WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

Arrest Trends in Washington over the Past Two Decades

Vasiliki Georgoulas-Sherry, Ph.D. & Hanna Hernandez, M.A.

Contents

Abstract

Collecting and analyzing data is essential for understanding and evaluating the arrest trends in Washington in past decades — as well as, at times, demographic differences such as disparities and disproportionalities — within the criminal justice system. Gaining insight into these trends and disparities is crucial for identifying and addressing criminal trends and systemic inequities. This issue continues to draw significant attention from a wide range of sources, including local, state, and federal agencies; advocacy organizations; policymakers; researchers; scholars; and community members. Ongoing evaluation of these trends and disparities is vital for promoting fairness, ensuring accountability, and advancing equity within the criminal justice system.

To respond to these impacts, the Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center - the Washington Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) applied for and received the 2023 State Justice Statistics (SJS) grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to assess this work. Through data from the Washington State Patrol (WSP), which maintains the Computerized Criminal History (CCH), this report evaluates the arrest trends in the U.S. over the past 25 years and the underlying arrest trends and demographic differences that impact the criminal justice system.

Background

Arrest Trends in the U.S. over the Past 25 Years

Over the past quarter century, arrest trends in the United States have undergone significant transformations. From the late 1990s through the early 2000s, arrest rates remained high, driven largely by tough-on-crime policies and the War on Drugs. However, since the early 2010s, total arrest rates have steadily declined. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2023), total arrests dropped by nearly 25% between 1995 and 2020, reflecting changes in crime patterns, policy priorities, and public attitudes toward criminal justice. This long-term trend demonstrates a shift from mass incarceration practices toward more community-based and preventive strategies (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2023).

One of the most significant shifts has been in drug-related arrests. Throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, arrests for drug possession and distribution, particularly for marijuana, made up a substantial portion of total arrests (Kilmer & Caulkins, 2022). However, marijuana legalization in many states since 2012 has led to a steep decline in related arrests. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (2023) shows that marijuana possession arrests dropped by over 70% nationally from 2000 to 2022. Conversely, arrests related to synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, have risen sharply, illustrating the evolving nature of drug-related offenses in the U.S. (Kilmer & Caulkins, 2022).

Violent crime trends have been more complex. The late 1990s and early 2000s saw a dramatic decrease in violent crime rates, often referred to as the "Great Crime Decline" (Abt, 2023). Homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault rates fell sharply, which was reflected in the arrest rates. However, from 2020 onward, violent crime arrests spiked in many cities, driven by factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, economic hardship, and strained police-community relations (Abt, 2023). Although violent crime rates remain much lower today than in the early 1990s, recent increases have prompted renewed debates about policing, public safety, and criminal justice reform.

Property crime arrests have followed a steady downward trajectory over the last 25 years. Improved security technology, demographic shifts, and economic growth have contributed to declines in burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2023). The National Crime Victimization Survey reports that household property crime victimization rates fell by more than 50%

between 1995 and 2022 (Morgan & Truman, 2023). Correspondingly, arrest rates for property crimes have dropped, with many police departments reallocating resources to address emerging issues like cybercrime and organized retail theft.

Youth arrest trends also reflect broader societal changes. Juvenile arrests peaked in the mid-1990s and have since plummeted. Between 1996 and 2021, juvenile arrest rates fell by 80% (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2023). This decline has been attributed to a combination of prevention programs, school-based interventions, and shifts in juvenile justice policies emphasizing rehabilitation over punishment. Researchers argue that this decrease represents one of the most positive developments in American criminal justice over the past generation (Minton & Zeng, 2023).

Racial disparities in arrest trends, however, remain a persistent issue. Despite overall declines in arrests, Black Americans continue to be disproportionately arrested compared to their white counterparts. Studies by the Vera Institute of Justice (2023) highlight that although Black individuals make up roughly 13% of the U.S. population, they account for nearly 27% of all arrests. While some efforts have been made to address racial bias in policing, such as body-worn camera programs and implicit bias training, disparities in arrest rates suggest that systemic inequalities remain entrenched (Vera Institute of Justice, 2023).

Racial and Sex Disproportionality within Arresting

Racial disparities in arrest rates have been well documented over decades. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (U.S. Department of Justice, 2024) reports that Black Americans are arrested at more than twice the rate of white Americans across various offense categories, including nonviolent crimes. Brunson and Weitzer (2023) argue that aggressive policing strategies, such as stop-and-frisk practices and saturation patrols in minority neighborhoods, reinforce these disparities. These practices often criminalize poverty and racial identity rather than focusing on actual crime rates.

Recent studies highlight how racial disparities in arrests begin early and persist throughout the criminal justice process. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Black Americans are arrested at a rate more than double that of white Americans for drug-related offenses, despite similar usage rates across racial groups (U.S. Department of Justice, 2024). This disproportionality is not solely due to differences in behavior but is largely influenced by targeted policing in predominantly minority communities and the differential application of discretion by law enforcement officers (Brunson & Weitzer, 2023).

Research also shows that arrest disparities are influenced by implicit and explicit biases among law enforcement officers. Bates et al. (2023) found that officers were more likely to perceive Black individuals as threatening and were quicker to escalate encounters. Implicit bias training has been introduced in many departments as a corrective measure; however, recent evaluations reveal that these programs often have limited long-term impact without broader systemic change (Lum et al., 2024). Thus, bias within the criminal justice system remains a significant driver of racial disproportionality.

When examining sex disproportionality, it is clear that men are arrested far more frequently than women. Yet, the arrest rates for women, particularly minority women, have been increasing. Crenshaw and Richie (2024) note that economic vulnerability, histories of trauma, and racial profiling contribute to the criminalization of women of color. For instance, Black and Latina women are more likely to be arrested for offenses such as drug possession, minor theft, and public disorder, often linked to survival strategies under conditions of poverty (Kajstura, 2024). Sex-based disparities in arrests show that men constitute the majority of those arrested, but the patterns for women, particularly minority women, are also concerning. Research shows that women of color are more likely to be arrested for nonviolent offenses such as drug possession and property crimes compared to white women (Crenshaw & Richie,

2024). The “feminization of poverty,” racial profiling, and gendered stereotypes contribute to these patterns. Moreover, the rise in the incarceration of women has led to unique societal and familial consequences, such as increased numbers of children in foster care (Kajstura, 2024).

Racial and sex disproportionality in arrest patterns has been a persistent and troubling phenomenon in the United States, reflecting deep-rooted systemic inequalities. Numerous studies confirm that racial minorities, particularly Black and Hispanic individuals, are arrested at disproportionately higher rates compared to white individuals (Bates et al., 2023). Similarly, men are overwhelmingly represented in arrest statistics; however, the rising rates of arrest among women, especially women of color, point to the need for an intersectional understanding of these disparities (Crenshaw & Richie, 2024).

Data Parameters and Methods

The Washington State Patrol (WSP) maintains the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database, a centralized repository of criminal history record information for the state of Washington. This database includes arrest records, charges, dispositions, and sentencing information for individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The CCH is an essential tool for law enforcement agencies, employers, and other authorized entities that require access to accurate and up-to-date criminal history data.

The data in the CCH originates from multiple sources, including local law enforcement agencies, courts, and corrections departments. This database of Washington criminal history information, or background checks, consists of fingerprint-based records and disposition information submitted by law enforcement agencies and courts throughout Washington. WSP retrieves data from the Washington State Identification System (WASIS) (i.e., database of criminal history information) / Washington Crime Information Center (WACIC) (i.e., database of hot file information [non-fingerprint]) database. This database, in conjunction with the WSP’s Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), connects all arrests based on fingerprints, and not merely by name. Arresting agencies submit fingerprint-based records, which are then matched with case dispositions from prosecutors and courts. There are two types of background checks available: name-based checks and fingerprint-based checks. Name-based searches are more accessible but may have limitations due to common names or data entry errors, whereas fingerprint-based searches provide more accurate results by verifying an individual’s identity through biometric data.

The WSP CCH system plays a vital role in the criminal justice landscape, supporting law enforcement operations, legal proceedings, and public safety initiatives. It helps maintain transparency and accountability in the handling of criminal records while adhering to privacy and accuracy standards. As technology evolves, the state continues to enhance the CCH system to improve efficiency, security, and accessibility. By ensuring that criminal history data is accurately recorded and appropriately used, the system contributes to a fair and effective justice process in Washington state. As such, the system is continuously updated to reflect new arrests, case outcomes, and sentence completions. However, the accuracy of the database depends on timely and complete reporting by all contributing entities. Incomplete or delayed data submissions can result in gaps in an individual's criminal history, potentially affecting background checks or legal proceedings.

