



OCJS
Office of Criminal Justice Services



CRIME IN OHIO

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Executive Summary | 4 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| Data | 6 |
| Report Organization | 7 |
| Disclaimers | 8 |
| Section 1: Total Crime | 9 |
| Section 2: Crime Categories | 11 |
| Section 3: Crimes Against Property | 13 |
| Section 4: Crimes Against Persons | 23 |
| Section 5: Crimes Against Society | 29 |
| Appendix | 36 |
| Tables | 43 |
| Total Rates by Crime Categories | 43 |
| Crimes Against Property Rates by Subcategories | 47 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Subcategories | 50 |
| Crimes Against Persons Rates by Subcategories | 52 |
| Crimes Against Society Rates by Subcategories | 56 |

Table of Contents

List of Figures

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1 | Violent and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 in Ohio and the U.S., 1985 - 2020 | 5 |
| 2 | OIBRS Participation, 2001 - 2022 | 6 |
| 3 | Total Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 9 |
| 4 | Total Crime Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022 | 10 |
| 5 | Crime Rate per 100,000 Population by Category, 2016 - 2022 | 11 |
| 6 | Crime Rate per 100,000 by Category and Month, 2016 - 2022 | 12 |
| 7 | Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 - Crimes Against Property Highlighted . . . | 13 |
| 8 | Property Crime Rate per 100,000 population, 2016 - 2022 | 14 |
| 9 | Property Crime Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2022 | 15 |
| 10 | Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 16 |
| 11 | Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022 | 17 |
| 12 | Non-Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 18 |
| 13 | Non-Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022 | 19 |
| 14 | Fraud Offenses Per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 20 |
| 15 | Identity Theft Rate Per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022 | 21 |
| 16 | Rate of All Other Fraud Offenses per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 22 |
| 17 | Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 - Crimes Against Persons Highlighted | 23 |
| 18 | Crimes Against Persons Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 24 |
| 19 | Assault Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 25 |
| 20 | Assault Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022 | 26 |
| 21 | Non-Assault Crimes Against Persons - Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 27 |
| 22 | Non-Assault Crimes Against Persons - Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2022 . | 28 |
| 23 | Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 - Crimes Against Society Highlighted | 29 |
| 24 | Crimes Against Society Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 30 |
| 25 | Crimes Against Society Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022 | 31 |
| 26 | Drug- and Alcohol-Related Offense Rate per 100,000 population, 2016 - 2022 | 32 |
| 27 | Drug- and Alcohol-Related Offense Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2022 . . . | 33 |
| 28 | Conduct Violations Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 | 34 |
| 29 | Conduct Violations Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022 | 35 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1 | Crime Rates by Year and Category | 43 |
| 2 | Total Crime Rates by Month and Year | 43 |
| 3 | Crimes Against Property Rates by Month and Year | 44 |
| 4 | Crimes Against Persons Rates by Month and Year | 45 |
| 5 | Crimes Against Society Rates by Month and Year | 45 |
| 6 | Other Crime Rates by Month and Year | 46 |
| 7 | Property Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory | 47 |
| 8 | Burglary/B&E Rates by Month and Year | 47 |
| 9 | Fraud Rates by Month and Year | 48 |
| 10 | Larceny/Theft Rates by Month and Year | 48 |
| 11 | Property Damage Rates by Month and Year | 49 |
| 12 | Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Year | 50 |
| 13 | Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Month and Year | 50 |
| 14 | Theft From Motor Vehicle Rates by Month and Year | 51 |
| 15 | Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories Rates by Month and Year | 51 |
| 16 | Persons Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory | 52 |
| 17 | Homicide Rates by Month and Year | 52 |
| 18 | Aggravated Assault Rates by Month and Year | 53 |
| 19 | Intimidation Rates by Month and Year | 53 |
| 20 | Simple Assault Rates by Month and Year | 54 |
| 21 | Human Trafficking/Kidnapping Rates by Month and Year | 54 |
| 22 | Robbery Rates by Month and Year | 55 |
| 23 | Sex Offense Rates by Month and Year | 55 |
| 24 | Society Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory | 56 |
| 25 | Alcohol/Drug Rates by Month and Year | 56 |
| 26 | Conduct Rates by Month and Year | 57 |
| 27 | Prostitution/Pornography Rates by Month and Year | 57 |
| 28 | Weapon Law Violations Rates by Month and Year | 58 |

Executive Summary

Between 2016 and 2022:

- Total crime decreased by 17.1%.
- Crimes against property decreased by 24%.
 - Most types of theft decreased, but there were substantial increases in motor vehicle thefts and theft of vehicle parts/accessories.
 - * Motor Vehicle Thefts increased by 41.1%.
 - * Theft of Vehicle Parts/Accessories increased by 137.6%.
 - There was a very large increase in identity theft during early 2021, though it returned to normal levels shortly thereafter. Aside from this, fraud has generally decreased.
- Crimes against persons decreased by 4.5%.
 - While crimes against persons decreased overall, there was an increase in assault.
 - * Simple Assault increased by 4%.
 - * Aggravated Assault increased by 20.2%.
 - * Homicide decreased by 0.9%.
- Crimes against society decreased by 16.4%.
 - This decrease was driven by a substantial decline in drug/alcohol offenses that started during early 2020.

Introduction

Reliable and accurate crime data are needed to inform the public, develop and implement evidence-based criminal justice policies, facilitate effective law enforcement strategies, and ensure community safety. A primary source of crime data in the U.S. is the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which collects data from law enforcement agencies. Figure 1 shows the rate of violent and property crime in the U.S. and Ohio from 1985 - 2020 using data from the UCR program. This figure shows that violent and property crime have decreased in both the U.S. and Ohio since 1985, and that property crime is much more frequent than violent crime. It also shows that Ohio has a lower violent crime rate than the U.S., while the property crime rate is similar.

To enhance UCR program, the FBI developed the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This system collects supplementary information about criminal incidents, and a broader range of crime categories beyond property and violent crime. The goal of this report is to use data from Ohio's NIBRS program to provide information about different types of crime in Ohio.

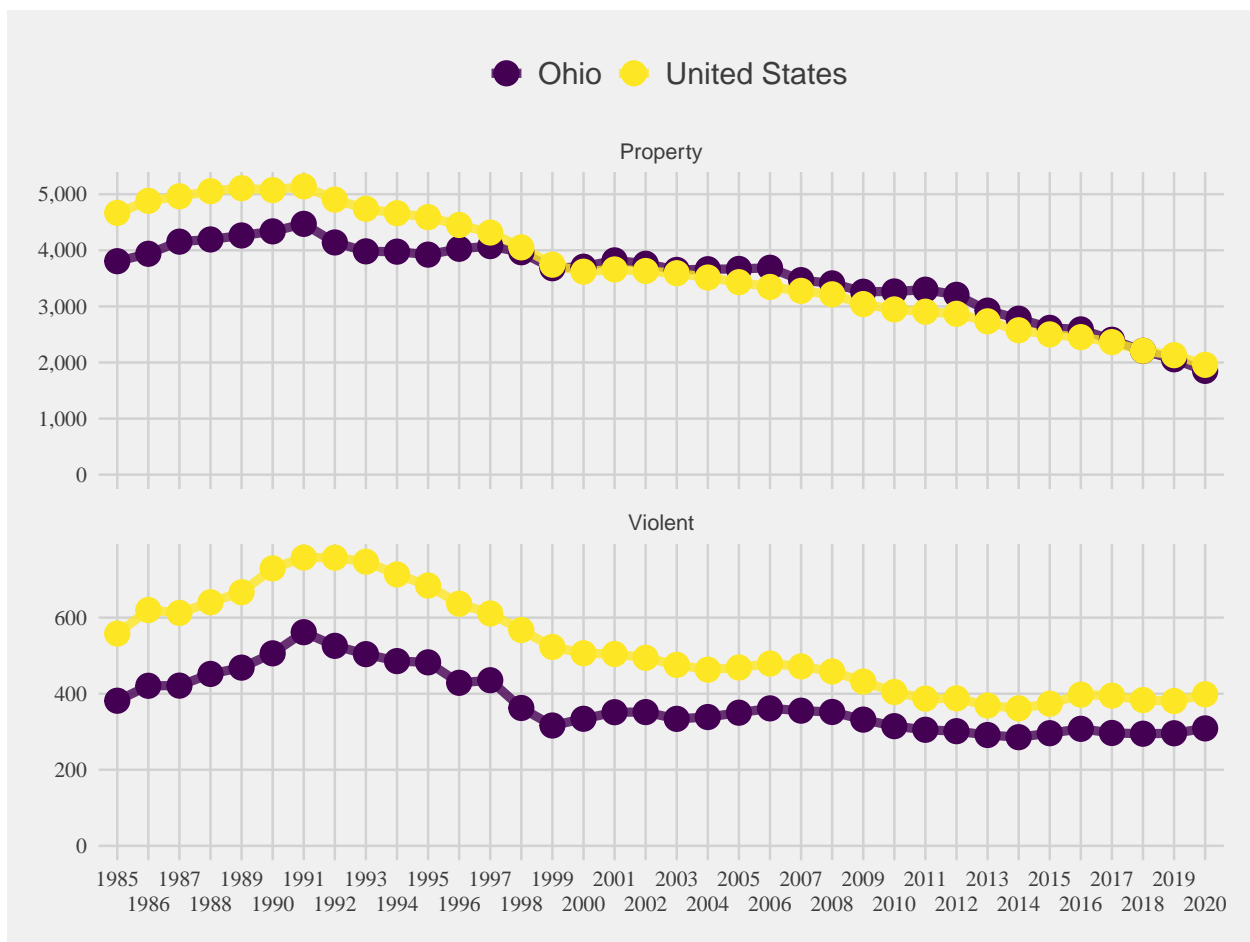


Figure 1: Violent and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 in Ohio and the U.S., 1985 - 2020

Data

Data for this report are taken from the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS), a voluntary crime reporting program that enables law enforcement agencies in Ohio to submit crime data directly to the state and federal government. OIBRS contains detailed information about criminal incidents, and is used to generate official crime statistics for the state of Ohio. Participation in OIBRS has increased over the years. Figure 2 shows the percent of the state population covered by law enforcement agencies that participated in OIBRS (i.e. submitted at least one incident report to the system), as well as the agencies that reported complete data to the system for a full year. This report contains data from agencies that provided complete data to OIBRS for individual years between 2016 - 2022. Data from unfounded incidents are also excluded from this report.

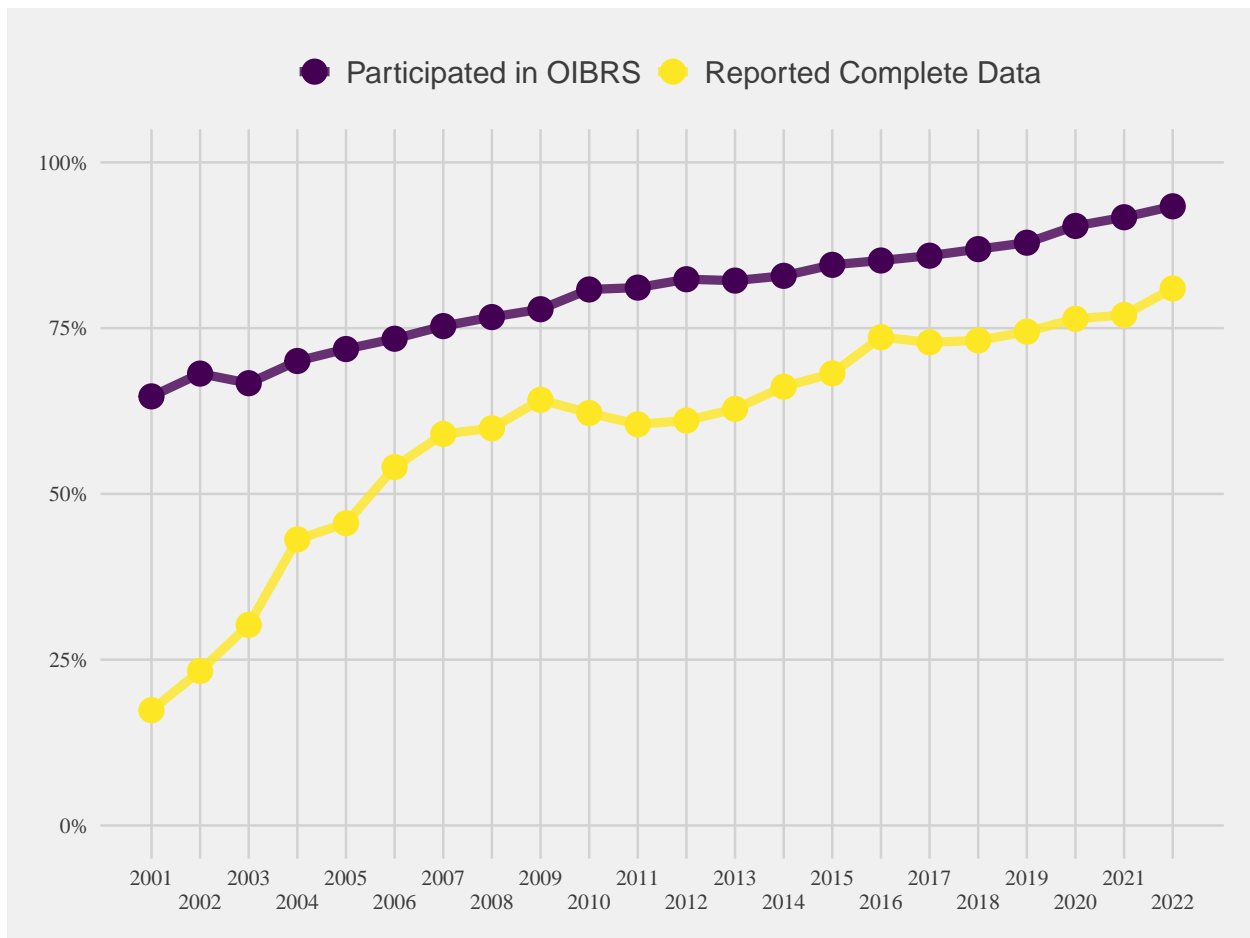


Figure 2: OIBRS Participation, 2001 - 2022

Report Organization

Crimes in OIBRS have both federal and state crime codes. There are 64 federal codes based on the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and 1,393 state codes from the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). To organize the large number of crime codes, this report presents data in several increasingly detailed sections:

- **Section 1: Total Crime** - This section provides a high-level overview of crime in Ohio by including information about the total crime rate per year.
- **Section 2: Crime Categories** - This section divides the crimes from Section 1 in to four broad categories: crimes against property, crimes against persons, crimes against society, and other crimes. These categories are defined below.
- **Sections 3, 4, and 5 - Crimes Against Property, Persons, Society, and Other Crimes-** Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 divide the crime categories from Section 2 in to smaller subcategories by grouping together NIBRS codes. These sections include the following information:
 - **Section 3: Crimes Against Property** - Crimes against property seek to obtain money, property, or some other benefit, and can be broken in to four subcategories: Theft, Fraud, Property Damage, and Burglary/B&E.
 - **Section 4: Crimes Against Persons** - Crimes against persons are crimes where the victim is always an individual, and can be broken in to five subcategories: Assault, Sex Offenses, Robbery, Human Trafficking/Kidnapping, and Homicide.
 - **Section 5: Crimes Against Society** - Crimes against society are crimes that represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activities, and are typically victimless crimes in which property is not the object. They can be divided in to four subcategories: Alcohol/Drug Violations, Conduct Violations, Weapon Law Violations, and Pornography/Prostitution Violations.
 - **Other Crimes** - Approximately 10% of all offenses reported annually by Ohio law enforcement agencies do not have a specific NIBRS code. These crimes are categorized as Other Crimes, and future versions of this report will use codes from the ORC to provide detail on these crimes.

Disclaimers

- Some law enforcement agencies do not report their data to OIBRS because it is a voluntary reporting system. For this reason, data are presented as rates instead of totals, and only data from agencies that provided complete annual data are included for a given year.
- The accuracy of these crime statistics is based on the information reported by participating law enforcement agencies. Information in this report may change over time based on updated or new data sent to OIBRS in future crime data submissions.
- This report only contains descriptive data, which means that the information in this report does not describe why crime occurs, what factors cause an increase or decrease in crime, or make recommendations about what should be done to reduce crime.

Section 1: Total Crime

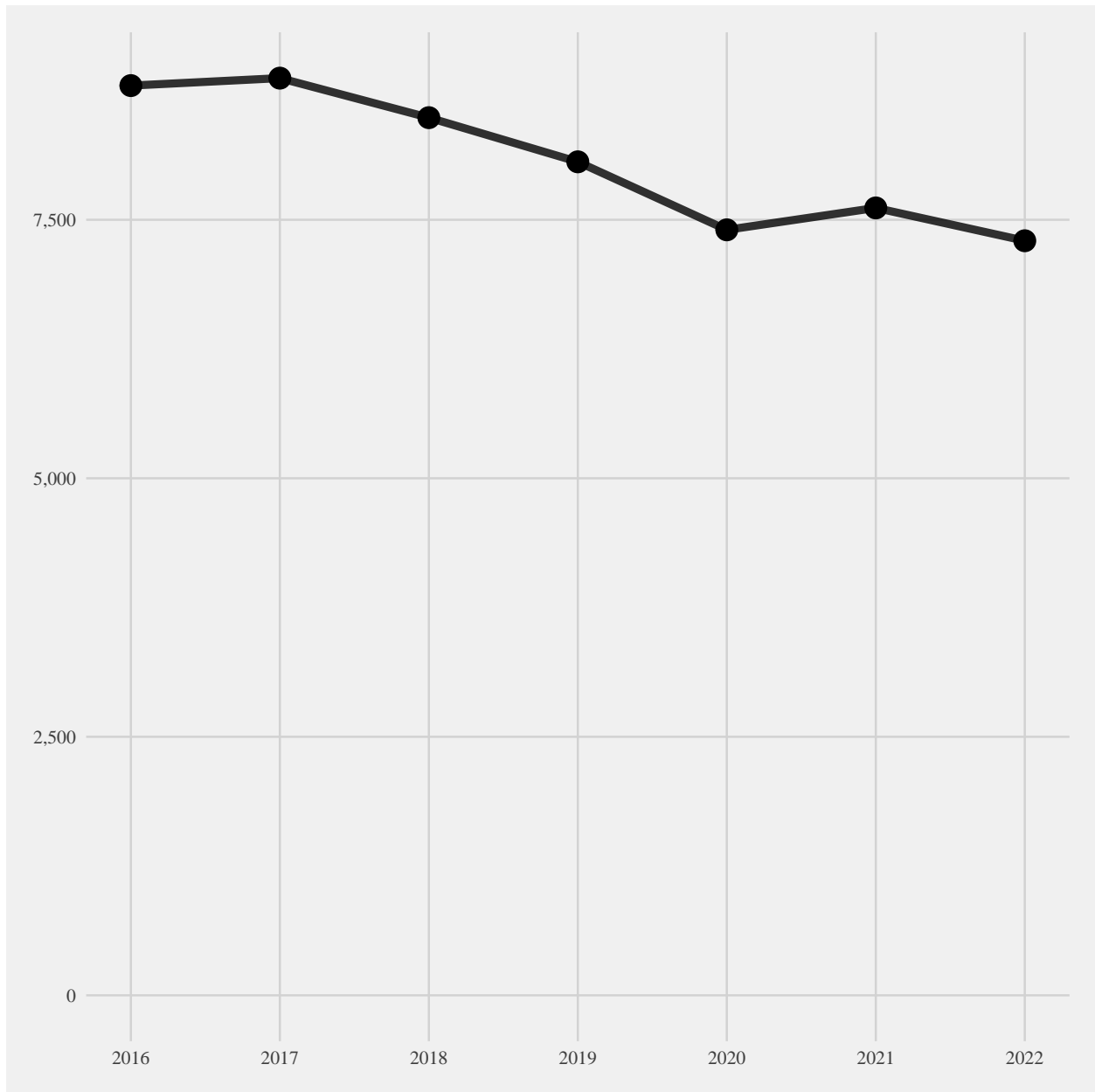


Figure 3: Total Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 3 shows that the total crime rate in Ohio decreased by 17.1% between 2016 and 2022.

