

## Summary of Crime in Pennsylvania

There were 917,029 actual crimes of all types reported to the UCR Program by Pennsylvania law enforcement agencies in 2012. This represents a rate of 7,184.8 crimes per 100,000 population, a decrease of 1.2 percent from the previous year's total of 928,145 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. 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 part of the Crime Index.

In 2012, 323,473 Crime Index offenses were reported and confirmed by Pennsylvania police after investigation. Overall, 330,847 Crime Index offenses were reported, but 2.2 percent or 7,374 were unfounded following investigation, ranging from 13.0 percent unfounded for rape by force to 1.3 percent unfounded for robbery firearm. Crime Index offenses decreased by 1.9 percent from last year's total of 329,857. The Crime Index rate in 2012 was 2,534.4 per 100,000 population.

In addition, 593,537 Part II offenses were reported in 2012, with a rate of 4,650.3 per 100,000 population. This is a decrease of .8 percent from the 598,271 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 2012, 48.6 percent of all offenses were cleared (30.1 percent of the Crime Index offenses, and 58.7 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.