In this report, the following parameters were utilized:

- Only individuals who were 18 years or older at the time of arrest were included in analyses.
- Analyses included calendar years (CY) 2000 to 2024.

- Due to conflicting records associated to one arrest, any arrests with multiple demographics (i.e., race, sex, birth dates) were excluded to avoid any potential incorrect assumptions and to maintain data integrity. As such, data might be underreported.

Along with arrest information, the WSP data includes agency-level data (i.e., originating and contributing); date of arrest; arrest degree; inchoate crimes (e.g., refers to acts engaged in toward the commission of a criminal act or which amount to indirect participation in a criminal act) charge enhancements (i.e., attempt, soliciting, conspiracy, complicity); enhancements (i.e., domestic violence, drug finding, weapons, firearms, sexual motivation, etc.); arresting crime; and demographic characteristics (i.e., race, sex and age at time of arrest). Note that demographic values are limited to WSP values (i.e., sex was limited to the binary values of "male" and "female," and race was limited to "Black," "White," "American Indian or American Native," or "Asian or Pacific Islander"). For analysis purposes, this report will utilize the following operationalizations for race: (1) Black, Indigenous and/or people of color (BIPOC) and (2) non-BIPOC.

In sum, the current dataset included 5,660,273 unique WSP arrest events from 2000 to 2024. Due to the missing or incomplete demographic data, the final dataset only includes individuals whose data were not missing race, date of birth, or sex.

Limitations

These limitations are to prepare the audience with the constraints of this work, with several limitations influencing the findings of this report.

First, the analyses are descriptive (e.g., generating summaries on means and counts) and nongeneralizable in nature. Results are modest, inferences and implications are limited, and results should be interpreted cautiously. Causal relationships cannot be determined, and further analyses must be completed.

Second, the data used in this project included publicly available administrative data, and the lack of detail or richness significantly limits any conclusions yielded from this work. No information on the type or severity of arrest was provided which could skew results.

Third, the CCH data is often incomplete, as it relies heavily on timely and accurate reporting from local law enforcement agencies, courts, and prosecutors. Arrest records may be submitted without corresponding updates about case outcomes, such as dismissals or acquittals, leading to gaps and inaccuracies that misrepresent an individual's true criminal history. The WSP also utilizes data from different law enforcement agencies. The data is based on a "snapshot" of the database because there are no "fixed" statistics, as law enforcement agencies can update their incidents when new information becomes available.

Fourth, the CCH primarily captures formal interactions with the criminal justice system, such as arrests and convictions, but does not account for informal decisions like warnings, diversions, or declined prosecutions. This can create a skewed portrayal of criminal behavior, particularly for marginalized communities that experience disproportionate levels of police contact but not necessarily higher rates of conviction. Additionally, CCH data may not consistently distinguish between adult and juvenile records, and sealing or expungement orders are sometimes not promptly reflected in the system, further complicating data reliability and fairness in its usage.

Fifth, in terms of demographic assessment (i.e., gender, age, race), these results must be interpreted with caution due to the limitations of the data. It is important to note that any analysis of race across

criminal justice decision points — and more specifically, this criminal justice data — is negatively impacted by true reliability and validity, as race data can be misclassified. Additionally, any analyses of disproportionality, in terms of demographics, are based on comparisons of outcomes for individuals who are convicted of a criminal arrest. This report's findings, as many other findings retrieved from criminal justice data are, can be skewed due to the already documented disproportionate treatment in criminal justice. For example, equal dispensation of justice is a consistent concern of policymakers and the public (Donnelly, 2017; Heley & Eberhardt, 2018; Kovera, 2019; Monk, 2019). The evidence of differential treatment, unequal dispensation, and injustice in the justice system is significant (Kovera, 2019). The findings should be interpreted with caution due to significant limitations and the fact that analyses are not causal (i.e., do not show a cause-and-effect relationship).

Sixth, the CCH database was not originally designed for complex statistical analysis or research purposes, which limits its utility for understanding broader trends in criminal justice outcomes. Variability in how offenses are categorized, lack of demographic details like race and ethnicity in older records, and inconsistencies in case status updates reduce the data's analytical value. Caution is needed when interpreting findings based on CCH data, acknowledging that systemic reporting deficiencies and structural biases may distort conclusions about crime patterns, recidivism, and disparities across populations.

Seventh, any longitudinal analyses must be carefully evaluated due to potential policy changes in DV laws that could impact trends and interpretations. For example, due to the impacts of COVID-19, trends might be skewed and underreported. There are many factors that contribute to the reluctance of a victim reporting abuse, and the data might not accurately represent the true picture of DV-related arrests.

Lastly, due to the potential impacts of COVID-19, results can be skewed as this report utilized rates from 2000 to 2024 which includes years impacted by the pandemic.

While some limitations are identified in this report, there are likely more not listed that could impact information and conclusions yielded from this work. As such, it is important to use caution when reviewing the report.

Results

The analyses are descriptive and nongeneralizable in nature.

Demographics of the Washington Arrestee Sample: 2000–2024

Table 1 shows the overall sample by demographics (i.e., arrestee age, sex, BIPOC community, and race). Findings showed that 32.3% of all arrests from 2000 to 2024 were associated with arrestees between the ages of 26 to 35 while 3.6% of all those arrests were associated with arrestees 17 years and younger. More than one-third of all arrests from 2000 to 2024 were associated with arrestees who self-reported as male.

Table 1. Distribution of sample by age at time of arrest, BIPOC community, sex, and race

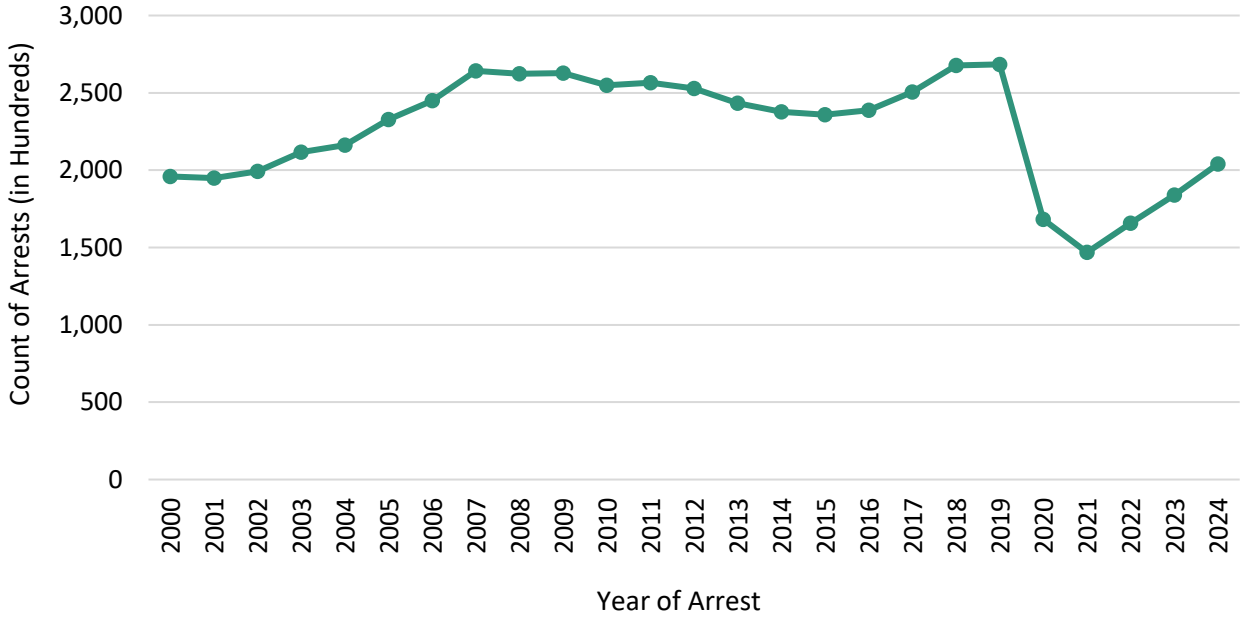
	N	%		N	%
Age at Time of Arrest			**Race**		
<= 17	204,007	3.6	AI/AN	103,005	1.8
18 to 25	1,588,682	28.1	A/PI	130,443	2.3
26 to 35	1,829,206	32.3	Black	658,014	11.6
36 to 45	1,201,602	21.2	White	4,734,937	83.7

>= 46	836,769	14.8			
Sex			**BIPOC Community**		
Female	1,325,357	23.4	Yes	891,462	15.7
Male	4,334,666	76.6	No	4,734,937	83.7

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, the total may not equal 100%. Results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is arrest level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals could have been arrested more than once within the month(s) or year(s). AI/AN = American Indian or American Native; A/PI = Asian or Pacific Islander

Figure 1 shows the number of arrests by the year of arrest. From 2000 to 2007, the total number of arrests in Washington increased by 34.9%, then decreased by 10.7% by 2015. Following 2015, the total number of arrests in Washington increased by 13.8% to the peak in 2019, but the impact of COVID-19 (starting in 2020) decreased it by 45.3%. Following COVID-19, the total number of arrests in Washington began to increase reaching close to the arrest rates in 2000.

