

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA

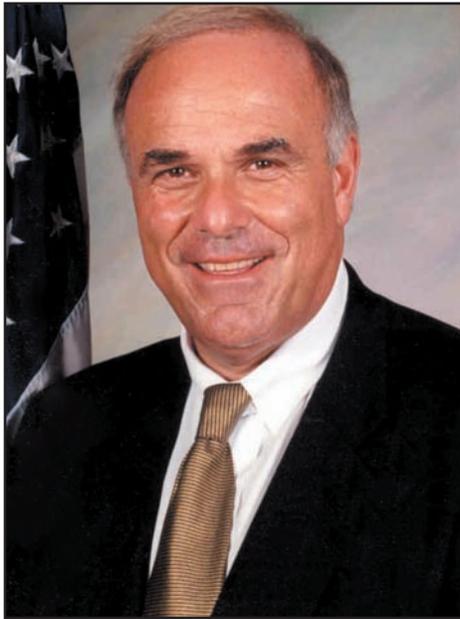
2005

ANNUAL UNIFORM CRIME REPORT



Edward G. Rendell, Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Colonel Jeffrey B. Miller, Commissioner
Pennsylvania State Police



Edward G. Rendell, Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Colonel Jeffrey B. Miller
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 2005 on the dates specified.

Deputy Sheriff Edward E. Schroeder, Jr.
York County Sheriff's Department
York County
January 10, 2005

Officer Jesse Sollman
Easton City Police Department
Northampton County
March 25, 2005

Police Officer Paris Williams
Philadelphia Police Department
Philadelphia County
June 21, 2005

Officer Brian Steven Gregg
Newtown Borough Police Department
Bucks County
September 29, 2005

Corporal Joseph R. Pokorny, Jr.
Pennsylvania State Police
Allegheny County
December 12, 2005

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INTRODUCTION

This Executive Summary of the 2005 Annual Uniform Crime Report, Crime in Pennsylvania, is intended to provide readers with a high-level overview of the nature of crime in Pennsylvania. This summary highlights statewide statistics and topics of interest. Detailed statistics and analysis are contained in the complete 2005 Annual Uniform Crime Report, Crime in Pennsylvania, which is available for review online through the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us>.

During 2005, the Pennsylvania UCR Program received data for 1,108 jurisdictions, an increase of five percent from last year's 1,056 jurisdictions. Contributions to the Program may range from the submission of data for one month to the submission of data for the entire year. Individual agencies may have submitted data for multiple jurisdictions. Contributing jurisdictions and the corresponding number of submissions are identified in the complete report.

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 increase in jurisdictions due to the legislative change could affect the comparison of UCR statistics from year to year.

Information contained in this complete report is based on actual data submitted as of the date of compilation. Analysis is based on data that may have been updated after release of proceeding years' reports.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA

There were 955,725 actual crimes of all types reported to the UCR Program by Pennsylvania law enforcement agencies. This represents a rate of 7,689.1 crimes per 100,000 population, a decrease of .4 percent from last year's total of 959,443 actual crimes.

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

This year 332,338 Crime Index offenses were reported and confirmed by Pennsylvania police after investigation. Actually, 338,947 Crime Index offenses were reported, but 1.9 percent or 6,609 were unfounded following investigation, ranging from 12.9 percent unfounded for rape by force to .9 percent unfounded for robbery other dangerous weapon. Crime Index offenses increased by .9 percent from last year's total of 329,365. The Crime Index rate this year was 2,673.8.

In addition, 623,370 Part II offenses were reported with a rate of 5,015.2 per 100,000 population. This is a decrease of 1.1 percent from the 630,055 Part II offenses reported last year. Part II offenses include: other assaults, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, other sex offenses, drug abuse violations, gambling, offenses against the family, driving under the influence, liquor law violation, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and all other offenses.

This year 47.7 percent of all offenses were cleared; 27.5 percent of the Crime Index offenses and 58.4 percent of all Part II offenses.

