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PATTERNS & TRENDS

Arrest in the United States, 1980-2009

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Highlights

- The U.S. murder arrest rate in 2009 was about half of what it was in the early 1980s. Over the 30-year period ending in 2009, the adult arrest rate for murder fell 57%, while the juvenile arrest rate fell 44%.
- From 1980 to 2009, the black forcible rape arrest rate declined 70%, while the white arrest rate fell 31%.
- In 1980 the male arrest rate for aggravated assault was 8 times greater than the female rate; by 2009 the male rate had fallen to 4 times the female rate. This is because the male arrest rate was about the same in 1980 and 2009, while the female arrest rate doubled over the period.
- The burglary arrest rate declined substantially and rather consistently between 1980 and 2009, falling 57% over the 30-year period. Over the same period, the male arrest rate for burglary declined 61%, while the female rate remained essentially constant.
- In 1980, juvenile arrests made up 38% of all larceny-theft arrests; by 2009, this percentage had fallen to 24%. Over the 30-year period, the juvenile arrest rate for larceny-theft declined 40%, while the adult arrest rate ended the period near where it had begun.
- In 1980, 22% of all drug law violation arrests were for drug sale or manufacture. This proportion peaked in 1991 at 36% and fell to 19% by 2009.
- Between 1980 and 2009, while the adult arrest rate for drug possession or use grew 138%, the juvenile arrest rate increased 33%. Similarly, from 1980 to 2009, the increase in the arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture was greater for adults (77%) than for juveniles (31%).

Introduction

This report presents newly developed national estimates of arrests and arrest rates covering the 30-year period from 1980 to 2009, based on data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). By reviewing trends over the 30 years, readers can develop a detailed understanding of matters entering the criminal justice system in the U.S. through arrest.

The UCR collects arrest data from participating state and local law enforcement agencies. These agencies provide monthly counts of their arrests (including citations and summons) for criminal acts within several offense categories. In *Crime in the United States, 2009*, the FBI estimated that the state and local law enforcement agencies covered by the UCR made 13,687,000 arrests in 2009. Statistics in this report expand the FBI's set of published arrest estimates to include estimates of arrests by age group, sex, and race within many offense categories. These detailed breakdowns of arrests and arrest trends provide a unique understanding of the flow of individuals into the criminal justice system over a long period of time. Within a single offense category, arrest trends often differ substantially for males and females, juveniles and adults, and racial groups.

To interpret the arrest statistics presented in the report, readers are encouraged to review the FBI's counting rules discussed in the *Methodology*. This report uses arrest rates rather than arrest counts to display 30-year trends, because rates control for changes in the size of the reference population over this time period. In addition, readers should review graph legends before studying the graphs because some arrest rates have been multiplied by a constant to make the trends more visible. In the graph legends throughout this report, American Indian/Alaskan Native is abbreviated as AIAN, and Asian/Pacific Islander is abbreviated as API.

In addition to this report, BJS has developed an online data access tool that enables users to generate graphs and tables of national trends in arrests and arrest rates for a large set of offenses and population subgroups. The online tool is available on the BJS website. This tool will enable policymakers, justice system professionals, advocates, the media, researchers, students, and the public to produce the specific information they need with little effort, information that is often not readily available or that cannot be found in any other resource.

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TABLE 1
Arrest in the Unites States, by sex, age group, and race, 2009

Offense	Total	Sex		Age group		Race			
		Male	Female	Juvenile under age 18	Adult	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander
Total	13,689,220	10,231,950	3,457,260	1,906,590	11,782,630	9,504,860	3,831,590	190,530	162,240
Violent									
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	12,420	11,110	1,310	1,170	11,250	6,110	6,060	130	120
Forcible rape	21,410	21,110	290	3,110	18,290	14,130	6,740	220	310
Robbery	126,720	111,750	14,970	31,680	95,040	54,230	70,310	910	1,280
Aggravated assault	421,220	328,780	92,430	49,930	371,290	268,730	141,370	6,050	5,070
Simple assault	1,319,460	976,420	343,040	219,670	1,099,790	864,890	419,770	19,200	15,600
Property									
Burglary	299,350	254,990	44,360	74,780	224,570	200,100	93,880	2,560	2,810
Larceny-theft	1,334,930	754,600	580,340	317,670	1,017,260	911,290	385,860	18,310	19,470
Motor vehicle theft	81,800	67,280	14,520	19,910	61,890	50,210	29,390	1,060	1,140
Arson	12,200	10,120	2,080	5,340	6,860	9,160	2,750	150	150
Forgery and counterfeiting	85,840	53,510	32,340	2,140	83,700	57,400	27,040	430	970
Fraud	210,250	119,340	90,920	6,150	204,100	141,270	65,390	1,650	1,950
Embezzlement	17,920	8,800	9,120	610	17,310	11,850	5,640	90	330
Stolen property-offense	105,300	83,350	21,950	18,740	86,570	66,270	37,240	840	950
Vandalism	270,440	221,620	48,820	90,460	179,980	201,640	61,520	4,250	3,030
Drug									
Drug abuse violations	1,663,580	1,353,350	310,230	170,320	1,493,260	1,086,000	554,100	11,040	12,440
Drug sale/manufacturing	310,500	256,990	53,520	25,000	285,510	178,950	127,770	1,720	2,060
Drug possession/use	1,353,080	1,096,360	256,710	145,320	1,207,760	907,160	426,220	9,320	10,380
Other									
Weapon law violations	166,330	152,830	13,510	33,870	132,460	95,750	67,810	1,220	1,550
Prostitution and commercialized vice	71,350	21,670	49,690	1,350	70,000	39,900	29,130	540	1,780
Other sex offenses	77,330	70,490	6,830	13,450	63,880	56,910	18,360	910	1,130
Gambling	10,360	9,160	1,200	1,780	8,580	2,990	7,030	30	310
Offenses against family and children	114,560	85,730	28,830	4,460	110,100	77,210	34,400	2,130	820
Driving under the influence	1,440,410	1,114,370	326,030	13,490	1,426,920	1,245,500	157,000	19,100	18,810
Liquor laws	570,330	406,670	163,670	110,320	460,010	479,790	64,340	18,600	7,600
Drunkenness	594,300	495,120	99,180	13,850	580,450	491,640	88,450	10,680	3,530
Disorderly conduct	655,320	479,250	176,070	170,130	485,190	416,620	222,070	11,190	5,440
Vagrancy	33,390	26,250	7,140	2,730	30,660	18,470	14,010	660	250
Suspicion	1,980	1,430	550	220	1,750	880	1,080	0	10
Curfew and loitering law violations	112,590	78,010	34,580	112,590	0	68,510	41,600	1,090	1,380
Runaways	93,430	41,860	51,580	93,430	0	61,090	25,070	2,080	5,200
All other offenses except traffic	3,764,670	2,872,980	891,700	323,250	3,441,420	2,506,310	1,154,160	55,400	48,800
Violent Crime Index[a]	581,770	472,760	10,9010	85,890	495,870	343,190	224,490	7,310	6,780
Property Crime Index[b]	1,728,280	1,086,990	641,290	417,690	1,310,590	1,170,760	511,870	22,070	23,580

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding. The categories of offenses are based on the FBI's classification system. See the *Methodology* for details on UCR counting rules.

[a]The Violent Crime Index is the sum of arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[b]The Property Crime Index is the sum of arrests for burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter

The UCR defines murder (and non-negligent manslaughter) as the willful killing of one human being by another. It excludes deaths caused by negligence, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides (i.e., the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty, or the killing of a felon during the commission of a felony by a private citizen).

The annual murder arrest rate declined substantially in the U.S. between 1980 and 2009 **(figure 1)**. The rate was relatively high in 1980. Between 1980 and the early 1990s, it fluctuated within a limited range, averaging 9 murder arrests for every 100,000 U.S. residents. After reaching its highest level in 1991, the arrest rate declined markedly. Between 1991 and 2000 the murder arrest rate fell 51%. After this sharp decline, the murder arrest rate remained relatively constant between 2000 and 2009, averaging less than 5 arrests per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Over the 30-year period, 89% of arrests for murder were male arrests.The male arrest rate for murder, on average, was 8 times greater than the female arrest rate **(figure 2)**. The male and female murder arrest rate trends showed very similar patterns from 1980 to 2009, each falling more than 50% over the period.

The murder arrest trends for juveniles (persons under age 18) were more volatile than the trends for adults **(figure 3)**. Between 1980 and 2009 the adult arrest rate for murder declined gradually and rather consistently, ending the period 57% below its 1980 level. In sharp contrast to the adult arrest trend, the juvenile arrest rate for murder increased between the mid-1980s and the mid-1990s. During the 10-year period between 1984 and its peak in 1993, the juvenile arrest rate for murder increased by 162%. After 1993 the juvenile arrest rate fell substantially, and the increase seen between 1984 and 1993 was completely erased by 1999. The rate continued to fall after 1999 so that by 2009 the juvenile arrest rate for murder was at its lowest level in the 30-year period, which was 44% below its 1980 level and 72% below its peak in 1993. At their peak in 1993, juvenile arrests were 16% of all murder arrests in the U.S. In 2009, juveniles were involved in 9% of all murder arrests.

Murder arrest rates and trends in these rates varied widely among racial groups. Over the 30-year period, the black arrest rate for murder averaged 7 times the white rate **(figure 4)**. The American Indian/Alaskan Native (AIAN) rate averaged twice the white rate, while the Asian/Pacific Islander (API) rate averaged half the white rate. Between 1980 and 2009, the white arrest rate gradually declined, falling a total of 54%. In contrast, the black arrest rate for murder declined in the early 1980s, and then increased 43% between 1984 and 1991 to reach its peak for the period. Between 1991 and 2009, the black arrest rate for murder fell sharply, declining a total of 65%. As a result, over the entire period from 1980 to 2009, the black arrest rate for murder declined 58%, similar to the overall decline in the white rate.

FIGURE 1
Murder arrest rates

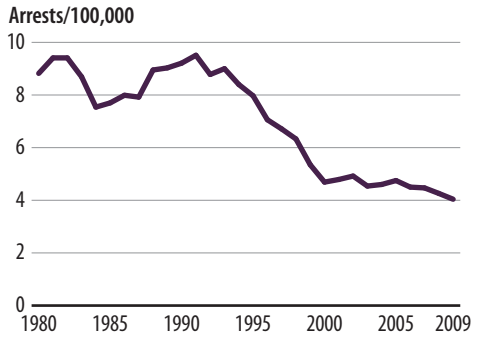


FIGURE 2
Murder arrest rates, by sex

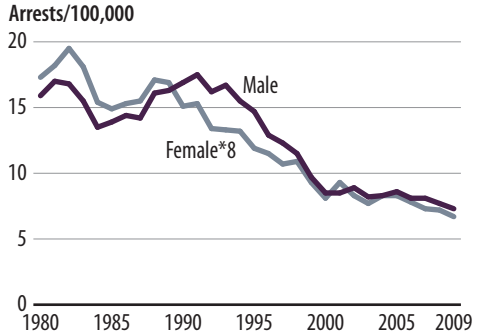


FIGURE 3
Murder arrest rates, by age group

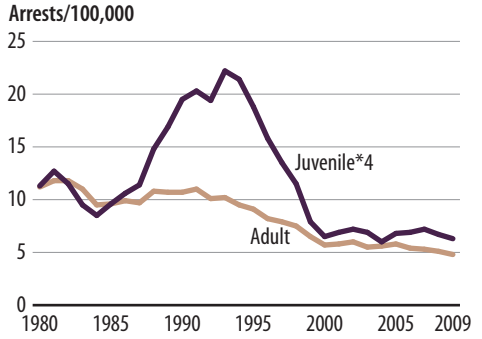


FIGURE 4
Murder arrest rates, by race

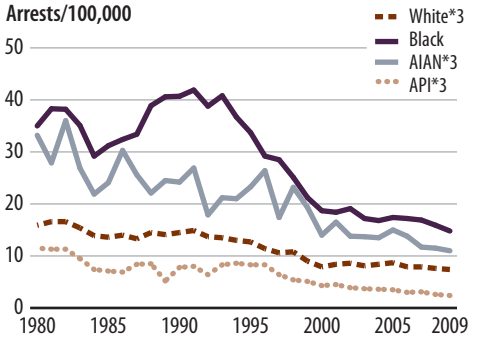


FIGURE 5
Forcible rape arrest rates

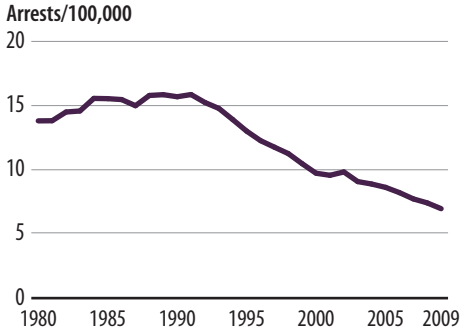


FIGURE 6
Forcible rape arrest rates, by age group

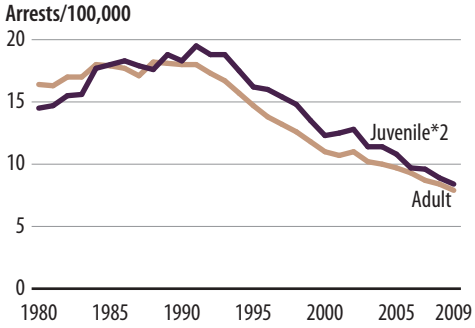


FIGURE 7
Forcible rape arrest rates, by race

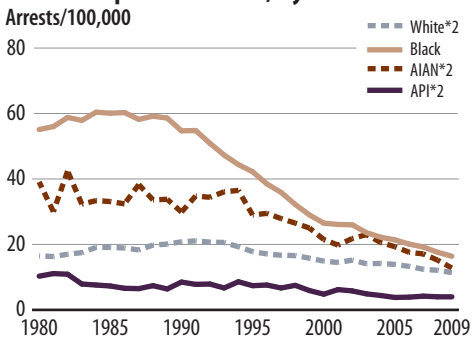
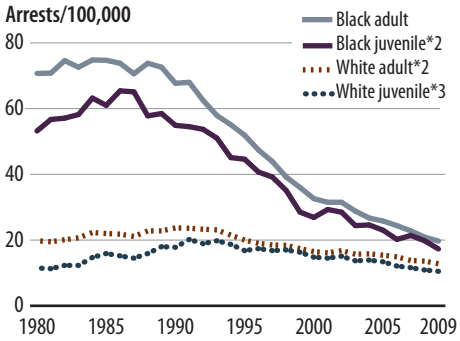


