



PATTERNS & TRENDS

Arrest in the United States, 1990-2010

Howard N. Snyder, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

Highlights

- The number of murder arrests in the U.S. fell by half between 1990 and 2010. The adult and juvenile arrest rates dropped substantially in the 1990s, while both continued to fall about 20% between 2000 and 2010, reaching their lowest levels since at least 1990.
- The forcible rape arrest rate fell 59% between 1990 and 2010, relatively consistently across the period.
- While the aggravated assault arrest rate fell 31% between 1990 and 2010, the simple assault arrest rate remained essentially unchanged over the period. In 2010, the simple assault arrest rate for females was at its highest level in at least two decades, up 75% since 1990; in contrast, in 2010, the male arrest rate was at its lowest level in two decades, 12% below its 1990 level.
- The male arrest rate for larceny-theft in 2010 was about half of the rate in 1990. In comparison, the female arrest rate in 2010 was just 8% below its 1990 level. The female rate fell 25% between 1990 and 2000, remained constant for several years, then grew between 2005 and 2010 to erase most of the decline experienced in the 1990s.
- The male arrest rate for motor vehicle theft in 2010 was a fourth of its 1990 level, and the female arrest rate was half its 1990 value.
- The juvenile and adult arrest rates for weapon law violations in 2010 were half of what they had been at their peaks in mid-1990s.
- There were 80% more arrests for drug possession or use in 2010 than in 1990. Even though the rate declined between 2006 and 2010, the arrest rate for drug possession or use in 2010 was still 46% above its 1990 level and was at levels similar to those seen between 1997 and 2002.
- In 2010, state and local law enforcement agencies made one arrest for drug sale or manufacture for every four arrests for drug possession or use. While the arrest rate for drug possession or use increased substantially between 1990 and 2010, the arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture in 2010 was at its lowest level in the period, and 30% below its 1990 level.

Introduction

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects counts of arrests (including citations and summonses) in several offense and demographic categories from participating state and local law enforcement agencies. For many years, the FBI has published national estimates of arrests based on these data in its *Crime in the United States* series. In *Crime in the United States, 2010*, the FBI estimated that state and local law enforcement agencies made a total of 13,122,000 arrests in 2010, and provided national arrest estimates in 28 separate offense categories.

This report expands the FBI's set of published national arrest estimates to include estimates of arrests in various age, sex, and race groups within offense categories ([tables 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6](#)) and changes in arrest rates by offense and demographic groups ([table 7](#)). The report also contains graphs displaying trends in arrest rates for individual offenses between 1990 and 2010 and graphs of age-specific arrest rates for 1990, 2000 and 2010. These figures show changes in arrest rates and provide insight into the flow of individuals into the criminal justice system over time.

To interpret the arrest statistics in this report, readers should review the FBI's counting rules discussed in the *Methodology*. This report uses arrest rates rather than arrest counts to display arrest trends because rates control for changes in the size of the reference population over the period. In addition, readers should carefully review graph legends before studying the report's graphs because some arrest rates have been multiplied by a constant to make the trends more visible.

In addition to this report, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has an online data analysis tool that enables users to generate graphs and tables of national arrest trends and arrest rates for a large set of offenses and population subgroups. Although this report does not analyze arrests and arrest rates by the offender's race, arrest data by race are available in the online tool on the BJS website. This data tool enables users to produce, with little effort, customized information that is often not readily available or that cannot be found in any other source.

TABLE 1
Arrest in the United States, by sex, age group, and race, 2010

	Age group								
	Sex		Age group		Race				
	Male	Female	Juvenile under age 18	Adult	White	Black	AIAN ^a	API ^b	
Total	13,122,110	9,792,190	3,329,920	1,642,650	11,479,470	9,122,010	3,655,620	186,120	158,370
Violent									
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	11,200	9,980	1,230	1,010	10,190	5,540	5,430	120	110
Forcible rape	20,090	19,860	230	2,870	17,220	13,210	6,300	290	280
Robbery	112,300	98,600	13,700	27,190	85,110	48,310	62,020	780	1,180
Aggravated assault	408,490	316,460	92,030	44,820	363,670	260,770	136,400	6,100	5,220
Simple assault	1,292,450	944,970	347,480	210,240	1,082,200	850,800	406,490	19,260	15,910
Property									
Burglary	289,770	245,770	44,000	65,200	224,570	195,780	88,740	2,500	2,750
Larceny-theft	1,271,410	717,770	553,640	281,060	990,350	875,620	359,080	18,130	18,570
Motor vehicle theft	71,490	58,980	12,500	15,760	55,730	45,340	24,200	890	1,060
Arson	11,300	9,350	1,950	4,560	6,740	8,520	2,520	130	130
Forgery and counterfeiting	78,100	48,780	29,320	1,690	76,410	51,860	24,890	440	900
Fraud	187,890	109,740	78,150	5,770	182,120	123,420	61,190	1,560	1,730
Embezzlement	16,620	8,230	8,390	440	16,170	11,020	5,160	110	330
Stolen property offenses	94,800	76,230	18,570	14,640	80,160	61,860	31,250	760	940
Vandalism	252,750	204,860	47,890	77,070	175,690	186,570	59,180	4,210	2,790
Drug									
Drug abuse violations	1,638,850	1,324,860	313,980	170,570	1,468,270	1,093,910	519,830	11,240	13,870
Drug sale/manufacturing	302,310	249,050	53,260	23,800	278,510	181,370	116,830	1,740	2,370
Drug possession/use	1,336,530	1,075,810	260,720	146,770	1,189,760	912,580	402,940	9,510	11,500
Other									
Weapon law violations	159,020	145,600	13,420	31,360	127,660	92,630	63,710	1,100	1,590
Prostitution and commercialized vice	62,670	19,480	43,190	1,040	61,630	33,990	26,590	430	1,650
Other sex offenses	72,630	67,020	5,610	12,970	59,660	53,490	17,130	950	1,050
Gambling	9,940	9,010	930	1,350	8,590	2,860	6,650	40	390
Offenses against family and children	111,060	83,250	27,810	3,780	107,280	74,270	34,030	2,000	760
Driving under the influence	1,412,220	1,078,070	334,150	12,030	1,400,200	1,209,990	162,160	18,310	21,760
Liquor laws	512,790	366,850	145,940	94,710	418,080	424,990	62,930	17,790	7,080
Drunkenness	560,720	463,240	97,480	12,700	548,020	461,340	84,920	10,820	3,650
Disorderly conduct	615,170	444,840	170,340	155,940	459,240	390,410	208,760	10,830	5,180
Vagrancy	32,030	25,680	6,350	2,140	29,900	17,900	13,190	720	210
Suspicion	1,170	890	280	130	1,030	740	410	10	10
Curfew and loitering law violations	94,800	66,690	28,110	94,800	0	56,190	36,300	1,010	1,300
Runaways	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All other offenses except traffic	3,720,400	2,827,140	893,260	296,790	3,423,610	2,470,680	1,146,150	55,580	48,000
Violent Crime Index^c	552,080	444,890	107,180	75,890	476,190	327,840	210,150	7,300	6,790
Property Crime Index^d	1,643,960	1,031,870	612,100	366,590	1,277,370	1,125,260	474,550	21,650	22,510

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

---Not collected. As of 2010, the UCR Program no longer collected arrests for runaways.

^aAmerican Indian or Alaska Native.

^bAsian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander.

^cThe Violent Crime Index is the sum of arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dThe Property Crime Index is the sum of arrests for burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates based on FBI's Age, Sex, and Race Summarized Yearly Arrest Master Files, 2010.

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).

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 11,200 arrests for murder in 2010 (table 1). Females were 11% of these arrests. The median age in murder arrests was 26 (i.e., half of all murder arrests involved persons age 26 or younger, and half involved persons age 26 or older). Nine percent of murder arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile (i.e., a person under age 18), 18% involved persons age 40 or older, and 8% involved persons age 50 or older.

The murder arrest rate declined substantially between 1990 and 2010, falling 61% over the period (figure 1, table 7). While most of the decline occurred between 1990 and 2000, the arrest rate continued to decline between 2000 and 2010, falling 23% in the period. The murder arrest rate in 2010 was at its lowest level in at least two decades. In absolute terms, the number of murder arrests in the U.S. was cut in half between 1990 and 2010, from 23,000 arrests in 1990 to 11,200 arrests in 2010. For murder and most of the other offenses discussed in this report, the large declines in arrest rates were mainly due to decreases in the respective crime rates.

The murder arrest trends between 1990 and 2010 were generally similar for males and females (and therefore similar to the overall trend) (figure 2).^{*} The arrest rate trends differed for juveniles and adults (figure 3). In the early 1990s, as the adult rate declined marginally, the juvenile arrest rate for murder reached historic highs, peaking in 1993. Between 1993 and 2000, while the adult arrest rate dropped 44%, the juvenile arrest rate fell 71%. Between 2000 and 2010, although the adult and the juvenile arrest rates did not decline as much as they had in the 1990s, both rates continued their downward trend to fall around 20% over the period. In 2010, both the juvenile and the adult arrest rates were at their lowest levels since at least 1990.

The murder arrest rate peaked in 2010 at age 19 (figure 4). As these age-arrest curves show, the changes in murder arrest rates over the period from 1990 to 2010 did not occur uniformly across age groups. While the period from 1990 to 2000 saw large declines across all age groups, the overall decline in the murder arrest rate between 2000 and 2010 was primarily the result of continuing declines in arrests for older juveniles and young adults (i.e., persons between 17 and 29 years old).

^{*}Some arrest rates have been multiplied by a constant to make the trends more visible.

FIGURE 1
Murder arrest rates

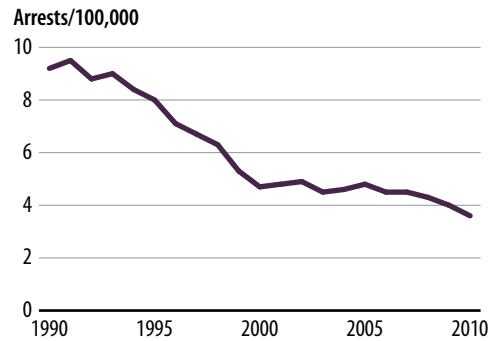


FIGURE 2
Murder arrest rates, by sex

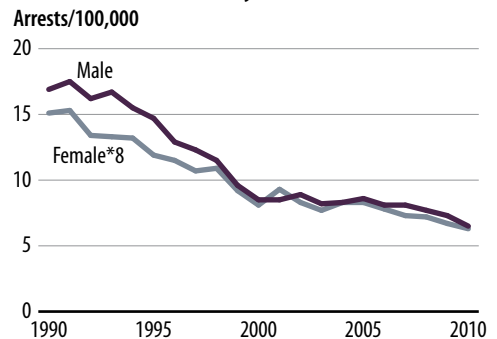


FIGURE 3
Murder arrest rates, by age group

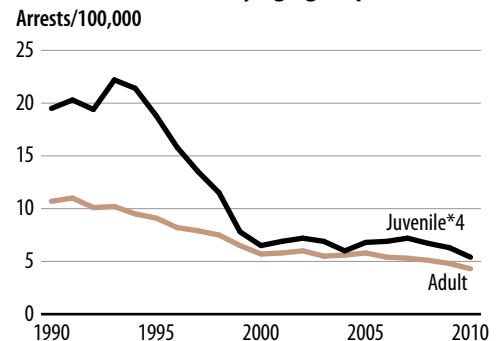
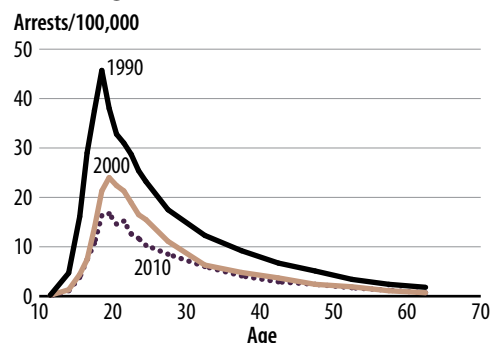


FIGURE 4
Murder age-arrest curves



Forcible rape and other sex offenses

Currently, 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. This definition of forcible rape is limited to the act of sexual intercourse, or the penetration of a female sexual organ by a male sexual organ. Forcible rape excludes other types of violent sexual assaults (i.e., forcible sodomy, forcible sex with an object, and forcible fondling) and other types of sex offenses (e.g., prostitution, commercialized vice, incest, indecent exposure, and statutory rape).

