CRIME IN OHIO

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Executive Summary

Crime in Ohio Offenses - Overview and Method

This report summarizes law enforcement incident reports of all crimes for the State of Ohio during the years 2016-2023. We summarize this data for all crimes against property, persons, and society. We provide crime rates throughout this report, and it is important to understand how we calculated them and what they mean.

First, we calculate offense totals by counting the number of offenses documented within each law enforcement incident report. We count one offense for each victim of a Crime Against Person, one offense for each distinct operation of a Crime Against Property (except for Motor Vehicle Theft, where one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle), and one offense for each Crime Against Society.

Next, we calculate the rate of crime by dividing the count of offenses by the population total[1] and then multiplying the resulting number (the quotient) by 100,000. This yields a crime rate per 100,000 persons. We provide Ohio's overall crime rates over time, as well as crime totals broken down by crime categories.

Overall Findings

Between 2016 and 2023:

- Total crime decreased by 19.4% from 8,797.6 to 7,087.3 per 100,000 individuals.

- Crimes against property decreased by 26.3% from 4,209.7 to 3,103.6 per 100,000 individuals.

  - Larceny/Theft is the most frequent property offense, and it decreased by 21.3%.
    * 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 61.5%.
      · Theft of Vehicle Parts/Accessories increased by 18%.
    * Theft from Motor Vehicles decreased by 34.8%.
    * Stolen Property Offenses decreased by 29%.
    * Shoplifting decreased by 12.3%.
    * Theft From Building decreased by 58%.
  - Property Damage decreased by 20.7%.
  - Burglary/B&E decreased by 57.7%.
  - Fraud decreased by 14.7%.
    * 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 9.1% from 1,892.2 to 1,720.6 per 100,000 individuals.

  - While crimes against persons decreased overall, there was an increase in certain assault and sex offenses.
    * Aggravated Assault increased by 21.2%.
    * Fondling increased by 2.4%.
  - All other crimes against persons offenses decreased.
    * Simple Assaults are the most frequent type of Assault, and decreased by 2.5%.
    * Intimidation decreased by 20.5%.
    * Robbery decreased by 52.6%.
    * Human Trafficking/Kidnapping decreased by 13.1%.
    * Homicide decreased by 5.6%.
    * Rape decreased by 8.9%.

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[1]Since OIBRS data do not cover the entire population of Ohio, rates were created using the Ohio population covered by agencies that submit complete data to OIBRS for each specific year to adjust population denominators for calculations. Between 2016-2023, on average, 77% of the Ohio population was covered by complete reporting agencies. Please see the 'Data' section and the 'Methodology for Rates' section in the Appendix for further explanation.

* Statutory Rape decreased by 53.9%.
* Incest decreased by 24.3%.

- Crimes against society decreased by 17.9% from 1,808.8 to 1,484.9 per 100,000 individuals. This decrease was driven by a substantial decline in drug/alcohol offenses that started during early 2020.

  – Alcohol/Drug offenses are the most frequent, though they decreased by 24.9%.
  – Disorderly Conduct/Trespass/Loitering offenses decreased by 8.1%.
  – Weapon Law Violations increased by 29.2%.
  – Other Crimes Against Society decreased by 27.1%.

- All Other Offenses decreased by 7.9% from 832.6 to 766.6 per 100,000 individuals.

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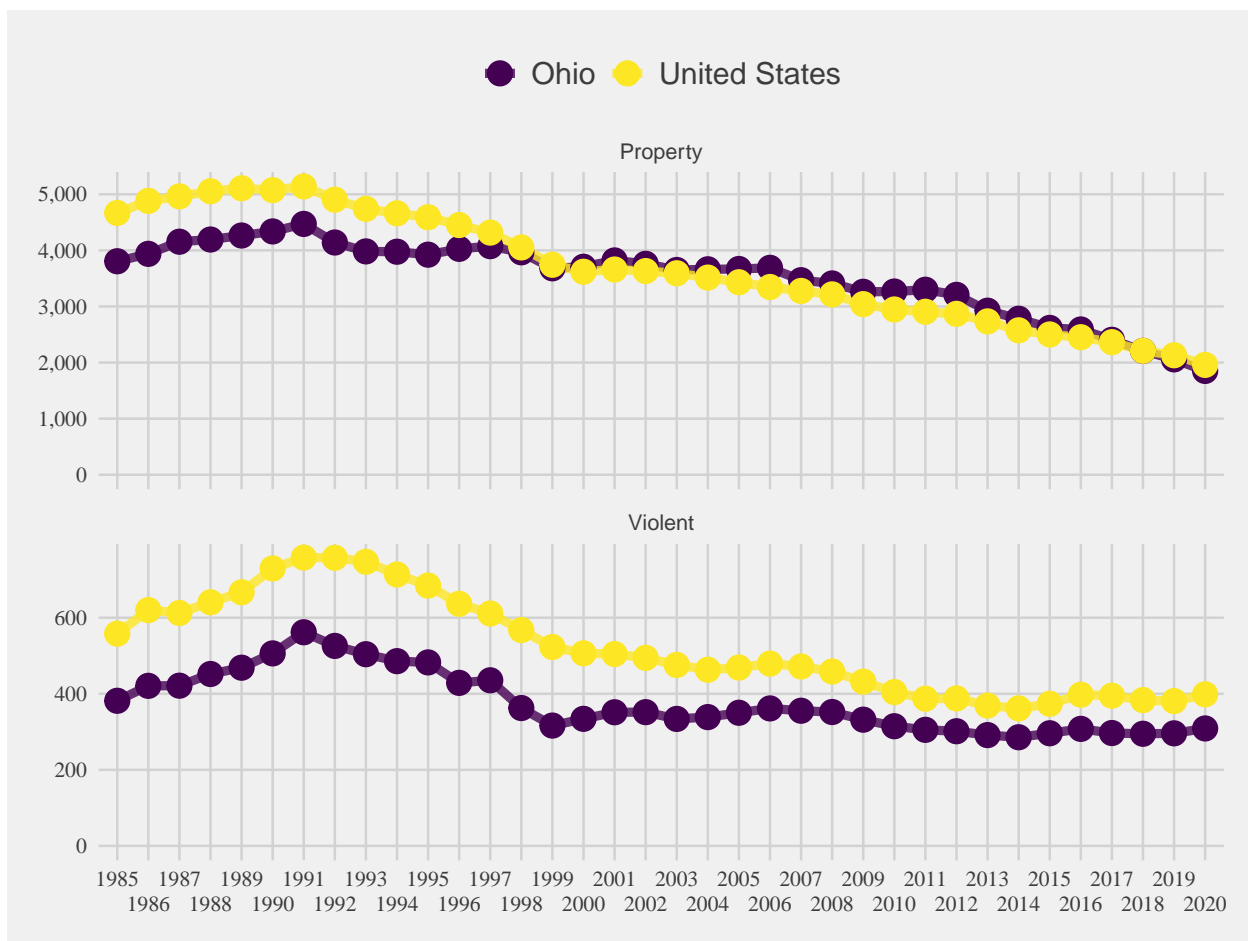
Figure 1: Violent and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 in Ohio and the U.S., 1985 - 2020

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 - 2023. Data from unfounded incidents are also excluded from this report.
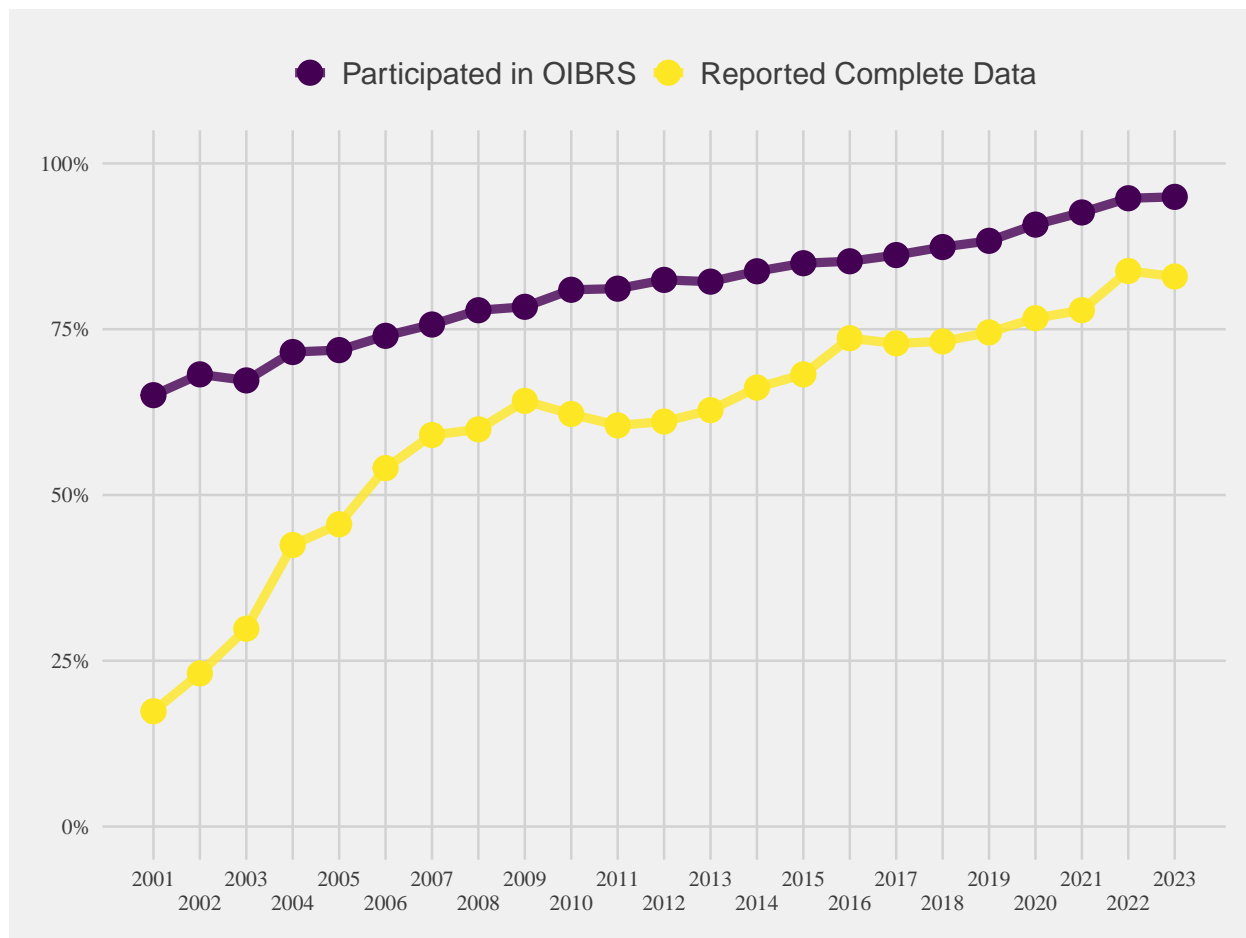
Figure 2: OIBRS Participation, 2001 - 2023

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: Introduction and Overview** - This section provides a summary of the key findings from the report, an introduction and information on the data used in this report, including information on how rates were created and used throughout the report.

- **Section 2: Total Crime** - This section provides a high-level overview of crime in Ohio by including information about the total crime rate per year and month.

- **Section 3: 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 4, 5 and 6 - Crimes Against Property, Persons, Society, and Other Crimes-** Sections 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 4: 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 5: 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 6: Crimes Against Society -** Crimes against society are crimes that represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activities, and are typically victim-less 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 -** The NIBRS "All Other Offenses" category includes bribery, extortion/blackmail, gambling offenses and other ORC crimes that do not fall into the other categories. These 'other' ORC crimes make up about 10% of all offenses reported annually by Ohio law enforcement agencies (i.e., about 75,000 offenses). The seven ORC offenses listed below are the most frequently reported "Other" offenses. Together, these seven offenses comprise 64% of all "Other" offenses, about 52,000 a year statewide:

    * Failure to Appear; Issuance of Warrant (about 15% of "other" offenses - 12,000 reports annually)
    * Obstructing official business (about 12% of "other" offenses - 10,000 reports annually)
    * Telecommunications harassment (about 12% of "other" offenses - 10,000 reports annually)
    * Unruly Juvenile offenses (about 8% of "other" offenses - 6,000 reports annually)
    * Violate protection order or consent agreement (about 8% of "other" offenses - 6,000 reports annually)
    * Unauthorized use of motor vehicle (about 6% of "other" offenses - 5,000 reports annually)
    * Resisting arrest (about 5% of "other" offenses - 4,000 reports annually)

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 2: Total Crime
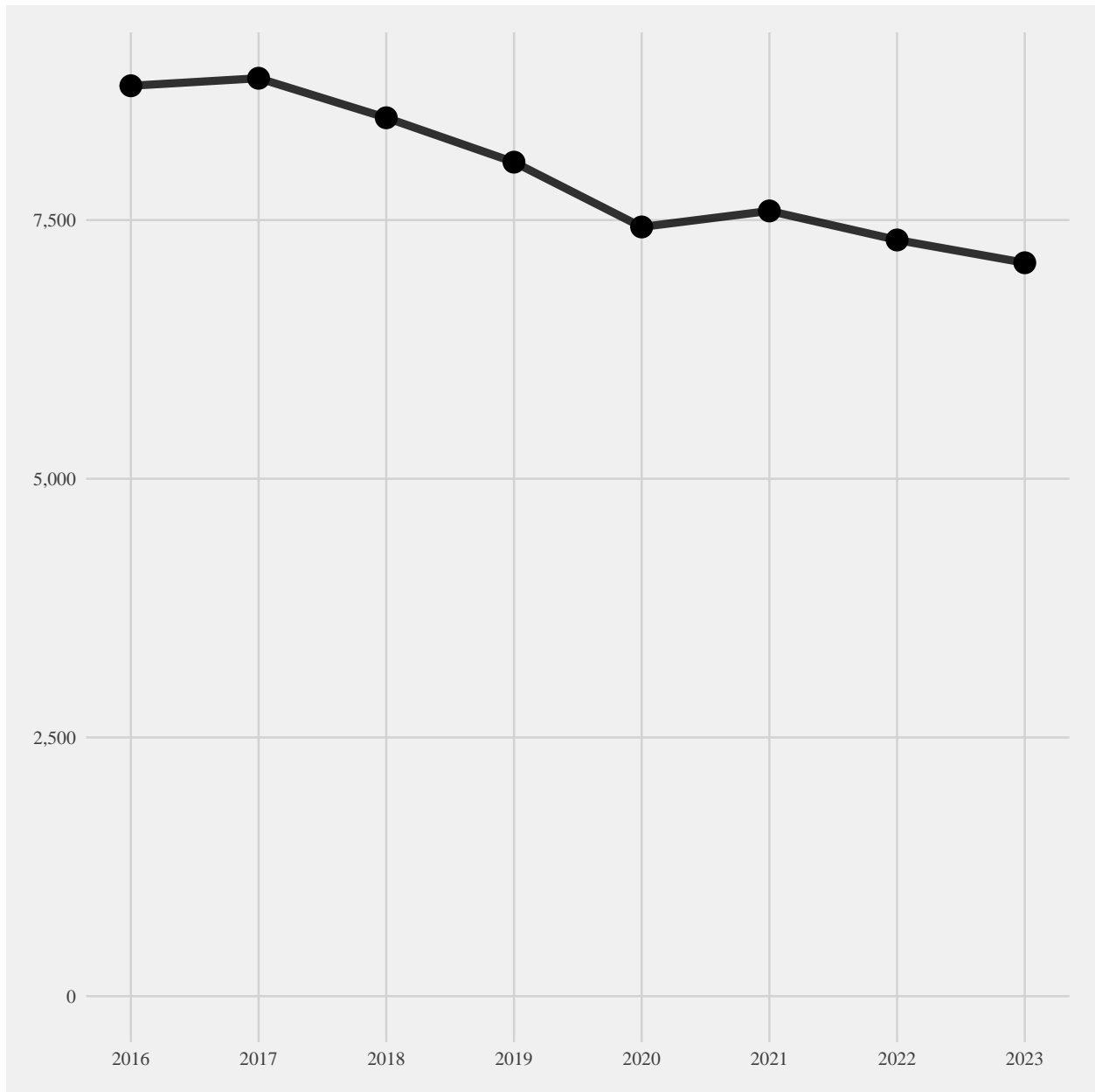
Figure 3: Total Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 3 shows that the total crime rate in Ohio decreased by 19.4% between 2016 and 2023.
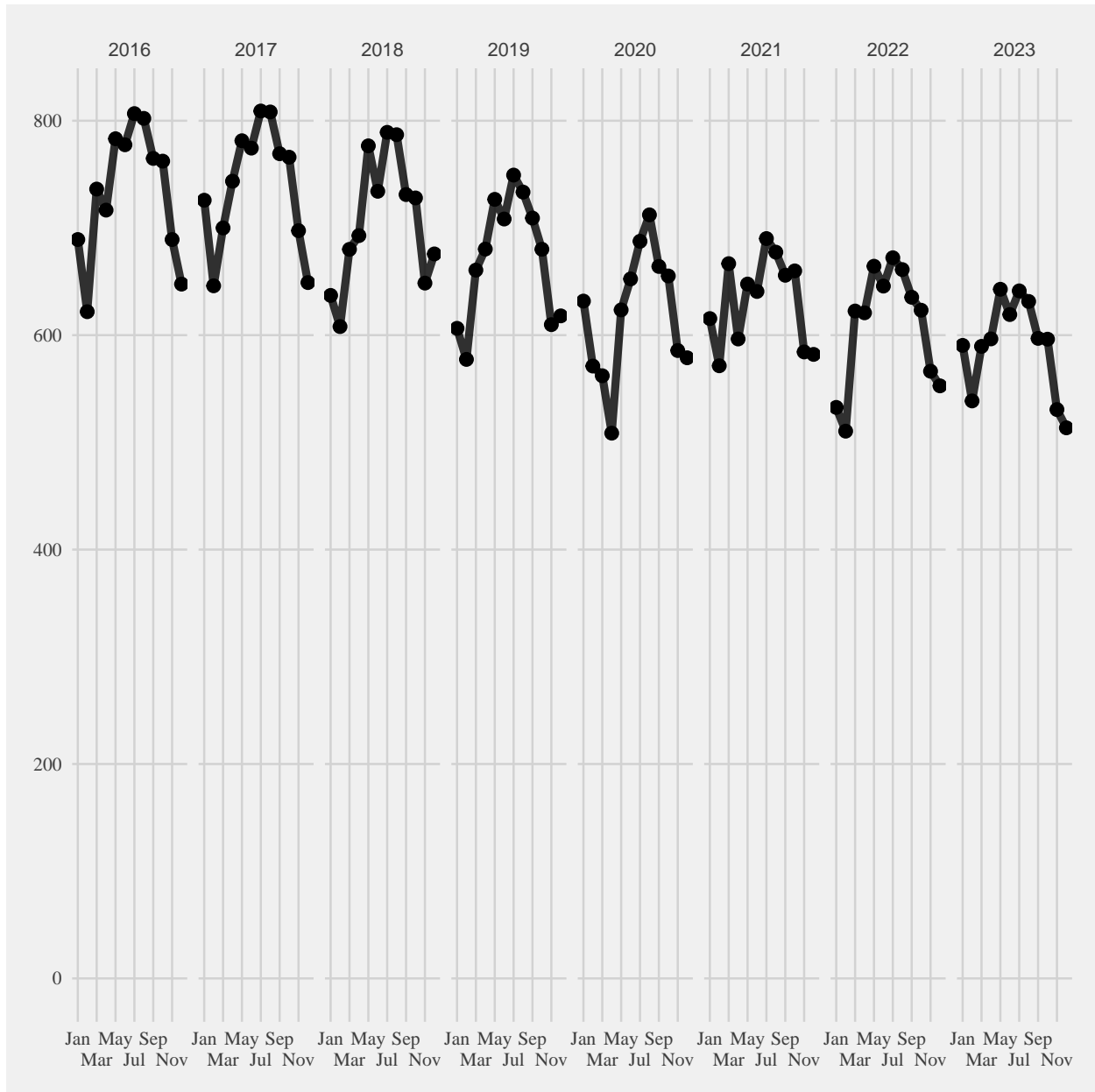
Figure 4: Total Crime Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- 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 3: Crime Categories
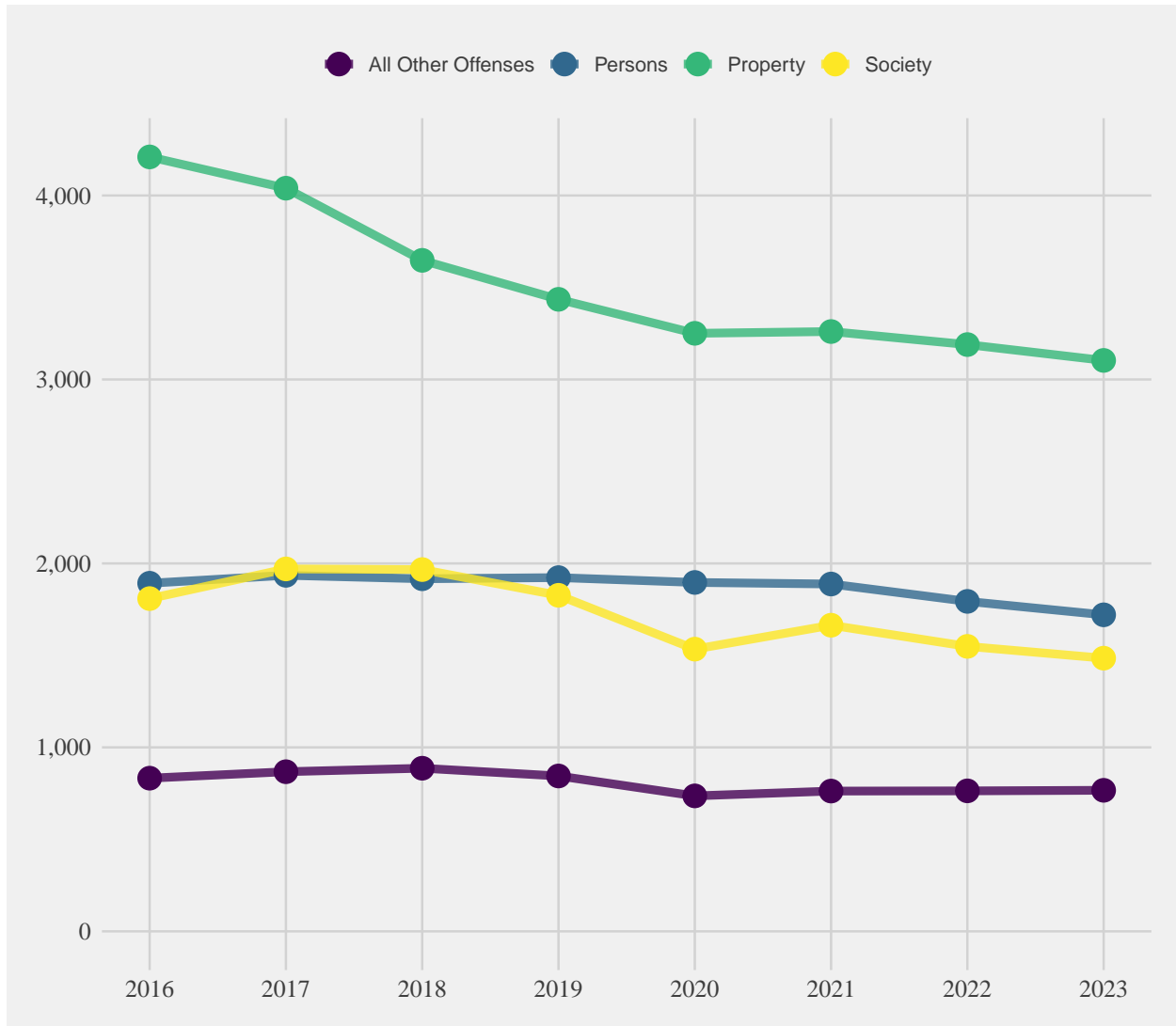
Figure 5: Crime Rate per 100,000 Population by Category, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 5 displays crime rates for crimes against persons, property, society, and other crimes.
- Between 2016 and 2023:
  - Crimes against property are the most frequent type of crime, though these crimes decreased by 26.3%.
  - Crimes against persons and society are the next most frequent types of crime. Crimes against society decreased by 17.9%, crimes against persons decreased by 9.1%.
- The crime rate for the All Other Offenses[2] category remained nearly the same between 2016 and 2023.