FIGURE 8
Forcible rape arrest rates, by race and age group



Forcible rape

For UCR arrest statistics, forcible rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This definition includes rape, attempts to rape, and assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim. Statutory offenses (where no force is used and the victim is under age of consent) are excluded. This definition of forcible rape is limited to the act of sexual intercourse, or the penetration of a female sexual organ (vagina) by a male sexual organ (penis). This definition excludes other types of violent sexual assault such as forcible sodomy, forcible sex with an object, and forcible fondling. These three categories of violent sexual assault are distinguished in the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Capturing crimes reported in 2008 to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over about a fourth of the U.S. resident population, NIBRS showed that forcible rape as defined in the UCR arrest statistics represented 40% of all violent sexual assaults known to law enforcement.

Over 99% of arrests for forcible rape in the 30-year period from 1980 through 2009 were male arrests. As a result, the overall arrest rate trend for forcible rape mirrors the 30-year male arrest rate trend. The forcible rape arrest rate was at its peak in the period from 1984 to 1991 (figure 5). Between 1991 and 2009, it declined substantially and rather consistently, falling a total of 56%. In 2009 the forcible rape arrest rate was at its lowest level in at least 30 years.

Over the 30-year period the juvenile proportion of forcible rape arrests held relatively constant, averaging 16% of all forcible rape arrests annually and ranging from 14% to 17% (figure 6). The juvenile and the adult arrest rates for forcible rape followed a similar pattern over the 30-year period. Both began in 1980 at relatively high levels and ended in 2009 at their lowest levels in more than a generation.

The decline in the forcible rape arrest rate was not similar across racial groups (figure 7). In 1980 the numbers of forcible rape arrests of whites and of blacks were nearly equal, being 51% and 47% of all forcible rape arrests respectively. In 1980, these counts translated into a black forcible rape arrest rate that was 7 times greater than the white arrest rate. From 1980 to 2009, the black forcible rape arrest rate declined 70%, the AIAN rate declined 67%, and the API rate declined 61%. In contrast, between 1980 and 2009 the white arrest rate for forcible rape declined 31%. As a result, by 2009 the black arrest rate for forcible rape had fallen to 3 times the white arrest rate. In 2009, 66% of all arrests for forcible rape involved whites and 31% involved blacks.

The decline in the black arrest rate for forcible rape was shared by black juveniles and black adults. Both of these arrest rates fell about 70% between 1980 and 2009 (figure 8). The white adult arrest rate also fell rather consistently across this period, with a smaller overall decline of 35%. In contrast, the white juvenile arrest rate for forcible rape spiked in the early 1990s and then declined. Between 1980 and 1991 the white juvenile arrest rate for forcible rape increased 76%; after 1991 it declined so that by 2009 it was 9% below its 1980 level.

Robbery

The UCR defines robbery as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons, by force, threat of force, violence, or by putting the victim in fear. From 1980 through 1996 the annual robbery arrest rate stayed within a limited range, never fluctuating by more than 10% from the average arrest rate of the period **(figure 9)**. The years 1997 and 1998 were transition years; from 1996 to 1999 the robbery arrest rate fell 33%. Between 1999 and 2009 the rate once again stabilized within a limited range, never fluctuating by more than 8% from the period average. The robbery arrest rate in 2009 was 40% below its peak level in 1991 and 12% above its lowest level in the 30-year period in 2002.

Over the 30-year period, 91% of robbery arrests were male arrests. On average, the male arrest rate for robbery was 11 times greater than the female arrest rate. However, the rates converged between 1980 and 2009; the ratio fell from 14 males to 1 female in 1980 to 8 to 1 in 2009 **(figure 10)**. This convergence was the result of large decline in the male arrest rate coupled with a small increase in the female arrest rate. Between 1980 and 2009, while the female rate grew 9% over the period, the male arrest rate fell 40%. As a result, the female proportion of robbery arrests grew from 7% in 1980 to 12% in 2009.

Between 1980 and 2009, 26% of all robbery arrests were juvenile arrests. This percentage ranged from a low of 22% in 1988 to a high of 32% in 1995 and closed the period in 2009 at 25% **(figure 11)**. From 1980 through the mid-1990s the juvenile arrest rate fluctuated more than the adult rate, decreasing then increasing while the adult rate stayed within a limited range. Between 1995 and 2009 the juvenile and the adult arrest rates both fell. As a result, over the 30-year period from 1980 to 2009, the arrest rates for robbery declined substantially for both juveniles (down 40%) and adults (down 34%), and were near their lowest level in 2009.

Over the 30-year period, an average of 40% of all arrests for robbery were white arrests, 59% were black arrests, and the remaining 1% were AIAN and API arrests. On average, the black arrest rate for robbery was 10 times the white rate. The black arrest rate was 10 times the white rate in 1980, rose to 13 times the white rate in 1989, and then declined to 8 times the white rate in 2009. At the peak in 1989, black arrests were 64% of all robbery arrests; in 2009 this proportion declined to 55%, which was nearly its lowest level in the 30-year period.

The disparity between black and white arrest rates lessened over time because the decline in the black arrest rate was greater than the decline in the white rate **(figure 12)**. From 1980 to 2009, both the white and the black arrest rates for robbery peaked around 1990 and declined to a relatively low level in 2009. Between 1990 and 2009, the white arrest rate for robbery fell 26% while the black rate fell 50%. The absolute magnitude of these declines is important to understand. Between 1990 and 2009, the white robbery arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 persons in the racial group) fell from 30 to 22. The black rate fell from 340 to 171. In terms of absolute difference, the decrease in the black robbery arrest rate was about 20 times the decrease in the white rate.

FIGURE 9
Robbery arrest rates

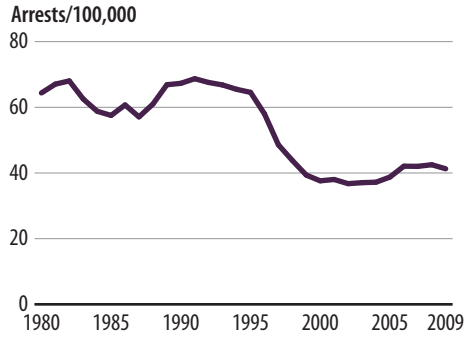


FIGURE 10
Robbery arrest rates, by sex

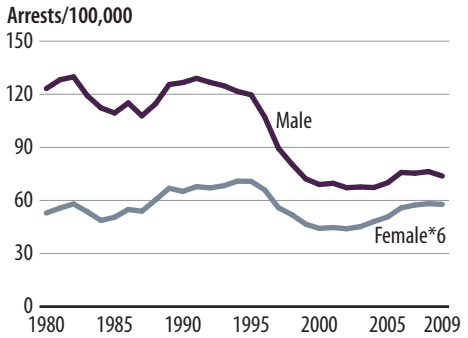


FIGURE 11
Robbery arrest rates, by age group

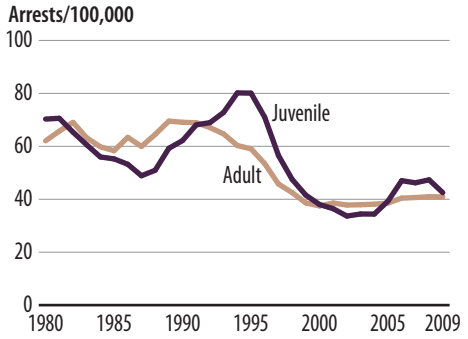


FIGURE 12
Robbery arrest rates, by race

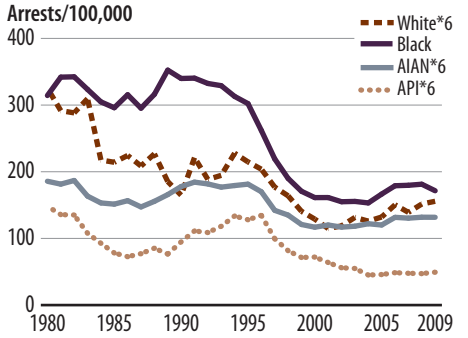


FIGURE 13
Aggravated assault arrest rates

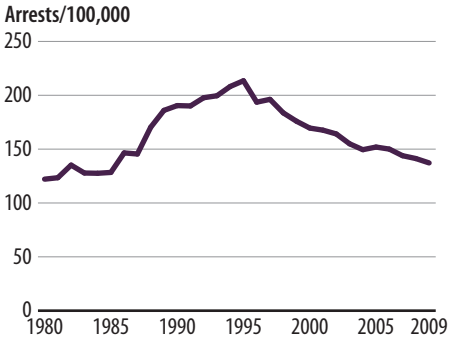


FIGURE 14
Aggravated assault arrest rates, by sex

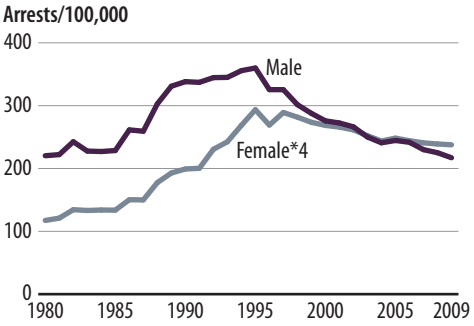


FIGURE 15
Aggravated assault arrest rates, by age group

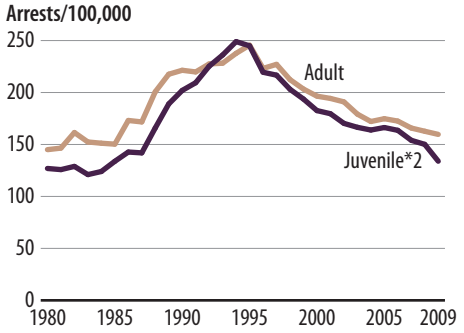
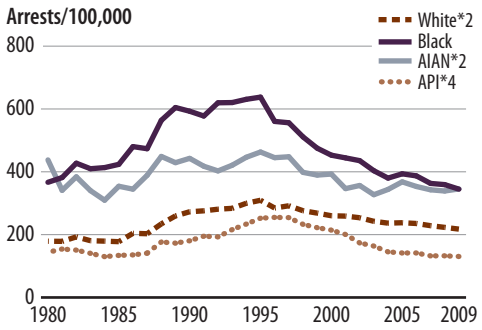


FIGURE 16
Aggravated assault arrest rates, by race



Aggravated assault

The UCR defines aggravated assault as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It excludes simple assaults: crimes in which no weapon is used or no serious or aggravated injury results to the victim. In the 30-year period between 1980 and 2009, arrests for aggravated assault peaked in 1995 **(figure 13)**. From 1980 to 1995 the rate increased 75% and then it declined; by 2009 it was just 12% above its 1980 level.

