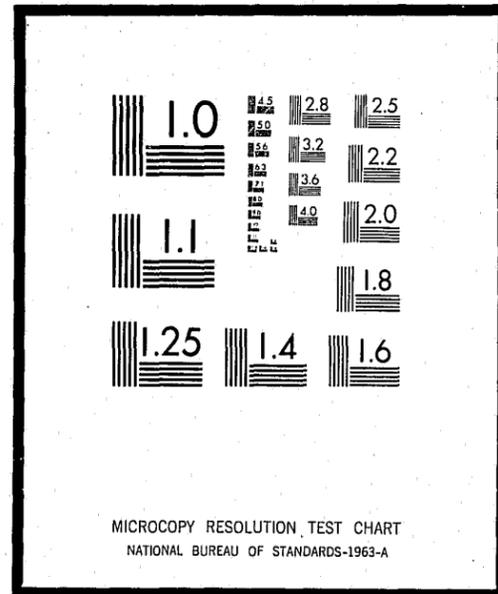


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## CRIME *in* Pennsylvania

### UNIFORM CRIME REPORT



**MILTON J. SHAPP**  
**GOVERNOR**



ISRAEL PACKEL  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

**UNIFORM CRIME  
REPORTS  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
Annual Report - 1973**

Compiled by  
Pennsylvania State Police  
Bureau of Research and Development

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to all law enforcement officers, and in particular to the two police officers who lost their lives in the performance of their duty while endeavoring to uphold the laws of this Commonwealth.

Patrolman Louis J. Basger  
Philadelphia City Police Department  
Philadelphia County  
- Killed in the line of duty on  
April 13, 1973

Patrolman Albert W. Devlin  
McCandless Township Police Department  
Allegheny County  
- Killed in the line of duty on  
January 8, 1973



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE  
HARRISBURG

COLONEL JAMES D. BARGER  
COMMISSIONER

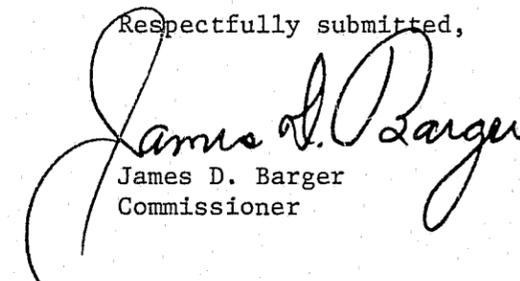
This report is an endeavor to present some of the facts concerning the status of crime in Pennsylvania. We hope that the report will be of direct benefit to law enforcement officers and all other interested agencies within the Commonwealth. Furthermore, we trust that it will serve to make the general public aware of the magnitude of the task facing police officers and other zealous public officials.

The task of collecting and tabulating all Uniform Crime Reporting data was delegated to the Bureau of Research and Development, Pennsylvania State Police, which had the primary obligation for the development and publication of this first annual report.

It must be noted that information contained in this report represents base year statistics for Pennsylvania's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Therefore, this information should not be compared with publications of previous years concerning crime in Pennsylvania. Consideration will be given to printing statistics for each reporting Agency in future annual publications.

It would have been impossible to compile this report without the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association and the law enforcement agencies of the Commonwealth, 744 of whom contributed to this effort in 1973. It is with deep appreciation to these dedicated public servants and their wholehearted cooperation that this Uniform Crime Report is

Respectfully submitted,

  
James D. Barger  
Commissioner

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## INTRODUCTION

### THE PROGRAM

The Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting 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 relative to criminal statistics were given to the Attorney General. In October 1973, the duties set forth in this Act relative to Uniform Crime Reporting were transferred to the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police by Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1973, pursuant to the authority of the Reorganization Act of 1955 (P.L. 23).

The counterpart of the Pennsylvania UCR Program is the National UCR Program under the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 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, were first collected in 1930. The IACP continues to serve in an advisory capacity to the FBI in its operation of the Program. In our state program, the UCR Committee of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association was instrumental in the development of the program and continues to serve as advisor in its operation.

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.

The UCR Program has been subject to much criticism and, while many of the points are valid, some of the shortcomings are understandable and much of the criticism weakened when the primary objectives of the program are remembered. Uniform Crime Report Data is still the best crime information available. The returns completed by law enforcement agencies deal only with offenses that become known to them, and no data is routinely collected to measure the total amount of crime that actually occurs. Some studies indicate that many of the offenses committed are not reported to the police. As an example, offenses are less likely to be reported to police agencies when they are less serious or considered trivial by the general public.

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, Uniform Crime Reports, 1972" page vii, and are reprinted below.

### CRIME FACTORS

Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part.  
Composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex and race.  
Economic status and mores of the population.

Stability of population, including commuters, seasonal and other transient types.  
 Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.  
 Educational, recreational and religious characteristics.  
 Effective strength of the police force.  
 Standards of appointments to the local police force.  
 Policies of the prosecuting officials.  
 Attitudes and policies of the courts and corrections.  
 Relationships and attitudes of law enforcement and the community.  
 Administrative and investigative efficiency of law enforcement, including degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.  
 Organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Uniformity in reporting under the Pennsylvania system is based upon the proper classification 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 crimes are those serious crimes that are usually reported to law enforcement agencies. They consist of the following offenses:

- (1) Criminal Homicide
  - 1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter - The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.  
 General rule - Any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assaults or commission of a crime.
  - 1b. Manslaughter by Negligence - The unlawful killing of a human being, by another, without malice aforethought.  
 General rule - The killing may result from the commission of an unlawful act or from a lawful act performed with gross negligence. Traffic deaths may be classified as such when due to gross negligence of someone rather than the victim.
- (2) Forcible Rape
  - 2a. Rape by Force - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly against her will.  
 General rule - Forcible rape of a female but excluding carnal abuse (Statutory Rape) or other sex offenses.
  - 2b. Assault to Rape - Attempts - All assaults and attempts to rape.

- (3) Robbery - The felonious and forcible taking of the property of another, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. Includes all attempts.
  - 3a. Armed Robbery - Any weapon - Any object so employed as to constitute force or the threat of force is to be considered a weapon. This includes firearms, knives, clubs, brass knuckles, black-jacks, broken bottles, acid, explosives, etc. Also, cases involving possible pretended weapons or when the weapon is not seen by the victim, but the robber claims to have it with him, constitutes armed robbery due to instilling fear.
  - 3b. Strong Armed - No weapon - Includes muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to hands, fists, feet, etc. As in armed robbery, all attempts are included.
- (4) Assaults - An assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another.  
 General rule - All assaults will be classified in the following categories, excluding assaults with intent to rob or rape.
  - 4a. Gun - All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of any type of firearms. (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. (Knife, razor, hatchet, axe, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, dagger, ice pick, etc.)
  - 4c. Other Dangerous Weapon - All assaults or attempted assaults when any other object or thing is used as a weapon. (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 - Not Aggravated - All offenses of simple assault and assault and battery. Crimes of this classification are not considered Index Offenses and appear as classification 8 (Part II Offense) in this report.
- (5) Burglary - Unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny.  
 General rule - Any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling house, attached structure, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, house trailer, warehouse, mill, barn, other building, houseboat or railroad car.  
 Note: For Uniform Crime Reporting 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 enter unlawfully a locked 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 the breaking out of 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 Auto Theft) - The unlawful taking of the property of another with intent to deprive him of ownership. General rule - All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse snatching, shop lifting, larceny from auto, larcenies of auto parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larcenies from buildings and from coin operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of breaking and entering is included. Embezzlement, larceny by bailee, frauds or bad check cases are excluded.
- (7) Auto Theft - The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle. General rule - Thefts and attempted thefts of a motor vehicle. This includes all vehicles which can be registered as a motor vehicle in this state. Excludes 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. (Chauffeur, employees, etc.)

## Part II Offenses

Part II offenses are made up of all other crimes not classified as Part I crimes. Part II crimes for UCR purposes are as follows:

- (8) Other Assaults - This class 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 in this class.
- (9) Arson - Includes all violations of State laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson. Includes: any willful or malicious burning or attempts to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building or any building, ship or other vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft; contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, grain, vegetable products, lumber, woods, cranberry bogs, 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).

- (10) Forgery and Counterfeiting - In this class are placed all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

Includes:

Altering or forging public or other records.  
 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 counterfeiting 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 - Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense. Includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.
- (12) Embezzlement - Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control.
- (13) Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing - Included in this class are all offenses of buying, receiving and possession of stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
- (14) Vandalism - Included in this class 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 class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:  
 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 - Included in this class are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as:  
 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.

Intercourse with an insane, epileptic or venereally diseased person.

Sodomy.

Seduction.

Statutory Rape - (No Force).

All attempts to commit any of the above.

(18) Narcotic Drug Laws - Narcotic drug law violations are reported on the basis of the narcotics used. 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:

18a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives

Morphine, heroin, codeine

18b. Marijuana

18c. Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction.

Demerol, methadones

18d. Dangerous non-narcotic drugs

Barbiturates, benzedrine, inhalants.

(19) Gambling - All offenses which are related to promoting, permitting or engaging in gambling. 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 - Included here are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children.

Desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport.

Neglect or abuse of child. (If injury is serious, offense is reported as aggravated assault).

Non-payment of alimony.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

(21) Driving Under the Influence - This class is limited to the operating of any vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or narcotic drugs.

(22) Liquor Laws - With the exception of "Drunkenness" (Class 23) and "Driving Under the Influence" (Class 21), liquor law violations, state or local, are placed in this class:

Includes:

Manufacturing, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc.

Maintaining unlawful drinking places.

Bootlegging.

Operating still.

Furnishing alcoholic beverages to a minor.

Using vehicle for illegal transportation of alcoholic beverages.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages by a minor.

(23) Drunkenness - Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (Class 21).

Drunk and disorderly.

Public intoxication.

(24) Disorderly Conduct - In this class are placed all violations of committing a breach of the peace.

Includes:

Affray.

Unlawful assembly.

Disturbing the peace.

Disturbing meetings.

Disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains or public conveyances, etc.

Prize fights.

Blasphemy, profanity and obscene language.

Desecrating the flag.

Refusing to assist an officer.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

(25) Vagrancy - In this class are placed persons who are "suspicious characters" and fail to give good account of themselves.

Includes:

Vagrancy.

Begging.

Loitering (persons 18 and over).

Vagabondage.

(26) All other Offenses - Include in this class, every other State offense not included in classes 1 through 25. Violations of local ordinances are not included in this class. Illustrated below is a partial list of offenses.

Abduction and compelling to marry.

Abortion (Death resulting from abortion is homicide, offense class 1a).

Bigamy and polygamy.  
 Blackmail and extortion.  
 Bribery.  
 Contempt of court.  
 Discrimination, unfair competition.  
 Kidnapping.  
 Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency except as provided for in classes 1 through 29, such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.  
 Perjury and subornation of perjury.  
 Possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools.  
 Possession or sale of obscene literature.  
 Unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives, etc.

- (28) Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles) - All violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances are included.
- (29) Runaways (Juveniles) - Reported in this category are apprehensions for protective custody. Protective custody actions taken with regard to runaways taken for other jurisdictions are not included.

#### CALCULATION OF RATES

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program provides data for police administrators to measure local problems, but to facilitate this function it is sometimes necessary to convert the data into rates or percentages. Simple 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 your jurisdiction. To compute rates, divide your jurisdiction's population into 100,000 and multiply the number of offenses by that answer.

Example:

$$\frac{100,000}{50,000 \text{ population}} = 2 \times 182 \text{ robberies} = 364$$

Your robbery rate would be 364 per 100,000 population.

##### Clearance Rates

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

Example:

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

Your percentage of clearance 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 computed by dividing the population into 1,000 and in turn multiplying the number of employees by this quotient.

Example:

$$\frac{1,000}{50,000 \text{ population}} = 0.2 \times 102 \text{ Employees} = 2.04$$

Your rate is 2.0 Employees per 1,000 population.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA 1973

During 1973, 297,758 Crime Index Offenses were reported to the police in Pennsylvania. These offenses include: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle thefts. This represents a rate of 2,484.9 Index Crimes per 100,000 civilian population in Pennsylvania for 1973.

In addition, 322,122 Part II Offenses were reported during 1973. These offenses include: other assaults, arson, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, other sex offenses, narcotic drug law violations, gambling, offenses against the family, driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and all other offenses. This represents a rate of 2,688.2 Part II Offenses per 100,000 civilian population in Pennsylvania for 1973.

The table below summarizes the combined Crime Index and Part II Offense Total of 619,880 Crimes:

Crime Reported to Police, 1973

Offense Category	Number	Index	Percent Dist.	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	Percent Dist. Clearance
All Categories	619,880	5,173.1	100.0	267,978	43.2	100.0
Crime Index Offenses	297,758	2,484.9	48.0	64,382	21.6	24.0
Part II Offenses	322,122	2,688.2	52.0	203,596	63.2	76.0

NOTE: In some tables of this report, individual percentages, rates, etc., may not equal totals because of rounding.

Pennsylvania is an extremely urban state, with 81.4 percent of its population living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.\* 88.2 percent of Crime Index Offenses occurred in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) and 86.8 percent of Part II Offenses, as summarized in the following table.

\* Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is composed of an entire county or group of counties with at least one core city of 50,000, with the whole area meeting criteria of certain metropolitan characteristics established by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Crime Reported by Population Grouping, 1973

Population Group	Crime Index Offenses			Part II Offenses		
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Percent Dist.	Number	Rate per 100,000	Percent Dist.
State Total	297,758	2,484.9	100.0	322,122	2,688.2	100.0
Stand. Met. Stat. Areas	262,744	2,695.0	88.2	279,648	2,868.4	86.8
Core City	134,115	4,062.0	45.0	146,482	4,436.5	45.5
Suburban.	128,639	1,995.2	43.2	133,166	2,065.4	41.3
Non-Suburban Cities.	17,696	1,798.1	6.0	28,129	2,858.2	8.7
Rural	17,308	1,385.5	5.8	14,345	1,148.3	4.5

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION

Violent crime accounted for only 10.9 percent or 32,397 offenses within the total Crime Index: 0.3 percent or 754 for murder; 0.6 percent or 1,875 for rape; 5.5 percent or 16,498 for robbery; and 4.5 percent or 13,270 for aggravated assault.

Property crime consisted of 89.1 percent or 265,361 of the Pennsylvania Crime Index: burglary, 30.9 percent or 92,078; larceny, 43.6 percent or 129,810; and motor vehicle theft, 14.6 percent or 43,473.

As outlined in Table 2, 64,382 or 21.6 percent of the total Crime Index of 297,758 were cleared by an arrest during 1973. 46.2 percent of all violent crimes or 14,959 were cleared in contrast to only 18.6 percent or 49,423 property crimes. Clearances of violent crimes were: murder, 83.7 percent or 631; rape, 61.5 percent or 1,153; robbery, 31.6 percent or 5,210; aggravated assault, 60 percent or 7,965. Clearances of property crimes were: burglary, 20.3 percent or 18,649; larceny, 18.1 percent or 23,417; and motor vehicle thefts, 16.8 percent or 7,283. Clearances of property crimes are low because these are crimes of stealth and generally lack witnesses. Conversely, violent crimes are generally committed more openly, have more witnesses and generate a greater degree of intensity from the aspect of police investigation.

CRIME INDEX DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY

The table below summarizes the fifteen highest counties in terms of Index Offense Volume and the Crime Index Rate per 100,000 population.

Fifteen Counties Highest in Index Offense Volume and Crime Index Rate, 1973

County	Index Offenses		County	Crime Index Rate
	Amount	Percent of State Total		
Philadelphia	72,384	24.3	Forest	5,205.0
Allegheny	46,901	15.8	Monroe	3,768.8
Delaware	20,099	6.8	Philadelphia	3,744.9
Montgomery	18,355	6.2	Dauphin	3,695.7
Bucks	13,244	4.4	Lycoming	3,681.3
Dauphin	8,312	2.8	Delaware	3,265.7
Erie	7,824	2.6	Pike	3,223.1
Lehigh	7,493	2.5	Sullivan	3,146.8
Westmoreland	7,312	2.5	Allegheny	2,934.7
York	6,837	2.3	Erie	2,921.7
Chester	6,746	2.3	Bucks	2,882.2
Northampton	5,854	2.0	Lehigh	2,830.1
Lancaster	5,803	1.9	Montgomery	2,767.0
Luzerne	5,440	1.8	Northampton	2,679.1
Berks	5,265	1.8	York	2,402.7

