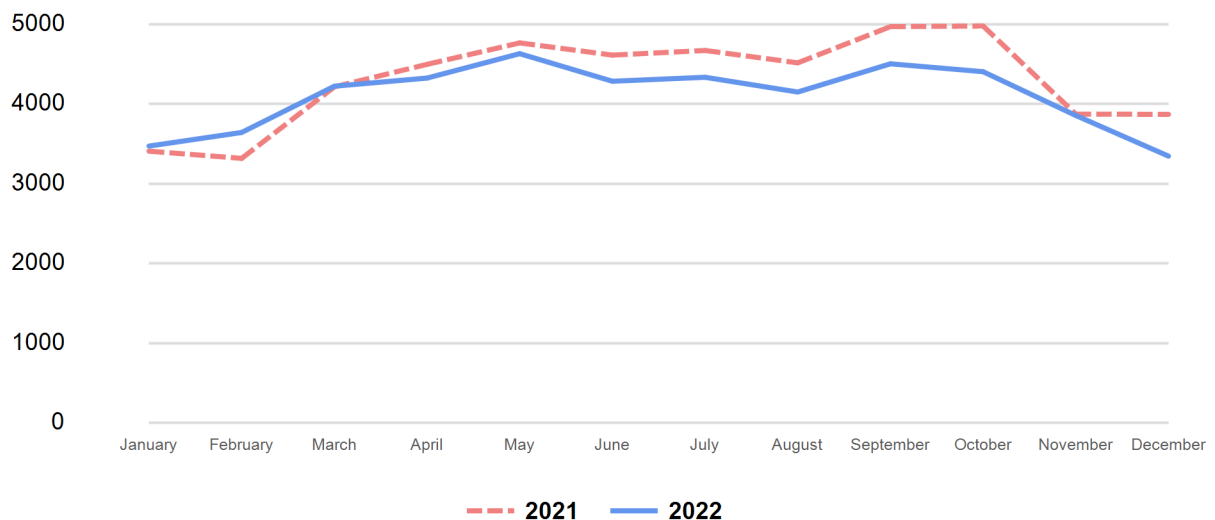
Disorderly Conduct

Definition: Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality. Disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly, and disturbing public meetings are included in this offense. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