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[2]The NIBRS "All Other Offenses" crimes includes bribery, extortion/blackmail, gambling offenses and other ORC crimes that do not fall into the other categories. These 'other' ORC crimes make up about 10% of all offenses reported annually by Ohio law enforcement agencies (i.e., about 75,000 offenses). See 'Report Organization' for further details.
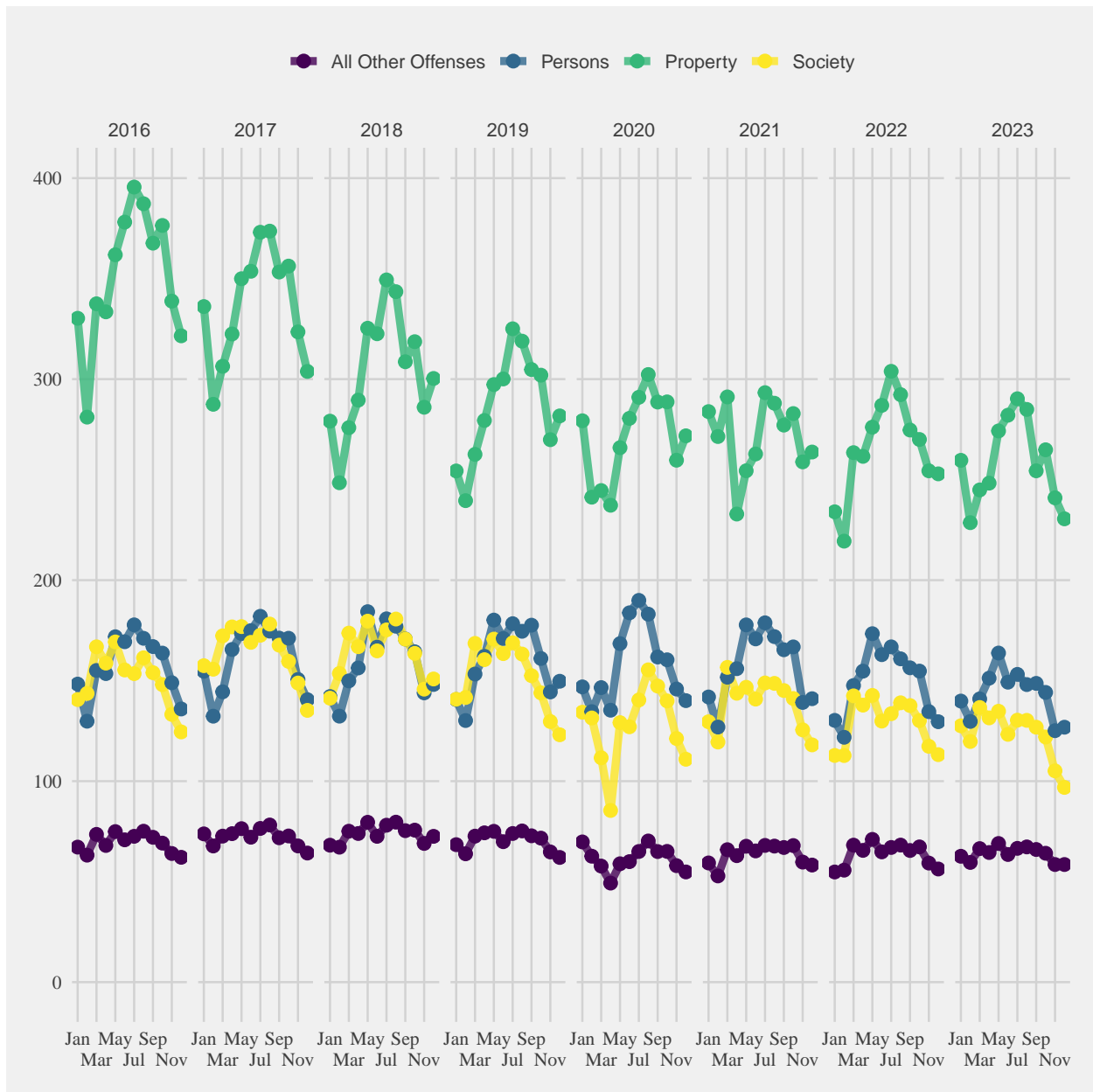
Figure 6: Crime Rate per 100,000 by Category and Month, 2016 - 2023

- 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 4: Crimes Against Property
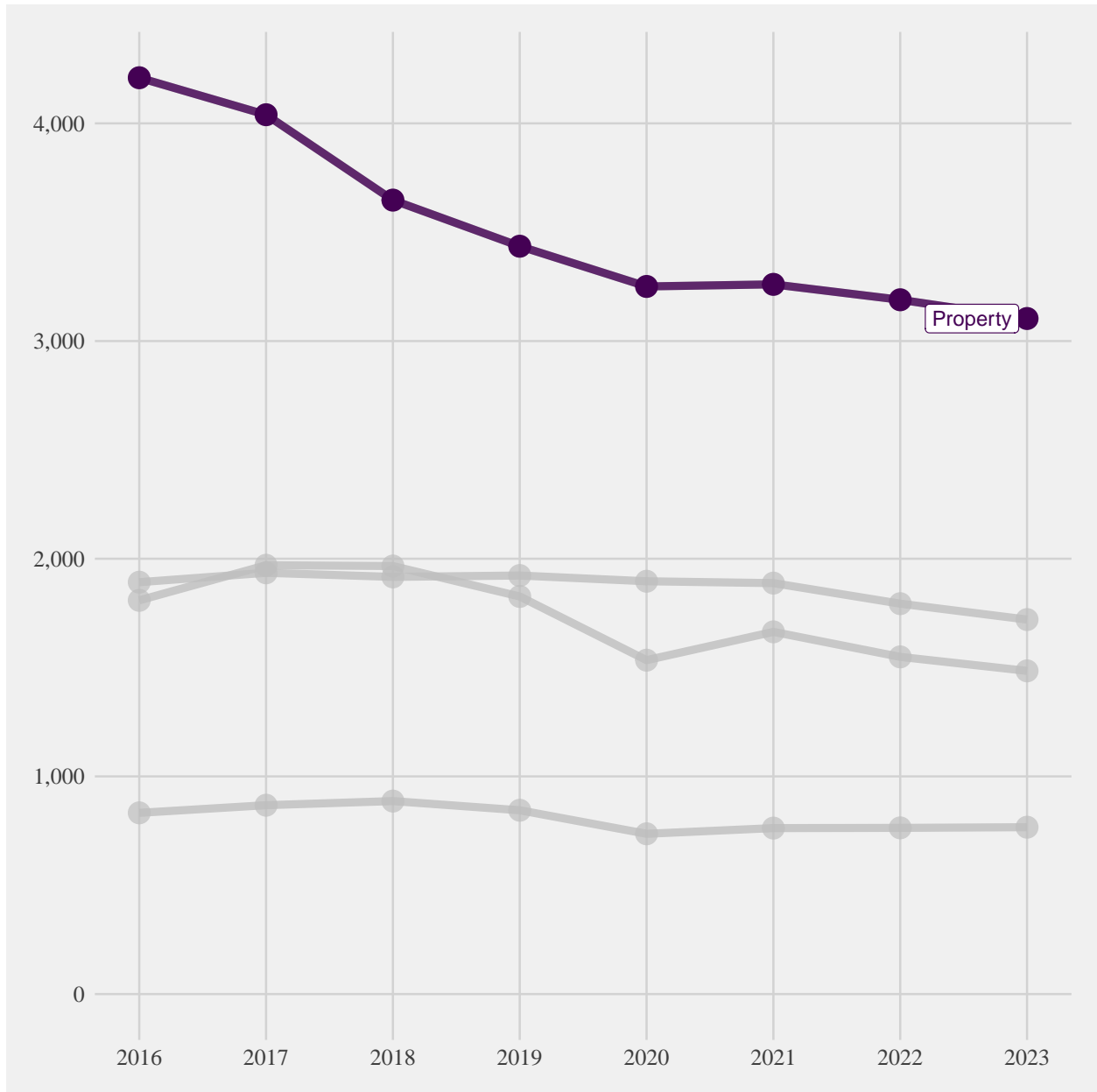
Figure 7: Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023 - Crimes Against Property Highlighted

- Figure 7 shows the same data as Figure 5 with crimes against property highlighted.
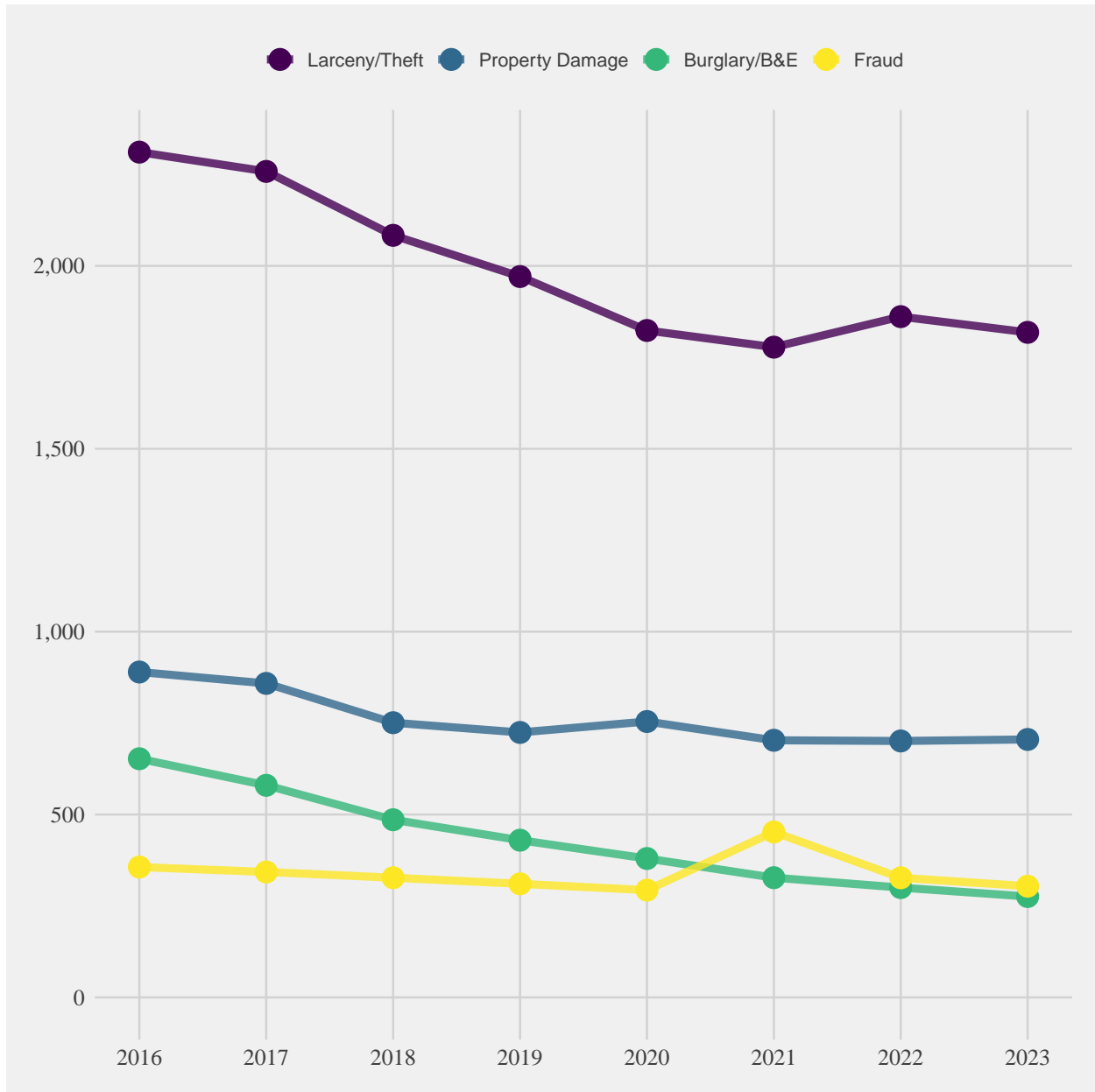
Figure 8: Property Crime Rate per 100,000 population, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 8 shows the annual trends for the four crimes against property subcategories: Larceny/Theft, Fraud, Property Damage, and Burglary/B&E.