# PENNSYLVANIA CRIME CLOCKS 1973

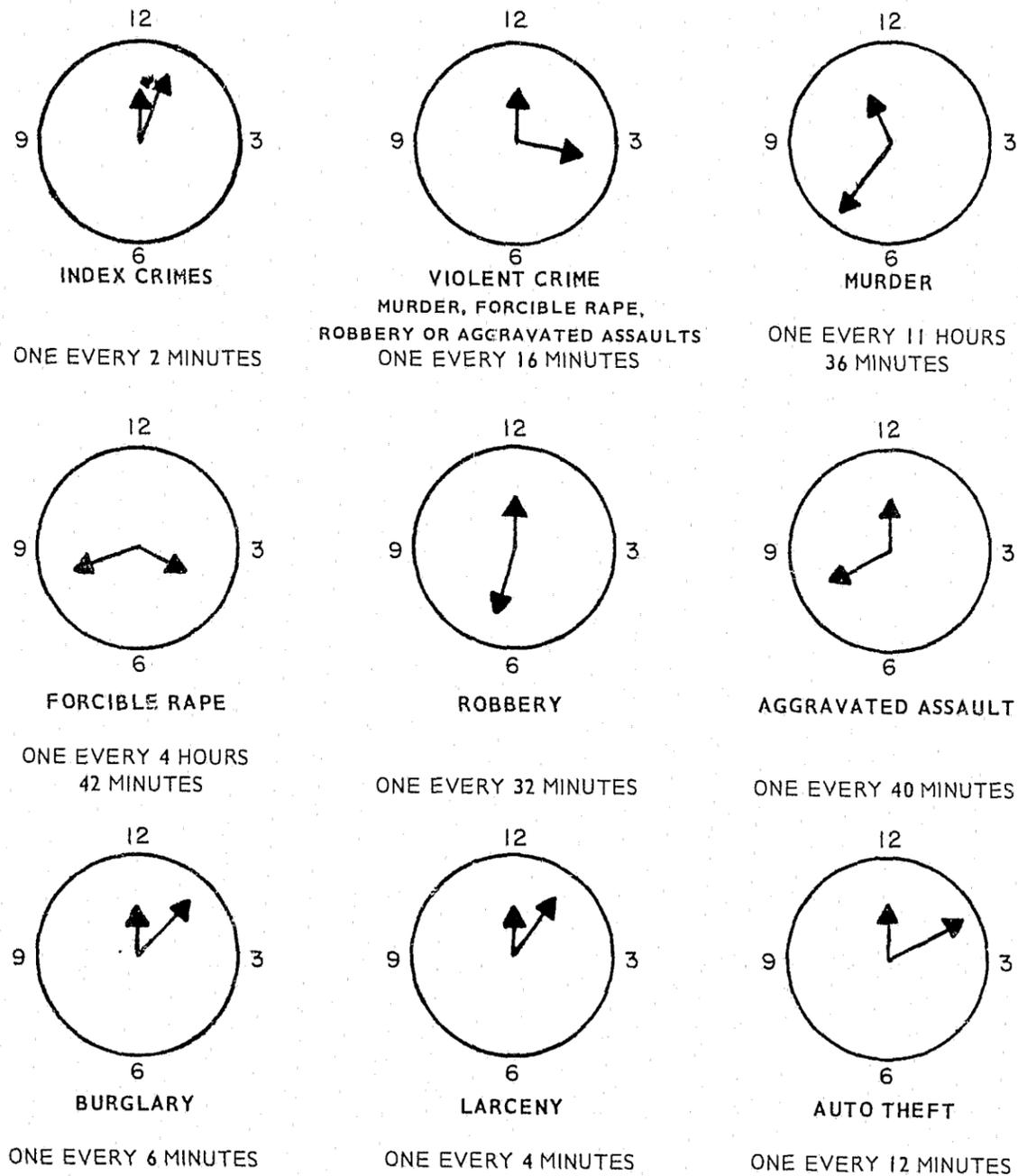


FIGURE A

# CRIME CLEARED BY ARREST IN PENNSYLVANIA 1973

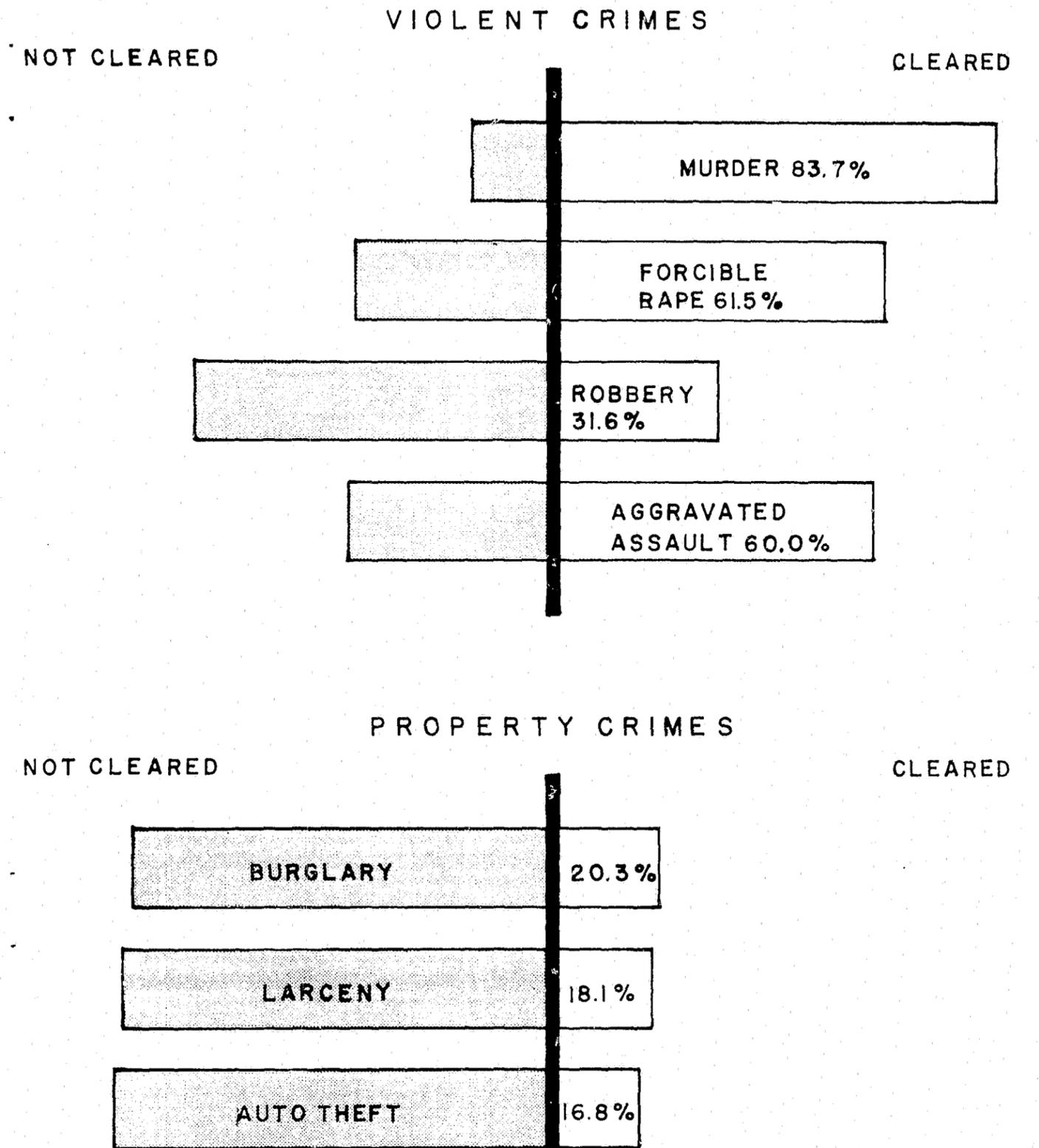


FIGURE B

The fifteen counties just listed totaled 80.2 percent of all Crime Index Offenses reported to the police in 1973. A review of Table 1 will indicate ranges in Crime Index Rate from 3,744.9 in Philadelphia County and 3,691.3 in Dauphin County to 895.9 in Cambria County among urban counties. Similar variations occurred among rural counties with ranges from 5,205.0 in Forest County and 3,223.1 in Pike County to 893.1 in McKean County and 968.0 in Snyder County.

The remaining counties in ranking as to volume of Index Offenses and Crime Index Rate are as follows:

Remaining Counties of State ranked by Volume of Index Offenses and Crime Index Rate, 1973

County	Index Offenses		County	Crime Index Rate
	Amount	Percent of State Total		
Lycoming	4,216	1.4	Chester	2,204.7
Lackawanna	4,113	1.4	Cameron	2,198.9
Fayette	2,817	0.9	Mercer	2,183.4
Mercer	2,775	0.9	Crawford	2,130.0
Washington	2,748	0.9	Wyoming	2,079.0
Beaver	2,546	0.9	Warren	2,054.1
Cumberland	2,385	0.8	Westmoreland	1,900.2
Butler	2,232	0.7	Lebanon	1,877.3
Blair	2,228	0.7	Fayette	1,869.7
Lebanon	1,926	0.6	Mifflin	1,854.9
Lawrence	1,901	0.6	Potter	1,802.1
Centre	1,886	0.6	Lawrence	1,797.2
Schuylkill	1,793	0.6	Venango	1,758.9
Monroe	1,789	0.6	Lackawanna	1,757.9
Crawford	1,755	0.6	Centre	1,757.6
Cambria	1,633	0.5	Clinton	1,750.8
Franklin	1,456	0.5	Lancaster	1,736.9
Northumberland	1,350	0.5	Berks	1,736.5
Venango	1,082	0.4	Butler	1,685.2
Indiana	1,038	0.3	Susquehanna	1,685.1
Warren	993	0.3	Blair	1,653.0
Clearfield	950	0.3	Wayne	1,649.5
Adams	894	0.3	Luzerne	1,595.5
Mifflin	845	0.3	Huntingdon	1,543.5
Somerset	813	0.3	Adams	1,525.2
Armstrong	736	0.2	Fulton	1,431.2
Columbia	730	0.2	Greene	1,404.3
Bradford	725	0.2	Cumberland	1,393.2
Clinton	661	0.2	Franklin	1,382.0
Huntingdon	602	0.2	Northumberland	1,380.8
Susquehanna	585	0.2	Perry	1,366.5
Carbon	535	0.2	Washington	1,314.5
Jefferson	510	0.2	Columbia	1,312.7
Clarion	505	0.2	Clearfield	1,306.2

County	Index Offenses		County	Crime Index Rate
	Amount	Percent of State Total		
Bedford	496	0.2	Clarion	1,304.0
Wayne	495	0.2	Indiana	1,285.5
Greene	494	0.2	Elk	1,250.5
Elk	474	0.2	Bradford	1,230.4
Tioga	471	0.2	Beaver	1,219.0
McKean	457	0.2	Jefferson	1,190.6
Pike	415	0.1	Bedford	1,171.8
Wyoming	413	0.1	Tioga	1,157.2
Perry	400	0.1	Schuylkill	1,145.6
Union	335	0.1	Union	1,131.2
Snyder	301	0.1	Somerset	1,075.0
Potter	295	0.1	Carbon	1,072.0
Forest	264	0.1	Juniata	1,001.2
Sullivan	185	0.1	Montour	991.2
Juniata	170	0.1	Armstrong	988.1
Montour	163	0.1	Snyder	968.0
Fulton	155	0.1	Cambria	895.9
Cameron	153	0.1	McKean	893.1

CRIME INDEX DISTRIBUTION BY 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. (Figure C) Accordingly, the tables in this report are so organized, with the individual counties being identified alphabetically within the CHSR's.

These regions are considered "standardized" for Commonwealth districting and reporting purposes. They should not be confused with Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA), although the counties in the Southeast Region coincide with the Philadelphia SMSA.

The table below summarizes the distribution of Crime Index Offenses among these six regions.

Crime Index Offenses by Common Human Service Regions, 1973

Common Human Service Region	Number of Counties	Crime Index Offenses	Percent Dist.	Crime Index Rate	Percent Cleared
State Total	67	297,758	100.0	2,484.9	21.6
Southeast CHSR	5	130,828	43.9	3,289.5	26.7
Northeast CHSR	15	35,571	12.0	1,956.3	16.3
Southcentral CHSR	8	28,013	9.4	2,137.5	20.9
Central CHSR	16	16,584	5.6	1,598.5	20.5
Southwest CHSR	9	66,824	22.4	2,324.7	15.2
Northwest CHSR	14	19,938	6.7	2,066.9	21.2

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
COMMON HUMAN SERVICE REGIONS

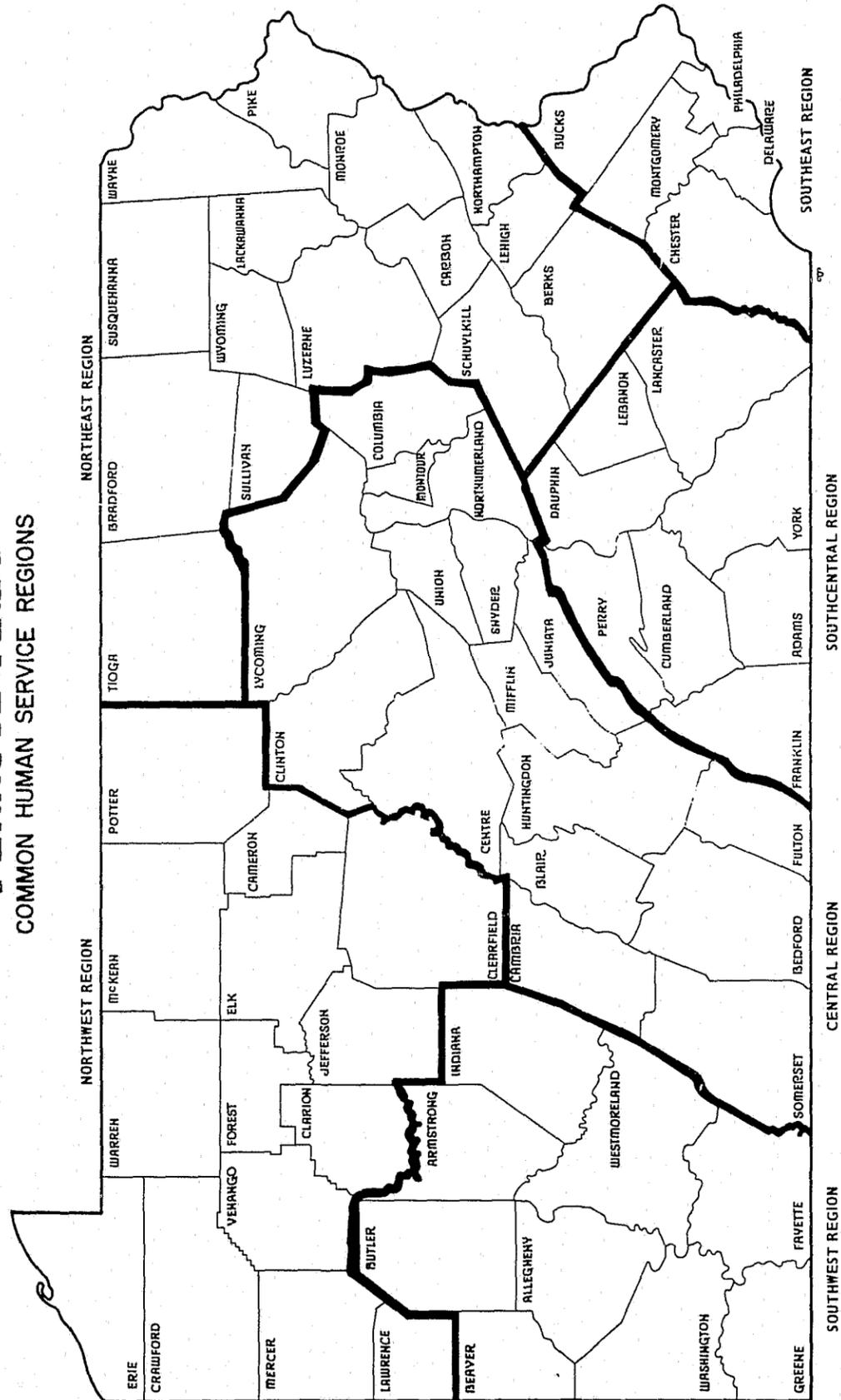


FIGURE C

The Crime Index Rate ranges from 3,289.5 in the Southeast Region (Philadelphia and its surrounding counties) through the Southwest Region (Pittsburgh and surrounding suburban counties), with a 2,324.7 rate to a low rate of 1,598.5 in the Central Region, composed of the Appalachian counties of Pennsylvania.

CRIME INDEX DISTRIBUTION BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)

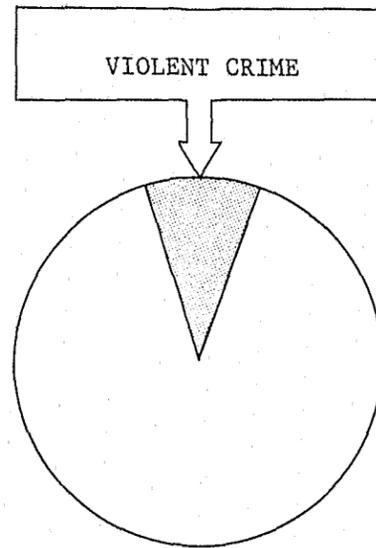
Table 3 summarizes the 12 SMSA in Pennsylvania and Susquehanna County which is a part of the Binghamton, N.Y. SMSA. A total of 28 counties are involved, several SMSA's having New Jersey counties, which are not included in this report.

Highest Crime Index Rates were produced for Williamsport SMSA (3,681.3), Allentown, Bethlehem-Easton SMSA (3,365.8), and Philadelphia SMSA (3,289.5). The lowest Crime Index Rates were in the "Appalachia", Johnstown SMSA with 1,341.9 and Altoona SMSA, 1,653.0.

Of significance in this table are the high Crime Index Rates shown by the core cities of the SMSA's, in contrast to the rates in their suburbs. Some examples are Harrisburg, 8,304.3 against a suburban crime index rate of 1,579.2; Williamsport, 7,025.7 against 2,095.6; and Pittsburgh, 5,258.2 against 1,749.7.

The core cities Crime Index Rates were generally double that of their suburbs. In fact, the Crime Index Rate in Harrisburg was 5 times the rate of its suburbs, Lancaster, 4 times, and Pittsburgh, Williamsport, and York, 3 times.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
VIOLENT CRIME  
PENNSYLVANIA



10.9% of Index Crimes  
32,397 Offenses  
88 Every Day

DEFINITION: The Crime Index categories of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault compose the general category of "Violent Crime".



VOLUME, RATE, AND NATURE

A total of 32,397 violent crimes were reported during 1973 to Pennsylvania police departments, an average of 88 each day. The Violent Crime Index was 270.4 for 1973.

The components of the 32,397 violent crimes were 754 murders (2.3 percent), 1,875 rapes (5.8 percent), 16,498 robberies (50.9 percent), and 13,270 aggravated assaults (41.0 percent).

The Violent Crime Index of 270.4 was composed of 6.3 per 100,000 for murder, 15.7 for rape, 137.7 for robbery, and 110.7 for aggravated assaults.

CLEARANCE

During 1973, 46.2 percent or 14,959 of all violent crimes were cleared by an arrest. Clearance rates for the components of violent crimes were 83.7 percent for murder, 61.5 percent for rape, 31.6 percent for robbery, and 60.0 percent for aggravated assault. Police are able to clear a higher proportion of violent crimes, not only because of the more intense investigative effort afforded these crimes, but also because witnesses are usually available who can identify the perpetrators.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

As outlined in the table below, 18,923 or 58.5 percent of all violent crimes during 1973 were reported in the Southeast CHSR, followed by 7,596 or 23.4 percent in the Southwest CHSR. These two Human Service Regions accounted for 81.9 percent of all violent crimes in Pennsylvania. The Central CHSR had the lowest volume of violent crime, 815 or 2.5 percent.

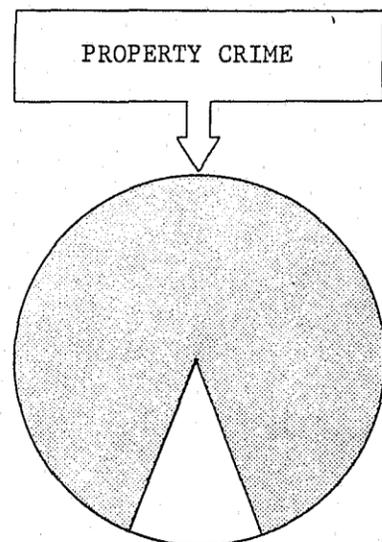
The Violent Crime Index ranged from 475.6 per 100,000 population in the Southeast CHSR to 78.5 per 100,000 population in the Central CHSR.

However, the Central CHSR had the highest clearance rate of the six regions; 55.3 percent. The Southwest CHSR had the lowest clearance rate, 34.1 percent.

Violent Crime by Common Human Service Region, 1973

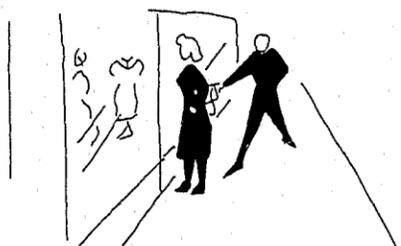
Common Human Service Region	Violent Crimes	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total	32,397	100.0	270.4	14,959	46.2
Southeast CHSR	18,923	58.5	475.8	9,517	50.3
Northeast CHSR	1,913	5.9	105.2	890	46.5
Southcentral CHSR	2,077	6.4	158.5	947	45.6
Central CHSR	815	2.5	78.6	451	55.3
Southwest CHSR	7,596	23.4	264.3	2,590	34.1
Northwest CHSR	1,073	3.3	111.2	564	52.6

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
PROPERTY CRIME  
PENNSYLVANIA



89.1% of Index Crimes  
265,361 Offenses  
727 Every Day

DEFINITION: The Crime Index categories of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft compose the general category of "Property Crimes".



VOLUME, RATE, AND NATURE

A total of 265,361 property crimes were reported during 1973 to Pennsylvania police departments, an average of 727 each day. The Property Crime Index was 2,214.5 for 1973.

The components of the 265,361 property crimes were 92,078 burglaries (34.7 percent), 129,810 larceny-thefts (48.9 percent), and 43,473 motor vehicle thefts (16.4).

The Property Crime Index of 2,214.5 was composed of 768.4 per 100,000 population for burglaries, 1,083.3 for larceny-thefts, and 362.8 for motor vehicle thefts.

CLEARANCE

During 1973, 18.6 percent or 49,423 of all property crimes were cleared by an arrest. Clearance rates for the components of property crimes were 20.3 percent for burglary, 18.1 percent for larceny-theft, and 16.8 percent for motor vehicle theft. Clearance

rates for property crimes are generally much lower than rates for violent crimes because of stealth involved and the general lack of witnesses.

As outlined in the table below, 111,905 or 42.2 percent of all property crimes occurred in the Southeast CHSR, followed by 59,228 or 22.3 percent in the Southwest CHSR. These two regions accounted for 64.5 percent of all property crimes in 1973. The Central CHSR had the lowest volume of property crimes during 1973, 15,769 or 5.9 percent.

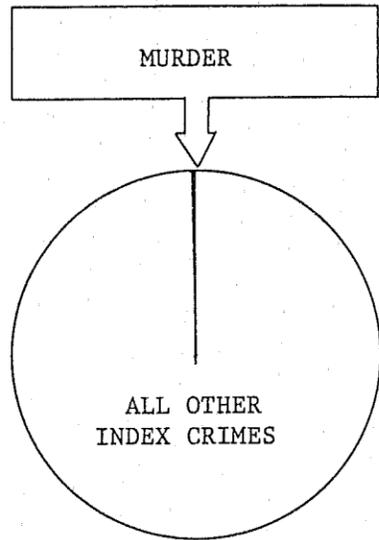
The Property Crime Index ranged from 2,813.7 per 100,000 population in the Southeast CHSR to 1,519.9 per 100,000 in the Central CHSR.

The Southeast CHSR had the highest clearance rate, 22.7 percent, while the Southwest CHSR had the lowest clearance rate, 12.8 percent.