Between 1980 and 2009, on average, female arrests made up 17% of arrests for aggravated assault. This proportion increased over the period, from 12% in 1980 to 22% in 2009 **(figure 14)**. The male arrest rate in 1980 was 8 times the female arrest rate, and by 2009 it had fallen to 4 times the female rate. Between 1980 and their peak year of 1995, arrest rates increased significantly for both males (up 63%) and females (up 150%), but the growth in the female rate was much greater. Between 1995 and 2009, the arrest rate for both males (down 40%) and females (down 19%) declined, but the female rate declined less. As a result, the male arrest rate for aggravated assault in 2009 was back at its 1980 level, while the female rate in 2009 was more than double its 1980 level.

Between 1980 and 2009, juvenile arrests made up an average of 14% of all aggravated assault arrests; this percentage ranged from 12% to 16% over the period **(figure 15)**. The general pattern of arrest rate growth and decline was similar for juveniles and adults; both peaked in the mid-1990s and returned to near their 1980 levels by 2009. The arrest rate for aggravated assault was higher for juveniles (up 93%) than for adults (up 69%) between 1980 and 1995. It then declined more for juveniles (down 45%) than for adults (down 35%) from 1995 to 2009. As a result, in 2009 the juvenile arrests rates for aggravated assault (up 6%) and the adult rate (up 10%) were both near but above their 1980 levels.

Over the 30-year period, on average, 61% of all arrests for aggravated assault were white arrests, 37% were black arrests, and the other 2% were AIAN and API arrests. On average, the black arrest rate for aggravated assault was 4 times the white rate, although it grew to 5 times the white rate in 1988 and fell back to 3 times the white rate in 2009 **(figure 16)**.

The increase in the black arrest rate (54%) was greater than the increase in the white rate (31%) between 1980 and 1988. However, the white arrest rate increased more between 1988 and 1995, and both the white and the black rates in 1995 were about 75% above their 1980 levels. Between 1995 and 2009 both rates fell, but the black rate declined to a greater degree. As a result, in 2009 the black arrest rate for aggravated assault was 6% below its 1980 level (and at its lowest point of the 30-year period), while the white arrest rate was 21% above its 1980 level.

Simple assault

The UCR defines simple assault as an assault or attempted assault that does not involve a weapon or no serious or aggravated injury results to the victim. Stalking, intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included in this category of offense.

As with aggravated assault, the simple assault arrest rate increased substantially from 1980 to the mid-1990s (figure 17). However, the growth in simple assault arrests was much greater than the growth in aggravated assault arrests. Between 1980 and 1995, while the aggravated assault arrest rate increased 75%, the simple assault arrest rate increased 125%. From the mid-1990s through 2009, both the aggravated and simple assault rates declined, but not to the same degree. By 2009 the aggravated assault rate had fallen to 12% above its 1980 level. In sharp contrast, the simple assault arrest rate declined after the mid-1990s, but this decline erased only a relatively small portion of the earlier increase. In 2009, the simple assault arrest rate was double what it had been in 1980. In 1980 there were 18 simple assault arrests for every 10 aggravated assault arrests, which gradually increased from 1980 to 2009. By 2009 there were 31 simple assault arrests for every 10 aggravated assault arrests.

The change in male and female arrest rates for simple assault differed markedly over the 30-year period (figure 18). Both grew substantially from their lows in 1980 to 1997, but the growth in the female arrest rate (up 268%) was substantially more than the growth in male arrest rate (up 116%). Between 1997 and 2009, while the male arrest rate declined, the female rate remained relatively constant. In 2009 the male arrest rate ended the 30-year period 69% above its 1980 level, while the 2009 female arrest rate was nearly four times its 1980 level (an increase of 281%). In 1980, females arrests for simple assault were 14% of all simple assault arrests; by 2009 this proportion had grown to 26%. This increase in the female involvement in simple assault arrests was similar to the increased female involvement in aggravated assault arrests.

The simple assault arrest rates grew substantially for both juveniles (up 152%) and adults (up 133%) from the early 1980s to their peaks in 1997 (figure 19). Between 1997 and 2009 both rates declined, erasing just a portion of the earlier increase. In 2009, the adult rate was 93% above its 1980 level, and the juvenile rate was 115% above its 1980 level. This large increase in both the juvenile and adult simple assault arrest rates over the 30-year period contrasts sharply with the aggravated assault arrest rates, which had both returned to very near their 1980 levels by 2009.

Over the 30-year period the simple assault arrest trends were very similar across racial groups (figure 20). The arrests rates for each group peaked around 1997, with similar increases between 1980 and 1997. After these large increases, the period from 1997 through 2009 saw relatively moderate declines, and all racial groups ended the period in 2009 with simple assault arrest rates far above their 1980 levels. As a result, the racial profile of simple assault arrests in 2009 (White increased 66%; blacks, 32%; AIAN, 1%; and API, 1%) was very similar to the profile in 1980.

FIGURE 17
Simple assault arrest rates

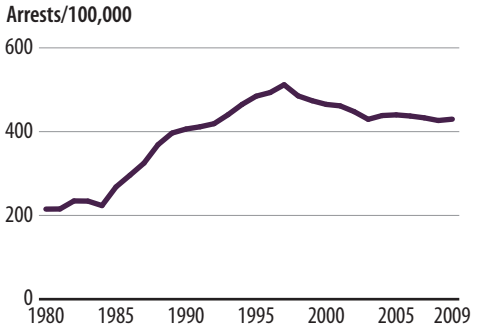


FIGURE 18
Simple assault arrest rates, by sex

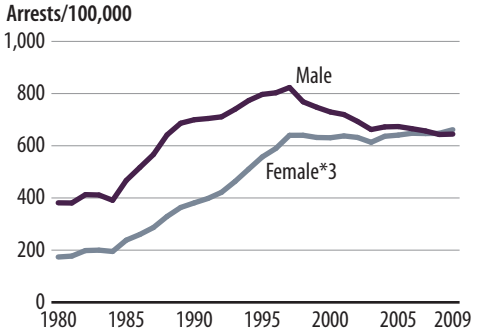


FIGURE 19
Simple assault arrest rates, by age group

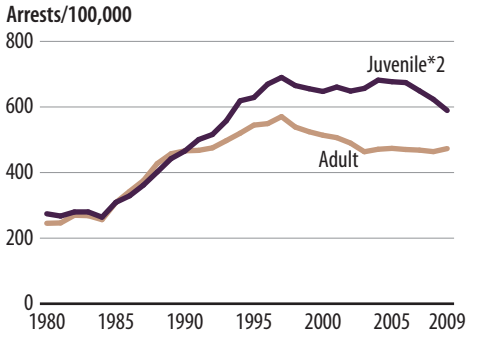


FIGURE 20
Simple assault arrest rates, by race

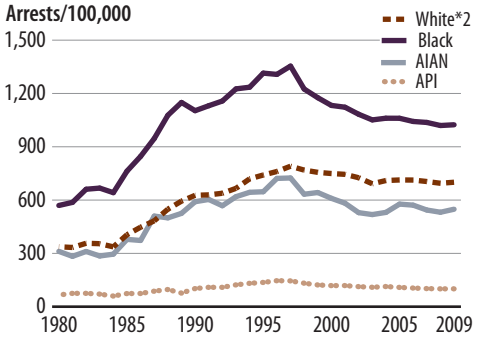


FIGURE 21
Burglary arrest rates

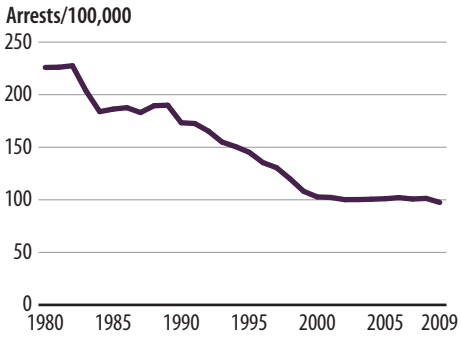


FIGURE 22
Burglary arrest rates, by sex

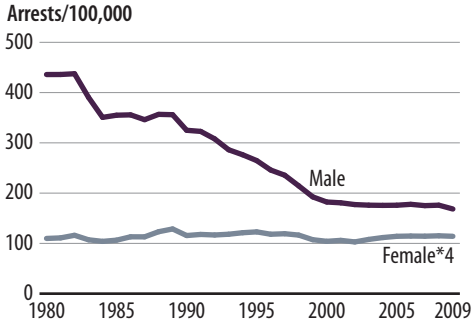


FIGURE 23
Burglary arrest rates, by age group

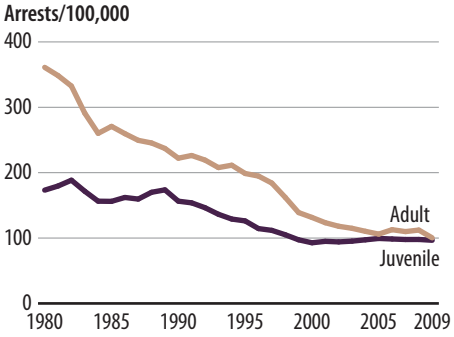
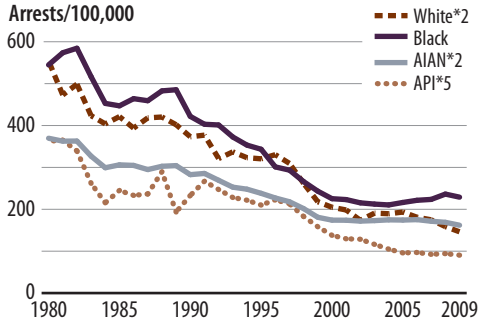


FIGURE 24
Burglary arrest rates, by race



Burglary

The UCR defines burglary as unlawful entry into a structure (home, apartment, barn, church, factory, garage, or school) to commit a felony or a theft. Thefts from automobiles or coin-operated machines (non-structures) and shoplifting from commercial establishments (lawful entries) are classified larceny-thefts, not burglaries. A larceny-theft may be an element of a burglary (a person enters a home and steals property), but an arrest for such crimes is classified as a burglary using the UCR's hierarchy rule.

The burglary arrest rate declined substantially and rather consistently between 1980 and 2009, falling 57% **(figure 21)**. In 1980, 6% of all burglary arrests were female arrests. By 2009, 15% of all burglary arrests were female arrests **(figure 22)**. A study of the male and female arrest rate trends gives insight into this changing proportion. From 1980 to 2009 the male arrest rate for burglary declined substantially (falling 61%), while the female rate remained relatively constant. As a result, the female proportion of burglary arrests increased, even though the female arrest rate for burglary did not.

Both the juvenile (down 72%) and the adult (down 44%) arrest rates for burglary fell substantially between 1980 and 2009, although juveniles showed a greater decline **(figure 23)**. As a result, the juvenile proportion of burglary arrests declined from 45% in 1980 to 25% in 2009.

On average, from 1980 to 2009 the black arrest rate for burglary was 3 times the white arrest rate, the AIAN arrest rate was equal to the white rate, and the API arrest rate was less than half the white rate **(figure 24)**. Unlike for other crimes, the black-to-white arrest rate ratio changed little over the period. The burglary arrest rate trends for whites and for blacks were very similar. Between 1980 and 2009 the burglary arrest rates declined by more than half for whites (56%) and for blacks (58%).

Larceny-theft

The UCR defines larceny-theft as unlawfully taking, carrying, leading, or riding away with property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny-theft includes shoplifting, bicycle theft, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, pocketpicking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded in this arrest statistic.

The larceny-theft arrest rate increased 24% from 1980 to its peak in 1989 **(figure 25)**. It then declined, reaching its low in 2006 at 44% below its 1989 peak. Between 2006 and 2009 the arrest rate increased 20%. Yet even with this increase, the 2009 larceny-theft arrest rate was still 33% below its peak rate in 1989 and 17% below its 1980 level.

The male arrest rate trend mirrored the overall larceny-theft arrest rate trend, but the female arrest rate trend did not **(figure 26)**. Both the male and the female arrest rates for larceny-theft increased between 1980 and 1989, and the increase in the arrest rate was greater for females (up 32%) than for males (up 21%). Both rates fell to their lows in 2006, with the male arrest rate (down 50%) declining more than the female rate (down 31%) declined between 1989 and 2006. Between 2006 and 2009 the female arrest rate for larceny-theft increased substantially more (up 40%) than the male rate increased (up 8%). With the female pattern of greater increases and a smaller decline, the cumulative effect from 1980 to 2009 was a 35% drop in the male arrest rate for larceny-theft while the female arrest rate ended the period 28% higher than it began. In 1980, 29% of all arrests for larceny-theft were female arrests; by 2009 this proportion had grown to 43%.