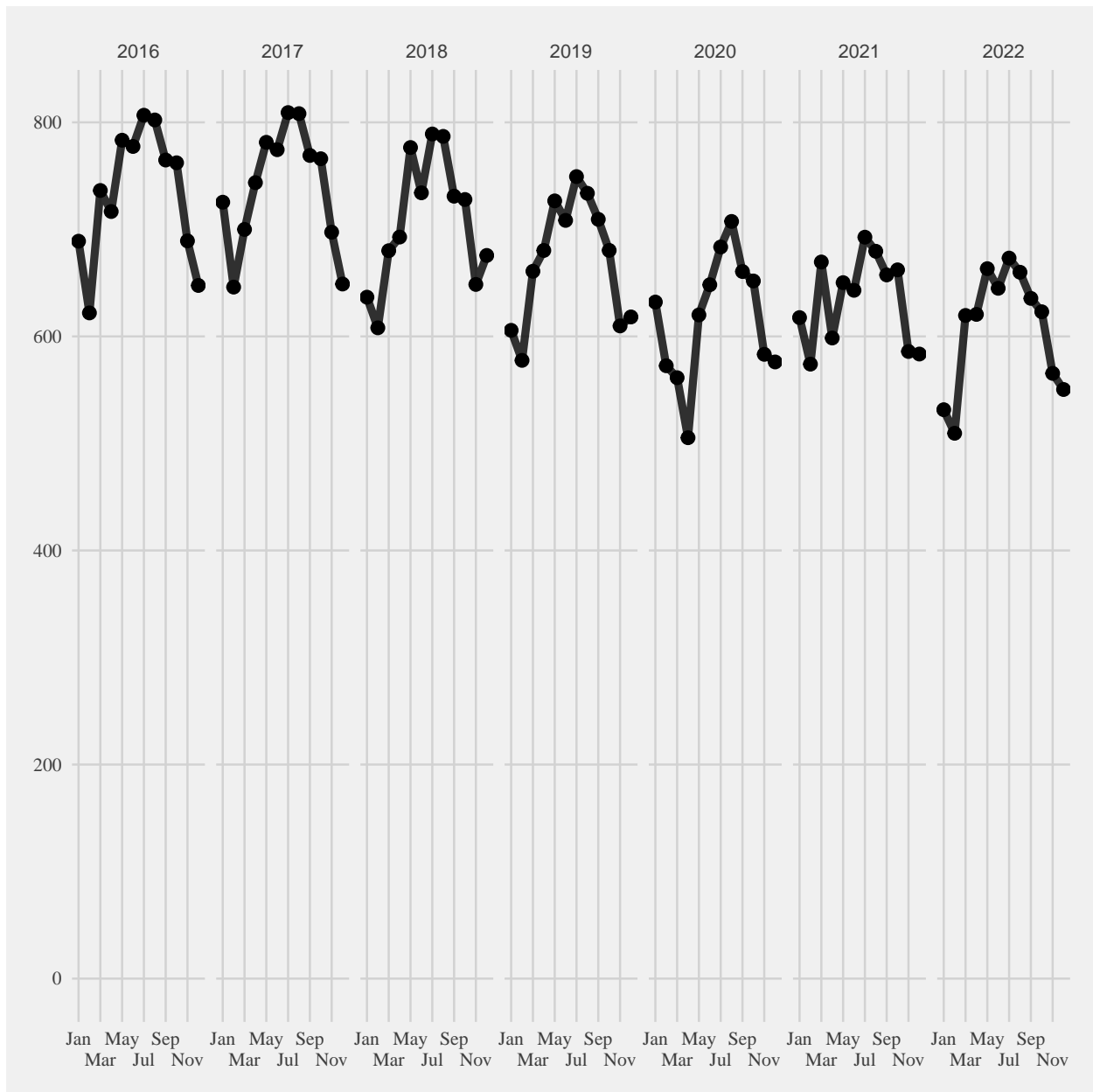


Figure 4: Total Crime Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 4 shows the data from Figure 3 by month and year. This figure demonstrates that crime is seasonal, and typically peaks in the summer before decreasing during the rest of the year.
- The data in this report will typically be shown first in a figure with only the year so that it is easy to see the overall trend. This will be followed by a figure with the same data by month and year so that seasonal patterns and monthly changes can be easily observed.

Section 2: Crime Categories

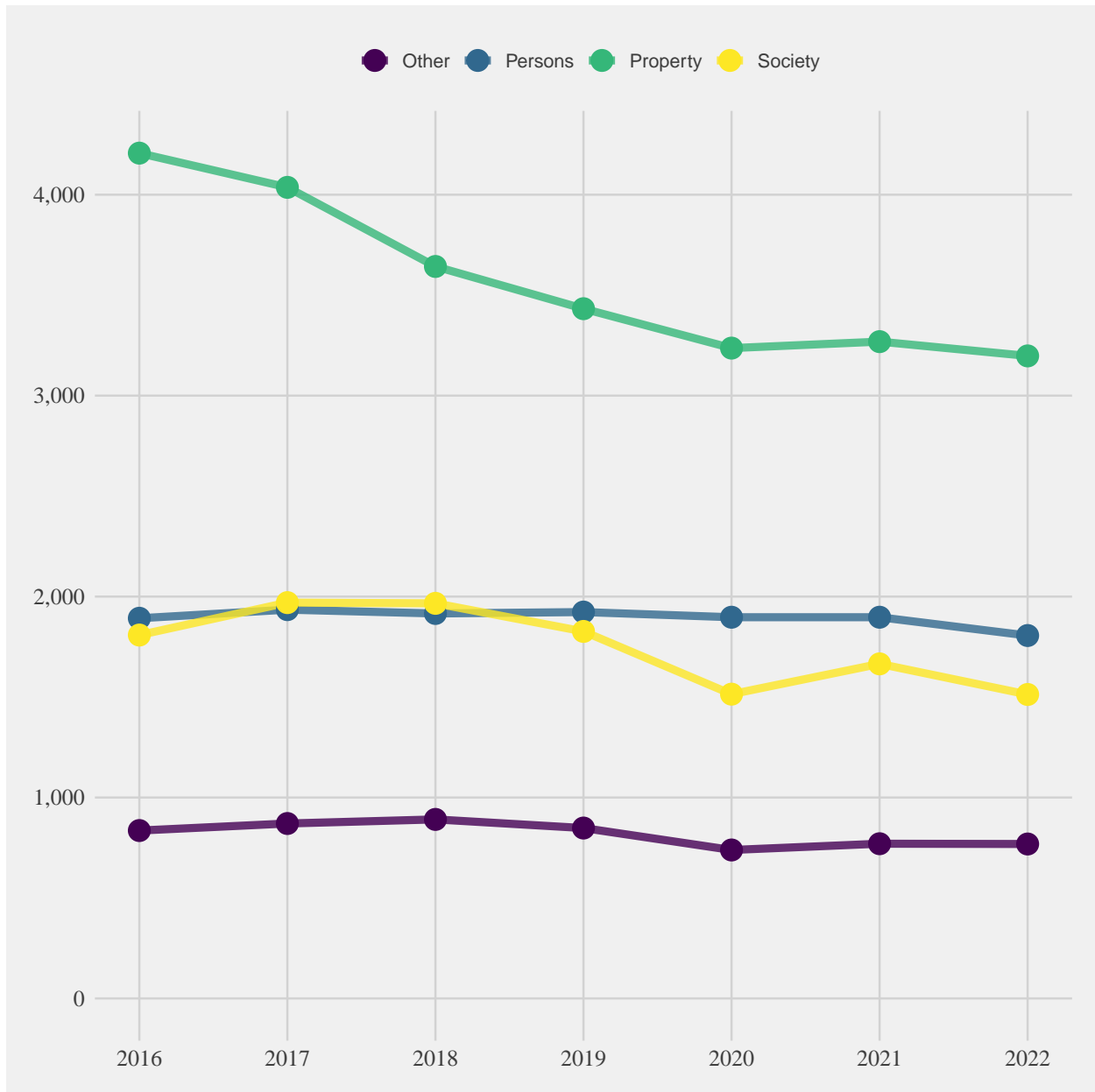


Figure 5: Crime Rate per 100,000 Population by Category, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 5 displays crime rates for crimes against persons, property, society, and other crimes.
- Crimes against property are the most frequent type of crime, though these crimes decreased by 24% between 2016 and 2022.
- Crimes against persons and society are the next most frequent types of crime. While crimes against society decreased by 16.4% between 2016 and 2022, crimes against persons decreased by 4.5%.
- The crime rate for the other crimes category remained nearly the same between 2016 and 2022.

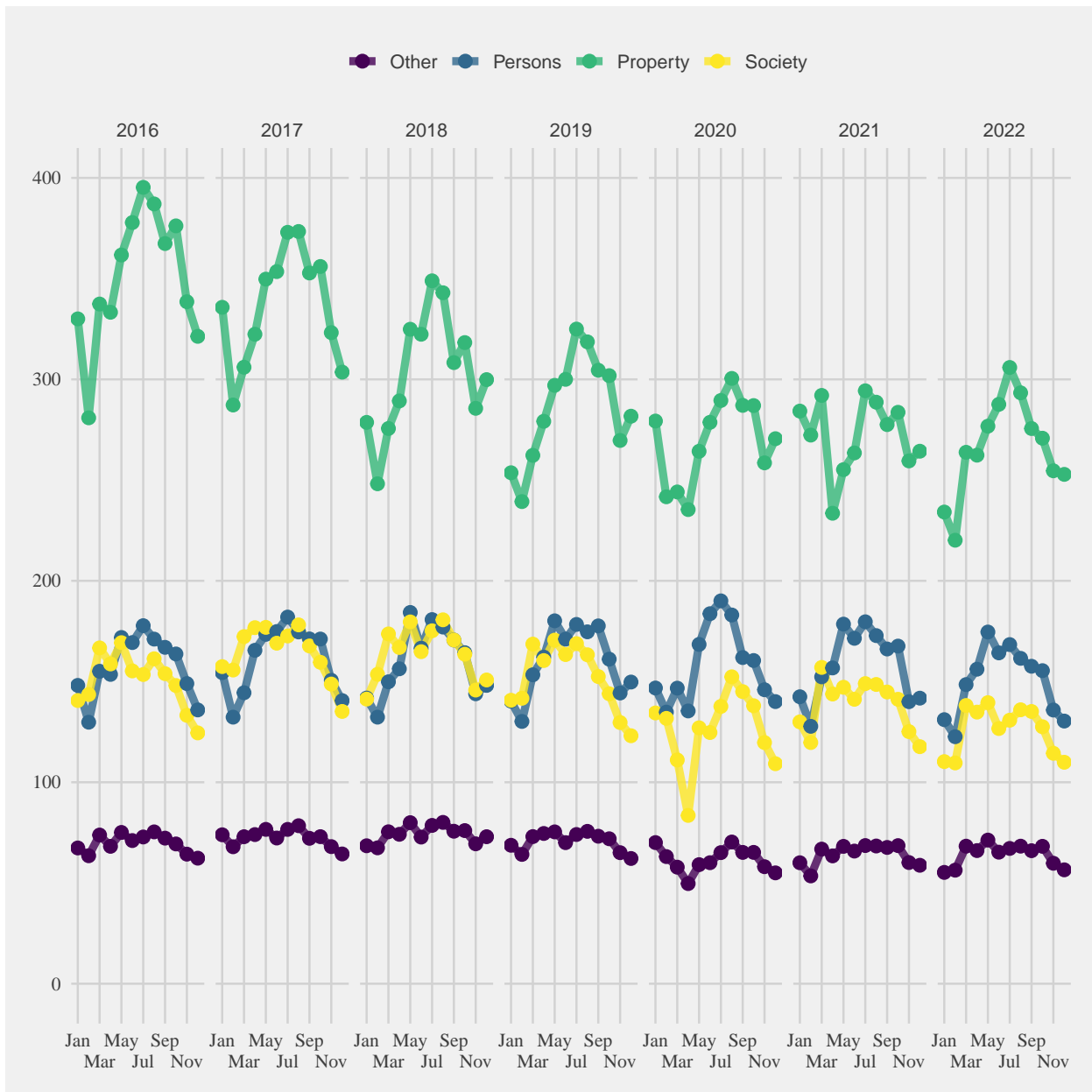


Figure 6: Crime Rate per 100,000 by Category and Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 6 shows the same data as Figure 5 by month and year. This shows that the four categories of crime generally follow similar seasonal trends.
- This figure shows a large decrease in crimes against society in early 2020. This was caused by a substantial decrease in Alcohol/Drug offenses (see Figures 23 and 24).

Section 3: Crimes Against Property

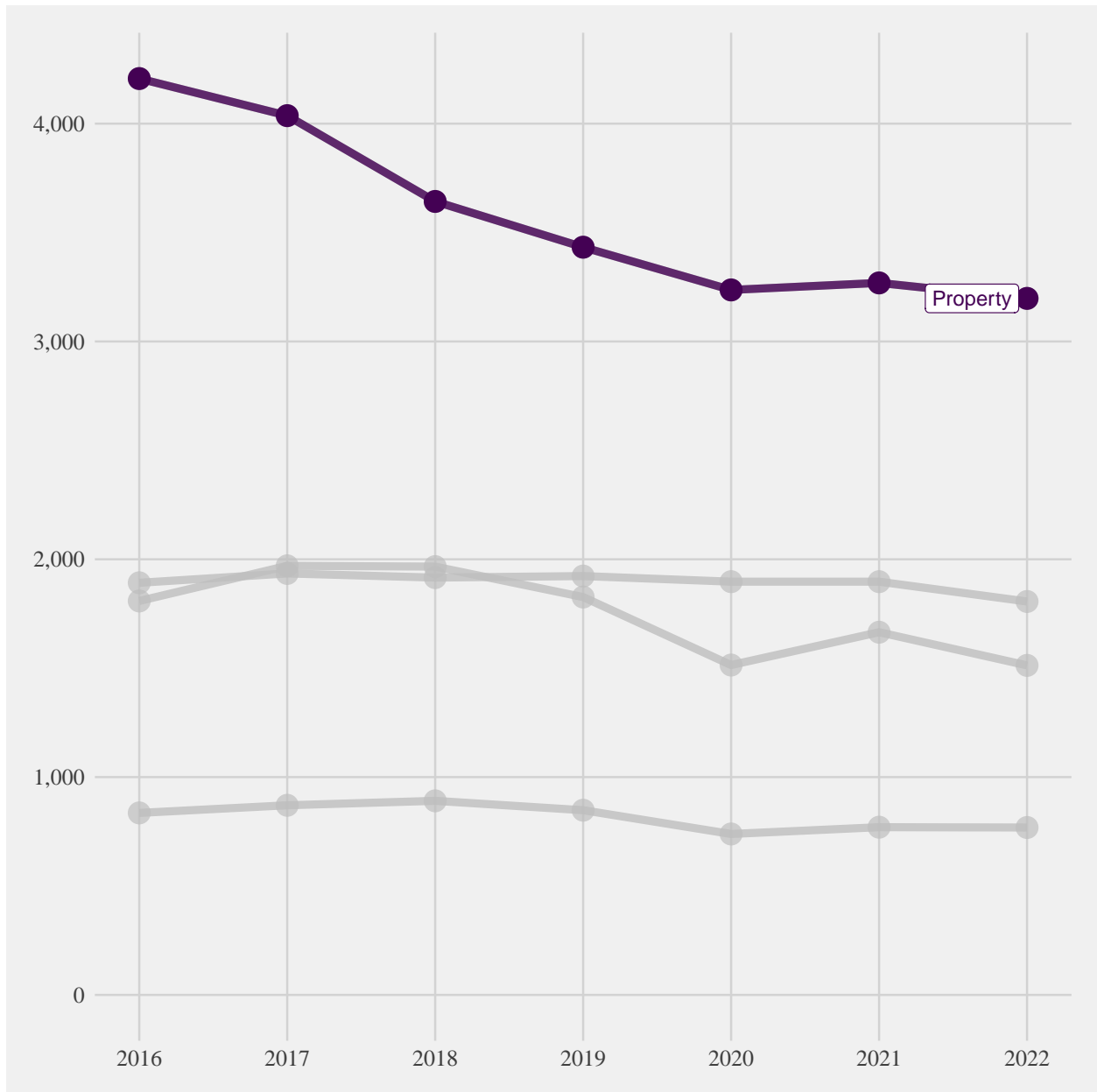


Figure 7: Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 - Crimes Against Property Highlighted

- Figure 7 shows the same data as Figure 5 with crimes against property highlighted.

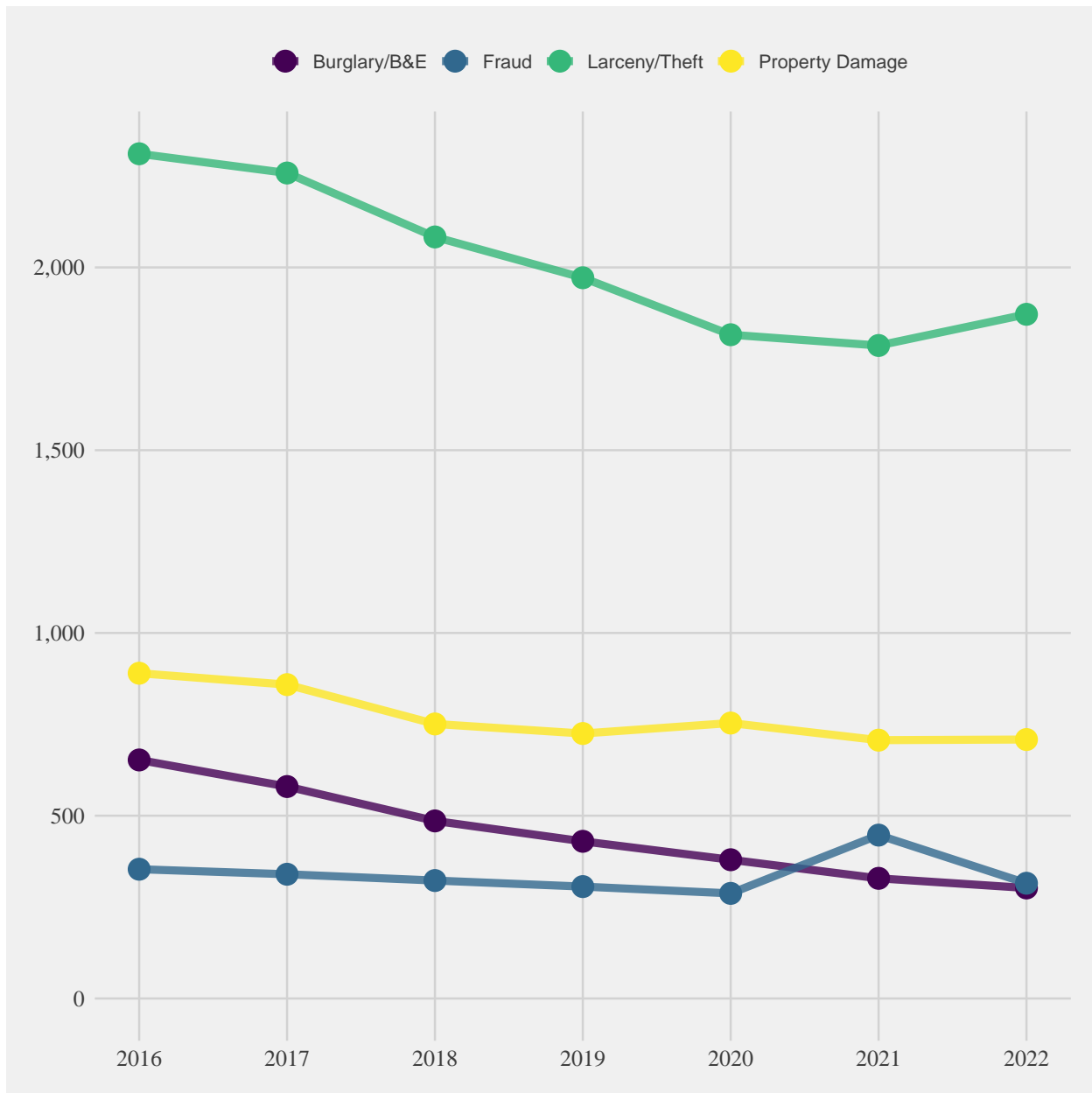


Figure 8: Property Crime Rate per 100,000 population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 8 shows the annual trends for the four crimes against property subcategories: Larceny/Theft, Fraud, Property Damage, and Burglary/B&E.
- Larceny/Theft is the most frequent crime against property, and it decreased by 19% between 2016 and 2022. The Larceny/Theft subcategory contains several different NIBRS codes (see Figures 10 - 13)
- The next most frequent crimes against property are Property Damage (which decreased by 20.4% between 2016 and 2022), Burglary/B&E (decreased by 53.7%), and Fraud (decreased by 10.9%). The Fraud subcategory contains several different NIBRS codes (see Figures 14 - 16).