Property Crime by Common Human Service Region, 1973

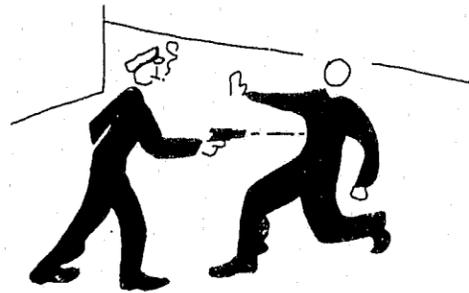
Common Human Service Region	Property Crimes	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total	265,361	100.0	2,214.5	49,423	18.6
Southeast CHSR	111,905	42.2	2,813.7	25,420	22.7
Northeast CHSR	33,658	12.7	1,851.1	4,920	14.6
Southcentral CHSR	25,936	9.8	1,979.0	4,895	18.9
Central CHSR	15,769	5.9	1,519.9	2,953	18.7
Southwest CHSR	59,228	22.3	2,060.5	7,572	12.8
Northwest CHSR	18,865	7.1	1,955.6	3,663	19.4

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER  
PENNSYLVANIA



0.3% of Index Crimes  
754 Offenses  
2 Every Day  
2.3% of Violent Crimes

DEFINITION: Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful killings without due process and is scored on the basis of police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence are not included in this category but are counted as manslaughters by negligence. Attempts or assaults to kill are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder. The crime count for this offense classification also excludes suicides, accidental deaths and justifiable homicides.



VOLUME AND RATE

In 1973, there were 754 murders reported to Pennsylvania police departments, of the State's Index Crimes and 2.3 percent, an average of 2 daily. This offense accounted for 0.3 percent of the violent crimes. The victimization rate was 6.3 per 100,000 population. (Table 4).

CLEARANCE

Of the 754 murders that occurred during 1973, 631 or 83.7 percent were cleared by arrest. This represents the highest clearance rate of any of the index offenses.

1973  
MURDER BY MONTH OF YEAR

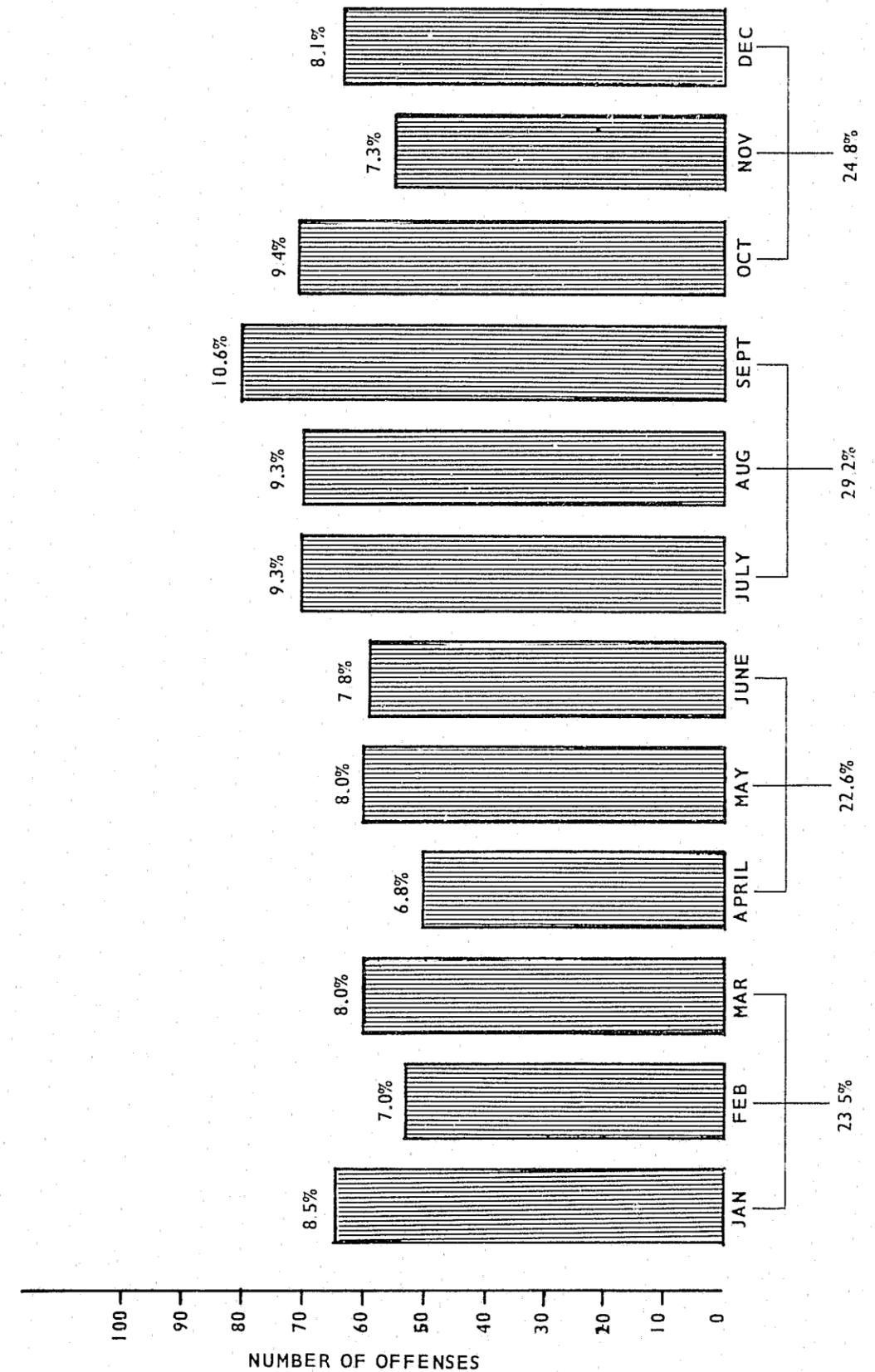
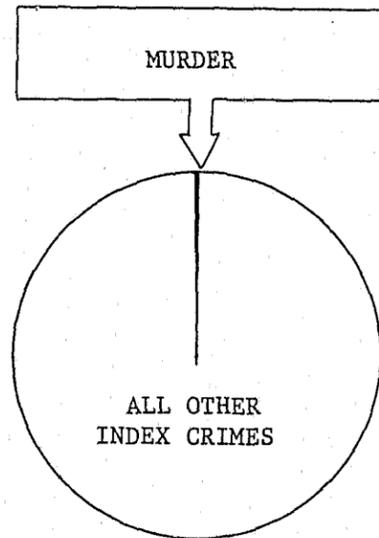


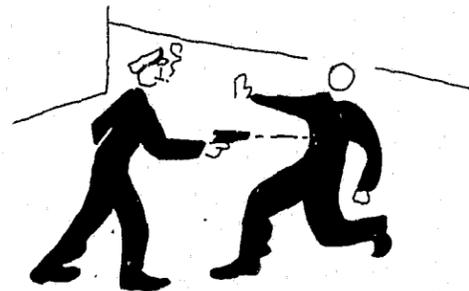
FIGURE D

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER  
PENNSYLVANIA



0.3% of Index Crimes  
754 Offenses  
2 Every Day  
2.3% of Violent Crimes

DEFINITION: Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful killings without due process and is scored on the basis of police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence are not included in this category but are counted as manslaughters by negligence. Attempts or assaults to kill are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder. The crime count for this offense classification also excludes suicides, accidental deaths and justifiable homicides.



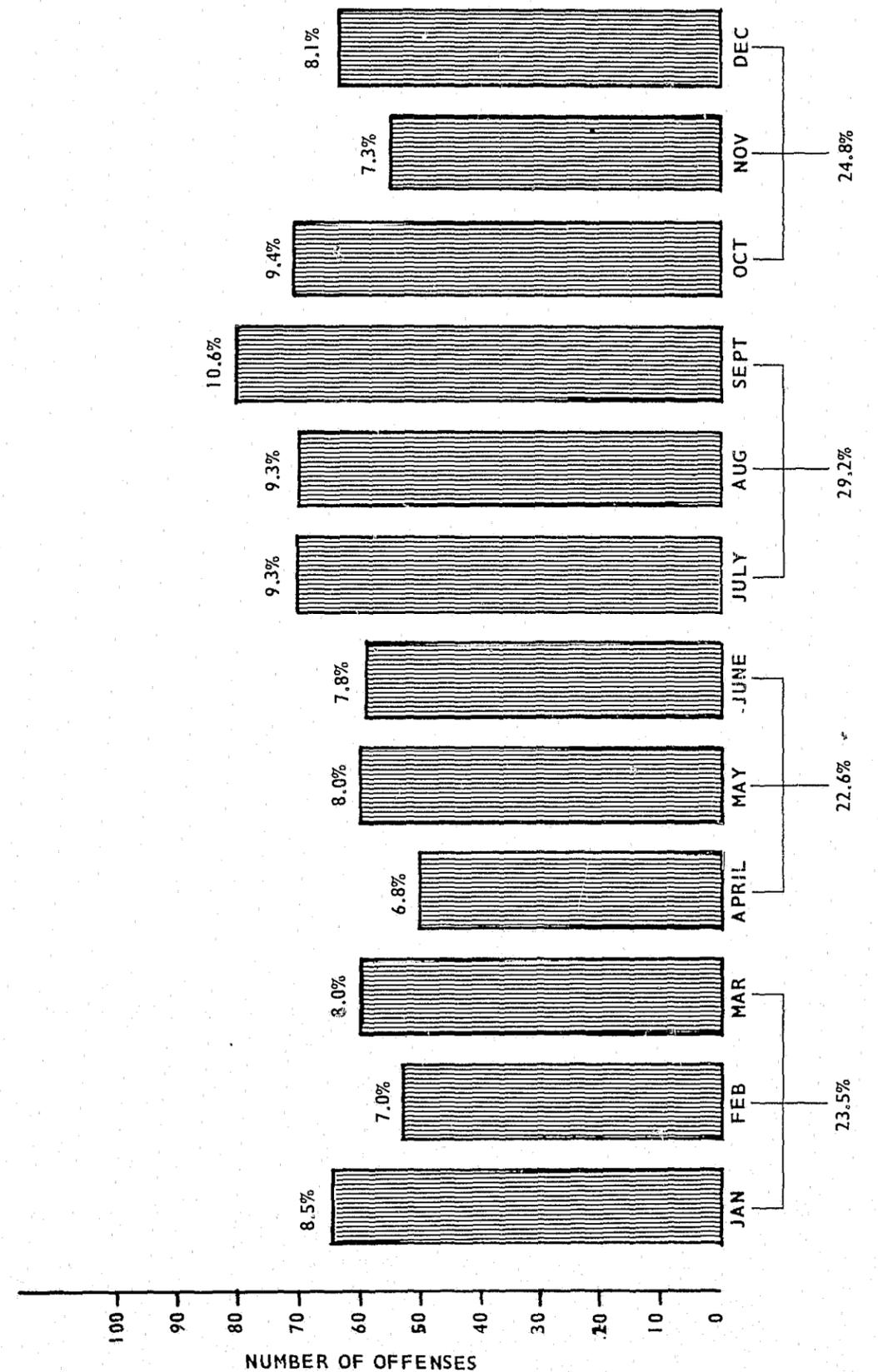
VOLUME AND RATE

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1973  
MURDER BY MONTH OF YEAR



NUMBER OF OFFENSES

FIGURE D

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

A breakdown of murder by Common Human Service Regions in the table below shows that the highest percentage for both murder offenses and Murder Index Rate occurred in the Southeast CHSR, 65.4 percent and 12.4. For the 493 murders in the Southeast CHSR the clearance rate was 80.5 percent.

The lowest percent of murders occurred in their Central CHSR (2.1 percent) as well as the lowest Murder Index Rate (1.5).

The Central and Northwest Regions showed a murder clearance rate of 100 percent.

Murder by Common Human Service Region, 1973

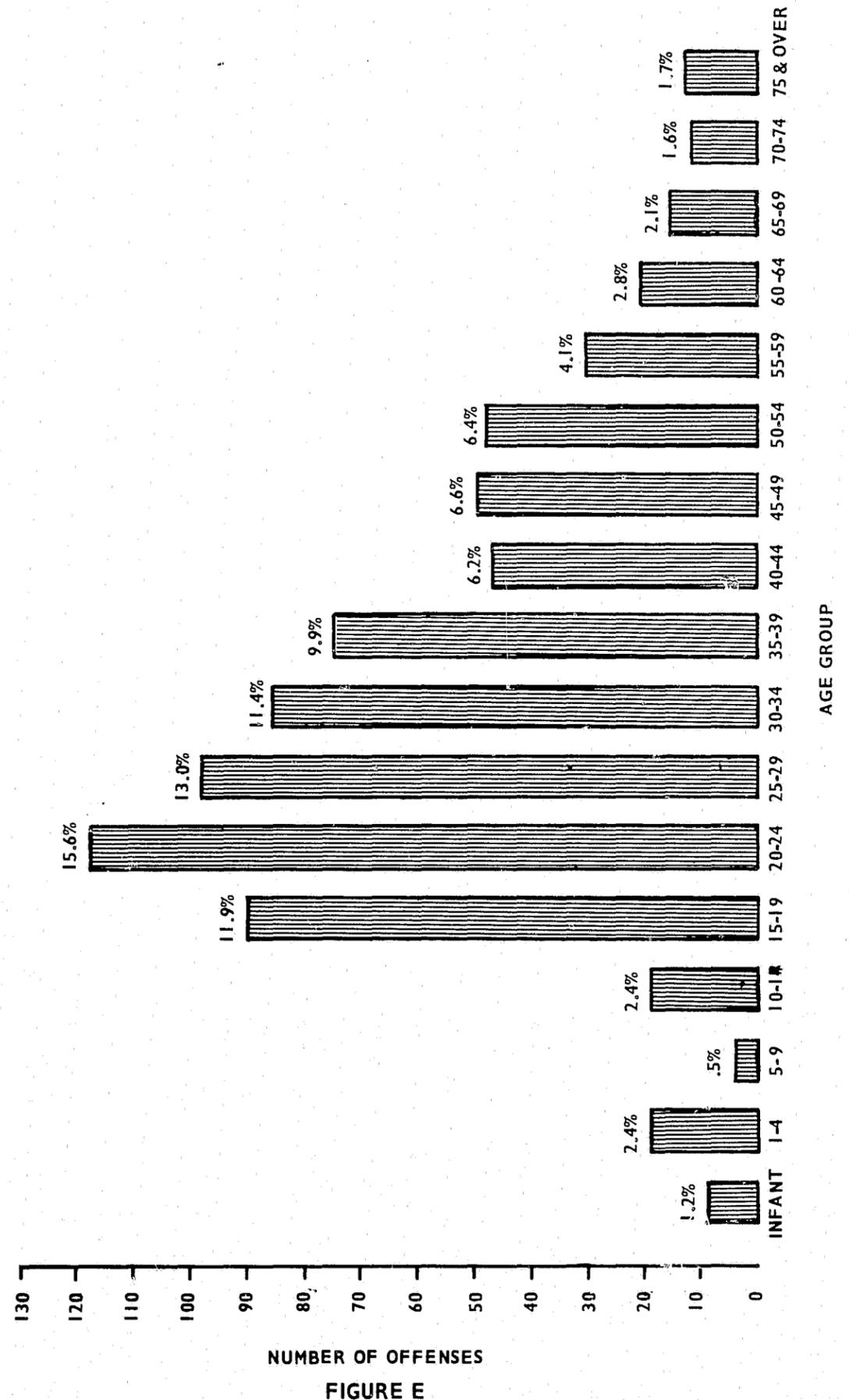
Common Human Service Region	Murders	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total	754	100.0	6.3	631	83.7
Southeast CHSR	493	65.4	12.4	397	80.5
Northeast CHSR	42	5.6	2.3	33	78.6
Southcentral CHSR	61	8.1	4.7	54	88.5
Central CHSR	16	2.1	1.5	16	100.0
Southwest CHSR	116	15.4	4.0	105	90.5
Northwest CHSR	26	3.4	2.7	26	100.0

The following shows that by population grouping, the cities over 1,000,000 or more inhabitants accounted for 430 murders (57.0 percent of the state total) with a 22.2 rate per 100,000 population. Of the 430 murders, 82.1 percent were cleared.

Municipalities under 25,000, where 162 murders occurred (21.4 percent of the state total), had a rate of 2.3 per 100,000 population and a 87.7 percent clearance rate.

Municipalities of 25,000 - 50,000 population showed a 100 percent clearance rate for the 638 murders that occurred within these jurisdictions.

1973  
**MURDER DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP**



**FIGURE E**

Murder by Population Grouping, 1973

Population Group	Murders	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total	754	100.0	6.3	631	83.7
Cities Over 1,000,000	430	57.0	22.2	353	82.1
Cities 250,000-1,000,000	47	6.4	9.8	43	93.6
Municipalities 50,000-250,000	77	10.2	6.5	55	71.4
Municipalities 25,000-50,000	38	5.0	3.0	38	100.0
Municipalities Under 25,000	162	21.4	2.3	142	87.7

FREQUENCY

The frequency of murder during the year, (Figure D) was highest in the month of September when 80 such offenses occurred (10.6 percent). The lowest frequency occurred in the month of April when 51 offenses occurred (6.8 percent). The third quarter of the year (July, August, and September) had the greatest frequency of murder compared to the other quarters of the year.

AGE, RACE AND SEX OF VICTIM

Of the 754 murder victims in Pennsylvania during 1973 more than 60 percent were between the ages of 15 and 39 (Table 5 and Figure E). Approximately, 40 percent of the murder victims were white, and 60 percent were nonwhite. The largest number of murders occurring in any ten year age bracket was in the 20 to 29 group (28.6 percent). The ratio of male murder victims to females was approximately 3 to 1.

MURDER WEAPONS

Table 6 and Figures F and G show that firearms, chiefly handguns, were the weapons used most frequently in homicide offenses (60.4 percent). Knives and cutting instruments represented 23.1 percent of the weapons used followed by 8.5 percent for personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). Other weapons (blunt objects, narcotics and drugs, arson, explosives, etc.) constituted the remainder with 8.0 percent.

