

Table 4.23.2011

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age^a

By type of offense, United States, 1972-2011

	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c
1972	13.2%	33.8%
1973	12.2	35.9
1974	12.5	36.3
1975	12.8	34.4
1976	12.2	32.7
1977	11.8	32.8
1978	11.7	32.6
1979	11.6	30.9
1980	11.2	28.2
1981	9.8	24.7
1982	9.5	23.8
1983	9.5	23.2
1984	9.8	23.3
1985	9.6	23.4
1986	9.0	22.6
1987	8.5	21.3
1988	8.9	20.9
1989	9.5	20.3
1990	11.2	22.0
1991	11.4	22.1
1992	12.8	22.6
1993	13.4	23.3
1994	14.2	24.6
1995	14.1	25.0
1996	12.8	23.4
1997	12.4	23.0
1998	12.1	21.4
1999	12.4	21.8
2000	12.2	22.1
2001	12.1	21.1
2002	11.9	20.3
2003	12.2	19.3
2004	12.1	18.9
2005	12.4	17.9
2006	12.6	19.1
2007	12.3	18.4
2008	11.9	18.4
2009	11.0	17.2
2010	10.2	15.9
2011	9.5	14.2

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

An offense is "cleared by arrest" or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if certain "exceptional" conditions pertain, including suicide of the offender; double murder; deathbed confession; offender killed by police or citizen; confession by offender already in custody; extradition denied; victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; warrant is outstanding for felon but prior to arrest the offender dies of natural causes or as a result of an accident, or is killed in the commission of another offense; or, handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses where no referral to juvenile court is customarily made.

The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. Due to National Incident-Based Reporting System conversion efforts beginning in 1991 as well as other reporting problems, complete arrest data were not available for a small number of jurisdictions for certain years. See Appendix 3 for a list of jurisdictions omitted. For definitions of offenses, see [Appendix 3](#).

^aIncludes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 110, 111; **1973**, pp. 112, 113; **1974**, pp. 170, 171; **1975**, pp. 170, 171; **1976**, pp. 168, 169; **1977**, pp. 167, 168; **1978**, pp. 182, 183; **1979**, pp. 184, 185; **1980**, pp. 187, 188; **1981**, pp. 158, 159; **1982**, pp. 163, 164; **1983**, pp. 166, 167; **1984**, pp. 159, 160; **1985**, pp. 161, 162; **1986**, pp. 161, 162; **1987**, pp. 161, 162; **1988**, pp. 165, 166; **1989**, p. 169; **1990**, pp. 171, 172; **1991**, pp. 210, 211; **1992**, pp. 214, 215; **1993**, pp. 214, 215; **1994**, pp. 214, 215; **1995**, pp. 205, 206; **1996**, pp. 211, 212; **1997**, pp. 219, 220; **1998**, pp. 207, 208; **1999**, pp. 209, 210; **2000**, pp. 213, 214; **2001**, pp. 228, 229; **2002**, pp. 229, 230; **2003**, pp. 264, 265; **2004**, pp. 273, 274 (Washington, DC: USGPO); **2005**, Table 28 [Online]. Available: http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/data/table_28.html [Oct. 12, 2006]; **2006**, Table 28 [Online]. Available: http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/data/table_28.html [Oct. 27, 2007]; **2007**, Table 28 [Online]. Available: http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/data/table_28.html [Jan. 15, 2009]; **2008**, Table 28 [Online]. Available: http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/table_28.html [Jan. 22, 2010]; **2009**, Table 28 [Online]. Available: http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_28.html [Nov. 12, 2010]; **2010**, Table 28 [Online]. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl28.xls> [Nov. 11, 2011]; **2011**, Table 28 [Online]. Available: http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table_28 [Nov. 30, 2012]. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.