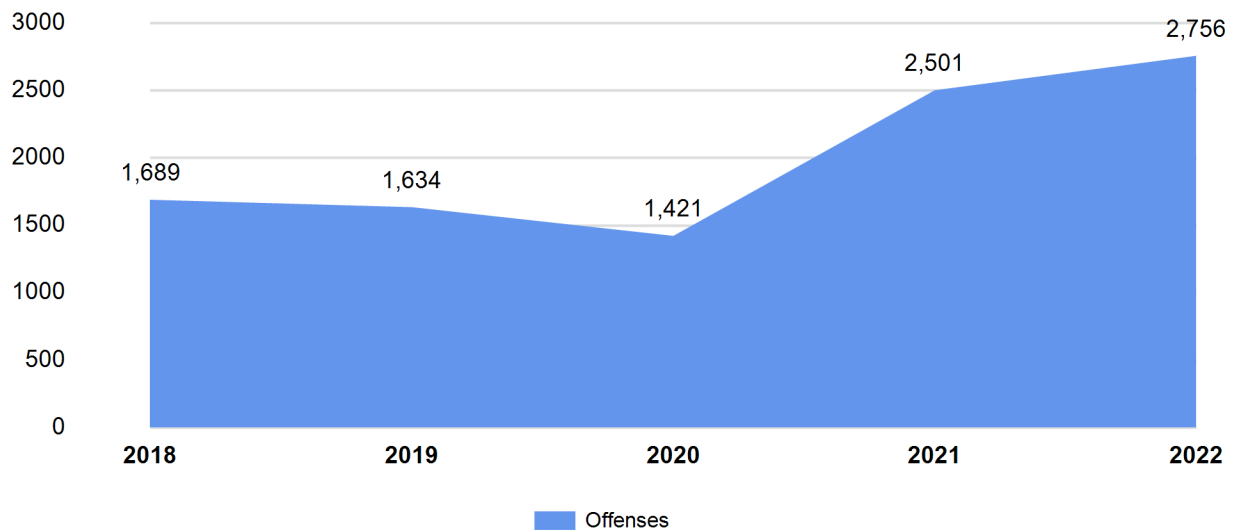
2-Year Monthly Trend



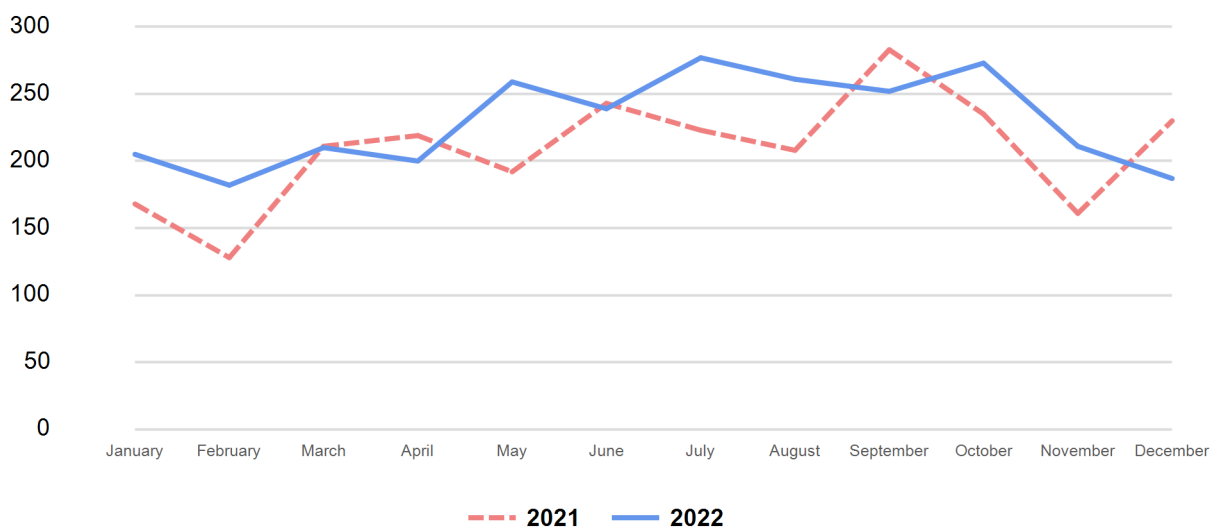
Vagrancy

Definition: The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas, prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner, or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