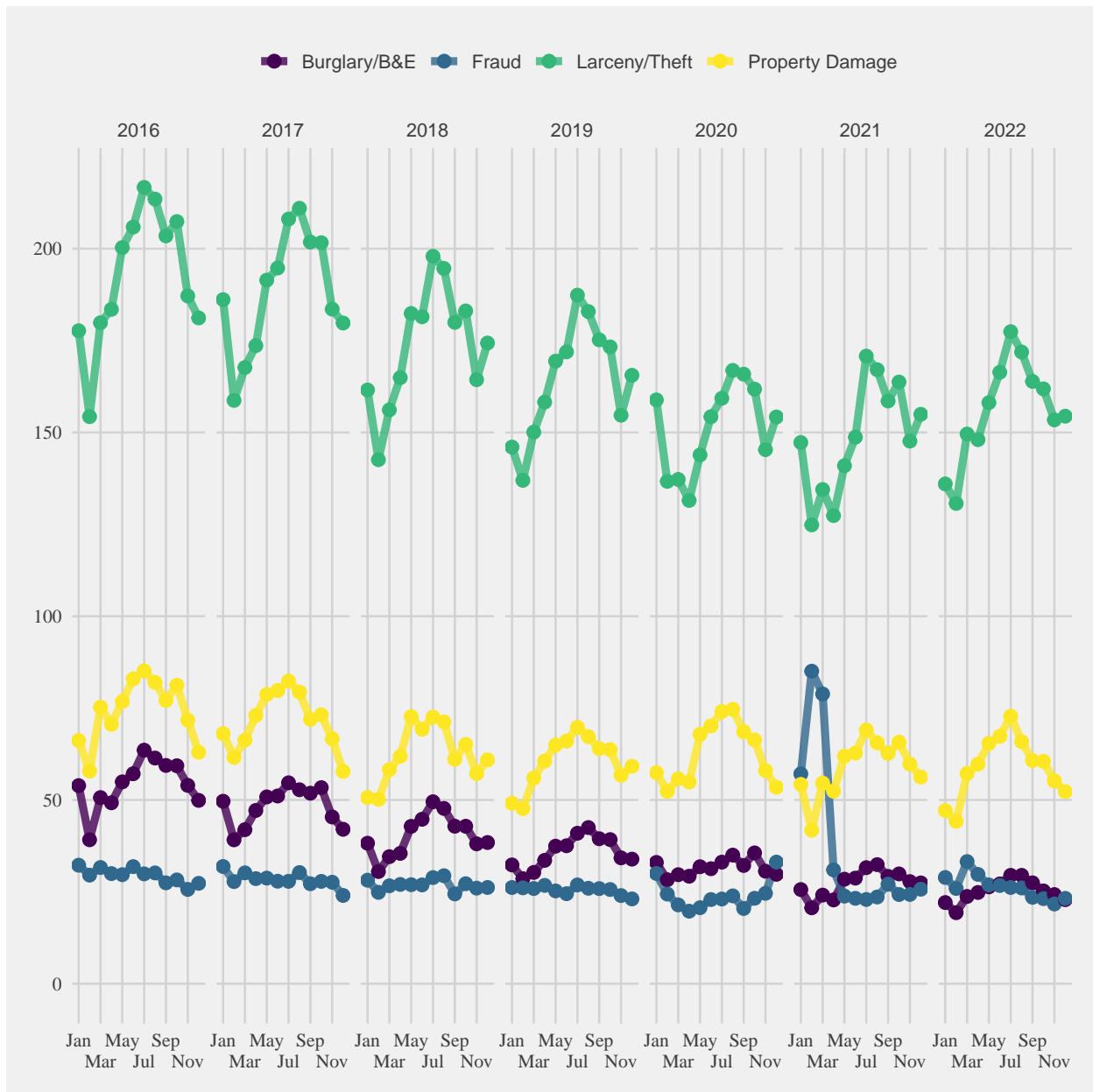


Figure 9: Property Crime Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 9 shows the same data as Figure 8 by month and year.
- Most of the crimes against property subcategories follow the typical seasonal crime pattern.
- Fraud increased significantly in early 2021 due to a substantial increase in identity theft (see Figures 14 and 15).

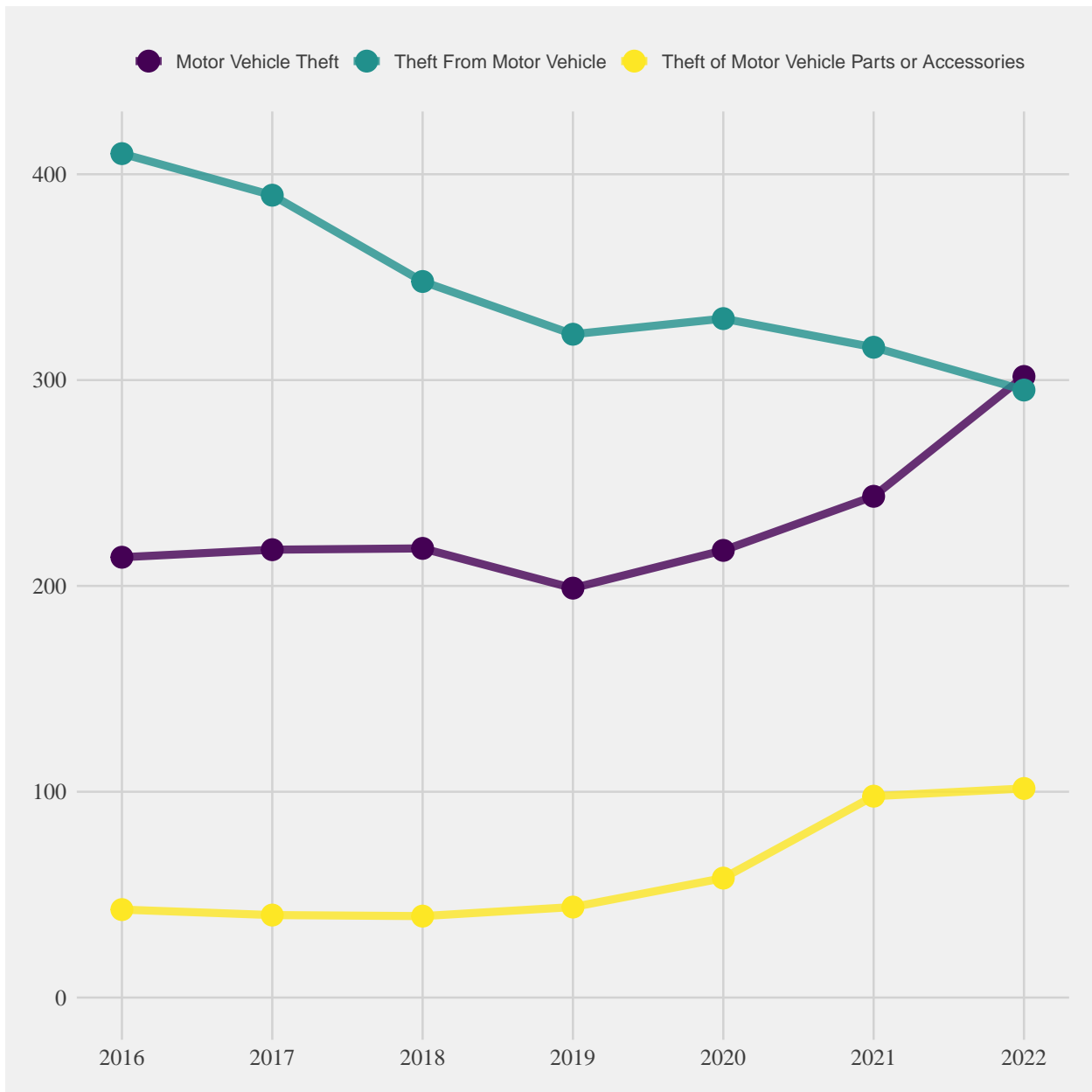


Figure 10: Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- The next few pages show trends for some of the individual NIBRS crime codes in the Larceny/Theft subcategory. Figure 10 shows the Larceny/Theft NIBRS codes related to vehicles.
- Both Motor Vehicle Theft and Theft of Vehicle Parts/Accessories increased substantially between 2016 and 2022.
 - Motor Vehicle Theft increased by 41.1%.
 - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories increased by 137.6%.

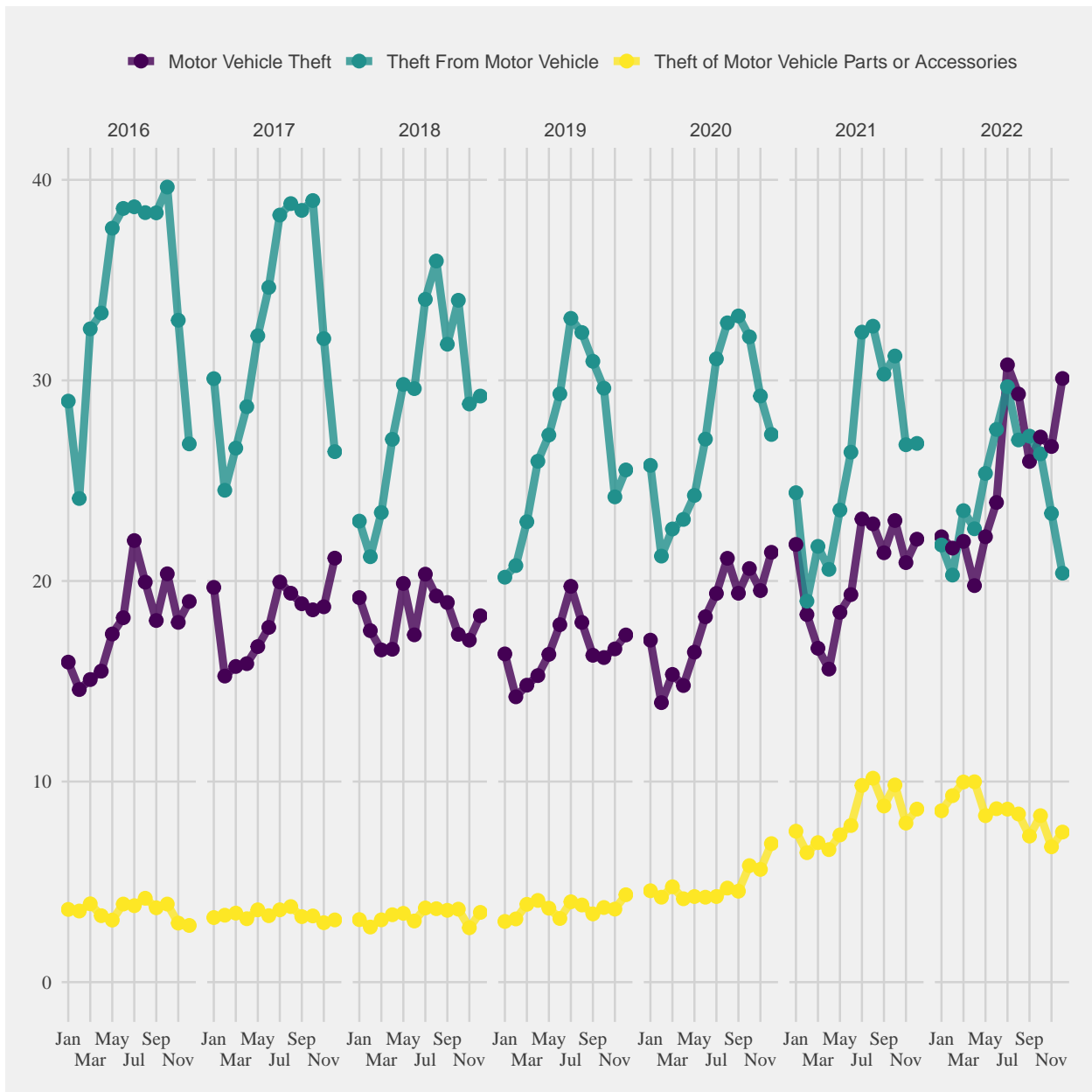


Figure 11: Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 11 has the same data as Figure 10 by month and year.
- Motor Vehicle Theft does not show the same seasonal trends as other types of crime, as it remains high in the later parts of the year, unlike other crimes which typically decrease.

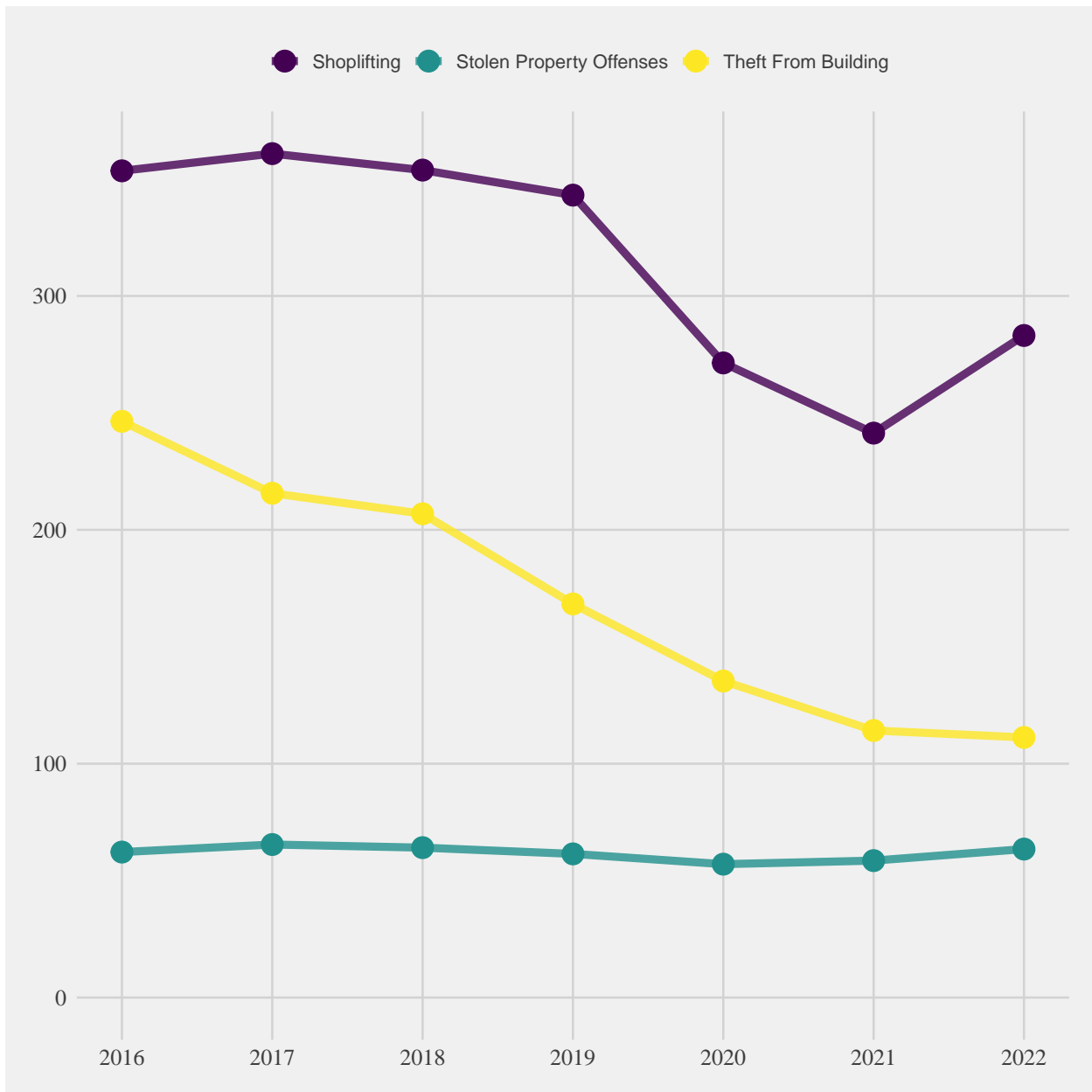


Figure 12: Non-Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 12 shows the Larceny/Theft NIBRS codes that aren't related to vehicles.
- Shoplifting decreased by 31.7% between 2016 and 2021, but increased by 17.3% between 2021 and 2022.
- Theft from Buildings decreased by 54.9% between 2016 and 2022.
- Stolen Property Offenses remained relatively stable between 2016 and 2021, but increased by 8.4% between 2021 and 2022.

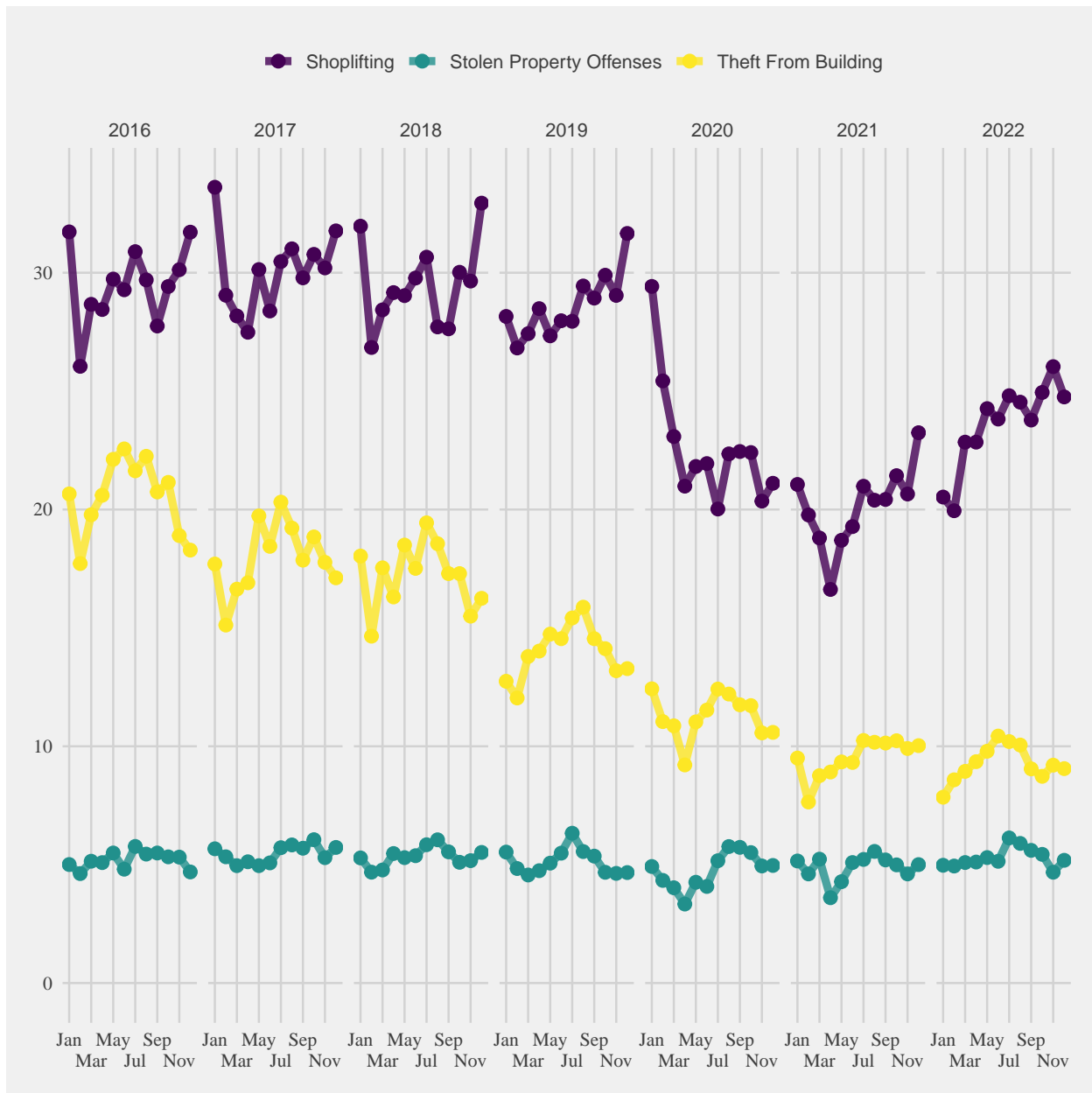


Figure 13: Non-Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 13 has the same data as Figure 12 by month and year.
- Shoplifting and Theft from Buildings don't have the typical seasonal pattern as other crimes in this report.