Crime Reported to Police						
Offense Category	Offenses	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change From 2004	Clearances	Percent Cleared
Part I Offenses	332,355	34.8	2,673.9	.9	91,332	27.5
Part II Offenses	623,370	65.2	5,015.2	-1.1	364,110	58.4
Statewide Total	955,725	100.0	7,689.1	-.4	455,442	47.7
**Crime Index Offenses	332,338	34.8	2,673.8	.9	91,309	27.5

Crimes Reported by Population Grouping

Population Group	Estimated Population 2005	Crime Index Offenses	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Distribution	Part II Offenses	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Distribution
MSA Core Cities	2,627,434	140,896	5,362.5	42.4	212,484	8,087.1	34.1
MSA Suburban	7,817,359	155,538	1,989.6	46.8	328,647	4,204.1	52.7
MSA Total	10,444,793	296,434	2,838.1	89.2	541,131	5,180.9	86.8
Non-MSA	875,528	18,301	2,090.3	5.5	47,402	5,414.1	7.6
Rural/State Police	1,109,295	17,603	1,586.9	5.3	34,837	3,140.5	5.6
Non-MSA and Rural Total	1,984,823	35,904	1,808.9	10.8	82,239	4,143.4	13.2
Statewide Total	12,429,616	332,338	2,673.8	100.0	623,370	5,015.2	100.0

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is composed of an entire county or group of counties with at least one core city, with the whole area meeting criteria of certain metropolitan characteristics established by the United States Bureau of the Census. It should be noted that the crime rate of core city jurisdictions in MSAs continued to be much higher than the suburban jurisdictions. The volume of offenses was higher in suburban jurisdictions than the core jurisdictions and was also the highest among all population groups. 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 in police investigation 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 467,236 arrests were made in Pennsylvania, a .0 percent change from last year. As indicated in the following table, Part II offense arrests totaled 386,236 or 82.7 percent of all arrests, a .1 percent decrease from last year. Part I offense arrests numbered 81,000 or 17.3 percent of all arrests, increasing by .5 percent.