- Between 2016 and 2023:

    - Larceny/Theft is the most frequent crime against property, and it decreased by 21.3%. 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 20.7%.
    - Burglary/B&E decreased by 57.7%.
    - Fraud decreased by 14.7%. The Fraud subcategory contains several different NIBRS codes (see Figures 14 - 16).
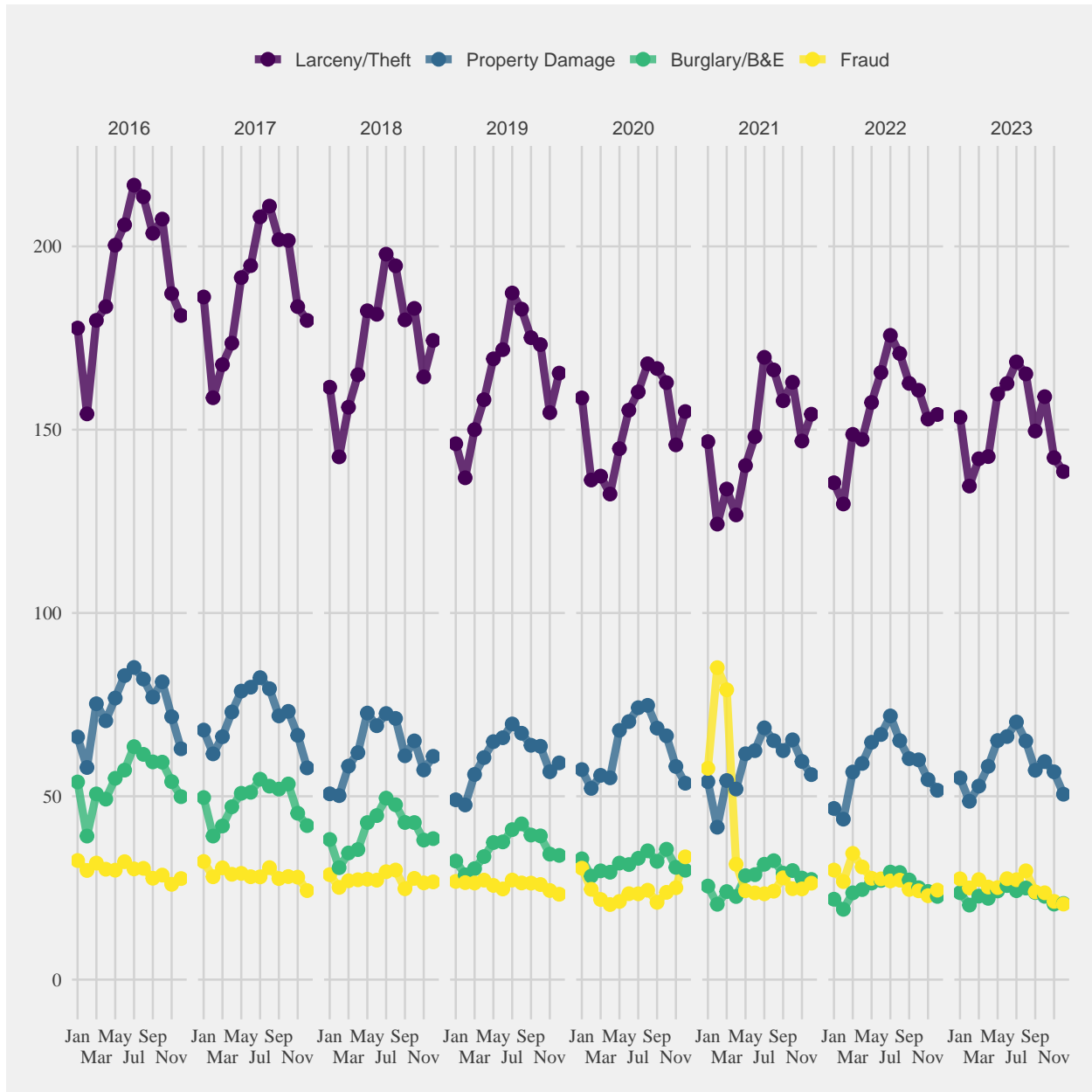
Figure 9: Property Crime Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- 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).
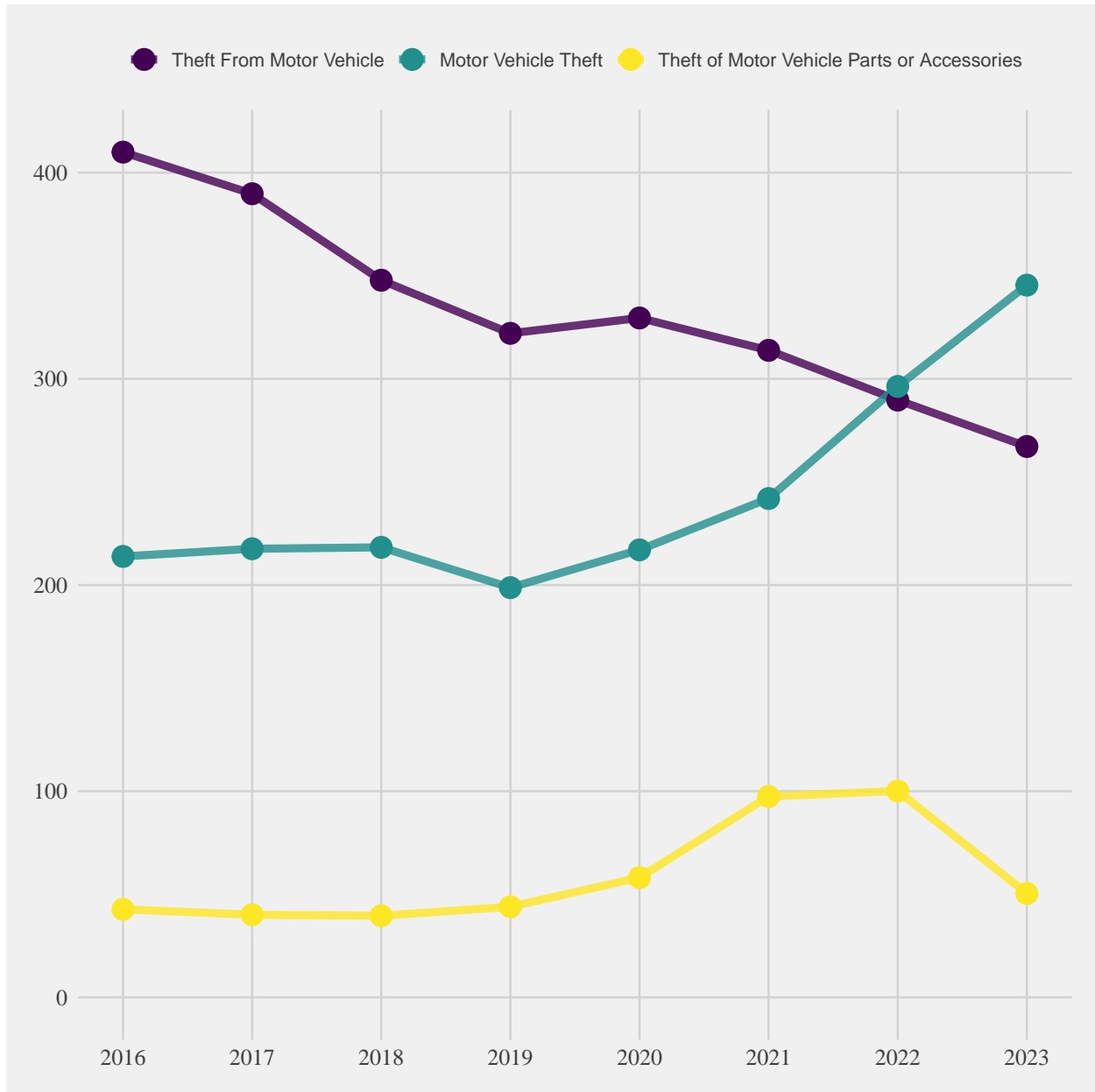
Figure 10: Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- 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.

- Between 2016 and 2023:
    - Theft from Motor Vehicles decreased by 34.8%.
    - Motor Vehicle Theft increased by 61.5%.
    - Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories increased by 18%.
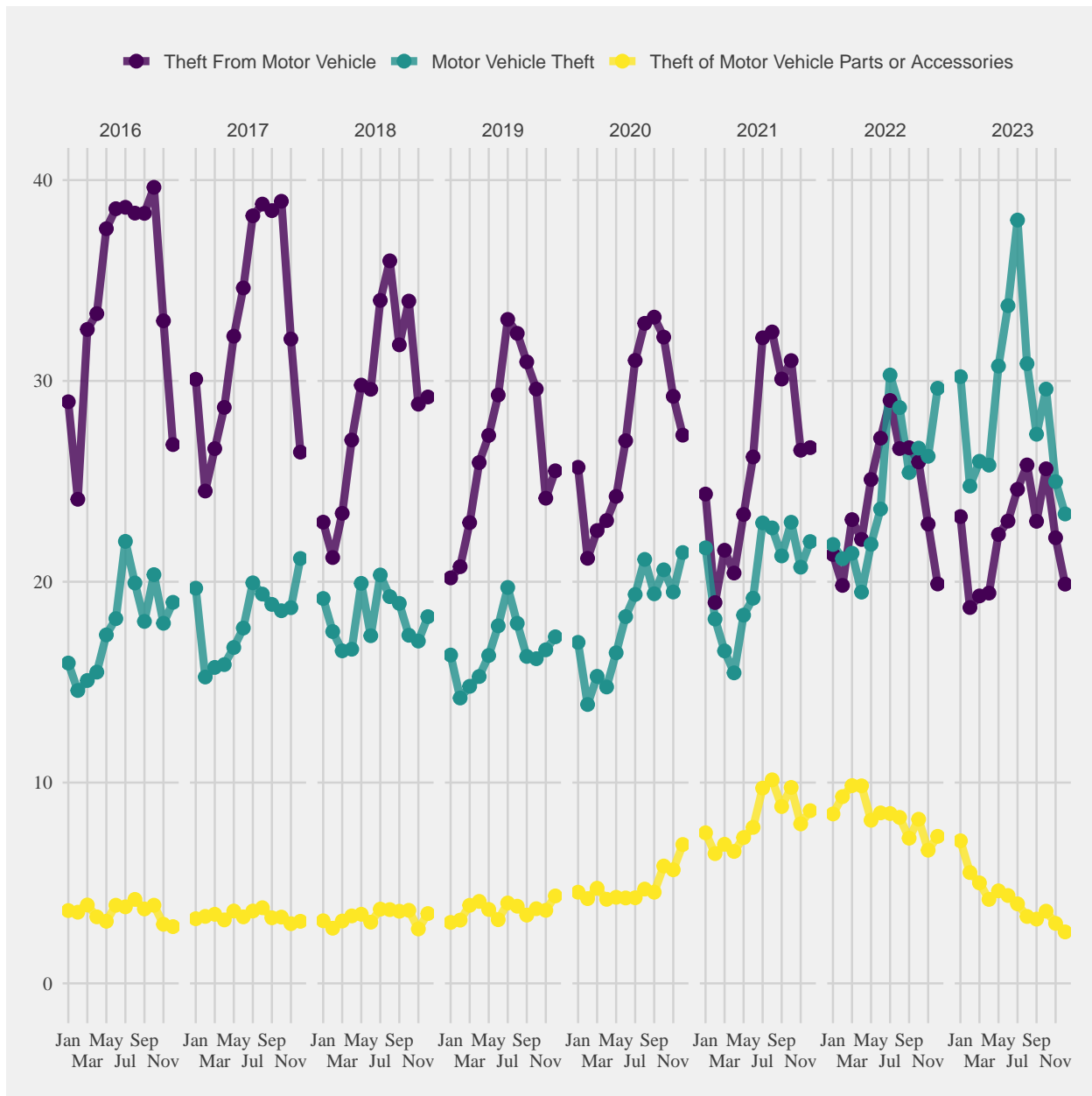
Figure 11: Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- 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.
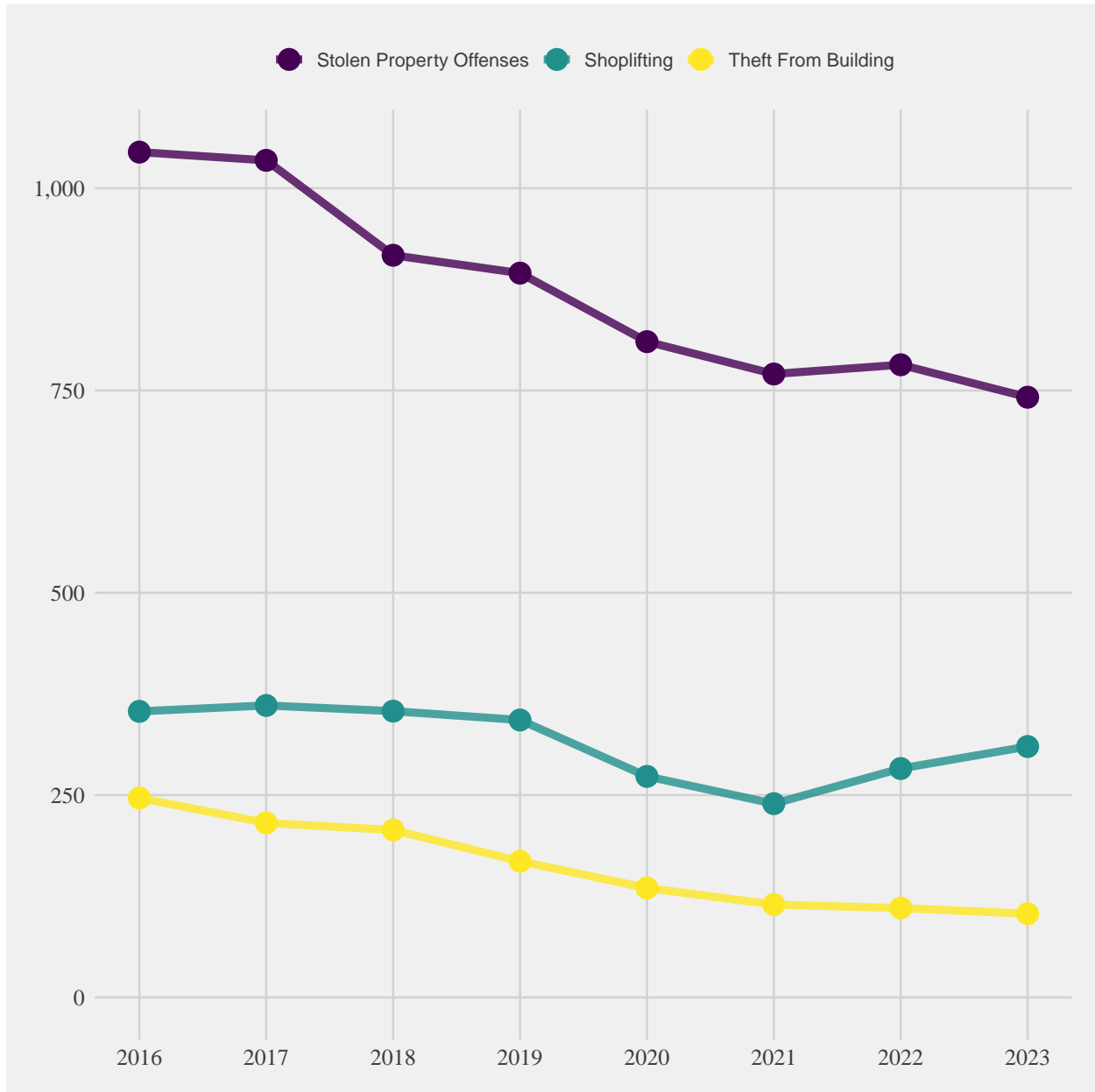
Figure 12: Non-Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 12 shows the Larceny/Theft NIBRS codes that aren't related to vehicles.

- Between 2016 and 2023:

    - Stolen Property Offenses decreased by 29%.
    - Shoplifting decreased by 12.3%.
    - Theft From Building decreased by 58%.