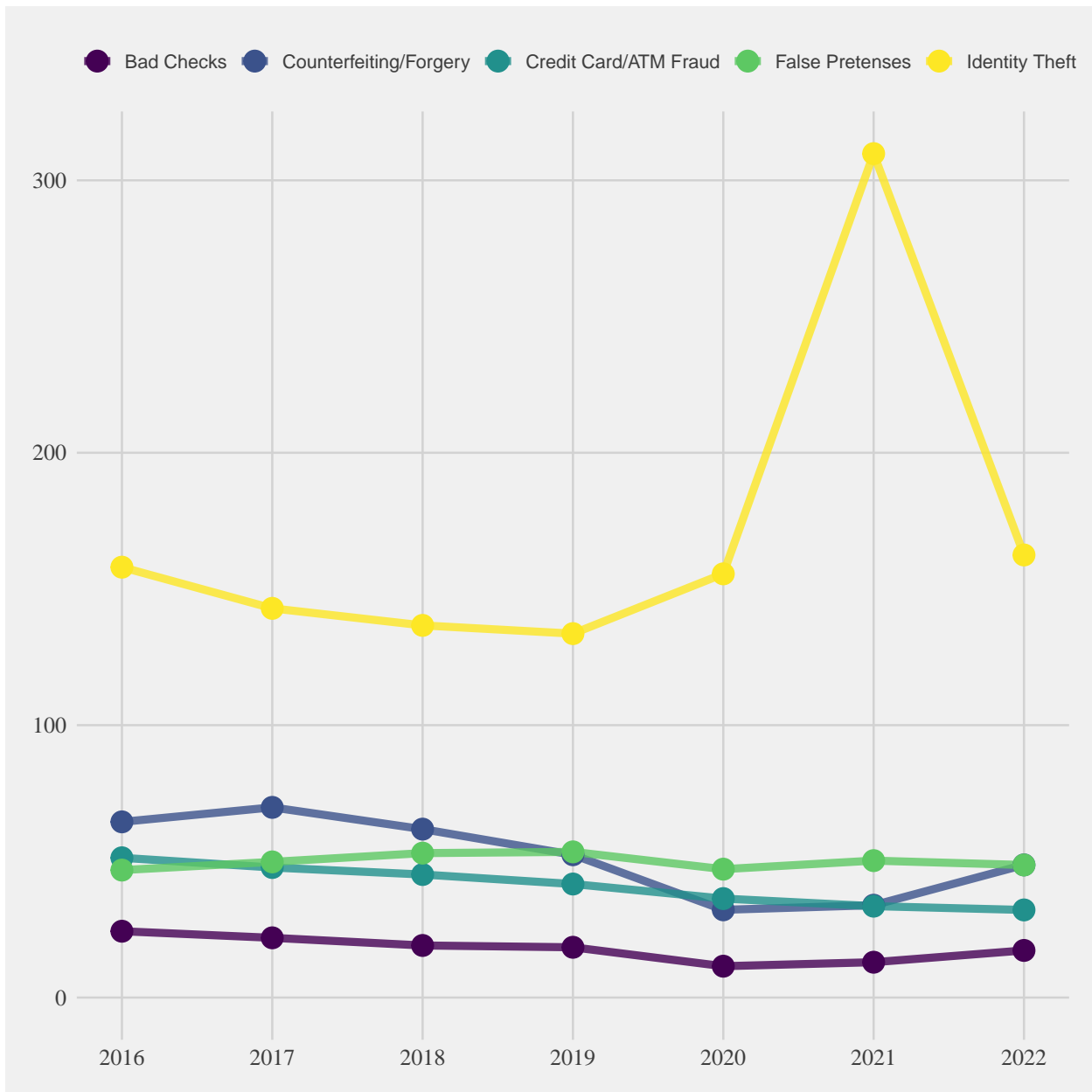


Figure 14: Fraud Offenses Per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 14 shows some of the individual NIBRS codes for the Fraud subcategory.
- Identity Theft is the most frequent type of Fraud, and it increased by 99.2% between 2020 and 2021.
- All remaining types of Fraud decreased between 2016 and 2022.

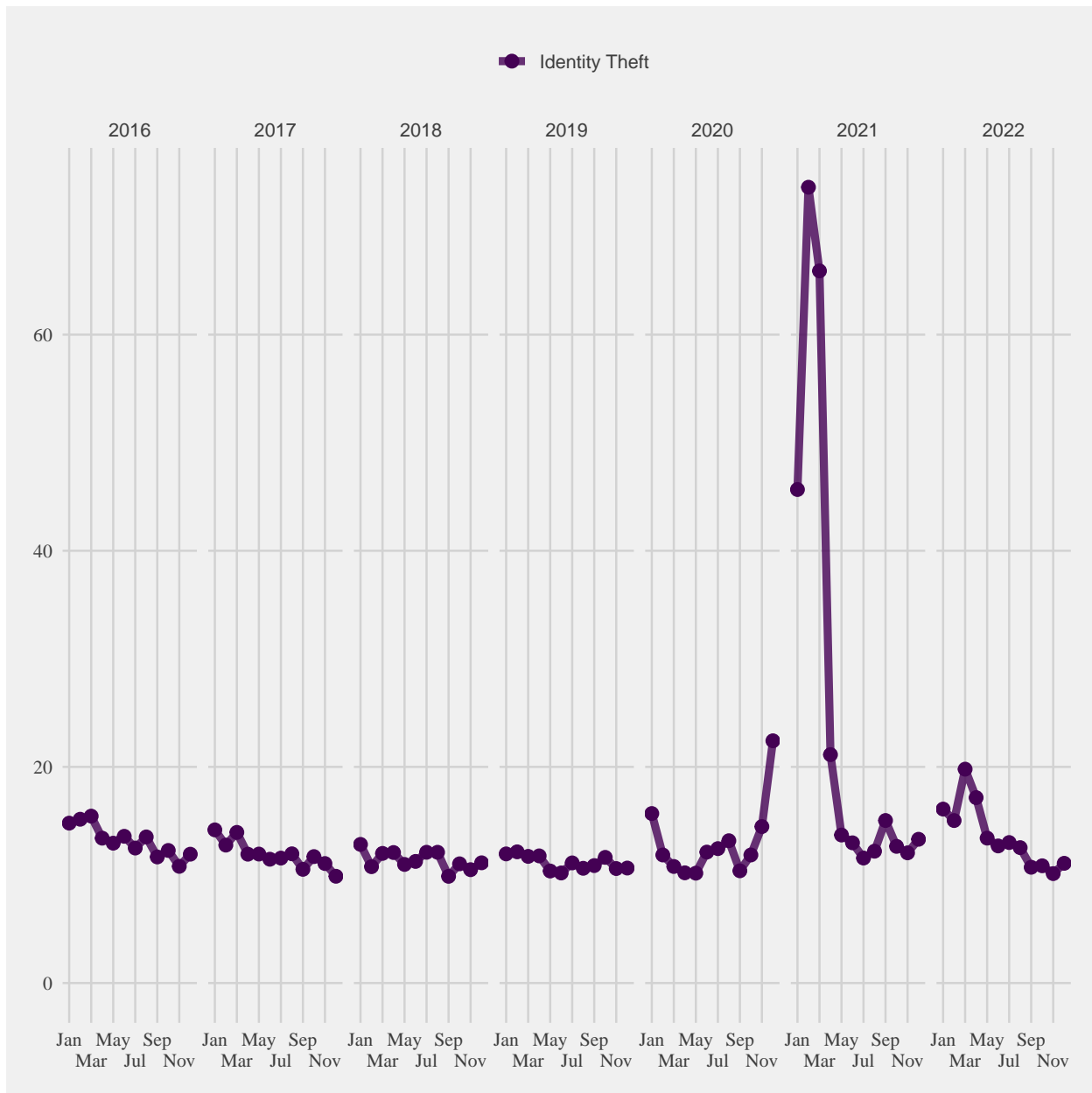


Figure 15: Identity Theft Rate Per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Identity Fraud is the only crime included in Figure 15, because it increased so substantially in late 2020 and early 2021 that the other types of Fraud would barely be visible on this graph if they were included. The other types of Fraud are shown instead in Figure 16 on the next page.
- After the large increase in Identity Fraud, it decreased to nearly previous levels during 2021 and 2022.

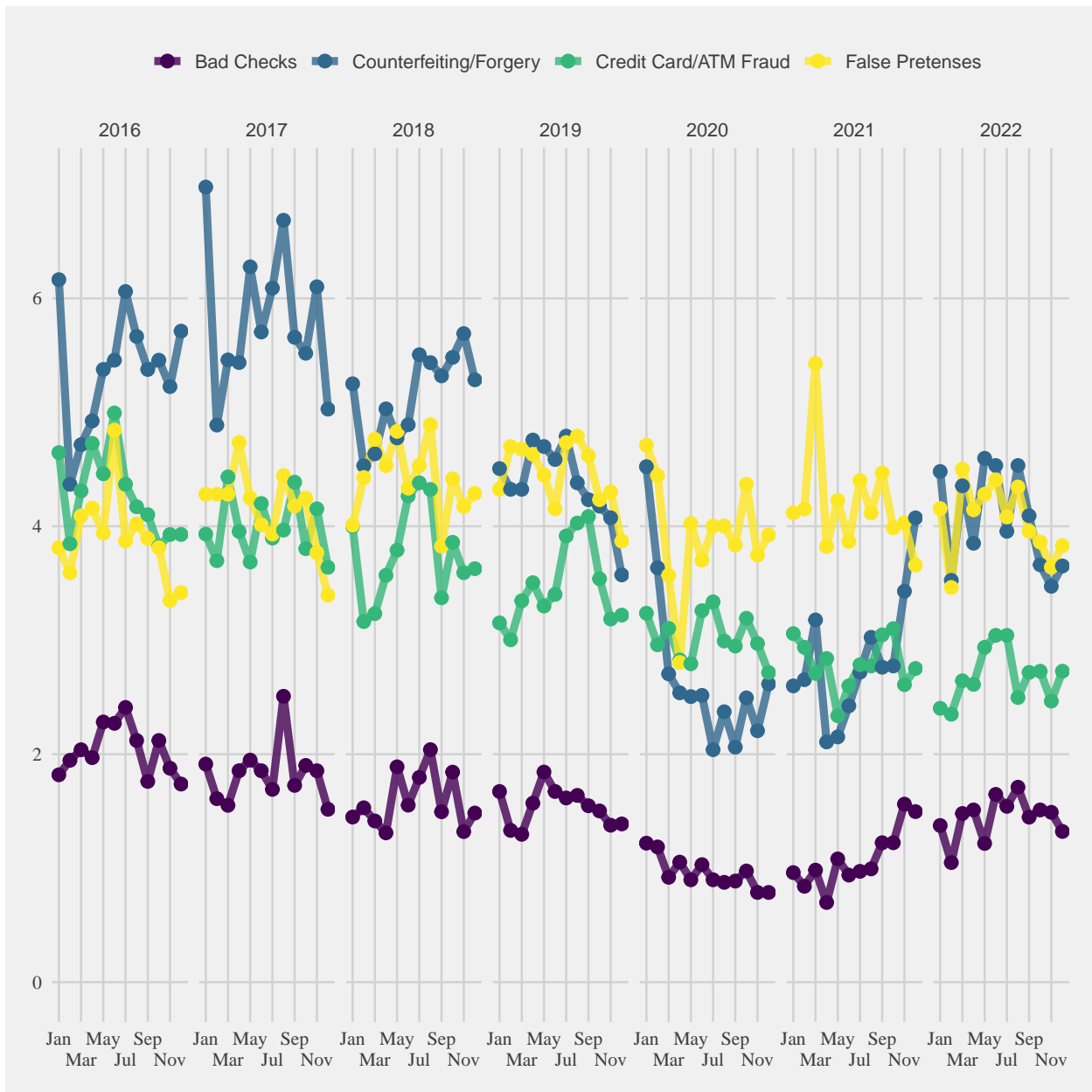


Figure 16: Rate of All Other Fraud Offenses per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 16 shows the rate of all other Fraud offenses by month and year.
- These crimes do not display the same seasonal pattern as most of the other types of crime in this report.

Section 4: Crimes Against Persons

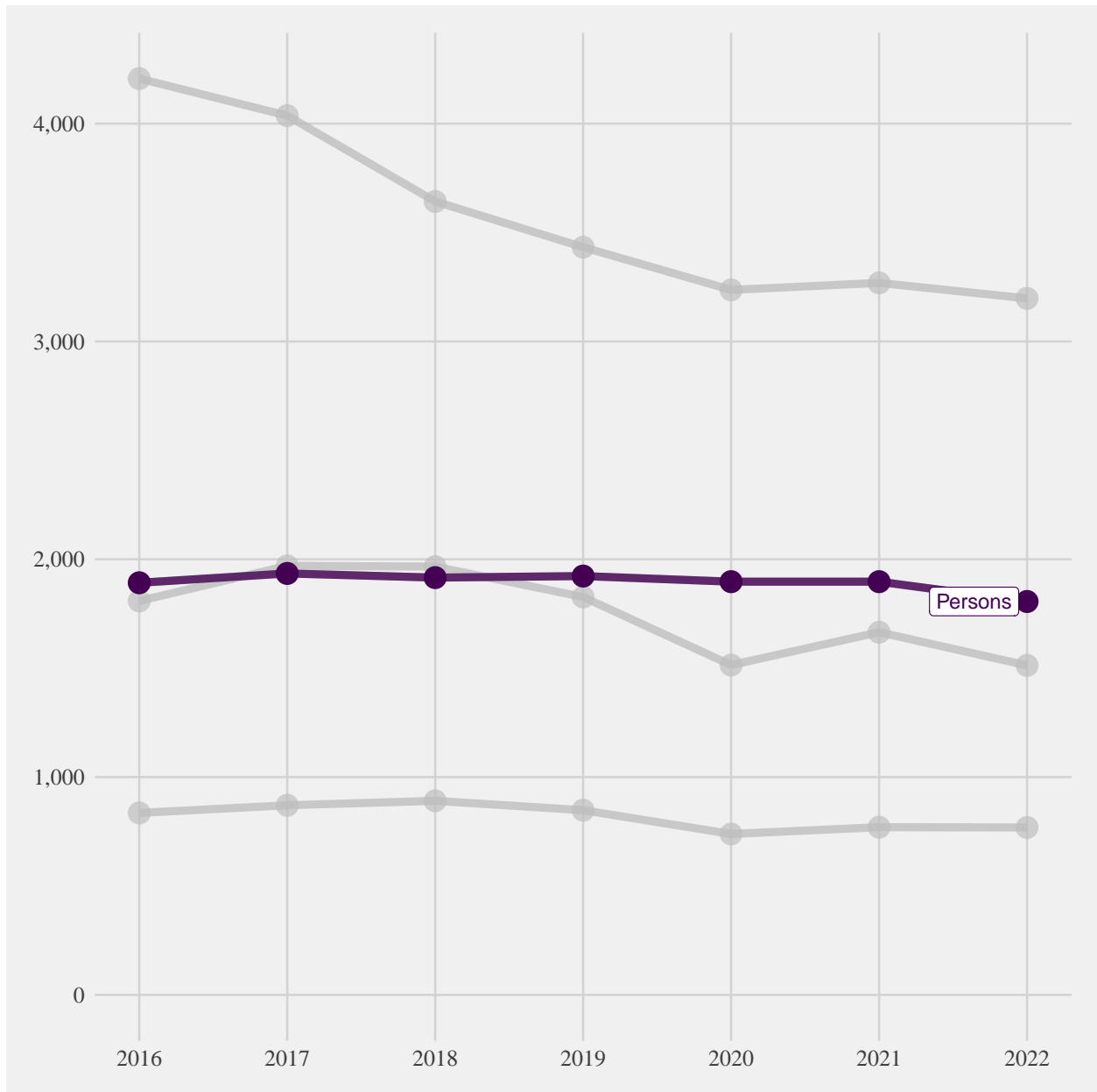


Figure 17: Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 - Crimes Against Persons Highlighted

- Figure 17 shows the same data as Figure 5 with crimes against persons highlighted.

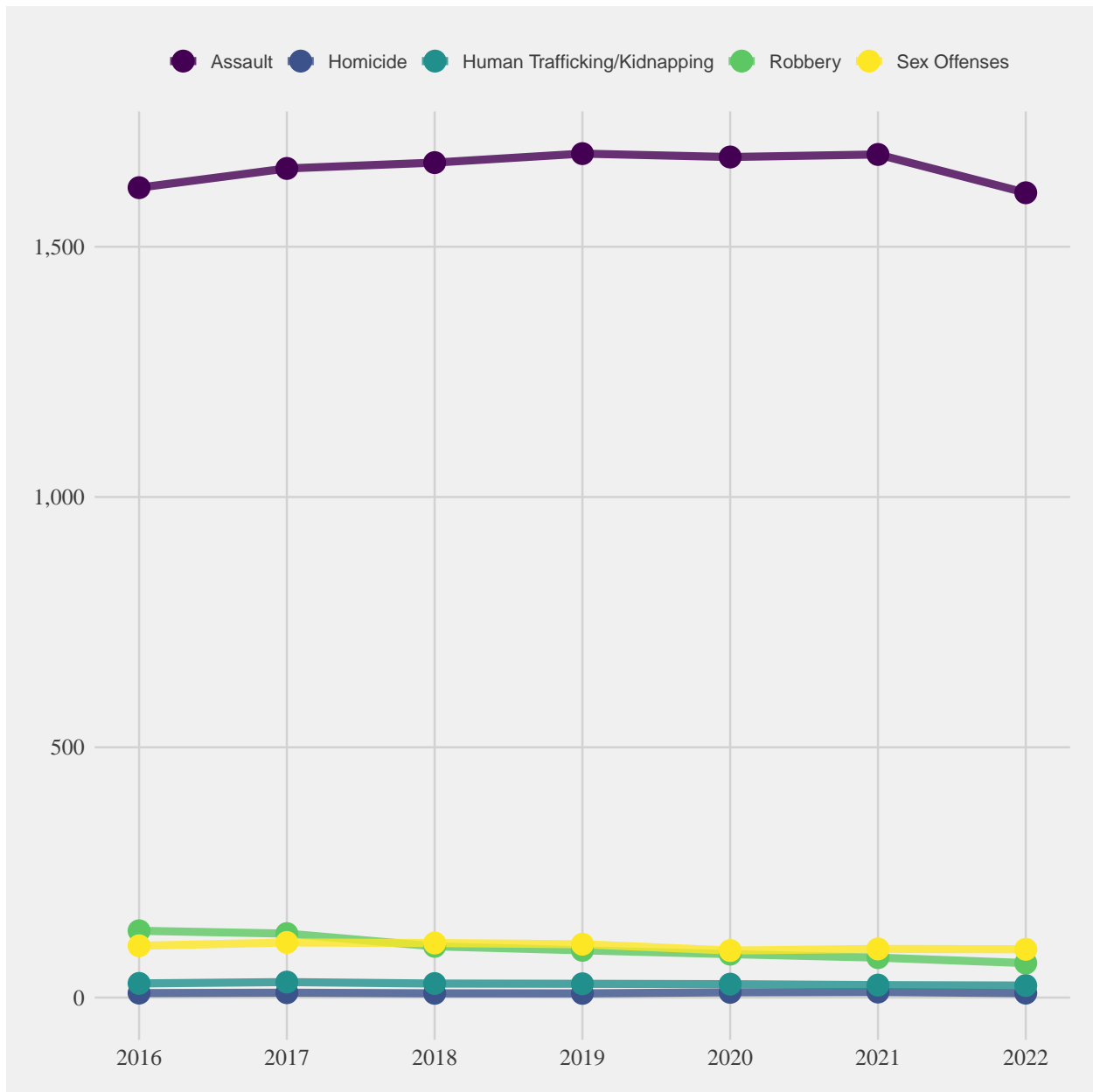


Figure 18: Crimes Against Persons Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 18 shows the annual trends for the five crimes against persons categories: Assault, Human Trafficking/Kidnapping, Homicide, Robbery, and Sex Offenses.
- When graphed together, it is difficult to see trends for the crimes against persons that are not Assaults. These crimes are shown separately in Figure 21.
- Assaults decreased by 0.6% between 2016 and 2022. The Assault subcategory contains several different NIBRS codes, which are shown in Figures 19 and 20.

