

Lesson 1

Thursday 1/25/24

Common Types of Criminology Data

- administrative or officially collected data by government agencies
- survey data - some collected by the government, others collected by researchers or survey data collection firms
- data to support research projects (often but not always funded by government agencies or private foundations)
- journalistic, public interest, and advocacy organizations may collect data that can be used for research.

2018 Uniform Crime Reports

FBI: UCR

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Table 8

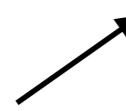
PENNSYLVANIA

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2018

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City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape ¹	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abington Township, Montgomery County	55,631	44	1	6	12	25	949	66	852	31	3
Adamstown	1,857	3	0	0	0	3	14	1	12	1	0
Adams Township, Butler County	14,105	1	Perryopolis			1,690	5	0	0	1	4
Adams Township, Cambria County	5,581	6	Peters Township			22,136	12	1	1	3	7
Allentown	110,045	4	Philadelphia			1,586,916	14,420	351	1,095	5,262	7,712
			Phoenixville			17,012	32	1	2	1	28
			Pine Creek Township			3,271	0	0	0	0	5
			Pine Grove			2,079	0	0	0	0	1
			Pitcairn			3,197	47	0	3	9	35
			Pittsburgh			302,544	1,751	57	121	696	877
			Pittston			7,689	16	0	3	1	12
			Pittston Township			3,389	3	0	0	0	3

Philadelphia



Pittsburgh



2019 Uniform Crime Reports

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2019 CRIME in the UNITED STATES

FIDELITY BRAVERY INTEGRITY

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Table 8

PENNSYLVANIA
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2019

Data Declaration Download Excel Table 8 State Listing

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape ¹	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ²
Abington Township, Montgomery County	55,476	53	0	6	15	32	934	32	883	19	2
Adamstown	1,855	5	0	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	0
Adams Township, Butler County	14,330	13	0	0	1	12	20	4	16	0	0

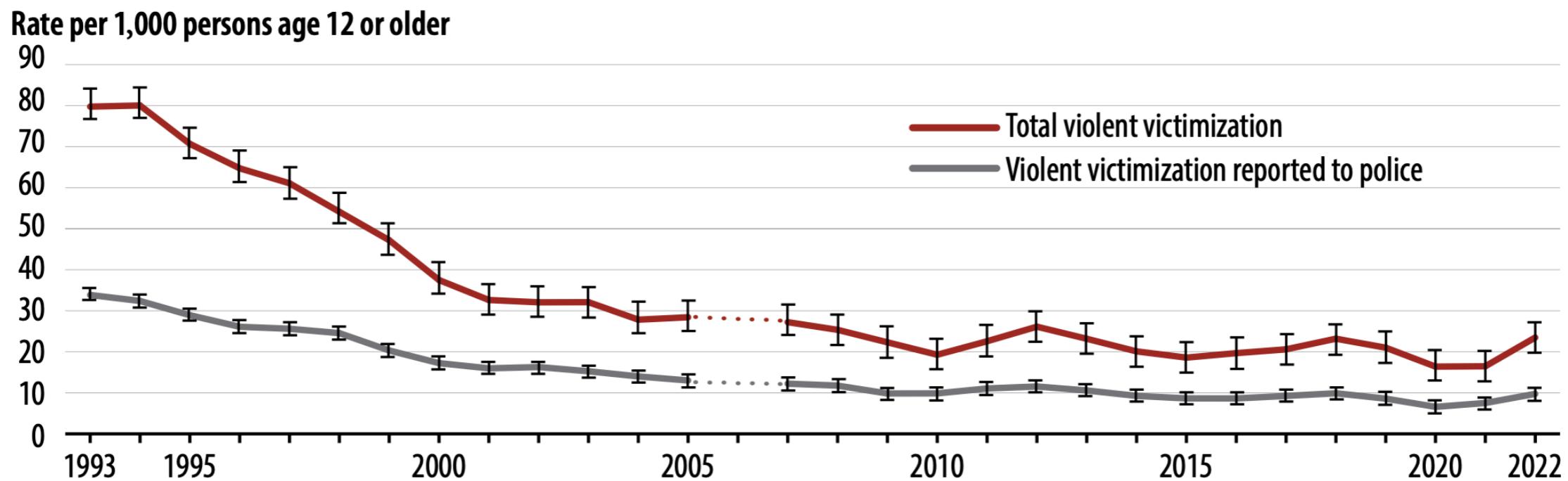
Philadelphia - ?