State and local law enforcement agencies made about 20,100 arrests for forcible rape in 2010. Females were 1% of these arrests. The median age in forcible rape arrests was 28. Fourteen percent of these arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 23% involved persons age 40 or older, and 9% involved persons age 50 or older.

The forcible rape arrest rate fell 59% between 1990 and 2010 (figure 5). The decline was relatively consistent across the period. In the most recent 5-year period, from 2005 to 2010, the forcible rape arrest rate fell 25%. The overall percentage changes in the arrest rate from 1990 to 2010 were similar for juveniles (down 58%) and adults (down 59%), as were the juvenile (down 29%) and adult (down 24%) changes from 2005 to 2010 (figure 6). Consistent with this pattern, the age-arrest curves show the proportional declines in arrest rates between 1990 and 2010 across the age spectrum (figure 7). In 2010, the forcible rape arrest rate peaked at age 19.

In 2010, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 135,300 arrests for sex offenses other than forcible rape. This category includes offenses ranging from violent sex assaults other than forcible rape to prostitution and commercialized vice to indecent exposure and statutory rape. About half (62,700) of these arrests were arrests for prostitution and commercialized vice. Two-thirds (69%) of prostitution and commercialized vice arrests in 2010 were arrests of females, with a median age at arrest of 30 for females and 36 for males. Two percent of prostitution and commercialized vice arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, a proportion that has averaged between 1% and 2% since at least 1990. In 2010, 30% of prostitution and commercialized vice arrests involved persons age 40 or older and 9% involved persons age 50 or older. In 2010, the arrest rate for prostitution and commercialized vice peaked at age 22, with a peak age of 20 for females and the late 20s for males.

From 1990 to 2010, the arrest rate for prostitution and commercialized vice was cut in half (down 55%), with substantial declines in both the male (down 62%) and female (down 50%) arrest rates (figure 8). The recent period from 2005 to 2010 also saw large declines in the male (down 35%) and female (down 27%) arrest rates for prostitution and commercialized vice.

FIGURE 5
Forcible rape arrest rates
Arrests/100,000

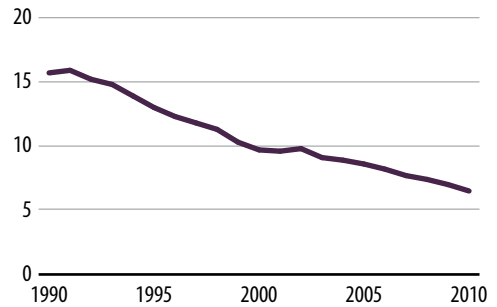


FIGURE 6
Forcible rape arrest rates, by age group
Arrests/100,000

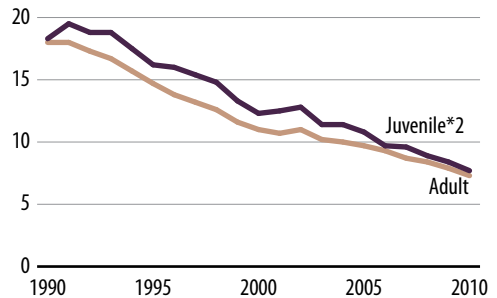


FIGURE 7
Forcible rape age-arrest curves
Arrests/100,000

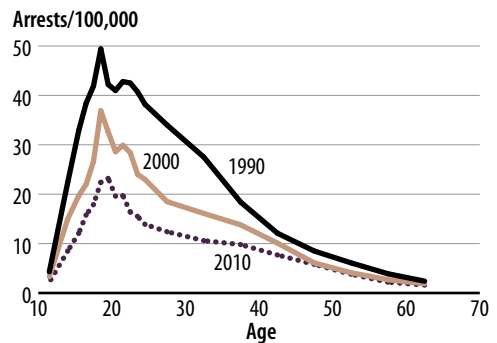
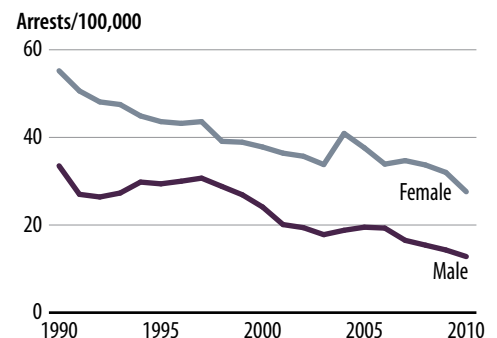


FIGURE 8
Prostitution and commercialized vice arrest rates, by sex
Arrests/100,000



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.

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 112,300 arrests for robbery in 2010. Females were 12% of these arrests. The median age in robbery arrests in 2010 was 21. Twenty-four percent of robbery arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 11% involved persons age 40 or older, and 3% involved persons age 50 or older.

The robbery arrest rate fell sharply (down 42%) from 1995 to 2000 and then remained relatively constant through 2010 (figure 9). Given that males were involved in a large majority of these arrests, the trend in the male arrest rate followed a similar pattern, declining 42% from 1995 to 2000 and stabilizing thereafter (figure 10). In contrast, while the robbery arrest rate for females declined 38% between 1995 and 2000 (similarly to the male rate), it increased 19% between 2000 and 2010. As a result, between 1990 and 2010 the decline in the male arrest rate for robbery (down 49%) was greater than the decline in the female rate (down 19%).

The juvenile and adult arrest rates for robbery in 2010 were near their lowest levels in a 20-year period (figure 11). Over the period from 1990 to 2010, declines in the robbery arrest rates for juveniles (down 41%) and adults (down 47%) were similar, as were the more recent juvenile (down 7%) and adult (down 6%) declines between 2005 and 2010. The difference in these two trends occurred in the 1990s. While the adult arrest rate for robbery declined consistently during the 1990s, the juvenile rate increased through the middle of the decade before beginning a substantial decline; as a result, between 1990 and 2000 both rates declined about 40%. The juvenile arrest rates for the violent offenses of murder and aggravated assault also peaked in the mid-1990s.

In 2010, the robbery arrest rate peaked at age 18 (figure 12). The age-arrest curves show a substantial decline in arrest rates across all ages from 1990 to 2000. The similarity in the 2000 and 2010 curves reflect the stability in the robbery arrest rates over this period for all age groups.

FIGURE 9
Robbery arrest rates
Arrests/100,000

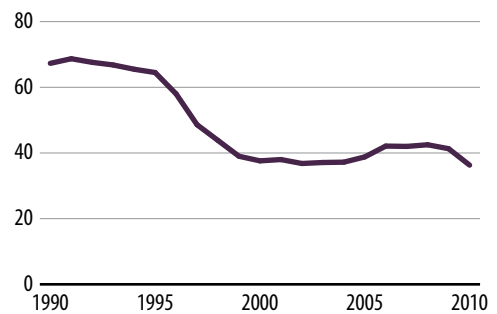


FIGURE 10
Robbery arrest rates, by sex
Arrests/100,000

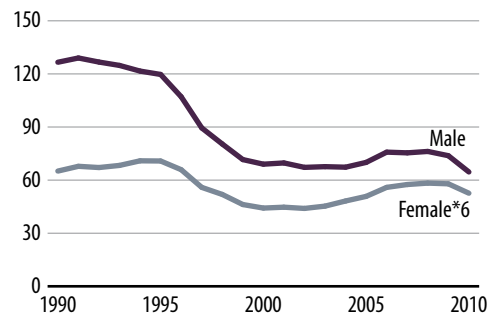


FIGURE 11
Robbery arrest rates, by age group
Arrests/100,000

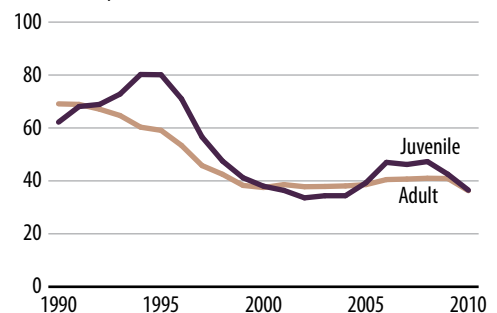
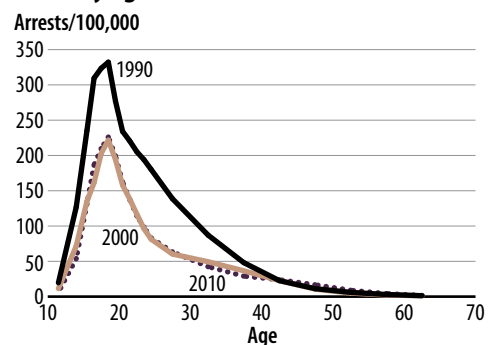


FIGURE 12
Robbery age-arrest curves
Arrests/100,000



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.

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 408,500 arrests for aggravated assault in 2010. Females were 23% of these arrests. The median age in aggravated assault arrests was 29. Eleven percent of aggravated assault arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 25% involved persons age 40 or older, and 9% involved persons age 50 or older.

The aggravated assault arrest rate began to fall in the mid-1990s (figure 13). From its peak in 1995 to 2010, the aggravated assault arrest rate declined 38%. It declined 13% between 2005 and 2010. In 2010, the male arrest rate for aggravated assault was at its lowest level since at least 1990. This was not true for the female rate (figure 14). The female arrest rate for aggravated assault increased 47% between 1990 and 1995. The female rate then gradually declined after 1995, but in 2010 it was still 35% above its 1990 level.

Trends in the juvenile and adult arrest rates were very similar between 1990 and 2010 (figure 15). Over this period, the adult arrest rate fell 30% and the juvenile arrest rate fell 40%, both reaching their lowest levels in at least two decades in 2010. In the most recent 5-year period, the decline in the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault (down 28%) was greater than the decline in the adult arrest rate (down 11%).

The aggravated assault arrest rate peaked in 2010 at age 21, while the peak was age 18 in 1990 (figure 16). In general, the decline in the aggravated assault arrest rate between 1990 and 2010 was greater for juveniles and younger adults than for older adults. In fact, the aggravated assault arrest rates for persons age 40 or older in 2010 were about the same as in 1990.