MURDER BY TYPE OF WEAPON

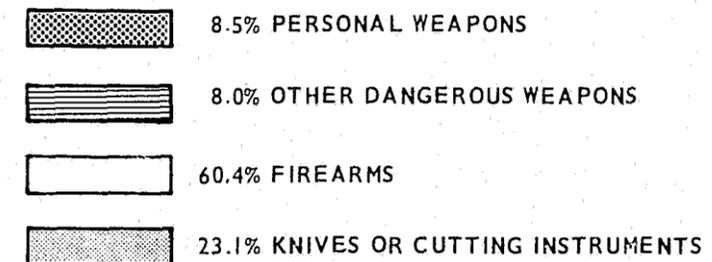
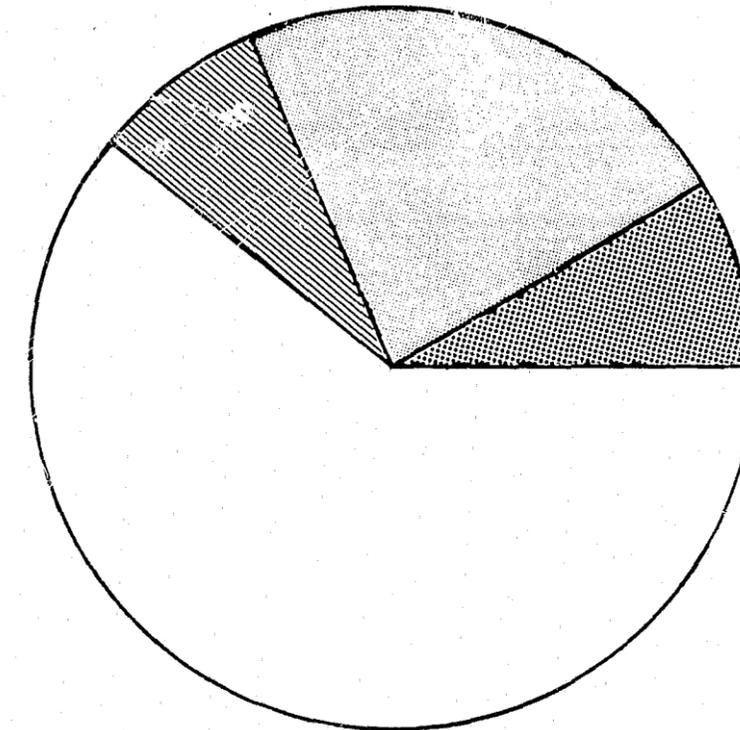


FIGURE F

MURDER BY TYPE OF WEAPON

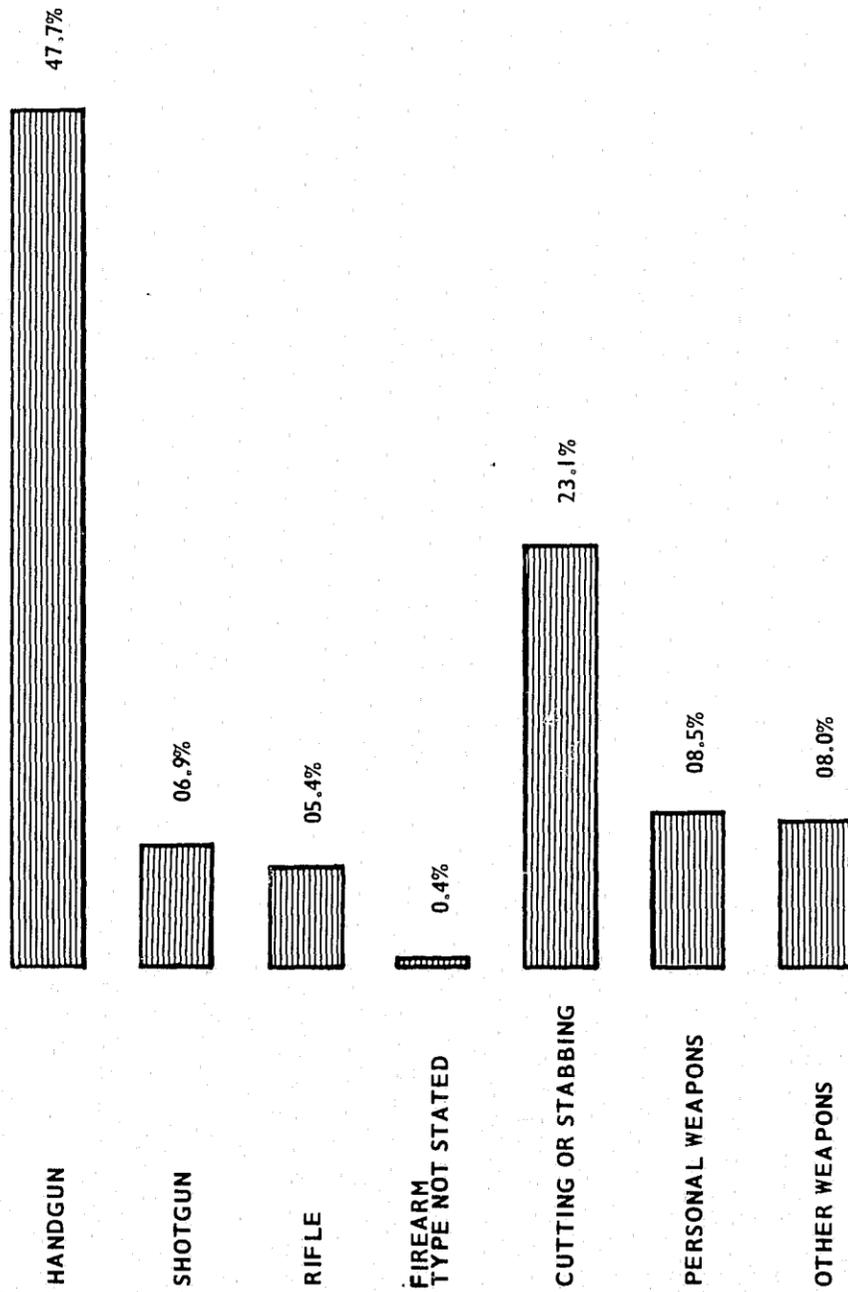


FIGURE G

CIRCUMSTANCES CAUSING MURDER

Murder within the family made up 20 percent of all murder offenses Table 7 and Figure H. Over one-half of these family killings involved spouse killing spouse.

Arguments or altercations between acquaintances, such as lovers' quarrels, drinking arguments, etc., accounted for 48.1 percent of the murders.

Crime related killings constituted 21.8 percent. The remaining 10.1 percent were classified as "Unknown" as to their circumstances.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE

In addition to the 754 homicides, 49 justifiable homicides were reported by police agencies. These justifiable homicides all involved the killing of a felon by a police officer or private citizen and are omitted from this analysis.

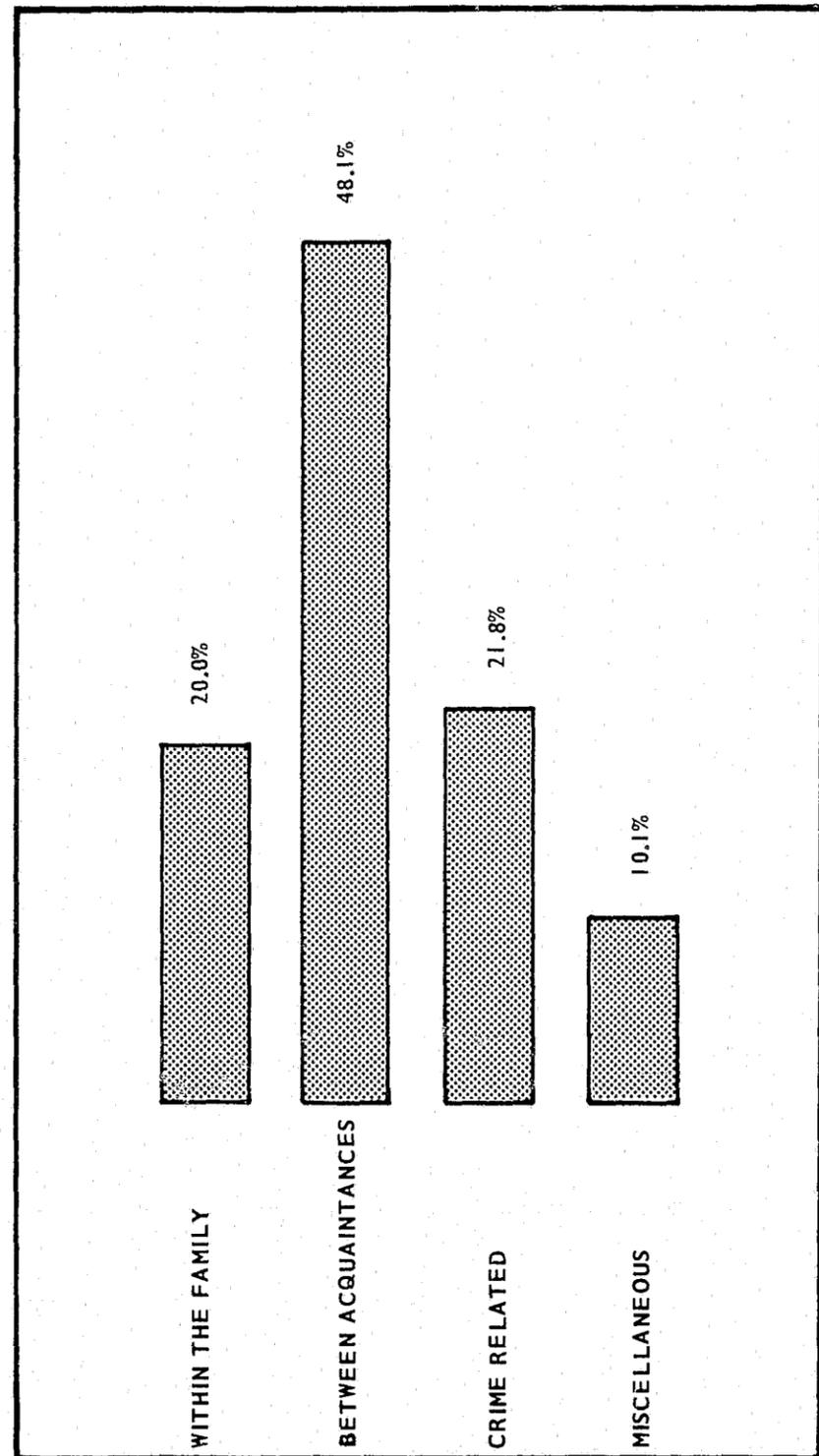
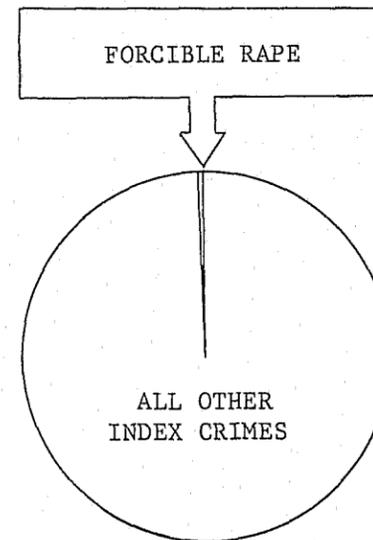


FIGURE H

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
FORCIBLE RAPE  
PENNSYLVANIA



0.6% of Index Crimes  
1,875 Offenses  
5 Every Day  
5.8% of Violent Crimes

DEFINITION: Forcible rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force. Assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape are included; however, statutory rape (without force) is not counted. Crime counts in this category are limited to actual offenses of forcible rape or attempts, as established by police investigation.



VOLUME, RATE, AND NATURE

A total of 1,875 forcible rapes were reported to Pennsylvania police departments, during 1973, or five each day. This offense represented 5.8 percent of all violent crimes and slightly more than one-half of 1 percent of all Index Crimes.

While the Forcible Rape Crime Index was 15.6, the rate per estimated 100,000 Pennsylvania females was 30.1, which places the rate, in its proper perspective, as a victim risk rate, since it equates the number of crime per unit of population.

Actual rape by force accounted for 73.6 percent of forcible rape or 1,380 cases and the remainder, 26.4 percent or 495 cases, were attempts to rape. Of all of the Index Crimes, law enforcement administrators recognize rape as one of the most under-reported crimes, primarily because of fear and/or embarrassment on the part of the victims.

**CLEARANCE**

During 1973, 61.5 percent of 1,153 forcible rapes were cleared by arrest. Actual forcible rapes were cleared in 65.5 percent of the 1,380 cases. Only 50.3 percent or 249 cases of attempted forcible rape were cleared.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

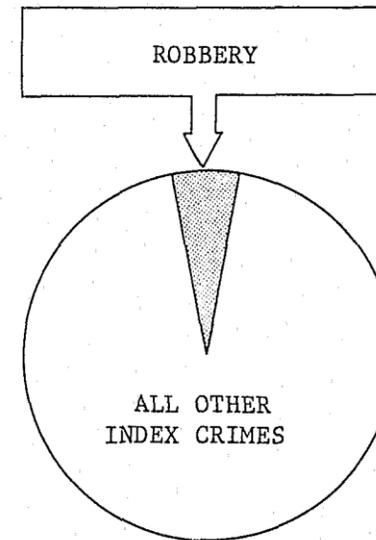
As outlined in the table below, 51.5 percent or 965 cases were reported in the Southeast CHSR with a Crime Index of 24.3 per 100,000 population. The second highest region in volume was the Southwest CHSR. The smallest number of rapes were reported in the Central CHRS, but the lowest Index Rape Rate occurred in the Northeast CHSR: 7.5.

The highest rate of clearance was achieved in the Southeast CHSR with 67.3 percent, while the Central Region had the lowest rate of clearance, 48.8 percent.

Forcible Rape by Common Human Service Region, 1973

Common Human Service Region	Forcible Rapes	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total	1,875	100.0	15.6	1,153	61.5
Southeast CHSR	965	51.5	24.3	649	67.3
Northeast CHSR	137	7.3	7.5	78	56.9
Southcentral CHSR	128	6.8	9.8	78	60.9
Central CHSR	84	4.5	8.1	41	48.8
Southwest CHSR	451	24.1	15.7	237	52.5
Northwest CHSR	110	5.9	11.4	70	63.6

**CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
ROBBERY  
PENNSYLVANIA**



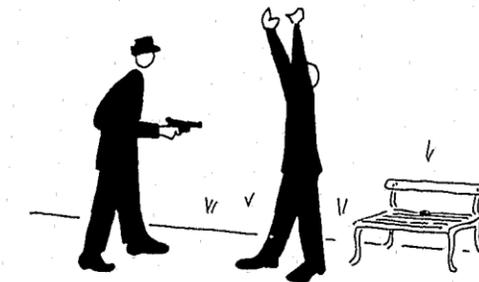
5.5% of Index Crimes

16,498 Offenses

45 Every Day

50.9% of Violent Crimes

**DEFINITION:** Robbery is a vicious type of crime which takes place in the presence of the victim to obtain property or a thing of value from a person by use of force or threat of force. Assaults to rob and attempts are included. Robbery is violent crime that sometimes results in injury to the victim. Both armed robberies where any weapon is used, and strongarm robberies where no weapon other than a personal weapon is employed ("mugging") are included in this category.



**VOLUME, RATE, AND NATURE**

A total of 16,498 robberies were reported to Pennsylvania police departments during 1973, or 45 each day. Robberies represented 5.5 percent of all Index Crimes, and 51 percent of all violent crimes.

Armed robberies constituted 59.4 percent or 9,799 of all robberies reported in 1973, and strongarm robberies totaled 6,699 or 40.6 percent of all robberies.

The Crime Index Rate for robbery was 137.7 per 100,000 population in 1973. This Index is further divided into 81.8 for armed robbery and 55.9 for strongarm robbery.

**CLEARANCE**

During 1973, 31.6 percent or 5,210 robberies were cleared by arrest by Pennsylvania police departments. Strongarm robberies were cleared in 37.3 percent or 2,497 cases, while 27.7 percent or 2,713 cases were cleared for armed robberies.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

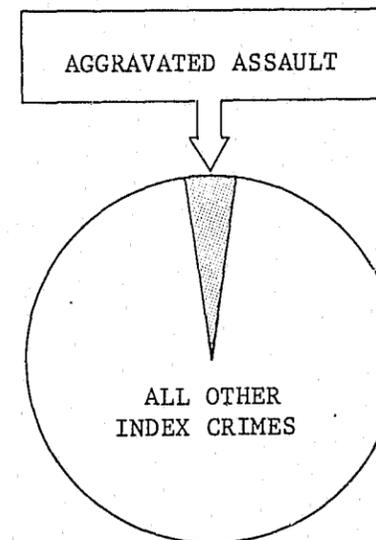
As outlined in the table below, the highest volumes of robberies occurred in the two CHSR's with the most metropolitan characteristics: the Southeast CHSR, with 10,147 robberies and an Index of 255.1 per 100,000 population and the Southwest, with 4,002 robberies and an Index of 139.2. These two regions account for 85.8 percent of all robberies in Pennsylvania during 1973. The lowest volume of robberies occurred in the Central CHSR with 243 robberies reported and an Index of 23.4.

However, the largest percent of clearances of robberies by arrest occurred in the Central CHSR: 39.5 percent. The lowest clearance occurred in the Southwest CHSR: 22.2 percent.

Robbery by Common Human Service Region, 1973

Common Human Service Region	Robberies	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total	16,498	100.0	137.7	5,210	31.6
Southeast CHSR	10,147	61.5	255.1	3,632	35.8
Northeast CHSR	695	4.2	38.2	182	26.2
Southcentral CHSR	971	5.9	74.1	298	30.7
Central CHSR	243	1.5	23.4	96	39.5
Southwest CHSR	4,002	24.3	139.2	890	22.2
Northwest CHSR	440	2.7	45.6	112	25.5

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT  
PENNSYLVANIA



4.5% of Index Crimes

13,270 Offenses

36 Every Day

41.0% of Violent Crimes

DEFINITION: Aggravated assault is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another with the intent to inflict great bodily injury, usually accomplished by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious body harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury were the crime successfully completed. Attempted murders are included in this category.



VOLUME, RATE, AND NATURE

A total of 13,270 aggravated assaults were reported during 1973 to Pennsylvania police departments, or an average of 36 each day. Aggravated assaults totaled 4.5 percent of all Index Crimes and comprised 41.0 percent of all 1973 violent crimes.

Aggravated assaults were composed of 2,898 assaults with a gun (21.8 percent) 3,576 with a knife or cutting instrument (26.9 percent), 2,610 with other dangerous weapons (19.7 percent), and 4,186 by hands, fists, feet, etc. (31.6 percent).

The Crime Index Rate for aggravated assaults was 110.7 per 100,000 population in 1973. The rates for the components of aggravated assaults were 24.2 for assaults with a gun, 29.8 for assaults with a knife, 21.8 for assaults with other dangerous weapons, and 34.9 for assaults by hand, fists, feet, etc.

**CLEARANCE**

During 1973, 60.0 percent or 7,965 of reported aggravated assaults were cleared by arrests. Assaults with hands, fists, feet, etc., achieved the highest clearance rate of the components of aggravated assaults: 64.9 percent. Clearances for assaults with a gun were 59.6 percent; for assaults with a knife or cutting instrument, 59.5 percent; and for assaults with other dangerous weapons, 53.3 percent.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

As outlined in the table below, the highest volume of aggravated assaults occurred in the Southeast CHSR, with 7,318 assaults or 55.1 percent, and the Southwest CHSR, with 3,027 assaults or 22.8 percent. These two regions totaled 77.9 percent of aggravated assaults in 1973. The Central CHSR had the lowest volume, 472 or 3.6 percent of total assaults.

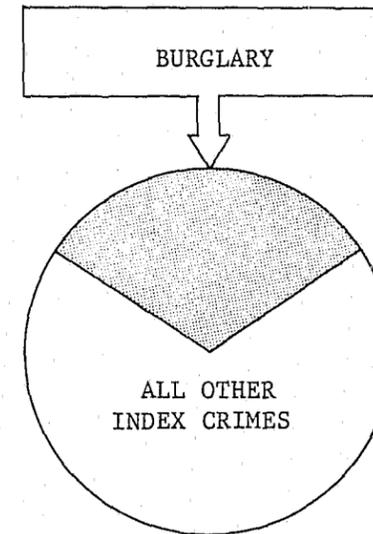
The Assault Crime Index ranged from 184.0 for the Southeast CHSR to 105.3 for the Southwest CHSR down to 45.5 for the Central CHSR.

The Northwest CHSR reported a 71.6 percent clearance rate by arrests for aggravated assaults to lead the State while the Southwest CHSR had the lowest clearance rate for 1973 with 44.9 percent.

Aggravated Assault by Common Human Service Region, 1973.

Common Human Service Region	Aggravated Assaults	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total	13,270	100.0	110.7	7,965	60.0
Southeast CHSR	7,318	55.1	184.0	4,839	66.1
Northeast CHSR	1,039	7.8	37.1	597	57.5
Southcentral CHSR	917	6.9	70.0	517	56.4
Central CHSR	472	3.6	45.5	298	63.1
Southwest CHSR	3,027	22.8	105.3	1,358	44.9
Northwest CHSR	497	3.7	51.5	356	71.6

**CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
BURGLARY  
PENNSYLVANIA**



30.9% of Index Crimes  
92,078 Offenses  
252 Every Day  
34.7% of Property Crimes

**DEFINITION:** The crime of burglary includes any unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. It is not necessary for force to be used to gain or attempt to gain entrance in order for the event to be classified as a burglary. Moreover, a loss does not have to occur in the case of an illegal entry for it to be counted.



**VOLUME, RATE, AND NATURE**

A total of 92,078 burglaries were reported during 1973 to Pennsylvania police departments, an average of 252 each day. Burglary comprised 30.9 percent of all Index Crimes and 34.7 percent of all property crimes in 1973.

Forcible entry occurred in 68,993 or 74.9 percent of all burglaries in 1973. Unlawful entry accounted for 16,302 or 17.7 percent, and attempted forcible entry composed 6,783 or 7.4 percent of all burglaries.

The Crime Index Rate for burglary was 768.4 per 100,000 population. It is an accumulation of indices of 575.8 for forcible entry, 136.0 for unlawful entry, and 56.6 for attempted forcible entry.

CLEARANCE

Burglary is a crime of stealth. This characteristic tends to make detection of the perpetrator more difficult. Only 20.3 percent or 18,649 of reported burglaries were cleared by arrests during 1973. Clearances for forcible entry were slightly higher, 15,198 or 22.0 percent of such cases being cleared by arrests. Unlawful entry had a 17.8 percent or 2,898 clearance rate, and attempted forcible entry had a low 8.2 percent or 553 clearance rate.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

As outlined in the table below, 37,420 or 40.6 percent of all burglaries reported occurred in the Southeast CHSR, followed by 20,790 or 22.6 percent in the Southwest CHSR. These two regions accounted for 63.2 percent of all burglaries in 1973. The lowest volume of burglaries were in the Central CHSR, 5,973 or 6.5 percent.