Penn Hills	40,809	165	7	18	42	98	820	145	588	87	12
Penn Township, Butler County	4,887	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	19	6	0
Pequea Township	5,108	9	0	3	0	6	52	13	37	2	0
Pine Creek Township	3,242	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	4	0
Plymouth	5,780	46	0	5	7	34	79	18	51	10	1
Point Township	3,598	2	0	0	0	2	27	5	22	0	0
Portage	2,391	1	0	1	0	0	22	4	18	0	0
Port Allegany	2,001	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	0

Pittsburgh - ?

2022 National Crime Victimization Survey

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2022



Note: See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 1 for estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.

National Crime Victimization Survey (2015/2022)

TABLE 4
Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2021 and 2022

Type of crime	2021	2022*
Total violent crime^a	45.6%	41.5%
Rape/sexual assault ^b	21.5	21.4
Robbery	60.0	64.0
Assault	46.0 ‡	40.6
Aggravated assault	60.5 †	49.9
Simple assault	42.3	36.8
Violent crime excluding simple assault^c	52.2%	48.0%
Selected characteristics of violent crime^d		
Domestic violence ^e	48.9%	53.8%
Intimate partner violence ^f	50.7	51.5
Stranger violence	48.4 †	36.0
Violent crime with an injury	55.9	48.8
Violent crime with a weapon	60.5 †	51.7
Total property crime	30.8%	31.8%
Burglary/trespassing ^g	40.7	43.8
Burglary ^h	41.5	44.9
Trespassing ⁱ	39.4	41.2
Motor vehicle theft	76.9	80.9
Other theft ^j	26.1	26.4

Note: See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

TABLE 4
Percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of crime, 2014 and 2015

Type of crime	2014*	2015
Violent crime^a	46.0%	46.5%
Rape/sexual assault ^b	33.6	32.5
Robbery	60.9	61.9
Assault	44.6	45.8
Aggravated assault	58.4	61.9
Simple assault	40.0	41.7
Domestic violence ^c	56.1	57.7
Intimate partner violence ^d	57.9	54.1
Stranger violence	48.8	42.1
Violent crime involving injury	54.9	57.0
Serious violent crime^e	55.8%	54.9%
Serious domestic violence ^c	60.0	60.8
Serious intimate partner violence ^d	56.7	49.6
Serious stranger violence	65.4	54.3
Serious violent crime involving weapons	57.6	56.3
Serious violent crime involving injury	61.0	59.0
Property crime	37.0%	34.6% †
Burglary	60.0	50.8% †
Motor vehicle theft	83.3	69.0% †
Theft	29.0	28.6

Note: See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

1980's Era National Crime Survey Data - 2 Time Points

Table 1
Victimization results from the National Crime Survey.

1st visit	2nd visit		
	Crime-free	Victims	Non-response
Crime-free	392	55	33
Victims	76	38	9
Non-response	31	7	115

Source: Joseph B. Kadane (1985). Is victimization chronic? A Bayesian analysis of multinomial missing data. *Journal of Econometrics*, 29:47-67.

How Many People Get Arrested?