Figure 1. Count of arrests by year of arrest: 2000–2024



It is important to note that there is a likelihood that individuals can have more than one arrest within the year, let alone within the 25 years of this study's parameters. Therefore, results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables, as this is arrest-level data not at the individual level. Unless otherwise noted, all analyses completed are on the arrestee population within this study.

As a supplement to Table 1 and Figure 1, Appendix A shows the count of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics. In evaluating Washington population estimates (Appendix A), results showed that while males and females both make up about half of the population (49.8% and 50.2%, respectively), males make up 76.6% of the arrestee sample while females make up less than one-fourth (Table 1). Furthermore, while the BIPOC community makes up 15.7% of the arrestee sample, they make up an average of 14.4% of Washington's population (from 11.0% in 2000 to 17.9% in 2024).

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the arrests in Washington from 2000 to 2024 by degree of arrest. While 26.7% of the arrests had an unknown degree, about one-third (34.9%) of the arrests were categorized as gross misdemeanors, 14.9% were misdemeanors, 1.7% were Felony A arrests (i.e., most severe classification), 7.0% were Felony B arrests, and 10.3% were Felony C arrests. It is important to note that

not all arrests were classified, leading to unspecified felony arrests (4.5%) and unknowns (26.7%); there are many reasons for non-classification (e.g., fast-paced environment during the arrests, etc.).

Figure 2. Distribution of arrests by degree of arrest in Washington: 2000–2024

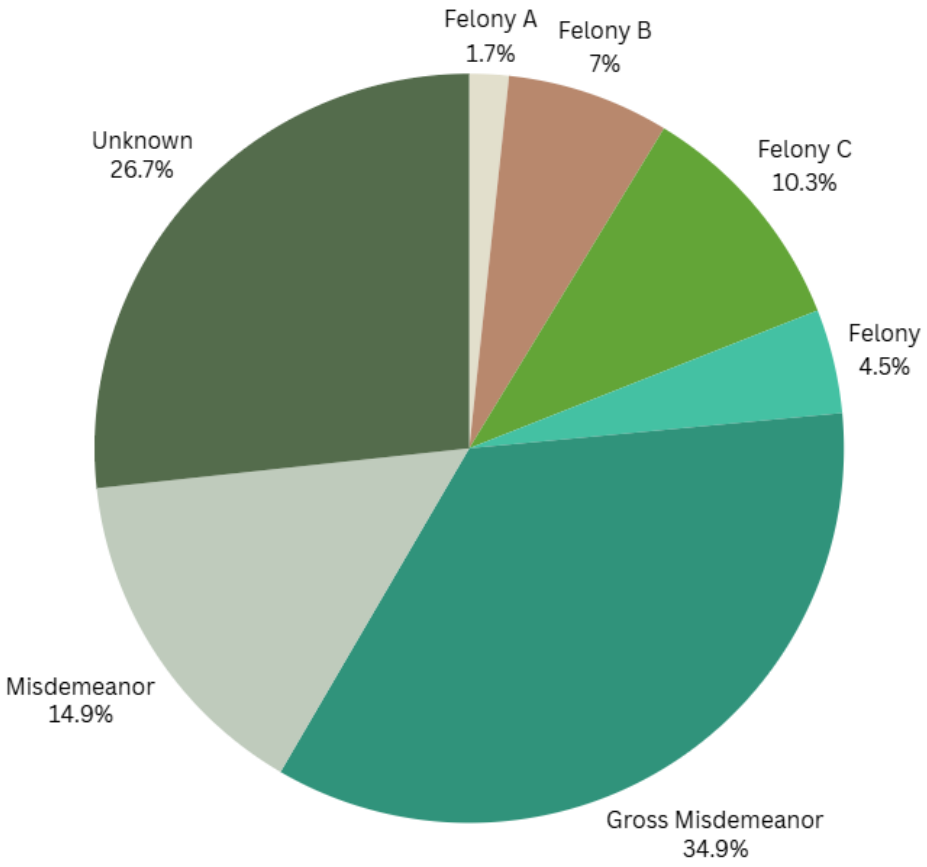


Table 2 shows the top arrest in Washington from 2000 to 2024. One-tenth of the arrests included failure to comply (10.9%), while driving under the influence served as less than one-tenth of all arrests (8.6%) and then assault-4 (7.6%).

Table 2. Top arrest in Washington: 2000–2024

	N (%)		N (%)
Failure to comply	615,223 (10.9)	No cont/ protection/ restrain ord viol	76,644 (1.4)
Driving under the influence	488,896 (8.6)	Controlled sub-felony	75,163 (1.3)
Assault – 4	427,907 (7.6)	Controlled sub poss no prescription	71,986 (1.3)
Drive w/license susp or revoked – 3	241,713 (4.3)	Contempt of court	71,843 (1.3)
Theft – 3	203,654 (3.6)	Malicious mischief – 3	71,016 (1.3)
Municipalities/county code viol	120,177 (2.1)	Assault	66,593 (1.2)
Probation/supervision viol	87,946 (1.6)	Protection order viol	64,671 (1.1)

Notes: Definitions: viol = violation; sub = substance; poss = possession; cont = controlled

Year of Arrest: From 2000 to 2024

Rates of arrests by year of arrest

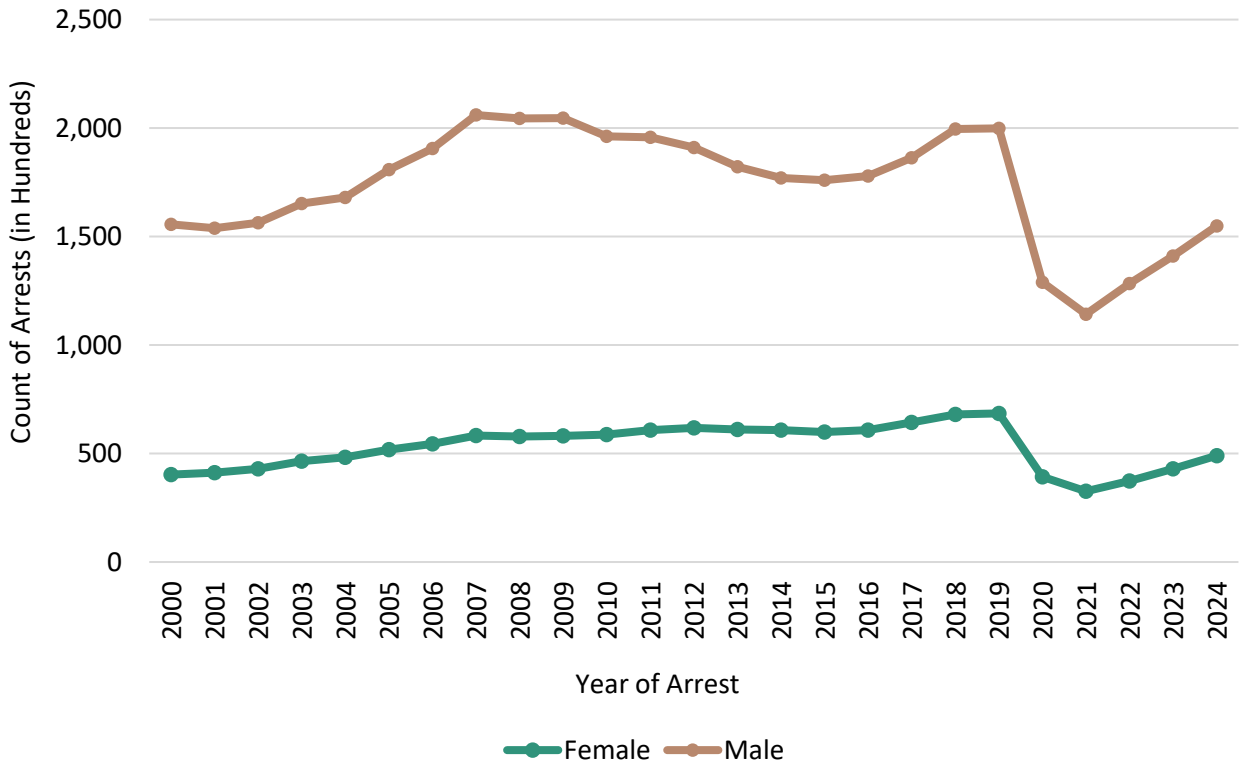
Rates of arrests by year of arrest and by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of arrest, BIPOC community, and sex) were evaluated using chi-square test of independence (i.e., a statistical test that measures whether variables are related to one another) and crosstabulations (i.e., a statistical test that measures the frequency of specific characteristics described in the cells of the table).