FIGURE 13
Aggravated assault arrest rates

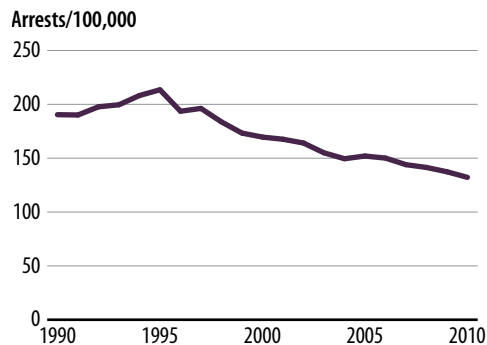


FIGURE 14
Aggravated assault arrest rates, by sex

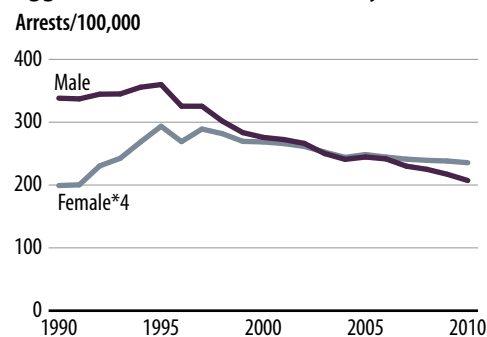


FIGURE 15
Aggravated assault arrest rates, by age group

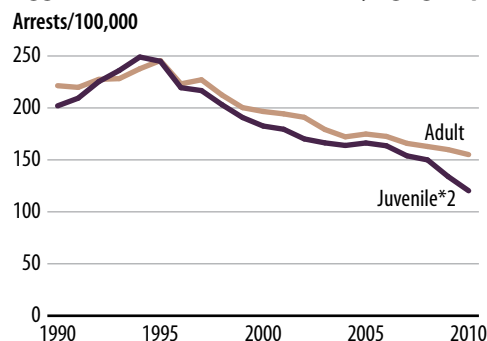
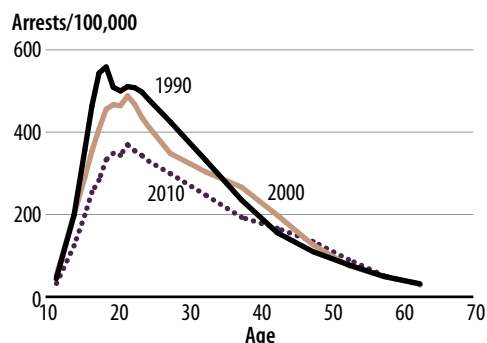


FIGURE 16
Aggravated assault age-arrest curves



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.

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 1,292,500 arrests for simple assault in 2010. Females were 27% of these arrests. The median age in simple assault arrests was 28. Sixteen percent of simple assault arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 24% involved persons age 40 or older, and 8% involved persons age 50 or older. In 2010, the FBI reported three arrests for simple assault for every one arrest for aggravated assault; the ratio was 2-to-1 in 1990.

While the aggravated assault arrest rate fell 31% between 1990 and 2010, the simple assault arrest rate remained essentially unchanged over the period (figure 17). There were large differences in the male and female arrest rate trends. In 2010, the simple assault arrest rate for females was at its highest level in at least two decades, up 75% since 1990. In contrast, in 2010, the male arrest rate was at its lowest level in two decades, 12% below its 1990 level (figure 18). Nearly all of the growth in the female arrest rate during this period occurred between 1990 and 1997. From 1997 to 2010, the female rate remained relatively constant.

While both the juvenile and adult arrest rate trends for aggravated assault followed a similar pattern of decline between the mid-1990s and 2010, the simple assault arrest rate trends differed for the two age groups. Between 1990 and 1997, the increase in the juvenile arrest rate (48%) was greater than the adult increase (22%) (figure 19). After 1997, the adult arrest rate gradually declined, and by 2010, it had returned to its 1990 level. In contrast, the juvenile rate remained relatively constant from the mid-1990s through the mid-2000s, then declined 17% between 2005 and 2010. Despite this decline, the juvenile arrest rate for simple assault in 2010 was still 21% above its 1990 level.

In 2010, the simple assault arrest rate peaked at age 16, the youngest peak age of a violent crime (figure 20). The simple assault age-arrest curves show the changing age composition of adult arrests between 1990 and 2010. Simple assault arrest declined for younger adults between 1990 and 2010, which helped to dampen the increase in the arrest rates for older adults age 35 or older. The age-arrest curves for males and females separately show that from 1990 to 2010 the simple assault arrest rates for females increased across all ages, while it increased for older adult males and declined for young adult males (not shown).

FIGURE 17
Simple assault arrest rates
Arrests/100,000

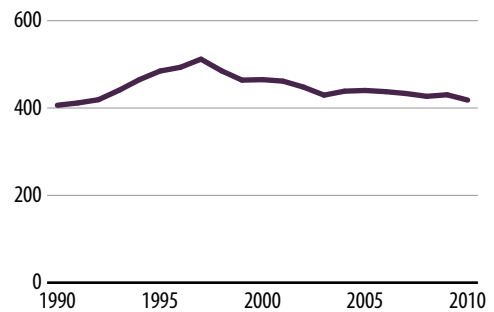


FIGURE 18
Simple assault arrest rates, by sex
Arrests/100,000

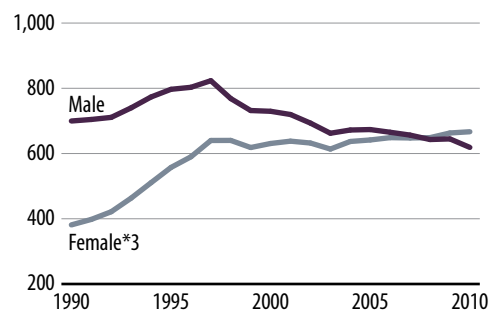


FIGURE 19
Simple assault arrest rates, by age group
Arrests/100,000

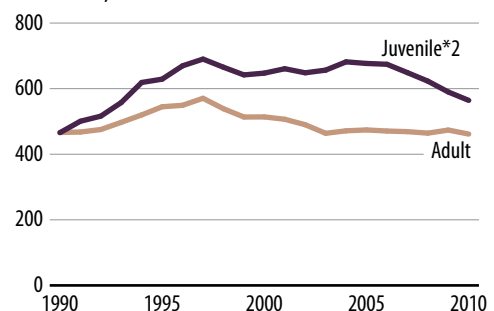
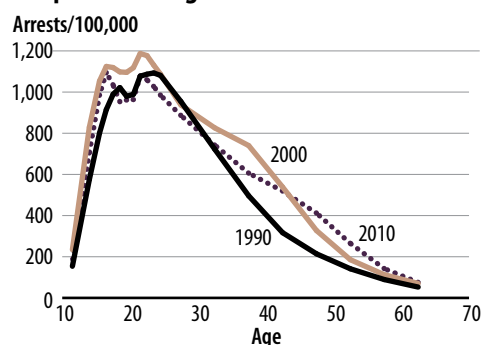


FIGURE 20
Simple assault age-arrest curves
Arrests/100,000



Burglary

The UCR defines burglary as the 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 as 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. (See the *Methodology* for an explanation of the UCR's hierarchy rule.)

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 289,800 arrests for burglary in 2010. Females were 15% of these arrests. The median age in burglary arrests was 22. Twenty-three percent of burglary arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 14% involved persons age 40 or older, and 4% involved persons age 50 or older.

The burglary arrest rate fell 41% between 1990 and 2000 and remained relatively constant through 2010 (figure 21). This decline was seen in male but not female arrest rates (figure 22). While the male arrest rate for burglary declined 44% between 1990 and 2000 and 12% between 2000 and 2010, the female arrest rate changed very little over the entire period. The adult arrest rate also mirrored the overall trend. Unlike the adult rate, the juvenile arrest rate for burglary continued to decline after 2000, falling 33% between 2000 and 2010 (figure 23). In all, between 1990 and 2010, the adult arrest rate for burglary fell 39% while the juvenile rate fell 61%.

The burglary arrest rate peaked at age 18 in 2010 (figure 24). The age-arrest curves show the substantial declines between 1990 and 2000 in the burglary arrest rates for juveniles and younger adults (i.e., persons under age 35) and the continuing decline between 2000 and 2010 for juveniles.

FIGURE 21
Burglary arrest rates
Arrests/100,000

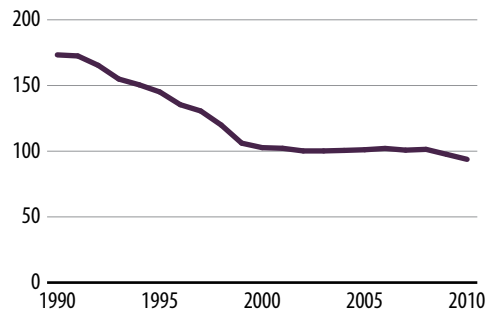


FIGURE 22
Burglary arrest rates, by sex
Arrests/100,000

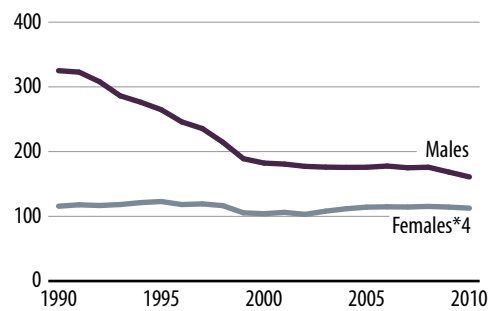


FIGURE 23
Burglary arrest rates, by age group
Arrests/100,000

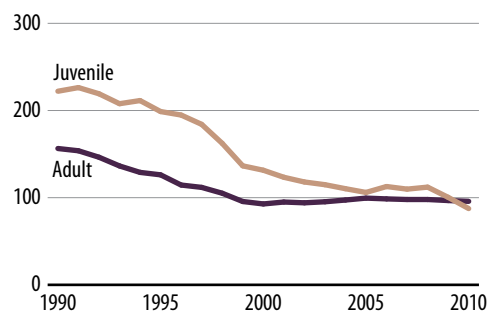
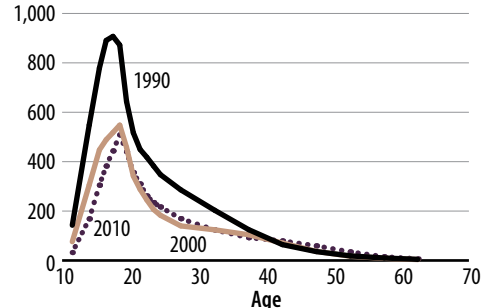


FIGURE 24
Burglary age-arrest curves
Arrests/100,000



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 from this arrest statistic.

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 1,271,400 arrests for larceny-theft in 2010. Females were 44% of these arrests, a percentage much larger than in burglary (15%) and motor vehicle theft (17%) but similar to the percentage of fraud arrests (42%). (Fraud is a crime that involves a taking by deceit and includes such acts as the misuse of a credit card or writing bad checks.) The median age in larceny-theft arrests was 24. Twenty-two percent of larceny-theft arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 20% involved persons age 40 or older, and 7% involved persons age 50 or older.

Similarly to the arrest rate trend for burglary, the larceny-theft arrest rate declined between 1990 and 2000 (falling 34%), fluctuated within a narrow range between 2000 and 2010, and ended the decade at the same level as in 2000 (figure 25). The male arrest rate likewise fell through the 1990s, dropping 38% between 1990 and 2000, and continued a much more gradual decline between 2000 and 2010 (figure 26). As a result, the male arrest rate for larceny-theft in 2010 was about half of its 1990 level. In comparison, the female arrest rate for larceny-theft in 2010 was just 8% below its 1990 level. The female rate fell 25% between 1990 and 2000 and then remained constant for several years, but the growth in the female arrest rate between 2005 and 2010 erased most of the decline during the 1990s.

The declines in the juvenile (down 31%) and the adult (down 35%) arrest rates for larceny-theft were similar between 1990 and 2000 (figure 27). However, between 2000 and 2010, while the juvenile rate continued to decline (falling 25%), the adult rate increased 10%. Both the juvenile and adult arrest rates for larceny-theft reached their lowest levels in the entire period during 2006. In 2010, while the adult arrest rate for larceny-theft was 18% above its lowest point, the juvenile arrest rate was near its lowest level since at least 1990.