In 1980 juvenile arrests were 38% of all larceny-theft arrests; by 2009, this proportion had fallen to 24% **(figure 27)**. Between 1980 and 1997 the juvenile arrest rate for larceny-theft remained relatively constant during a period in which the adult arrest rate fluctuated. (The adult rate increased 37% between 1980 and 1989, and then returned nearly to its 1980 level.) Between 1997 and 2006, the arrest rates for larceny-theft declined for both juveniles (down 47%) and adults (down 26%). After reaching their lows in 2006, both rates increased from 2006 to 2009, with the adult rate (up 22%) increasing more than the juvenile rate (up 14%). As a result, the juvenile arrest rate for larceny-theft ended the 30-year period 40% below its 1980 level, while the 1980 and the 2009 adult arrest rates were similar.

In 2009, 68% of all arrests for larceny-theft were white arrests, 29% were black arrests, and the remaining 3% were AIAN and API arrests **(figure 28)**. These proportions translated into a black arrest rate for larceny-theft in 2009 that was 2.5 times the white rate. This proportion gradually declined from a level of 3.5 in the early 1980s. The disparity between the white and black arrest rates lessened because the black arrest rate declined more (30%) than the white rate (11%) from 1980 to 2009. White and black larceny-theft arrest rates both reached their low points of the 30-year period in 2006 and increased similarly in the period from 2006 to 2009.

FIGURE 25
Larceny-theft arrest rates

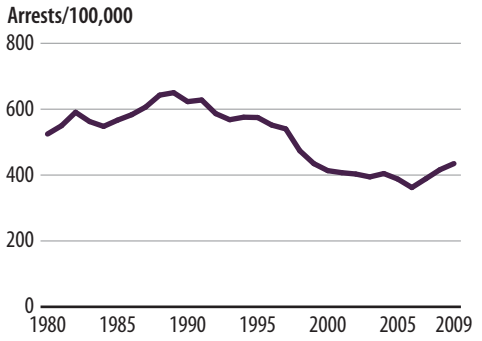


FIGURE 26
Larceny-theft arrest rates, by sex

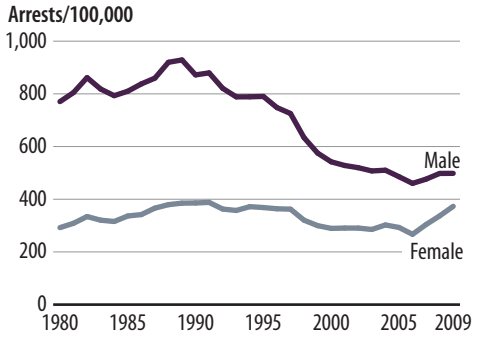


FIGURE 27
Larceny-theft arrest rates, by age group

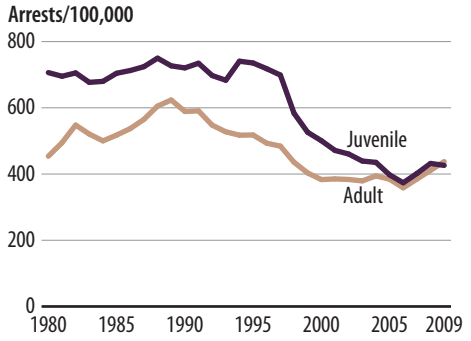


FIGURE 28
Larceny-theft arrest rates, by race

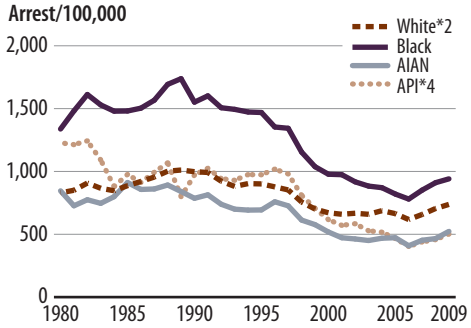


FIGURE 29
Motor vehicle theft arrest rates

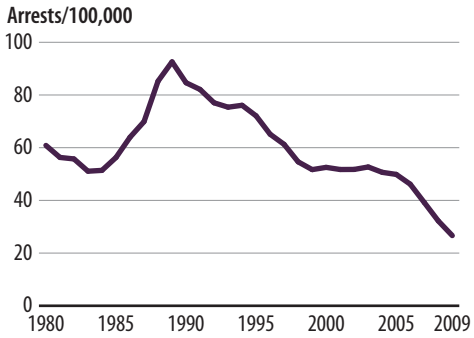


FIGURE 30
Motor vehicle theft arrest rates, by sex

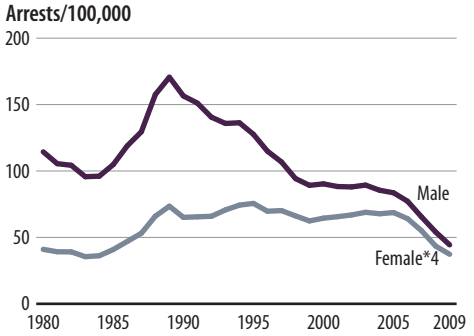


FIGURE 31
Motor vehicle theft arrest rates, by age group

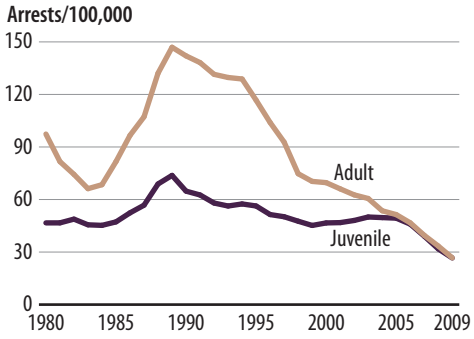
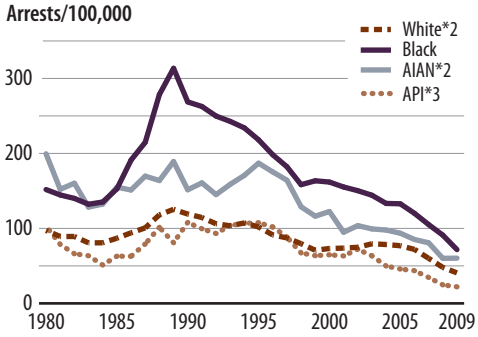


FIGURE 32
Motor vehicle theft arrest rates, by race



Motor vehicle theft

The UCR defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on a land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category. Thefts of these items would be larceny-thefts.

In the 30-year period the arrest rate for motor vehicle theft peaked in 1989, as it did for larceny-theft **(figure 29)**. Between its relative low level in 1983 and its peak in 1989, the motor vehicle theft arrest rate increased 81%. After 1989 the arrest rate generally declined, with some years of stability from the late-1990s to the mid-2000s. By 2009, the motor vehicle theft arrest rate fell 71% from its peak in 1989 to its lowest level in the 30-year period, and to a level less than half of what it was in 1980.

From 1980 to 2009, the relative involvement of females in motor vehicle theft arrests increased **(figure 30)**. In 1980, 9% of motor vehicle theft arrests were female arrests; by 2009 this proportion had increased to 18%. This change occurred due to the larger decline in male arrests over the period. Between 1980 and 1989 both the male and the female arrest rates for motor vehicle theft increased, although the increase in the arrest rate was greater for females (up 79%) than for males (up 49%). From 1989 to 2005, while the male arrest rate declined 51%, the female arrest rate for motor vehicle theft remained relatively constant (down 6%). From 2005 to 2009, rates for both males (up 47%) and females (down 46%) declined similarly. Overall, between 1980 and 2009 the male arrest rate for motor vehicle theft dropped 61%, while the female rate fell 9%. In 2009 the male arrest rate for motor vehicle theft was well below its level 30 years earlier, while the female arrest rates in 1980 and 2009 were similar.

The juvenile portion of motor vehicle theft arrests declined substantially between 1980 and 2009 **(figure 31)**. In 1980, 45% of all arrests for motor vehicle theft were juvenile arrests; by 2009 this proportion had fallen to 24%. The juvenile and the adult arrest rate trends for motor vehicle theft followed a similar overall pattern over the 30-year period, although the changes in the juvenile arrest rate were more dramatic. From 1983 to their peak in 1989, both arrest rates increased, but the increase in the rate was greater for juveniles (122%) than for adults (62%). From 1989 to 2009, both rates declined substantially; the adult rate declined 64%, and the juvenile rate declined 82%. In 2009, both the juvenile and the adult arrest rates for motor vehicle theft were at their lowest levels in the 30-year period; however, because the juvenile rate (down 73%) declined more than the adult rate (down 43%) did between 1980 and 2009, the juvenile portion of all motor vehicle theft arrests was cut nearly in half.

In 2009, 61% of motor vehicle theft arrests were white arrests, 36% were black arrests, and the other 3% were AIAN and API arrests **(figure 32)**. The motor vehicle theft arrest rate for each race was at its lowest level in the 30-year period in 2009. The white and black arrest rates both peaked in 1989. The period from 1989 to 2009 saw large declines in both the white (down 68%) and black (down 77%) arrest rates. Throughout this period the black arrest rate for motor vehicle theft averaged four times the white arrest rate.

Weapon law violations

The UCR defines weapon law violations as violations of laws or ordinances that prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Attempts to violate these laws are included.

The UCR's hierarchy rule classifies an arrest into this category only when the weapon law violation is the most serious charge in the arrest. Arrests for murder with a firearm, rape with a deadly weapon, armed robbery, aggravated assault with a weapon, or carjacking with a gun (even though these crimes involve a weapon) would not be classified as a weapon law violation arrest in the UCR arrest statistics.

The arrest rate for weapon law violations increased 38% between 1980 and 1993 **(figure 33)**. The arrest rate then fell from its 1993 peak, and by 2000 it reached a level 23% below that of 1980. While the arrest rate increased moderately in the middle of the following decade, it never returned to the level of 1980. It reached its lowest level of the 30-year period in 2009, 46% below its peak in 1993 and 26% below its 1980 level.

On average, from 1980 through 2009, 92% of all weapon law violation arrests were male arrests, with little year-to-year change **(figure 34)**. While the male arrest rate for weapon law violations was an average of 12 times greater than the female arrest rate, the male and female arrest rate trends roughly paralleled each other over the period. Both increased after 1980, peaked in the mid-1990s, and declined so that by 2009 the male and female arrest rates for weapon law violations were at their lowest levels in 30 years.

Over the 30-year period 20% of all weapon law violation arrests were juvenile arrests **(figure 35)**. The annual proportion varied from 14% to 24%. While the adult arrest rate grew 22% between 1980 and 1993, the juvenile rate increase was 5 times greater (up 120%). Between 1993 and 2009 both rates declined. The adult rate fell so significantly that it ended the period in 2009 at 34% below its 1980 level. The decline in the juvenile arrest rate for weapon law violations erased almost all of its earlier increase, ending the 30-year period 10% above its 1980 level.

In 2009, 58% of weapon law violation arrests were white arrests, 41% were black arrests and the remaining arrests were AIAN and API arrests **(figure 36)**. These percentages translated into a black arrest rate that was 4 times greater than the white rate in 2009. This ratio remained relatively constant throughout the period, except for the years from the late-1980s to the mid-1990s. During this time, the black arrest rate for weapon law violations increased more than the white arrest rate did, resulting in a ratio of 5 black arrests to 1 white arrest. In 2009 the weapon law violation arrest rate for each racial group was at or near its lowest level in the 30-year period.