Rates of arrests by year of arrest and by sex

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of arrest and sex ($\chi 2$ (29, N = 6,560,586) = 15,085.73, p <.001). Figure 3 shows the count of arrests by year of arrest and by sex. Findings suggest that the proportion of arrestees was uniquely different. Regardless of sex, rates of arrests were similar throughout the years outside of 2009–2012 when rates of arrests for females showed increases (2009 to 2010: 1.0%; 2010 to 2011: 3.5%; 2011 to 2012: 1.6%) and rates of arrests for males showed decreases (2009 to 2010: -4.1%; 2010 to 2011: -0.2%; 2011 to 2012: -2.4%).

For further analyses, Appendix B shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of arrestees for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by sex and Appendix C shows the distribution of year of arrest and sex. Results showed that men were consistently arrested more than women from 2000 to 2024, but between 2009 and 2012, female arrests slightly rose while male arrests dipped.

Figure 3. Count of arrests by year of arrest and by sex



To examine these sex differences, disproportionality ratios of arrests by male arrestees as compared to female arrestees was computed. Table 3 shows the disproportionality ratios of arrests by year of arrest by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, male arrestees have been overrepresented from 2000 to

2024 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one). As a supplement to Table 3, Appendix D provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of arrests for each year of arrest by sex.

Table 3. Disproportionality ratios of arrests by year of arrest and by sex

Year of Arrest	Male Arrestees	Female Arrestees
2000	1.60	0.41
2001	1.58	0.42
2002	1.58	0.43
2003	1.57	0.44
2004	1.56	0.44
2005	1.56	0.44
2006	1.56	0.44
2007	1.56	0.44
2008	1.56	0.44
2009	1.56	0.44
2010	1.55	0.46
2011	1.53	0..47
2012	1.52	0.49
2013	1.50	0.50
2014	1.49	0.51
2015	1.49	0.51
2016	1.49	0.51
2017	1.49	0.51
2018	1.49	0.51
2019	1.49	0.51
2020	1.54	0.47
2021	1.56	0.44
2022	1.55	0.45
2023	1.54	0.47
2024	1.52	0.48

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Rates of arrests by year of arrest and by age at time of arrest

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of arrest and age at time of arrest (χ^2 (116, N = 6,560,879) = 205,418.34, $p < .001$). Figure 4 shows the count of arrests by year of arrest and by age at time of arrest. Findings suggest that the proportion of arrestees was uniquely different.

For individuals ages 17 and younger, findings showed decreases in arrests from 2000 to 2002 (-10.3%), 2007 to 2013 (-33.7%), 2014 to 2016 (-10.0%), and then 2017 to 2021 (-61.1%); increases were present from 2004 to 2007 (24.2%) and then again from 2021 to 2024 (139.2%).

For individuals ages 18 to 25, findings showed increases in arrests from 2000 to 2007 (43.5%) and 2021 to 2024 (14.5%); decreases were present from 2008 to 2021 (-70.0%).

For individuals ages 26 to 35, findings showed decreases in arrests from 2000 to 2002 (-4.0%) and 2019 to 2021 (-45.2%); increases were present from 2002 to 2012 (52.0%), 2013 to 2019 (23.8%), and then again from 2021 to 2024 (23.3%).

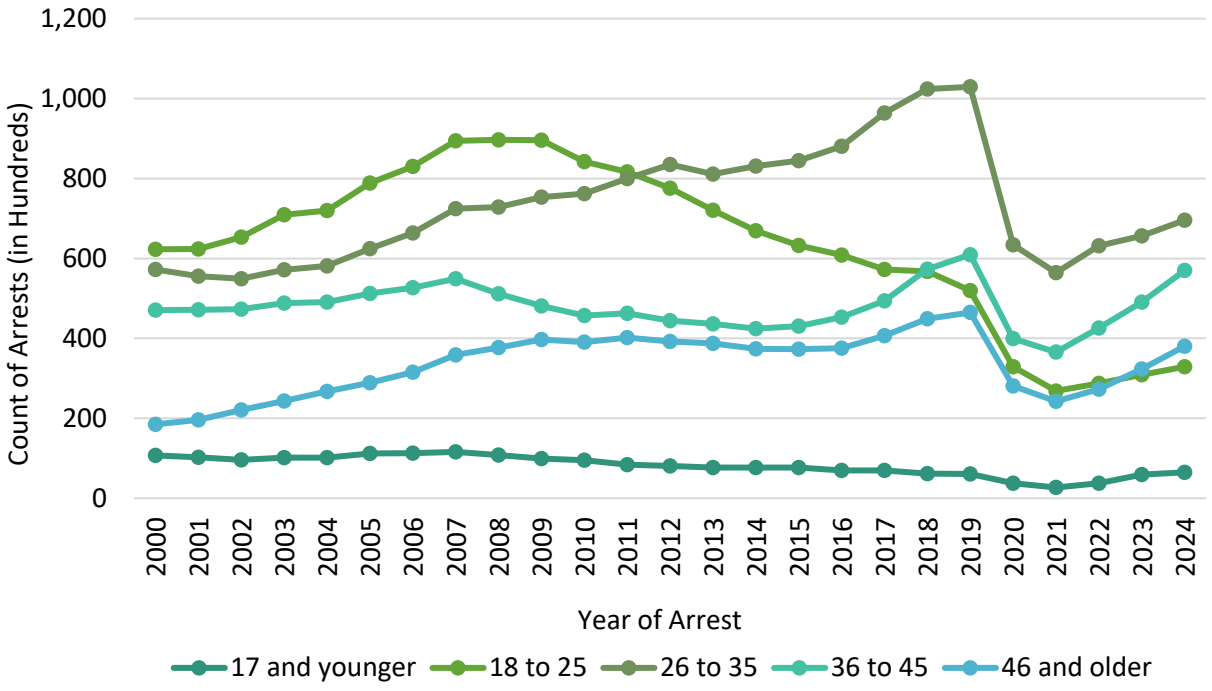
For individuals ages 36 to 45, findings showed increases in arrests from 2000 to 2007 (16.6%), 2014 to 2019 (43.6%), and lastly from 2021 to 2024 (42.6%); decreases were present from 2007 to 2010 (-16.9%), 2011 to 2014 (-8.3%), and lastly from 2019 to 2021 (-40.0%).

For individuals ages 46 and older, findings showed increases in arrests from 2000 to 2009 (114.4%), 2015 to 2019 (24.3%), and lastly from 2021 to 2024 (56.6%); decreases were present from 2011 to 2015 (-7.1%) and then again 2019 to 2021 (-47.8%).

Regardless of age, rates of arrests showed increases from 2002 to 2003, 2004 to 2007, and then again from 2021 to 2024 (likely due to the decreases in arrests due to COVID-19); decreases were present from 2011 to 2013 and then again from 2019 to 2021, regardless of age. For further analyses, Appendix E shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of arrestees for arrest rates by year of arrest and by age at time of arrest. Appendix F shows the distribution of year of arrest and age at time of arrest.

Arrest trends varied by age over time. Teens saw declines, especially after 2007, while older adults (46+) saw steady increases. Arrests for young adults (18–35) peaked before 2012, dipped, then rose again post-2021—likely reflecting pandemic-era shifts.

Figure 4. Count of arrests by year of arrest and by age at time of arrest



Rates of arrests by year of arrest and by race/BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of arrest and race (χ^2 (87, N = 6,511,881) = 9,745.03, p <.001). Figure 5 shows the count of arrests by year of arrest and by race. Findings suggest that the proportion of arrestees was uniquely different.

