**Summary of Crime in Pennsylvania**

There were 858,227 actual crimes of all types reported to the UCR Program by Pennsylvania law enforcement agencies in 2014. This represents a rate of 6,711.6 crimes per 100,000 population, a decrease of 2.5 percent from the previous year's total of 880,142 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 basis for comparisons. They include: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 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 2014, 288,787 Crime Index offenses were reported and confirmed by Pennsylvania police agencies after investigation. Overall, 295,591 Crime Index offenses were reported, but 2.3 percent or 6,804 were unfounded following investigation, ranging from 11.6 percent unfounded for arson to 1.2 percent unfounded for burglary forcible entry. Crime Index offenses decreased by 6.0 percent from last year's total of 307,308. The Crime Index rate in 2014 was 2,258.4 per 100,000 population.

In addition, 569,422 Part II offenses were reported in 2014, with a rate of 4,453.1 per 100,000 population. This is a decrease of .6 percent from the 572,816 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 2014, 50.2 percent of all offenses were cleared (31.5 percent of the Crime Index offenses, and 59.6 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.