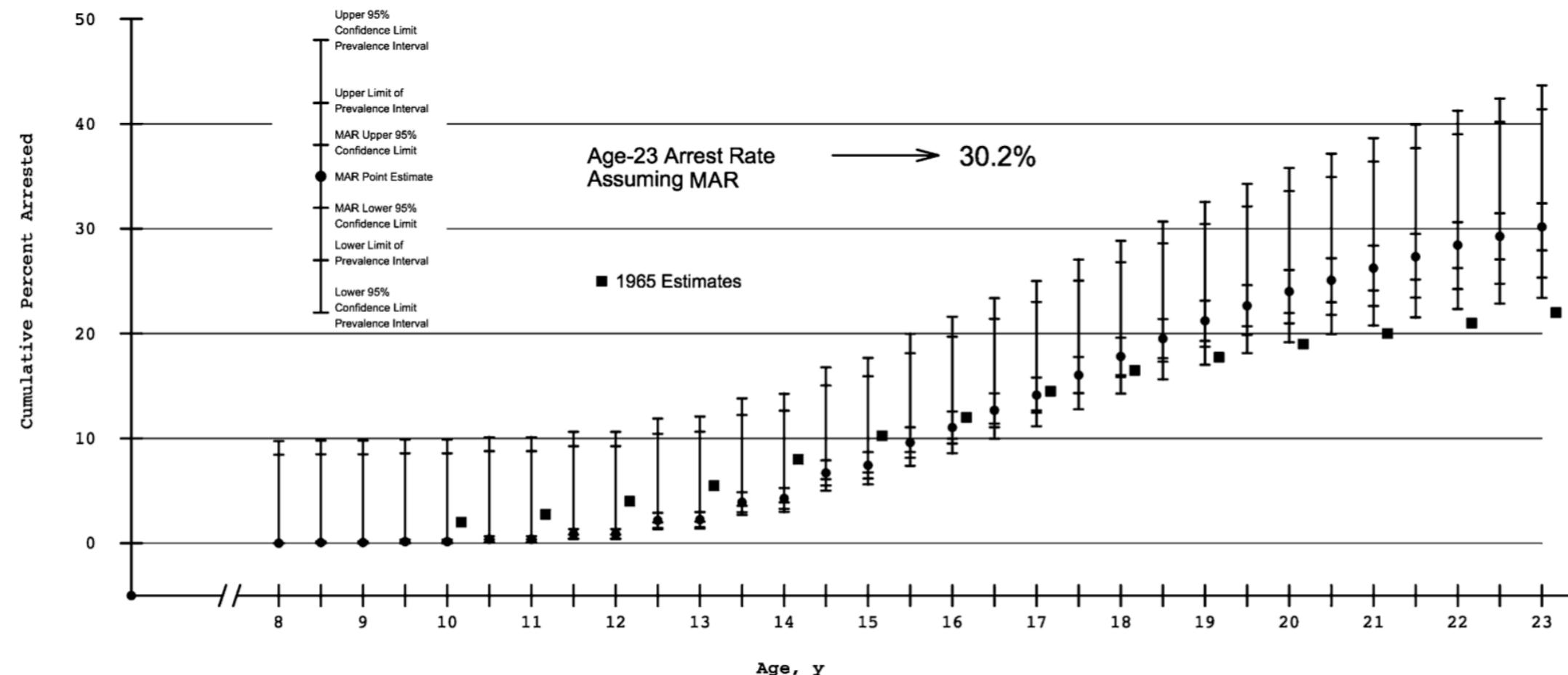