- Between 2016 to 2021, shoplifting decreased by 32.3%, but increased by 29.5% between 2021 and 2023.
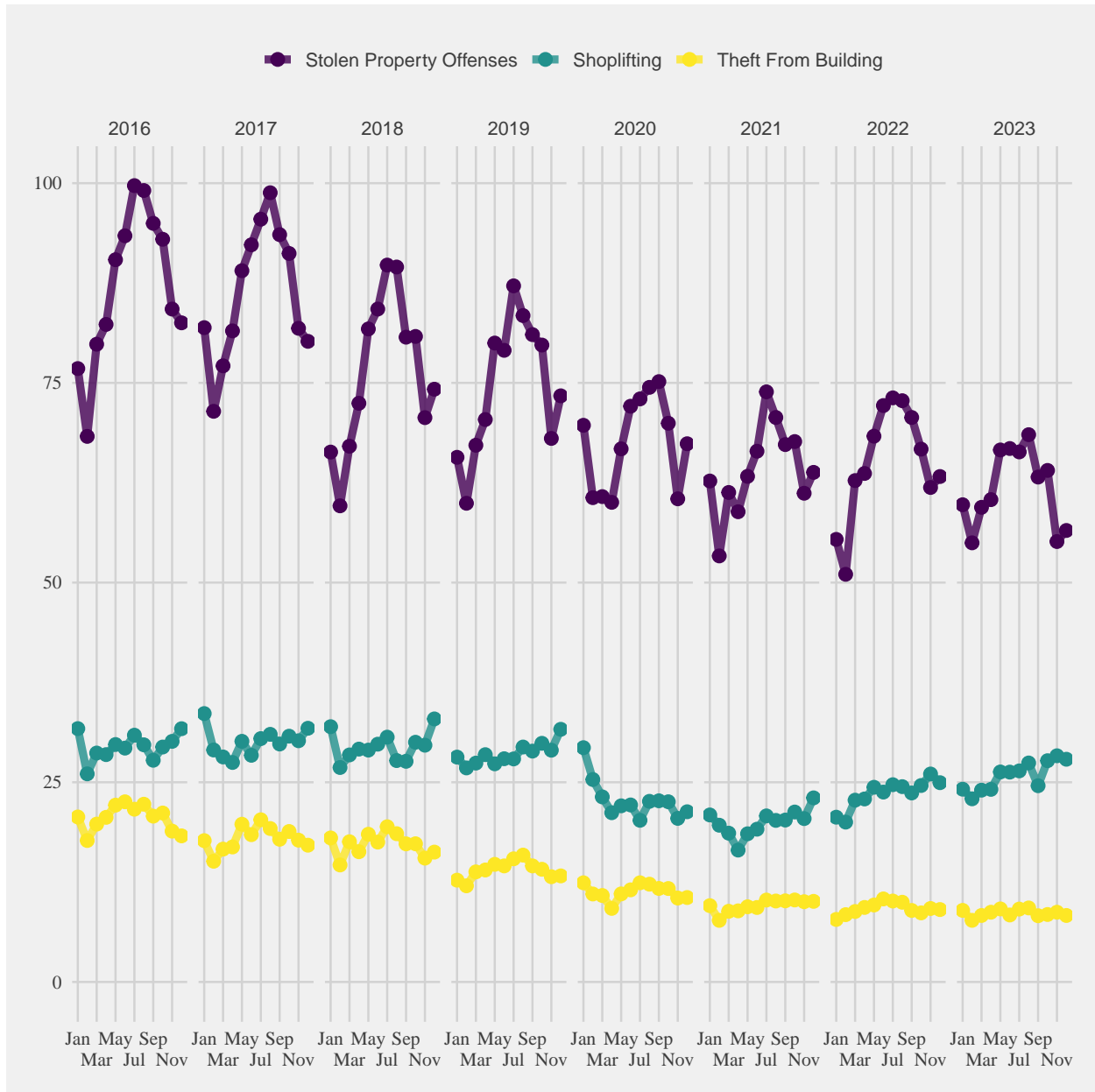
Figure 13: Non-Vehicle-Related Thefts per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- 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.
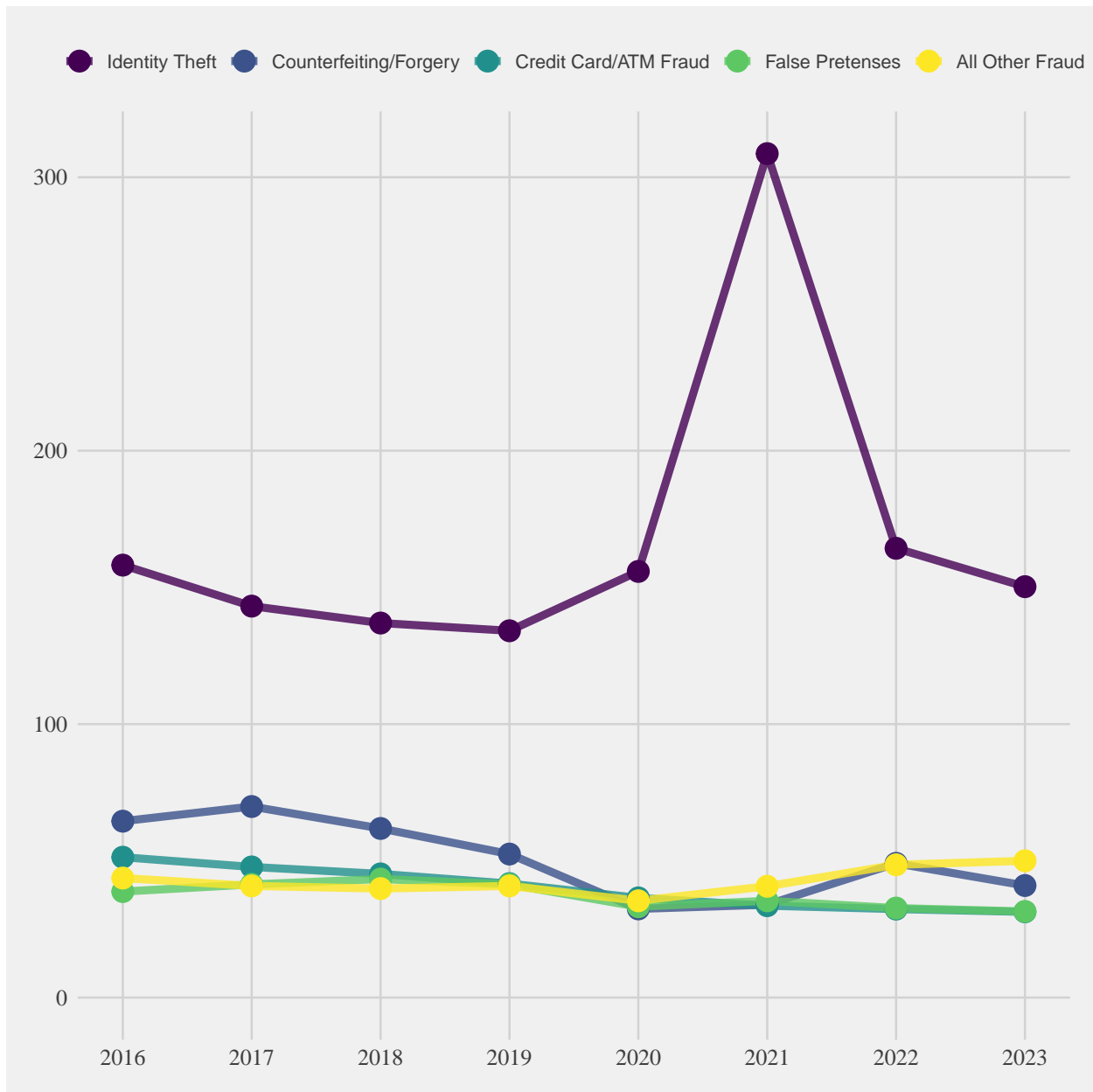
Figure 14: Fraud Offenses Per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- 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 95.2% between 2016 and 2021 before decreasing in 2022 and 2023.

- Between 2016 and 2023:
    - Counterfeiting/Forgery decreased by 36.5%.
    - Credit Card/ATM Fraud decreased by 38.9%.
    - False Pretenses decreased by 18.7%.
    - All Other Fraud increased by 14.4%.
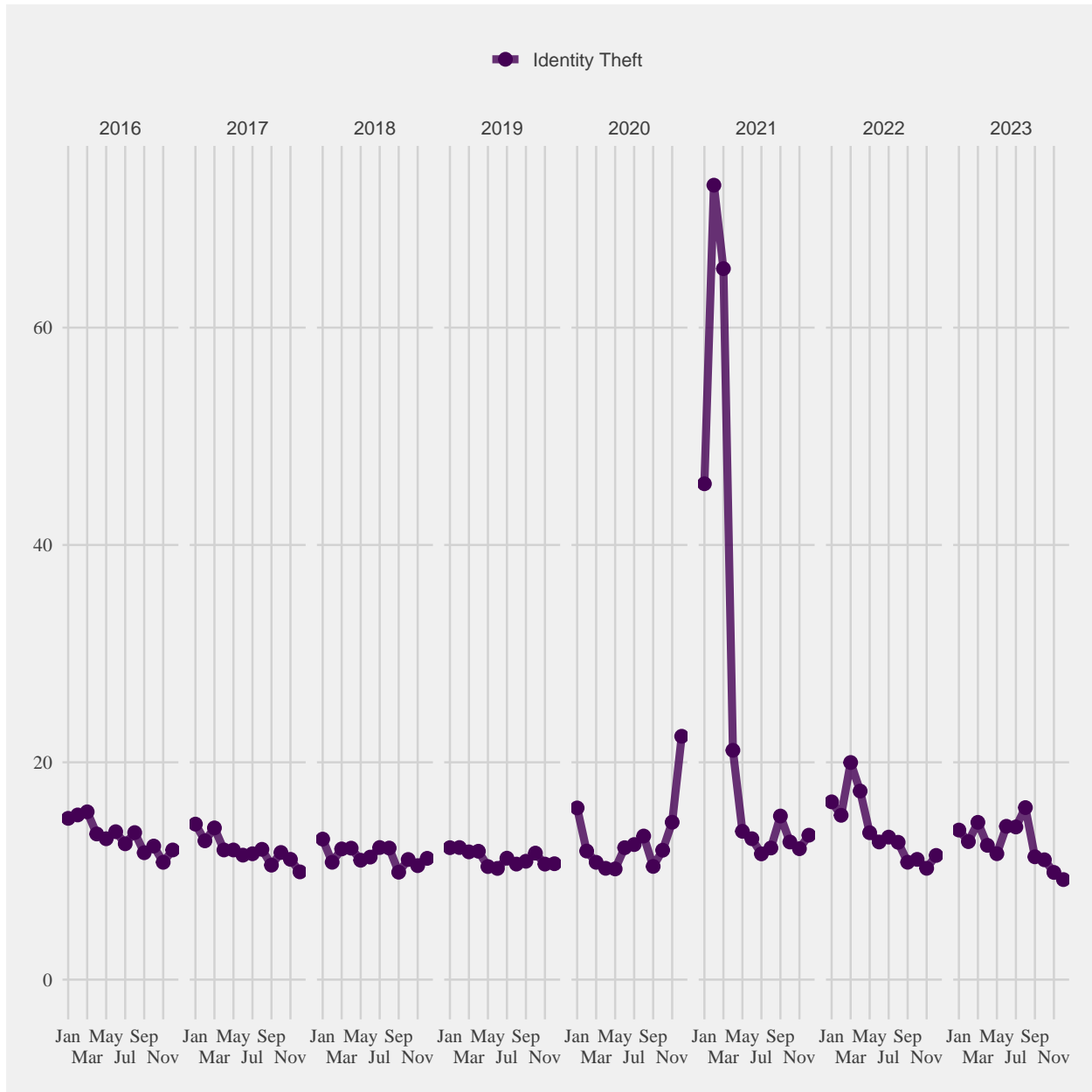
Figure 15: Identity Theft Rate Per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- 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 in May of 2021.
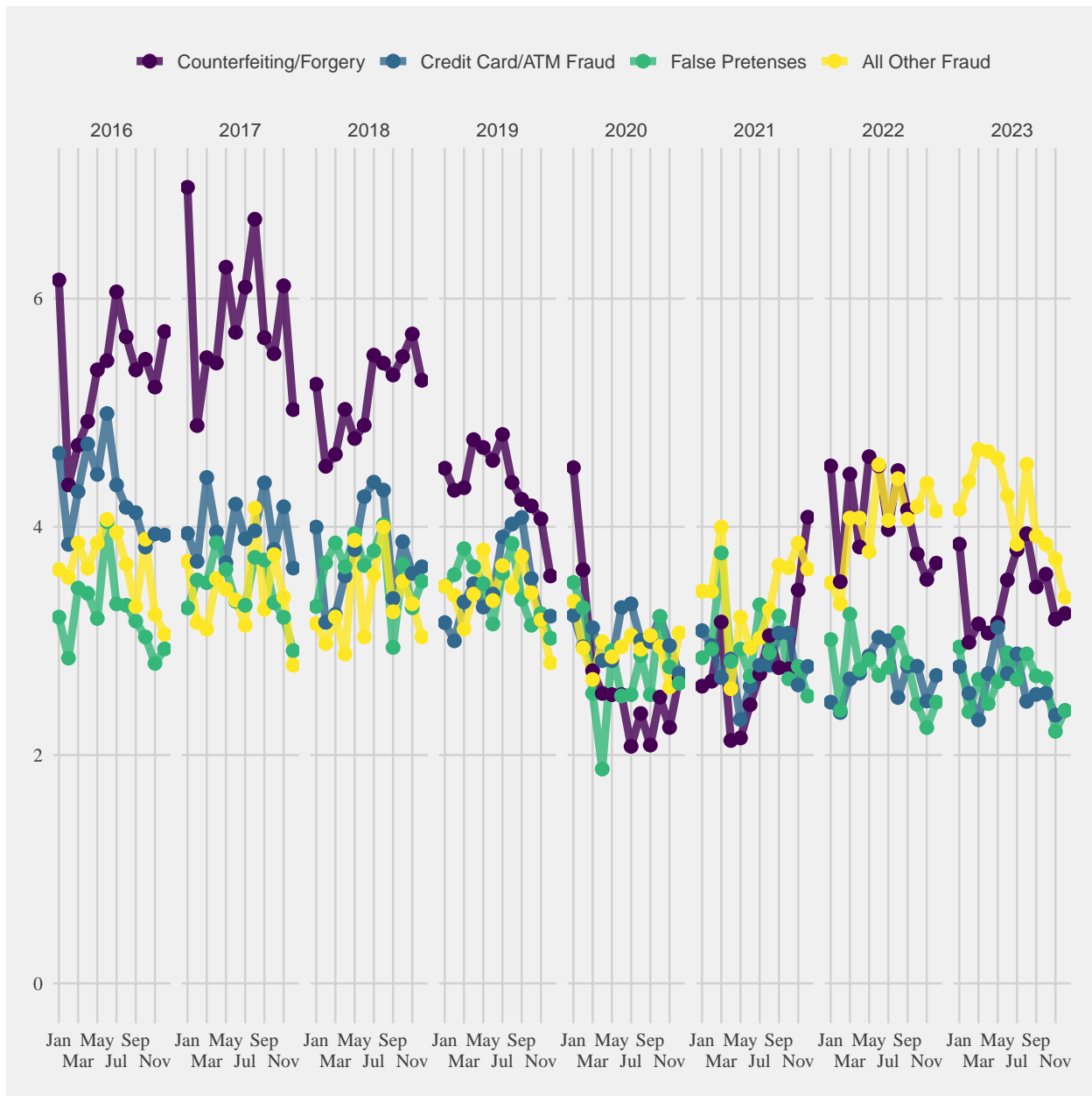
Figure 16: Rate of All Other Fraud Offenses per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- 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 5: Crimes Against Persons
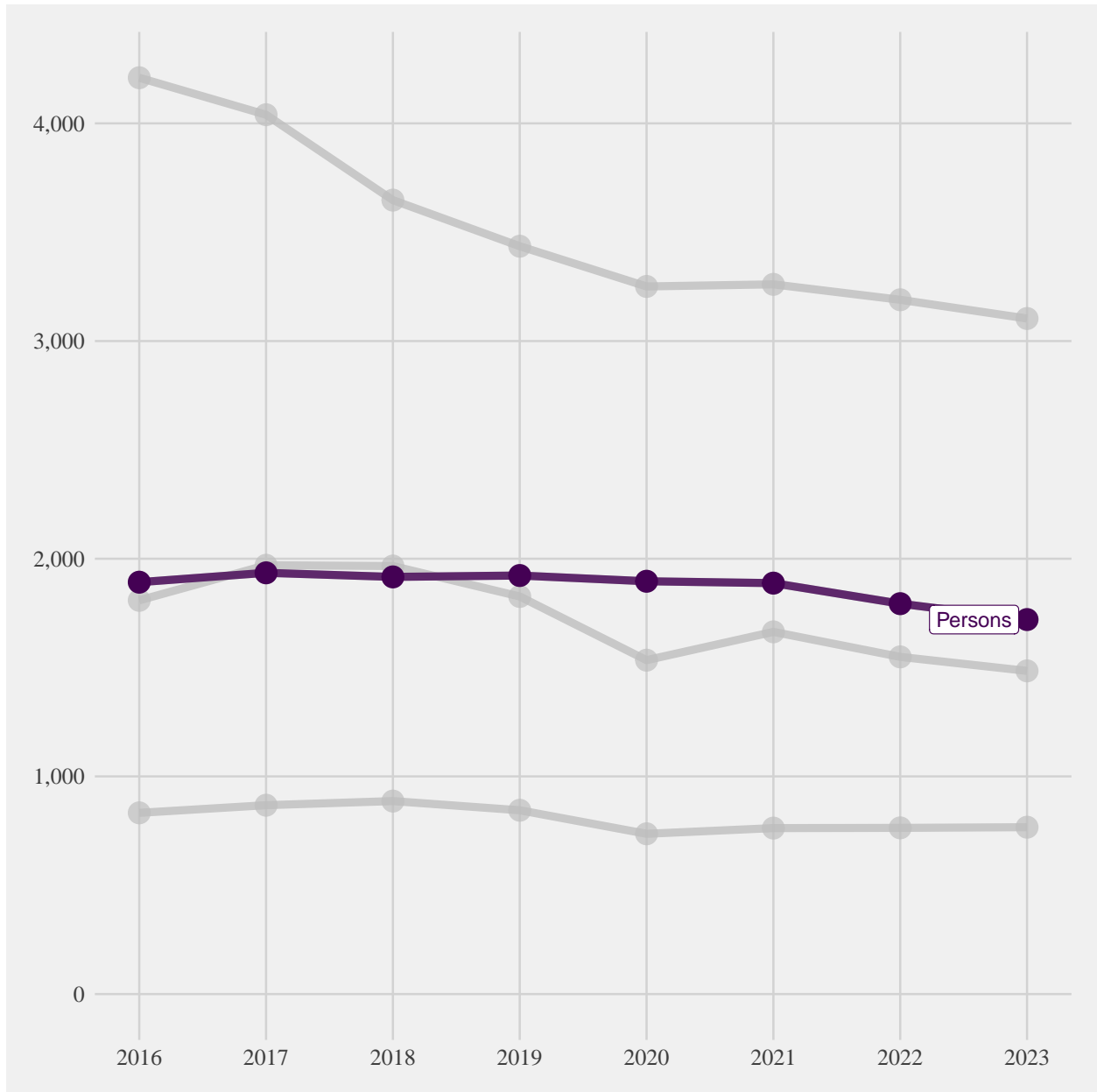
Figure 17: Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023 - Crimes Against Persons Highlighted

- Figure 17 shows the same data as Figure 5 with crimes against persons highlighted.
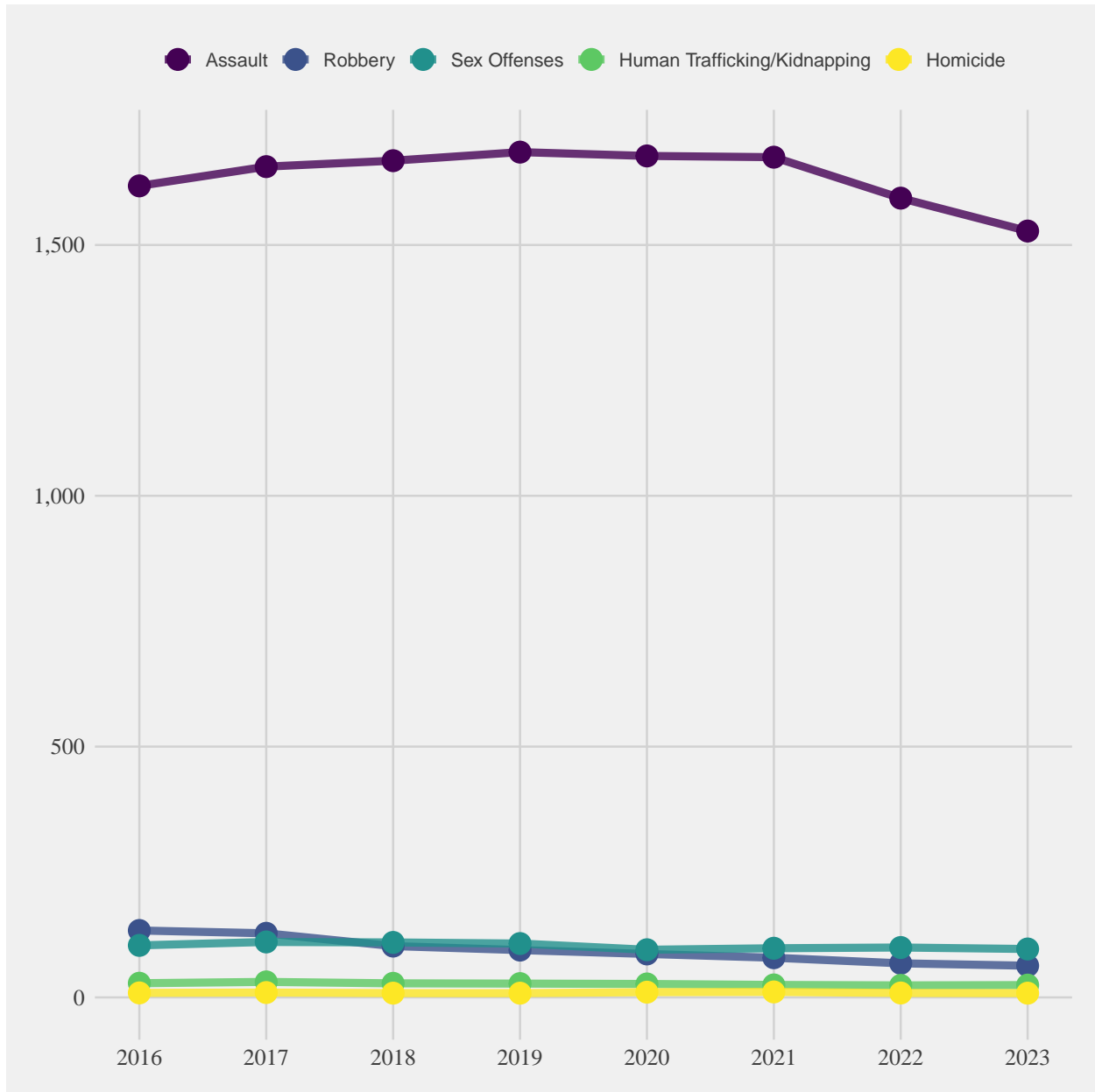
Figure 18: Crimes Against Persons Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- 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.