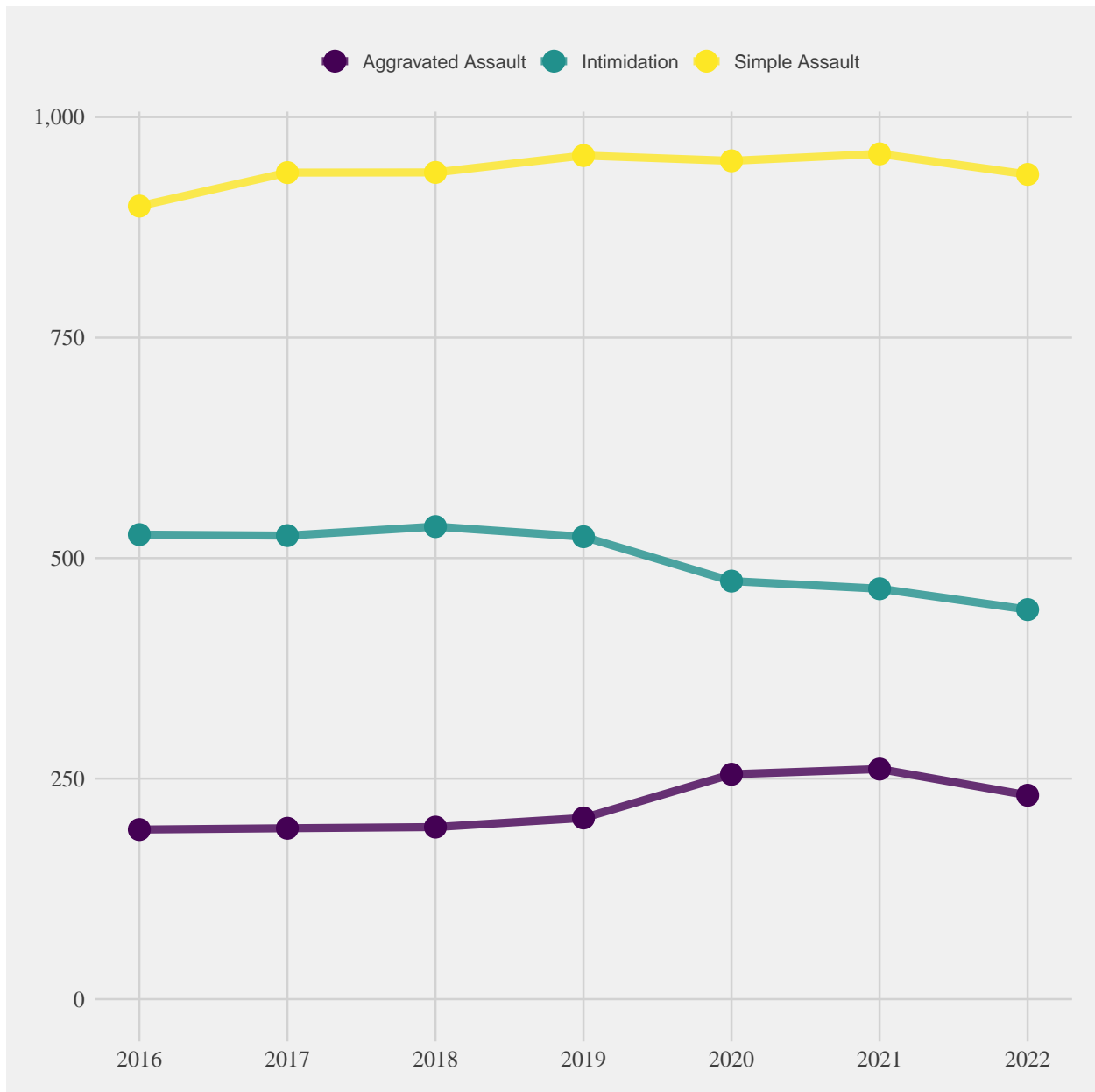


Figure 19: Assault Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 19 shows the rates for the individual NIBRS codes in the Assault subcategory.
- Simple Assaults are the most frequent type of Assault, and increased by 4% between 2016 and 2022.
- Intimidation decreased by 16.1% between 2016 and 2022, while Aggravated Assaults increased by 20.2% during the same time frame.

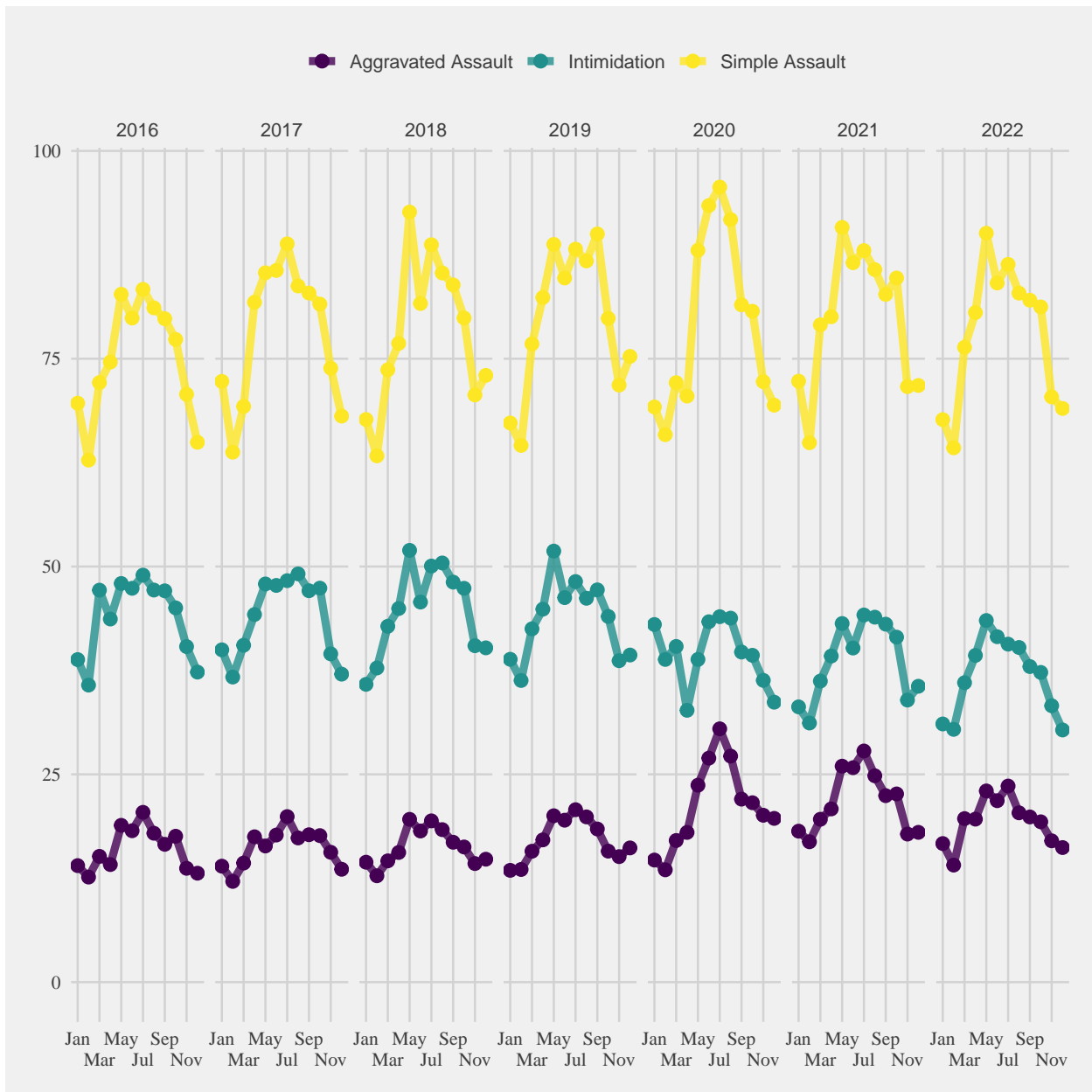


Figure 20: Assault Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 20 shows the same data as Figure 18 by month and year. It demonstrates that Assaults follow the typical seasonal pattern of crime.

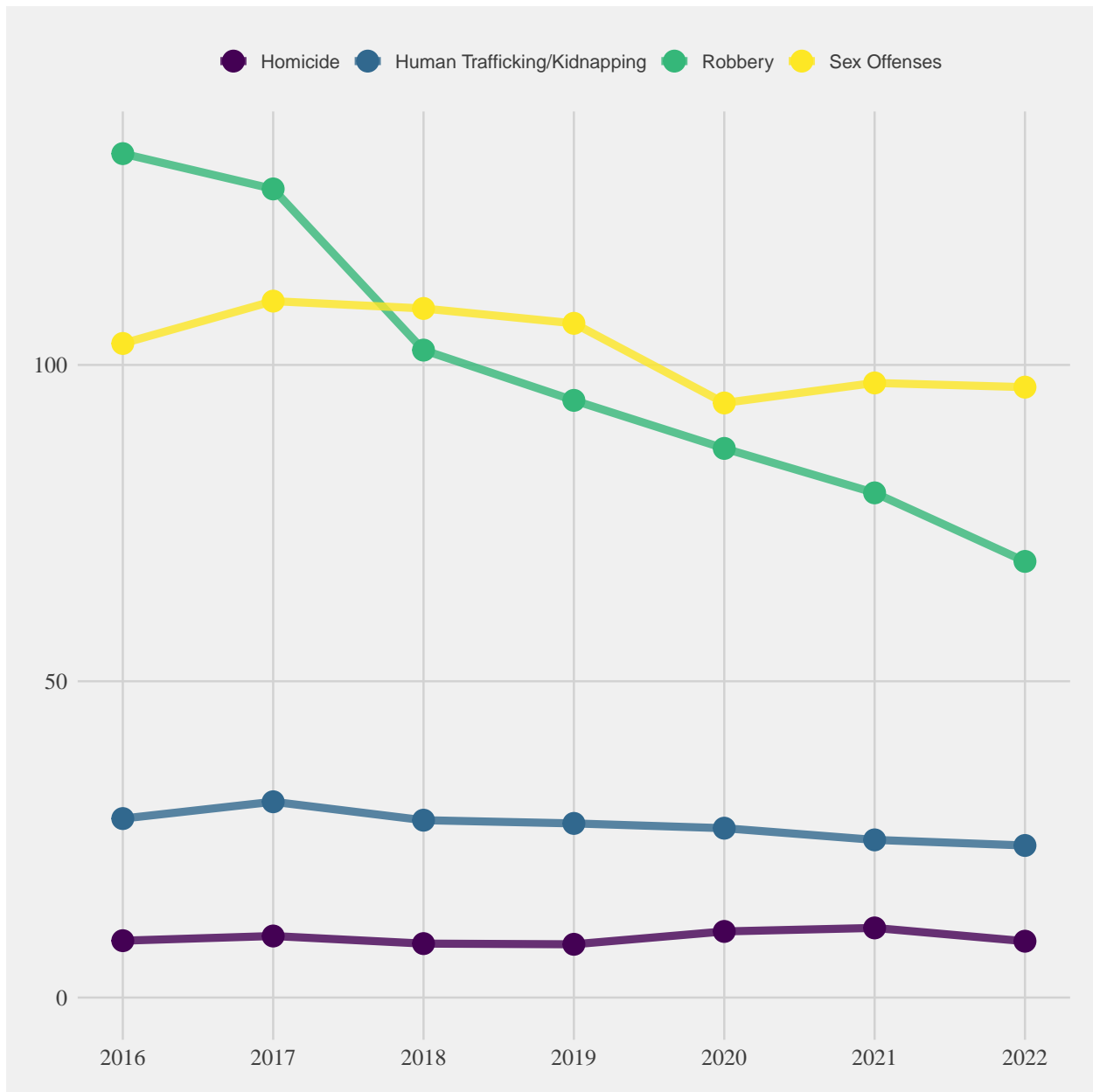


Figure 21: Non-Assault Crimes Against Persons - Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 21 shows the rate of the non-Assault crime by persons subcategories by year.
- Robbery decreased by 48.3% between 2016 and 2022, while Human Trafficking/Kidnapping decreased by 15%, Murder decreased by 0.9%, and Sex Offenses decreased by 6.7% ¹.

¹While the Human Trafficking/Kidnapping, Homicide, and Sex Offenses subcategories contain multiple NIBRS codes, the trends for these individual codes mirror the overall trend for the subcategory. For this reason, these crimes are not examined in further detail in this report.

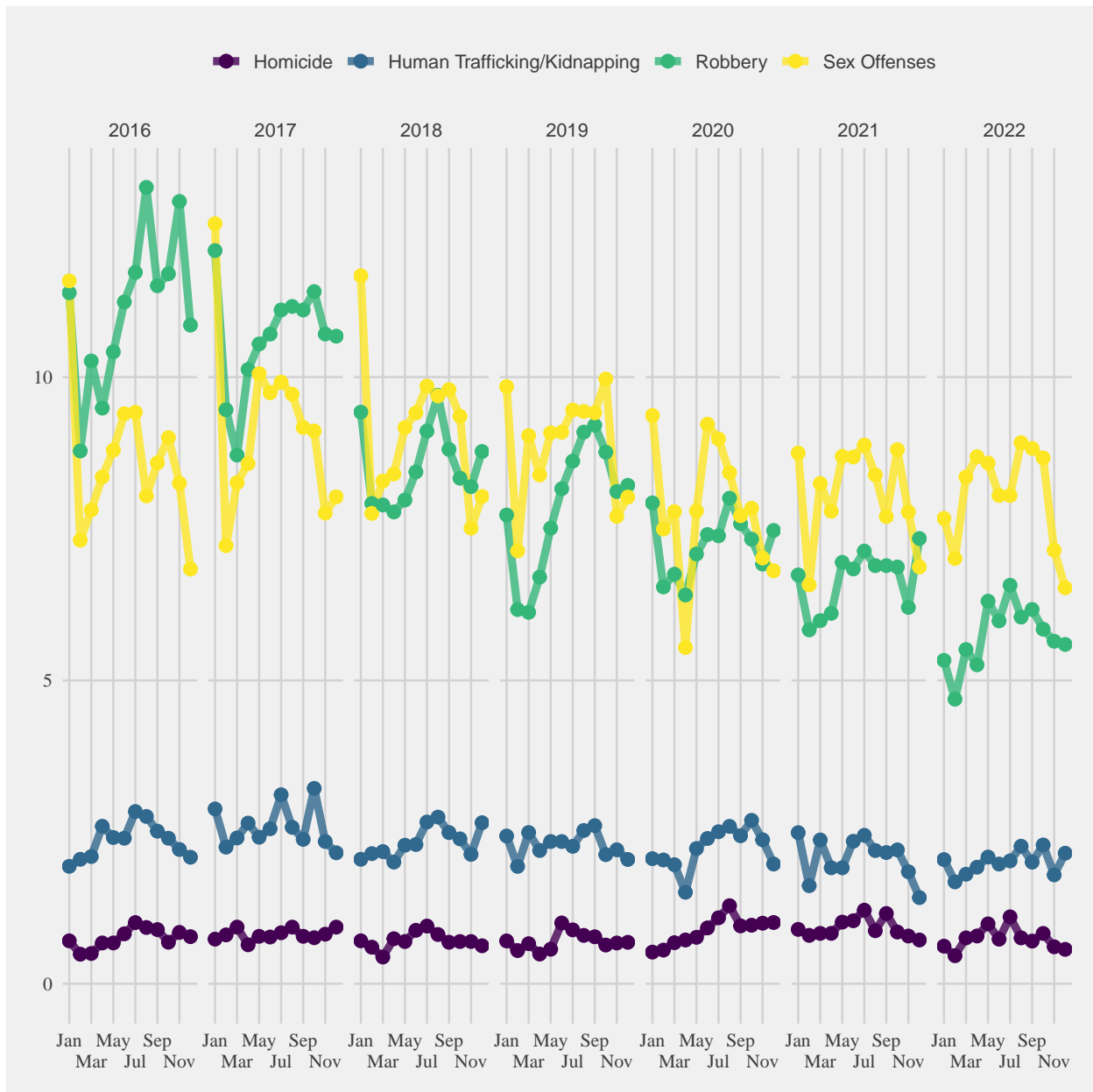


Figure 22: Non-Assault Crimes Against Persons - Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 22 shows the non-Assault crime by persons subcategories by month and year.
- In general, Homicide is the only non-Assault crime against person subcategory that follows the typical seasonal pattern for crime.

Section 5: Crimes Against Society

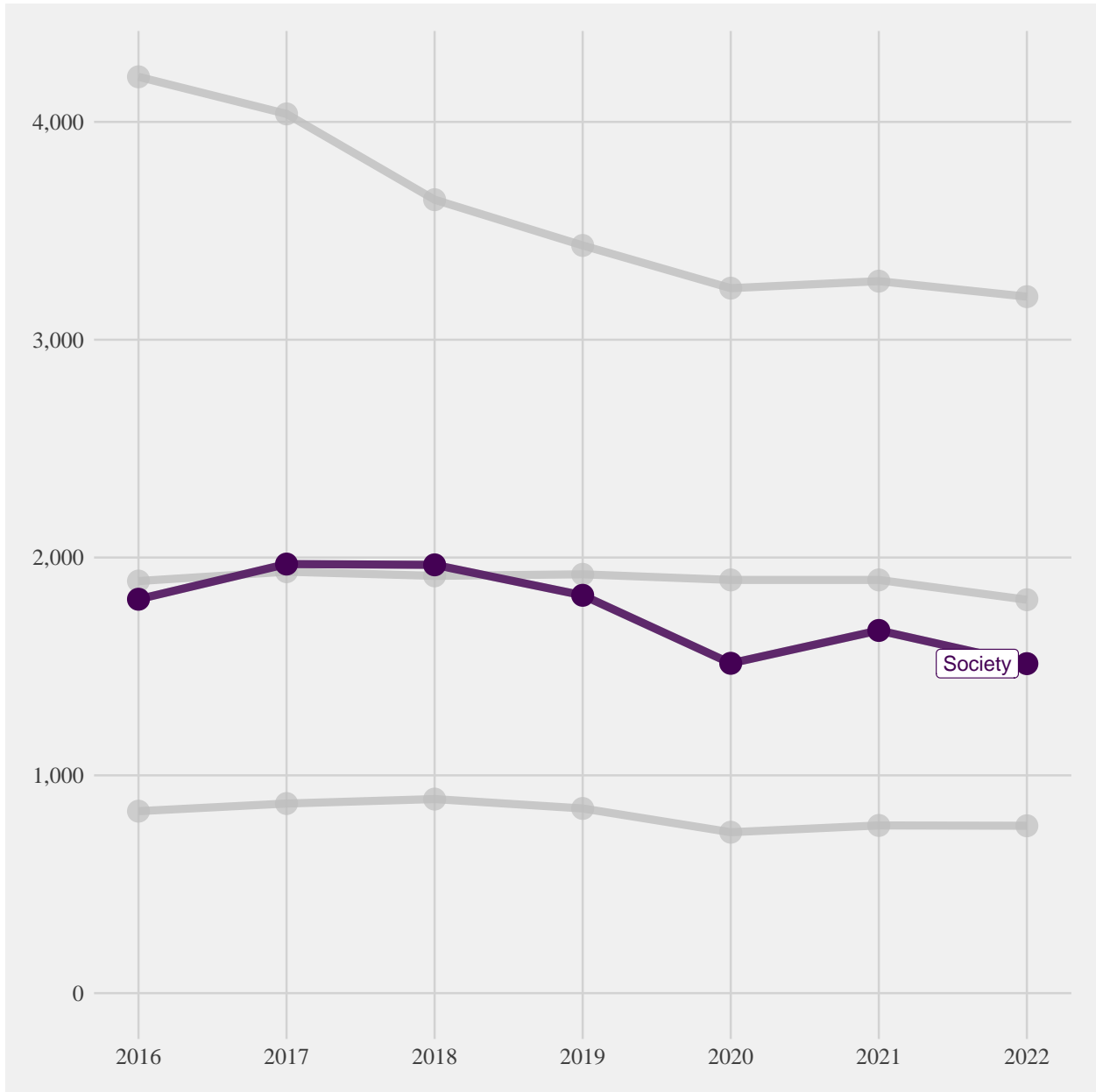


Figure 23: Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022 - Crimes Against Society Highlighted

- Figure 23 shows the same data as Figure 5 with crimes against society highlighted.