FIGURE 33
Weapon law violation arrest rates

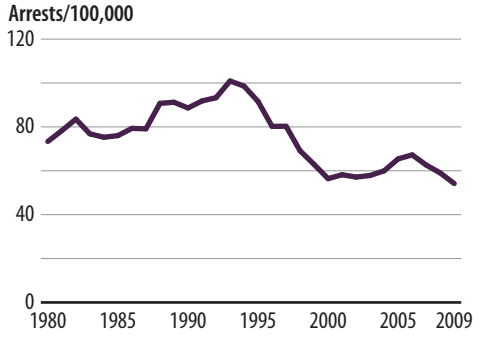


FIGURE 34
Weapon law violation arrest rates, by sex

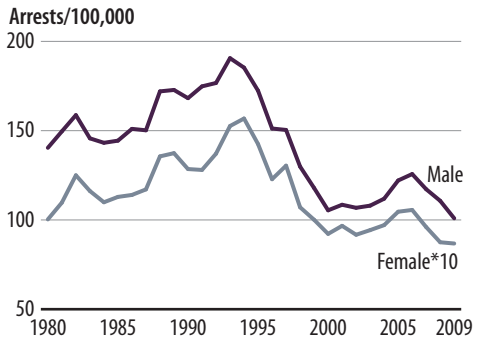


FIGURE 35
Weapon law violation arrest rates, by age group

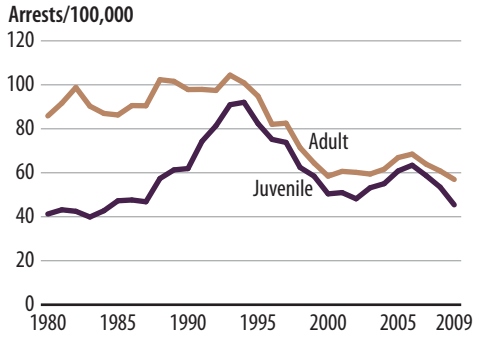


FIGURE 36
Weapon law violation arrest rates, by race

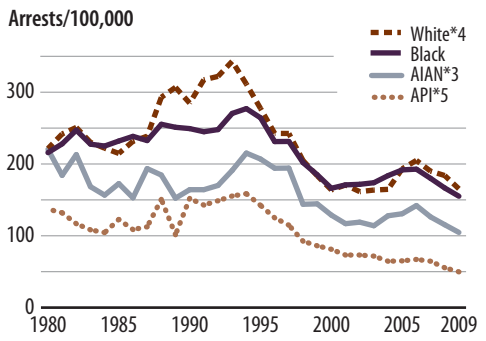


FIGURE 37
Drug possession/use arrest rates

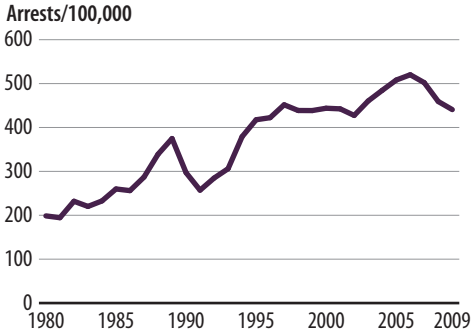


FIGURE 38
Drug possession/use arrest rates, by sex

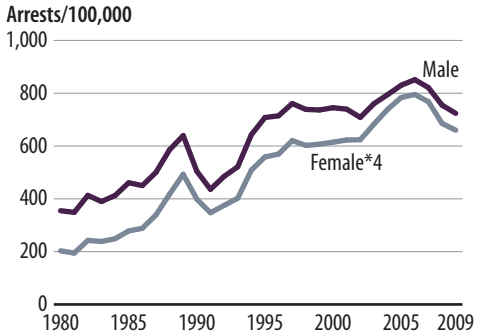


FIGURE 39
Drug possession/use arrest rates, by age group

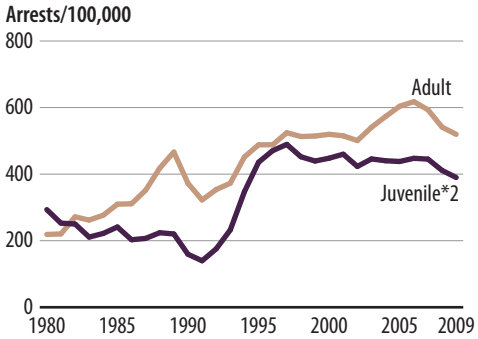
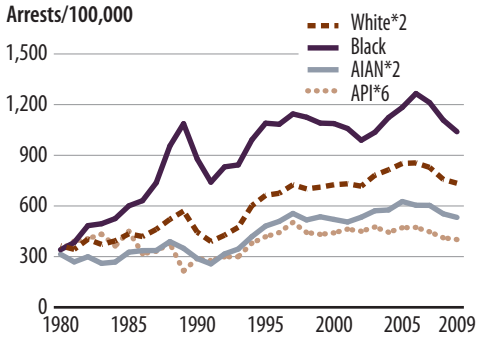


FIGURE 40
Drug possession/use arrest rates, by race



Drug abuse violations

The UCR defines drug abuse violations as violations of laws that prohibit the production, importation, distribution, possession, or use of certain controlled substances (marijuana, opium, and cocaine and their derivatives, and synthetic narcotics). The UCR divides drug abuse violation arrests into two general categories: (1) possession or use, and (2) sale or manufacture. From 1980 to 2009, both the number and the relative proportion of these two drug arrest categories changed substantially. It is important to view the two types of arrests both separately and in relation to each other to understand the pattern of drug arrests in the U.S.

Overall, between 1980 and 2009, the arrest rate for drug possession or use more than doubled in the U.S. **(figure 37)**. This arrest rate increased substantially in the 1980s, up 89% between 1980 and 1989. It declined over the next two years and then resumed its gradual increase, reaching its peak for the 30-year period in 2006, 162% above its 1980 level. Then the rate declined between 2006 and 2009, resulting in an overall increase of 122% from 1980 to 2009.

From 1980 to 1989, the increase in the arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture (210%) was twice as great as the increase in the rate for drug possession or use (89%) **(figure 41)**. While the drug possession or use arrest rate continued to increase, the drug sale or manufacture arrest rate was nearly cut in half (down 43% over the next 20 years). As a result, the drug sale or manufacture arrest rate in 2009 was 77% above its 1980 level.

The differing arrest rate trends can be seen in the changing proportion of all drug abuse violation arrests that were for drug sale or manufacture. In 1980, 22% of all drug abuse violation arrests were for drug sale or manufacture. This proportion reached its peak in 1991 at 36%. As the arrests for drug sale or manufacture fell and arrests for drug possession or use increased, the proportion of drug sale or manufacture arrests declined to 19% in 2009. About 4 of 5 drug abuse violation arrests in the U.S. in 2009 were for drug possession or use.

In 1980, 13% of all arrests for drug possession or use were female arrests **(figure 38)**. This proportion increased to 19% in 2009. Both the male and female arrest rate trends for drug possession or use generally mirrored the overall trend described above; however, between 1980 and 2009, while the male arrest rate doubled (up 104%), the female arrest rate for drug possession or use tripled (up 225%).

In 1980, 14% of all arrests for drug sale/manufacture were female arrests **(figure 42)**. This proportion increased to 17% in 2009. Both the male and female arrest rates for drug sale or manufacture doubled between 1980 and 1989, with increases of 205% and 237%. Over the next 20 years, both rates declined, although the female rate fell less. As a result, the male arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture in 2009 was 68% above its 1980 level, while the female rate was 123% above its 1980 level.

Juvenile and adult arrest trends for drug possession or use differed over the 30-year period **(figure 39)**. Between 1980 and 1989 the adult arrest rate for drug possession or use doubled (up 113%), while the juvenile arrest rate fell (down 25%). Both rates fell in the next two years and then rose substantially. Between 1991 and 1997 the adult arrest rate increased

63%, while the juvenile arrest rate for drug possession or use increased a remarkable 250%. In 1980, 21% of all drug possession or use arrests were juvenile arrests; by 1991 this proportion had fallen to 7%. Although the juvenile proportion of arrests increased to 14% in 1997, it was still far from its 1980 level. The growth the overall arrest rate for drug possession or use between the late 1990s and the peak in 2006 was due in an increase in adult arrests; the juvenile arrest rate did not increase during this period. Overall, between 1980 and 2009, while the juvenile arrest rate for drug possession or use grew 33%, the adult arrest rate increased 138%. In 2009, 11% of all arrests for drug possession or use were juvenile arrests.

In contrast to the trends in drug possession or use arrests, the juvenile and adult arrest trends for drug sale or manufacture were more similar over the 30-year period **(figure 43)**. Juveniles were involved in an average of 10% of all arrests for drug sale or manufacture. The proportion increased somewhat in the mid-1990s to a high of 13% in 1996. The arrest rates for drug sale or manufacture increased substantially for both juveniles (up 163%) and adults (up 210%) between 1980 and 1989. The adult rate fell gradually after its 1989 peak through 2009, dropping a total of 43%. Over this same period the juvenile arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture declined a total of 50%; however, unlike the adult trend, the juvenile arrest rate experienced a temporary increase during the mid-1990s before continuing its downward slide. Over the entire 30-year period from 1980 to 2009, the increase in the arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture was greater for adults (up 77%) than for juveniles (up 31%), a pattern consistent with that of drug possession or use.

In 1980 the black arrest rate for drug possession or use was about twice the white arrest rate; by 1989 the disparity had increased to 4 black arrests to 1 white arrest **(figure 40)**. Between 1980 and 1989, the white arrest rate for drug possession or use increased 56%, while the increase in the black arrest rate was four times greater (up 219%). Both the white and black rates declined in 1990 and 1991; afterwards both generally increased. By 2009 the black rate had reached a level near that of 1989 and was 205% above its 1980 level. In contrast, after 1991, the white arrest rate quickly surpassed its 1989 level and continued to increase so that by 2009 it had reached a level 102% above its 1980 level. In all, during the 30-year period from 1980 to 2009, the white arrest rate of drug possession or use doubled and the black arrest rate tripled. The black arrest rate ended the period at 3 times the white arrest rate.

Overall, the racial disparity in arrests for drug sale or manufacture was greater than for drug possession or use. In 1980, the black arrest rate was about 4 times greater than the white rate **(figure 44)**. The large increase in these arrests between 1980 and 1989 was disproportionately the result of increases in black arrests. Over this 10-year period, the white arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture increased 127%, while the black arrest rate increased 363%. In 1989 more than half (52%) of all persons arrested for drug sale or manufacture were black. Both white and black arrest rates for drug sale or manufacture declined after 1989. Between 1989 and 2009, the decline in the rate was greater for blacks (59%) than for whites (27%). As a result, both white and black arrest rates for drug sale or manufacture ended the 30-year period in 2009 substantially above their 1980 levels (66% versus 90%). The black arrest rate in 2009 was about 4 times the white rate, similar to the disparity that had existed in 1980.

FIGURE 41
Drug sale/manufacturing arrest rates

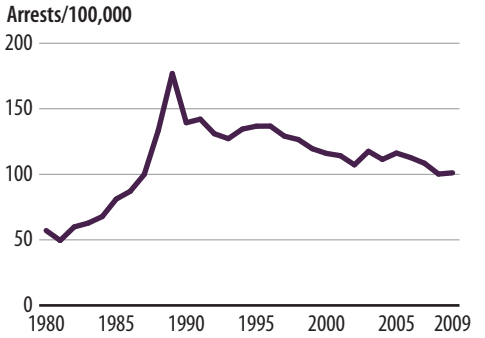


FIGURE 42
Drug sale/manufacturing arrest rates, by sex

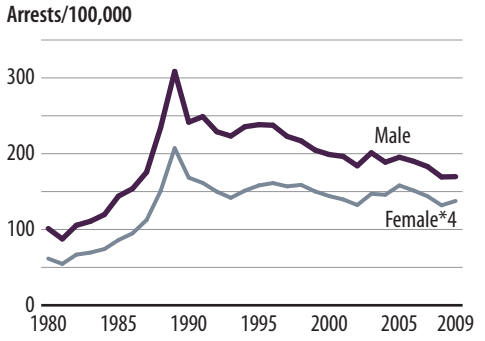


FIGURE 43
Drug sale/manufacturing arrest rates, by age group

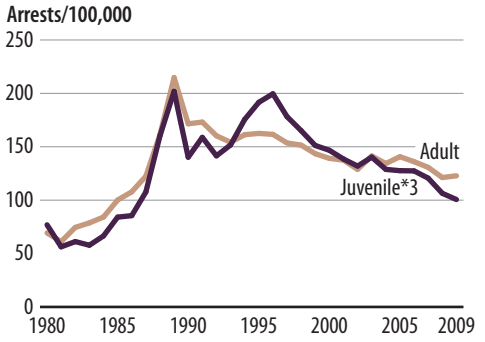
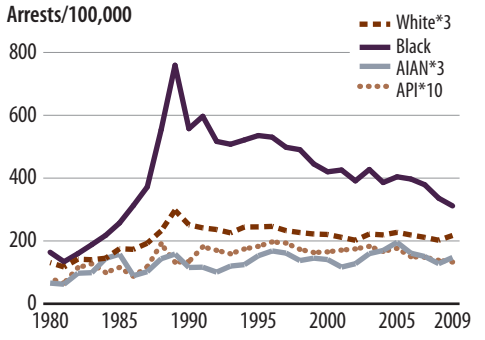


FIGURE 44
Drug sale/manufacturing arrest rates, by race



Methodology

The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division of the FBI provided the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) with the set of annual Age, Sex, and Race (ASR) Arrest Master Files for the years 1980 through 2009. Each of these annual files holds counts of the reported arrests from each law enforcement agency that submitted its arrest data for the complete 12-month period. The files also contain an estimate of the population served by each agency. The FBI classifies law enforcement agencies into nine population groups based on the estimated annual population and the nature of the community that the agency serves.

Over the 30-year period, on average, 61% of law enforcement agencies in the UCR annually reported complete 12-month arrest counts. Over the 30-year period, the 12-month reporters served an average of 79% of the U.S. resident population. The population coverage was greater than the proportion of agencies reporting because larger agencies reported at a higher rate than smaller agencies did. On average, over the 30-year period, agencies annually reported 80% of all arrests estimated to have occurred in the U.S. The estimation procedures used in this bulletin were designed to develop the offense and demographic attributes of the 20% of arrests that the FBI estimated occurred in the nonreporting law enforcement agencies. An assessment of the coverage of the annual samples can be found in **table 2**.