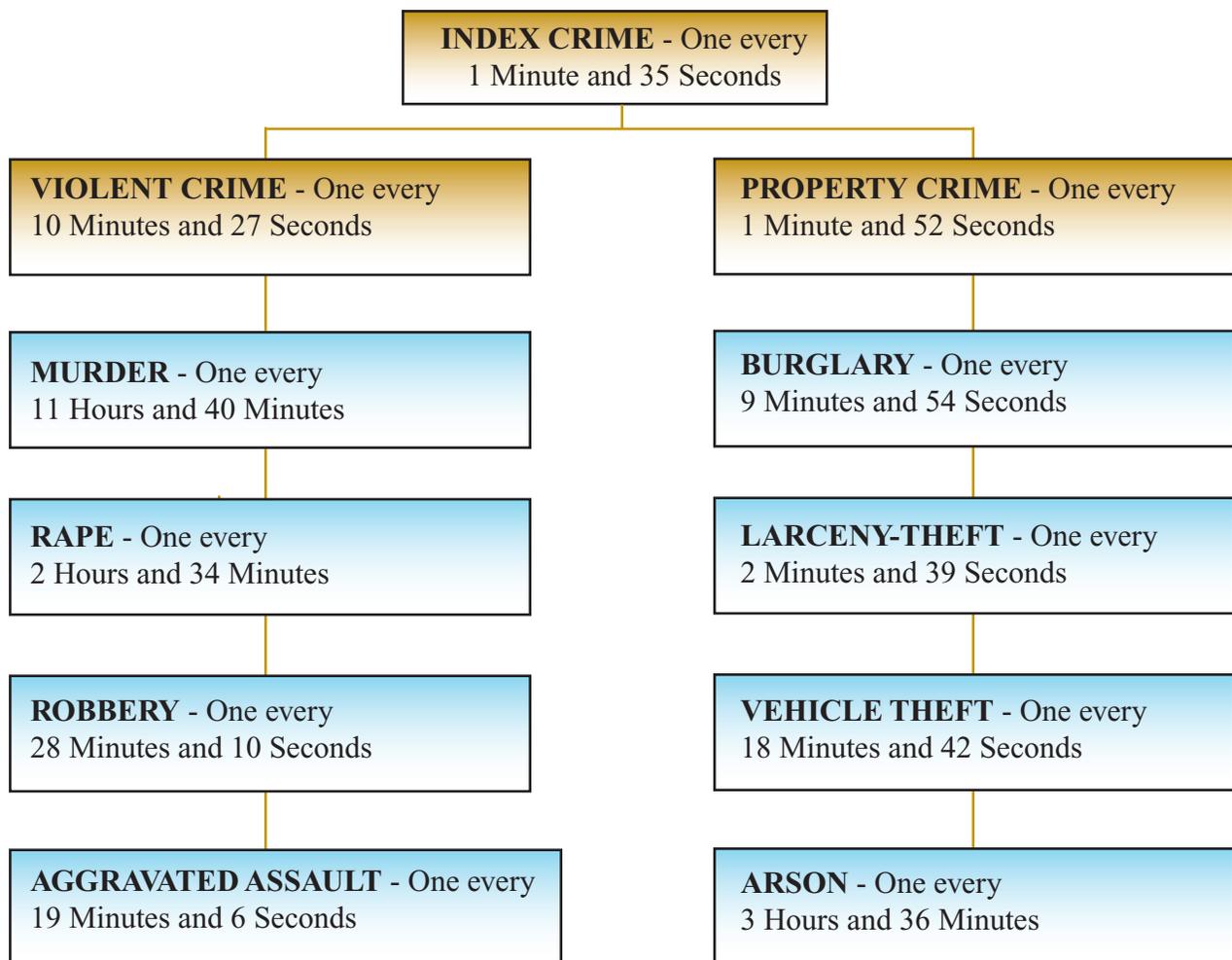
Arrests by Offense Category

Offense Category	Arrests	Percent Distribution	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Change From 2004
Part I Offenses	81,000	17.3	651.7	.5
Part II Offenses	386,236	82.7	3,107.4	-.1
Statewide Total	467,236	100.0	3,759.1	.0
**Crime Index Offenses	80,959	17.3	651.3	.5

Analysis revealed that 76.2 percent or 355,902 arrestees were male; 23.8 percent or 111,334 were female; 70.5 percent or 329,391 were White; 28.9 percent or 134,919 were Black; and .6 percent or 2,919 were Other Races; 22.9 percent or 107,162 of the arrestees were under 18 years old; and 53.4 percent or 249,389 of the arrestees were under 25 years old. Arrests of males decreased by .4 percent and arrests of Whites decreased by .7 percent, while arrests of juveniles decreased by 1.8 percent.