5-Year Annual Trend



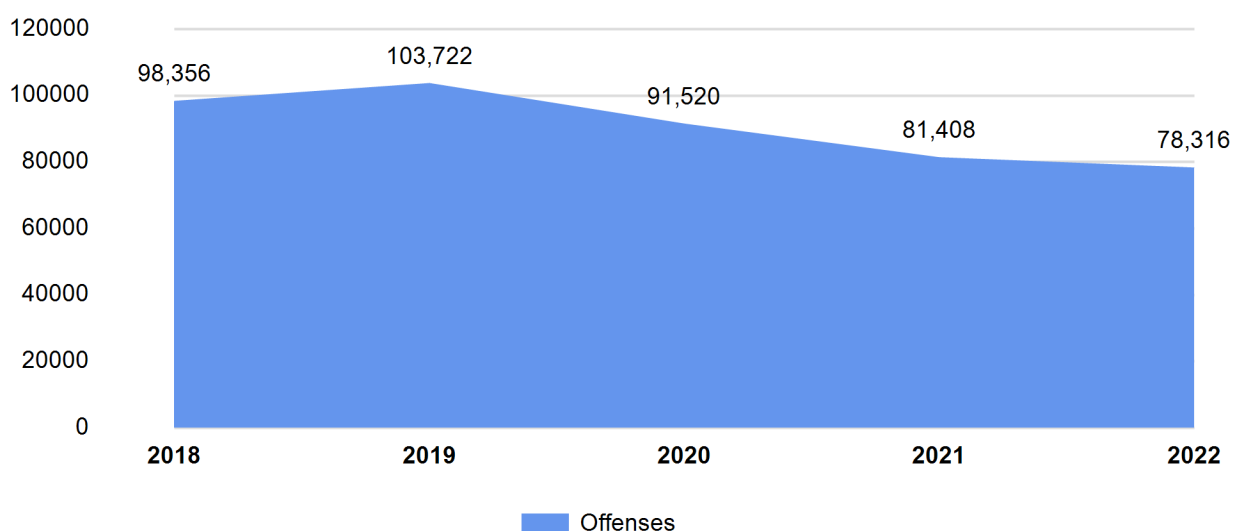
2-Year Monthly Trend



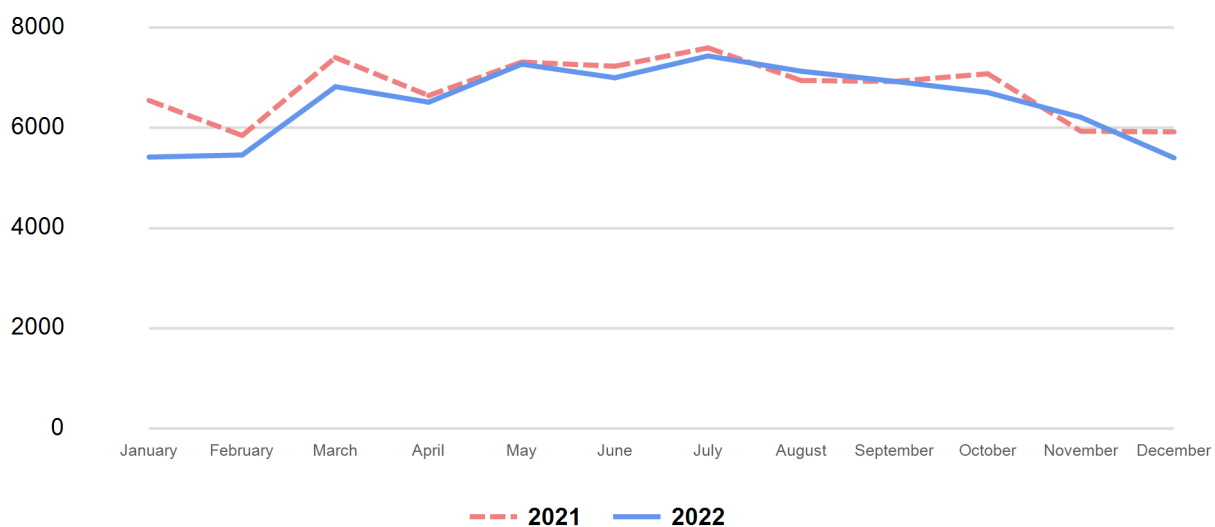
All Other Offenses

Definition: All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations. Possession of drug paraphernalia, trespass, bribery, blackmail, kidnapping, and contempt of court are included in this offense. This offense includes attempts.

5-Year Annual Trend



2-Year Monthly Trend



Domestic Violence (per 23 Pa. C.S., § 6105)

Definition: The use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force or a weapon; or the use of coercion or intimidation; or committing a Crime Against Property by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or by a person who is or has been similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

*Domestic Violence Offenses**

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent Change from Last Year
Murder	130	-18.75%
Aggravated Assault	3,682	22.16%

*Domestic Violence by Relationship Type of Victim to Offender **

Relationship Type	Count	% of Total Relationships	Number of Arrests
Spouse	423	11.10%	320
Parent	319	8.37%	204
Child	402	10.55%	252
Sibling	257	6.74%	154
Other Family	2,411	63.25%	1,394

*Domestic Violence Offender Suspected of Using ***

Offense	Number of Offenses
Alcohol	146
Drugs	55
Both	15

**Data includes both Supplementary Homicide data from Summary Reporting System (SRS) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) agencies' data.*

*** Data includes Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstance data for NIBRS agencies.*

Contributions and Delinquent Agencies

During 2022, the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program received data from 1,402 contributors. Contributions to the Program may range from the submission of data for one month to the submission of data for the entire year. Additionally, individual agencies may have submitted data covering multiple jurisdictions. A current report of all contributing agencies is available at the following link: <https://www.ucr.pa.gov/PAUCRSPUBLIC/Report/AgencyMonthlyTracker>

Prior to June 1, 2005, reporting of UCR data by Pennsylvania law enforcement agencies was not mandatory. On November 29, 2004, Governor Edward G. Rendell signed Act 180 into law, which mandated UCR reporting for all state, county, and local law enforcement agencies within the Commonwealth.

The information contained in this complete report reflects the data submitted as of the date of its compilation. The analysis is based on data that may have been updated after previous years' reports were published.

In compliance with Section 507 of Act 180, the following lists highlight agencies which, as of the publication of this report, have outstanding monthly submissions for 2022. The UCR Unit is working with these agencies to complete the required data submissions.

NIBRS-Delinquency Report

Agency Name	ORI	No. of Month(s) Delinquent	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
No Delinquent Submissions														

SRS-Delinquency Report

Agency Name	ORI	No. of Month(s) Delinquent	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
No Delinquent Submissions														

This report has been prepared by:

Pennsylvania State Police

Bureau of Research and Development
Management Information and Analysis Section
Uniform Crime Reporting Unit
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<https://www.ucr.pa.gov/PAUCRSPublic/>

<https://www.psp.pa.gov/>

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