In the first step of the estimation process, the annual 12-month arrest counts were summed for all law enforcement agencies within each of the nine population groups. Two tables were produced for each population group with arrest counts at the most detailed demographic levels supported by the data. These two table shells were—

- Offense (in 33 offense categories) by age of arrestee (in 22 age groups) by sex (in two categories—male and female)
- Offense (using 33 offense categories) by age of arrestee (in two age categories—juvenile and adult) and race (in four race categories—white, black, AIAN, and API).

Next, the cells in these 18 tables (i.e., two shells for each of nine strata) were each weighted by a factor equal to the total population of all law enforcement agencies in the population group divided by the population of all reporting law enforcement agencies in the population group. Then, the nine Offense by Age by Sex tables were combined into one table, as were the nine Offense by Age by Race tables. Finally, the cells in these two tables were each multiplied by the ratio of the FBI's annual national offense-specific arrest estimate divided by the sum of all cells in the table with that offense. This transformed each of these table cells into a national estimate for that cell's demographic subgroup. This process made all of the annual arrest count estimates for the subgroups internally consistent with the FBI's published national estimates. Arrest rates were calculated using national resident populations estimates for the various subgroups developed by the U.S. Census Bureau and the National Center for Health Statistics.

UCR counting rules

Less than half of all victims of violent and property crimes reported their crimes to law enforcement in 2009. For crimes known to law enforcement, less than half of violent crimes and less than a fifth of property crimes were cleared by arrest. Therefore, the annual number of arrests underestimates substantially the number of crimes committed. In addition, arrest trends cannot be assumed to parallel crime trends. Only if the many factors that influence arrest rates (e.g., victim reporting rates, crime clearance rates) were to remain constant over time, could trends in arrests be used to infer trends in crime.

Finally, an annual arrest count should not be interpreted as the number of persons arrested in the year. Arrests could only be interpreted as a count of persons arrested if every person arrested in the year were arrested only once in the year—which is clearly untrue. In the end, the most appropriate way to interpret arrest statistics was as a measure of the flow of matters into law enforcement agencies.

Readers should be aware of some nuances of the counting rules used by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) to interpret properly arrest statistics:

The hierarchy rule: The FBI requires law enforcement agencies to apply an offense hierarchy rule when reporting arrests. That is, if a person is arrested and charged with multiple offenses (e.g., robbery and possession of a weapon), the arrest is reported to the UCR as a single arrest for the most serious charge (in this case, robbery). As a result, more arrests are made for most crimes (e.g., weapon law violations) than are reflected in the UCR statistics.

A single arrest for multiple crimes: A single arrest can cover many separate criminal acts. For example, a person may be arrested once and charged with stealing five automobiles over a period of several weeks. The UCR arrest statistic would be one arrest for motor vehicle theft.

Multiple arrests for a single crime: A single crime can result in multiple arrests. If three juveniles steal an automobile and all are arrested, the UCR arrest statistics would show three arrests for motor vehicle theft.

TABLE 2

Characteristics of annual reporting samples, 1980–2009

	Proportion of agencies reporting										Proportion of population covered by reporting agencies												
	Population group										Population group												
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	Reported arrests	Estimated arrests*	Percent reported
1980	77%	86%	86%	82%	77%	56%	32%	44%	50%	51%	82%	86%	85%	82%	77%	60%	37%	58%	79%	75%	8,270,476	10,458,260	79%
1981	75	92	87	88	87	75	45	58	58	64	82	92	87	88	87	78	53	69	80	81	9,362,366	10,856,260	86
1982	91	87	87	85	81	70	42	53	56	61	94	87	87	85	81	72	49	66	78	81	10,060,759	12,147,490	83
1983	93	98	88	93	89	77	46	60	57	66	96	98	88	93	89	79	54	72	80	86	10,286,124	11,714,490	88
1984	90	95	90	86	81	76	48	60	56	65	94	95	90	86	80	77	55	74	83	84	10,059,237	11,585,560	87
1985	93	95	91	91	89	79	50	61	60	68	95	95	92	91	89	81	57	74	82	86	10,544,668	11,958,260	88
1986	92	94	87	87	85	74	45	59	58	64	94	95	87	87	85	76	53	71	83	84	10,732,546	12,487,600	86
1987	90	92	87	83	83	74	46	57	58	64	94	92	87	83	83	76	53	70	82	83	10,794,480	12,725,150	85
1988	81	89	82	81	79	73	48	55	50	62	86	89	83	81	79	74	52	70	71	78	10,315,887	13,826,100	74
1989	87	88	84	80	81	74	51	59	53	65	91	88	84	80	82	75	55	71	74	80	11,208,082	14,357,170	78
1990	86	86	91	88	84	78	52	56	51	66	86	86	91	88	85	79	58	71	79	82	11,729,600	14,217,170	82
1991	84	84	81	77	78	70	50	54	47	61	91	83	81	77	78	71	55	66	69	76	11,097,120	14,230,290	78
1992	92	97	88	88	82	74	52	59	53	65	96	97	89	88	83	76	56	72	84	85	12,372,325	14,093,530	87
1993	97	92	86	81	78	69	49	53	47	60	98	93	86	82	78	71	52	69	82	83	11,917,352	14,050,410	84
1994	91	93	85	81	77	70	49	55	51	61	89	93	85	81	77	71	52	68	78	80	11,960,839	14,662,960	81
1995	88	92	82	77	72	64	47	52	48	58	92	93	82	77	73	66	49	65	78	79	12,060,749	15,131,630	79
1996	78	82	76	77	74	67	47	50	44	57	86	81	75	76	75	69	51	65	67	74	11,417,585	15,172,910	75
1997	83	83	76	76	70	62	44	47	38	54	89	83	76	76	71	64	48	62	64	73	11,599,171	15,290,920	75
1998	82	79	75	75	70	64	44	50	45	55	89	78	75	75	71	65	46	62	63	72	11,244,670	14,533,620	77
1999	82	80	73	73	70	64	43	48	44	54	88	79	74	73	70	65	46	62	63	72	10,661,714	14,053,000	74
2000	79	82	78	73	72	65	44	49	38	54	88	83	78	73	72	66	47	63	63	73	10,704,365	13,985,979	76
2001	81	85	78	77	72	66	46	49	38	55	90	85	78	77	72	67	49	68	69	76	10,762,319	13,703,209	78
2002	82	84	80	82	76	71	47	52	40	58	76	85	81	82	77	73	51	70	75	76	10,452,203	13,750,337	75
2003	76	84	80	78	79	72	51	53	43	60	71	85	79	79	79	73	54	72	74	75	10,324,531	13,646,642	75
2004	76	80	79	81	78	72	49	53	45	60	71	81	79	82	78	74	51	72	75	75	10,542,956	13,941,625	75
2005	81	82	84	81	79	74	53	52	42	61	75	83	84	81	79	76	56	76	75	77	10,910,547	14,097,950	77
2006	83	83	84	83	78	74	52	51	43	60	76	83	84	83	78	75	54	71	71	76	10,906,252	14,382,852	75
2007	89	80	85	83	80	78	53	54	45	63	79	80	86	84	80	79	57	75	71	78	11,128,552	14,211,541	78
2008	88	83	85	82	81	80	51	52	42	62	79	83	85	82	81	81	57	74	74	79	11,098,859	14,007,265	79
2009	87	84	86	84	83	81	54	56	45	64	79	84	86	84	82	82	61	79	77	80	11,062,559	13,689,216	80
Average	85%	87%	83%	82%	79%	71%	48%	54%	48%	61%	87%	87%	83%	82%	79%	73%	52%	69%	75%	79%			80%

*Arrests estimated developed by the FBI and found in the *Crime in the United States* series.

Group 1—All cities 250,000 or over
Group 2—Cities from 100,000 through 249,000
Group 3—Cities from 50,000 through 99,000
Group 4—Cities from 25,000 through 49,999
Group 5—Cities from 10,000 through 24,999
Group 6—Cities from 2,500 through 10,000
Group 7—Cities less than 2,500
Group 8—Non-Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) counties
Group 9—MSA counties

TABLE 3
Estimated arrests, by age, 2009

All Persons	Total all ages	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and over	Age less than 10	10–12	13–14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	13,689,216	1,906,587	11,782,629	12,323	103,941	393,223	370,824	476,566	549,709	659,865	686,789
Violent											
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	12,418	1,170	11,248	1	14	94	184	358	519	867	785
Forcible rape	21,407	3,114	18,293	16	221	754	595	666	863	1,075	1,024
Robbery	126,725	31,682	95,043	39	716	4,993	6,518	8,893	10,522	11,858	10,098
Aggravated assault	421,215	49,925	371,290	450	3,863	10,836	9,417	11,956	13,403	15,929	16,472
Simple assault	1,319,458	219,670	1,099,788	2,187	20,851	57,940	42,738	48,376	47,578	44,058	44,846
Property											
Burglary	299,351	74,777	224,574	621	4,208	15,547	14,819	18,481	21,100	24,575	21,087
Larceny-theft	1,334,933	317,669	1,017,264	1,624	18,699	67,201	61,219	79,742	89,184	92,832	78,434
Motor vehicle theft	81,797	19,907	61,890	33	404	3,481	4,526	5,659	5,804	5,734	4,752
Arson	12,204	5,339	6,865	278	977	1,901	873	746	565	535	458
Forgery and counterfeiting	85,844	2,141	83,703	10	62	209	292	516	1,052	2,635	3,697
Fraud	210,255	6,152	204,103	42	157	819	943	1,617	2,574	5,077	6,554
Embezzlement	17,920	607	17,313	0	9	32	41	147	378	878	1,157
Stolen property offenses	105,303	18,737	86,566	72	698	3,328	3,794	4,922	5,924	6,936	6,476
Vandalism	270,439	90,462	179,977	1,541	8,987	24,307	16,961	19,471	19,194	18,052	14,930
Drug											
Drug abuse violations	1,663,582	170,318	1,493,264	190	3,072	23,687	29,110	45,407	68,852	105,879	107,792
Drug sale/manufacturing	310,505	24,998	285,506	30	401	3,369	4,181	6,649	10,369	15,404	17,158
Drug possession/use	1,353,077	145,319	1,207,758	161	2,671	20,318	24,929	38,758	58,483	90,475	90,634
Other											
Weapon law violations	166,334	33,871	132,463	522	2,705	7,282	6,077	7,787	9,499	11,123	9,912
Prostitution and commercialized vice	71,355	1,354	70,001	6	20	138	257	348	585	1,999	2,895
Other sex offenses	77,326	13,446	63,880	267	1,754	4,430	2,282	2,224	2,487	3,064	3,068
Gambling	10,360	1,780	8,580	1	8	189	308	518	757	756	748
Offenses against family and children	114,564	4,462	110,102	45	293	923	901	1,068	1,232	2,153	2,269
Driving under the influence	1,440,409	13,488	1,426,921	65	23	202	567	3,034	9,597	28,655	40,612
Liquor laws	570,333	110,319	460,014	130	788	9,141	16,190	30,961	53,109	96,807	106,765
Drunkenness	594,300	13,846	580,454	84	126	1,389	2,153	3,326	6,770	16,043	18,880
Disorderly conduct	655,322	170,128	485,194	985	14,096	45,971	35,548	38,083	35,446	30,454	26,728
Vagrancy	33,388	2,725	30,663	8	63	587	736	708	624	1,769	1,451
Suspicion	1,975	220	1,755	10	19	31	34	59	67	123	126
Curfew and loitering law violations	112,593	112,593	0	346	4,252	23,201	25,315	32,063	27,417	0	0
Runaways	93,434	93,434	0	613	4,393	23,901	23,516	25,906	15,104	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	3,764,672	323,251	3,441,421	2,135	12,466	60,710	64,911	83,525	99,503	130,000	154,772
Population	307,006,550	74,548,215	232,458,335	41,909,290	11,844,122	8,129,442	4,133,735	4,224,842	4,306,784	4,388,610	4,483,866

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding. The categories of offenses are based on the FBI's classification system. See *Methodology* for details on UCR counting rules.