- Between 2016 and 2023:

  - Assaults decreased by 5.6%. The Assault subcategory contains several different NIBRS codes, which are shown in Figures 19 and 20.
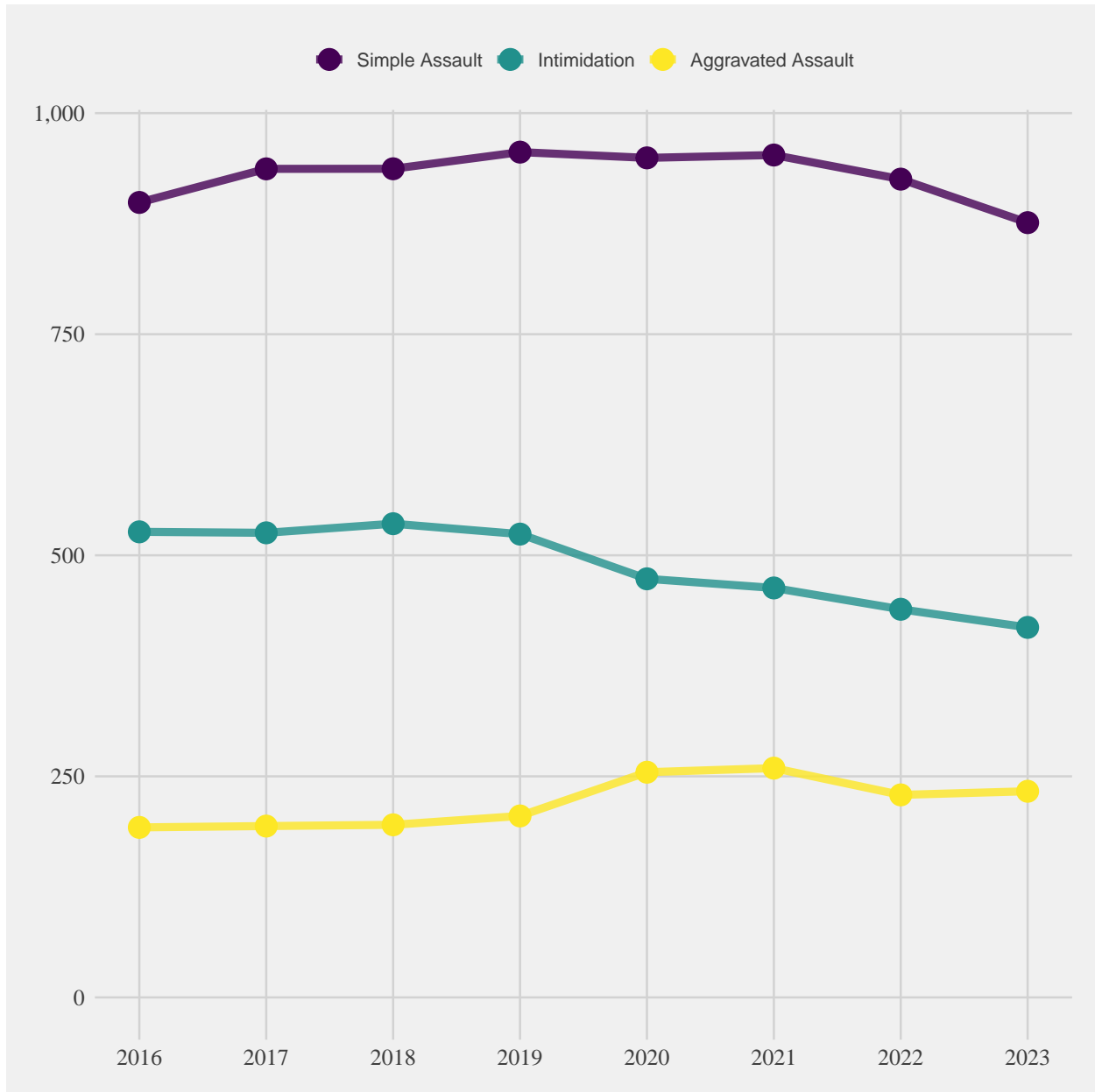
Figure 19: Assault Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 19 shows the rates for the individual NIBRS codes in the Assault subcategory.
- Between 2016 and 2023:
    - Simple Assaults are the most frequent type of Assault, and decreased by 2.5%.
    - Intimidation decreased by 20.5%.
    - Aggravated Assaults increased by 21.2%.
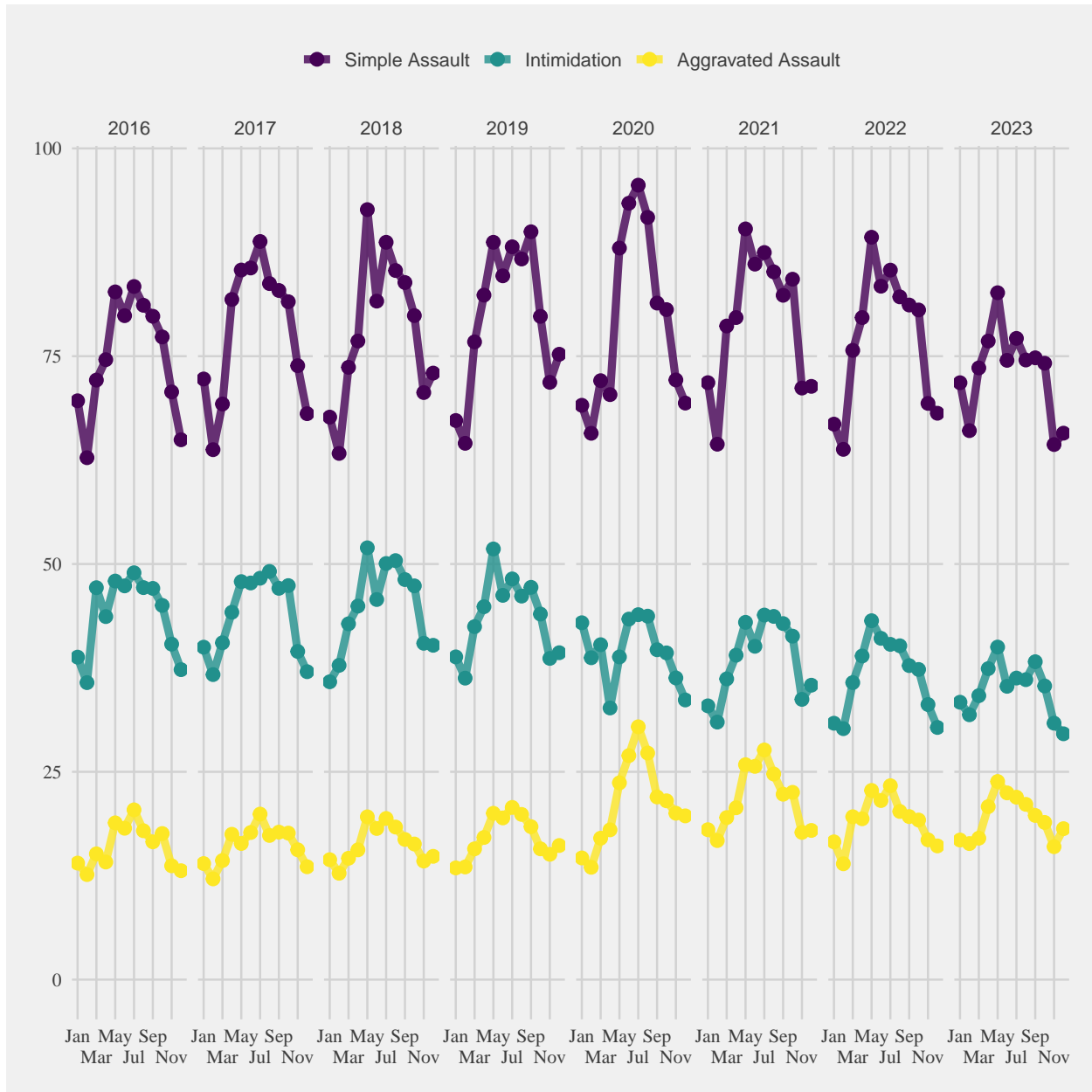
Figure 20: Assault Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 20 shows the same data as Figure 18 by month and year. It demonstrates that Assaults follow the typical seasonal pattern of crime.
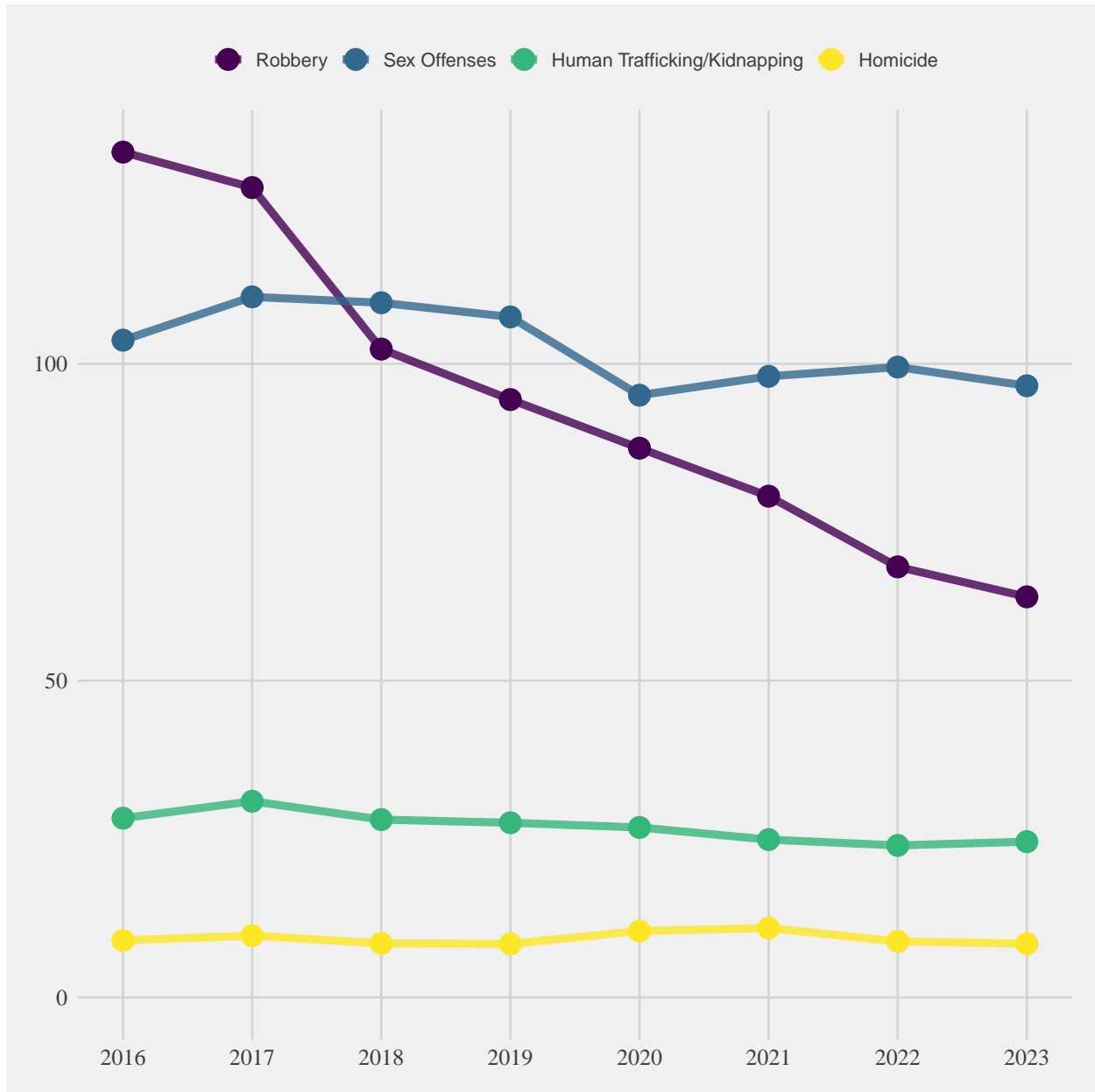
Figure 21: Non-Assault Crimes Against Persons - Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 21 shows the rate of the non-Assault crime by persons subcategories by year.

- Between 2016 and 2023:

    - Robbery decreased by 52.6%.
    - Sex Offenses decreased by 6.9%.
    - Human Trafficking/Kidnapping decreased by 13.1%.
    - Homicide decreased by 5.6%.

- While 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.
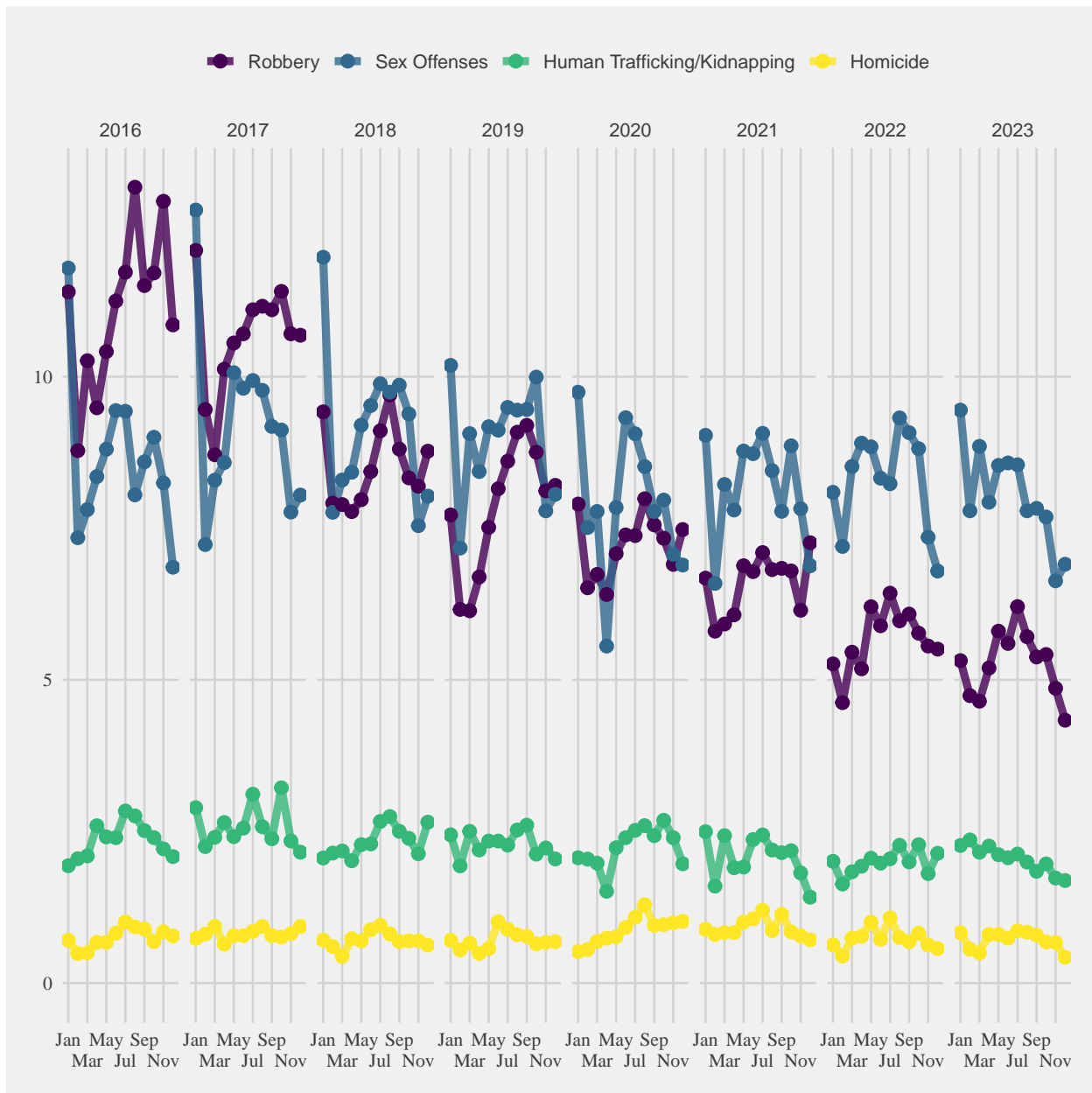
Figure 22: Non-Assault Crimes Against Persons - Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 22 shows the non-Assault crime against 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.