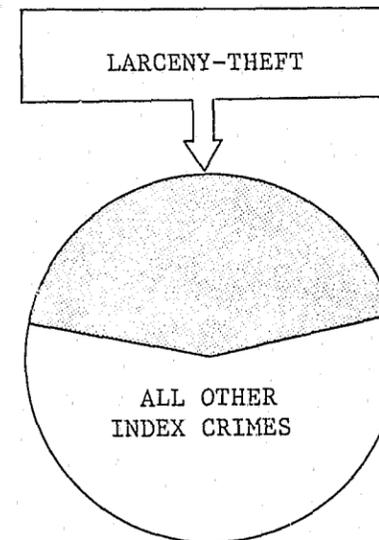
The Burglary Crime Index ranged from 940.1 in the Southeast CHSR to 575.7 in the Central CHSR.

The Southeast CHSR reported a clearance rate of 26.3 percent to lead the State, while the Northeast CHSR had the lowest clearance rate of 13.2 percent.

Burglary by Common Human Service Region, 1973.

Common Human Service Region	Burglaries	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total.	92,078	100.0	768.4	18,649	20.3
Southeast CHSR.	37,420	40.6	940.9	9,846	26.3
Northeast CHSR.	12,043	13.1	662.3	1,593	13.2
Southcentral CHSR.	8,709	9.5	664.5	1,612	18.5
Central CHSR.	5,973	6.5	575.7	1,285	21.5
Southwest CHSR.	20,790	22.6	723.3	2,895	13.9
Northwest CHSR	7,143	7.8	740.5	1,418	19.9

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
LARCENY-THEFT  
PENNSYLVANIA



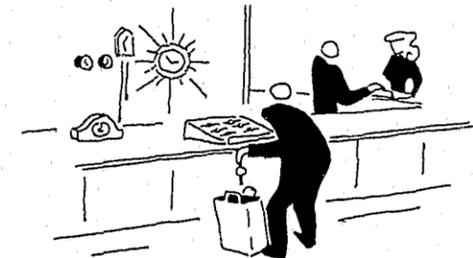
43.6% of Index Crimes

129,810 Offenses

356 Every Day

48.9% of Property Crimes

DEFINITION: Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence, or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc. For the purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting, this offense category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery or worthless checks. Auto theft is a separate Index Crime and, therefore, is also excluded. 1973 is the first year in which all larcenies-thefts constitute Index Offenses. In previous years, only larceny-theft \$50 and over was considered an Index Offense.



VOLUME, RATE, AND NATURE

Larceny-theft was the most voluminous crime in Pennsylvania during 1973. A total of 129,810 larceny-thefts were reported to Pennsylvania police departments, an average of 356 each day. Larceny-theft represented 43.6 percent of all Index Crimes in Pennsylvania, and 48.9 percent of all property crimes in 1973.

Larceny-thefts under \$50 accounted for 53.5 percent or 69,460 of the Larceny-Theft Index. Larceny-thefts \$50 and over amounted to 46.5 percent or 60,350 of the Larceny-Theft Index.

The Crime Rate for larceny-theft was 1,083.3 per 100,000 population in 1973, an accumulation of 503.6 for larceny-theft \$50 and over and 579.7 for larceny-theft under \$50.

**CLEARANCE**

The nature of larceny-theft, a crime of opportunity, sneak thievery, and petty unobserved thefts, makes it an extremely difficult offense for law enforcement officers to solve. A lack of witnesses and the tremendous volume of these crimes work in the offender's favor.

Only 18.1 percent or 23,487 of all larceny-thefts were reported cleared by an arrest in 1973. The clearance rate was slightly higher for larceny-theft under \$50, 22.7 percent or 15,748, while larceny-theft \$50 and over reported only 12.8 percent clearance or 7,739.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

As outlined in the table below, 50,064 or 38.6 percent of all larceny-theft in 1973 occurred in the Southeast Region, followed by 26,780 in the Southwest CHSR or 20.6 percent, these two regions accounting for 59.2 percent of all larceny-thefts. The lowest volume was in the Central CHSR, were only 8,771 or 6.8 percent of all larceny-thefts were reported.

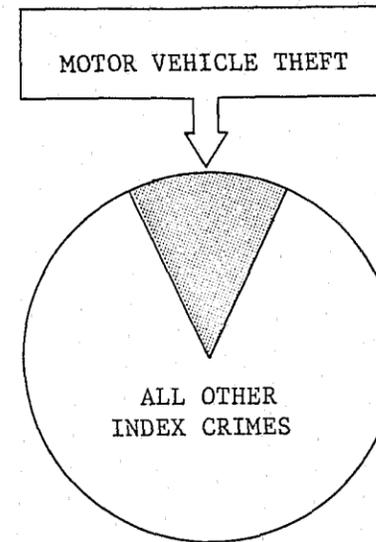
The Larceny-Theft Crime Index ranged from 1,258.8 per 100,000 population in the Southeast CHSR to 845.4 per 100,000 population in the Central Region CHSR.

The Southeast CHSR had the highest rate of clearance of larceny-theft with 21.5 percent, while the Southwest had the lowest rate of clearance, 13.9 percent.

Larceny-Theft by Common Human Service Region, 1973

Common Human Service Region	Larceny-Thefts	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearances	Percent Cleared
State Total	129,810	100.0	1,083.3	23,487	18.1
Southeast CHSR	50,064	38.6	1,258.8	10,775	21.5
Northeast CHSR	18,815	14.5	1,034.8	2,872	15.3
Southcentral CHSR	14,934	11.5	1,139.5	2,858	19.1
Central CHSR	8,771	6.8	845.4	1,373	15.7
Southwest CHSR	26,780	20.6	931.6	3,728	13.9
Northwest CHSR	10,446	8.0	1,082.9	1,881	18.0

**CRIME INDEX OFFENSES  
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT  
PENNSYLVANIA**



14.6% of Index Crimes  
43,473 Offenses  
119 Every Day  
16.4% of Property Crimes

**DEFINITION:** Motor vehicle theft is defined as the stealing of a motor vehicle, or driving the vehicle without the owner's consent. Attempted motor vehicle thefts are included. Specifically excluded is the temporary use when the vehicle is actually returned by the user, and lawful access to the vehicle has been granted or can be assumed. This category includes thefts of motor-driven vehicles such as automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles.



**VOLUME AND RATE**

During 1973, 43,473 stolen motor vehicles were reported to Pennsylvania police departments, an average of 119 each day. Motor vehicle thefts represented 14.6 percent of all Index Crimes in Pennsylvania and 16.4 percent of all property crimes reported in 1973.

The Motor Vehicle Theft Crime Rate was 362.8.

**CLEARANCE**

Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Agencies could clear only 16.8 percent of all motor vehicle thefts or 7,287.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

As outlined in the table below, 24,421 or 56.2 percent of all motor vehicle thefts were reported in the Southeast CHSR, followed by 11,658 or 26.8 percent in the Southwest CHSR. The lowest volume occurred in the Central CHSR with only 1,025 or 2.4 percent of all motor vehicle thefts being reported.

The Motor Vehicle Crime Index ranged from 614.0 per 100,000 in the Southeast CHSR to 98.8 per 100,000 in the Central CHSR.

The Central CHSR led in clearance rates of motor vehicle thefts in Pennsylvania with 28.8 percent. The Southwest CHSR had by far the lowest clearance rate of motor vehicle thefts, 8.1 percent.

Motor Vehicle Theft by Common Human Service Region, 1973

Common Human Service Region	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Percent Dist.	Index Rate	Clearance	Percent Cleared
State Total	43,473	100.0	362.8	7,287	16.8
Southeast CHSR	24,421	56.2	614.0	4,799	19.7
Northeast CHSR	2,800	6.4	154.0	455	16.3
Southcentral CHSR	2,293	5.3	175.0	425	18.5
Central CHSR	1,025	2.4	98.8	295	28.8
Southwest CHSR	11,658	26.8	405.6	949	8.1
Northwest CHSR	1,276	2.9	132.3	364	28.5

PART II OFFENSES

Pennsylvania has one of the few State UCR programs that collect Part II offenses reported to the police and subsequent clearances. Consistently, it has been found, that contrary to thinking in some quarters, Part II Offenses are not cleared on a one-to-one basis. The table below summarizes the eight leading Part II Offenses in volume and rate per 100,000 population.

Eight Leading Part II Offenses, 1973.

Part II Offenses	Number	Percent Distribution	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Cleared
Total	322,122	100.0	2,688.2	63.2
Vandalism	75,030	23.3	626.2	11.5
All Other Offenses	67,377	20.9	562.3	61.3
Drunkenness	52,352	16.3	436.9	99.5
Disorderly Conduct	33,196	10.3	277.0	85.3
Liquor Laws	17,671	5.5	147.5	94.2
Narcotic Drug Laws	16,842	5.2	140.6	85.1
Driving Under Influence	15,165	4.7	126.6	97.3
Other Assaults	13,267	4.1	110.7	59.0

These eight offenses totaled 90.3 percent of all Part II Offenses reported. A review of Table 8 will indicate that high clearance rates for gambling (91.2 percent) and prostitution (88.8 percent) were achieved. In addition to the very low rate of clearance of 11.5 percent for vandalism, only 29.5 percent of arson offenses were cleared, 41.8 percent of offenses against the family and 44.3 of all other sex offenses.

DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY OF PART II OFFENSES

The table below summarizes the fifteen highest counties in terms of volume and rate per 100,000.

Fifteen Counties Highest in Percent Distribution and Part II Offense Rate, 1973.

County	Amount	Percent Distribution	County	Part II Offenses per 100,000 Population
Philadelphia	91,192	28.3	Clinton	5,710.7
Allegheny	42,165	13.1	Philadelphia	4,718.0
Montgomery	21,072	6.5	Warren	3,731.7
Delaware	14,813	4.6	Lebanon	3,603.6
Bucks	13,812	4.3	Lycoming	3,310.2
Erie	8,254	2.6	Montgomery	3,176.6
Lehigh	7,884	2.4	Northampton	3,145.9
Lancaster	7,262	2.3	Erie	3,082.3
Chester	7,171	2.2	Dauphin	3,057.2
York	6,937	2.2	Bucks	3,005.8
Dauphin	6,876	2.1	Lehigh	2,978.9
Northampton	6,874	2.1	Forest	2,918.0
Westmoreland	6,765	2.1	Allegheny	2,638.1
Lackawanna	5,681	1.8	Venango	2,568.5
Luzerne	5,141	1.6	Cameron	2,558.2

The fifteen counties listed above accounted for 78.2 percent of all Part II Offenses reported in 1973. Further review of Table 9 will indicate ranges in the Part II Rate per 100,000 from 4,718.0 in Philadelphia and 3,176.6 in Montgomery to 1,298.0 in Cambria among the urban counties. Similar variations occurred among rural counties, with ranges from 5,710.7 in Clinton and 3,731.7 in Warren to 571.3 in Juniata and 824.5 in Bedford.

PART II OFFENSES BY COMMON HUMAN SERVICE REGIONS (CHSR)

The table below summarizes the distribution of Part II Offenses among the six CHSR's of Pennsylvania.

Part II Offenses by Common Human Service Region, 1973.

Common Human Service Region	Number of Counties	Part II Offenses	Percent Dist.	Part II Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Cleared
State Total	67	322,122	100.0	2,688.2	63.2
Southeast CHSR	5	148,060	46.0	3,722.7	76.9
Northeast CHSR	15	36,345	11.3	1,998.9	49.2
Southcentral CHSR	8	30,468	9.5	2,324.8	51.7
Central CHSR	16	19,490	6.1	1,878.6	45.3
Southwest CHSR	9	65,247	20.3	2,269.9	52.9
Northwest CHSR	14	22,512	7.0	2,333.7	56.6

Similar to the ranges for Crime Index Offenses, Part II Offense Rate ranges from 3,722.7 in the Southeast Region, with Philadelphia and its suburbs, to 1,878.6 in the Central Region or Pennsylvania "Appalachia."

PART II OFFENSES BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)

A review of Table 3 will indicate a range in Part II Rates per 100,000 from 3,800.1 in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton SMSA, 3,722.7 in the Philadelphia SMSA, and 3,310.2 in the Williamsport SMSA to a low of 1,665.0 in Appalachian Johnstown SMSA.

Again, the core cities in the SMSAS averaged double the Part II Offense Rate of their suburbs, 4,436.5 against 2,065.4. Some examples were Williamsport, 6,795.0 against a suburban rate of 1,658.0 or four times in ratio; Harrisburg, 5,219.4 against 1,802.7 or three times; Lancaster, 4,869.3 against 1,622.1 or three times; and Pittsburgh, 4,433.5 against 1,780.1 or two and a half times.

NARCOTIC DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS

Of special public interest are narcotic drug law violations, since they must be considered in view of recent general publicity. However, narcotic law violations composed only 5.2 percent of all Part II Offenses or 16,842. Of note in the table on the next page is that of 17 counties reporting 200 or more violations, all are urban counties found in the SMSA's except Lebanon. These 17 counties accounted for 87.1 percent of all 1973 narcotic law violations reported.

The total narcotic law violation rate for Pennsylvania during 1973 was 140.6 per 100,000 population. The narcotic law violations rate per 100,000 population ranged from 276.7 in Erie County and 267.9 in Philadelphia County to 56.1 in Westmoreland County. 85.1 percent of all narcotic law violations reported were cleared by arrests. Percents cleared ranged from 98.9 in Delaware and 96.2 in Philadelphia to 56.1 in Erie. Of total Part II Offenses reported by county, narcotic law violations composed 9.0 percent of Erie County's Part II Offenses to 3.1 percent in Dauphin County.

Counties Reporting More Than 200 Narcotic Drug Law Violations, 1973.

County	Narcotic Law Violations	Percent Dist.	Rate per 100,000 Population	Clearances	Percent Cleared	Percent Of Part II Offenses
State Total	16,842	100.0	140.6	14,339	85.1	5.2
Philadelphia	5,179	30.8	267.9	4,984	96.2	5.7
Allegheny	2,472	14.7	154.7	1,988	80.4	5.9
Montgomery	1,157	6.9	174.4	1,086	93.9	5.5
Delaware	903	5.4	146.7	893	98.9	6.1
Bucks	794	4.7	172.8	640	80.6	5.7
Erie	741	4.4	276.7	416	56.1	9.0
Chester	481	2.9	157.2	378	78.6	6.7
Lehigh	446	2.6	168.5	340	76.2	5.7
York	429	2.5	150.2	345	80.4	6.2
Lancaster	424	2.5	126.9	319	75.2	5.8
Northampton	290	1.7	132.7	222	76.6	4.2
Lackawanna	250	1.5	106.8	154	61.6	4.4
Luzerne	228	1.4	66.9	202	88.6	4.4
Berks	216	1.3	71.2	198	91.7	4.5
Dauphin	216	1.3	96.0	187	86.6	3.1
Westmoreland	216	1.3	56.1	161	74.5	3.2
Lebanon	202	1.2	196.4	124	61.4	5.5

Ten Counties Ranking Highest in Reported Liquor Law Violations, 1973

County	Liquor Law Violations	Percent Dist.	Rate per 100,000	Clearances	Percent Cleared	Percent Of Part II Offenses
State Total	17,671	100.0	147.5	16,638	94.2	5.5
Allegheny	2,193	12.4	137.2	1,994	90.9	5.2
Delaware	1,748	9.9	284.0	1,766	101.0	11.8
Montgomery	1,699	9.6	256.1	1,641	96.6	8.1
Bucks	1,310	7.4	285.1	985	75.2	9.5
Philadelphia	896	5.1	46.4	832	92.9	1.0
Luzerne	606	3.4	177.7	585	96.5	11.8
Erie	600	3.4	224.1	549	91.5	7.3
Lancaster	568	3.2	170.0	550	96.8	7.8
York	568	3.2	199.6	552	97.2	8.2
Chester	537	3.0	175.5	504	93.9	7.5

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Akin to narcotic law violations, in being essentially a youth-oriented offense, 17,671 liquor law violations were reported in 1973 or 5.5 percent of all Part II Offenses. In reality, most of these violations were drinking by youths under the age 21. It is noted in the table below that among the ten counties ranking highest in reported liquor law violations, the counties with high suburban mixtures predominate. These ten counties accounted for 60.7 percent of all liquor law violations.

The total liquor law violation rate per 100,000 population was 147.5 during 1973. The Part II Rate for liquor law violations ranged from 285.1 in Bucks and 284.0 in Delaware Counties to 46.4 in Philadelphia Counties. The rate of clearances ranged from 101.0 percent in Delaware County to 75.2 percent in Bucks County, with 94.2 percent for the State. Of total Part II Offenses, by counties, liquor law violations composed of 11.8 percent in Luzerne and Delaware but only 1 percent in Philadelphia.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEE DATA

FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

Employee data received from 743 local police departments and the Pennsylvania State Police indicated a total of 25,082 full-time law enforcement employees in Pennsylvania, as of October 31, 1973 (See table below). Full-time police officers made up 89 percent and civilian employees of police departments 11 percent of this total. Statewide there were 2.1 full-time employees - 1.9 officers and 0.2 civilian police employees - per 1,000 population.

Distribution of full-time police employees between police officers and civilians, 1973.

Police Agency Category	Full-Time Employees	Full-Time Police Officer	Full-Time Civilian Employees
State Total	25,082	22,318	2,764
Penna. State Police	4,679	3,995	684
Philadelphia City	8,954	8,026	928
Balance of State	11,449	10,297	1,152

Local police jurisdictions accounted for 20,403 full-time law enforcement employees, or 81 percent of the State total (Figure I). Ninety percent of these 20,403 local agency employees were full-time officers and ten percent were civilians. The Pennsylvania State Police employed 4,679 full-time law enforcement personnel, 19 percent of the Pennsylvania total. Eighty-five percent of the State Police complement were police officers, with the remaining 15 percent civilian employees.

The greatest concentration of full-time law enforcement employees occurred in the city of Philadelphia. This city alone employed 8,954 full-time law enforcement personnel, more than 30 percent of the State total. Philadelphia's ratio of 4.6 full-time police employees per 1,000 population was the highest of all the local jurisdictions.

Ninety-four percent of the Commonwealth's reported 25,082 full-time law enforcement personnel were males, while only 6 percent were females (See following table). Less than 1 percent of Pennsylvania full-time officers, but nearly half of the civilian employees (44 percent) were females.

FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN PENNSYLVANIA BY POLICE AGENCY CATEGORY

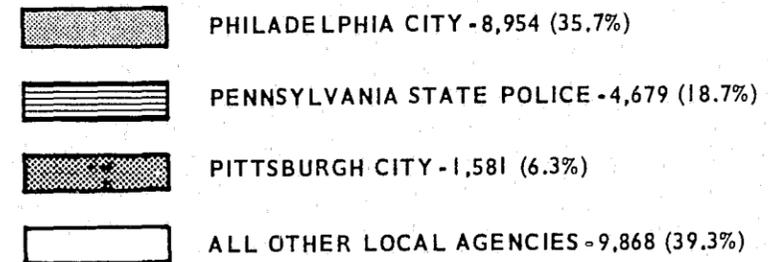
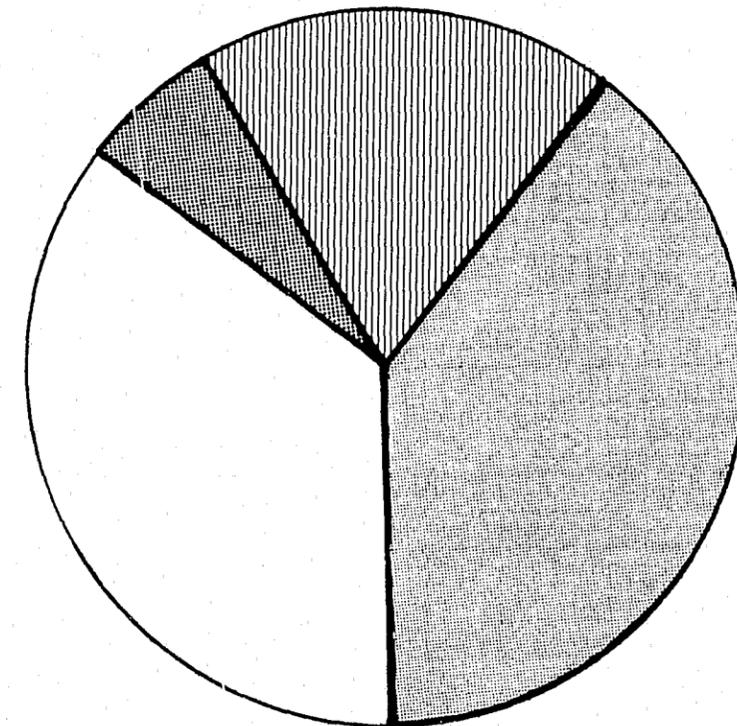


FIGURE I

Distribution of full-time police employees by sex, 1973.