TABLE 3 (continued)
Estimated arrests, by age, 2009

All Persons	Age 20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 or older
Total	635,599	570,422	524,708	494,357	466,536	1,989,152	1,411,490	1,177,780	1,070,291	953,188	607,130	297,409	132,844	105,069
Violent														
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	764	738	604	558	539	2,103	1,224	872	684	598	388	213	157	154
Forcible rape	950	925	772	743	609	2,905	2,425	2,104	1,735	1,321	799	447	260	199
Robbery	8,083	6,484	5,537	4,819	4,043	15,481	8,931	6,788	5,640	4,083	2,031	776	258	134
Aggravated assault	16,201	16,768	15,774	15,607	14,832	66,644	48,843	39,916	35,815	31,126	19,397	9,580	4,457	3,928
Simple assault	45,188	48,760	46,742	45,470	44,301	197,542	148,180	126,590	111,488	93,995	55,154	25,533	11,868	10,073
Property														
Burglary	16,265	13,572	11,298	9,936	8,863	36,572	23,419	18,666	16,409	12,851	6,840	2,712	959	549
Larceny-theft	63,130	52,606	44,840	40,397	37,476	153,960	107,962	93,197	86,892	75,749	47,509	23,085	10,662	8,531
Motor vehicle theft	3,891	3,368	3,007	2,787	2,531	10,829	7,708	6,084	4,983	3,524	1,682	666	220	125
Arson	389	308	318	251	227	1,009	723	618	570	637	385	223	115	99
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,068	3,636	3,519	3,531	3,572	16,731	12,758	9,987	7,919	5,882	3,374	1,479	579	336
Fraud	7,433	6,911	7,059	6,895	6,992	35,578	30,580	28,069	23,508	17,874	11,073	5,565	2,816	2,118
Embezzlement	1,045	997	823	689	740	2,823	2,035	1,892	1,497	1,248	778	408	194	110
Stolen property offenses	5,488	4,743	4,172	3,928	3,451	15,102	10,666	8,390	7,310	5,218	2,816	1,127	451	292
Vandalism	12,027	11,498	9,759	8,720	7,986	30,497	19,334	14,218	12,130	10,271	5,764	2,626	1,176	990
Drug														
Drug abuse violations	96,475	84,363	75,867	70,760	65,576	269,507	174,623	131,473	113,911	97,867	59,497	26,165	9,311	4,197
Drug sale/manufacturing	16,495	15,002	14,111	13,532	13,027	55,614	38,116	27,408	21,842	17,962	11,365	5,139	2,193	1,140
Drug possession/use	79,979	69,361	61,757	57,228	52,549	213,894	136,508	104,066	92,069	79,905	48,133	21,025	7,118	3,057
Other														
Weapon law violations	8,762	8,120	7,254	6,656	6,145	24,488	14,667	10,219	8,264	6,951	4,747	2,589	1,415	1,150
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,967	2,810	2,863	2,751	2,425	11,388	8,984	9,201	8,822	6,634	3,563	1,458	648	594
Other sex offenses	2,716	2,602	2,300	2,049	1,968	8,448	7,016	6,916	6,769	6,218	4,360	2,689	1,694	2,003
Gambling	687	493	420	341	299	1,146	644	603	520	602	425	373	248	276
Offenses against family and children	2,538	3,152	3,200	3,510	3,824	20,124	19,179	17,388	13,791	10,228	5,282	2,060	829	574
Driving under the influence	46,343	65,737	66,596	65,167	62,630	262,573	181,988	152,674	137,792	131,132	90,204	50,554	25,978	18,287
Liquor laws	86,605	13,862	9,603	7,821	6,457	24,713	17,957	17,026	19,622	21,973	16,108	8,517	3,739	2,440
Drunkenness	18,641	26,625	23,952	22,612	21,186	88,217	64,545	58,758	64,364	68,699	49,199	23,863	9,521	5,348
Disorderly conduct	24,684	29,403	25,808	22,675	20,206	79,103	52,341	43,146	41,311	40,382	26,124	12,833	5,605	4,391
Vagrancy	1,200	1,048	847	793	708	3,101	2,642	2,963	3,716	4,287	3,324	1,719	710	386
Suspicion	99	105	95	83	76	304	186	180	127	109	74	42	16	10
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	158,960	160,788	151,679	144,807	138,874	608,264	441,930	369,842	334,702	293,730	186,233	90,106	38,960	37,775
Population	4,340,019	4,291,377	4,265,915	4,306,480	4,335,768	21,677,719	19,888,603	20,538,351	20,991,605	22,831,092	21,761,391	18,975,026	15,811,923	39,570,590

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding. The categories of offenses are based on the FBI's classification system. See *Methodology* for details on UCR counting rules.

TABLE 4
Estimated male arrests, by age, 2009

Male arrest rates	Total all ages	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and over	Age less than 10	10–12	13–14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	10,231,953	1,328,066	8,903,887	10,038	74,728	262,383	249,726	331,902	399,290	494,700	515,173
Violent											
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	11,109	1,084	10,025	1	12	86	173	323	489	818	727
Forcible rape	21,114	3,052	18,062	15	209	736	584	656	853	1,063	1,009
Robbery	111,750	28,514	83,237	39	636	4,387	5,835	8,054	9,562	10,753	9,111
Aggravated assault	328,783	37,613	291,169	384	3,057	7,831	6,798	9,003	10,540	12,681	12,970
Simple assault	976,422	144,656	831,766	1,824	15,086	36,862	27,132	31,433	32,318	30,978	31,698
Property											
Burglary	254,991	66,247	188,744	550	3,714	13,687	13,006	16,504	18,786	21,746	18,476
Larceny-theft	754,598	173,339	581,259	1,145	11,117	37,203	32,924	42,710	48,241	51,435	43,607
Motor vehicle theft	67,279	16,544	50,735	30	323	2,691	3,678	4,789	5,033	4,970	4,078
Arson	10,124	4,627	5,497	260	867	1,631	737	641	490	479	396
Forgery and counterfeiting	53,505	1,503	52,003	6	47	155	198	381	715	1,689	2,316
Fraud	119,337	4,004	115,333	25	115	522	617	1,056	1,668	3,264	4,114
Embezzlement	8,801	349	8,451	0	8	22	27	80	213	456	543
Stolen property offenses	83,354	15,196	68,159	56	546	2,599	3,029	4,045	4,921	5,750	5,348
Vandalism	221,620	78,107	143,513	1,388	7,697	20,934	14,729	16,862	16,496	15,404	12,391
Drug											
Drug abuse violations	1,353,351	143,635	1,209,716	160	2,451	19,018	24,179	38,624	59,202	90,247	90,950
Drug sale/manufacturing	256,986	21,782	235,204	23	333	2,784	3,577	5,859	9,206	13,411	14,704
Drug possession/use	1,096,365	121,853	974,512	137	2,118	16,234	20,602	32,765	49,996	76,835	76,246
Other											
Weapon law violations	152,827	30,327	122,500	454	2,365	6,264	5,456	7,032	8,756	10,478	9,340
Prostitution and commercialized vice	21,669	296	21,373	4	18	39	38	72	125	256	462
Other sex offenses	70,493	12,033	58,460	234	1,580	3,968	1,998	1,997	2,255	2,743	2,727
Gambling	9,164	1,731	7,433	1	8	187	301	501	732	701	678
Offenses against family and children	85,731	2,858	82,872	31	201	590	503	708	825	1,521	1,558
Driving under the influence	1,114,374	10,154	1,104,221	52	15	135	399	2,272	7,282	21,903	31,150
Liquor laws	406,666	67,839	338,827	95	378	4,640	9,096	19,009	34,620	65,288	74,274
Drunkenness	495,121	10,322	484,799	68	63	833	1,471	2,503	5,385	12,969	15,322
Disorderly conduct	479,247	113,558	365,689	820	9,754	29,232	23,106	25,522	25,124	22,518	19,781
Vagrancy	26,251	1,966	24,285	8	35	407	523	504	490	1,392	1,050
Suspicion	1,426	172	1,254	6	18	23	27	47	51	102	96
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,011	78,011	0	254	2,922	15,230	16,932	22,688	19,985	0	0
Runaways	41,858	41,858	0	423	2,312	10,081	10,093	11,815	7,134	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	2,872,977	238,471	2,634,506	1,704	9,174	42,388	46,138	62,069	76,998	103,097	121,000
Population	151,449,490	38,138,171	113,311,319	21,422,908	6,059,134	4,163,388	2,117,861	2,167,729	2,207,151	2,252,674	2,305,874

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding. The categories of offenses are based on the FBI's classification system. See *Methodology* for details on UCR counting rules.

TABLE 4 (continued)
Estimated male arrests, by age, 2009

Male arrest rates	Age 20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 years or older
Total	477,236	432,524	397,854	373,197	351,952	1,501,162	1,057,786	869,850	794,442	723,794	480,352	242,564	108,984	82,316
Violent														
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	710	663	549	510	483	1,879	1,062	764	546	508	328	190	143	143
Forcible rape	932	904	768	729	601	2,866	2,403	2,074	1,711	1,311	793	439	260	199
Robbery	7,230	5,750	4,856	4,188	3,502	13,336	7,636	5,772	4,777	3,502	1,779	695	230	119
Aggravated assault	12,520	13,071	12,282	12,164	11,493	52,323	38,208	30,817	27,527	24,293	15,567	8,043	3,800	3,409
Simple assault	31,937	35,423	34,198	33,635	33,103	150,162	113,643	96,126	84,965	72,917	44,073	20,764	9,754	8,390
Property														
Burglary	14,016	11,509	9,619	8,352	7,408	30,107	18,953	15,088	13,531	10,683	5,782	2,258	785	431
Larceny-theft	34,954	29,243	24,803	22,067	20,276	85,211	60,224	53,957	52,931	47,219	29,859	14,236	6,245	4,992
Motor vehicle theft	3,235	2,829	2,467	2,275	2,047	8,547	6,150	4,888	4,062	2,895	1,413	582	193	105
Arson	342	268	254	213	183	789	559	484	414	463	306	176	96	75
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,494	2,249	2,208	2,197	2,176	10,291	7,664	6,043	4,841	3,784	2,299	1,074	408	268
Fraud	4,484	4,160	4,119	3,957	3,980	19,435	16,240	14,727	12,897	10,684	6,877	3,472	1,690	1,233
Embezzlement	564	521	402	340	362	1,400	924	898	692	618	362	219	96	53
Stolen property offenses	4,439	3,739	3,223	3,050	2,655	11,503	8,156	6,483	5,749	4,174	2,325	936	379	249
Vandalism	9,846	9,289	7,775	6,995	6,334	23,995	15,076	10,761	9,265	7,903	4,569	2,141	954	816
Drug														
Drug abuse violations	80,883	69,836	62,838	58,144	53,674	218,946	140,246	101,768	86,080	74,535	47,807	21,961	8,075	3,728
Drug sale/manufacturing	14,163	12,594	11,895	11,338	10,817	46,109	31,427	21,834	16,909	13,693	9,197	4,260	1,865	986
Drug possession/use	66,719	57,242	50,943	46,806	42,857	172,837	108,819	79,934	69,170	60,842	38,610	17,700	6,210	2,741
Other														
Weapon law violations	8,191	7,568	6,760	6,168	5,709	22,682	13,478	9,286	7,417	6,269	4,366	2,384	1,331	1,072
Prostitution and commercialized vice	517	524	676	707	646	3,479	2,958	2,736	2,605	2,120	1,637	961	533	556
Other sex offenses	2,411	2,353	2,064	1,833	1,742	7,583	6,342	6,270	6,231	5,782	4,165	2,584	1,648	1,982
Gambling	599	477	401	323	277	1,057	574	502	411	466	294	280	173	217
Offenses against family and children	1,718	2,213	2,154	2,363	2,581	14,225	14,172	13,435	11,084	8,527	4,440	1,720	699	463
Driving under the influence	35,419	49,227	50,376	49,493	48,276	205,373	143,282	118,102	103,617	98,588	70,642	41,360	21,823	15,589
Liquor laws	61,842	10,964	7,713	6,259	5,184	19,832	14,189	13,300	15,551	17,746	13,774	7,488	3,313	2,111
Drunkenness	15,376	22,291	20,061	18,870	17,878	74,101	53,989	48,043	52,041	56,529	42,343	21,355	8,659	4,972
Disorderly conduct	18,180	22,445	19,790	17,159	15,263	59,540	38,977	31,092	30,351	30,785	20,859	10,632	4,714	3,605
Vagrancy	890	823	692	625	569	2,411	2,005	2,092	2,846	3,473	2,862	1,544	656	355
Suspicion	72	70	67	57	51	225	126	115	94	81	48	31	13	6
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	123,435	124,114	116,736	110,526	105,498	459,864	330,550	274,224	252,209	227,939	150,783	75,038	32,315	27,179
Population	2,232,574	2,207,994	2,196,107	2,220,442	2,236,435	11,115,560	10,107,974	10,353,016	10,504,139	11,295,524	10,677,847	9,204,666	7,576,933	16,823,560

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding. The categories of offenses are based on the FBI's classification system. See *Methodology* for details on UCR counting rules.