- Sex offense rates, for most years, peaked in January, and this is not typical for most crimes. This does not necessarily mean that more sex offenses occurred in January of these years, but could be the result of unknown 'dates and times' when an incident is reported at a later date resulting in the default of January 1 for the identified year. There are many instances of sexual assault that are reported at a later date then when they occurred.
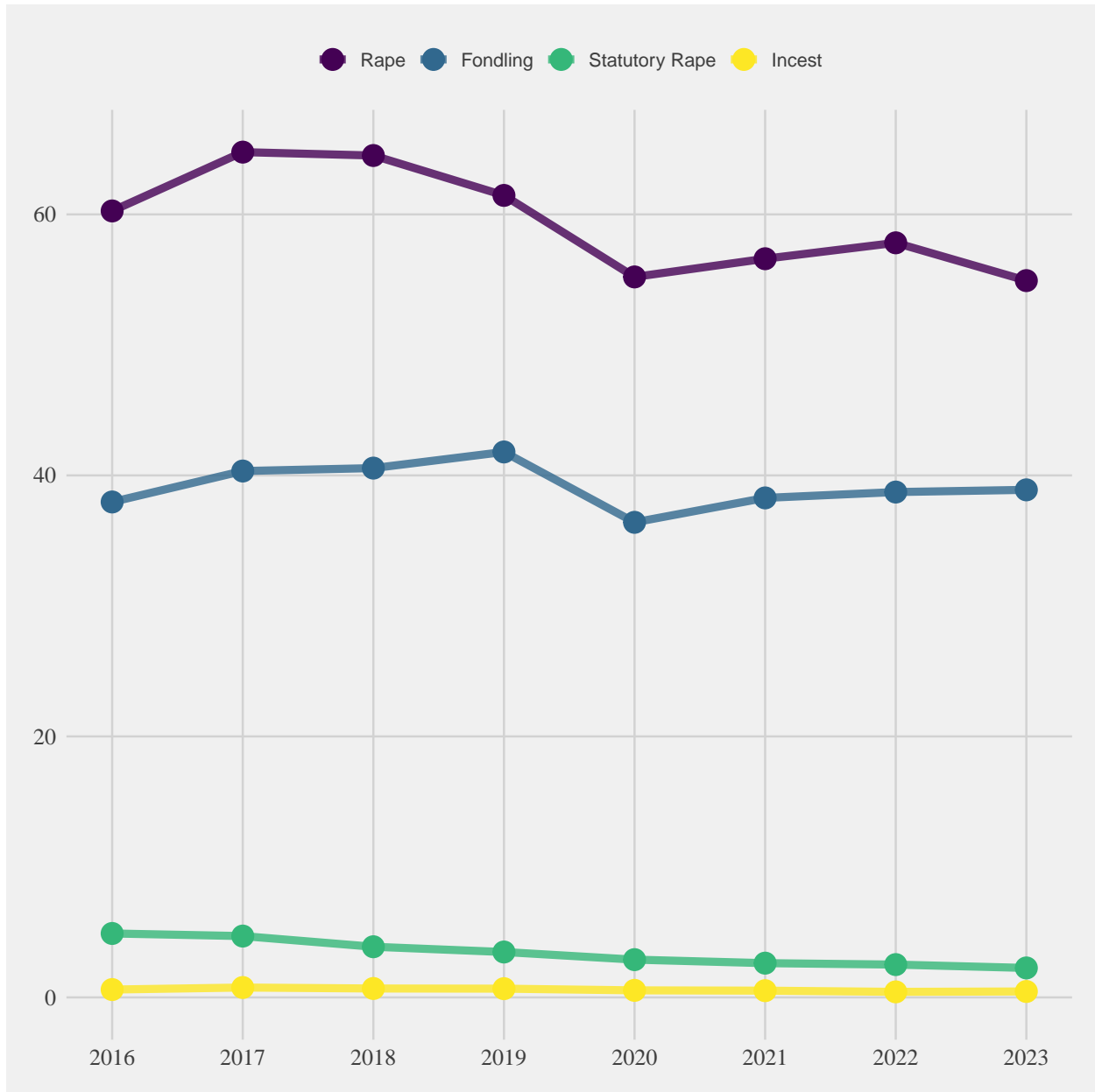
Figure 23: Sex Offenses - Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 23 shows sex offense subcategories by year. There are four offenses that make up the overall 'sex offenses' category and these include: rape, fondling, statutory rape and incest.

- Between 2016 and 2023:
    - Rape decreased by 8.9%.
    - Fondling increased by 2.4%.
    - Statutory Rape decreased by 53.9%.
    - Incest decreased by 24.3%.
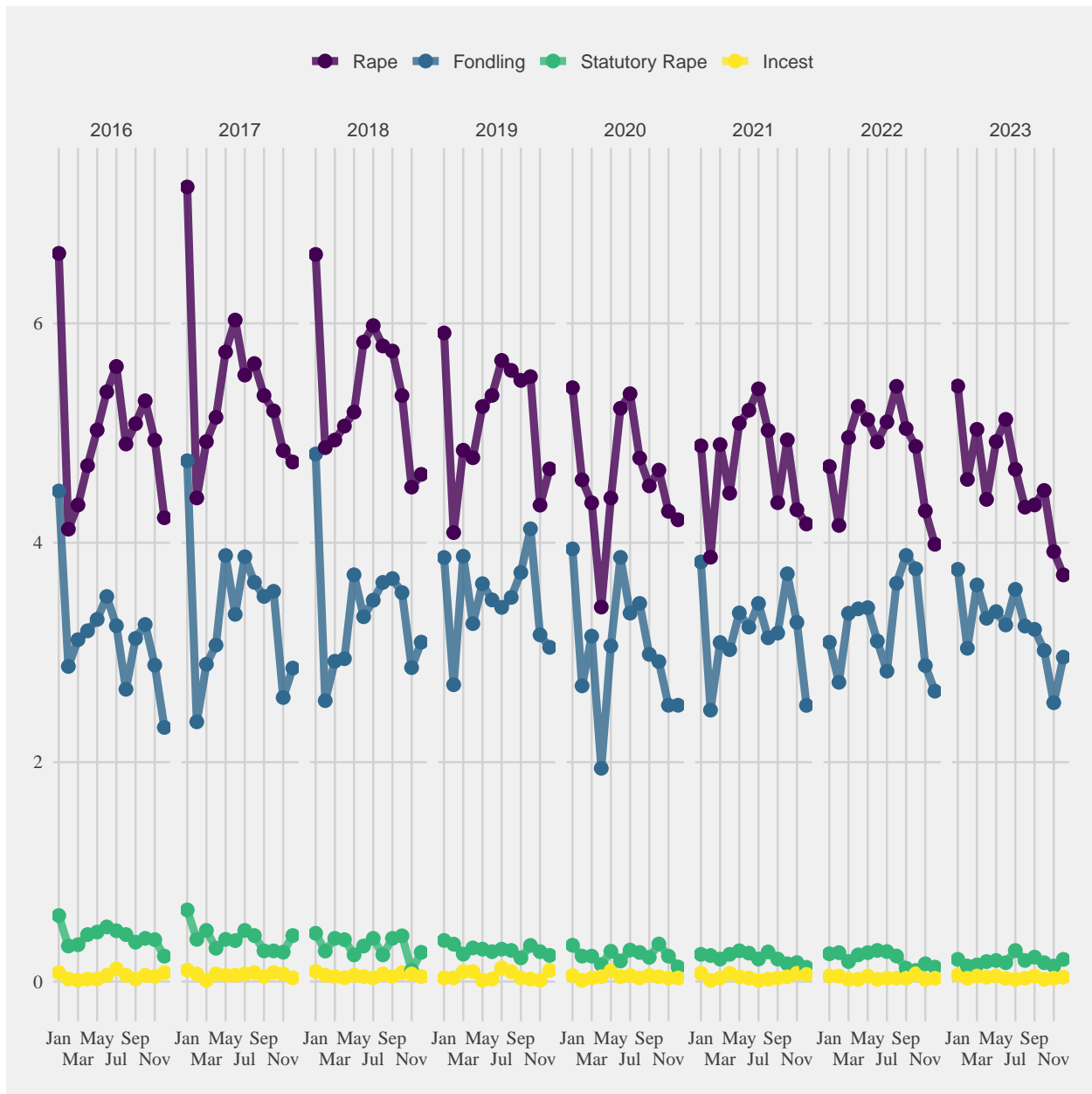
Figure 24: Sex Offenses - Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 24 shows the sex offenses subcategories by month and year. In general, these offenses do not follow the typical pattern of crime.

- All crimes represented on this graph for sex offense subcategories, for most years and crimes, had high rates in January of each year. This is not typical for most crimes. This does not necessarily mean that more sex offenses occurred in January of these years, but could be the result of unknown 'dates and times' when an incident is reported at a later date resulting in the default of January 1 for the identified year. There are many instances of sexual assault that are reported at a later date then when they occurred.

Section 6: Crimes Against Society
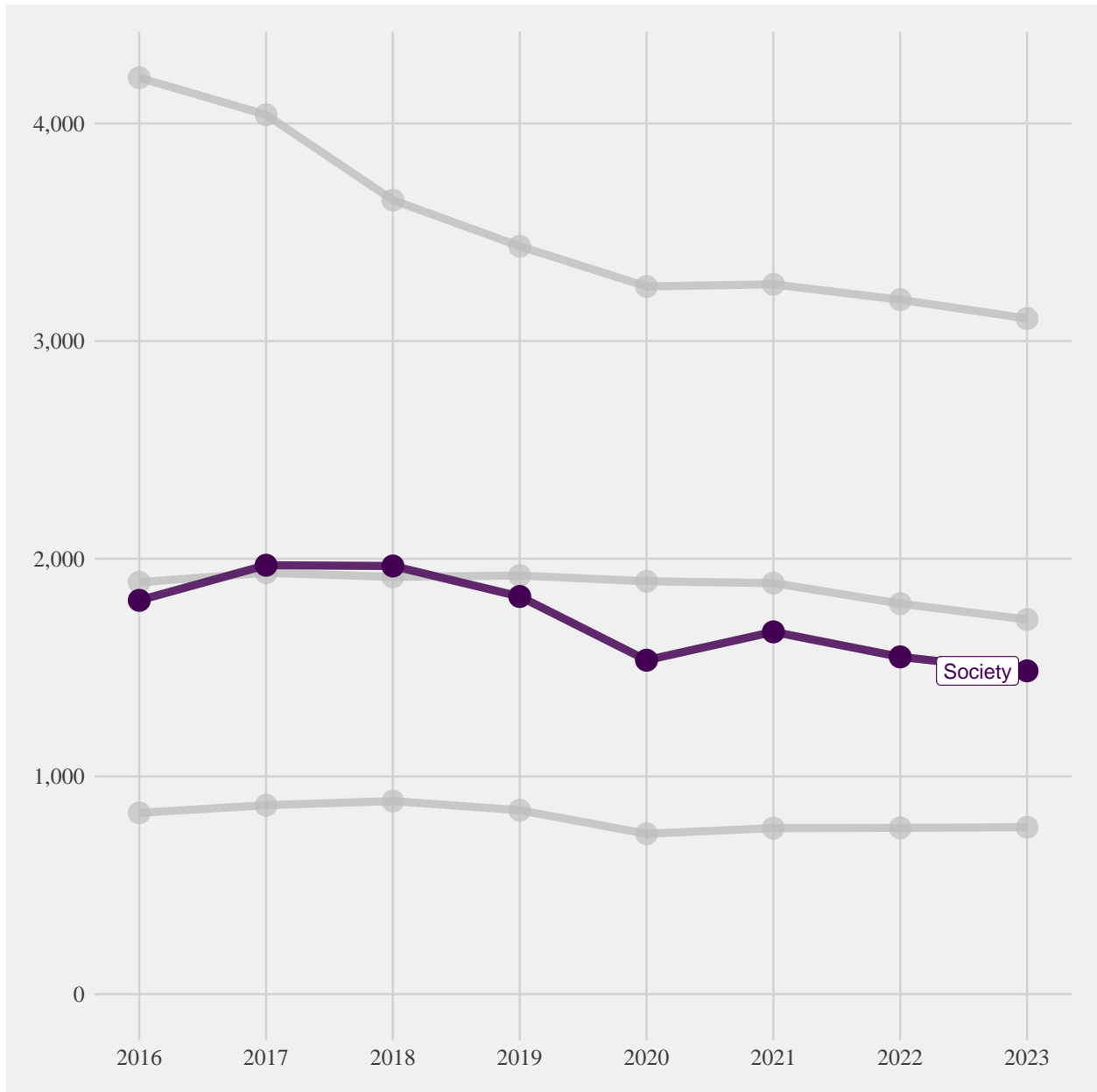
Figure 25: Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023 - Crimes Against Society Highlighted

- Figure 25 shows the same data as Figure 5 with crimes against society highlighted.
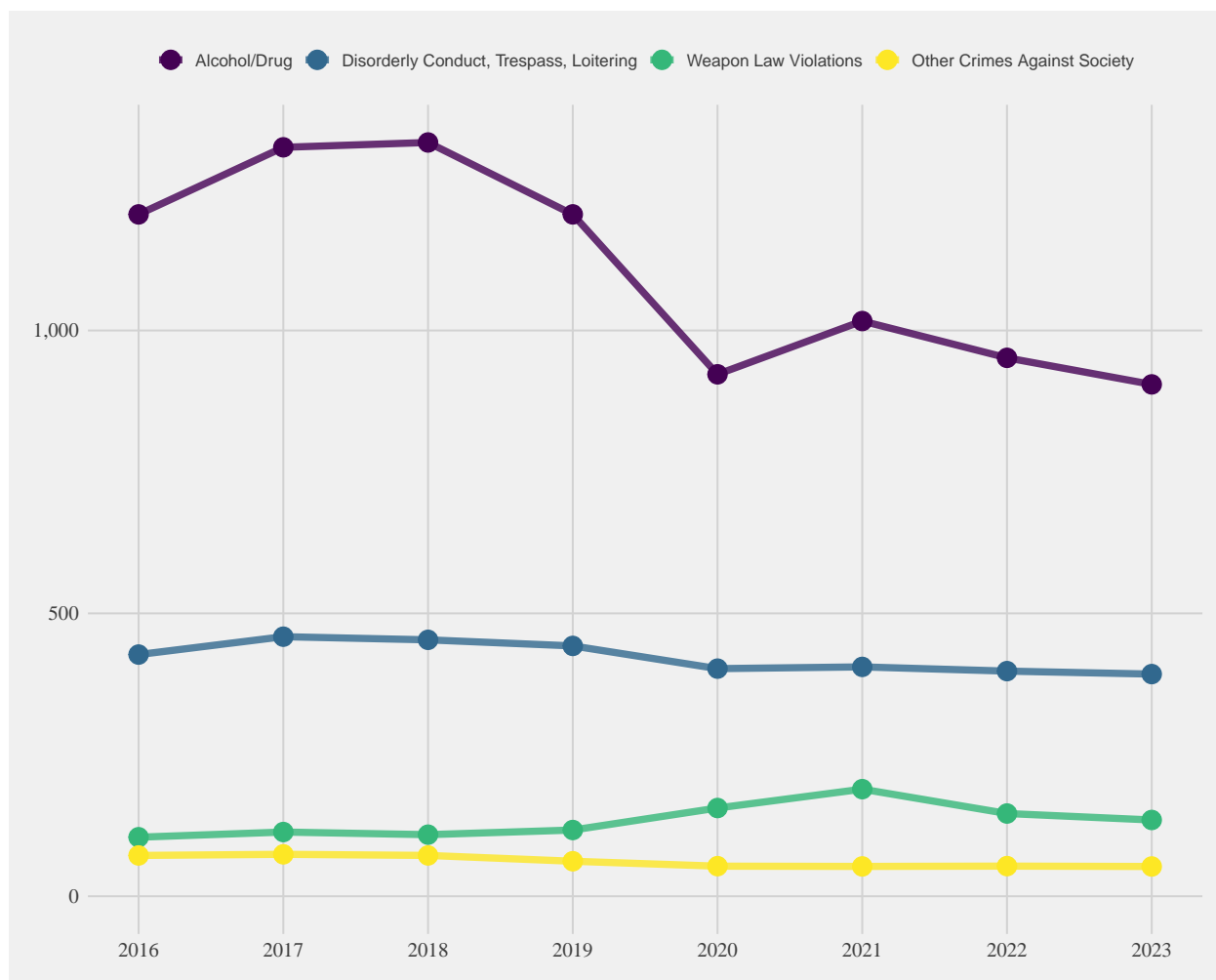
Figure 26: Crimes Against Society Rate per 100,000 Population, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 26 shows the annual trends of the five subcategories of crimes against society: Alcohol/Drug, Disorderly Conduct/Trespassing/Loitering, Weapon Law Violations, and Other Crimes Against Society[3].

- Between 2016 and 2023:

    - Alcohol/Drug offenses are the most frequent, though they decreased by 24.9%. The Alcohol/Drug subcategory contains several different NIBRS codes, which are shown in Figures 26 and and 27.
    - Disorderly Conduct/Trespass/Loitering offenses decreased by 8.1%.
    - Weapon Law Violations increased by 29.2%.
    - Other Crimes Against Society decreased by 27.1%.