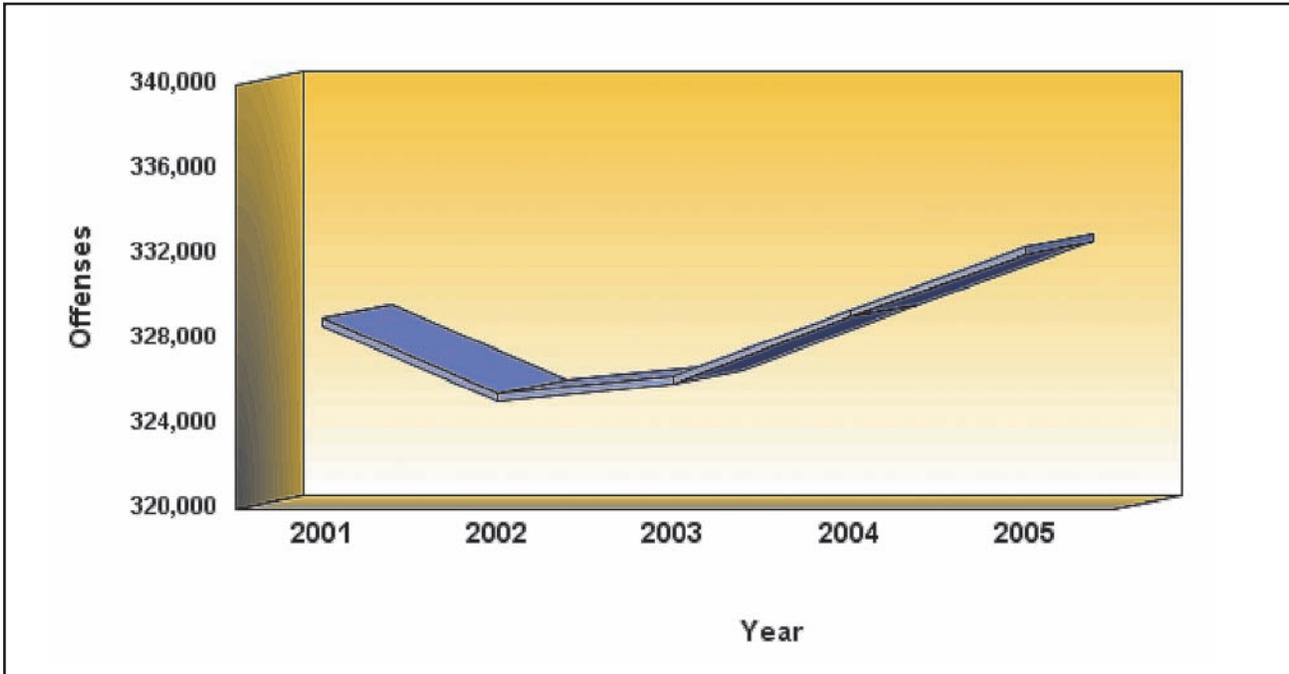
Juvenile arrestees were disposed of as follows: 33.7 percent or 36,121 were handled within the police department and released; 33.5 percent or 35,871 were referred to juvenile court or juvenile probation department; .2 percent or 232 were referred to welfare agencies; .3 percent or 303 were referred to other police agencies; and 32.3 percent or 34,635 were referred to criminal or adult court, usually the district magistrate for specified petty crimes such as underage drinking and shoplifting. Adults arrested and counted for UCR purposes in Pennsylvania are those who are formally charged with a crime. Crime suspects who are questioned and released are not counted as arrested. Juveniles are counted as arrested when circumstances are such that if they were adults an arrest would be tallied.