In 2010, the larceny-theft arrest rate peaked at age 18 (figure 28). The age-arrest curves show that the overall decline in the larceny-theft arrest rate between 1990 and 2010 was linked to large drops in the arrest rates for juveniles and adults ages 25 to 40. Over this long period, the larceny-theft arrest rates for persons ages 19 and 20 fell relatively little.

FIGURE 25
Larceny-theft arrest rates
Arrests/100,000

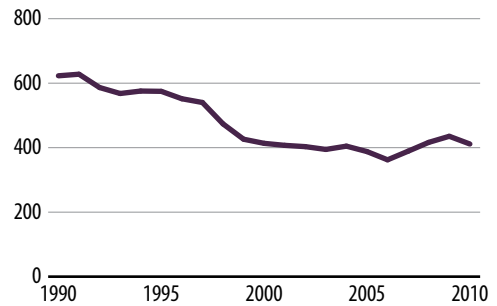


FIGURE 26
Larceny-theft arrest rates, by sex
Arrests/100,000

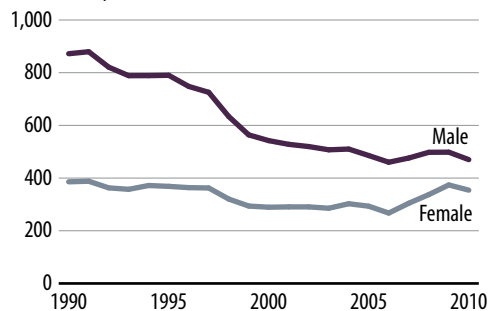


FIGURE 27
Larceny-theft arrest rates, by age group
Arrests/100,000

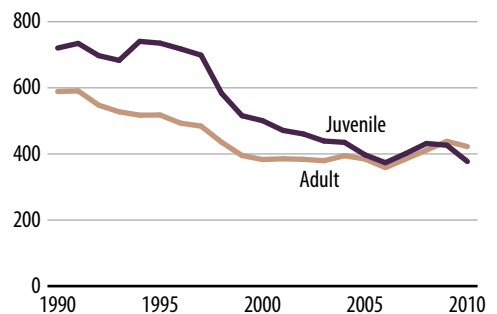
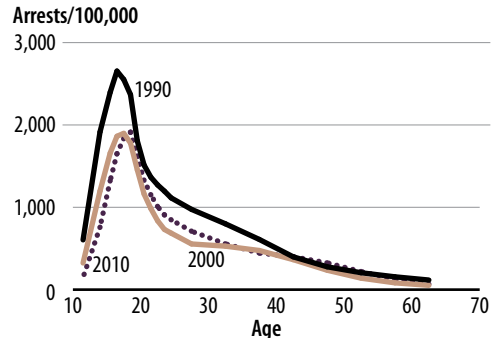


FIGURE 28
Larceny-theft age-arrest curves
Arrests/100,000



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.

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 71,500 arrests for motor vehicle theft in 2010. Females were 17% of these arrests. The median age in motor vehicle theft arrests was 23. Twenty-two percent of motor vehicle theft arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 15% involved persons age 40 or older, and 4% involved persons age 50 or older.

In 1990, there were 211,300 arrests for motor vehicle theft, almost three times more than in 2010. The period between 1999 and 2005 saw relative stability in the motor vehicle theft arrest rate, while the periods from 1990 to 1999 (down 40%) and 2005 to 2010 (down 54%) each had large declines (figure 29). As a result, the 2010 motor vehicle theft arrest rate was 73% below its 1990 level.

While the trend in the male arrest rate generally followed the overall pattern, the trend in the female arrest rate for motor vehicle theft showed little change between 1990 and 2005 (figure 30). Over this period, while the male arrest rate was cut in half (down 47%), the female arrest rate remained essentially unchanged (up just 6%). Both the male and the female arrest rates were cut in half (both falling 54%) between 2005 and 2010. As a result, the male arrest rate for motor vehicle theft in 2010 was a fourth of its 1990 level, and the female arrest rate was half of its 1990 value.

The juvenile proportion of motor vehicle theft arrests in the U.S. was cut in half between 1990 (43%) and 2010 (22%). Correspondingly, over this period, the motor vehicle theft arrest rate declined more for juveniles (down 85%) than for adults (down 63%) (figure 31). While both arrest rates were cut by more than half between 2005 and 2010, the period from 1990 to 2005 saw a much greater decline in the juvenile (down 64%) than the adult (down 24%) arrest rate for motor vehicle theft.

In 2010, the motor vehicle theft arrest rate peaked at age 18 (figure 32). The age-arrest curves show the steady decline in the motor vehicle theft arrest rate across the entire age spectrum from 1990 to 2000 and then again from 2000 to 2010, with the largest proportional declines in the juvenile arrest rates.

FIGURE 29
Motor vehicle theft arrest rates

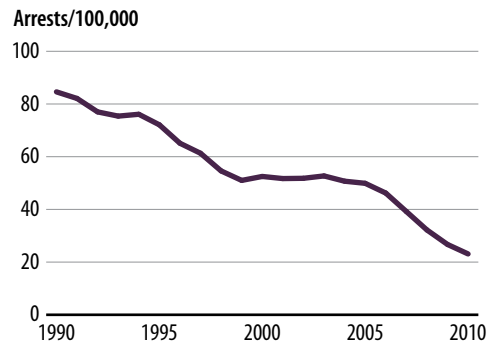


FIGURE 30
Motor vehicle theft arrest rates, by sex

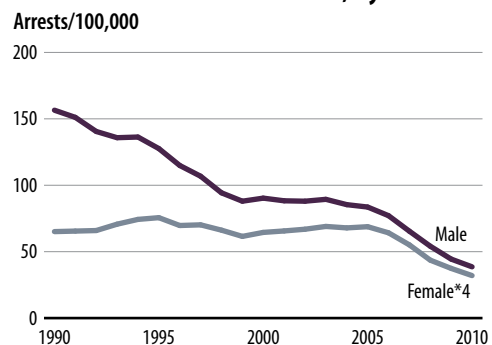


FIGURE 31
Motor vehicle theft arrest rates, by age group

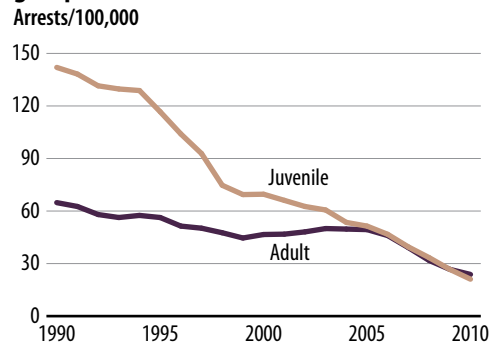
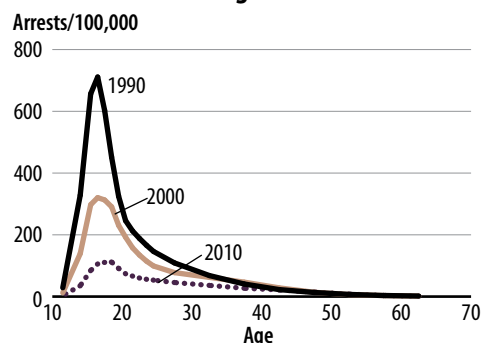


FIGURE 32
Motor vehicle theft age-arrest curves



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 in 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 weapon law violation arrests in the UCR arrest statistics. (See the *Methodology* for more details about the UCR’s hierarchy rule.)

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 159,000 arrests for weapon law violations in 2010. Females were 18% of these arrests. The median age in weapon law violation arrests was 23. Twenty percent of weapon law violation arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 16% involved persons age 40 or older, and 6% involved persons age 50 or older.

In 1990, state and local law enforcement agencies made 221,200 arrests for weapon law violations, almost 40% more than in 2010. In the last two decades, the arrest rate for weapon law violations peaked in 1993 and fell through the remainder of the decade (figure 33). By 2000, the arrest rate had fallen over 40% from its 1993 high. Between 2000 and 2008, the arrest rate varied within a limited range before the declines in 2009 and 2010 brought the arrest rate to its lowest level since at least 1990. The arrest rate for weapon law violations declined 42% overall between 1990 and 2010.

The arrest rate trends for males and females paralleled each other from 1990 to 2010, with overall declines in the male rate (down 43%) and the female rate (down 33%) (figure 34). The juvenile and the adult arrest rates paralleled each other for most of this period, from the mid-1990s onward. The trends differed between 1990 and 1994, when the juvenile rate increased nearly 50% and the adult arrest rate changed very little. In 2010, the juvenile and the adult arrest rates for weapon law violations were half of their peak levels in mid-1990s.

The weapon law violation arrest rate peaked at age 18 in 2010 (figure 36). The age-arrest curves show large declines in the arrest rates for weapon law violations across all ages from 1990 to 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, the continuing declines were primarily found in the arrests of persons under the age of 23.

FIGURE 33
Weapon law violation arrest rates

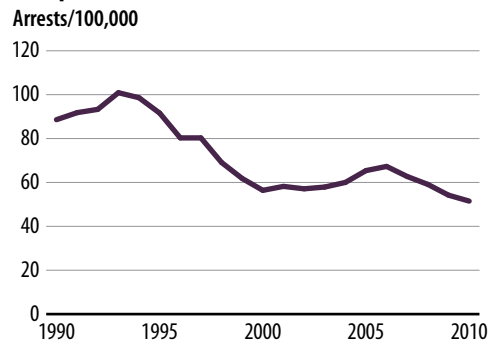


FIGURE 34
Weapon law violation arrest rates, by sex

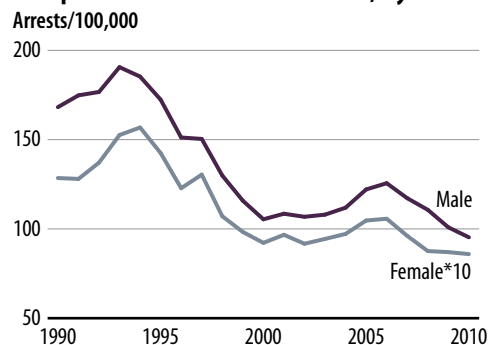


FIGURE 35
Weapon law violation arrest rates, by age group

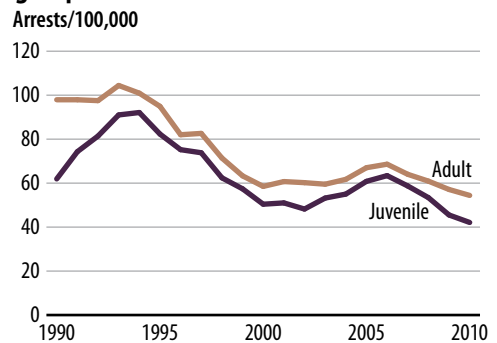
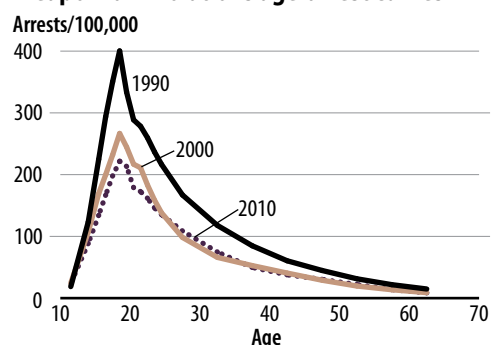


FIGURE 36
Weapon law violations age-arrest curves



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 (e.g., 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.

State and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 1,336,500 arrests for drug possession or use in 2010. Females were 20% of these arrests. The median age in drug possession or use arrests was 26. Eleven percent of drug possession or use arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 18% involved persons age 40 or older, and 6% involved persons age 50 or older.