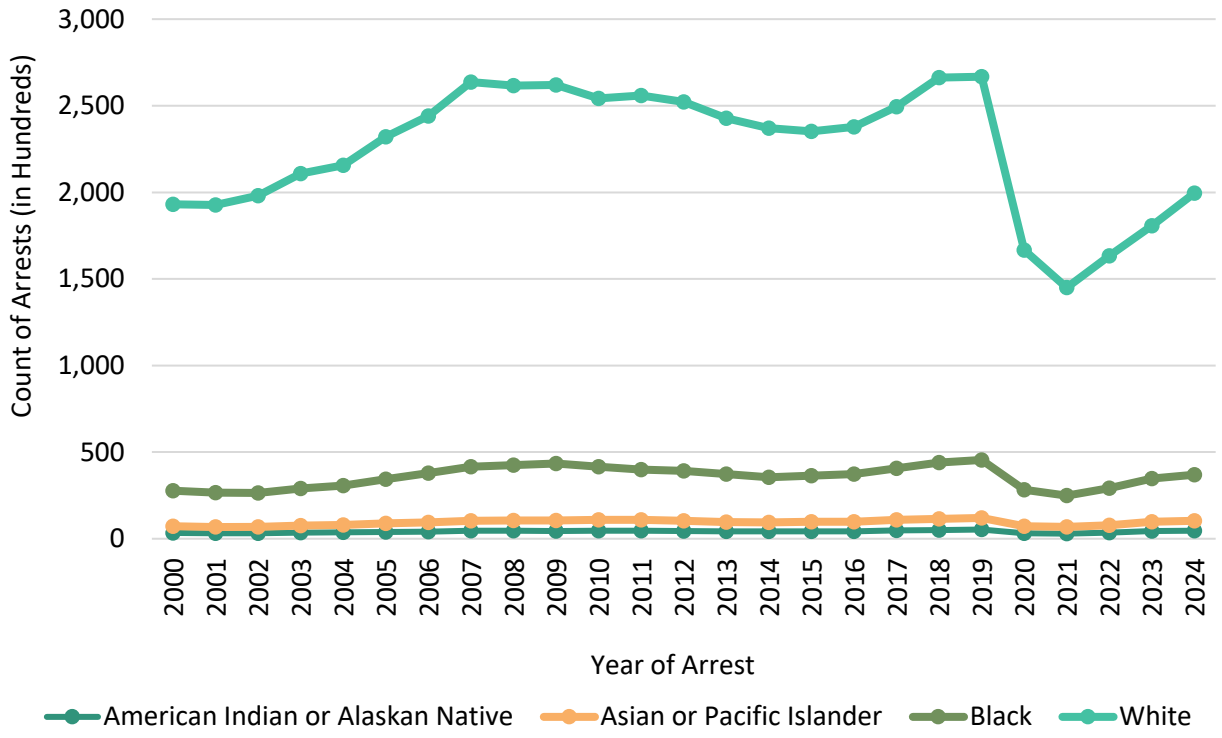
For American Indian or Alaskan Native arrestees, findings showed increases in arrests from 2001 to 2007 (51.0%), 2009 to 2011 (7.5%), 2016 to 2019 (27.1%), and then 2021 to 2024 (59.4%); decreases were present from 2007 to 2009 (-6.8%), 2011 to 2016 (-11.1%), and then again from 2019 to 2021 (-44.6%).

For Asian or Pacific Islander arrestees, findings showed increases in arrests from 2001 to 2011 (68.8%) and 2014 to 2019 (31.4%); decreases were present from 2011 to 2014 (-17.4%) and 2019 to 2021 (-42.9%). For Black arrestees, findings showed increases in arrests from 2002 to 2009 (67.2%), 2014 to 2019 (28.7%), and lastly from 2021 to 2024 (42.6%); decreases were present from 2009 to 2011 (-11.7%), 2012 to 2014 (-10.3%), and lastly from 2019 to 2021 (-45.9%). For white arrestees, findings showed increases in arrests from 2000 to 2007 (34.3%), 2015 to 2018 (11.7%), and lastly 2021 to 2024 (35.4%); decreases were present from 2007 to 2010 (-4.2%), 2011 to 2015 (-8.0%) and then again from 2018 to 2021 (45.9%).

Arrest patterns differed by race over time. American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, and white groups each showed unique periods of rising and falling arrest rates. Overall, arrests increased in certain periods (like 2002–2007 and 2021–2024) and declined in others, often regardless of race — likely influenced by factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Historically, BIPOC individuals were arrested at higher rates compared to non-BIPOC individuals from 2000 to 2016, but since 2017, arrests of non-BIPOC individuals have become more common on average.

Regardless of race, rates of arrests showed increases from 2002 to 2007, 2016 to 2018, and then again from 2021 to 2024 (likely due to the decreases in arrests due to COVID-19); decreases were present from 2012 to 2014 and then again from 2019 to 2021, regardless of race. For further analyses, Appendix G shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of arrestees for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by race, and Appendix H shows the distribution of year of arrest and race.

Figure 5. Count of arrests by year of arrest and by race



To examine these race differences, disproportionality ratios of arrests by BIPOC arrestees as compared to non-BIPOC arrestees was computed — binary analysis were utilized to assess these rations. Table 4 shows the disproportionality ratios of arrests by year of arrest by race. Findings revealed that, on

average, BIPOC arrestees have been overrepresented from 2000 to 2016 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one). Following this, trends changed, and on average, from 2017 to 2024, non-BIPOC arrestees were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one). As a supplement to Table 4, Appendix I provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of arrests for each year of arrest by race.

Table 4. Disproportionality ratios of arrests by year of arrest and by race

Year of Arrest	BIPOC Arrestees	Non-BIPOC Arrestees
2000	1.27	0.97
2001	1.19	0.98
2002	1.12	0.98
2003	1.13	0.98
2004	1.14	0.98
2005	1.16	0.98
2006	1.19	0.97
2007	1.18	0.97
2008	1.19	0.96
2009	1.19	0.97
2010	1.16	0.97
2011	1.07	0.99
2012	1.05	0.99
2013	1.05	0.99
2014	1.03	0.99
2015	1.04	0.99
2016	0.92	1.02
2017	0.94	1.01
2018	0.93	1.02
2019	0.93	1.01
2020	0.91	1.02
2021	0.91	1.02
2022	0.93	1.02
2023	0.97	1.01
2024	0.92	1.02

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Rates of arrests by year of arrest and by degree of arrest

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of arrest and degree of arrest (χ^2 (144, N = 5,660,273) = 169,431.39, p <.001). It is important to note, not all arrests were classified as two of the WSP values were "unknown" and "felony" — for the value of "unknown," it cannot be determined if the arrest is a gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or a felony, and for the value of "felony," it cannot be determined if the arrest is a Class A felony, Class B felony, Class C felony, or an unranked felony. There are many reasons for nonclassification, including the potential of a fast-paced environment during the arrests. Figure 6 shows the number of arrests by year of arrest and by degree of arrest. Findings suggest that the proportion of arrests by degree of arrest was uniquely different.