Police Agency Category	Full-Time Employees			Full-Time Police Officers			Full-Time Civilian Employees		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St. Total	25,082	23,690	1,392	22,318	22,154	164	2,764	1,536	1,228
Pa. State Police	4,679	4,299	380	3,995	3,970	25	684	329	355
Philadelphia City	8,954	8,546	408	8,066	7,961	65	928	585	343
Balance of State	11,449	10,845	604	10,297	10,223	74	1,152	622	530

The fifteen Pennsylvania local police departments with the greatest numbers of full-time law enforcement employees are identified in the following table. In the aggregate, these 15 jurisdictions contributed 63 percent of both the 20,403 full-time law enforcement employees and the 18,323 full-time police officers employed by the 743 local police departments reporting to the UCR system.

Fifteen largest Local Police Agencies in Pennsylvania, 1973.

Police Agency	Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees		Full-Time Police Officers	
	Number	% of State Total of Local Agencies	Number	% of State Total of Local Agencies
Philadelphia City	8,954	43.9	8,026	43.8
Pittsburgh City	1,581	7.7	1,551	8.5
Allegh. Co. Police	236	1.2	204	1.1
Erie City	234	1.1	207	1.1
Harrisburg City	223	1.1	192	1.0
Reading City	206	1.0	176	1.0
Allentown City	195	1.0	171	0.9
Scranton City	176	0.9	167	0.9
Upper Darby Twp.	175	0.9	140	0.8
Chester City	171	0.8	135	0.7
Bethlehem City	163	0.8	133	0.7
Lancaster City	148	0.7	123	0.7
Lower Merion Twp.	146	0.7	121	0.7
York City	115	0.6	105	0.6
WilkesBarre City	109	0.5	101	0.6

On a geographic basis about two-thirds of the Commonwealth's 25,082 full-time police employees and an equal proportion of its 22,318 full-time police officers were located in just 10 of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania (See following table). When only the 20,403 local police department employees are considered, these 10 counties accounted for four-fifths of both total employees and police officers. Almost all of these ten counties contained at least one local police department which ranked among the top 15 in police employment as shown in the preceding table.

Ten Pennsylvania counties ranking highest in full-time Law Enforcement Personnel Employed, 1973.

County	Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees			Full-Time Police Officers		
	Number	% of State Total	% of State*	Number	% of State Total	% of State*
Philadelphia	8,954	35.7	43.9	8,026	36.0	43.8
Allegheny	3,298	13.1	16.2	3,052	13.7	16.7
Montgomery	942	3.8	4.6	830	3.7	4.5
Delaware	908	3.6	4.5	791	3.5	4.3
Bucks	511	2.0	2.5	445	2.0	2.4
Luzerne	378	1.5	1.9	341	1.5	1.9
Dauphin	362	1.4	1.8	324	1.5	1.8
Erie	338	1.3	1.7	297	1.3	1.6
Berks	331	1.3	1.6	296	1.3	1.6
Lackawanna	279	1.1	1.4	270	1.2	1.5

\*State Police figures excluded.

DEATHS OF AND ASSAULTS ON  
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

In 1973, two Pennsylvania law enforcement officers (one from Philadelphia and one from McConless Township, Allegheny County) were feloniously killed while performing their official duties. Over the ten-year period 1964 - 1973 inclusive, twenty-nine Pennsylvania police officers have been murdered in the line of duty.

Pennsylvania's law enforcement agencies reported a total of 3,020 assaults on police officers in 1973 (Table 10). This was the equivalent of 13.5 assaults per 100 full-time officers. The highest assault rates, 23.3 and 23.5, were experienced by the State's two largest cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. These two jurisdictions accounted by themselves for 74 percent of the reported assaults. At the other end of the scale, the rate for the Pennsylvania State Police was only 1.1 assaults per 100 full-time officers.

Injuries were sustained by thirty-eight percent of the Pennsylvania law enforcement officers assaulted in 1973. More than one-half (54 percent) the assaults occurring in municipalities of 50,000 - 250,000 population size resulted in injury, to some extent, to the officers involved. In contrast, only about one officer in three (34 percent) assaulted in Philadelphia was injured.

In the entire state in 1973, there were 1,147 assaults reported with injury for a rate of 5.1 per 100 full-time officers. Generally, the assault-with-injury rates increased with municipality population size.

Statewide in 1973, ninety-six percent of assaults on police officers were cleared by arrest. Clearance rates, by population group, ranged from 79 percent for municipalities under 5,000 to 97 percent for the City of Philadelphia. Six of the eight population groups had clearance rates of 90 percent or higher.

Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were employed in 90 percent of the assaults on Pennsylvania police officers in 1973 (Table 11, figure J). Six percent of the assaults were committed with dangerous weapons other than firearms or cutting instruments, while firearms and knives or other cutting instruments each were the weapons of commission in two percent of the attacks.

Assaults with deadly weapons other than firearms or cutting instruments produced the highest rate of personal injury. Sixty-nine percent of officers attacked with these weapons were injured (Table 12). Assaults with knives or other cutting instruments resulted in injury 64 percent of the time. When personal weapons or firearms were used, the respective injury rates were 35 and 34 percent.

1974  
ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT  
OFFICERS BY TYPE OF WEAPON USED

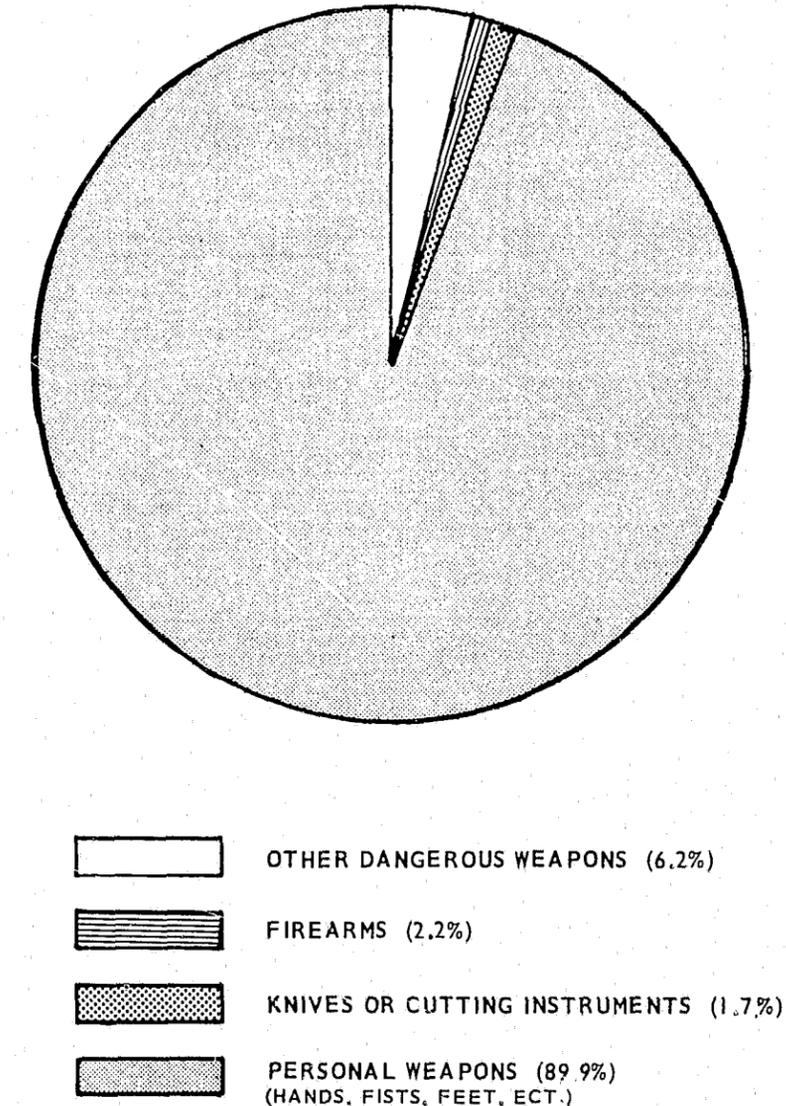


FIGURE J

More than a third of the assaults (35 percent) happened while officers were attempting other arrests\* (Table 13). An additional 30 percent were committed on officers responding to disturbance calls. Officers engaged in the handling, transporting, or custody of prisoners were the victims in 17 percent of the assaults.

Thirty-seven percent of the 2,716 assaults with personal weapons took place while officers were attempting other arrests, 29 percent during responses to disturbance calls, and 18 percent while handling or transporting prisoners. Twenty-eight percent of the assaults with other dangerous weapons were committed when officers were responding to disturbance calls. Almost as many assaults with dangerous weapons, 27 percent, were made while officers were attempting other arrests. About half (46 percent) of firearms assaults occurred while officers were responding to disturbance calls. Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of assaults with knives or other cutting instruments happened during responses to disturbance calls.

Almost all (99 percent) of the assaults committed while officers were handling or transporting prisoners were cleared by arrest (Table 14). Clearance rates of 96 percent were reported for assaults during responses to disturbance calls or while officers were attempting other arrests.

Personal weapons, predominantly, were employed in the assaults which took place during most types of police activity. (Table 15). Personal weapons were used to commit 94 percent of the assaults made while officers were attempting other arrests, 87 percent during responses to disturbance calls, and 97 percent while handling or transporting prisoners. The single exception to the prevailing use of personal weapons occurred during ambushes of policemen, when 50 percent of the weapons were firearms.

About 90 percent of the police officers were assigned to vehicle patrols at the time of assault (Table 16); either in a two-man (51 percent) or one-man vehicle (37 percent). Four percent of the officers were on a detective or special assignment, and 8 percent were on other types of assignment.

Nearly one-third (32 percent) of the assaults on officers assigned to two-man vehicles were made while the officers were attempting other arrests, 28 percent during responses to disturbance calls, and 24 percent while handling or transporting prisoners (Table 17). Nearly 80 percent of the attacks on officers operating from one-man vehicles happened while they were either attempting other arrests (40 percent) or responding to disturbance calls (39 percent). Twenty-eight percent of the assaults on officers on other assignments occurred when they were attempting other arrests, and 24 percent were committed during the handling or transporting of prisoners. The largest portion (45 percent) of assaults on officers on detective or special assignment took place while they were attempting other arrests.

\* At the time of assault, the officer was making or attempting to make an arrest for an offense other than a disturbance call, burglary, robbery, civil disorder or traffic.

More assaults (11 percent) occurred in June than in any other month (Figure K). Assaults were least frequent in the month of February (6 percent).

Almost half (48 percent) of the reported assaults on Pennsylvania police officers in 1973 were committed between the hours of 8:01 P.M. and 2:00 A.M. (Table 18). Nearly 20% occurred during the two-hour period 10:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.

1973  
ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS  
BY MONTH OF YEAR

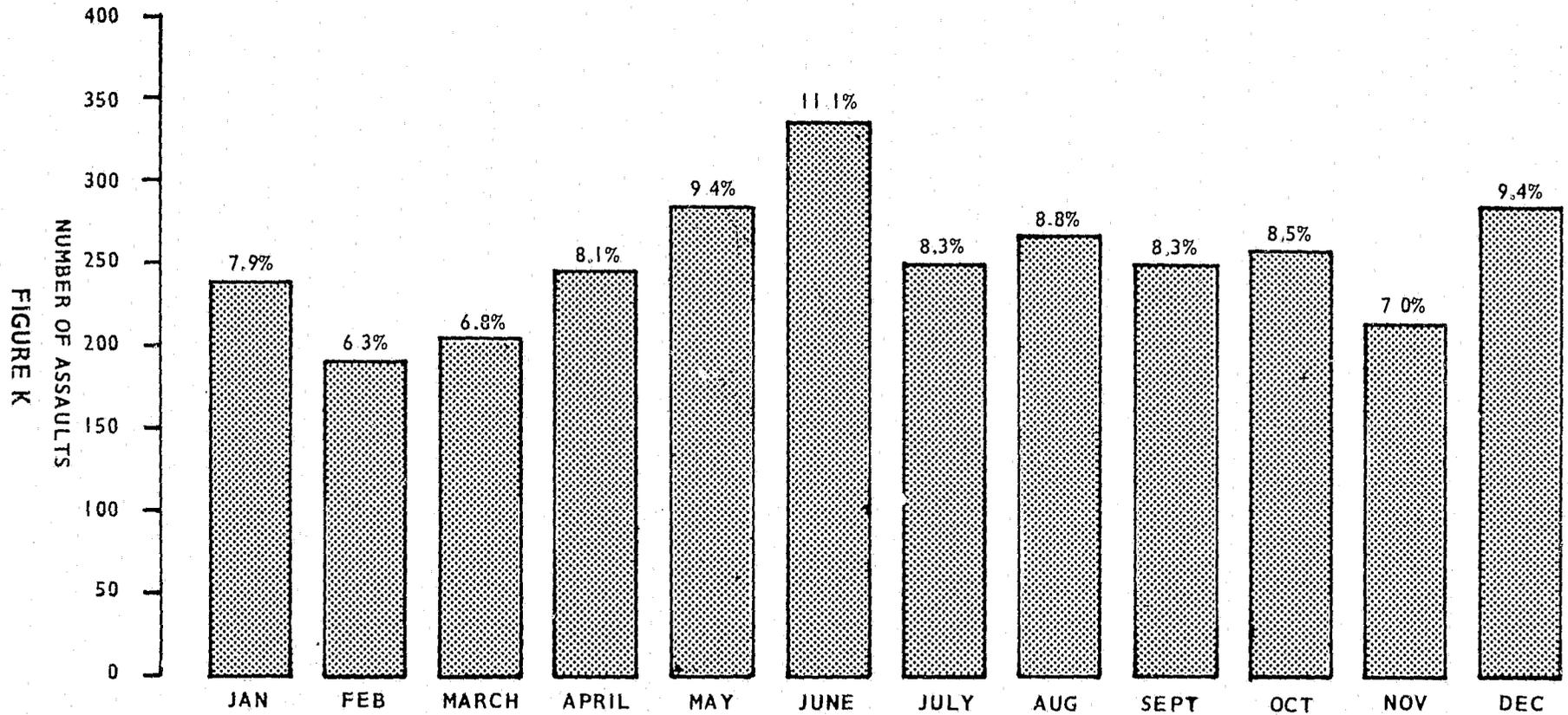


Table 1: 1973 Part I Offenses Reported by County Within the Six Common Human Service Regions

County by Common Human Service Regions	Total Crime Index	Crime Index Rate <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crimes <sup>2</sup>	Property Crimes <sup>3</sup>	Murder	Negligent Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	297,758	2,484.9	32,397	265,361	754	815	1,875	16,498	13,270	92,078	129,810	43,473
<b>SOUTHEAST REGION</b>	130,828	3,289.5	18,923	111,905	493	177	965	10,147	7,318	37,420	50,064	24,421
Bucks County	13,244	2,882.2	674	12,570	8	33	55	205	406	4,718	6,545	1,307
Chester County	6,746	2,204.7	523	6,223	13	28	35	216	259	2,032	3,391	800
Delaware County	20,099	3,265.7	1,923	18,176	24	24	114	736	1,049	6,382	8,504	3,290
Montgomery County	18,355	2,767.0	1,141	17,214	18	25	62	441	620	5,484	10,101	1,629
Philadelphia County	72,384	3,744.9	14,662	57,722	430	67	699	8,549	4,984	18,804	21,523	17,395
<b>NORTHEAST REGION</b>	35,571	1,956.3	1,913	33,658	42	138	137	695	1,039	12,043	18,815	2,800
Berks County	5,265	1,736.5	160	4,905	10	23	17	178	155	1,543	2,930	432
Bradford County	725	1,230.4	20	705	1	5	0	3	15	367	295	47
Carbon County	535	1,072.0	25	510	0	4	0	2	23	188	288	34
Lackawanna County	4,113	1,757.9	296	3,817	8	13	16	75	197	1,427	2,029	361
Lehigh County	7,493	2,830.1	377	7,116	9	11	23	191	154	2,243	4,372	501
Luzerne County	5,440	1,595.5	211	5,229	4	20	21	63	123	1,827	2,890	512
Monroe County	1,789	3,768.8	58	1,731	1	17	12	19	26	713	895	123
Northampton County	5,854	2,679.1	292	5,562	3	7	11	108	170	1,679	3,380	503
Pike County	415	3,223.1	8	407	0	1	0	3	5	239	153	15
Schuylkill County	1,793	1,145.6	146	1,647	2	11	18	40	86	691	799	157
Sullivan County	185	3,146.8	2	183	0	4	1	0	1	123	55	5
Susquehanna County	585	1,685.1	44	561	1	5	7	4	32	324	182	35
Tioga County	471	1,157.2	39	432	0	9	4	2	33	211	201	20
Wayne County	495	1,649.5	9	486	1	5	2	2	4	274	186	26
Wyoming County	413	2,079.0	26	387	2	3	4	5	15	194	160	33
<b>SOUTHCENTRAL REGION</b>	28,011	2,137.5	2,077	25,936	61	101	128	971	917	8,709	14,934	2,293
Adams County	894	1,525.2	37	857	1	7	5	12	19	406	414	37
Cumberland County	2,385	1,393.2	120	2,265	4	8	13	43	60	774	1,340	151
Dauphin County	8,312	3,695.7	1,011	7,301	26	8	38	492	455	2,565	3,818	918
Franklin County	1,456	1,382.0	62	1,394	1	8	8	17	36	543	786	65
Lancaster County	5,803	1,736.9	320	5,483	8	35	21	144	147	1,706	3,427	350
Lebanon County	1,926	1,877.3	76	1,850	2	12	16	10	48	549	1,186	115
Perry County	400	1,366.5	16	384	0	5	4	3	9	155	198	31
York County	6,837	2,402.7	435	6,402	19	18	23	250	143	2,011	3,765	626
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>	16,584	1,598.5	815	15,769	16	114	84	243	472	5,973	8,771	1,025
Bedford County	496	1,171.8	18	478	2	7	3	7	6	250	202	26
Blair County	2,228	1,653.0	182	2,046	0	7	7	55	120	946	953	147
Cambria County	1,633	895.9	101	1,532	3	14	11	46	41	573	826	133
Centre County	1,886	1,757.6	111	1,775	0	7	16	30	65	464	1,227	84
Clinton County	661	1,750.8	34	627	0	2	8	2	24	245	343	39
Columbia County	730	1,312.7	24	706	2	12	6	5	11	194	462	50
Fulton County	155	1,431.2	6	149	1	3	1	2	2	77	62	10
Huntingdon County	602	1,543.5	40	562	1	4	2	6	31	283	229	50
Juniata County	170	1,001.2	6	164	0	6	0	2	4	88	65	11
Lycoming County	4,216	3,681.3	150	4,066	1	15	13	56	80	1,533	2,265	268
Mifflin County	845	1,854.9	22	823	1	5	2	2	17	336	443	44
Montour County	163	991.2	5	158	0	1	1	1	3	58	93	7
Northumberland County	1,350	1,380.8	73	1,277	1	9	9	16	47	331	862	84
Snyder County	301	968.0	6	295	0	3	3	1	2	98	190	7
Somerset County	813	1,075.0	30	783	4	11	1	7	18	368	363	52
Union County	335	1,131.2	7	328	0	5	1	5	1	129	186	13
<b>SOUTHWEST REGION</b>	66,824	2,324.7	7,596	59,228	116	167	451	4,002	3,027	20,790	26,780	11,658
Allegheny County	46,901	2,934.5	6,356	40,545	79	50	364	3,452	2,461	13,520	17,203	9,822
Armstrong County	736	988.1	35	701	1	3	3	10	21	319	352	30
Beaver County	2,546	1,219.0	176	2,370	6	17	17	77	76	771	1,385	214
Butler County	2,232	1,685.2	93	2,139	2	9	13	34	44	908	1,122	109
Fayette County	2,817	1,869.7	255	2,562	7	17	20	134	94	1,040	1,094	428
Greene County	494	1,404.3	22	472	3	3	2	8	9	194	246	32
Indiana County	1,038	1,285.5	34	1,004	1	3	1	13	19	387	585	32
Washington County	2,748	1,314.5	245	2,503	5	12	13	119	108	1,009	1,146	348
Westmoreland County	7,312	1,900.2	380	6,932	12	54	18	155	195	2,642	3,647	643
<b>NORTHWEST REGION</b>	19,938	2,066.9	1,073	18,865	26	118	110	440	497	7,143	10,446	1,276
Cameron County	153	2,198.9	3	150	0	1	1	0	2	70	74	6
Clarion County	505	1,304.0	30	475	2	9	7	6	15	203	250	22
Clearfield County	950	1,306.2	29	921	0	13	6	8	15	390	495	36
Crawford County	1,755	2,130.0	79	1,676	3	10	9	28	39	756	855	65
Elk County	474	1,250.5	15	459	0	1	3	3	9	230	220	9
Erie County	7,824	2,921.7	559	7,265	9	26	47	283	220	2,235	4,417	613
Forest County	264	5,205.0	10	254	0	3	1	0	9	154	90	10
Jefferson County	510	1,190.6	16	494	2	4	1	2	11	257	217	20
Lawrence County	1,901	1,797.2	117	1,784	1	8	11	38	67	752	826	206
McKean County	457	893.1	10	447	0	5	4	2	4	200	210	37
Mercer County	2,775	2,183.4	123	2,652	5	12	13	53	52	957	1,526	169
Potter County	295	1,802.1	13	282	2	3	0	2	9	204	73	5
Venango County	1,082	1,758.9	36	1,046	1	9	2	13	20	354	638	54
Warren County	993	2,054.1	33	960	1	14	5	2	25	381	555	24