There were 80% more arrests for drug possession or use in 2010 (1,336,530) than in 1990 (741,600). Between 1990 and its peak in 2006, the arrest rate for drug possession or use increased 75% (figure 37). The arrest rate declined between 2006 and 2010, ending in 2010 at 46% above its 1990 level and at a level similar to those seen between 1997 and 2002.

The male and female arrest rate trends for drug possession or use were similar to the overall trend (figure 38). Between 1990 and 1997, the increases in the male (51%) and female (56%) arrest rates were similar. Both arrest rates then remained relatively constant through 2002, peaked in 2006, and declined through 2010. In 2010, the arrest rate for drug possession or use had fallen 17% for males and 16% for females from their 2006 peaks.

The juvenile and adult arrest rate trends differed over the period from 1990 to 2010 (figure 39). While both arrest rates for drug possession or use increased substantially between 1990 and 1997, the increase in the juvenile rate (207%) was far greater than the increase in the adult rate (41%). From its peak in 1997 through 2010, the juvenile arrest rate for drug possession or use gradually declined, falling 20% in the period. Due to its substantial growth in the 1990s, the juvenile arrest rate for drug possession or use in 2010 was 147% above its 1990 level. In contrast to the declining juvenile trend, the adult arrest rate experienced a short period of stability between 1997 and 2002 and then increased to a peak in 2006 before falling through 2010. In 2010, the adult arrest rate for drug possession or use had returned to the levels of the late 1990s and was 36% above its 1990 level.

In 2010, the drug possession or use arrest rate peaked at age 18 (figure 40). The age-arrest curves show that the increases between 1990 and 2010 in the arrest rates for drug possession or use occurred unevenly across the age spectrum, with the largest percentage increases for persons under the age of 21 and above the age of 40. Over the period, the arrest rates of persons ages 25 to 35 were relatively stable.

FIGURE 37
Drug possession/use arrest rates

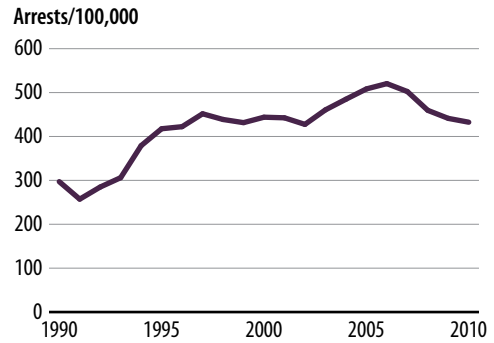


FIGURE 38
Drug possession/use arrest rates, by sex

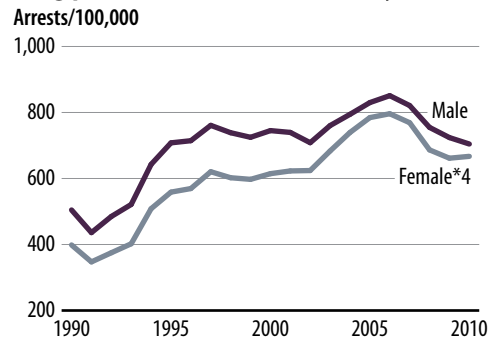


FIGURE 39
Drug possession/use arrest rates, by age group

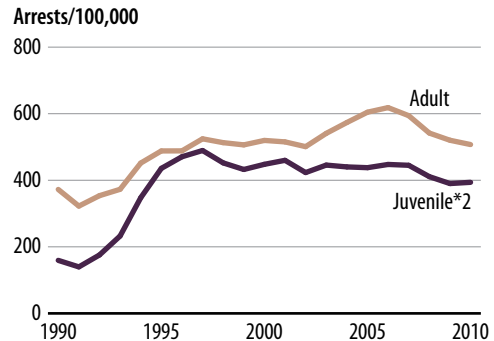
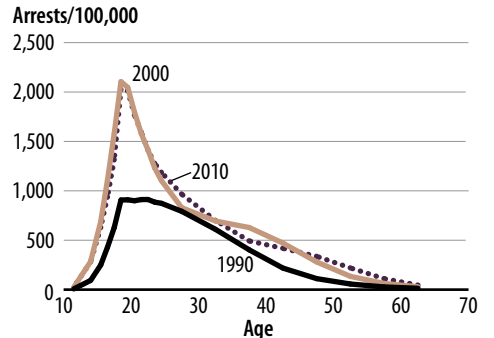


FIGURE 40
Drug possession/use age-arrest curves



In 2010, state and local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 302,300 arrests for drug sale or manufacture, one such arrest for every four arrests for drug possession or use. Eighteen percent of these were arrests of females. The median age in drug sale or manufacture arrests was 28. Eight percent of drug sale or manufacture arrests in 2010 involved a juvenile, 19% involved persons age 40 or older, and 7% involved persons age 50 or older.

In stark contrast to the substantial increase in arrests for drug possession or use over the period, there were 13% fewer arrests for drug sale or manufacture in 2010 than in 1990 (347,900). Although there were fluctuations from year to year, over the period, the arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture gradually declined. In 2010, the arrest rate for drug sale or manufacture was at its lowest level in the period, and 30% below its 1990 level (figure 41).

The male (down 32%) and the female (down 19%) arrest rates for drug sale or manufacture declined between 1990 and 2010, both falling to levels at or near their lowest of the period (figure 42). In 2010, both the juvenile and adult arrest rates for drug sale or manufacture were also at their lowest levels in at least 20 years (figure 43).

In 2010, the drug sale or manufacture arrest rate peaked at age 19, one year higher than the drug possession or use peak (figure 44). The age-arrest curves show a general decline in the age-specific arrest rates across the age spectrum between 1990 and 2010, although the declines did not occur in the same time periods. Between 1990 and 2000, the arrest rates of persons between age 25 and 35 fell to levels that would also be seen in 2010. In contrast, the decline in the arrest rates of juveniles and very young adults did not occur between 1990 and 2000 (in fact, for some ages there was an increase), but happened between 2000 and 2010 after the arrest rates of older adults had stabilized.

FIGURE 41
Drug sale/manufacturing arrest rates

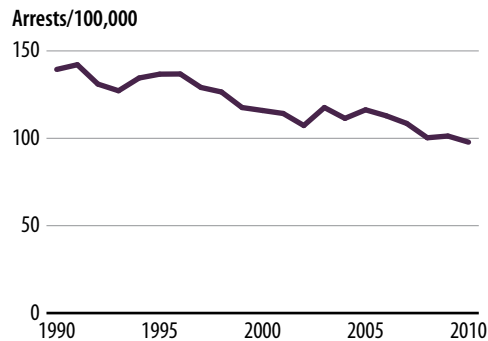


FIGURE 42
Drug sale/manufacturing arrest rates, by sex

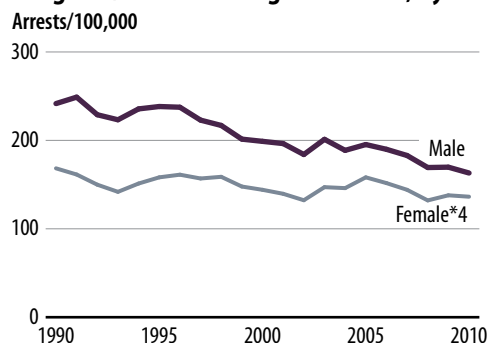


FIGURE 43
Drug sale/manufacturing arrest rates, by age group

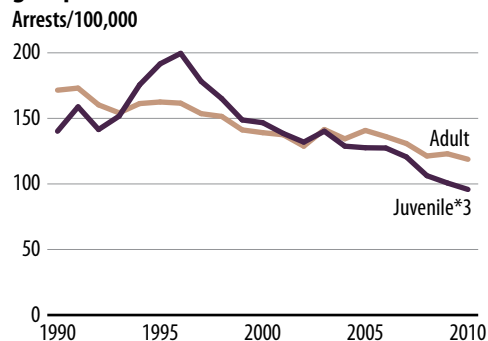
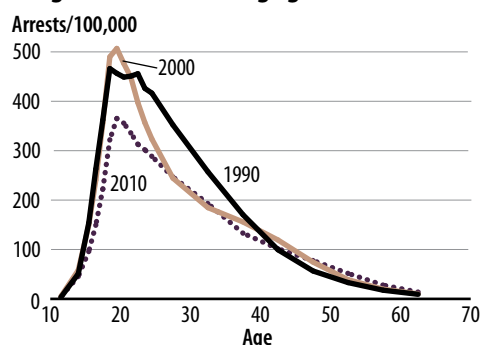


FIGURE 44
Drug sale/manufacturing age-arrest curves



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 1990 through 2010. 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.

From 1990 to 2010, on average, 60% of law enforcement agencies in the UCR annually reported complete 12-month arrest counts. These agencies served an average of 77% 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. On average, over the period, agencies annually reported 79% 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 21% of arrests that the FBI estimated occurred in the nonreporting law enforcement agencies. An assessment of the coverage of the annual samples is 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; American Indian or Alaska Native; and Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander).

Next, the cells in these 18 tables (i.e., 2 shells for each of 9 strata) were each weighted by a factor equal to the total population served by all law enforcement agencies in the population group divided by the population served by 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 population estimates for the various subgroups developed by the U.S. Census Bureau and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Estimates of the U.S. resident population from 1990 through 1999 can be found at—National Center for Health Statistics. Bridged-race intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1990–July 1, 1999 United States resident population by county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute. Available from ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/datasets/nvss/bridgedpop/icen_natA1.txt. Downloaded 3/15/2011.

Estimates of the U.S. resident population from 2000 through 2010 can be found at—National Center for Health Statistics. Vintage Bridged-race postcensal estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2009 United States resident population by year, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of May, 31, 2012. 2012, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2010 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on March 29, 2012.

UCR counting rules

Less than half of all victims of violent and property crimes reported their crimes to law enforcement in 2010, according to data from the National Crime Victimization Survey. 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 is 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 arrest statistics properly:

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 data would count one arrest for motor vehicle theft.

Multiple arrests for a single crime: A single crime can result in multiple arrests. If three people 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, 1990–2010

Year	Proportion of agencies reporting										Proportion of population covered by reporting agencies										Percent reported		
	Population group ^a										Population group ^a												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total			
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	83%
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	88
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	85
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	82
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	80
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	76
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	14,038,570	76
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	77
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	79
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	76
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	76
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	76
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	76
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	81
2010	85	83	86	84	84	80	50	53	44	62	77	82	86	84	84	82	56	81	78	80	10,607,998	13,122,113	81
Average	84%	85%	82%	80%	77%	71%	49%	52%	45%	60%	84%	85%	82%	80%	77%	73%	53%	70%	73%	77%			79%

^aGroup 1—All cities 250,000 or over
Group 2—Cities from 100,000 through 249,999
Group 3—Cities from 50,000 through 99,999

^bArrest estimates developed by the FBI and found in the *Crime in the United States* series.

Source: FBI, Age, Sex, and Race Summarized Yearly Arrest Master Files, 1990–2010.