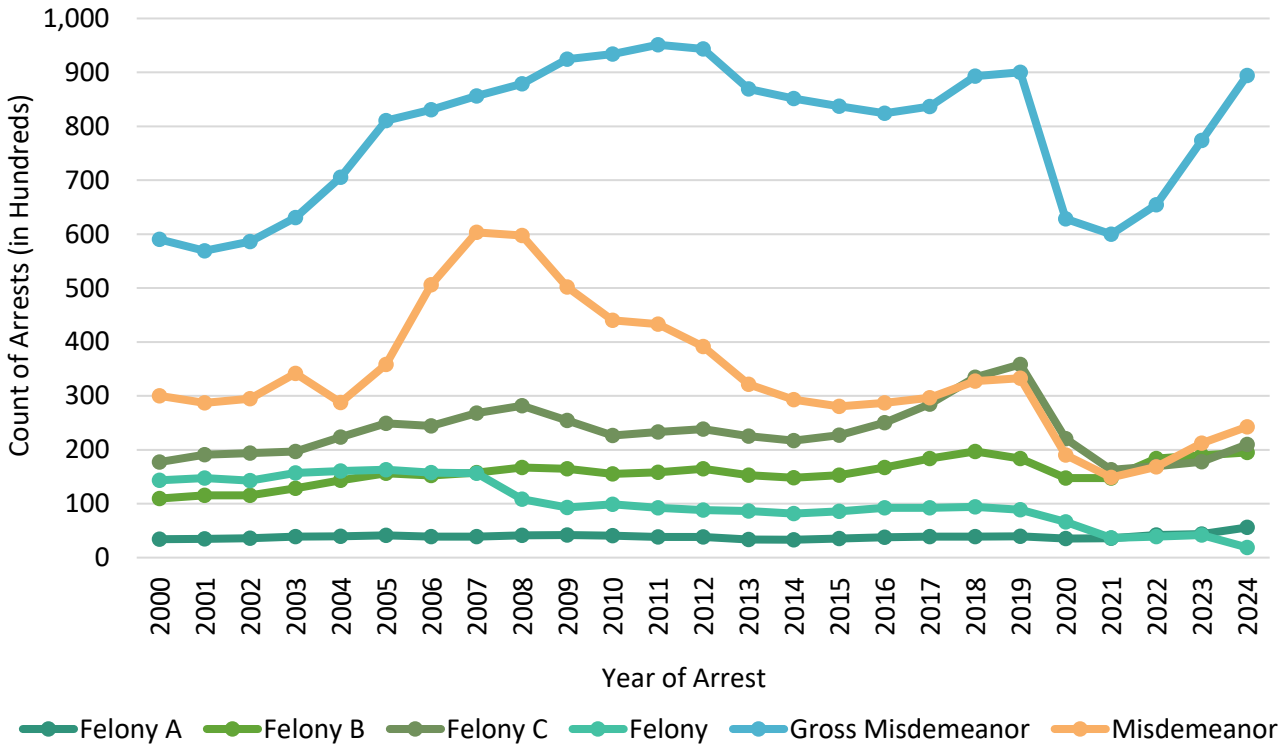
Regardless of year of arrest, most arrests were classified either as gross misdemeanors (35.1%) or there was no known arrest degree (26.7%). From 2003 to 2024, gross misdemeanors made up the majority of arrests (from 29.8% in 2003 to 43.8% in 2024). On average, there were about 79,090 gross misdemeanor arrests annually from 2000 to 2024 — and the years 2005 to 2019 and then again, 2024, were all above average.

The next most common degree of arrest found, outside of gross misdemeanors (and unknown), were misdemeanors which made up about 14.6% of all arrests from 2000 to 2024 (from 15.3% in 2003 to 11.9% in 2024). However, from 2018 to 2022, the second most common degree of arrest were Felony Cs (which on average made up 10.3% of all arrests from 2000 to 2024) — with 12.5% in 2018 to 10.2% in 2022. On average, there were about 33,772 misdemeanor arrests annually with from 2000 to 2024 — and the years 2003 and 2005 to 2012, were all above average.

In terms of felony arrests, most arrests were classified as Class C felonies, from 2000 (17,701 Class C felony arrests) to 2024 (21,000 Class C felony arrests), while the least common degree of arrests found were Class A felony arrests from 2000 (3,409 Class A felony arrests) to 2024 (5,586 Class A felony arrests). On average, there were about 3,890 Class A felony arrests annually from 2000 to 2024 — and the years 2000 to 2002, 2011 to 2016, and 2020 to 2021, were all above average.

In total, arrest degree varied over time, with most arrests falling into gross misdemeanors or having an unknown classification. Gross misdemeanors consistently made up the largest share of arrests, increasing from about 30% in 2003 to nearly 44% in 2024. Misdemeanors were the next most common, though their share declined slightly over time. Among felonies, Class C felonies were the most frequent, while Class A felonies were the least common. Some arrests couldn't be precisely classified due to fast-paced conditions during arrest processing. For further analyses, Appendix J shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of arrestees for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by degree of arrest, and Appendix K shows the distribution of year of arrest and arrest degree.

Figure 6. Count of arrests by year of arrest and by arrest degree



Rates of arrests by year of arrest and by inchoate crime charge enhancements

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of arrest and attempt (χ^2 (24, N = 5,628,811) = 3,509.91, p <.001), between year of arrest and soliciting (χ^2 (24, N = 5,652,757) = 979.59 , p <.001), between year of arrest and conspiracy (χ^2 (24, N = 5,658,566) = 6,793.30, p <.001), and between year of arrest and complicity (χ^2 (24, N = 5,660,037) = 791.06 , p <.001). Figure 7 shows the count of arrests by year of arrest and by inchoate crime charge enhancements. Findings suggest that the proportion of arrestees was uniquely different. It is important to note that this is optional information that can be included in arrest information and therefore might not draw a true picture of arrests with charge enhancements related to inchoate crimes.

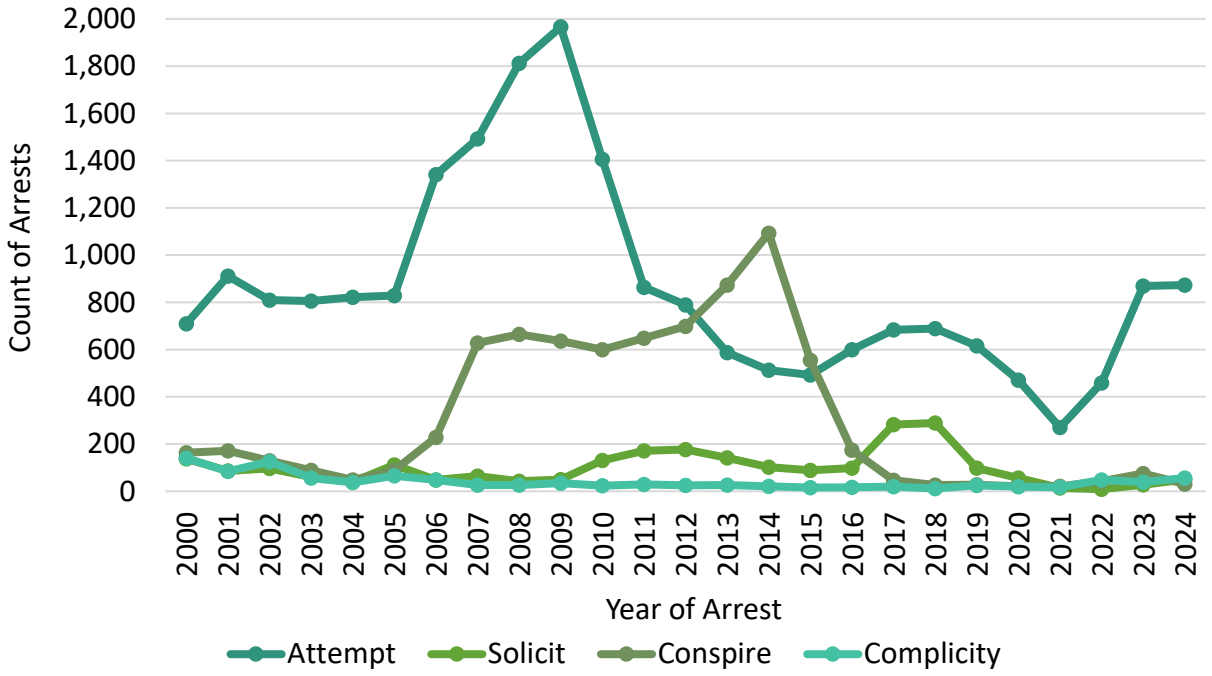
For arrests that included a charge enhancement for attempt, findings showed increases in these arrests from 2003 to 2009, 2015 to 2018, and then 2021 to 2024; decreases were found from 2009 to 2015 and then again from 2018 to 2021. For arrests that included a charge enhancement for soliciting, findings showed increases in arrests from 2008 to 2012, 2015 to 2018, and then 2022 to 2024; decreases were found from 2012 to 2015 and then again from 2018 to 2021.

For arrests that included a charge enhancement for conspiracy, findings showed increases in arrests from 2004 to 2008, 2010 to 2014, and then 2020 to 2023; decreases were found from 2001 to 2004, 2008 to 2010, and then again from 2014 to 2018. For arrests that included a charge enhancement for complicity, findings showed mixed trends throughout the years with increases from 2015 to 2017; decreases were found from 2013 to 2015 and then from 2019 to 2021.

In total, there were clear changes over time in arrests that included charge enhancements for inchoate crimes like attempt, soliciting, conspiracy, and complicity. These enhancements rose during certain periods and fell during others, showing shifting patterns across the years. Since reporting these charge enhancements is optional to agencies, the data may not fully capture all arrests involving these charges.

For further analyses, Appendix L shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of arrestees for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by inchoate crime charge enhancements.