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[3]The Other Crimes Against Society category contain NIBRS codes 370(Pornography/Obscene Material), 39A(Betting/Wagering), 39B(Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling), 39C(Gambling Equipment Violations), 39D(Sports Tampering), 40A(Prostitution), 40B(Assisting or Promoting Prostitution), 40C(Purchasing Prostitution), 720(Animal Cruelty), 90F(Family Offenses, Nonviolent), and 90H(Peeping Tom).
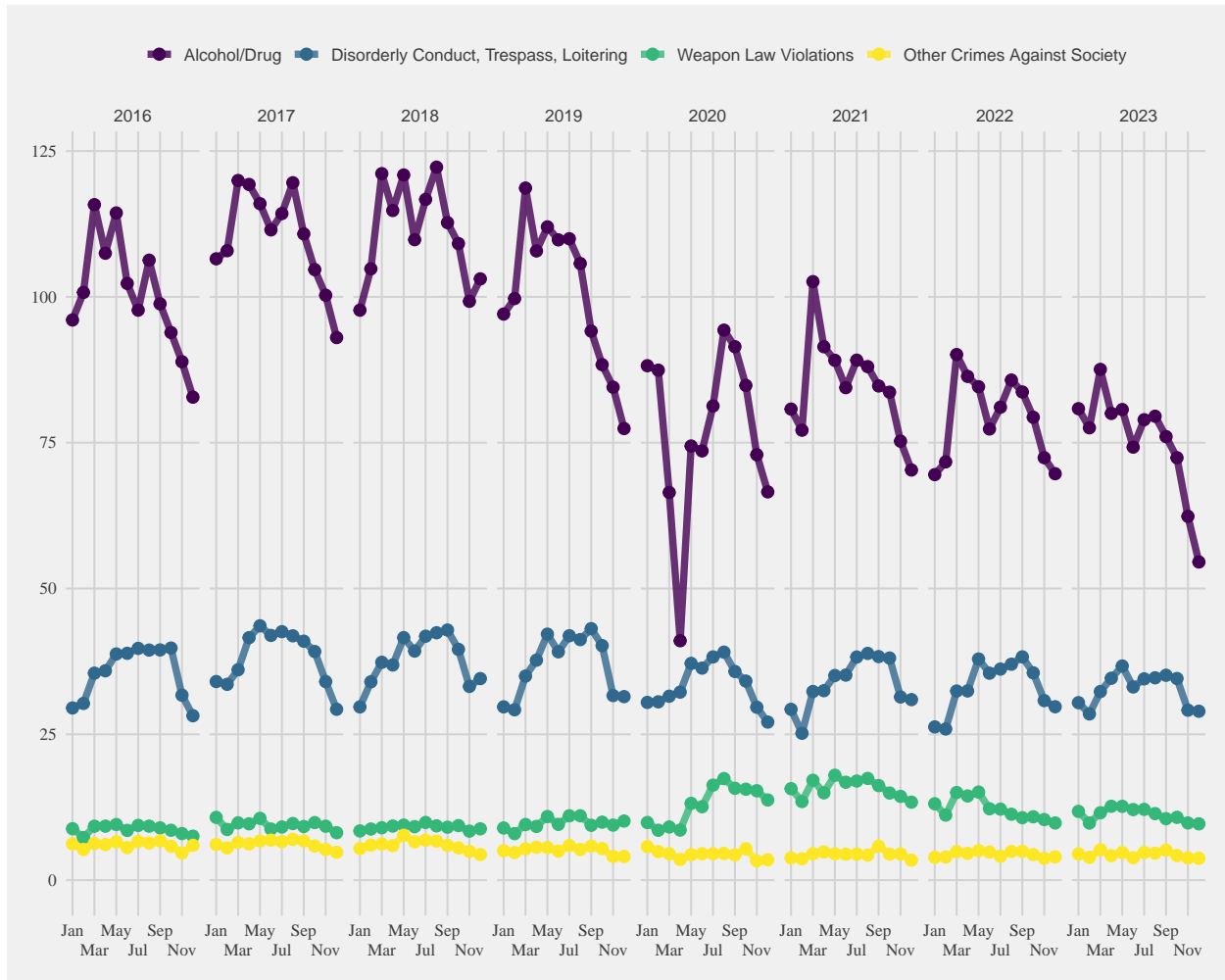
Figure 27: Crimes Against Society Rate per 100,000 Population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 27 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.
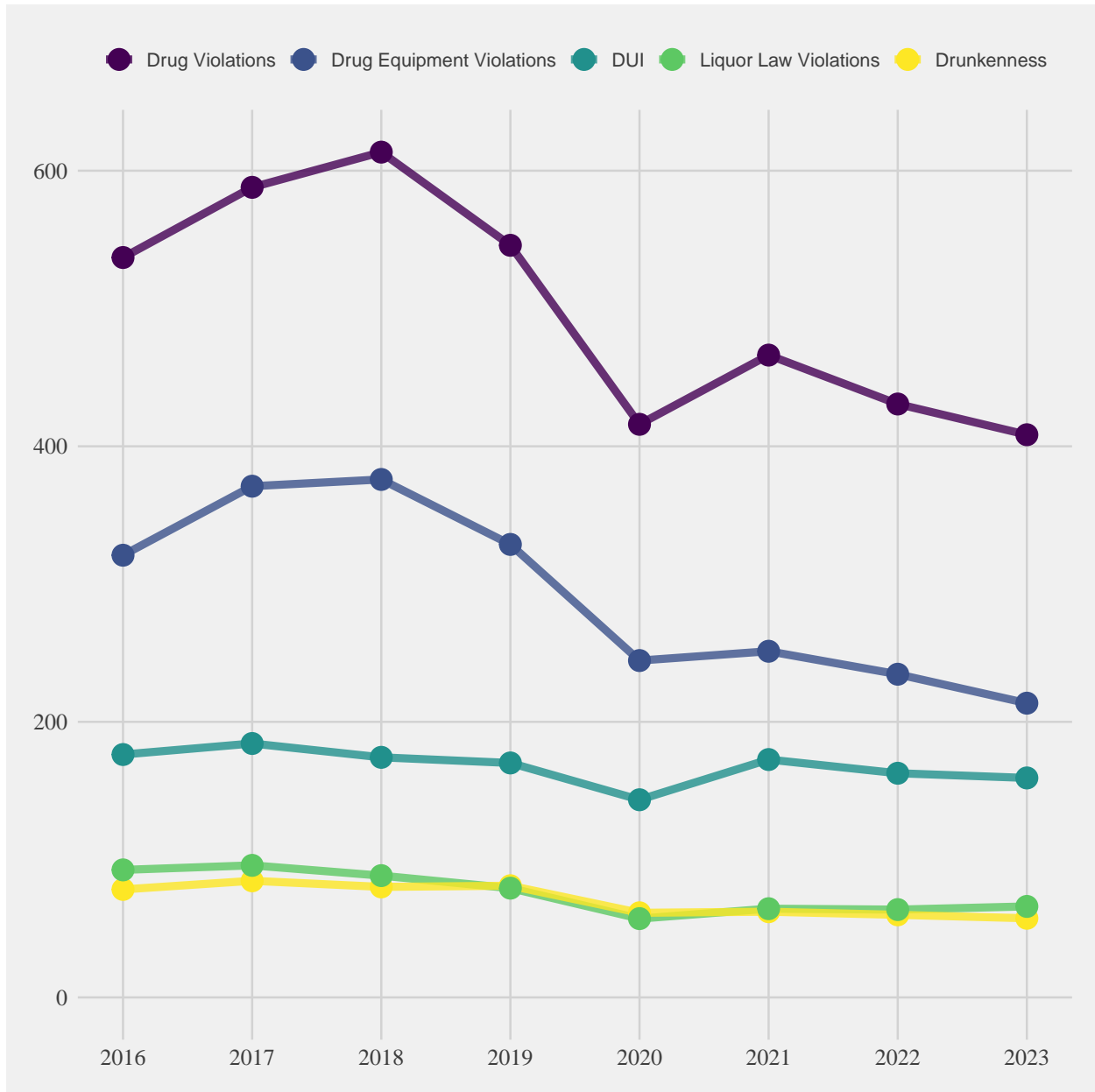
Figure 28: Drug and Alcohol-Related Offense Rate per 100,000 population, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 28 shows the rates for individual NIBRS codes in the Alcohol/Drug category.

- Between 2016 and 2023:

    - Drug Violations decreased by 24%.
    - Drug Equipment Violations decreased by 33.5%.
    - DUIs[4]decreased by 9.6%.
    - Liquor law violations decreased by 28.6%.
    - Drunkenness decreased by 26.7%.

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[4]Though data from the Ohio State Highway Patrol are included throughout this report, DUIs are currently omitted until a data processing issue can be resolved.
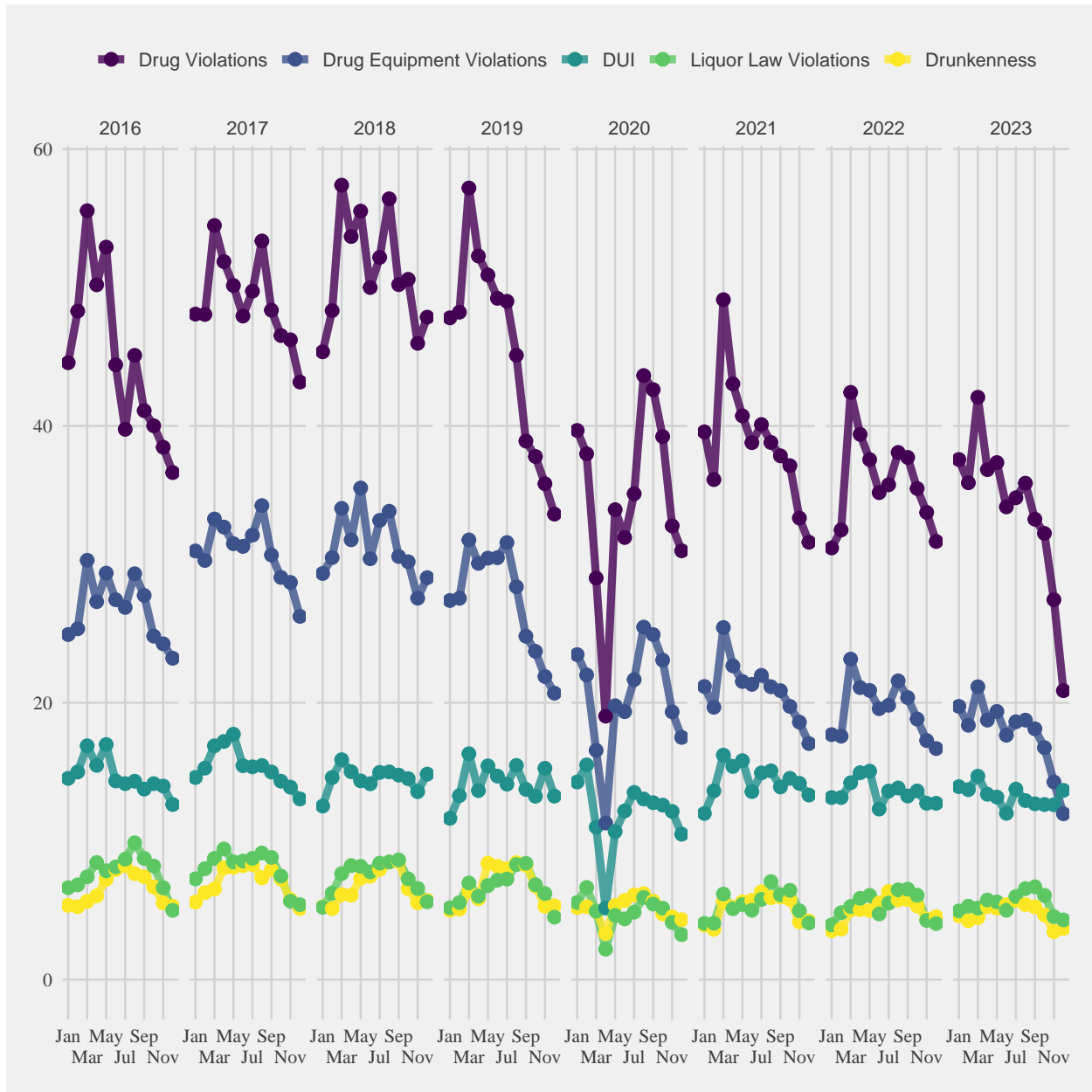
Figure 29: Drug and Alcohol-Related Offense Rate per 100,000 population by Month, 2016 - 2023

- Figure 29 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.

Appendix

Definitions

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:

- **Larceny/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, coped, 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.
  - **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.
- **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 attach 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.
- **Disorderly Conduct/Trespass/Loitering**
    - **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.
    - **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.
- **Other Crimes Against Society**
    - **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.
    - **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.
    - **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.
    - **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.
    - **Betting/Wagering (39A):** To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the occurrence

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of an uncertain event or on establishing a fact in dispute.
– **Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling (39B):** To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.
– **Gambling Equipment Violation (39C):** To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.
– **Sports Tampering (39D):** To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

Other Crimes

- **Other Crimes**
    – **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.

Table 1: Total Crime Rates by Year

2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
8797.58	8870.31	8488.37	8059.6	7433.28	7588.18	7307.51	7087.34

Table 2: Total Crime Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	689.20	725.86	637.06	606.36	631.77	615.46	532.61	590.45
February	621.88	646.05	608.01	577.39	571.18	571.44	510.46	538.67
March	736.26	700.00	680.04	660.65	562.14	666.70	622.49	589.54
April	716.63	743.59	692.87	680.29	508.58	596.44	620.84	596.50
May	783.21	781.34	776.57	726.67	623.55	647.66	664.29	642.79
June	777.58	774.48	734.22	708.34	652.44	640.77	645.77	619.23
July	806.66	809.07	789.16	749.30	687.56	690.09	672.20	641.32
August	802.21	808.19	786.98	733.45	712.21	677.40	661.18	631.44
September	764.85	769.23	731.13	709.21	664.09	655.86	635.35	597.00
October	762.31	765.99	727.99	680.11	655.20	659.96	623.25	596.26
November	689.18	697.46	648.56	609.82	585.66	584.35	566.36	530.60
December	647.62	649.05	675.77	618.00	578.89	582.06	552.70	513.55

Table 3: Crime Against Property Rates by Year

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
4209.68	4039.73	3647.48	3435.64	3250.85	3260.44	3189.64	3103.56

Table 4: Crimes Against Property Rates by Month and Year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	330.28	336.12	279.10	254.33	279.29	283.85	234.01	259.61
February	281.10	287.49	248.45	239.55	241.28	271.45	219.40	228.60
March	337.49	306.39	275.87	262.58	244.57	291.16	263.43	244.89
April	333.48	322.47	289.57	279.44	237.26	232.88	261.59	248.26
May	361.87	349.97	325.34	297.32	265.91	254.42	276.12	274.24
June	378.13	353.66	322.58	300.10	280.50	262.78	286.97	282.07
July	395.57	373.08	349.37	325.06	290.97	293.28	303.89	290.25
August	387.26	373.64	343.52	318.91	302.29	288.01	292.29	284.94
September	367.66	353.29	308.65	304.77	288.61	277.13	274.68	254.40
October	376.47	356.25	318.64	301.99	288.68	282.88	269.99	264.87
November	338.81	323.51	286.02	269.88	259.67	258.84	254.38	240.95
December	321.55	303.84	300.35	281.72	271.81	263.74	252.88	230.50

Table 5: Crime Against Persons Rates by Year

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1892.22	1935.27	1916.54	1922.86	1896.52	1887.98	1793.61	1720.57

Table 6: Crimes Against Persons Rates by Month and Year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	148.28	154.68	142.09	140.59	146.89	141.88	130.24	139.84
February	129.82	132.32	132.33	130.16	134.59	126.91	121.83	129.72
March	155.07	144.44	149.88	153.29	146.54	151.71	147.58	140.92
April	153.51	165.50	156.32	162.13	135.29	155.96	154.72	151.23
May	171.85	173.44	184.32	180.13	168.43	177.73	173.36	163.73
June	169.37	174.88	166.67	170.98	183.75	170.77	162.93	149.24
July	177.75	182.00	180.76	178.34	189.94	178.77	166.81	153.12
August	171.06	174.63	177.07	174.56	183.08	171.91	160.85	148.05
September	166.96	171.17	170.70	177.59	161.76	165.37	156.39	148.64
October	163.70	171.09	164.37	161.03	160.37	166.80	154.76	144.14
November	148.95	150.59	143.92	144.38	145.82	139.16	134.58	125.11
December	135.91	140.53	148.10	149.69	140.06	141.01	129.57	126.83

Table 7: Crime Against Society Rates by Year

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1808.84	1970.13	1966.53	1826.62	1533.99	1664.1	1549.12	1484.85

Table 8: Crimes Against Society Rates by Month and Year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	140.59	157.44	141.28	140.73	134.29	129.54	112.79	127.53
February	143.61	155.69	153.57	141.62	131.44	119.46	112.74	119.73
March	166.83	172.30	173.66	168.53	111.63	156.61	142.44	136.65
April	158.72	176.73	166.89	160.44	85.41	143.73	137.82	131.48
May	169.26	176.88	179.60	170.66	129.11	146.69	142.66	134.77
June	155.29	169.06	164.81	163.45	127.05	140.82	129.88	123.29
July	153.48	172.59	175.25	168.84	140.38	148.85	133.54	130.33
August	161.36	178.14	180.64	163.23	155.38	148.64	138.98	130.25
September	153.95	167.66	170.64	152.48	147.30	145.09	137.61	126.84
October	148.03	159.60	163.57	143.92	139.91	141.12	130.13	121.96
November	133.21	148.82	145.78	129.65	121.21	125.51	117.33	105.12
December	124.50	135.21	150.83	123.08	110.89	118.05	113.20	96.89

Table 9: All Other Offenses Crime Rates by Year

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
832.59	867.72	886.64	844.56	736.36	762.5	763.61	766.61

Table 10: All Other Offenses Crime Rates by Month and Year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	67.18	73.76	68.14	68.40	69.76	59.30	54.81	62.62
February	63.18	67.74	67.15	63.85	62.66	52.85	55.72	59.56
March	73.52	72.66	75.09	72.64	57.75	65.89	68.16	66.44
April	68.00	73.88	73.95	74.28	49.29	62.92	65.56	64.50
May	74.91	76.36	79.53	75.04	58.90	67.61	71.03	68.98
June	70.80	72.11	72.55	69.88	59.96	65.29	64.81	63.51
July	72.55	76.48	78.08	73.95	65.01	68.02	67.01	66.56
August	75.09	78.18	79.60	75.23	70.23	67.69	68.19	67.28
September	72.07	71.83	75.37	72.81	64.97	66.98	65.51	65.99
October	69.17	72.73	75.63	71.65	65.05	67.96	67.29	64.12
November	64.00	67.77	69.02	64.78	57.96	59.72	59.24	58.52
December	62.12	64.22	72.54	62.04	54.83	58.26	56.30	58.52

Table 11: Property Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Larceny/Theft	2311.03	2258.28	2083.47	1970.89	1823.4	1777.76	1861.22	1818.27
Property Damage	889.66	858.53	751.03	724.4	754.32	703.01	701.15	705.28
Burglary/B&E	652.55	579.92	485.74	429.83	379.77	327.41	300.24	275.89
Fraud	356.45	343	327.24	310.52	293.35	452.26	327.03	304.11

Table 12: Burglary/B&E Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	53.90	49.65	38.22	32.35	32.95	25.51	21.93	23.70
February	39.16	39.16	30.53	28.57	28.22	20.55	19.17	20.33
March	50.65	41.91	34.54	30.27	29.66	24.01	23.67	22.78
April	49.22	47.15	35.47	33.56	29.29	22.67	24.56	22.17
May	54.91	50.82	42.83	37.39	31.79	28.35	26.34	24.19
June	57.15	51.10	44.74	37.57	31.38	28.62	27.05	25.65
July	63.54	54.66	49.50	40.91	33.09	31.47	29.32	24.26
August	61.43	52.77	47.70	42.48	35.13	32.44	29.21	24.98
September	59.38	51.96	42.86	39.43	32.26	29.02	27.17	23.74
October	59.31	53.36	42.84	39.20	35.56	29.75	25.07	22.73
November	54.00	45.37	38.05	34.22	30.63	27.69	24.05	20.60
December	49.89	42.01	38.45	33.88	29.83	27.32	22.70	20.77