TABLE 3
Estimated arrests, by age, 2010

	Total all ages	Age under 18	Age 18 and over	Age less than 10	Age 10-12	13-14	15	16	17	18	19
All persons	13,122,113	1,642,646	11,479,467	10,573	97,275	340,665	311,242	403,707	479,184	601,871	641,342
Violent											
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	11,201	1,012	10,189	0	8	86	154	308	455	709	744
Forcible rape	20,088	2,870	17,218	10	264	678	498	655	764	974	1,032
Robbery	112,300	27,185	85,115	47	728	4,316	5,391	7,759	8,945	9,853	8,867
Aggravated assault	408,488	44,823	363,665	386	3,688	9,948	8,141	10,570	12,089	14,502	15,503
Simple assault	1,292,449	210,244	1,082,205	2,289	21,333	56,457	40,508	45,543	44,114	41,526	42,773
Property											
Burglary	289,769	65,204	224,565	560	3,824	13,474	12,526	15,907	18,913	22,143	19,579
Larceny-theft	1,271,410	281,064	990,346	1,414	17,692	60,686	54,356	68,671	78,244	83,358	72,033
Motor vehicle theft	71,487	15,760	55,727	25	346	2,798	3,477	4,393	4,721	4,872	4,060
Arson	11,296	4,561	6,735	263	920	1,482	773	577	545	474	388
Forgery and counterfeiting	78,101	1,687	76,414	6	41	163	221	388	868	2,150	3,058
Fraud	187,887	5,767	182,120	24	146	777	861	1,494	2,466	4,405	6,068
Embezzlement	16,616	441	16,175	0	1	23	25	101	291	740	1,021
Stolen property offenses	94,802	14,641	80,161	57	516	2,641	2,966	3,855	4,606	6,367	5,868
Vandalism	252,753	77,066	175,687	1,390	8,163	20,391	14,575	16,262	16,285	15,341	13,357
Drug											
Drug abuse violations	1,638,846	170,574	1,468,272	210	3,681	26,028	29,830	45,246	65,580	102,289	105,811
Drug sale/manufacturing	302,312	23,801	278,511	14	491	3,640	3,954	6,221	9,482	14,033	16,245
Drug possession/use	1,336,532	146,771	1,189,761	194	3,190	22,388	25,876	39,025	56,097	88,256	89,566
Other											
Weapon law violations	159,020	31,364	127,656	545	2,840	7,079	5,511	6,943	8,446	9,659	9,490
Prostitution and commercialized vice	62,668	1,042	61,627	1	6	110	142	267	516	1,841	2,501
Other sex offenses	72,628	12,969	59,659	235	1,789	4,252	2,220	2,241	2,232	2,954	2,731
Gambling	9,941	1,353	8,588	1	7	146	209	397	593	654	671
Offenses against family and children	111,062	3,782	107,280	70	283	875	702	903	950	1,902	2,175
Driving under the influence	1,412,223	12,026	1,400,197	33	24	161	429	2,753	8,626	25,689	38,178
Liquor laws	512,790	94,713	418,077	71	828	8,394	14,074	26,622	44,724	84,561	95,156
Drunkenness	560,718	12,701	548,017	24	115	1,423	2,098	2,989	6,052	15,002	17,310
Disorderly conduct	615,172	155,936	459,236	794	13,986	42,864	31,877	34,187	32,228	27,091	24,471
Vagrancy	32,033	2,137	29,896	7	83	514	511	601	421	1,505	1,456
Suspicion	1,166	133	1,033	1	1	31	18	40	41	61	56
Curfew and loitering law violations	94,797	94,797	0	318	3,755	19,441	20,756	27,450	23,076	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	3,720,402	296,794	3,423,608	1,789	12,207	55,428	58,390	76,586	92,394	121,248	146,984
Population	309,050,816	74,532,418	234,518,398	42,081,651	11,912,819	8,003,034	4,110,383	4,160,539	4,263,992	4,356,677	4,448,864

Continued on next page

TABLE 3 (continued)
Estimated arrests, by age, 2010

	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
All persons	613,189	560,580	512,864	478,390	457,141	1,947,718	1,438,602	1,118,232	1,017,916	920,336	619,716	312,889	140,597	98,085
Violent														
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	663	669	549	504	449	1,849	1,221	827	612	533	379	236	121	124
Forcible rape	890	869	713	668	605	2,706	2,138	1,951	1,610	1,298	838	429	262	233
Robbery	7,379	6,059	4,975	4,250	3,614	13,775	8,575	5,807	4,956	3,786	1,973	835	289	123
Aggravated assault	15,634	16,265	15,430	14,836	14,340	65,095	49,917	38,629	34,578	30,239	19,886	9,895	4,914	4,000
Simple assault	43,807	47,467	46,077	44,371	42,891	192,803	150,154	121,228	107,866	92,634	58,141	27,566	12,539	10,360
Property														
Burglary	16,174	13,627	11,360	10,118	9,435	36,796	24,991	18,460	16,441	13,277	7,629	2,889	1,093	553
Larceny-theft	60,370	50,654	43,883	39,230	36,929	154,313	112,490	88,763	82,927	73,145	48,267	24,221	11,124	8,640
Motor vehicle theft	3,359	2,915	2,608	2,421	2,321	9,895	7,316	5,383	4,481	3,304	1,719	691	234	148
Arson	356	304	276	234	227	974	867	580	598	635	383	223	127	87
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,665	3,261	3,317	3,384	3,346	14,953	12,027	8,957	7,133	5,586	3,219	1,435	586	335
Fraud	6,667	6,143	6,175	6,040	6,207	30,696	27,882	24,491	20,457	16,320	10,489	5,505	2,658	1,916
Embezzlement	1,043	924	804	720	697	2,508	1,905	1,726	1,495	1,090	784	416	212	91
Stolen property offenses	5,008	4,570	3,818	3,408	3,334	14,032	10,305	7,412	6,313	4,924	2,833	1,202	448	317
Vandalism	11,732	11,119	9,609	8,400	7,739	30,146	20,094	14,155	12,199	10,161	6,192	2,903	1,336	1,203
Drug														
Drug abuse violations	96,594	84,936	75,004	68,224	64,240	263,751	180,698	125,120	107,875	93,104	59,539	26,871	9,971	4,246
Drug sale/manufacturing	16,166	14,778	13,614	13,038	12,569	53,684	39,021	26,609	21,062	17,434	11,335	5,410	2,297	1,218
Drug possession/use	80,428	70,158	61,390	55,186	51,671	210,067	141,677	98,511	86,813	75,671	48,204	21,462	7,674	3,028
Other														
Weapon law violations	8,137	7,590	7,032	6,318	5,893	23,659	15,112	9,938	7,865	6,835	4,835	2,682	1,435	1,177
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,831	2,698	2,728	2,377	2,331	10,004	8,091	7,586	7,093	5,904	3,156	1,343	606	537
Other sex offenses	2,382	2,406	2,095	1,853	1,642	7,719	6,876	6,205	6,148	5,689	4,320	2,775	1,794	2,070
Gambling	611	486	392	379	315	1,159	791	606	666	507	587	309	217	239
Offenses against family and children	2,429	2,956	3,075	3,346	3,547	19,307	19,301	16,401	13,574	9,882	5,544	2,332	881	630
Driving under the influence	44,872	65,003	64,702	63,449	61,710	258,087	183,005	144,717	132,679	127,355	92,096	52,409	27,307	18,941
Liquor laws	79,475	13,550	9,485	7,126	6,143	22,991	16,983	15,110	17,491	19,436	15,810	8,708	3,850	2,203
Drunkenness	17,436	25,885	23,030	20,945	19,675	83,525	62,247	52,992	57,833	64,077	48,125	24,869	9,897	5,167
Disorderly conduct	23,692	27,898	24,232	21,094	19,672	73,751	51,262	40,034	37,931	38,108	26,505	13,112	5,911	4,472
Vagrancy	1,221	990	863	775	722	3,157	2,561	2,589	3,281	4,144	3,506	1,943	745	438
Suspicion	77	64	51	60	49	191	124	117	68	53	31	17	10	4
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	156,686	161,273	150,580	143,860	139,068	609,878	461,670	358,445	323,745	288,310	192,928	97,072	42,030	29,831
Population	4,546,545	4,400,677	4,349,611	4,320,383	4,356,303	21,749,462	20,232,021	19,999,950	20,778,715	22,472,643	21,964,995	19,368,636	16,634,848	40,538,068

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates based upon FBI's Age, Sex, and Race Summarized Yearly Arrest Master Files, 2010.

TABLE 4
Estimated male arrests, by age, 2010

Male arrests	Total all ages	Age under 18	Age 18 and over	Age less than 10	Age 10-12	13-14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	9,792,192	1,162,607	8,629,585	8,654	69,434	230,477	214,898	287,372	351,772	451,183	479,072
Violent											
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	9,975	909	9,066	0	6	71	134	284	414	666	683
Forcible rape	19,862	2,805	17,057	9	252	656	481	645	761	970	1,026
Robbery	98,597	24,518	74,079	41	654	3,846	4,805	7,057	8,115	8,904	7,889
Aggravated assault	316,459	33,724	282,735	345	2,854	7,185	5,975	7,928	9,437	11,494	12,052
Simple assault	944,968	136,286	808,682	1,881	14,864	35,260	25,345	29,261	29,675	28,825	29,587
Property											
Burglary	245,768	57,726	188,043	472	3,334	11,816	11,001	14,153	16,949	19,735	17,144
Larceny-theft	717,768	153,593	564,174	1,021	10,143	33,407	29,440	37,157	42,426	46,489	40,277
Motor vehicle theft	58,982	13,231	45,751	22	295	2,275	2,857	3,671	4,110	4,231	3,470
Arson	9,347	3,956	5,391	247	808	1,249	663	497	493	417	347
Forgery and counterfeiting	48,784	1,227	47,557	5	34	120	172	297	599	1,355	1,946
Fraud	109,737	3,822	105,915	20	87	468	571	1,030	1,647	2,934	3,772
Embezzlement	8,230	259	7,971	0	1	16	14	65	162	408	526
Stolen property offenses	76,230	12,227	64,003	51	432	2,130	2,403	3,255	3,956	5,436	4,872
Vandalism	204,863	65,687	139,176	1,247	6,837	17,206	12,544	13,931	13,922	12,953	10,873
Drug											
Drug abuse violations	1,324,863	142,437	1,182,426	175	2,972	20,421	24,601	38,309	55,959	87,084	88,909
Drug sale/manufacturing	249,051	20,635	228,416	11	395	2,932	3,405	5,507	8,384	12,201	13,938
Drug possession/use	1,075,812	121,802	954,010	164	2,576	17,489	21,196	32,801	47,576	74,883	74,971
Other											
Weapon law violations	145,598	27,970	117,629	494	2,477	6,178	4,870	6,218	7,732	9,073	8,915
Prostitution and commercialized vice	19,478	187	19,291	1	6	20	25	45	90	244	357
Other sex offenses	67,022	11,652	55,370	203	1,627	3,800	1,980	1,994	2,049	2,698	2,523
Gambling	9,009	1,310	7,699	1	7	145	202	381	575	636	655
Offenses against family and children	83,251	2,473	80,778	53	191	553	452	563	662	1,349	1,458
Driving under the influence	1,078,072	8,989	1,069,083	21	16	106	332	2,013	6,500	19,386	28,802
Liquor laws	366,851	58,127	308,724	51	407	4,236	7,744	16,287	29,401	57,021	65,971
Drunkness	463,239	9,298	453,941	22	83	875	1,401	2,208	4,710	11,854	13,836
Disorderly conduct	444,836	102,435	342,400	655	9,481	26,346	20,258	23,031	22,665	19,903	17,932
Vagrancy	25,681	1,654	24,027	7	55	382	385	476	350	1,133	1,102
Suspicion	890	102	788	1	1	17	18	34	31	40	46
Curfew and loitering law violations	66,690	66,690	0	255	2,606	13,037	14,310	19,488	16,995	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	2,827,139	219,311	2,607,828	1,352	8,906	38,655	41,916	57,096	71,386	95,945	114,101
Population	152,712,500	38,155,479	114,557,021	21,507,781	6,098,058	4,096,053	2,110,201	2,141,104	2,202,282	2,251,803	2,306,388