TABLE 5
Estimated female arrests, by age, 2009

Female arrests	Total all ages	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and over	Age less than 10	10–12	13–14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	3,457,263	578,521	2,878,742	2,286	29,213	130,841	121,098	144,664	150,419	165,166	171,616
Violent											
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	1,309	86	1,223	0	1	9	11	36	30	48	58
Forcible rape	293	62	231	1	12	18	11	10	10	12	15
Robbery	14,975	3,168	11,807	0	80	606	683	838	960	1,106	987
Aggravated assault	92,432	12,312	80,120	66	805	3,005	2,620	2,952	2,863	3,248	3,502
Simple assault	343,036	75,014	268,022	363	5,765	21,077	15,606	16,943	15,260	13,080	13,148
Property											
Burglary	44,360	8,530	35,830	71	495	1,860	1,813	1,976	2,314	2,830	2,611
Larceny-theft	580,335	144,330	436,005	480	7,581	29,997	28,296	37,033	40,943	41,397	34,827
Motor vehicle theft	14,518	3,363	11,154	4	80	790	849	870	771	764	674
Arson	2,080	712	1,368	18	109	269	136	105	75	56	62
Forgery and counterfeiting	32,339	638	31,701	4	15	54	94	134	337	946	1,380
Fraud	90,918	2,148	88,770	17	42	296	326	561	906	1,813	2,440
Embezzlement	9,119	258	8,861	0	1	10	15	67	165	423	614
Stolen property offenses	21,949	3,541	18,407	17	152	728	764	877	1,003	1,185	1,128
Vandalism	48,819	12,355	36,464	154	1,290	3,372	2,232	2,609	2,698	2,648	2,539
Drug											
Drug abuse violations	310,231	26,683	283,548	30	620	4,669	4,931	6,782	9,650	15,632	16,842
Drug sale/manufacturing	53,518	3,216	50,302	7	68	585	604	790	1,164	1,992	2,453
Drug possession/use	256,712	23,466	233,246	23	553	4,084	4,327	5,992	8,487	13,640	14,388
Other											
Weapon law violations	13,507	3,544	9,963	68	340	1,017	621	755	743	645	571
Prostitution and commercialized vice	49,686	1,058	48,628	3	1	99	218	277	460	1,744	2,433
Other sex offenses	6,833	1,413	5,420	33	174	463	284	227	232	322	342
Gambling	1,196	48	1,148	0	0	1	6	16	24	54	70
Offenses against family and children	28,833	1,604	27,229	14	92	333	398	360	406	632	711
Driving under the influence	326,035	3,334	322,701	12	9	68	168	762	2,315	6,752	9,462
Liquor laws	163,667	42,480	121,187	35	410	4,501	7,095	11,951	18,489	31,519	32,492
Drunkenness	99,179	3,524	95,655	16	62	556	682	823	1,385	3,074	3,559
Disorderly conduct	176,075	56,570	119,505	165	4,342	16,739	12,442	12,561	10,322	7,936	6,947
Vagrancy	7,137	759	6,378	0	28	180	213	204	134	377	401
Suspicion	549	48	500	4	1	7	7	12	16	21	29
Curfew and loitering law violations	34,582	34,582	0	92	1,330	7,971	8,383	9,374	7,432	0	0
Runaways	51,576	51,576	0	190	2,081	13,820	13,423	14,091	7,970	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	891,695	84,780	806,915	432	3,292	18,322	18,773	21,456	22,505	26,902	33,772
Population	155,557,060	36,410,044	119,147,016	20,486,382	5,784,988	3,966,054	2,015,874	2,057,113	2,099,633	2,135,936	2,177,992

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding. The categories of offenses are based on the FBI's classification system. See *Methodology* for details on UCR counting rules.

TABLE 5 (continued)
Estimated female arrests, by age, 2009

Female arrests	Age 20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 or older
Total	158,362	137,897	126,854	121,160	114,584	487,990	353,704	307,930	275,849	229,394	126,778	54,845	23,860	22,753
Violent														
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	54	74	54	48	56	224	162	109	138	90	60	23	14	11
Forcible rape	18	21	4	14	8	39	22	30	25	10	6	7	0	0
Robbery	853	733	680	631	541	2,144	1,295	1,015	863	582	252	81	28	15
Aggravated assault	3,681	3,697	3,492	3,443	3,339	14,321	10,635	9,098	8,288	6,833	3,831	1,537	657	519
Simple assault	13,251	13,337	12,544	11,835	11,198	47,379	34,537	30,464	26,523	21,078	11,081	4,770	2,114	1,683
Property														
Burglary	2,248	2,063	1,679	1,584	1,455	6,465	4,466	3,578	2,879	2,168	1,057	455	174	118
Larceny-theft	28,176	23,363	20,036	18,331	17,200	68,749	47,738	39,240	33,961	28,531	17,651	8,849	4,417	3,540
Motor vehicle theft	656	539	540	512	484	2,283	1,558	1,196	921	629	269	84	27	20
Arson	47	40	64	38	44	220	164	134	156	174	79	46	19	24
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,574	1,387	1,311	1,334	1,395	6,440	5,094	3,944	3,078	2,098	1,075	405	171	69
Fraud	2,950	2,751	2,940	2,938	3,012	16,143	14,340	13,342	10,611	7,190	4,196	2,093	1,125	885
Embezzlement	481	476	421	349	377	1,423	1,111	993	805	630	416	189	97	56
Stolen property offenses	1,049	1,004	949	879	796	3,599	2,510	1,907	1,561	1,044	490	191	72	43
Vandalism	2,182	2,209	1,984	1,725	1,652	6,502	4,258	3,457	2,865	2,367	1,195	485	221	174
Drug														
Drug abuse violations	15,592	14,527	13,029	12,616	11,902	50,561	34,377	29,706	27,831	23,332	11,691	4,204	1,236	469
Drug sale/manufacturing	2,332	2,407	2,215	2,194	2,209	9,505	6,689	5,574	4,933	4,269	2,168	879	328	153
Drug possession/use	13,260	12,119	10,814	10,422	9,693	41,056	27,688	24,132	22,899	19,064	9,523	3,325	908	316
Other														
Weapon law violations	571	552	495	488	437	1,806	1,189	933	848	682	381	205	84	78
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,450	2,286	2,187	2,044	1,778	7,909	6,027	6,465	6,218	4,515	1,926	496	114	38
Other sex offenses	305	249	236	217	226	865	674	646	538	436	194	105	47	20
Gambling	88	16	18	18	22	89	70	100	109	136	131	93	75	59
Offenses against family and children	820	939	1,046	1,147	1,243	5,899	5,008	3,953	2,707	1,701	842	340	131	110
Driving under the influence	10,924	16,510	16,221	15,674	14,353	57,199	38,706	34,571	34,175	32,544	19,562	9,193	4,155	2,698
Liquor laws	24,763	2,898	1,891	1,561	1,272	4,881	3,768	3,726	4,072	4,226	2,334	1,029	426	329
Drunkenness	3,265	4,333	3,890	3,743	3,308	14,116	10,556	10,714	12,324	12,170	6,856	2,508	862	377
Disorderly conduct	6,504	6,958	6,017	5,516	4,944	19,563	13,364	12,054	10,961	9,597	5,265	2,201	891	787
Vagrancy	309	225	155	167	139	689	637	871	870	814	462	175	54	31
Suspicion	28	35	27	27	25	80	60	65	32	28	26	11	2	4
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	35,525	36,674	34,943	34,281	33,376	148,401	111,380	95,618	82,493	65,791	35,450	15,068	6,645	10,596
Population	2,107,445	2,083,383	2,069,808	2,086,038	2,099,333	10,562,159	9,780,629	10,185,335	10,487,466	11,535,568	11,083,544	9,770,360	8,234,990	22,747,030

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding. The categories of offenses are based on the FBI's classification system. See *Methodology* for details on UCR counting rules.

TABLE 6
Estimated arrests, by race and age, 2009

		Race				Juvenile				Adult			
	Total	White	Black	AIAN	API	White	Black	AIAN	Asian	White	Black	AIAN	Asian
Total	13,689,216	9,504,857	3,831,588	190,530	162,241	1,255,604	596,511	23,936	30,536	8,249,253	3,235,077	166,594	131,705
Violent													
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	12,418	6,105	6,060	128	124	473	678	10	10	5,633	5,383	118	114
Forcible rape	21,407	14,130	6,741	224	312	2,011	1,042	23	37	12,119	5,699	201	275
Robbery	126,725	54,231	70,310	908	1,276	9,790	21,369	140	383	44,441	48,941	769	893
Aggravated assault	421,215	268,727	141,375	6,048	5,066	27,732	21,065	532	596	240,994	120,310	5,515	4,470
Simple assault	1,319,458	864,891	419,767	19,199	15,601	129,324	85,579	2,355	2,412	735,567	334,188	16,844	13,189
Property													
Burglary	299,351	200,103	93,876	2,561	2,811	45,583	27,800	654	740	154,520	66,076	1,907	2,071
Larceny-theft	1,334,933	911,287	385,862	18,309	19,475	206,270	101,138	3,937	6,324	705,017	284,724	14,373	13,151
Motor vehicle theft	81,797	50,211	29,387	1,055	1,144	10,769	8,545	305	288	39,442	20,842	750	856
Arson	12,204	9,162	2,749	147	146	4,098	1,093	71	77	5,064	1,656	77	69
Forgery and counterfeiting	85,844	57,398	27,040	432	974	1,429	681	11	20	55,970	26,359	421	954
Fraud	210,255	141,266	65,394	1,649	1,946	3,803	2,223	65	62	137,463	63,171	1,584	1,885
Embezzlement	17,920	11,847	5,645	95	334	390	200	1	16	11,457	5,444	94	318
Stolen property offenses	105,303	66,271	37,243	838	952	10,232	8,174	146	185	56,039	29,069	691	767
Vandalism	270,439	201,643	61,522	4,249	3,025	71,023	17,285	1,079	1,075	130,620	44,237	3,171	1,950
Drug													
Drug abuse violations	1,663,582	1,086,003	554,105	11,035	12,440	123,410	43,302	1,621	1,985	962,593	510,803	9,414	10,455
Drug sale/manufacturing	310,505	178,951	127,770	1,720	2,064	14,846	9,736	175	240	164,105	118,034	1,544	1,823
Drug possession/use	1,353,077	907,156	426,224	9,317	10,382	108,671	33,452	1,447	1,749	798,485	392,771	7,869	8,632
Other													
Weapon law violations	166,334	95,753	67,813	1,221	1,546	20,550	12,630	271	421	75,203	55,183	951	1,126
Prostitution and commercialized vice	71,355	39,904	29,126	540	1,784	539	790	5	20	39,365	28,337	535	1,764
Other sex offenses	77,326	56,914	18,364	915	1,133	9,591	3,544	119	192	47,323	14,820	796	941
Gambling	10,360	2,986	7,030	34	310	121	1,650	0	9	2,865	5,380	34	302
Offenses against family and children	114,564	77,214	34,396	2,133	821	3,305	1,069	60	28	73,909	33,327	2,073	793
Driving under the influence	1,440,409	1,245,500	157,003	19,100	18,805	12,374	688	254	172	1,233,127	156,316	18,845	18,633
Liquor laws	570,333	479,791	64,343	18,595	7,604	98,644	6,751	3,456	1,468	381,146	57,591	15,140	6,136
Drunkenness	594,300	491,638	88,450	10,683	3,529	12,235	1,229	272	110	479,403	87,221	10,412	3,419
Disorderly conduct	655,322	416,621	222,071	11,188	5,443	96,860	70,126	1,746	1,397	319,761	151,945	9,442	4,046
Vagrancy	33,388	18,469	14,007	665	247	1,949	746	11	19	16,520	13,262	653	228
Suspicion	1,975	885	1,080	1	9	93	126	0	1	791	954	1	8
Curfew and loitering law violations	112,593	68,512	41,602	1,095	1,385	68,512	41,602	1,095	1,385	0	0	0	0
Runaways	93,434	6,085	25,073	2,080	5,196	61,085	25,073	2,080	5,196	0	0	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	3,764,672	2,506,311	1,154,155	55,404	48,802	223,410	90,314	3,618	5,910	2,282,902	1,063,841	51,786	42,892
Population	307,006,550	246,978,488	40,999,984	3,500,501	15,527,577	57,563,627	12,045,688	1,081,363	3,857,537	189,414,861	28,954,296	2,419,138	11,670,040

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding.

BJS Bureau of Justice Statistics

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This dynamic data analysis tool allows you to generate tables and graphs of arrests for the 30-year period from 1980 through 2009. You can view national as well as local arrest estimates.

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This report in PDF and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS website: http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2203.