FREQUENCY OF CRIME



NOTE: This information is not intended to suggest Crime Index offenses occur at regular intervals, but represents an average rate of occurrence.

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 for comparison of criminal activity.

Crime Index Offenses	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number Of Offenses	328,975	325,423	326,229	329,365	332,338
Percent Change from Previous	.0	-1.1	.2	1.0	.9
Percent Change from Base	.0	-1.1	-.8	.1	1.0

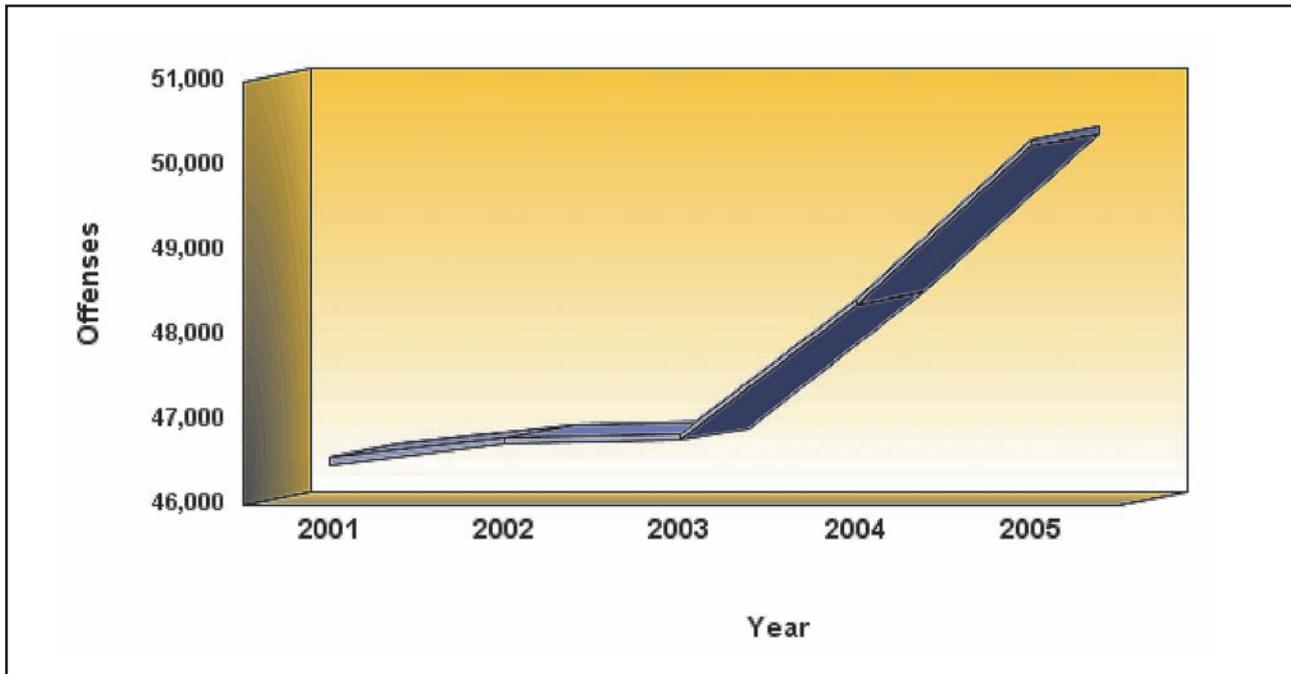
Summary

There were 332,338 Crime Index offenses reported to Pennsylvania police departments this year, an average of 911 each day, or one every 1 minute and 35 seconds. This is a .9 percent increase from the 329,365 Crime Index offenses reported last year. The Crime Index rate was 2,673.8.

Arrests

There were 80,959 arrests this year for Crime Index offenses. This is a .5 percent increase from the 80,575 arrests last year. Persons arrested for Crime Index offenses were predominantly male (74.0 percent), White (64.0 percent), and under 25 years of age (53.3 percent).

VIOLENT CRIME



Definition: The Crime Index offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault comprise the general category of Violent Crime.

Violent Crime Offenses	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number Of Offenses	46,567	46,802	46,842	48,438	50,319
Percent Change from Previous	.0	.5	.1	3.4	3.9
Percent Change from Base	.0	.5	.6	4.0	8.1

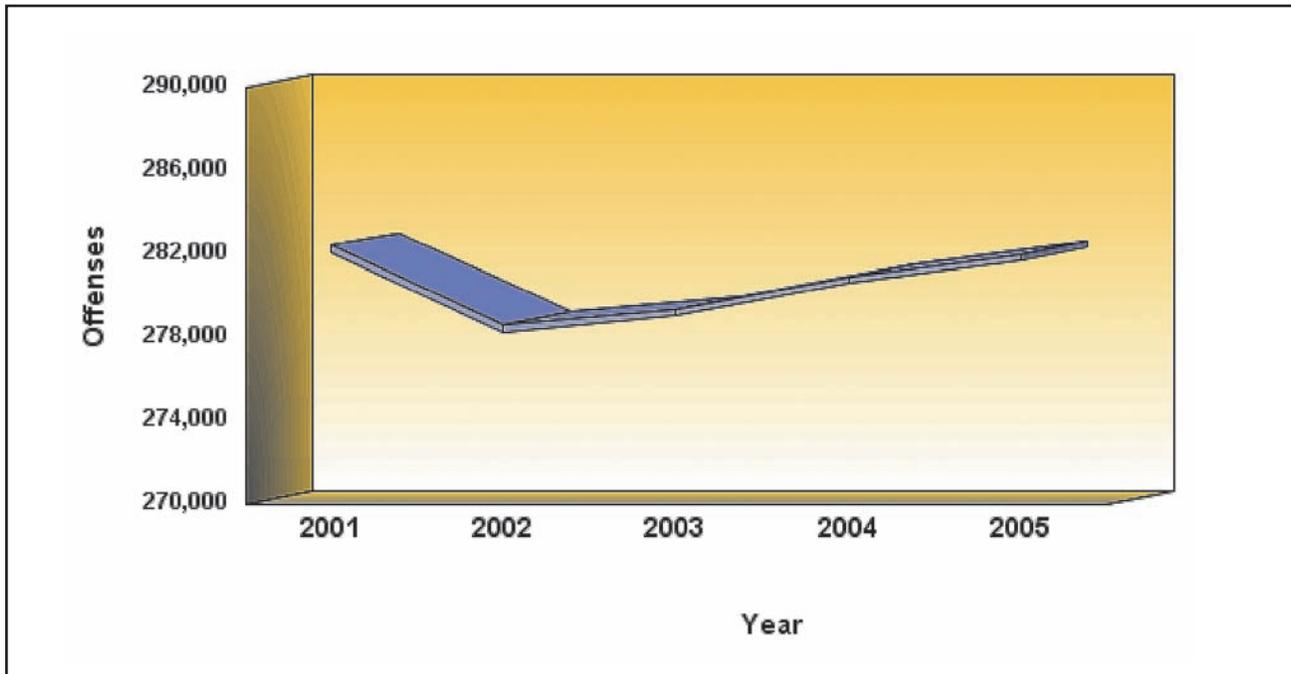
Summary

There were 50,319 Violent Crime offenses reported to Pennsylvania police departments this year, an average of 138 each day, or one every 10 minutes and 27 seconds. This is a 3.9 percent increase from the 48,438 Violent Crime offenses reported last year. The Violent Crime rate was 404.8.