Continued on next page

TABLE 4 (continued)
Estimated male arrests, by age, 2010

Male arrests	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	456,733	420,611	383,684	357,502	341,299	1,453,916	1,072,462	823,365	755,048	697,607	487,373	254,302	115,318	80,110
Violent														
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	604	624	498	446	400	1,645	1,061	720	521	447	322	213	106	110
Forcible rape	884	864	705	658	600	2,679	2,113	1,920	1,598	1,289	831	426	262	231
Robbery	6,562	5,313	4,350	3,715	3,139	11,760	7,259	4,881	4,209	3,280	1,735	726	250	108
Aggravated assault	11,977	12,385	11,763	11,377	11,096	50,625	38,663	29,610	26,441	23,401	16,025	8,192	4,214	3,420
Simple assault	30,509	33,770	33,165	32,132	31,627	144,485	114,096	91,240	81,515	71,159	45,561	22,189	10,245	8,577
Property														
Burglary	13,859	11,461	9,527	8,485	7,901	30,219	20,261	14,764	13,501	10,978	6,416	2,430	924	437
Larceny-theft	33,354	28,101	24,078	21,728	20,322	84,870	62,566	50,475	50,017	45,638	30,095	14,882	6,333	4,947
Motor vehicle theft	2,799	2,406	2,139	1,919	1,865	7,915	5,857	4,346	3,620	2,734	1,494	615	206	136
Arson	318	261	234	202	184	764	693	416	439	475	288	174	102	76
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,197	2,037	2,031	2,112	2,088	9,017	7,275	5,435	4,461	3,670	2,210	1,014	444	266
Fraud	4,131	3,775	3,677	3,611	3,638	17,302	15,284	13,204	11,715	9,818	6,620	3,535	1,677	1,220
Embezzlement	564	479	435	336	360	1,229	916	782	668	515	348	233	116	55
Stolen property offenses	4,057	3,663	3,000	2,665	2,611	10,803	7,993	5,781	5,105	3,976	2,364	1,045	368	264
Vandalism	9,463	8,873	7,737	6,542	6,036	23,646	15,712	10,863	9,314	7,789	4,999	2,326	1,055	995
Drug														
Drug abuse violations	79,801	69,887	61,295	55,539	51,878	212,041	143,992	96,699	81,833	71,170	47,452	22,549	8,638	3,659
Drug sale/manufacturing	13,763	12,450	11,303	10,802	10,327	44,215	32,063	21,293	16,317	13,361	8,935	4,490	1,934	1,024
Drug possession/use	66,037	57,436	49,992	44,737	41,551	167,826	111,929	75,406	65,516	57,809	38,517	18,059	6,704	2,635
Other														
Weapon law violations	7,610	7,064	6,505	5,858	5,426	21,785	13,814	9,006	7,062	6,143	4,448	2,473	1,336	1,112
Prostitution and commercialized vice	508	505	573	582	581	3,110	2,864	2,502	2,272	1,975	1,374	849	502	494
Other sex offenses	2,179	2,182	1,902	1,692	1,481	7,045	6,295	5,721	5,695	5,318	4,126	2,703	1,765	2,043
Gambling	577	455	380	365	300	1,062	712	506	550	414	473	245	181	188
Offenses against family and children	1,583	1,937	2,066	2,189	2,421	13,496	14,572	12,783	10,905	8,164	4,683	1,947	713	511
Driving under the influence	34,012	47,856	48,046	47,458	46,520	197,732	142,109	110,775	99,237	95,051	71,162	42,168	22,668	16,100
Liquor laws	56,785	10,601	7,553	5,739	4,842	18,365	13,568	11,899	13,930	15,887	13,565	7,692	3,409	1,896
Drunkenness	14,170	21,140	19,044	17,325	16,416	69,078	51,371	43,151	46,726	52,742	41,114	22,212	9,001	4,761
Disorderly conduct	17,291	20,871	18,178	15,739	14,773	54,530	37,765	28,854	27,502	28,620	21,107	10,774	4,937	3,624
Vagrancy	875	797	659	606	566	2,488	2,011	1,985	2,557	3,427	3,031	1,725	687	377
Suspicion	58	49	39	51	37	141	99	89	50	39	22	16	8	4
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	120,004	123,253	114,106	108,429	104,191	456,084	343,538	264,958	243,607	223,490	155,508	80,947	35,169	24,499
Population	2,361,299	2,285,788	2,258,300	2,242,303	2,262,152	11,197,351	10,244,100	10,051,929	10,373,533	11,096,497	10,768,185	9,387,752	7,983,294	17,486,347

Note: Counts may not sum to total due to rounding. The offense categories are based on the FBI's classification system. See Methodology for details on UCR counting rules.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates based upon FBI's Age, Sex, and Race Summarized Yearly Arrest Master Files, 2010.

TABLE 5
Estimated female arrests, by age, 2010

Female arrests	Total all ages	Age under 18	Age 18 and over	Age less than 10	Age 10-12	13-14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	3,329,921	480,039	2,849,883	1,919	27,841	110,188	96,343	116,335	127,412	150,688	162,270
Violent											
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	1,226	103	1,123	0	2	15	20	24	41	43	62
Forcible rape	226	65	161	1	12	21	17	11	2	5	6
Robbery	13,703	2,667	11,035	6	74	470	586	702	829	949	977
Aggravated assault	92,029	11,099	80,930	42	835	2,763	2,166	2,642	2,651	3,008	3,452
Simple assault	347,481	73,958	273,523	408	6,469	21,197	15,163	16,283	14,439	12,701	13,186
Property											
Burglary	44,001	7,478	36,523	88	490	1,658	1,526	1,753	1,963	2,408	2,435
Larceny-theft	553,642	127,470	426,172	393	7,549	27,279	24,916	31,514	35,819	36,868	31,755
Motor vehicle theft	12,505	2,529	9,976	3	51	523	620	721	611	642	590
Arson	1,949	604	1,344	16	112	233	111	80	52	57	40
Forgery and counterfeiting	29,317	461	28,856	1	7	43	49	91	269	795	1,112
Fraud	78,150	1,946	76,204	5	59	309	289	464	819	1,471	2,296
Embezzlement	8,386	182	8,204	0	0	6	11	36	129	332	495
Stolen property offenses	18,572	2,414	16,158	6	84	511	564	600	650	931	996
Vandalism	47,890	11,380	36,510	143	1,327	3,184	2,031	2,331	2,363	2,388	2,484
Drug											
Drug abuse violations	313,983	28,137	285,846	34	709	5,607	5,229	6,937	9,620	15,204	16,902
Drug sale/manufacturing	53,261	3,166	50,095	2	95	707	549	713	1,099	1,832	2,307
Drug possession/use	260,720	24,968	235,751	30	614	4,899	4,680	6,224	8,521	13,373	14,594
Other											
Weapon law violations	13,422	3,394	10,028	51	363	900	641	725	714	586	576
Prostitution and commercialized vice	43,190	855	42,335	0	0	90	117	222	426	1,597	2,145
Other sex offenses	5,606	1,317	4,289	32	162	452	240	246	183	256	208
Gambling	932	43	889	0	0	1	8	15	19	18	16
Offenses against family and children	27,811	1,309	26,502	16	92	322	251	340	288	553	717
Driving under the influence	334,151	3,037	331,114	12	7	54	97	740	2,126	6,303	9,376
Liquor laws	145,939	36,586	109,354	20	421	4,157	6,330	10,335	15,323	27,540	29,185
Drunkennes	97,479	3,403	94,076	2	32	549	697	781	1,342	3,149	3,475
Disorderly conduct	170,336	53,501	116,835	139	4,505	16,518	11,619	11,156	9,563	7,187	6,539
Vagrancy	6,352	482	5,869	0	29	132	126	125	71	372	354
Suspicion	276	31	245	0	0	14	0	7	10	22	9
Curfew and loitering law violations	28,107	28,107	0	63	1,150	6,405	6,446	7,962	6,082	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	893,263	77,483	815,780	438	3,300	16,773	16,474	19,490	21,008	25,303	32,883
Population	156,338,316	36,376,939	119,961,377	20,573,870	5,814,761	3,906,981	2,000,182	2,019,435	2,061,710	2,104,874	2,142,476

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)
Estimated female arrests, by age, 2010

	Age	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 or older
Female arrests														
Total	156,456	139,969	129,180	120,888	115,842	493,802	366,140	294,867	262,868	222,729	132,342	58,587	25,279	17,975
Violent														
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	59	46	51	58	49	203	159	107	91	86	57	23	15	14
Forcible rape	6	5	8	10	5	27	25	31	12	9	7	2	0	2
Robbery	817	746	624	535	475	2,015	1,316	926	747	506	238	109	39	15
Aggravated assault	3,657	3,880	3,667	3,460	3,244	14,470	11,254	9,019	8,137	6,838	3,861	1,703	700	581
Simple assault	13,298	13,697	12,912	12,240	11,264	48,318	36,058	29,987	26,351	21,476	12,580	5,377	2,294	1,783
Property														
Burglary	2,315	2,166	1,832	1,633	1,533	6,576	4,730	3,697	2,940	2,299	1,213	459	169	116
Larceny-theft	27,015	22,552	19,805	17,502	16,607	69,443	49,924	38,288	32,911	27,506	18,172	9,339	4,791	3,694
Motor vehicle theft	560	510	469	502	457	1,980	1,459	1,037	861	569	225	76	29	12
Arson	38	43	42	33	43	210	174	164	159	160	95	49	25	11
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,468	1,223	1,286	1,272	1,259	5,936	4,752	3,523	2,672	1,916	1,009	420	142	69
Fraud	2,536	2,368	2,498	2,429	2,569	13,394	12,599	11,287	8,741	6,502	3,869	1,970	981	695
Embezzlement	479	445	369	384	337	1,279	988	944	827	574	436	183	96	36
Stolen property offenses	951	907	818	743	724	3,228	2,312	1,631	1,209	948	469	157	80	53
Vandalism	2,269	2,246	1,872	1,858	1,703	6,500	4,382	3,292	2,885	2,373	1,194	576	281	207
Drug														
Drug abuse violations	16,794	15,049	13,709	12,686	12,362	51,709	36,706	28,421	26,042	21,934	12,087	4,322	1,333	587
Drug sale/manufacturing	2,403	2,328	2,311	2,236	2,242	9,469	6,958	5,316	4,744	4,073	2,400	920	363	194
Drug possession/use	14,391	12,722	11,398	10,450	10,121	42,241	29,748	23,105	21,298	17,861	9,687	3,403	970	393
Other														
Weapon law violations	527	526	527	460	467	1,874	1,297	932	803	692	387	209	99	66
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,322	2,193	2,155	1,795	1,750	6,894	5,227	5,085	4,821	3,929	1,782	494	104	43
Other sex offenses	203	224	194	160	161	674	581	484	453	371	194	71	28	26
Gambling	34	31	11	14	15	97	79	100	116	93	115	64	36	51
Offenses against family and children	846	1,019	1,009	1,156	1,125	5,811	4,728	3,619	2,669	1,719	861	385	167	119
Driving under the influence	10,860	17,147	16,656	15,990	15,190	60,355	40,895	33,942	33,442	32,304	20,934	10,241	4,639	2,841
Liquor laws	22,690	2,949	1,933	1,386	1,301	4,627	3,415	3,211	3,562	3,549	2,244	1,016	441	307
Drunkenness	3,265	4,745	3,986	3,620	3,259	14,447	10,876	9,841	11,108	11,335	7,011	2,657	896	406
Disorderly conduct	6,401	7,027	6,055	5,355	4,899	19,221	13,497	11,180	10,429	9,487	5,398	2,339	975	847
Vagrancy	346	193	204	168	156	668	549	604	724	717	476	218	58	61
Suspicion	19	15	12	9	12	51	25	28	18	14	9	1	1	0
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses except traffic	36,682	38,020	36,474	35,431	34,877	153,794	118,132	93,488	80,138	64,820	37,419	16,125	6,861	5,332
Population	2,185,246	2,114,889	2,091,311	2,078,080	2,094,151	10,552,111	9,987,921	9,948,021	10,405,182	11,376,146	11,196,810	9,980,884	8,651,554	23,051,721

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates based upon FBI's Age, Sex, and Race Summarized Yearly Arrest Master Files, 2010.