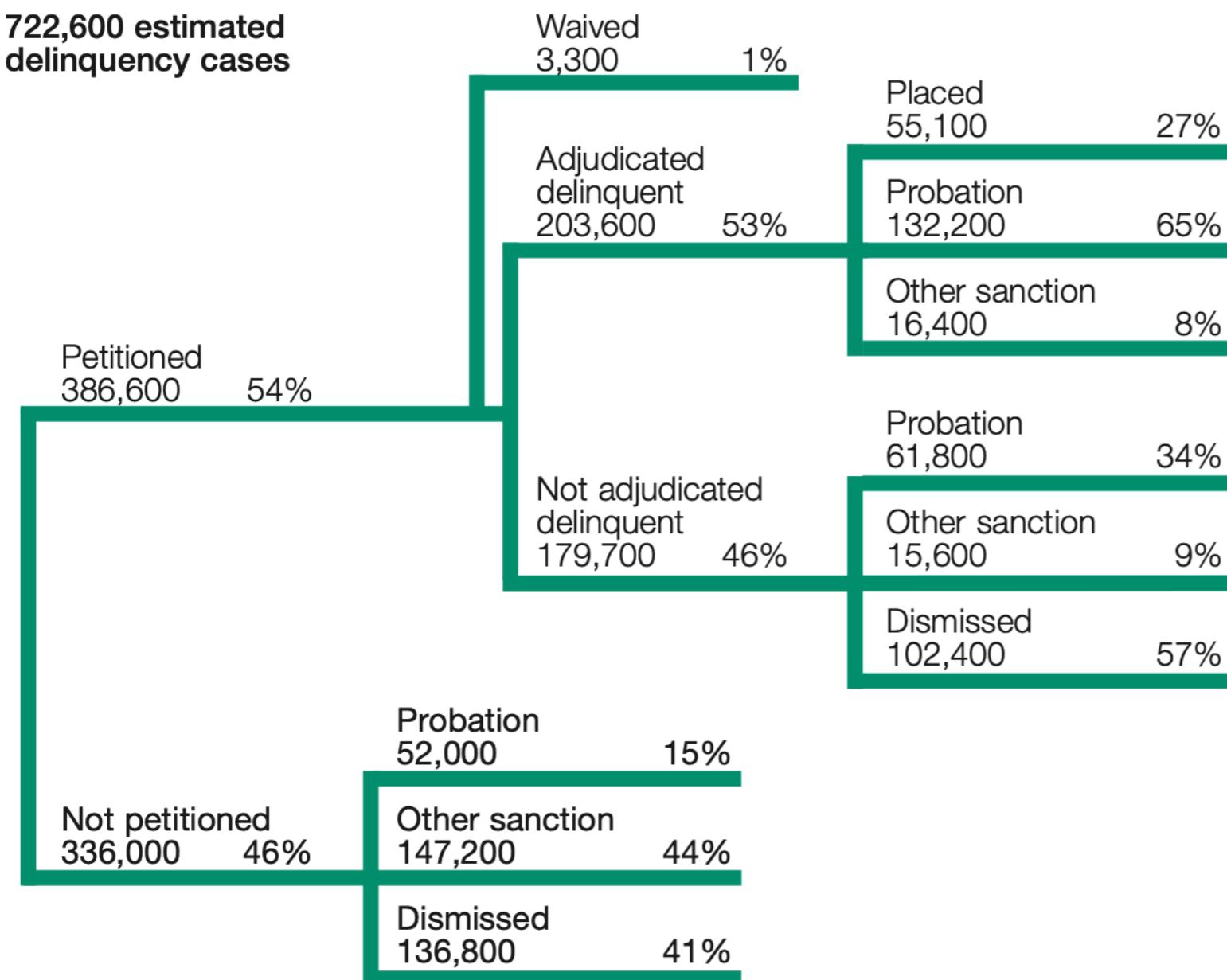