Arrests

There were 25,147 arrests this year for Violent Crime offenses. This is a 2.5 percent increase from the 24,533 arrests last year. Persons arrested for Violent Crime offenses were predominantly male (81.6 percent), Black (50.5 percent), and under 25 years of age (51.4 percent).

PROPERTY CRIME



Definition: The Crime Index categories of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson comprise the general category of Property Crime.

Property Crime Offenses	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number Of Offenses	282,408	278,621	279,387	280,927	282,019
Percent Change from Previous	.0	-1.3	.3	.6	.4
Percent Change from Base	.0	-1.3	-1.1	-.5	-.1

Summary

There were 282,019 Property Crime offenses reported to Pennsylvania police departments this year, an average of 773 each day, or one every 1 minute and 52 seconds. This is a .4 percent increase from the 280,927 Property Crime offenses reported last year. The Property Crime rate was 2,268.9.

Arrests

There were 55,812 arrests this year for Property Crime offenses. This is a .4 percent decrease from the 56,042 arrests last year. Persons arrested for Property Crime offenses were predominantly male (70.5 percent), White (70.9 percent), and under 25 years of age (54.2 percent).

ETHNIC INTIMIDATION 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, and other property destruction (except institutional vandalism), criminal trespass or harassment by communication or address that is committed “. . . with malicious intent toward the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, gender or gender identity of another individual or group of individuals . . .”

Summary

This year a total of 138 persons were the victims of 151 hate crime incidents. Multiple victims and/or offenses may be reported within a single incident. The following tables depict hate crime data by victim and bias motivation.

Victim Data				Bias Motivation Data			
	Victims	Number of Victims	Percent	Code	Bias Motivation	Number of Incidents	Percent
RACE	Asian/Pacific Islander	12	8.7	11	Anti-White	7	4.6
	Black	61	44.2	12	Anti-Black	68	45.0
	Unknown	11	8.0	14	Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	6	4.0
	White	54	39.1	15	Anti-Multiple Races, Group	2	1.3
Total RACE		138	100.0	21	Anti-Jewish	39	25.8
ETHNICITY	Hispanic	10	7.2	24	Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	1	.7
	Not of Hispanic Origin	112	81.2	25	Anti-Other Religion	1	.7
	Unknown	16	11.6	26	Anti-Multiple Religions, Group	1	.7
Total ETHNICITY		138	100.0	32	Anti-Hispanic	6	4.0
SEX	Female	51	37.0	33	Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	3	2.0
	Male	78	56.5	41	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	11	7.3
	Unknown	9	6.5	42	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	3	2.0
Total SEX		138	100.0	43	Anti-Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)	2	1.3
				51	Anti-Physical Disability	1	.7
				TOTAL		151	100.0

DEATHS OF AND ASSAULTS ON PENNSYLVANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Assaults on Officers	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number Of Offenses	2,926	2,605	2,559	2,867	2,959
Percent Change from Previous	.0	-11.0	-1.8	12.0	3.2
Percent Change from Base	.0	-11.0	-12.5	-2.0	1.1

Summary

This year 5 law enforcement officers were killed while performing their official duties. Over the 5-year period from 2001 to 2005, a total of 20 officers were killed while performing their official duties.

There were 2,959 assaults on police officers this year, representing a 3.2 percent increase from the 2,867 assaults reported last year. The assault rate per 100 officers increased to 12.1 from 11.4 last year.

Jurisdictions with populations of 100,000 to 249,999 experienced the highest assault rate (38.4). Statewide, 8 of the population groups had higher rates than last year.



The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCRS)
is administered by the Pennsylvania State Police,
Bureau of Research and Development

AN INTERNATIONALLY ACCREDITED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

1800 Elmerton Avenue • Harrisburg, PA 17110 • www.psp.state.pa.us
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