1 Negligent Manslaughter is not included in Crime Index  
 2 Includes crimes of Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault  
 3 Includes crimes of Burglary, Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft

Table 2: 1973 Part 1 Offense Clearances Reported by County Within the Six Common Human Service Regions

County by Common Human Service Region	Crime Index Offenses	Crime Index Clearances	Clearance Rate	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Negligent Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
STATE TOTAL	297,758	64,382	21.6	14,959	49,423	631	628	1,153	5,210	7,965	18,649	23,487	7,287
CHSRI SOUTHEAST REGION	130,828	34,937	26.7	9,517	25,420	397	116	649	3,632	4,839	9,846	10,775	4,799
Bucks	13,244	1,934	14.6	304	1,630	7	9	26	77	194	699	759	172
Chester	6,746	1,391	20.6	260	1,131	14	15	24	77	145	391	611	129
Delaware	20,099	2,979	14.8	728	2,251	14	22	51	129	534	741	1,247	263
Montgomery	18,355	3,445	18.8	562	2,887	9	18	36	143	374	819	1,865	203
Philadelphia	72,384	25,184	34.8	7,663	17,521	353	52	512	3,206	3,592	7,196	6,293	4,032
CHSRII NORTHEAST REGION	35,571	5,810	16.3	890	4,920	33	122	78	182	597	1,593	2,872	455
Berks	5,265	908	17.2	138	770	8	19	11	53	66	208	498	64
Bradford	725	177	24.4	14	163	0	6	0	1	13	92	48	23
Carbon	535	84	15.7	9	75	0	2	0	1	8	24	47	4
Lackawanna	4,113	641	15.6	128	513	8	12	10	18	92	187	268	58
Lehigh	7,493	993	13.3	142	851	8	9	12	46	76	246	528	77
Luzerne	5,440	987	18.1	109	878	2	17	15	14	78	261	532	85
Monroe	1,789	312	17.4	25	287	1	17	4	5	15	98	159	30
Northampton	5,854	940	16.1	174	766	3	7	4	29	138	178	539	49
Pike	615	47	11.3	7	40	0	0	0	1	6	22	15	3
Schuylkill	1,793	281	15.7	52	229	0	7	7	6	39	96	109	24
Sullivan	185	42	22.7	2	40	0	4	1	0	1	32	5	3
Susquehanna	585	99	16.9	23	76	1	5	5	1	16	36	30	10
Tioga	471	118	25.1	38	80	0	8	4	2	32	35	35	10
Wayne	495	78	15.8	8	70	2	5	2	3	37	30	30	3
Wyoming	413	103	24.5	21	82	0	4	3	4	14	41	29	12
CHSRIII SOUTH CENTRAL REGION	28,013	5,842	20.9	947	4,895	54	71	78	298	517	1,612	2,858	425
Adams	894	175	19.6	22	153	1	8	1	5	15	83	62	8
Cumberland	2,385	487	20.4	68	419	4	8	8	12	44	117	250	52
Dauphin	8,312	1,845	22.2	455	1,390	20	3	27	183	225	555	771	84
Franklin	1,456	328	22.5	36	292	1	8	8	6	21	122	150	20
Lancaster	5,803	1,033	17.8	145	888	9	18	15	36	85	256	563	69
Lebanon	1,926	346	18.0	39	307	2	10	7	5	25	75	199	33
Perry	400	93	23.3	8	85	0	5	1	0	7	37	25	23
York	6,837	1,535	22.5	174	1,361	17	11	11	51	95	387	838	136
CHSRIV CENTRAL REGION	16,584	3,404	20.5	451	2,953	16	84	41	96	298	1,285	1,373	295
Bedford	496	95	19.2	9	86	2	4	1	2	4	36	46	4
Blair	2,226	455	20.4	116	339	0	7	8	18	90	159	154	26
Cambria	1,633	277	17.0	61	216	3	14	4	27	27	69	118	29
Centre	1,886	498	26.4	42	456	0	7	5	9	28	225	208	23
Clinton	661	253	38.3	23	230	0	1	3	2	18	67	139	24
Columbia	730	165	22.6	17	148	2	6	4	3	8	74	54	20
Fulton	155	27	17.4	5	22	1	3	1	1	2	10	7	5
Huntingdon	602	141	23.4	21	120	1	4	2	2	16	42	47	31
Juniata	170	27	15.9	3	24	0	0	0	0	3	9	12	3
Lycoming	4,216	561	13.3	58	503	1	11	1	16	40	233	207	63
Mifflin	845	173	20.5	14	159	1	1	1	2	10	68	78	13
Montour	163	28	17.2	1	27	0	1	0	0	1	10	17	0
Northumberland	1,350	407	30.1	52	355	1	9	6	10	35	156	169	30
Snyder	301	78	25.9	4	74	1	2	1	0	2	32	40	2
Somerset	813	141	17.3	19	122	3	10	1	3	12	68	35	19
Union	335	78	23.3	6	72	0	4	3	1	2	42	27	3
CHSRV SOUTHWEST REGION	66,824	10,162	15.2	2,590	7,572	105	151	237	890	1,358	2,895	3,728	949
Allegheny	46,901	6,680	14.2	1,969	4,711	71	42	179	729	990	1,874	2,198	639
Armstrong	736	135	18.3	12	123	1	3	0	1	10	54	62	7
Beaver	2,546	449	17.6	100	349	8	12	12	20	60	118	180	51
Butler	2,232	347	15.5	58	289	2	9	7	15	34	80	180	29
Fayette	2,817	438	15.5	120	318	5	16	13	35	67	124	140	54
Greene	494	104	21.1	18	86	2	3	2	4	10	20	60	6
Indiana	1,038	127	12.2	17	110	1	3	0	2	14	41	63	6
Washington	2,748	476	17.3	131	345	5	11	11	44	71	133	167	45
Westmoreland	7,312	1,406	19.2	165	1,241	10	52	13	40	102	451	678	112
CHSRVI NORTHWEST REGION	19,938	4,227	21.2	564	3,663	26	84	70	112	356	1,418	1,881	384
Cameron	153	22	14.4	2	20	0	0	1	0	1	10	6	4
Clarion	505	137	27.1	13	124	2	8	5	0	6	44	74	4
Clearfield	950	224	23.6	21	203	1	13	4	3	13	78	107	18
Crawford	1,755	354	20.2	51	303	3	11	9	7	32	162	121	20
Elk	474	105	22.2	10	95	0	1	2	0	8	33	59	3
Erie	7,824	1,786	22.8	273	1,513	9	14	27	79	158	570	760	183
Forest	264	70	26.5	9	61	0	3	1	0	8	44	15	2
Jefferson	510	122	23.9	8	114	2	4	1	0	5	50	39	25
Lawrence	1,901	318	16.7	62	256	2	8	5	9	46	54	167	35
McKean	457	164	35.9	9	155	0	5	4	2	3	52	94	9
Mercer	2,775	376	13.5	53	323	5	11	6	5	37	92	194	37
Potter	295	34	11.5	6	28	0	1	0	0	6	19	7	2
Venango	1,082	280	25.9	26	254	1	2	1	6	18	114	125	15
Warren	993	235	23.7	21	214	1	3	4	1	15	94	113	7

Table 3: 1973 Offenses by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Estimated 1973 Population	Part I	Rate Part I	Part II	Rate Part II
Total SMSA	9,749,282	262,754	2,695.0	279,648	2,868.4
Total Pennsylvania	11,982,645	297,758	2,484.9	322,122	2,688.2
SMSA Percent of Pa.	81.4	88.2	*	86.8	*
Total Core Cities	3,301,715	134,115	4,062.0	146,482	4,436.5
Total Suburban	6,447,567	128,639	1,995.2	133,166	2,065.4
Total Non-SMSA Cities	984,150	17,696	1,798.1	28,129	2,858.7
Total Rural	1,249,213	17,308	1,385.5	14,345	1,148.3
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton SMSA (Pa.)	412,439	13,882	3,365.8	15,673	3,800.1
Allentown	109,889	4,938	4,493.6	5,242	4,770.3
Bethlehem	51,149	2,571	5,026.5	3,468	6,780.2
Easton	29,777	1,463	4,913.2	1,295	4,349.0
Suburban	221,624	4,910	2,215.5	5,668	2,557.5
Altoona & SMSA	134,788	2,228	1,653.0	2,705	2,006.9
Altoona	61,143	1,290	2,109.8	1,179	1,928.3
Suburban	73,645	938	1,273.7	1,526	2,072.1
Erie SMSA	267,788	7,824	2,921.7	8,254	3,082.3
Erie	126,651	4,801	3,790.7	4,444	3,508.9
Suburban	141,137	3,023	2,141.2	3,810	2,699.5
Harrisburg SMSA	425,370	11,097	2,608.8	9,893	2,325.7
Harrisburg	65,123	5,408	8,304.3	3,399	5,219.4
Suburban	360,247	5,689	1,579.2	6,494	1,802.7
Johnstown SMSA	182,282	2,446	1,341.9	3,035	1,665.0
Johnstown	39,819	784	1,968.9	1,031	2,589.2
Suburban	142,463	1,662	1,166.6	2,004	1,406.7
Lancaster SMSA	334,098	5,803	1,736.9	7,262	2,173.6
Lancaster	56,743	2,523	4,446.4	2,763	4,869.3
Suburban	277,355	3,280	1,182.6	4,499	1,622.1
Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA	622,403	11,342	1,822.3	11,821	1,899.3
Scranton	101,374	2,364	2,332.0	2,421	2,388.2
Wilkes-Barre	57,559	1,506	2,616.4	934	1,622.7
Suburban	463,470	7,472	1,612.2	8,466	1,826.7
Philadelphia SMSA (Pa.)	3,977,175	130,828	3,289.5	148,060	3,722.7
Philadelphia	1,932,869	72,384	3,744.9	91,192	4,718.0
Suburban	2,044,306	58,444	2,858.9	56,868	2,781.8
Pittsburgh SMSA	2,400,920	59,507	2,478.5	55,971	2,331.2
Pittsburgh	498,728	26,224	5,258.2	22,111	4,433.5
Suburban	1,902,192	33,283	1,749.7	33,860	1,780.1
Reading SMSA	303,191	5,265	1,736.5	4,779	1,576.2
Reading	84,859	2,736	3,224.2	2,324	2,738.7
Suburban	218,332	2,529	1,158.3	2,455	1,124.4
Williamsport SMSA	114,524	4,216	3,681.3	3,791	3,310.2
Williamsport	36,836	2,588	7,025.7	2,503	6,795.0
Suburban	77,684	1,628	2,095.6	1,288	1,658.0
York SMSA	343,160	7,731	2,252.9	7,999	2,331.0
York	49,196	2,535	5,152.9	2,176	4,423.1
Suburban	293,964	5,196	1,767.5	5,823	1,980.9
Binghamton, N. Y. SMSA (Pa.)	34,716	585	1,685.1	405	1,166.6
Suburban	34,716	585	1,685.1	405	1,166.6

\*Not applicable

Table 4: Crime Index for Pennsylvania, 1973

Offenses	Index Offenses	Crime Index Rate	Percent Dist.	Offenses Cleared	Percent Cleared
Total	297,758	2,484.9	100.0	64,382	21.6
Murder	754	6.3	0.3	631	83.7
Forcible Rape	1,875	15.6	0.6	1,153	61.5
Rape by Force	1,380	11.5	0.5	904	65.5
Assault to Rape-Attempts	495	4.1	0.2	249	50.3
Robbery	16,498	137.7	5.5	5,210	31.6
Armed-Any Weapon	9,799	81.8	3.3	2,713	27.7
Strongarm-No Weapon	6,699	55.9	2.2	2,497	37.3
Assault	13,270	110.7	4.5	7,965	60.0
Gun	2,898	24.2	1.0	1,728	59.6
Knife or Cutting Instrument	3,576	29.8	1.2	2,128	59.5
Other Dangerous Weapon	2,610	21.8	0.9	1,391	53.3
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	4,186	34.9	1.4	2,718	64.9
Burglary	92,078	768.4	30.9	18,649	20.3
Forcible Entry	68,993	575.8	23.2	15,198	22.0
Unlawful Entry-No Force	16,302	136.0	5.5	2,898	17.8
Attempted Forcible Entry	6,783	56.6	2.3	553	8.2
Larceny-Theft	129,810	1,083.3	43.6	23,487	18.1
\$50 and Over	60,350	503.6	20.3	7,739	12.8
Under \$50	69,460	579.7	23.3	15,748	22.7
Auto Theft	43,473	362.8	14.6	7,287	16.8

Table 5: Murder Victims by Age, Race and Sex, 1973

Age Group	Percent	Total			White			Nonwhite		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	100.0	754	571	183	298	209	89	456	362	94
		100.0	75.7	24.3	39.5	27.7	11.8	60.5	48.0	12.5
Infant (Under 1)	1.2	9	3	6	7	2	5	2	1	1
1 - 4	2.4	18	10	8	9	5	4	9	5	4
5 - 9	0.5	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	0
10 - 14	2.4	18	12	6	11	7	4	7	5	2
15 - 19	11.9	90	75	15	20	13	7	70	62	8
20 - 24	15.6	118	85	33	42	28	14	76	57	19
25 - 29	13.0	98	72	26	44	30	14	54	42	12
30 - 34	11.4	86	68	18	23	16	7	63	52	11
35 - 39	9.9	75	56	19	27	20	7	48	36	12
40 - 44	6.2	47	39	8	17	13	4	30	26	4
45 - 49	6.6	50	35	15	18	15	3	32	20	12
50 - 54	6.4	48	42	6	17	15	2	31	27	4
55 - 59	4.1	31	26	5	17	4	3	14	12	2
60 - 64	2.8	21	17	4	14	11	3	7	6	1
65 - 69	2.1	16	11	5	10	6	4	6	5	1
70 - 74	1.6	12	10	2	7	5	2	5	5	0
75 & Over	1.7	13	7	6	12	7	5	1	0	1

Table 6: Murder by Type of Weapon, 1973

Type of Weapon	Number	Percent Distribution
Total	754	100.0
Firearms	456	60.4
Handgun	360	47.7
Shotgun	52	6.9
Rifle	41	5.4
Type Not Stated	3	0.4
Knives or Cutting Instruments	174	23.1
Personal Weapons	64	8.5
Other Weapons	60	8.0
Blunt Object	42	5.6
Narcotics and Drugs	4	0.5
Arson	4	0.5
Explosives	2	0.3
Other	8	1.1

Table 7: Murder by Circumstances, 1973

Circumstances	Number	Percent Distribution
Total	754	100.0
Within the Family	151	20.0
Spouse Kills Spouse	88	11.7
Parent Kills Child	25	3.3
Child Kills Parent	15	2.0
Relative Kills Relative	13	1.7
Other Family Killings	10	1.3
Between Acquaintances	363	48.1
Lovers Triangle	58	7.7
Drunken Arguments	51	6.8
Property Arguments	26	3.4
All Other Arguments	228	30.2
Crime Related	164	21.8
Gang Killings	46	6.1
Institutional Killings	1	0.2
Felony Killings	117	15.5
Miscellaneous	76	10.1
Abortion	1	0.2
Unknown Circumstances	75	9.9

Table 8: Part II Offenses for Pennsylvania, 1973

Offenses	No. of Offenses	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Dist.	No. of Offenses Cleared	Percent Cleared
Total	322,122	2,688.2	100.0%	203,606	63.2
Other Assaults	13,267	110.7	4.1	7,823	59.0
Arson	2,549	21.3	0.8	753	29.5
Forgery and Counterfeiting	3,103	25.9	1.0	1,732	55.8
Fraud	3,171	26.5	1.0	1,628	51.3
Embezzlement	90	0.8	(a)	54	60.0
Stolen Property	1,890	15.8	0.6	1,442	76.3
Vandalism	75,030	626.2	23.3	8,661	11.5
Weapons	6,126	51.1	1.9	5,093	83.1
Prostitution and Com. Vice	1,445	12.1	0.4	1,283	88.8
Sex Offenses	5,233	43.7	1.6	2,316	44.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	16,842	140.6	5.2	14,339	85.1
Gambling	3,753	31.3	1.2	3,422	91.2
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,740	22.9	0.9	1,144	41.8
Driving Under the Influence	15,165	126.6	4.7	14,757	97.3
Liquor Laws	17,671	147.5	5.5	16,638	94.2
Drunkenness	52,352	436.9	16.3	52,070	99.5
Disorderly Conduct	33,196	277.0	10.3	28,332	85.3
Vagrancy	1,122	9.4	0.3	826	73.6
All Other Offenses	67,377	562.3	20.9	41,293	61.3

(a) less than 0.1%

Table 9: 1973 Part II Offenses Reported by County Within the Six Common Human Service Regions