FIGURE 1

Analysis results from the NLSY97 and the 1965 point estimates.

Source: Robert Brame, Michael G. Turner, Ray Paternoster, and Shawn D. Bushway (2012). Cumulative prevalence of arrest from ages 8 to 23 in a national sample. *Pediatrics*, 129:21-27.

National Juvenile Court Data



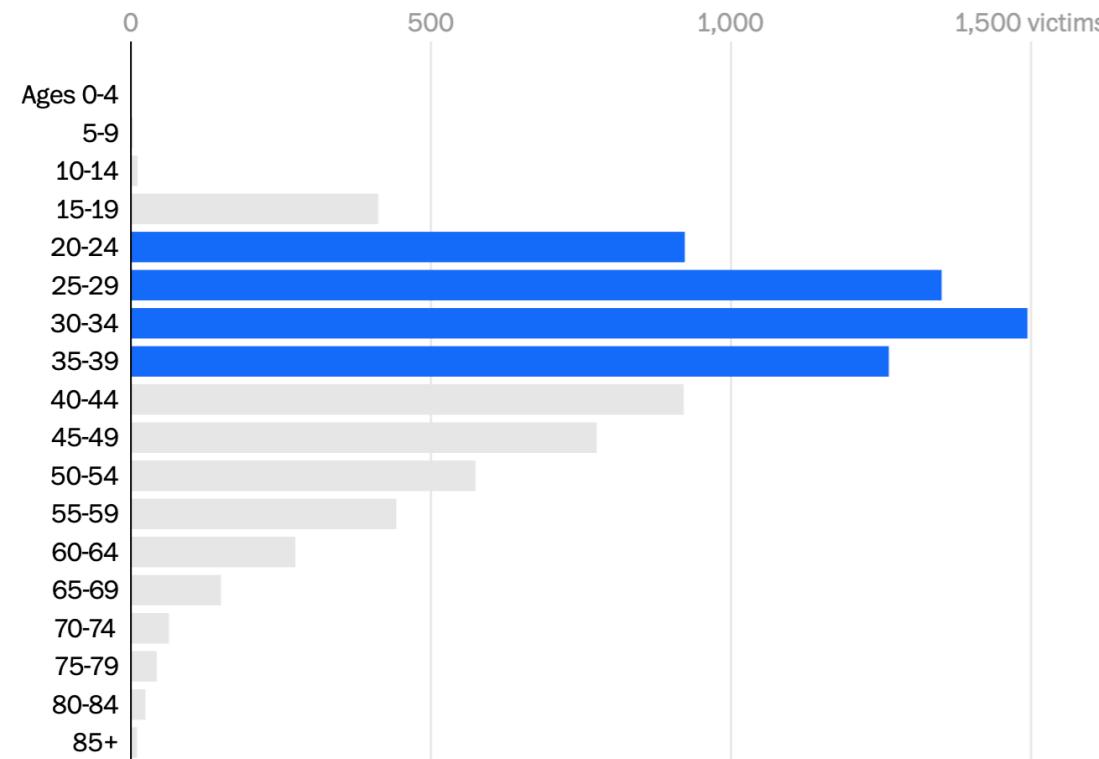
Source: Charles Puzzanchera, Sarah Hockenberry, and Melissa Sickmund (2022). Youth and the Juvenile Justice System: 2022 National Report. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention, at page 158.

Washington Post Police Shooting Database



Most victims are young

More than half of people shot and killed by police are between 20 and 40 years old.



An overwhelming majority of the victims are male — over 95 percent.

Explore the data

This database contains records of every person shot by an on-duty police officer since Jan. 1, 2015, as well as the agencies involved in each event. It is updated regularly as fatal shootings are reported and as facts emerge about individual cases.

Filter results

- State >
- City >
- Police department >
- Year of shooting >
- Body cam footage available >
- Victim's name >
- Age >
- Race >
- Gender >
- Victim armed/unarmed >

100% of victims shown (9,300 victims) [Download data](#)

Show 10 First < 1 of 930 > Last

Jan. 24, 2024 No body cam footage

Austyn Cousins
A 26-year-old man, killed in Pittsburgh, Pa.
Departments involved: Pittsburgh Police Department (Penn.)
Sources: KDKA News • 11 News

Jan. 23, 2024 No body cam footage

Unknown

Two Ways of Measuring Murders/Homicides

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Program Report

July 2014 | NCJ 247060

The Nation's Two Measures of Homicide

The United States uses two national data collection systems to track detailed information on homicides: the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Fatal Injury Reports. Both measures were developed as part of a federal effort to improve national statistical systems in the early twentieth century and have gone through a number of changes since then to improve their consistency and coverage. Each program provides valuable information on the nature, trends, and patterns of homicides in the United States. Although the two measures generally capture information on the same types of events, they are designed for distinct purposes and collect different types of information. In combination, however, they produce a fairly comprehensive understanding of homicide, the most serious form of violence.