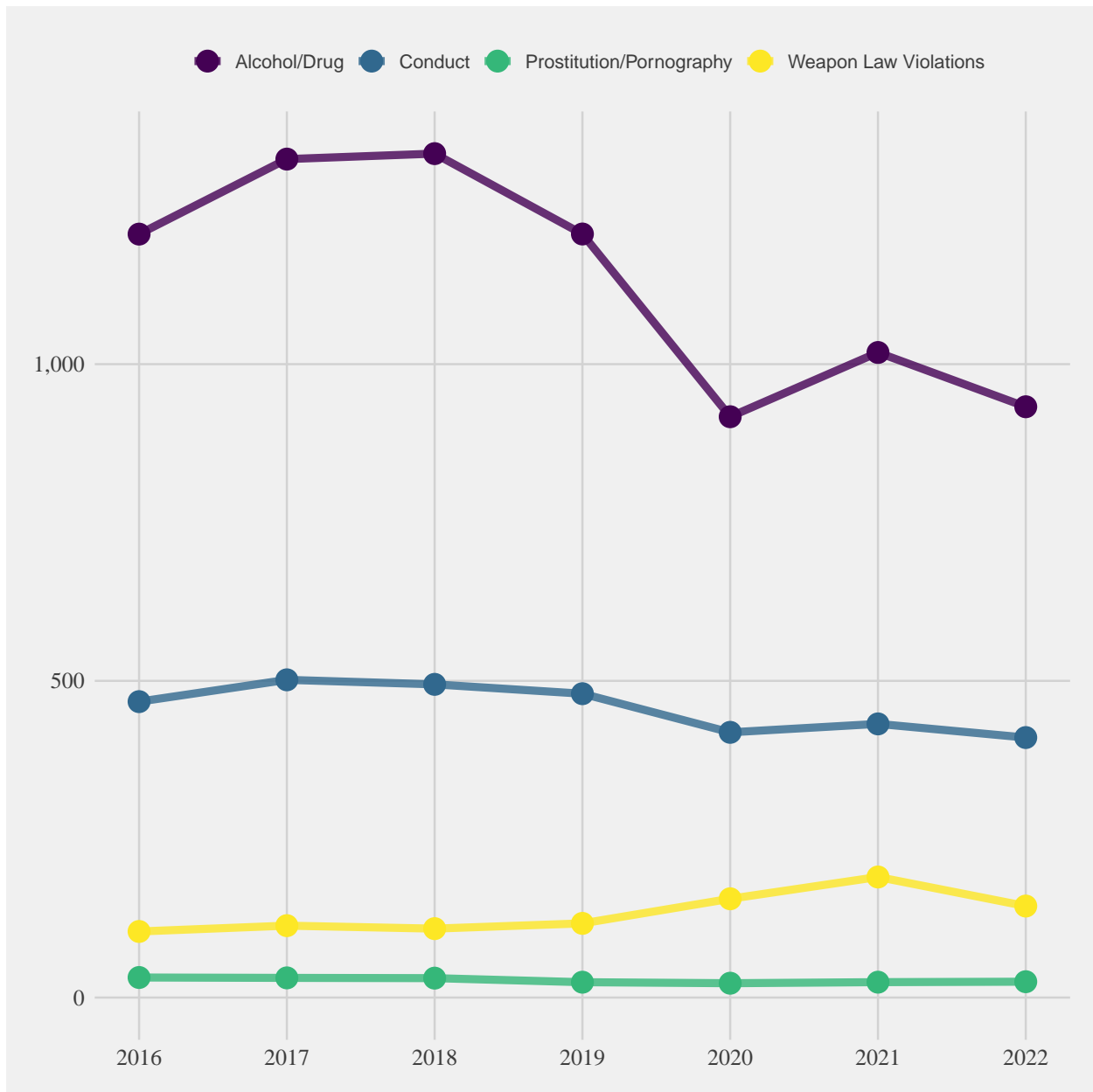


Figure 24: Crimes Against Society Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 24 shows the annual trends of the four subcategories of crimes against society: Alcohol/Drug, Conduct, Prostitution/Pornography, and Weapon Law Violations.
- Alcohol/Drug offenses are the most frequent, though they decreased by 22.6% between 2016 and 2022. The Alcohol/Drug subcategory contains several different NIBRS codes, which are shown in Figures 26 and 27.
- Conduct offenses decreased by 12.1% between 2016, while Weapon Law Violations increased by 38.4%. The Conduct subcategory contains several different NIBRS codes, which are shown in Figures 28 and 29.

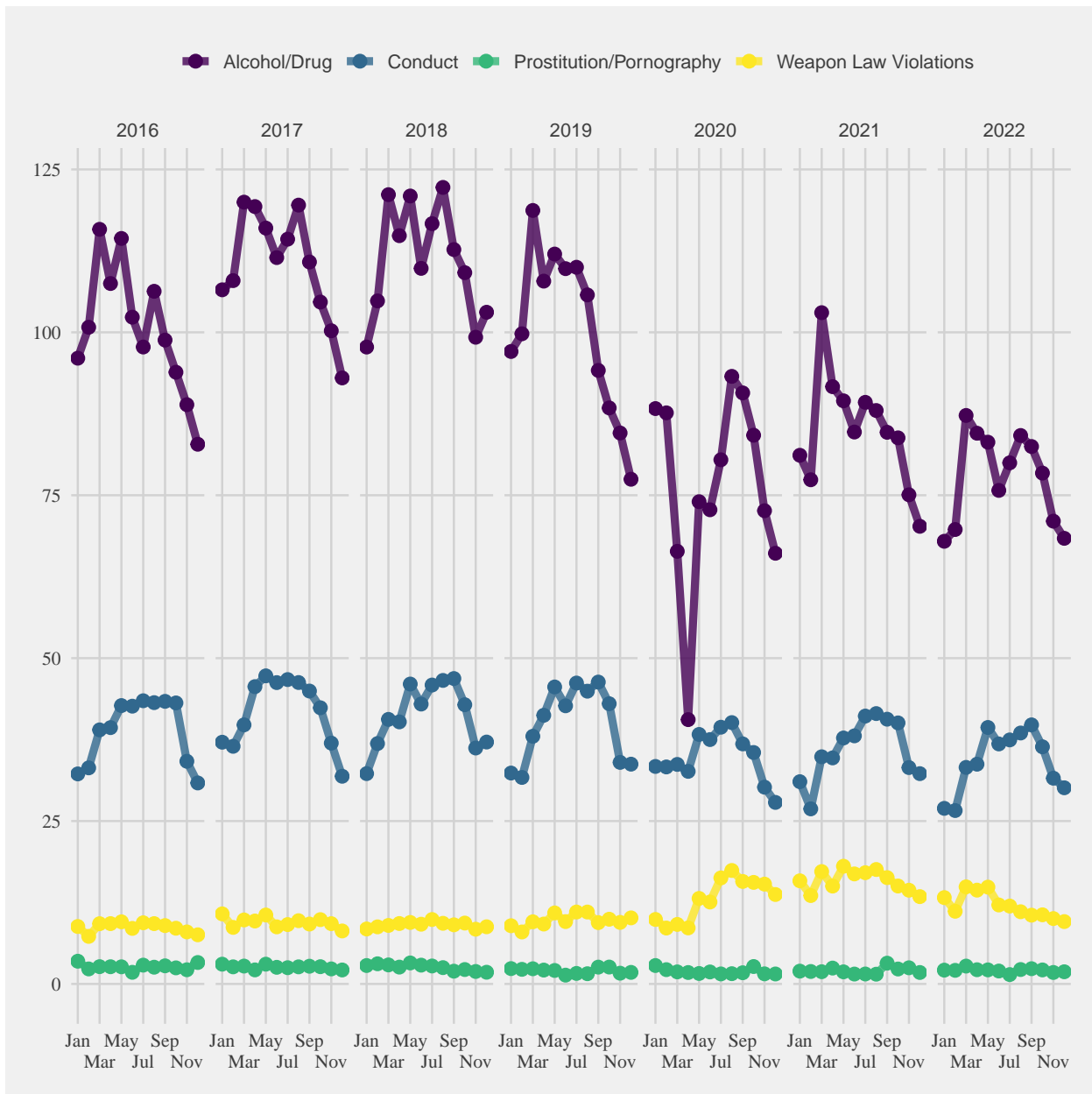


Figure 25: Crimes Against Society Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 25 shows the same data as Figure 24 by month and year. It shows a substantial decrease in Alcohol/Drug offenses during early 2020, along with an increase in Weapon Law Violations during the same time frame.

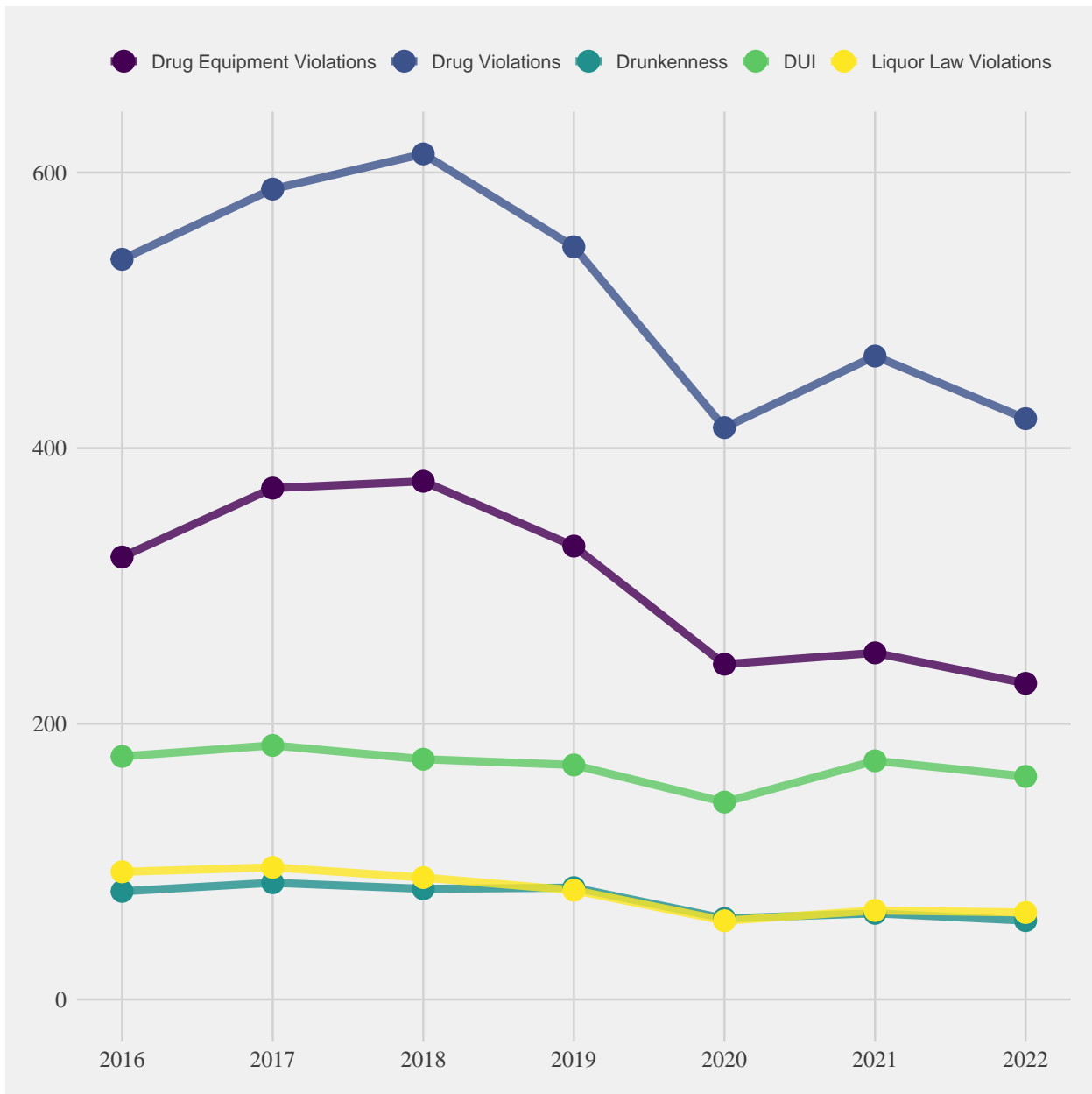


Figure 26: Drug- and Alcohol-Related Offense Rate per 100,000 population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 26 shows the rates for individual NIBRS codes in the Alcohol/Drug category.
- Between 2016 and 2022:
 - Drug Violations decreased by 21.5%.
 - Drug Equipment Violations decreased by 28.6%.
 - DUIs² remained stable.
 - Liquor law violations decreased by 31.9%.
 - Drunkenness decreased by 27.1%.

²Though data from the Ohio State Highway Patrol are included throughout this report, DUIs are currently omitted until a data processing issue can be resolved.

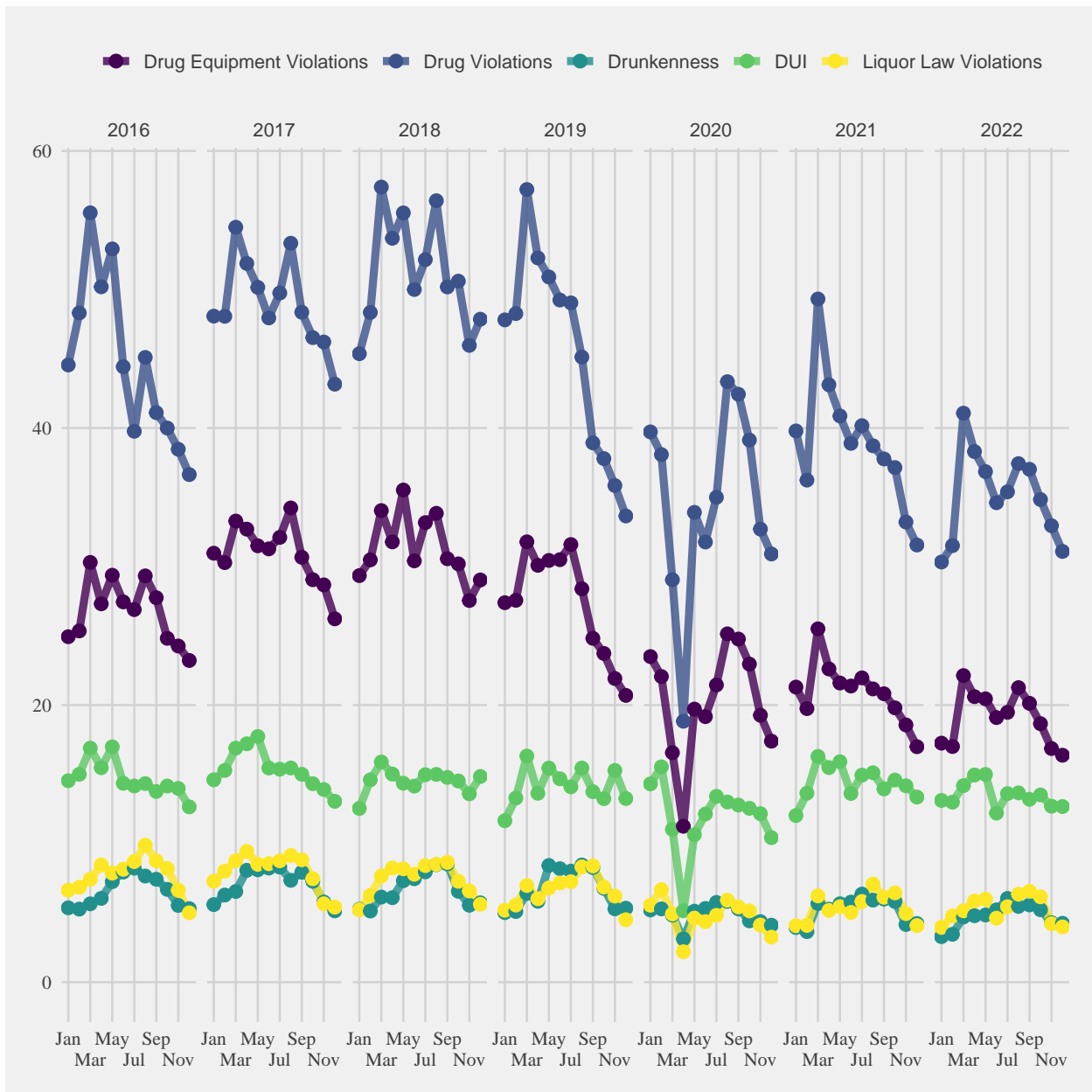


Figure 27: Drug- and Alcohol-Related Offense Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 27 shows the same data as Figure 26, broken down by month. It demonstrates that there was a substantial decrease in drug/alcohol violations during early 2020.

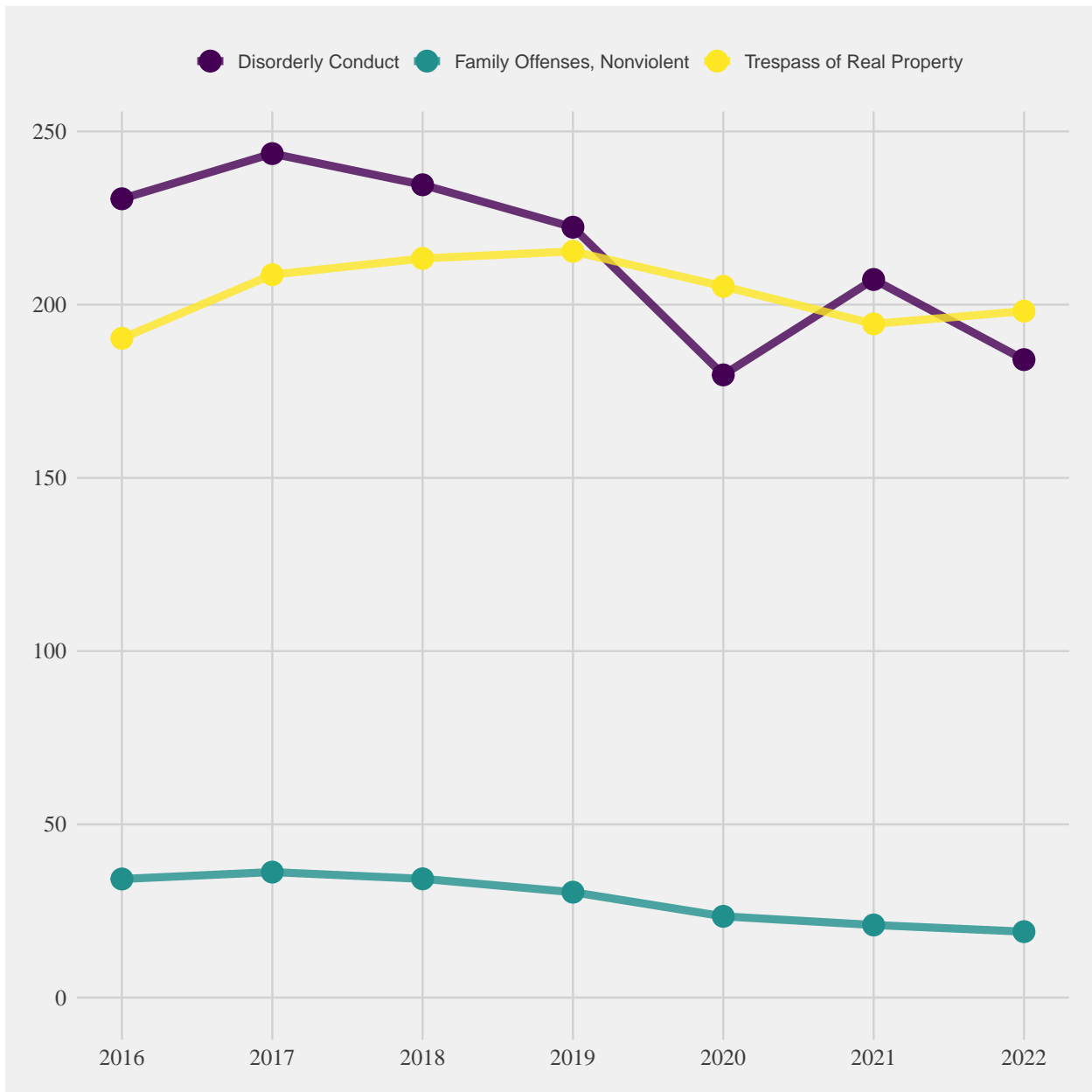


Figure 28: Conduct Violations Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 28 shows three of the most frequent conduct violations.
- Between 2016 and 2022:
 - Disorderly conduct decreased by 20.1%.
 - Trespassing increased by 4.1%.
 - Nonviolent family offenses decreased by 44.4%.