Table 13: Fraud Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	32.48	32.22	28.63	26.78	30.40	57.62	29.88	27.49
February	29.77	28.05	25.16	26.46	24.64	85.08	26.73	25.01
March	31.79	30.49	26.96	26.35	21.85	79.04	34.42	27.27
April	30.11	28.73	27.23	27.14	20.48	31.48	30.72	25.25
May	29.85	28.97	27.38	25.70	21.32	24.25	27.63	25.11
June	32.17	28.06	27.13	24.73	23.43	23.64	27.48	27.53
July	30.20	28.03	29.42	27.15	23.41	23.42	26.92	27.24
August	30.35	30.55	29.89	26.37	24.38	24.12	27.13	29.68
September	27.65	27.56	24.79	26.32	21.08	27.77	24.60	23.92
October	28.51	28.11	27.61	25.93	23.80	24.80	24.23	23.68
November	26.00	27.95	26.39	24.31	25.06	24.74	22.88	21.33
December	27.56	24.28	26.65	23.28	33.49	26.30	24.41	20.61

Table 14: Larceny/Theft Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	177.71	186.19	161.58	146.16	158.66	146.73	135.52	153.40
February	154.31	158.71	142.58	136.88	136.27	124.24	129.74	134.62
March	179.82	167.74	156.12	150.00	137.34	133.81	148.71	142.06
April	183.56	173.61	164.96	158.19	132.44	126.75	147.33	142.65
May	200.31	191.48	182.43	169.32	144.82	140.21	157.42	159.74
June	205.88	194.74	181.47	171.83	155.31	148.06	165.59	162.58
July	216.69	208.04	197.87	187.27	160.31	169.72	175.73	168.48
August	213.50	210.98	194.70	182.87	167.97	166.29	170.77	165.21
September	203.56	201.83	179.95	175.10	166.67	157.89	162.63	149.63
October	207.43	201.61	183.08	173.20	162.83	162.93	160.74	159.00
November	187.11	183.56	164.40	154.65	145.86	146.90	152.89	142.35
December	181.15	179.79	174.34	165.43	154.94	154.22	154.14	138.55

Table 15: Property Damage Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	66.18	68.06	50.67	49.05	57.28	54.00	46.68	55.03
February	57.86	61.57	50.19	47.64	52.16	41.57	43.76	48.64
March	75.24	66.25	58.24	55.96	55.71	54.30	56.62	52.78
April	70.60	72.99	61.90	60.55	55.04	51.99	58.97	58.19
May	76.79	78.70	72.70	64.91	67.99	61.60	64.74	65.20
June	82.93	79.76	69.25	65.98	70.38	62.46	66.86	66.30
July	85.13	82.36	72.57	69.73	74.17	68.67	71.92	70.27
August	81.97	79.35	71.24	67.19	74.81	65.17	65.17	65.08
September	77.06	71.93	61.06	63.92	68.60	62.45	60.27	57.10
October	81.22	73.17	65.11	63.65	66.50	65.41	59.95	59.46
November	71.71	66.64	57.19	56.70	58.13	59.50	54.56	56.67
December	62.95	57.75	60.91	59.12	53.56	55.91	51.63	50.57

Table 16: Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Theft From Motor Vehicle	409.95	389.76	347.82	322.07	329.52	313.82	289.68	267.19
Motor Vehicle Theft	213.87	217.59	218.28	198.73	217.06	241.95	296.33	345.44
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	42.74	40.08	39.61	43.97	58.15	97.46	100.12	50.43

Table 17: Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	15.95	19.68	19.17	16.35	16.98	21.69	21.86	30.21
February	14.58	15.26	17.52	14.21	13.89	18.14	21.15	24.76
March	15.08	15.73	16.56	14.79	15.29	16.55	21.42	26.00
April	15.50	15.87	16.64	15.28	14.76	15.46	19.48	25.81
May	17.35	16.73	19.92	16.33	16.46	18.34	21.87	30.74
June	18.16	17.69	17.31	17.80	18.26	19.18	23.62	33.75
July	22.01	19.95	20.34	19.71	19.37	22.93	30.29	38.01
August	19.94	19.39	19.26	17.93	21.11	22.68	28.67	30.86
September	18.03	18.87	18.92	16.28	19.40	21.29	25.44	27.35
October	20.35	18.56	17.34	16.17	20.59	22.96	26.65	29.59
November	17.93	18.71	17.05	16.61	19.49	20.73	26.25	24.99
December	18.98	21.16	18.26	17.26	21.46	22.00	29.64	23.38

Table 18: Theft From Motor Vehicle Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	28.96	30.08	22.97	20.19	25.70	24.37	21.36	23.24
February	24.11	24.52	21.21	20.75	21.17	18.96	19.82	18.72
March	32.56	26.63	23.41	22.94	22.55	21.57	23.09	19.29
April	33.35	28.68	27.06	25.93	23.05	20.43	22.11	19.44
May	37.58	32.23	29.79	27.29	24.25	23.35	25.09	22.35
June	38.58	34.63	29.58	29.30	27.02	26.21	27.15	23.02
July	38.65	38.22	34.01	33.06	31.02	32.15	29.03	24.60
August	38.36	38.81	35.98	32.37	32.87	32.44	26.63	25.82
September	38.34	38.48	31.80	30.95	33.18	30.09	26.67	23.01
October	39.64	38.95	33.98	29.60	32.18	31.01	25.96	25.62
November	32.99	32.09	28.84	24.16	29.23	26.55	22.87	22.19
December	26.83	26.45	29.20	25.52	27.30	26.68	19.89	19.88

Table 19: Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	3.63	3.22	3.12	3.04	4.54	7.50	8.44	7.10
February	3.54	3.34	2.75	3.15	4.22	6.46	9.30	5.52
March	3.90	3.44	3.11	3.89	4.74	6.93	9.85	5.00
April	3.31	3.16	3.36	4.08	4.19	6.57	9.84	4.18
May	3.09	3.60	3.44	3.68	4.29	7.26	8.12	4.61
June	3.89	3.31	3.05	3.17	4.25	7.77	8.49	4.38
July	3.81	3.60	3.70	4.00	4.26	9.73	8.46	3.96
August	4.18	3.77	3.67	3.84	4.70	10.14	8.27	3.33
September	3.71	3.27	3.59	3.40	4.54	8.81	7.23	3.20
October	3.89	3.30	3.64	3.72	5.84	9.76	8.17	3.60
November	2.94	2.97	2.71	3.64	5.66	7.94	6.63	2.99
December	2.83	3.09	3.48	4.35	6.92	8.60	7.32	2.56

Table 20: Persons Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Assault	1617.81	1656.18	1668	1685.11	1677.49	1675	1593.35	1527.75
Robbery	133.41	127.81	102.32	94.36	86.68	79.11	67.95	63.22
Sex Offenses	103.73	110.56	109.63	107.4	95.05	98.02	99.48	96.53
Human Trafficking/Kidnapping	28.29	30.96	28.07	27.56	26.82	24.91	23.99	24.58
Homicide	8.99	9.75	8.52	8.44	10.47	10.95	8.83	8.49

Table 21: Homicide Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	0.71	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.52	0.89	0.63	0.83
February	0.49	0.80	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.80	0.45	0.56
March	0.50	0.93	0.44	0.66	0.68	0.83	0.74	0.50
April	0.67	0.64	0.73	0.49	0.74	0.83	0.77	0.80
May	0.67	0.78	0.70	0.57	0.76	1.00	1.00	0.80
June	0.82	0.78	0.88	1.01	0.92	1.06	0.72	0.74
July	1.01	0.85	0.95	0.89	1.08	1.20	1.08	0.86
August	0.93	0.93	0.81	0.80	1.29	0.86	0.75	0.84
September	0.89	0.78	0.68	0.77	0.95	1.13	0.68	0.79
October	0.68	0.76	0.70	0.65	0.96	0.84	0.82	0.68
November	0.85	0.82	0.70	0.67	0.99	0.78	0.63	0.67
December	0.78	0.93	0.63	0.68	1.02	0.71	0.57	0.43

Table 22: Aggravated Assault Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	14.02	13.96	14.43	13.44	14.64	18.03	16.57	16.79
February	12.64	12.12	12.79	13.55	13.51	16.73	13.94	16.37
March	15.13	14.32	14.60	15.74	17.01	19.49	19.59	17.02
April	14.14	17.48	15.61	17.10	18.02	20.67	19.35	20.81
May	18.86	16.38	19.58	20.01	23.68	25.86	22.76	23.83
June	18.21	17.69	18.18	19.45	26.95	25.65	21.54	22.46
July	20.42	19.91	19.39	20.72	30.42	27.63	23.33	21.95
August	17.91	17.34	18.36	19.87	27.26	24.73	20.23	21.09
September	16.58	17.74	16.86	18.40	21.97	22.30	19.61	19.75
October	17.57	17.62	16.32	15.74	21.51	22.53	19.20	18.91
November	13.69	15.62	14.26	15.08	20.02	17.71	16.82	15.99
December	13.10	13.58	14.83	16.13	19.70	17.95	16.09	18.16

Table 23: Intimidation Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	38.80	40.00	35.83	38.83	42.93	32.94	30.84	33.37
February	35.73	36.69	37.81	36.27	38.72	30.98	30.19	31.86
March	47.15	40.52	42.81	42.47	40.29	36.18	35.73	34.16
April	43.67	44.19	44.94	44.86	32.68	39.03	38.94	37.41
May	47.95	47.88	51.95	51.81	38.82	42.98	43.18	40.01
June	47.37	47.72	45.73	46.23	43.37	40.10	41.06	35.29
July	48.94	48.29	50.06	48.21	43.90	43.86	40.34	36.28
August	47.16	49.11	50.41	46.14	43.73	43.70	40.16	36.09
September	47.07	47.08	48.12	47.20	39.68	42.83	37.78	38.24
October	45.02	47.40	47.37	43.98	39.31	41.32	37.31	35.33
November	40.36	39.48	40.46	38.65	36.29	33.71	33.09	30.85
December	37.29	37.04	40.22	39.33	33.64	35.42	30.34	29.57

Table 24: Simple Assault Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	69.63	72.26	67.67	67.26	69.09	71.81	66.83	71.81
February	62.79	63.76	63.30	64.52	65.72	64.41	63.79	66.04
March	72.13	69.25	73.66	76.72	72.05	78.63	75.70	73.59
April	74.58	81.82	76.83	82.35	70.38	79.65	79.65	76.82
May	82.74	85.37	92.63	88.71	88.01	90.31	89.31	82.63
June	79.88	85.61	81.62	84.67	93.40	86.08	83.42	74.50
July	83.39	88.80	88.70	88.16	95.58	87.47	85.36	77.15
August	81.13	83.74	85.31	86.69	91.70	85.15	82.14	74.54
September	79.81	82.91	83.86	89.97	81.39	82.33	81.16	74.81
October	77.32	81.55	79.89	79.79	80.61	84.26	80.56	74.16
November	70.70	73.86	70.63	71.86	72.14	71.17	69.32	64.37
December	64.94	68.08	72.97	75.23	69.36	71.37	68.13	65.74

Table 25: Human Trafficking/Kidnapping Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	1.93	2.89	2.06	2.44	2.07	2.50	2.01	2.27
February	2.05	2.25	2.14	1.93	2.04	1.60	1.63	2.36
March	2.10	2.40	2.18	2.50	1.98	2.43	1.84	2.16
April	2.59	2.65	2.02	2.19	1.51	1.90	1.93	2.26
May	2.41	2.41	2.28	2.34	2.23	1.91	2.06	2.12
June	2.40	2.55	2.29	2.34	2.40	2.37	1.98	2.07
July	2.84	3.11	2.67	2.27	2.52	2.44	2.05	2.13
August	2.76	2.58	2.75	2.52	2.60	2.19	2.27	2.00
September	2.51	2.38	2.50	2.60	2.43	2.15	2.00	1.84
October	2.40	3.22	2.39	2.13	2.68	2.18	2.28	1.96
November	2.21	2.34	2.13	2.23	2.40	1.82	1.81	1.73
December	2.09	2.16	2.65	2.05	1.97	1.42	2.14	1.69

Table 26: Robbery Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	11.40	12.08	9.42	7.72	7.90	6.68	5.26	5.32
February	8.78	9.46	7.91	6.16	6.52	5.80	4.62	4.74
March	10.26	8.71	7.89	6.14	6.74	5.92	5.46	4.65
April	9.49	10.12	7.78	6.70	6.41	6.07	5.18	5.20
May	10.41	10.56	7.97	7.52	7.08	6.88	6.21	5.80
June	11.25	10.71	8.44	8.15	7.39	6.79	5.89	5.60
July	11.72	11.10	9.11	8.61	7.38	7.10	6.43	6.21
August	13.13	11.16	9.70	9.08	7.99	6.82	5.97	5.71
September	11.50	11.10	8.81	9.20	7.56	6.84	6.09	5.38
October	11.71	11.41	8.33	8.75	7.34	6.80	5.77	5.42
November	12.89	10.71	8.19	8.12	6.90	6.15	5.56	4.86
December	10.85	10.68	8.77	8.21	7.48	7.26	5.51	4.33

Table 27: Sex Offense Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	11.79	12.75	11.97	10.19	9.74	9.03	8.09	9.45
February	7.34	7.23	7.76	7.17	7.51	6.59	7.20	7.79
March	7.81	8.29	8.30	9.06	7.78	8.22	8.52	8.85
April	8.35	8.58	8.42	8.44	5.56	7.80	8.90	7.93
May	8.80	10.07	9.20	9.18	7.84	8.77	8.84	8.54
June	9.44	9.81	9.53	9.12	9.32	8.73	8.33	8.58
July	9.43	9.94	9.88	9.49	9.06	9.07	8.24	8.55
August	8.05	9.77	9.75	9.45	8.52	8.45	9.32	7.79
September	8.60	9.18	9.86	9.46	7.78	7.78	9.08	7.83
October	9.00	9.12	9.39	9.99	7.97	8.86	8.81	7.69
November	8.25	7.77	7.54	7.79	7.07	7.82	7.35	6.63
December	6.86	8.05	8.03	8.06	6.89	6.88	6.80	6.91

Table 28: Sex Offense Crime Rates by Year and Category

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Rape	60.26	64.77	64.51	61.45	55.21	56.6	57.82	54.92
Fondling	37.96	40.33	40.56	41.79	36.4	38.27	38.72	38.89
Statutory Rape	4.9	4.7	3.88	3.48	2.89	2.63	2.52	2.26
Incest	0.6	0.76	0.68	0.67	0.54	0.52	0.43	0.46

Table 29: Society Crime Rates by Year and Subcategory

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Alcohol/Drug	1205.16	1323.75	1332.3	1205.19	922.52	1016.67	951.65	904.73
Disorderly Conduct, Trespass, Loitering	427.18	458.77	453.21	442.48	402.31	405.39	397.96	392.68
Weapon Law Violations	104.34	113.51	108.86	117.07	155.96	189.3	146.24	134.81
Other Crimes Against Society	72.15	74.1	72.16	61.87	53.2	52.73	53.28	52.63

Table 30: Alcohol/Drug Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	96.04	106.53	97.72	97.05	88.20	80.76	69.52	80.83
February	100.76	107.92	104.81	99.71	87.43	77.14	71.71	77.55
March	115.81	119.95	121.13	118.65	66.46	102.61	90.11	87.57
April	107.48	119.28	114.81	107.87	41.04	91.45	86.37	80.01
May	114.39	115.98	120.90	112.00	74.43	89.13	84.60	80.68
June	102.30	111.48	109.81	109.77	73.59	84.44	77.35	74.24
July	97.73	114.28	116.70	109.97	81.29	89.15	81.09	78.94
August	106.29	119.57	122.24	105.71	94.29	88.04	85.74	79.54
September	98.80	110.80	112.73	94.13	91.46	84.73	83.69	76.04
October	93.88	104.67	109.13	88.38	84.82	83.66	79.35	72.42
November	88.88	100.28	99.24	84.51	72.94	75.26	72.42	62.37
December	82.81	93.02	103.09	77.43	66.56	70.31	69.68	54.55

Table 31: Disorderly Conduct/Trespass/Loitering Rates by Month and Year

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	29.52	34.05	29.70	29.71	30.47	29.28	26.27	30.42
February	30.29	33.57	34.00	29.21	30.57	25.18	25.91	28.50
March	35.48	36.07	37.35	34.98	31.53	32.34	32.42	32.33
April	35.89	41.57	36.88	37.71	32.24	32.48	32.43	34.62
May	38.77	43.60	41.58	42.17	37.15	35.08	37.91	36.71
June	38.89	41.96	39.27	39.15	36.35	35.15	35.48	33.12
July	39.74	42.60	41.82	41.90	38.27	38.25	36.19	34.51
August	39.45	41.89	42.41	41.24	39.09	38.87	37.02	34.69
September	39.47	40.96	42.88	43.11	35.77	38.33	38.28	35.12
October	39.79	39.19	39.56	40.20	34.13	38.08	35.54	34.57
November	31.71	34.04	33.21	31.64	29.64	31.40	30.78	29.14
December	28.19	29.29	34.55	31.46	27.10	30.95	29.73	28.96

Table 32: Weapon Law Violations Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	8.82	10.75	8.44	8.94	9.88	15.68	13.09	11.79
February	7.30	8.68	8.76	7.97	8.55	13.47	11.15	9.78
March	9.24	9.82	8.98	9.53	9.11	17.13	15.02	11.55
April	9.26	9.66	9.27	9.21	8.58	14.97	14.43	12.66
May	9.53	10.59	9.43	10.90	13.16	17.98	15.10	12.65
June	8.53	8.76	9.17	9.56	12.58	16.78	12.23	12.09
July	9.38	9.11	9.88	11.03	16.28	16.99	12.17	12.13
August	9.26	9.70	9.31	11.03	17.41	17.44	11.30	11.40
September	8.95	9.19	9.07	9.40	15.74	16.21	10.70	10.53
October	8.55	9.87	9.35	9.94	15.59	14.93	10.86	10.77
November	7.98	9.25	8.40	9.44	15.32	14.36	10.39	9.80
December	7.54	8.13	8.80	10.13	13.74	13.37	9.80	9.65

Table 33: Other Crimes Against Society Rates by Month and Year

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
January	6.22	6.11	5.42	5.04	5.74	3.81	3.90	4.49
February	5.26	5.53	6.00	4.73	4.88	3.66	3.97	3.90
March	6.29	6.46	6.20	5.37	4.52	4.53	4.88	5.21
April	6.09	6.23	5.92	5.64	3.55	4.83	4.58	4.19
May	6.57	6.72	7.69	5.58	4.36	4.51	5.05	4.73
June	5.57	6.86	6.57	4.97	4.53	4.45	4.82	3.84
July	6.64	6.60	6.85	5.95	4.53	4.46	4.10	4.75
August	6.37	6.99	6.69	5.25	4.58	4.29	4.92	4.62
September	6.72	6.71	5.97	5.83	4.33	5.82	4.94	5.15
October	5.80	5.87	5.53	5.40	5.38	4.45	4.38	4.21
November	4.65	5.26	4.92	4.06	3.30	4.48	3.74	3.81
December	5.97	4.77	4.39	4.06	3.48	3.43	4.00	3.74