Supplementary Homicide Reports

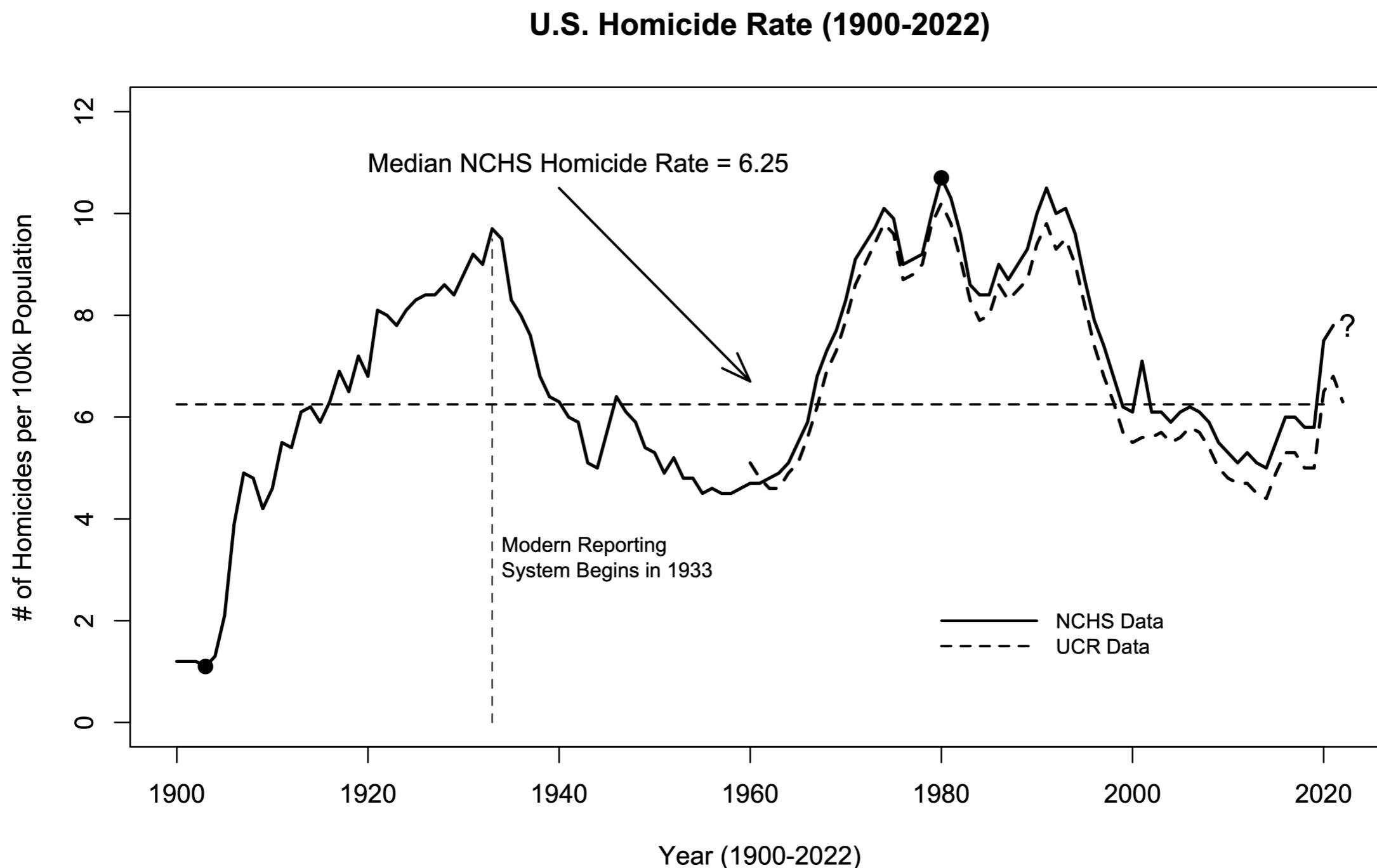
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) are part of the

National Vital Statistics System, Fatal Injury Reports

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Two Ways of Measuring Murders/Homicides in U.S.



Source: UCR/CDC/Bureau of Justice Statistics