Counties by Common Human Service Region	Part II Total Offenses	Rate per 100,000	Total Clearances	Clearance Rate	Other Assaults	Arson	Forgery	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons	Prostitution & Com. Vice	Sex Offenses	Narcotics	Gambling	Family Offenses	Driving Under Influence	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Vagrancy	Other Offenses
State Total	322,122	2,688.2	203,606	63.2	13,267	2,549	3,103	3,171	90	1,890	75,030	6,126	1,445	5,233	16,842	3,753	2,740	15,165	17,671	52,352	33,196	1,122	67,377
<b>SOUTHEAST REGION</b>	<b>148,060</b>	<b>3,722.7</b>	<b>113,857</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>21,251</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>8,514</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>36,121</b>	<b>12,275</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>34,783</b>
Bucks	13,612	3,005.8	5,855	42.4	590	96	69	127	2	163	3,456	112	6	190	794	42	141	489	1,310	146	1,959	89	4,031
Chester	7,171	2,343.6	3,520	49.1	364	49	83	53	5	129	2,438	106	1	160	481	17	163	186	537	228	1,193	6	972
Delaware	14,813	2,406.8	8,660	58.5	562	178	61	163	8	158	4,313	295	3	277	903	9	81	338	1,748	266	2,527	20	2,903
Montgomery	21,072	3,176.6	11,384	54.0	683	109	126	303	5	128	6,572	220	4	425	1,157	23	271	861	1,699	339	2,811	27	5,309
Philadelphia	91,192	4,718.0	84,438	92.6	3,169	325	430	620	9	277	4,472	3,349	959	1,058	5,179	2,822	200	6,550	896	15,142	3,785	382	21,568
<b>NORTHEAST REGION</b>	<b>36,345</b>	<b>1,998.9</b>	<b>17,880</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>12,299</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>7,965</b>
Berks	4,779	1,576.2	2,673	55.9	136	87	80	43	0	13	1,588	67	13	130	216	7	45	166	413	130	845	117	7,683
Bradford	639	1,084.4	441	69.0	15	4	38	0	0	15	177	0	0	18	21	0	11	53	54	53	58	0	135
Carbon	912	1,827.4	329	36.1	10	17	6	2	0	0	302	0	0	4	14	1	4	12	121	0	87	2	329
Lackawanna	5,681	2,428.1	2,475	43.6	135	49	11	24	1	26	1,347	35	32	47	250	32	122	220	251	559	655	28	1,857
Lehigh	7,887	2,978.9	3,125	39.6	217	38	136	103	1	25	2,916	64	33	187	446	9	145	308	285	486	346	15	2,127
Luzerne	5,141	1,507.7	3,250	63.2	140	101	32	23	1	68	1,590	51	16	60	228	36	100	155	606	616	526	5	787
Monroe	999	2,104.5	630	63.1	42	7	5	20	0	18	296	14	0	11	25	3	72	35	55	98	193	1	138
Northampton	6,874	3,145.9	3,018	43.9	623	41	49	64	0	21	2,970	30	9	121	290	10	66	208	281	127	606	21	1,337
Pike	134	1,040.7	43	32.1	2	2	0	2	0	4	91	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	307	23	471	6	215
Schuylkill	1,821	1,163.4	1,077	59.1	39	10	10	5	2	9	445	11	1	17	157	17	24	52	307	23	471	6	215
Sullivan	71	1,207.7	32	45.1	4	1	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	3	0	4	0	11
Susquehanna	405	1,166.6	157	38.8	19	5	3	1	0	1	200	3	0	7	9	0	2	15	13	2	43	0	81
Tioga	407	1,172.0	294	72.5	12	9	7	0	0	2	84	5	0	11	13	0	6	38	41	13	48	0	118
Wayne	278	926.2	144	51.8	22	0	3	0	1	0	142	1	0	3	4	0	0	28	4	24	0	1	45
Wyoming	317	1,595.8	190	59.9	19	0	0	0	1	0	115	3	0	4	13	0	2	29	30	1	17	0	83
<b>SOUTHCENTRAL REGION</b>	<b>30,468</b>	<b>2,324.8</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>7,156</b>
Adams	1,062	1,812.0	732	68.9	59	2	67	40	0	8	259	7	0	7	24	0	8	54	113	3	170	0	241
Cumberland	2,773	1,619.9	1,524	55.0	76	41	89	38	13	12	875	22	2	93	109	1	25	178	284	57	266	50	542
Dauphin	6,876	3,057.2	3,933	57.2	245	78	165	138	0	105	2,312	107	92	137	216	36	114	426	278	14	1,179	2	1,232
Franklin	1,617	1,534.9	985	60.9	73	5	46	11	0	8	417	25	0	21	69	4	8	108	119	96	202	0	405
Lancaster	7,262	2,173.6	3,378	46.5	201	133	261	61	3	15	2,290	75	5	191	424	3	56	306	568	244	642	18	1,766
Lebanon	3,697	3,603.6	1,298	35.1	118	35	68	28	1	12	1,020	19	0	52	202	7	42	120	227	73	410	20	1,243
Perry	244	833.6	85	34.8	3	3	5	4	0	1	129	1	0	5	3	0	0	25	14	3	19	2	27
York	6,937	2,437.9	3,830	55.2	343	63	168	53	1	34	2,023	101	31	133	429	13	15	332	568	330	598	2	1,700
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>	<b>19,490</b>	<b>1,878.6</b>	<b>8,833</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5,731</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>4,837</b>
Bedford	349	824.5	215	61.6	11	1	1	5	0	0	131	4	0	3	20	0	1	48	37	3	38	0	45
Blair	2,705	2,006.9	1,702	62.9	38	25	33	8	0	9	684	13	1	36	55	14	27	170	159	463	528	7	435
Cambria	2,356	1,298.0	1,223	51.7	52	17	22	28	0	0	872	7	0	35	100	10	14	223	213	185	341	2	245
Centre	2,637	2,457.4	845	32.0	96	20	173	75	0	14	610	9	0	85	156	2	27	88	140	26	311	107	698
Clinton	2,156	5,710.7	714	33.0	27	9	7	11	0	5	813	7	0	16	25	0	215	78	93	56	153	5	1,072
Columbia	546	981.8	367	66.3	7	6	0	0	0	0	156	21	1	11	41	1	3	53	66	8	88	0	61
Fulton	142	1,311.1	76	53.5	7	5	0	0	0	0	46	1	0	0	4	0	0	33	13	0	3	2	33
Huntingdon	503	1,289.6	346	68.8	17	4	2	2	0	2	157	4	0	12	11	0	5	37	45	12	69	1	120
Juniata	97	571.3	53	54.6	4	5	4	2	0	0	35	0	0	6	1	0	1	8	1	0	2	0	28
Lycoming	3,791	3,310.2	888	23.4	135	30	171	21	0	3	1,490	5	60	6	27	0	18	52	140	26	171	27	1,352
Mifflin	921	2,021.8	379	41.2	44	12	24	9	0	1	371	11	0	34	24	0	4	42	50	24	114	0	157
Montour	151	918.3	94	62.3	6	1	1	1	0	0	46	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	26	0	41	0	19
Northumberland	1,642	1,679.5	994	60.5	31	12	19	14	0	0	370	9	0	13	32	9	37	89	281	31	394	3	298
Snyder	394	1,267.1	260	66.0	5	4	2	61	0	3	72	0	0	8	2	0	0	19	42	1	99	0	71
Somerset	669	884.6	400	59.8	15	5	4	4	0	4	216	11	1	11	23	0	1	68	96	20	77	0	113
Union	421	1,422.2	282	67.0	10	4	1	8	0	0	112	2	0	13	14	0	33	10	57	6	61	0	90
<b>SOUTHWEST REGION</b>	<b>65,247</b>	<b>2,269.9</b>	<b>34,520</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>20,612</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>10,782</b>	<b>8,272</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>7,747</b>
Allegheny	42,165	2,638.1	23,884	56.6	2,896	365	151	433	23	333	12,568	675	138	686	2,472	412	167	1,145	2,193	9,656	4,244	69	3,539
Armstrong	856	1,149.2	381	44.5	15	5	10	3	1	2	345	8	3	11	33	1	1	37	82	15	142	2	160
Beaver	3,348	1,603.0	2,314	69.1	66	4	9	29	0	28	795	54	1	17	135	44	35	84	181	236	1,122	6	502
Butler	2,959	1,623.3	1,294	43.7	135	17	28	11	0	27	1,138	22	3	76	159								

Table 10: Assaults on Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Officers, 1973, Injury Rates and Clearances by Population Group

Population Group	No. of Full-time Police Officers	No. of Asslt.	Percent of Total	Assault Rate per 100 Full-Time Officers	No. of Asslt. With Injury	Percent Assaults With Injury	Asslt. With Injury - Rate per 100 Full-Time Officers	No. of Asslt. Cleared by Arr.	Percent Assaults Cleared by Arr.
Total	22,318	3,020	100.0	13.5	1,147	38.0	5.1	2,892	95.8
Philadelphia	8,026	1,869	61.9	23.3	635	34.0	7.9	1,815	97.1
Pittsburgh	1,551	364	12.1	23.5	149	40.9	9.6	347	95.3
Municipalities 50,000-250,000	2,085	219	7.3	10.5	119	54.3	5.7	211	96.3
Municipalities 25,000-50,000	1,588	169	5.6	10.6	77	45.6	4.8	160	94.7
Municipalities 10,000-25,000	2,186	197	6.5	9.0	77	39.1	3.5	182	92.4
Municipalities 5,000-10,000	1,554	95	3.1	6.1	44	46.3	2.8	89	93.7
Municipalities under 5,000	926	65	2.2	7.0	28	43.1	3.0	51	78.5
State Police	3,995	42	1.4	1.1	18	42.9	0.5	37	88.1
Sheriffs, Other County Police*	407	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0

\*Includes also campus and park police departments.

Table 11: Assaults on Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Officers, 1973, Weapons Used - Percent Distribution

Population Group	No. of Assaults	Assaults With			
		Firearms	Knives or Other Cutting Instruments	Other Dangerous Weapons	Hands, Fists Feet, etc.
Total Percent	3,020 100.0	67 2.2	50 1.7	187 6.2	2,716 89.9
Philadelphia	1,869	0.7	0.9	3.4	95.0
Pittsburgh	364	4.1	1.6	14.0	80.2
Municipalities 50,000-250,000	219	1.4	3.2	7.3	88.1
Municipalities 25,000-50,000	169	4.1	3.6	14.2	78.1
Municipalities 10,000-25,000	197	6.1	3.6	9.1	81.2
Municipalities 5,000-10,000	95	3.2	5.3	7.4	84.2
Municipalities under 5,000	65	6.2	1.5	6.2	86.2
State Police	42	21.4	4.8	9.5	64.3

Table 12: Assaults on Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Officers, 1973, Number of Assaults and Percent With Injury, by Population Groups

Population Group	No. of Assaults	Assaults With			
		Firearms	Knives or Other Cutting Instruments	Other Dangerous Weapons	Hands, Fists Feet, etc.
Total	3,020	67	50	187	2,716
Percent With Injury	38.0	34.3	64.0	69.0	35.5
Philadelphia	1,869	14	16	63	1,776
Percent With Injury	34.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.5
Pittsburgh	364	15	6	51	292
Percent With Injury	40.9	0.0	33.3	45.1	42.5
Municipalities 50,00-250,000	219	3	7	16	193
Percent With Injury	54.3	0.0	57.1	68.8	53.9
Municipalities 25,000-50,000	169	7	6	24	132
Percent With Injury	45.6	28.6	66.7	54.2	43.9
Municipalities 10,000-25,000	197	12	7	18	160
Percent With Injury	39.1	25.0	57.1	38.9	39.4
Municipalities 5,000-10,000	95	3	5	7	80
Percent With Injury	46.3	33.3	20.0	71.4	46.3
Municipalities Under 5,000	65	4	1	4	56
Percent With Injury	43.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	41.1
State Police	42	9	2	4	27
Percent With Injury	42.9	33.3	0.0	75.0	44.4

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Table 13. Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1973, Type of Weapon and Police Activity

Type of Activity	Total	Firearms	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Hands, Fists Feet, etc.
Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	3,020	67	50	187	2,716
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responding to Disturbance Calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	906	31	32	53	790
Percent of Total	30.0	46.3	64.0	28.3	29.1
Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	45	5	0	6	34
Percent of Total	1.5	7.5	0.0	3.2	1.3
Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	29	8	0	4	17
Percent of Total	1.0	11.9	0.0	2.1	0.6
Attempting Other Arrests	1,059	5	8	51	995
Percent of Total	35.1	7.5	16.0	27.3	36.6
Civil Disorder (Riot, Mass Disobedience)	46	0	0	15	31
Percent of Total	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.1
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	507	0	4	9	494
Percent of Total	16.8	0.0	8.0	4.8	18.2
Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances	130	4	0	10	116
Percent of Total	4.3	6.0	0.0	5.3	4.3
Ambush - No Warning	8	4	1	2	1
Percent of Total	0.3	6.0	2.0	1.1	*
Mentally Deranged	40	0	1	2	37
Percent of Total	1.3	0.0	2.0	1.1	1.4
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	137	4	2	25	106
Percent of Total	4.5	6.0	4.0	13.4	3.9
All Others	113	6	2	10	95
Percent of Total	3.7	9.0	4.0	5.3	3.5

\* Less Than 0.1 Percent

Table 14: Assaults on Law Enforcement Officers and Percent Cleared, 1973

Type of Activity	Total	Population Group							
		Phila.	Pitt.	Munic. 50,000- 250,000	Munic. 25,000 50,000	Munic. 10,000- 25,000	Munic. 5,000- 10,000	Munic. Under 5,000	State Police
Total Assaults	3,020	1,869	364	219	169	197	95	65	42
Percent Cleared	95.8	97.1	95.3	96.3	94.7	92.4	93.7	78.5	88.1
Responding to Disturbance Calls (family quarrels, man With Gun, etc.)	906	627	66	35	48	69	36	19	6
Percent Cleared	96.1	97.8	97.0	88.6	91.7	91.3	91.7	89.5	100.0
Burglaries in Progress Or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	45	20	12	2	7	2	1	0	1
Percent Cleared	95.6	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Robberies in Progress Or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	29	22	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Percent Cleared	93.1	100.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Attempting Other Arrests	1,059	724	57	108	40	43	20	17	12
Percent Cleared	95.5	96.0	96.8	97.2	100.0	90.7	95.0	64.7	83.3
Civil Disorder (Riot, Mass Disobedience)	46	0	1	15	14	14	1	1	0
Percent Cleared	91.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	507	373	41	29	17	17	20	3	7
Percent Cleared	99.0	100.0	95.1	100.0	100.0	94.1	90.0	100.0	100.0
Investigating Suspicious Persons Or Circumstances	130	59	20	10	13	14	4	7	3
Percent Cleared	89.2	88.1	85.0	90.0	100.0	92.9	100.0	71.4	100.0
Ambush - No Warning	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2
Percent Cleared	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	50.0
Mentally Deranged	40	16	1	6	7	7	1	1	1
Percent Cleared	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	137	24	52	6	17	17	4	10	7
Percent Cleared	95.6	100.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	90.0	71.4
All Others	113	2	70	8	6	14	6	4	3
Percent Cleared	95.6	100.0	97.1	100.0	83.3	92.9	100.0	75.0	100.0

Table 15. Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1973, Police Activity by Type of Weapon

Type of Activity	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearms	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Hands, Fists Feet, etc.
Total Assaults	3,020	67	50	187	2,716
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	2.2	1.7	6.2	89.9
Responding To Disturbance Calls (Family Quarrels, Man With Gun, Etc.)	906	31	32	53	790
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	3.4	3.5	5.8	87.2
Burglaries In Progress Or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	45	5	0	6	34
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	11.1	0.0	13.3	75.6
Robberies In Progress Or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	29	8	0	4	17
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	27.6	0.0	13.8	58.6
Attempting Other Arrests	1,059	5	8	51	995
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	0.5	0.8	4.8	94.0
Civil Disorder (Riot, Mass Disobedience)	46	0	0	15	31
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	67.4
Handling, Transporting, Custody Of Prisoners	507	0	4	9	494
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	97.4
Investigating Suspicious Persons Or Circumstances	130	4	0	10	116
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	3.1	0.0	7.7	89.2
Ambush - No Warning	8	4	1	2	1
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	50.0	12.5	25.0	12.5
Mentally Deranged	40	0	1	2	37
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	0.0	2.5	5.0	92.5
Traffic Pursuit And Stops	137	4	2	25	106
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	2.9	1.5	18.2	77.4
All Others	113	6	2	10	95
Percent Of Individual Activity	100.0	5.3	1.8	8.8	84.1

Table 16: Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1973, Type of Assignment by Police Activity

Type of Activity	Total	Type of Assignment						
		2-Man Vehicle(s)	1-Man Vehicle(s)		Detective or Special Assignment		Other	
			Unassisted	Assisted	Unassisted	Assisted	Unassisted	Assisted
Total	3,020	1,537	315	798	20	94	140	116
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	50.9	10.4	26.4	0.7	3.1	4.6	3.8
Responding to Disturbance Calls (Family Quarrels, Man With a Gun, Etc.)	906	432	86	344	2	11	17	14
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	47.7	9.5	38.0	0.2	1.2	1.9	1.5
Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	45	29	3	8	0	2	1	2
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	64.4	6.7	17.8	0.0	4.4	2.2	4.4
Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	29	8	6	6	0	4	4	1
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	27.6	20.7	20.7	0.0	13.8	13.8	3.4
Attempting Other Arrests	1,059	496	108	333	5	46	51	20
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	46.8	10.2	31.4	0.5	4.3	4.8	1.9
Civil Disorder	46	15	14	3	0	1	1	12
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	32.6	30.4	6.5	0.0	2.2	2.2	26.1
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	507	366	22	53	1	4	20	41
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	72.2	4.3	10.5	0.2	0.8	3.9	8.1
Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances	130	56	33	19	2	7	9	4
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	43.1	25.4	14.6	1.5	5.4	6.9	3.1
Ambush - No Warning	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	25.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0
Mentally Deranged	40	19	4	7	0	6	2	2
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	47.5	10.0	17.5	0.0	15.0	5.0	5.0
Traffic Pursuit and Stops	137	74	32	18	2	2	6	3
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	54.0	23.4	13.1	1.5	1.5	4.4	2.2
All Others	113	40	5	6	7	10	28	17
Percent of Individual Activity	100.0	35.4	4.4	5.3	6.2	8.8	24.8	15.0

Table 17: Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, 1973, Type of Activity by Percent of Officer Assignment

Type of Activity	Total	Type of Assignment						
		2-Man Vehicle(s)	1-Man Vehicle(s)		Detective or Special Assignment		Other	
			Unassisted	Assisted	Unassisted	Assisted	Unassisted	Assisted
Total	3,020	1,537	315	798	20	94	140	116
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responding to Disturbance Calls (Family Quarrels, Man With Gun, Etc.)	906	432	86	344	2	11	17	14
Percent of Total	30.0	28.1	27.3	43.1	10.0	11.7	12.1	12.1
Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	45	29	3	8	0	2	1	2
Percent of Total	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	1.7
Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	29	8	6	6	0	4	4	1
Percent of Total	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.0	4.3	2.9	0.9
Attempting Other Arrests	1,059	496	108	333	5	46	51	20
Percent of Total	35.1	32.3	34.3	41.7	25.0	48.9	36.4	17.2
Civil Disorder (Riot, Mass Disobedience)	46	15	14	3	0	1	1	12
Percent of Total	1.5	1.0	4.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.7	10.3
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	507	366	22	53	1	4	20	41
Percent of Total	16.8	23.8	7.0	6.6	5.0	4.3	14.3	35.3
Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances	130	56	33	19	2	7	9	4
Percent of Total	4.3	3.6	10.5	2.4	10.0	7.4	6.4	3.4
Ambush - No Warning	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
Percent of Total	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	5.0	1.1	0.7	0.0
Mentally Deranged	40	19	4	7	0	6	2	2
Percent of Total	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	6.4	1.4	1.7
Traffic Pursuit and Stops	137	74	32	18	2	2	6	3
Percent of Total	4.5	4.8	10.2	2.3	10.0	2.1	4.3	2.6
All Others	113	40	5	6	7	10	28	17
Percent of Total	3.7	2.6	1.6	0.8	35.0	10.6	20.0	14.7

Table 18: Assaults on Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Officers, 1973, Time of Assaults by Population Groups

Population Group	Total	TIME OF ASSAULTS											
		12:01 AM -2:00 AM	2:01 AM -4:00 AM	4:01 AM -6:00 AM	6:01 AM -8:00 AM	8:01 AM -10:00 AM	10:01 AM -12:00 NOON	12:01 PM -2:00 PM	2:01 PM -4:00 PM	4:01 PM -6:00 PM	6:01 PM -8:00 PM	8:01 PM -10:00 PM	10:01 PM -12:00 MIDNIGHT
Total	3,020	433	336	119	22	45	60	130	187	291	381	480	536
Percent Distribution	100.0	14.3	11.1	3.9	0.7	1.5	2.0	4.3	6.2	9.6	12.6	15.9	17.7
Philadelphia													
Number of Assaults	1,869	270	202	79	11	28	32	80	125	214	254	275	299
Percent Distribution	100.0	14.4	10.8	4.2	0.6	1.5	1.7	4.3	6.7	11.4	13.6	14.7	16.0
Pittsburgh													
Number of Assaults	364	45	52	9	4	3	9	19	24	27	38	52	82
Percent Distribution	100.0	12.4	14.3	2.5	1.1	0.8	2.5	5.2	6.6	7.4	10.4	14.3	22.5
Municipalities 50,000-250,000													
Number of Assaults	236	24	21	16	3	7	9	11	13	21	24	43	44
Percent Distribution	100.0	10.2	8.9	6.8	1.3	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.5	8.9	10.2	18.2	18.6
Municipalities 25,000-50,000													
Number of Assaults	180	27	15	1	0	2	3	7	8	16	23	39	39
Percent Distribution	100.0	15.0	8.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.7	3.9	4.4	8.9	12.8	21.7	21.7
Municipalities 10,000-25,000													
Number of Assaults	52	10	4	5	0	1	1	2	4	1	2	9	13
Percent Distribution	100.0	19.2	7.7	9.6	0.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	7.7	1.9	3.8	17.3	25.0
Municipalities 5,000-10,000													
Number of Assaults	212	40	27	6	2	3	4	4	8	11	22	43	42
Percent Distribution	100.0	18.9	12.7	2.8	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	3.8	5.2	10.4	20.3	19.8
Municipalities Under 5,000													
Number of Assaults	65	9	10	0	1	0	0	6	2	1	10	13	13
Percent Distribution	100.0	13.8	15.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	3.1	1.5	15.4	20.0	20.0
State Police													
Number of Assaults	42	8	5	3	1	1	2	1	3	0	8	6	4
Percent Distribution	100.0	19.0	11.9	7.1	2.4	2.4	4.8	2.4	7.1	0.0	19.0	14.3	9.5

**END**