Figure 7. Count of arrests by year of arrest and by inchoate crime charge enhancements



Rates of arrests by year of arrest and by charge enhancements

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of arrest and school zone enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 5,660,209) = 2,319.41, p <.001), between year of arrest and sexual motivation enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 5,660,243) = 2,355.46, p <.001), between year of arrest and firearm enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 5,660,262) = 859.38, p <.001), between year of arrest and weapons enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 5,660,267) = 2,504.21, p <.001), and between year of arrest and drug finding enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 5,660,271) = 18,008.62, p <.001). Figure 8 shows the number of arrests by year of arrest and by charge enhancements. Findings suggest that the proportion of arrestees was uniquely different. It is important to note that this is optional information before agencies to include in arrest documentation and therefore might not draw a true picture of arrests with charge enhancements related to charge enhancements.

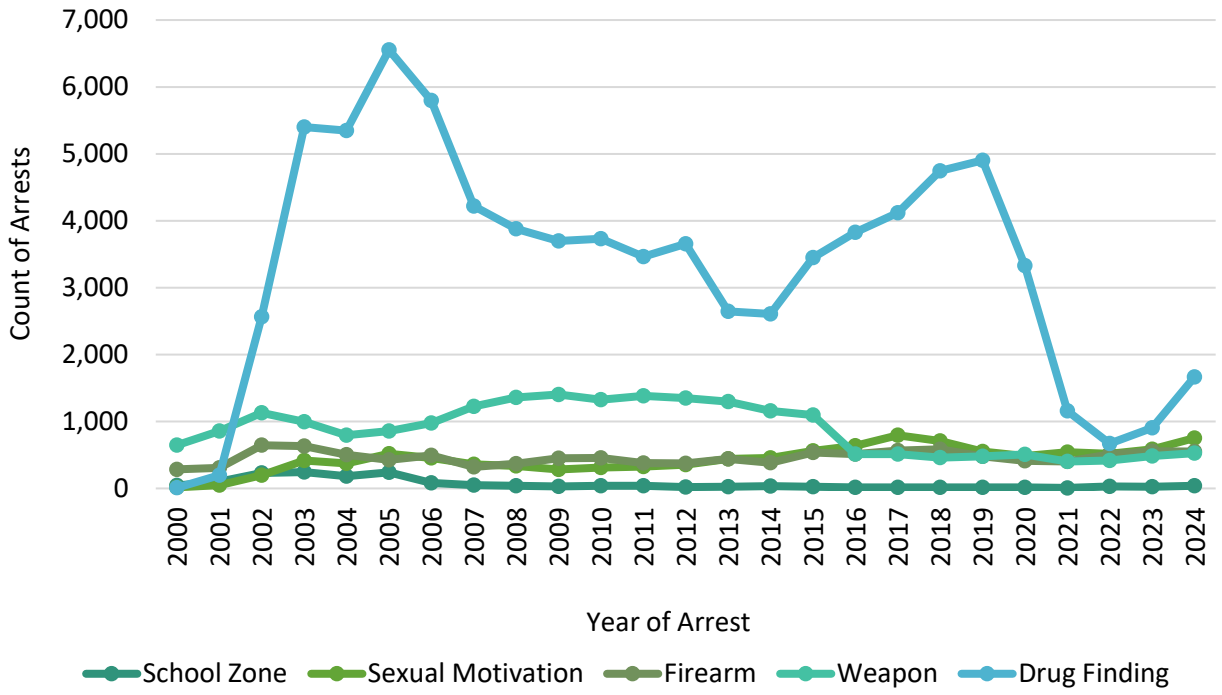
For arrests that included a school zone charge enhancement, findings showed increases in these arrests from 2000 to 2003 and 2012 to 2014; decreases were found from 2005 to 2009, 2010 to 2012, 2014 to 2017, and then again from 2018 to 2021. For arrests that included a sexual motivation charge enhancement, findings showed increases in arrests from 2005 to 2009 and then again from 2017 to 2020.

For arrests that included a firearm charge enhancement, findings showed increases in arrests from 2000 to 2002, 2007 to 2010, 2016 to 2018, and then lastly from 2021 to 2023; decreases were found from 2002 to 2005, 2010 to 2012, and then again from 2018 to 2021.

For arrests that included a weapon charge enhancement, findings showed increases in arrests from 2000 to 2002, 2004 to 2009, 2018 to 2020, and then again from 2021 to 2024; decreases were found from 2002 to 2004 and then again from 2011 to 2018. In total, arrests with specific charge enhancements — like those related to school zones, sexual motivation, firearms, weapons, and drug findings — showed varying patterns over the years. For example, arrests with school zone enhancements increased during some periods but decreased during others. Similar ups and downs were seen with the other types of charge enhancements. Since reporting these enhancements is optional, the data may not fully represent all arrests involving them.

For further analyses, Appendix M shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of arrestees for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by charge enhancements.

Figure 8. Count of arrests by year of arrest and by charge enhancement



Discussion and Conclusion

The arrest data from Washington state spanning 2000 to 2024 reveals a complex and evolving portrait of criminal justice patterns across demographic, temporal, and offense-related variables. While the results are descriptive and nongeneralizable, the patterns identified offer meaningful insights into how arrest trends vary by age, sex, race, degree of offense, and the presence of inchoate crime enhancements.

A striking finding is the disproportionality across sex and race. Despite males and females comprising nearly equal shares of the state's population (49.8% male vs. 50.2% female), males made up 76.6% of the arrestee population. This significant overrepresentation persisted across the 25-year span, supported by chi-square and disproportionality analyses. Temporal fluctuations suggest external factors, such as policy shifts or social events, may have temporarily impacted arrest patterns — particularly the brief rise in female arrest rates between 2009–2012. Similarly, BIPOC communities were overrepresented in arrests, especially from 2000 to 2016. For instance, although the BIPOC population

averaged 14.4% across the study period, they accounted for 15.7% of arrests. However, the trend reversed after 2017, with non-BIPOC arrestees becoming overrepresented. These shifts prompt questions about systemic bias, changes in law enforcement practices, or broader societal dynamics that may have contributed to evolving disparities over time.

The largest proportion of arrests (32.3%) involved individuals aged 26–35, aligning with national data on peak criminal activity by age. The sharp declines in youth arrests (17 and younger) — notably a 61.1% drop from 2017 to 2021 — could reflect the effectiveness of diversion programs, increased focus on rehabilitation, or demographic shifts. However, the 139.2% spike from 2021 to 2024 suggests a potential post-pandemic rebound or reallocation of enforcement priorities. Older adults (46+) saw dramatic increases, specifically, 114.4% from 2000 to 2009 and 56.6% from 2021 to 2024, possibly due to growth of an aging population or changes in the criminal code affecting older demographics. These age-based shifts could warrant targeted interventions and policy considerations, particularly for youth reengagement and elder support.

The influence of external events is evident in the data. Notably, COVID-19 precipitated a 45.3% decrease in arrests, with post-pandemic years showing a rebound. This emphasizes how public health emergencies or economic disruptions can drastically alter law enforcement activity.

The arrest counts generally increased from 2000 to 2007, declined slightly through 2015, rose again by 2019, then plummeted due to the pandemic before rebounding by 2024. These undulating patterns align with both macroeconomic factors (recession, pandemic) and potentially changing law enforcement strategies. Gross misdemeanors consistently dominated arrest classifications, representing approximately 35.1% of all arrests. The lack of classification in 26.7% of cases underscores a limitation in the data, suggesting possible issues in record-keeping or procedural gaps during high-intensity law enforcement situations. Felony Class C arrests, while less common than misdemeanors, represented the most frequent felony type, with arrest totals rising toward the end of the study period. Class A felonies, being the most severe, remained rare but stable. Trends in arrest degree show nuanced shifts, such as the 2018–2022 period where Class C felonies surpassed misdemeanors as the second most common arrest type, indicating possible changes in offense patterns or judicial processing.

While rare and inconsistently reported, inchoate crime enhancements (attempt, solicitation, conspiracy, complicity) showed unique trends. Notably, an attempt enhancement added to a charge increased during certain periods (2003–2009, 2015–2018, and post-2021). These trends suggest that while not central to the overall arrest picture, such enhancements reflect complex legal considerations and could indicate increased surveillance or evolving prosecutorial practices. However, due to optional reporting, findings should be interpreted with caution.

While this dataset does not allow for generalization beyond Washington state, the descriptive analyses uncover critical insights into evolving arrest patterns, demographic disparities, and the structural realities of the criminal justice system over a 25-year period.