TABLE 6
Estimated arrests, by race and age group, 2010

	Race						Juvenile			Adult			
	Total	White			Black		AIAN ^a	API ^b	Total	White		Black	
		White	Black	AIAN ^a	AIAN ^a	API ^b				White	Black	AIAN ^a	API ^b
Total	13,122,113	9,122,011	3,655,619	186,116	158,367	20,202	23,017	8,035,532	3,142,671	165,914	135,349		
Violent													
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	11,201	5,544	5,427	123	106	435	8	5,110	4,863	118	99		
Forcible rape	20,088	13,210	6,305	293	280	1,800	19	11,410	5,282	266	261		
Robbery	112,300	48,315	62,015	785	1,185	8,493	312	39,822	43,762	658	872		
Aggravated assault	408,488	260,770	136,398	6,102	5,218	25,266	480	235,505	117,851	5,571	4,738		
Simple assault	1,292,449	850,797	406,491	19,255	15,905	125,852	2,396	724,946	326,705	17,045	13,509		
Property													
Burglary	289,769	195,782	88,742	2,499	2,746	40,230	710	155,552	64,993	1,983	2,036		
Larceny-theft	1,271,410	875,621	359,084	18,132	18,573	181,694	5,583	693,927	268,966	14,463	12,990		
Motor vehicle theft	71,487	45,339	24,197	891	1,060	8,662	219	36,677	17,535	672	843		
Arson	11,296	8,519	2,523	126	127	3,438	67	5,081	1,517	76	61		
Forgery and counterfeiting	78,101	51,861	24,894	443	903	1,127	28	50,734	24,372	433	876		
Fraud	187,887	123,418	61,188	1,555	1,726	3,376	68	120,043	58,926	1,493	1,658		
Embezzlement	16,616	11,019	5,157	113	327	276	9	10,743	5,005	109	318		
Stolen property offenses	94,802	61,860	31,246	760	936	8,220	163	53,640	25,090	657	773		
Vandalism	252,753	186,567	59,185	4,211	2,790	60,082	855	126,485	44,014	3,253	1,934		
Drug													
Drug abuse violations	1,638,846	1,093,909	519,826	11,244	13,868	126,149	1,968	967,760	479,200	9,413	11,900		
Drug sale/manufacturing	302,312	181,374	116,833	1,739	2,366	15,466	234	165,908	108,950	1,520	2,132		
Drug possession/use	1,336,532	912,582	402,940	9,506	11,504	110,727	1,736	801,856	370,244	7,894	9,768		
Other													
Weapon law violations	159,020	92,629	63,706	1,098	1,587	19,441	392	73,188	52,403	871	1,194		
Prostitution and commercialized vice	62,668	33,991	26,592	434	1,651	393	16	33,598	25,970	423	1,635		
Other sex offenses	72,628	53,491	17,133	954	1,050	9,297	186	44,195	13,741	860	864		
Gambling	9,941	2,861	6,652	41	387	110	10	2,751	5,423	37	377		
Offenses against family and children	111,062	74,265	34,033	2,002	762	2,726	26	71,539	33,102	1,903	736		
Driving under the influence	1,412,223	1,209,990	162,164	18,309	21,761	10,956	182	1,199,034	161,480	18,105	21,579		
Liquor laws	512,790	424,993	62,932	17,787	7,079	83,745	1,373	341,248	56,304	14,820	5,706		
Drunkenness	560,718	461,338	84,918	10,815	3,646	11,246	94	450,092	83,841	10,532	3,552		
Disorderly conduct	615,172	390,409	208,758	10,827	5,178	90,018	1,223	300,390	145,705	9,185	3,955		
Vagrancy	32,033	17,901	13,194	723	214	1,614	15	16,287	12,693	717	200		
Suspicion	1,166	745	407	6	8	90	1	655	365	6	6		
Curfew and loitering law violations	94,797	56,190	36,304	1,007	1,296	56,190	1,296	0	0	0	0		
All other offenses except traffic	3,720,402	2,470,677	1,146,147	55,582	47,996	205,554	5,319	2,265,123	1,063,562	53,246	42,677		
Population	309,050,816	248,122,334	41,483,069	3,568,682	15,876,731	57,469,239	3,931,418	190,653,095	29,452,251	2,467,739	11,945,313		

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

^aAmerican Indian or Alaska Native.

^bAsian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates based upon FBI's Age, Sex, and Race Summarized Yearly Arrest Master Files, 2010.

TABLE 7
Percent change in arrest rates, by age group and sex, 1990–2010

	Total			Male			Female			
	1990–2010	2000–2010	2005–2010	1990–2010	2000–2010	2005–2010	1990–2010	2000–2010	2005–2010	
Total	-25%	-14%	-11%	-33%	-19%	-13%	-5%	2%	-5%	-4%
Violent										
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	-61%	-23%	-24%	-61%	-23%	-24%	-11%	-23%	-24%	-7%
Forcible rape	-59	-33	-25	-59	-34	-25	-7	-36	-41	-23
Robbery	-46	-3	-6	-49	-6	-8	-13	19	4	-9
Aggravated assault	-31	-22	-13	-39	-25	-15	-5	-12	-5	-1
Simple assault	3	-10	-5	-12	-15	-8	-4	6	4	1
Property										
Burglary	-46%	-9%	-7%	-50%	-12%	-8%	-4%	8%	-1%	-2%
Larceny-theft	-34	0	6	-46	-13	-3	-6	22	21	-5
Motor vehicle theft	-73	-56	-54	-75	-57	-54	-13	-50	-54	-14
Arson	-52	-38	-34	-55	-40	-35	-8	-28	-31	-7
Forgery and counterfeiting	-33	-34	-37	-38	-35	-35	-10	-33	-41	-10
Fraud	-48	-50	-44	-46	-49	-40	-9	-52	-49	-15
Embezzlement	-12	-20	-16	-28	-22	-17	-7	-18	-15	-9
Stolen property offenses	-54	-27	-32	-58	-30	-33	-9	-16	-32	-16
Vandalism	-37	-18	-14	-44	-22	-16	-8	1	-4	-3
Drug										
Drug abuse violations	21%	-5%	-15%	16%	-8%	-15%	-3%	6%	-15%	0%
Drug sale/manufacturing	-30	-16	-16	-32	-18	-16	-4	-5	-14	-1
Drug possession/use	46	-3	-15	40	-5	-15	-3	9	-15	1
Other										
Weapon law violations	-42%	-9%	-21%	-43%	-10%	-22%	-6%	-7%	-18%	-1%
Prostitution and commercialized vice	-55	-35	-29	-62	-47	-35	-11	-27	-27	-14
Other sex offenses	-45	-29	-24	-46	-30	-24	-6	-19	-29	-19
Gambling	-58	-16	-15	-57	-14	-16	-3	-36	-11	-23
Offenses against family and children	5	-31	-18	-6	-35	-19	-4	-20	-15	-4
Driving under the influence	-37	-12	-2	-46	-21	-7	-4	28	22	2
Liquor laws	-42	-31	-18	-50	-39	-21	-11	-4	-11	-11
Drunkness	-50	-20	-4	-55	-24	-6	-7	5	9	-2
Disorderly conduct	-32	-12	-13	-40	-18	-15	-8	7	-7	-4
Vagrancy	-33	-10	-8	-39	-9	-6	-3	-17	-16	-12
Suspicion	-96	-81	-70	-96	-82	-74	-38	-77	-51	-50
Curfew and loitering law violations	-5	-44	-36	-10	-43	-35	-15	-47	-37	-19
All other offenses except traffic	-8%	-8%	-8%	-17%	-14%	-10%	-2%	13%	-3%	-1%

Continued on next page

TABLE 7 (continued)
Percent change in arrest rates, by age group and sex, 1990–2010

	Juvenile					Adult				
	1990–2010	2000–2010	2005–2010	2009–2010	2010	1990–2010	2000–2010	2005–2010	2009–2010	2010
Total	-36%	-31%	-24%	-14%	-14%	-24%	-12%	-9%	-4%	-4%
Violent										
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	-72%	-16%	-20%	-14%	-14%	-59%	-24%	-25%	-10%	-10%
Forcible rape	-58	-37	-29	-8	-8	-59	-33	-24	-7	-7
Robbery	-41	-4	-7	-14	-14	-47	-3	-6	-11	-11
Aggravated assault	-40	-34	-28	-10	-10	-30	-21	-11	-3	-3
Simple assault	21	-13	-17	-4	-4	-1	-10	-3	-3	-3
Property										
Burglary	-61%	-33%	-17%	-13%	-13%	-39%	3%	-4%	-1%	-1%
Larceny-theft	-48	-25	-5	-12	-12	-28	10	10	-4	-4
Motor vehicle theft	-85	-70	-59	-21	-21	-63	-49	-52	-11	-11
Arson	-52	-48	-43	-15	-15	-51	-25	-24	-3	-3
Forgery and counterfeiting	-83	-74	-60	-21	-21	-30	-33	-37	-10	-10
Fraud	-48	-65	-27	-6	-6	-49	-51	-45	-12	-12
Embezzlement	-69	-77	-62	-27	-27	-9	-15	-14	-8	-8
Stolen property offenses	-70	-46	-35	-22	-22	-48	-22	-32	-8	-8
Vandalism	-50	-34	-27	-15	-15	-28	-6	-5	-3	-3
Drug										
Drug abuse violations	81%	-16%	-12%	0%	0%	15%	-5%	-16%	-3%	-3%
Drug sale/manufacturing	-32	-35	-25	-5	-5	-31	-15	-16	-3	-3
Drug possession/use	147	-12	-10	1	1	36	-2	-16	-2	-2
Other										
Weapon law violations	-32%	-17%	-31%	-7%	-7%	-44%	-7%	-19%	-5%	-5%
Prostitution and commercialized vice	-43	-28	-36	-23	-23	-56	-36	-30	-13	-13
Other sex offenses	-35	-28	-24	-4	-4	-48	-30	-24	-8	-8
Gambling	20	23	-34	-24	-24	-63	-21	-11	-1	-1
Offenses against family and children	-3	-58	-33	-15	-15	3	-31	-18	-4	-4
Driving under the influence	-49	-45	-34	-11	-11	-38	-14	-2	-3	-3
Liquor laws	-48	-29	-25	-14	-14	-41	-32	-16	-10	-10
Drunkenness	-55	-44	-21	-8	-8	-51	-20	-4	-7	-7
Disorderly conduct	12	-6	-25	-8	-8	-41	-14	-8	-6	-6
Vagrancy	-43	-42	-45	-22	-22	-33	-8	-4	-3	-3
Suspicion	-97	-90	-76	-40	-40	-95	-79	-70	-42	-42
Curfew and loitering law violations	1	-40	-33	-16	-16	~	~	~	~	~
All other offenses except traffic	-19%	-26%	-20%	-8	-8	-8%	-8%	-7%	-2%	-2%

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates based upon FBI's Age, Sex, and Race Summarized Yearly Arrest Master Files, 1990–2010.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is the director.

This report was written by Howard Snyder. Alexia Cooper provided statistical review and verification of the report.

Vanessa Curto and Jill Thomas edited the report, and Barbara Quinn and Tina Dorsey produced the report under the supervision of Doris J. James.

October 2012, NCJ 239423



Office of Justice Programs
Innovation • Partnerships • Safer Neighborhoods
www.ojp.usdoj.gov