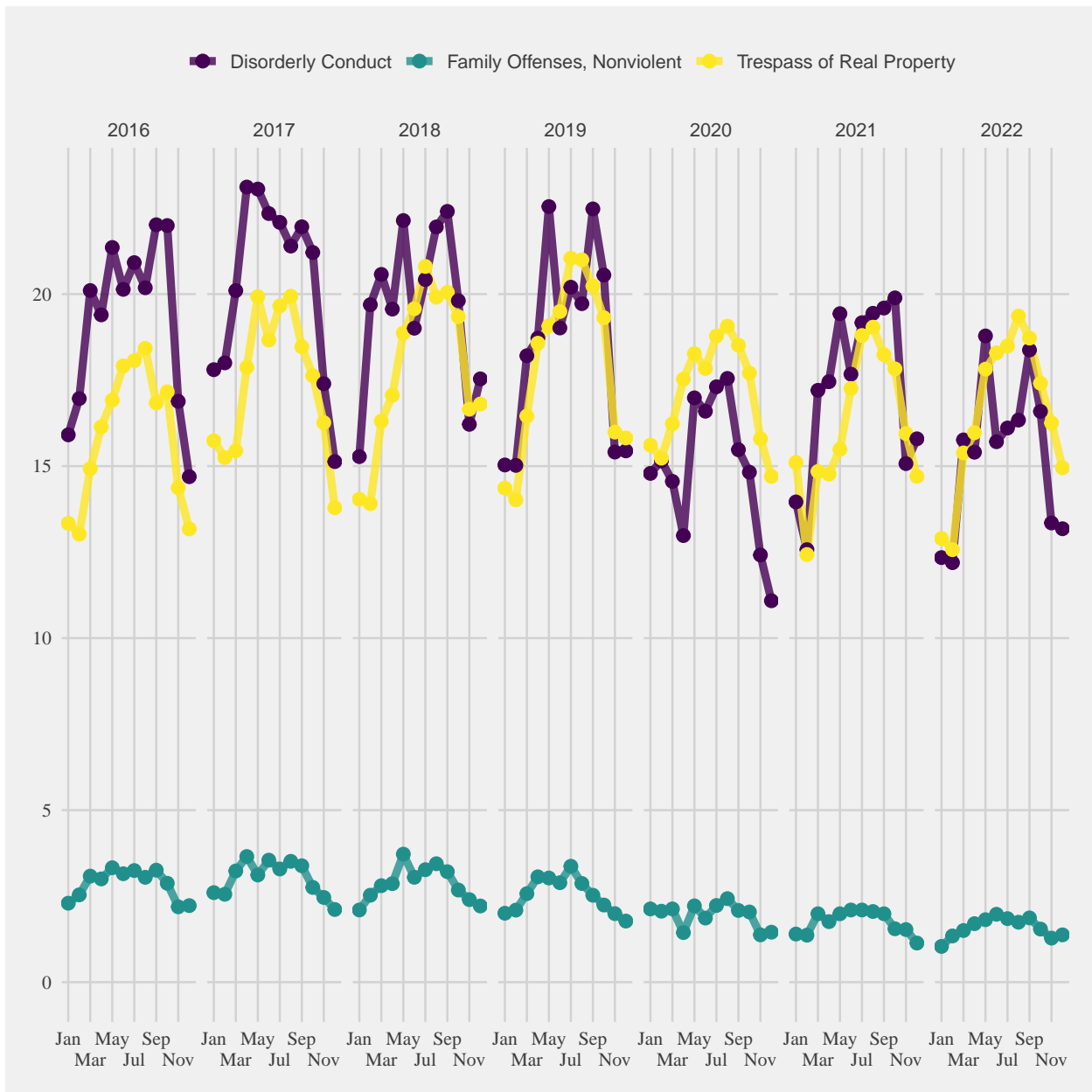


Figure 29: Conduct Violations Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2022

- Figure 29 has the same data as Figure 28 by month and year. It shows that Conduct Violations follow the typical seasonal pattern for crime, and that the rate of these crimes decreased during early 2020.

Appendix

NIBRS Offense Definitions:

The offenses in this report are defined by the FBI and were developed for NIBRS. These definitions represent a way of categorizing crimes committed throughout the United States. Each offense has an associated Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Offense Code.

Crimes Against Property

Crimes against property seek to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. The four crimes against property subcategories include:

- **Theft**
 - **Pocket-picking (23A):** The theft of articles from another person’s physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.
 - **Purse-snatching (23B):** The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc. from the physical possession of another person.
 - **Shoplifting (23C):** The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.
 - **Theft from Building (23D):** A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.
 - **Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device (23E):** A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.
 - **Theft from Motor Vehicle (23F):** (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories) the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.
 - **Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories (23G):** The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation.
 - **All other Larceny (23H):** All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.
 - **Motor Vehicle Theft (240):** The theft of a motor vehicle.
 - **Stolen Property Offenses (280):** Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, larceny, Robbery, etc.
- **Fraud**
 - **Counterfeiting/Forgery (250):** The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy of thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.
 - **Embezzlement (270):** The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.
 - **False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game (26A):** The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.
 - **Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud (26B):** The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automated teller machine for fraudulent purposes.
 - **Impersonation (26C):** Falsely representing one’s identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.
 - **Welfare Fraud (26D):** The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

- **Wire Fraud (26E):** The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.
 - **Identity Theft (26F):** Wrongfully obtaining and using another person’s personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security Number, driver’s license number, credit card number).
 - **Hacking/Computer Invasion (26G):** Wrongfully gaining access to another person’s or institution’s computer software, hardware, or network without authorized permissions or security clearances.
 - **Bad Checks (90A):** Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.
- **Property Damage**
 - **Arson (200):** To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.
 - **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (290):** (Except Arson) to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.
 - **Burglary/ B&E**
 - **Burglary/Breaking & Entering (220):** The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes against persons are crimes where the victim is always an individual. The five crimes against persons subcategories include:

- **Assault**
 - **Aggravated Assault (13A):** An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).
 - **Simple Assault (13B):** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
 - **Intimidation (13C):** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- **Sex Offenses**
 - **Rape (11A):** (Except for Statutory Rape) The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - **Sodomy (11B):** Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - **Sexual Assault with an Object (11C):** To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - **Fondling (11D):** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against the person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - **Incest (36A):** Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - **Statutory Rape (36B):** Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Robbery**
 - **Robbery (120):** The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.
- **Human Trafficking/Kidnapping**
 - **Kidnapping/Abduction (100):** The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.
 - **Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts (64A):** Including a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

- **Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude (64B):** The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).
- **Homicide**
 - **Murder & Non Negligent Manslaughter (09A):** The willing (non negligent) killing of one human being by another.
 - **Negligent Manslaughter (09B):** The killing of another person through negligence.
 - **Justifiable Homicide (09C):** The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.

Crimes Against Society

Crimes against society are crimes that represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activities, and are typically victimless crimes in which property is not the object. The four crimes against society subcategories include:

- **Alcohol/Drug**
 - **Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A):** The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.
 - **Drug Equipment Violations (35B):** The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.
 - **Driving Under the Influence (90D):** Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.
 - **Drunkenness (90E):** To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.
 - **Liquor Law Violations (90G):** The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.
- **Conduct**
 - **Animal Cruelty (720):** Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment. Included are instances of duty to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal in a manner likely to cause injury or death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or injure an animal. This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.
 - **Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (90B):** The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.
 - **Disorderly Conduct (90C):** Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.
 - **Family Offenses, Nonviolent (90F):** Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental or economic well-being or morals of another family member, and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.
 - **Peeping Tom (90H):** To secretly look through a window, keyhole, doorway or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.
 - **Trespass of Real Property (90J):** To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.
- **Weapon Law Violations**
 - **Weapon Law Violations (520):** The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.
- **Pornography/Prostitution**
 - **Prostitution (40A):** To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value.
 - **Assisting or Promoting Prostitution (40B):** To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

- **Purchasing Prostitution (40C):** To purchase, or trade, anything of value for commercial sex acts.
- **Pornography/Obscene Material (370):** The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

Other Crimes

- **Other Crimes**

- **Bribery (510):** (Except Sports Bribery) the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.
- **Extortion/Blackmail (210):** To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.
- **All Other Offenses (90Z):** All crimes that are not Group “A” Offenses.

Tables

- The tables in this section provide the crime rates that were used to create the figures throughout the report.

Total Rates by Crime Categories

Table 1: Crime Rates by Year and Category

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 8797.44 | 8869.53 | 8487.35 | 8060.26 | 7402.57 | 7614.33 | 7296.95 |
| Property | 4206.97 | 4036.64 | 3642.88 | 3432.74 | 3236.56 | 3268.79 | 3197.76 |
| Persons | 1892.07 | 1934.93 | 1915.89 | 1922.92 | 1897.22 | 1897.19 | 1806.18 |
| Society | 1808.56 | 1969.95 | 1966.37 | 1826.61 | 1514.35 | 1665.15 | 1512.78 |
| Other | 835.57 | 870.55 | 891.01 | 848.04 | 738.85 | 769.97 | 768.59 |

Table 2: Total Crime Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 688.95 | 725.40 | 636.65 | 605.67 | 632.10 | 617.59 | 531.51 |
| February | 621.95 | 646.08 | 608.02 | 577.62 | 572.59 | 574.10 | 509.50 |
| March | 736.34 | 699.95 | 680.08 | 660.86 | 561.41 | 669.53 | 619.58 |
| April | 716.68 | 743.67 | 692.82 | 680.31 | 505.36 | 598.50 | 620.58 |
| May | 783.32 | 781.36 | 776.49 | 726.61 | 620.06 | 650.24 | 663.30 |
| June | 777.48 | 774.44 | 734.17 | 708.40 | 648.28 | 643.06 | 644.94 |
| July | 806.65 | 809.12 | 789.12 | 749.31 | 683.56 | 692.71 | 673.18 |
| August | 802.23 | 808.13 | 786.88 | 733.72 | 707.41 | 679.54 | 659.95 |
| September | 764.78 | 769.07 | 731.01 | 709.39 | 660.61 | 657.44 | 635.53 |
| October | 762.21 | 765.99 | 727.91 | 680.36 | 651.79 | 662.18 | 623.01 |
| November | 689.25 | 697.37 | 648.56 | 609.80 | 583.27 | 585.93 | 565.46 |
| December | 647.60 | 648.94 | 675.65 | 618.19 | 576.14 | 583.52 | 550.41 |

Table 3: Crimes Against Property Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 330.02 | 335.76 | 278.64 | 253.64 | 279.30 | 284.24 | 234.13 |
| February | 280.90 | 287.26 | 248.17 | 239.32 | 241.71 | 272.33 | 220.14 |
| March | 337.39 | 306.02 | 275.60 | 262.27 | 244.10 | 292.03 | 263.79 |
| April | 333.30 | 322.39 | 289.28 | 279.17 | 235.37 | 233.53 | 262.36 |
| May | 361.73 | 349.75 | 324.86 | 297.02 | 264.29 | 255.18 | 276.76 |
| June | 377.83 | 353.49 | 322.38 | 300.00 | 278.66 | 263.48 | 287.59 |
| July | 395.30 | 372.99 | 348.90 | 324.96 | 289.51 | 294.32 | 305.90 |
| August | 387.06 | 373.39 | 342.99 | 318.62 | 300.46 | 288.67 | 293.31 |
| September | 367.41 | 352.79 | 308.32 | 304.52 | 287.08 | 277.54 | 275.58 |
| October | 376.18 | 356.02 | 318.26 | 301.84 | 286.98 | 283.64 | 270.79 |
| November | 338.52 | 323.19 | 285.62 | 269.67 | 258.55 | 259.51 | 254.59 |
| December | 321.34 | 303.58 | 299.86 | 281.71 | 270.54 | 264.33 | 252.83 |

Table 4: Crimes Against Persons Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 148.09 | 154.44 | 141.79 | 140.27 | 146.79 | 142.45 | 131.07 |
| February | 129.81 | 132.32 | 132.33 | 130.20 | 134.83 | 127.77 | 122.62 |
| March | 155.09 | 144.43 | 149.87 | 153.35 | 146.71 | 152.32 | 148.49 |
| April | 153.54 | 165.50 | 156.32 | 162.13 | 135.40 | 156.76 | 156.12 |
| May | 171.87 | 173.42 | 184.30 | 180.13 | 168.43 | 178.49 | 174.57 |
| June | 169.34 | 174.82 | 166.57 | 171.05 | 183.67 | 171.45 | 164.22 |
| July | 177.73 | 182.01 | 180.75 | 178.35 | 190.05 | 179.66 | 168.35 |
| August | 171.06 | 174.61 | 177.04 | 174.67 | 183.03 | 172.80 | 161.51 |
| September | 166.97 | 171.16 | 170.61 | 177.62 | 161.90 | 166.15 | 157.58 |
| October | 163.69 | 171.10 | 164.31 | 161.11 | 160.44 | 167.59 | 155.41 |
| November | 148.98 | 150.60 | 143.92 | 144.30 | 145.92 | 140.00 | 135.85 |
| December | 135.90 | 140.52 | 148.09 | 149.75 | 140.05 | 141.75 | 130.38 |

Table 5: Crimes Against Society Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 140.57 | 157.41 | 141.28 | 140.71 | 134.41 | 129.96 | 110.26 |
| February | 143.55 | 155.71 | 153.57 | 141.69 | 131.72 | 119.72 | 109.59 |
| March | 166.70 | 172.30 | 173.63 | 168.58 | 111.07 | 157.01 | 138.12 |
| April | 158.73 | 176.75 | 166.91 | 160.41 | 83.54 | 143.80 | 134.82 |
| May | 169.30 | 176.90 | 179.60 | 170.56 | 127.03 | 147.16 | 139.52 |
| June | 155.26 | 169.03 | 164.82 | 163.38 | 124.68 | 141.18 | 126.68 |
| July | 153.48 | 172.62 | 175.20 | 168.82 | 137.65 | 148.97 | 130.81 |
| August | 161.30 | 178.11 | 180.63 | 163.28 | 152.34 | 148.55 | 135.98 |
| September | 153.92 | 167.66 | 170.61 | 152.48 | 144.99 | 144.80 | 135.14 |
| October | 148.02 | 159.55 | 163.56 | 143.93 | 137.99 | 141.19 | 127.55 |
| November | 133.23 | 148.76 | 145.77 | 129.65 | 119.70 | 125.14 | 114.39 |
| December | 124.50 | 135.15 | 150.78 | 123.10 | 109.21 | 117.67 | 109.93 |

Table 6: Other Crime Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 67.39 | 73.93 | 68.47 | 68.72 | 70.06 | 60.05 | 55.26 |
| February | 63.52 | 67.99 | 67.45 | 64.19 | 63.11 | 53.52 | 56.36 |
| March | 73.81 | 72.97 | 75.42 | 73.04 | 57.86 | 66.82 | 68.28 |
| April | 68.20 | 74.03 | 74.17 | 74.58 | 49.71 | 63.46 | 66.09 |
| May | 75.09 | 76.61 | 79.94 | 75.37 | 59.11 | 68.19 | 71.30 |
| June | 71.06 | 72.32 | 72.79 | 70.03 | 60.08 | 65.84 | 65.29 |
| July | 72.84 | 76.60 | 78.58 | 74.07 | 65.07 | 68.58 | 67.16 |
| August | 75.37 | 78.43 | 80.08 | 75.63 | 70.34 | 68.36 | 68.28 |
| September | 72.27 | 72.18 | 75.70 | 73.22 | 65.19 | 67.65 | 66.03 |
| October | 69.38 | 73.00 | 76.01 | 71.96 | 65.20 | 68.55 | 68.21 |
| November | 64.32 | 68.05 | 69.44 | 65.05 | 58.09 | 60.15 | 59.79 |
| December | 62.31 | 64.42 | 72.97 | 62.17 | 55.03 | 58.79 | 56.54 |

Crimes Against Property Rates by Subcategories

Table 7: Property Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Burglary/B&E | 652.56 | 579.83 | 485.78 | 429.99 | 379.58 | 328.7 | 302.32 |
| Fraud | 353.64 | 339.9 | 322.66 | 306.12 | 287.54 | 446.97 | 315.27 |
| Larceny/Theft | 2310.96 | 2258.27 | 2083.37 | 1971.73 | 1815.89 | 1786.4 | 1871.76 |
| Property Damage | 889.8 | 858.63 | 751.07 | 724.89 | 753.55 | 706.73 | 708.42 |

Table 8: Burglary/B&E Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| January | 53.90 | 49.65 | 38.22 | 32.33 | 33.00 | 25.62 | 22.09 |
| February | 39.18 | 39.15 | 30.53 | 28.59 | 28.29 | 20.66 | 19.33 |
| March | 50.65 | 41.92 | 34.57 | 30.28 | 29.67 | 24.12 | 23.75 |
| April | 49.23 | 47.16 | 35.47 | 33.57 | 29.24 | 22.81 | 24.83 |
| May | 54.93 | 50.83 | 42.83 | 37.43 | 31.84 | 28.44 | 26.36 |
| June | 57.14 | 51.09 | 44.75 | 37.54 | 31.30 | 28.74 | 27.16 |
| July | 63.55 | 54.67 | 49.51 | 40.95 | 33.08 | 31.59 | 29.49 |
| August | 61.41 | 52.78 | 47.71 | 42.49 | 35.00 | 32.41 | 29.49 |
| September | 59.39 | 51.85 | 42.86 | 39.45 | 32.18 | 29.21 | 27.45 |
| October | 59.31 | 53.35 | 42.85 | 39.22 | 35.60 | 29.88 | 25.25 |
| November | 53.97 | 45.37 | 38.06 | 34.24 | 30.62 | 27.79 | 24.26 |
| December | 49.89 | 42.02 | 38.42 | 33.90 | 29.77 | 27.44 | 22.88 |

Table 9: Fraud Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 32.25 | 31.90 | 28.18 | 26.17 | 30.00 | 57.11 | 28.91 |
| February | 29.55 | 27.79 | 24.86 | 26.09 | 24.39 | 85.04 | 25.92 |
| March | 31.62 | 30.17 | 26.65 | 25.91 | 21.45 | 78.85 | 33.23 |
| April | 29.96 | 28.59 | 27.02 | 26.75 | 19.74 | 30.96 | 29.75 |
| May | 29.67 | 28.75 | 26.95 | 25.25 | 20.69 | 23.84 | 26.88 |
| June | 31.86 | 27.89 | 26.89 | 24.49 | 22.90 | 23.24 | 26.73 |
| July | 29.89 | 27.87 | 28.88 | 26.88 | 23.05 | 22.93 | 26.19 |
| August | 30.15 | 30.25 | 29.39 | 25.97 | 23.90 | 23.60 | 26.06 |
| September | 27.45 | 27.21 | 24.43 | 25.89 | 20.48 | 27.09 | 23.52 |
| October | 28.25 | 27.85 | 27.21 | 25.64 | 23.25 | 24.28 | 23.15 |
| November | 25.66 | 27.61 | 26.01 | 23.99 | 24.60 | 24.30 | 21.70 |
| December | 27.32 | 24.02 | 26.19 | 23.08 | 33.09 | 25.72 | 23.23 |

Table 10: Larceny/Theft Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 177.67 | 186.15 | 161.56 | 146.03 | 158.86 | 147.27 | 136.01 |
| February | 154.31 | 158.73 | 142.59 | 136.98 | 136.70 | 124.85 | 130.70 |
| March | 179.85 | 167.68 | 156.13 | 150.09 | 137.22 | 134.48 | 149.58 |
| April | 183.50 | 173.64 | 164.92 | 158.26 | 131.51 | 127.39 | 148.04 |
| May | 200.31 | 191.46 | 182.38 | 169.40 | 143.90 | 140.95 | 158.12 |
| June | 205.89 | 194.75 | 181.48 | 171.94 | 154.29 | 148.72 | 166.39 |
| July | 216.70 | 208.07 | 197.94 | 187.36 | 159.31 | 170.77 | 177.43 |
| August | 213.51 | 211.01 | 194.63 | 182.91 | 166.89 | 167.08 | 171.88 |
| September | 203.49 | 201.81 | 179.96 | 175.21 | 165.87 | 158.57 | 163.90 |
| October | 207.39 | 201.64 | 183.08 | 173.28 | 161.79 | 163.73 | 161.86 |
| November | 187.16 | 183.56 | 164.36 | 154.70 | 145.33 | 147.66 | 153.43 |
| December | 181.16 | 179.78 | 174.34 | 165.57 | 154.22 | 154.94 | 154.43 |

Table 11: Property Damage Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 66.20 | 68.06 | 50.68 | 49.10 | 57.44 | 54.24 | 47.13 |
| February | 57.86 | 61.59 | 50.19 | 47.66 | 52.33 | 41.77 | 44.20 |
| March | 75.27 | 66.25 | 58.25 | 55.99 | 55.76 | 54.59 | 57.23 |
| April | 70.60 | 73.00 | 61.88 | 60.59 | 54.86 | 52.37 | 59.74 |
| May | 76.81 | 78.71 | 72.71 | 64.93 | 67.87 | 61.94 | 65.40 |
| June | 82.94 | 79.76 | 69.26 | 66.03 | 70.16 | 62.78 | 67.32 |
| July | 85.15 | 82.38 | 72.57 | 69.77 | 74.08 | 69.04 | 72.79 |
| August | 81.99 | 79.35 | 71.26 | 67.24 | 74.68 | 65.58 | 65.88 |
| September | 77.08 | 71.93 | 61.07 | 63.97 | 68.56 | 62.67 | 60.72 |
| October | 81.22 | 73.18 | 65.11 | 63.71 | 66.35 | 65.75 | 60.53 |
| November | 71.72 | 66.65 | 57.19 | 56.74 | 58.00 | 59.77 | 55.21 |
| December | 62.96 | 57.76 | 60.91 | 59.16 | 53.47 | 56.23 | 52.29 |

Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Subcategories

Table 12: Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 213.92 | 217.59 | 218.22 | 198.91 | 217.25 | 243.52 | 301.74 |
| Theft From Motor Vehicle | 410.01 | 389.81 | 347.89 | 322.26 | 329.86 | 315.94 | 295.15 |
| Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories | 42.74 | 40.09 | 39.58 | 43.97 | 58.04 | 97.84 | 101.58 |

Table 13: Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 15.96 | 19.68 | 19.17 | 16.36 | 17.05 | 21.82 | 22.20 |
| February | 14.59 | 15.26 | 17.52 | 14.22 | 13.94 | 18.33 | 21.64 |
| March | 15.09 | 15.74 | 16.56 | 14.81 | 15.34 | 16.65 | 21.97 |
| April | 15.50 | 15.88 | 16.60 | 15.28 | 14.79 | 15.61 | 19.77 |
| May | 17.36 | 16.73 | 19.88 | 16.34 | 16.45 | 18.44 | 22.20 |
| June | 18.17 | 17.69 | 17.32 | 17.82 | 18.21 | 19.32 | 23.91 |
| July | 22.02 | 19.95 | 20.34 | 19.73 | 19.38 | 23.09 | 30.78 |
| August | 19.94 | 19.39 | 19.25 | 17.93 | 21.13 | 22.85 | 29.32 |
| September | 18.03 | 18.86 | 18.93 | 16.30 | 19.39 | 21.41 | 25.96 |
| October | 20.36 | 18.56 | 17.34 | 16.18 | 20.62 | 23.01 | 27.18 |
| November | 17.94 | 18.71 | 17.05 | 16.61 | 19.52 | 20.92 | 26.71 |
| December | 18.98 | 21.14 | 18.27 | 17.31 | 21.43 | 22.08 | 30.10 |

Table 14: Theft From Motor Vehicle Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 28.97 | 30.09 | 22.98 | 20.19 | 25.76 | 24.40 | 21.80 |
| February | 24.11 | 24.52 | 21.21 | 20.77 | 21.24 | 18.99 | 20.29 |
| March | 32.57 | 26.62 | 23.41 | 22.95 | 22.59 | 21.72 | 23.51 |
| April | 33.36 | 28.69 | 27.06 | 25.97 | 23.07 | 20.58 | 22.60 |
| May | 37.59 | 32.22 | 29.80 | 27.28 | 24.27 | 23.54 | 25.36 |
| June | 38.57 | 34.64 | 29.59 | 29.33 | 27.07 | 26.42 | 27.56 |
| July | 38.65 | 38.24 | 34.04 | 33.09 | 31.07 | 32.41 | 29.69 |
| August | 38.36 | 38.81 | 35.95 | 32.39 | 32.87 | 32.70 | 27.03 |
| September | 38.35 | 38.48 | 31.80 | 30.95 | 33.21 | 30.31 | 27.22 |
| October | 39.64 | 38.97 | 33.99 | 29.61 | 32.17 | 31.22 | 26.34 |
| November | 33.00 | 32.08 | 28.82 | 24.19 | 29.22 | 26.79 | 23.37 |
| December | 26.84 | 26.45 | 29.22 | 25.54 | 27.30 | 26.86 | 20.39 |

Table 15: Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 3.63 | 3.22 | 3.12 | 3.03 | 4.56 | 7.53 | 8.54 |
| February | 3.55 | 3.34 | 2.75 | 3.15 | 4.23 | 6.46 | 9.30 |
| March | 3.90 | 3.44 | 3.11 | 3.88 | 4.76 | 6.96 | 9.98 |
| April | 3.31 | 3.16 | 3.36 | 4.07 | 4.16 | 6.61 | 9.99 |
| May | 3.09 | 3.60 | 3.43 | 3.69 | 4.27 | 7.34 | 8.30 |
| June | 3.89 | 3.31 | 3.05 | 3.18 | 4.23 | 7.81 | 8.65 |
| July | 3.81 | 3.60 | 3.70 | 4.01 | 4.27 | 9.81 | 8.63 |
| August | 4.18 | 3.77 | 3.66 | 3.85 | 4.69 | 10.17 | 8.38 |
| September | 3.71 | 3.27 | 3.58 | 3.40 | 4.53 | 8.78 | 7.28 |
| October | 3.89 | 3.30 | 3.64 | 3.72 | 5.81 | 9.83 | 8.30 |
| November | 2.94 | 2.96 | 2.71 | 3.64 | 5.62 | 7.93 | 6.75 |
| December | 2.83 | 3.10 | 3.48 | 4.36 | 6.91 | 8.63 | 7.48 |

Crimes Against Persons Rates by Subcategories

Table 16: Persons Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Assault | 1618 | 1656.35 | 1668.06 | 1686 | 1679.21 | 1684.33 | 1607.8 |
| Homicide | 8.99 | 9.73 | 8.53 | 8.42 | 10.45 | 11.01 | 8.91 |
| Human Trafficking/Kidnapping | 28.3 | 30.95 | 28.04 | 27.53 | 26.77 | 24.92 | 24.04 |
| Robbery | 133.4 | 127.82 | 102.34 | 94.4 | 86.8 | 79.78 | 68.94 |
| Sex Offenses | 103.39 | 110.08 | 108.92 | 106.57 | 93.99 | 97.15 | 96.49 |

Table 17: Homicide Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| January | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.52 | 0.90 | 0.62 |
| February | 0.49 | 0.80 | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.80 | 0.46 |
| March | 0.50 | 0.93 | 0.44 | 0.66 | 0.68 | 0.83 | 0.76 |
| April | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.74 | 0.49 | 0.72 | 0.83 | 0.79 |
| May | 0.67 | 0.78 | 0.70 | 0.57 | 0.76 | 1.02 | 0.99 |
| June | 0.82 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 1.00 | 0.92 | 1.04 | 0.73 |
| July | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 1.09 | 1.21 | 1.10 |
| August | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 1.29 | 0.87 | 0.76 |
| September | 0.89 | 0.78 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 0.95 | 1.16 | 0.70 |
| October | 0.68 | 0.76 | 0.70 | 0.64 | 0.96 | 0.85 | 0.83 |
| November | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.70 | 0.67 | 1.00 | 0.79 | 0.61 |
| December | 0.78 | 0.93 | 0.63 | 0.68 | 1.01 | 0.72 | 0.57 |

Table 18: Aggravated Assault Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 14.02 | 13.95 | 14.43 | 13.45 | 14.69 | 18.16 | 16.67 |
| February | 12.64 | 12.12 | 12.80 | 13.55 | 13.51 | 16.89 | 14.08 |
| March | 15.13 | 14.33 | 14.59 | 15.75 | 17.04 | 19.59 | 19.68 |
| April | 14.15 | 17.49 | 15.60 | 17.12 | 18.01 | 20.84 | 19.61 |
| May | 18.86 | 16.38 | 19.59 | 20.02 | 23.69 | 25.98 | 23.00 |
| June | 18.21 | 17.70 | 18.19 | 19.48 | 26.95 | 25.80 | 21.83 |
| July | 20.43 | 19.91 | 19.40 | 20.75 | 30.48 | 27.81 | 23.59 |
| August | 17.91 | 17.35 | 18.35 | 19.88 | 27.19 | 24.83 | 20.37 |
| September | 16.58 | 17.73 | 16.83 | 18.42 | 22.02 | 22.43 | 19.87 |
| October | 17.55 | 17.63 | 16.26 | 15.76 | 21.58 | 22.64 | 19.29 |
| November | 13.70 | 15.62 | 14.27 | 15.10 | 20.08 | 17.81 | 17.00 |
| December | 13.10 | 13.58 | 14.79 | 16.15 | 19.70 | 18.02 | 16.19 |

Table 19: Intimidation Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 38.80 | 39.98 | 35.83 | 38.84 | 43.02 | 33.12 | 31.06 |
| February | 35.73 | 36.70 | 37.80 | 36.29 | 38.82 | 31.17 | 30.41 |
| March | 47.16 | 40.53 | 42.81 | 42.50 | 40.39 | 36.22 | 36.02 |
| April | 43.68 | 44.23 | 44.95 | 44.87 | 32.70 | 39.23 | 39.31 |
| May | 47.96 | 47.90 | 51.95 | 51.86 | 38.82 | 43.14 | 43.51 |
| June | 47.38 | 47.73 | 45.72 | 46.26 | 43.36 | 40.19 | 41.55 |
| July | 48.97 | 48.30 | 50.06 | 48.19 | 43.97 | 44.17 | 40.66 |
| August | 47.17 | 49.12 | 50.43 | 46.18 | 43.79 | 43.91 | 40.26 |
| September | 47.08 | 47.09 | 48.12 | 47.19 | 39.71 | 43.07 | 37.97 |
| October | 45.03 | 47.40 | 47.38 | 43.99 | 39.32 | 41.50 | 37.26 |
| November | 40.37 | 39.49 | 40.47 | 38.67 | 36.31 | 33.94 | 33.25 |
| December | 37.30 | 37.05 | 40.22 | 39.35 | 33.68 | 35.60 | 30.34 |

Table 20: Simple Assault Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 69.65 | 72.27 | 67.69 | 67.27 | 69.20 | 72.29 | 67.67 |
| February | 62.80 | 63.76 | 63.32 | 64.57 | 65.86 | 64.89 | 64.28 |
| March | 72.13 | 69.26 | 73.67 | 76.78 | 72.11 | 79.08 | 76.37 |
| April | 74.60 | 81.79 | 76.84 | 82.37 | 70.51 | 80.05 | 80.55 |
| May | 82.75 | 85.34 | 92.64 | 88.75 | 88.04 | 90.80 | 90.10 |
| June | 79.89 | 85.62 | 81.64 | 84.71 | 93.42 | 86.55 | 84.11 |
| July | 83.34 | 88.82 | 88.71 | 88.18 | 95.65 | 88.01 | 86.35 |
| August | 81.12 | 83.75 | 85.32 | 86.76 | 91.74 | 85.72 | 82.89 |
| September | 79.81 | 82.90 | 83.88 | 90.00 | 81.48 | 82.74 | 82.04 |
| October | 77.32 | 81.57 | 79.90 | 79.85 | 80.71 | 84.71 | 81.23 |
| November | 70.71 | 73.86 | 70.64 | 71.83 | 72.24 | 71.64 | 70.40 |
| December | 64.94 | 68.10 | 73.00 | 75.28 | 69.41 | 71.78 | 69.02 |

Table 21: Human Trafficking/Kidnapping Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 1.94 | 2.88 | 2.05 | 2.44 | 2.06 | 2.49 | 2.05 |
| February | 2.05 | 2.25 | 2.14 | 1.93 | 2.04 | 1.62 | 1.68 |
| March | 2.10 | 2.40 | 2.18 | 2.49 | 1.96 | 2.37 | 1.80 |
| April | 2.60 | 2.65 | 2.01 | 2.20 | 1.51 | 1.91 | 1.92 |
| May | 2.41 | 2.41 | 2.28 | 2.34 | 2.23 | 1.91 | 2.09 |
| June | 2.40 | 2.55 | 2.29 | 2.34 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 1.97 |
| July | 2.84 | 3.11 | 2.67 | 2.26 | 2.51 | 2.45 | 2.03 |
| August | 2.76 | 2.58 | 2.75 | 2.53 | 2.59 | 2.20 | 2.27 |
| September | 2.51 | 2.38 | 2.49 | 2.61 | 2.44 | 2.16 | 2.00 |
| October | 2.40 | 3.22 | 2.39 | 2.13 | 2.69 | 2.21 | 2.29 |
| November | 2.21 | 2.34 | 2.13 | 2.21 | 2.37 | 1.85 | 1.79 |
| December | 2.09 | 2.16 | 2.65 | 2.05 | 1.97 | 1.42 | 2.15 |

Table 22: Robbery Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 11.39 | 12.09 | 9.42 | 7.73 | 7.93 | 6.74 | 5.33 |
| February | 8.78 | 9.46 | 7.92 | 6.17 | 6.54 | 5.83 | 4.69 |
| March | 10.27 | 8.71 | 7.89 | 6.12 | 6.75 | 5.99 | 5.51 |
| April | 9.49 | 10.13 | 7.78 | 6.70 | 6.41 | 6.11 | 5.26 |
| May | 10.42 | 10.55 | 7.97 | 7.51 | 7.08 | 6.95 | 6.31 |
| June | 11.24 | 10.71 | 8.44 | 8.16 | 7.41 | 6.84 | 5.98 |
| July | 11.73 | 11.11 | 9.11 | 8.61 | 7.38 | 7.13 | 6.57 |
| August | 13.13 | 11.16 | 9.70 | 9.09 | 8.00 | 6.89 | 6.04 |
| September | 11.51 | 11.11 | 8.81 | 9.21 | 7.58 | 6.89 | 6.17 |
| October | 11.70 | 11.41 | 8.33 | 8.76 | 7.33 | 6.87 | 5.84 |
| November | 12.90 | 10.71 | 8.19 | 8.11 | 6.92 | 6.20 | 5.65 |
| December | 10.86 | 10.67 | 8.77 | 8.22 | 7.47 | 7.34 | 5.59 |

Table 23: Sex Offense Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 11.59 | 12.53 | 11.67 | 9.84 | 9.37 | 8.75 | 7.67 |
| February | 7.31 | 7.22 | 7.75 | 7.14 | 7.49 | 6.58 | 7.01 |
| March | 7.81 | 8.26 | 8.29 | 9.04 | 7.78 | 8.25 | 8.35 |
| April | 8.35 | 8.57 | 8.40 | 8.39 | 5.54 | 7.79 | 8.69 |
| May | 8.79 | 10.06 | 9.17 | 9.08 | 7.79 | 8.69 | 8.58 |
| June | 9.40 | 9.74 | 9.41 | 9.09 | 9.22 | 8.68 | 8.05 |
| July | 9.42 | 9.92 | 9.85 | 9.46 | 8.98 | 8.88 | 8.05 |
| August | 8.04 | 9.72 | 9.69 | 9.43 | 8.43 | 8.39 | 8.92 |
| September | 8.59 | 9.17 | 9.79 | 9.41 | 7.72 | 7.70 | 8.83 |
| October | 9.00 | 9.11 | 9.35 | 9.97 | 7.84 | 8.80 | 8.67 |
| November | 8.25 | 7.76 | 7.51 | 7.70 | 7.02 | 7.78 | 7.15 |
| December | 6.84 | 8.03 | 8.03 | 8.02 | 6.81 | 6.87 | 6.53 |

Crimes Against Society Rates by Subcategories

Table 24: Society Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Alcohol/Drug | 1205.3 | 1323.71 | 1332.37 | 1205.48 | 917 | 1018.4 | 932.74 |
| Conduct | 467.22 | 501.62 | 494.47 | 479.73 | 418.72 | 432.06 | 410.51 |
| Prostitution/ Pornography | 31.68 | 31.09 | 30.68 | 24.27 | 22.66 | 24.31 | 25.05 |
| Weapon Law Violations | 104.36 | 113.53 | 108.84 | 117.12 | 155.97 | 190.38 | 144.49 |

Table 25: Alcohol/Drug Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| January | 96.03 | 106.53 | 97.74 | 97.06 | 88.30 | 81.13 | 67.94 |
| February | 100.78 | 107.94 | 104.82 | 99.78 | 87.65 | 77.37 | 69.74 |
| March | 115.81 | 119.98 | 121.13 | 118.70 | 66.39 | 103.02 | 87.24 |
| April | 107.49 | 119.30 | 114.84 | 107.86 | 40.56 | 91.66 | 84.52 |
| May | 114.41 | 116.00 | 120.92 | 112.01 | 74.01 | 89.49 | 83.14 |
| June | 102.32 | 111.47 | 109.82 | 109.77 | 72.77 | 84.70 | 75.74 |
| July | 97.75 | 114.30 | 116.68 | 109.99 | 80.44 | 89.26 | 79.97 |
| August | 106.30 | 119.52 | 122.24 | 105.74 | 93.24 | 88.00 | 84.17 |
| September | 98.81 | 110.80 | 112.70 | 94.16 | 90.71 | 84.66 | 82.48 |
| October | 93.88 | 104.65 | 109.16 | 88.40 | 84.21 | 83.81 | 78.40 |
| November | 88.89 | 100.24 | 99.25 | 84.55 | 72.62 | 75.07 | 71.02 |
| December | 82.82 | 93.00 | 103.08 | 77.45 | 66.09 | 70.23 | 68.39 |

Table 26: Conduct Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 32.23 | 37.10 | 32.28 | 32.36 | 33.38 | 31.04 | 26.95 |
| February | 33.16 | 36.47 | 36.89 | 31.69 | 33.30 | 26.87 | 26.61 |
| March | 38.99 | 39.76 | 40.60 | 38.01 | 33.69 | 34.86 | 33.23 |
| April | 39.34 | 45.63 | 40.22 | 41.23 | 32.63 | 34.69 | 33.73 |
| May | 42.72 | 47.28 | 46.02 | 45.58 | 38.29 | 37.75 | 39.36 |
| June | 42.63 | 46.25 | 42.95 | 42.69 | 37.50 | 38.08 | 36.83 |
| July | 43.46 | 46.71 | 45.87 | 46.18 | 39.40 | 41.11 | 37.45 |
| August | 43.17 | 46.26 | 46.58 | 44.93 | 40.11 | 41.49 | 38.51 |
| September | 43.37 | 44.95 | 46.87 | 46.33 | 36.84 | 40.63 | 39.76 |
| October | 43.13 | 42.38 | 42.85 | 43.00 | 35.52 | 40.06 | 36.39 |
| November | 34.17 | 36.96 | 36.21 | 34.00 | 30.20 | 33.20 | 31.58 |
| December | 30.84 | 31.87 | 37.12 | 33.73 | 27.86 | 32.28 | 30.11 |

Table 27: Prostitution/Pornography Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 3.49 | 3.03 | 2.83 | 2.36 | 2.83 | 1.97 | 2.12 |
| February | 2.31 | 2.62 | 3.09 | 2.24 | 2.20 | 1.91 | 2.09 |
| March | 2.65 | 2.74 | 2.92 | 2.33 | 1.85 | 1.88 | 2.74 |
| April | 2.64 | 2.16 | 2.58 | 2.13 | 1.75 | 2.44 | 2.18 |
| May | 2.63 | 3.03 | 3.22 | 2.07 | 1.61 | 1.86 | 2.16 |
| June | 1.78 | 2.55 | 2.89 | 1.35 | 1.84 | 1.52 | 1.98 |
| July | 2.89 | 2.50 | 2.76 | 1.62 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.44 |
| August | 2.57 | 2.62 | 2.50 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.50 | 2.21 |
| September | 2.78 | 2.72 | 1.96 | 2.58 | 1.72 | 3.19 | 2.34 |
| October | 2.47 | 2.65 | 2.21 | 2.59 | 2.67 | 2.29 | 2.15 |
| November | 2.18 | 2.31 | 1.91 | 1.65 | 1.55 | 2.48 | 1.76 |
| December | 3.29 | 2.15 | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.53 | 1.76 | 1.87 |

Table 28: Weapon Law Violations Rates by Month and Year

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 8.82 | 10.76 | 8.44 | 8.93 | 9.90 | 15.83 | 13.25 |
| February | 7.30 | 8.68 | 8.76 | 7.98 | 8.58 | 13.57 | 11.15 |
| March | 9.25 | 9.82 | 8.98 | 9.54 | 9.13 | 17.25 | 14.90 |
| April | 9.26 | 9.66 | 9.27 | 9.20 | 8.60 | 15.02 | 14.40 |
| May | 9.54 | 10.58 | 9.43 | 10.90 | 13.13 | 18.07 | 14.86 |
| June | 8.53 | 8.76 | 9.17 | 9.57 | 12.57 | 16.89 | 12.12 |
| July | 9.39 | 9.11 | 9.89 | 11.04 | 16.27 | 17.07 | 11.95 |
| August | 9.26 | 9.71 | 9.31 | 11.04 | 17.42 | 17.56 | 11.08 |
| September | 8.96 | 9.19 | 9.08 | 9.41 | 15.73 | 16.32 | 10.56 |
| October | 8.55 | 9.87 | 9.34 | 9.93 | 15.59 | 15.03 | 10.61 |
| November | 7.98 | 9.25 | 8.40 | 9.45 | 15.32 | 14.38 | 10.03 |
| December | 7.54 | 8.13 | 8.77 | 10.14 | 13.72 | 13.40 | 9.57 |