These findings can serve as a foundation for more targeted research, informed policymaking, and equity-driven reform efforts within Washington's criminal justice system. Future work might focus on longitudinal individual-level data to overcome the limitations of arrest-level aggregation and provide deeper insight into recidivism, diversion outcomes, and community impacts.

While stated above, it merits repeating that this report provided analyses that were descriptive and nongeneralizable in nature. The results are modest, and subsequently, inferences and implications are limited. Results should be interpreted with caution. As the report was nongeneralizable and was not a

true representation of the entire population of data, causal relationships cannot be determined and conclusions, if any, are incredibly limited. No recommendations outside of a need for further analyses, including true research endeavors, are presented.

Disclaimer

This material utilizes publicly available data from the WSP. The views expressed here are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the WSP or other data contributors. Any errors are attributable to the author(s).

References

Bates, T., Johnson, C., & Williams, A. (2023). *Policing race: The impact of systemic bias on minority communities*. Oxford University Press.

Brunson, R. K., & Weitzer, R. (2023). Race, place, and policing: Implications for crime and justice. *Annual Review of Criminology, 6*(1), 47–66. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-011522-021733

Crenshaw, K., & Richie, B. E. (2024). *Intersectionality and criminal justice: New frameworks for reform*. New York University Press.

Donnelly, E. A. (2017). The politics of racial disparity reform: Racial inequality and criminal justice policymaking in the states. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, *42*(1), 1-27. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-016-9344-8

Heley, R. C., & Eberhardt, J. L. (2018). The numbers don't speak for themselves: Racial disparities and the persistence of inequality in the criminal justice system. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, *27*(3), 183-187. https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721418763931

Kajstura, A. (2024). *Women's mass incarceration: The whole pie 2024*. Prison Policy Initiative. https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2024women.html

Kovera, M. B. (2019). Racial disparities in the criminal justice system: Prevalence, causes, and a search for solutions. *Journal of Social Issues*, *75*(4), 1139-1164. https://doi.org/10.1111/josi.12355

Lum, C., Koper, C. S., & Wu, X. (2024). The impacts of body-worn cameras on policing: A meta-review. *Criminology & Public Policy, 23*(1), 95–122. https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12650

Monk, E. P. (2019). The color of punishment: African Americans, skin tone, and the criminal justice system. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *42*(10), 1593-1612. https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2018.1508736

U.S. Department of Justice. (2024). *Bureau of Justice Statistics: Arrest data analysis tool*. https://www.bjs.gov

Appendices

Appendix A. Counts of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics

	Washington State Population (Source: U.S. Census Bureau retrieved from OFM)				
	Total	Male (N, %)		Female (N, %)	
2000	5,894,143	2,932,134 (49.7)		2,962,009 (50.3)	
2001	5,970,452	2,971,613 (49.8)		2,998,839 (50.2)	
2002	6,059,698	3,017,393 (49.8)		3,042,305 (50.2)	
2003	6,126,917	3,051,945 (49.8)		3,074,972 (50.2)	
2004	6,208,532	3,093,729 (49.8)		3,114,803 (50.2)	
2005	6,298,797	3,139,730 (49.8)		3,159,067 (50.2)	
2006	6,420,219	3,201,555 (49.9)		3,218,664 (50.1)	
2007	6,525,121	3,255,017 (49.9)		3,270,104 (50.1)	
2008	6,608,234	3,297,452 (49.9)		3,310,781 (50.1)	
2009	6,672,263	3,330,144 (49.9)		3,342,119 (50.1)	
2010	6,724,539	3,349,707 (49.8)		3,374,833 (50.2)	
2011	6,777,903	3,376,839 (49.8)		3,401,063 (50.2)	
2012	6,831,660	3,404,203 (49.8)		3,427,457 (50.2)	
2013	6,906,026	3,441,778 (49.8)		3,464,248 (50.2)	
2014	7,005,209	3,491,756 (49.8)		3,513,453 (50.2)	
2015	7,106,620	3,542,793 (49.9)		3,563,827 (50.1)	
2016	7,237,219	3,608,435 (49.9)		3,628,784 (50.1)	
2017	7,344,073	3,662,136 (49.9)		3,681,937 (50.1)	
2018	7,463,479	3,722,174 (49.9)		3,741,304 (50.1)	
2019	7,581,818	3,781,699 (49.9)		3,800,118 (50.1)	
2020	7,706,310	3,844,281 (49.9)		3,862,029 (50.1)	
2021	7,766,975	3,874,384 (49.9)		3,892,591(50.1)	
2022	7,864,400	3,922,862 (49.9)		3,941,538 (50.1)	
2023	7,951,150	3,965,850 (49.9)		3,985,300 (50.1)	
2024	8,035,700	4,007,664 (49.9)		4,028,036 (50.1)	
	White (N, %)	AA (N, %)	AI/AN (N, %)	Asian (N, %)	NHOPI (N, %)
2000	5,084,110 (86.3)	197,803 (3.4)	96,485 (1.6)	330,260 (5.6)	25,267 (0.4)
2001	5,123,075 (85.8)	203,083 (3.4)	99,067 (1.7)	346,199 (5.8)	27,036 (0.5)
2002	5,173,058 (85.4)	208,884 (3.4)	101,675 (1.7)	362,883 (6.0)	29,008 (0.5)
2003	5,204,728 (84.9)	213,786 (3.5)	104,057 (1.7)	377,801 (6.2)	30,878 (0.5)
2004	5,249,490 (84.6)	218,997 (3.5)	106,660 (1.7)	393,090 (6.3)	32,841 (0.5)
2005	5,301,704 (84.2)	224,424 (3.6)	109,416 (1.7)	408,942 (6.5)	34,771 (0.6)
2006	5,378,753 (83.8)	231,410 (3.6)	112,668 (1.8)	427,700 (6.7)	36,797 (0.6)
2007	5,441,973 (83.4)	237,727 (3.6)	115,622 (1.8)	445,380 (6.8)	38,758 (0.6)
2008	5,487,305 (83.0)	243,065 (3.7)	118,270 (1.8)	461,525 (70.0)	40,531 (0.6)
2009	5,516,762 (82.7)	247,725 (3.7)	120,578 (1.8)	476,528 (7.1)	42,110 (0.6)
2010	5,535,270 (82.3)	252,333 (3.8)	122,641 (1.8)	491,685 (7.3)	43,505 (0.6)
2011	5,509,202 (81.3)	257,908 (3.8)	124,722 (1.9)	512,954 (7.6)	45,798 (0.7)
2012	5,485,026 (80.3)	263,189 (3.9)	126,785 (1.9)	533,631 (7.8)	48,063 (0.7)
2013	5,476,561 (79.3)	269,609 (3.9)	129,104 (1.9)	556,941 (8.1)	50,463 (0.7)
2014	5,487,369(78.3)	277,165 (4.0)	131,762 (1.9)	582,671 (8.3)	53,061 (0.8)
2015	5,499,108 (77.4)	284,946 (4.0)	134,396 (1.9)	609,315 (8.6)	55,684 (0.8)
2016	5,531,450 (76.4)	294,429 (4.1)	137,503 (1.9)	639,584 (8.8)	58,625 (0.8)
2017	5,548,870 (75.6)	302,053 (4.1)	140,372 (1.9)	665,133 (9.1)	61,311 (0.8)
2018	5,575,376 (74.7)	310,194 (4.2)	143,436 (1.9)	692,147 (9.3)	64,073 (0.9)
2019	5,600,220 (73.9)	318,443 (4.2)	146,467 (1.9)	719,577 (9.5)	66,853 (0.9)
2020	5,629,191 (73.0)	326,959 (4.2)	149,605 (1.9)	747,672 (9.7)	69,716 (0.9)
2021	5,647,286 (72.7)	332,476 (4.3)	150,971 (1.9)	764,148 (9.8)	71,396 (0.9)
2022	5,678,810 (72.2)	341,291 (4.3)	153,756 (2.0)	793,314 (10.1)	73,922 (0.9)
2023	5,705,686 (71.8)	349,207 (4.4)	156,182 (2.0)	819,117 (10.3)	76,377 (1.0)
2024	5,732,006 (71.3)	356,766 (4.4)	158,473 (2.0)	844,187 (10.5)	78,819 (1.0)

Notes: Some of the OFM population estimates were based on 2010 U.S. Census data since the 2020 U.S. Census data was not fully released by the time of publication. NIBRS and OFM Bureau data did not present similar racial categories, and caution should be taken when interpreting results. Definitions: African American (AA); American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN); Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI).

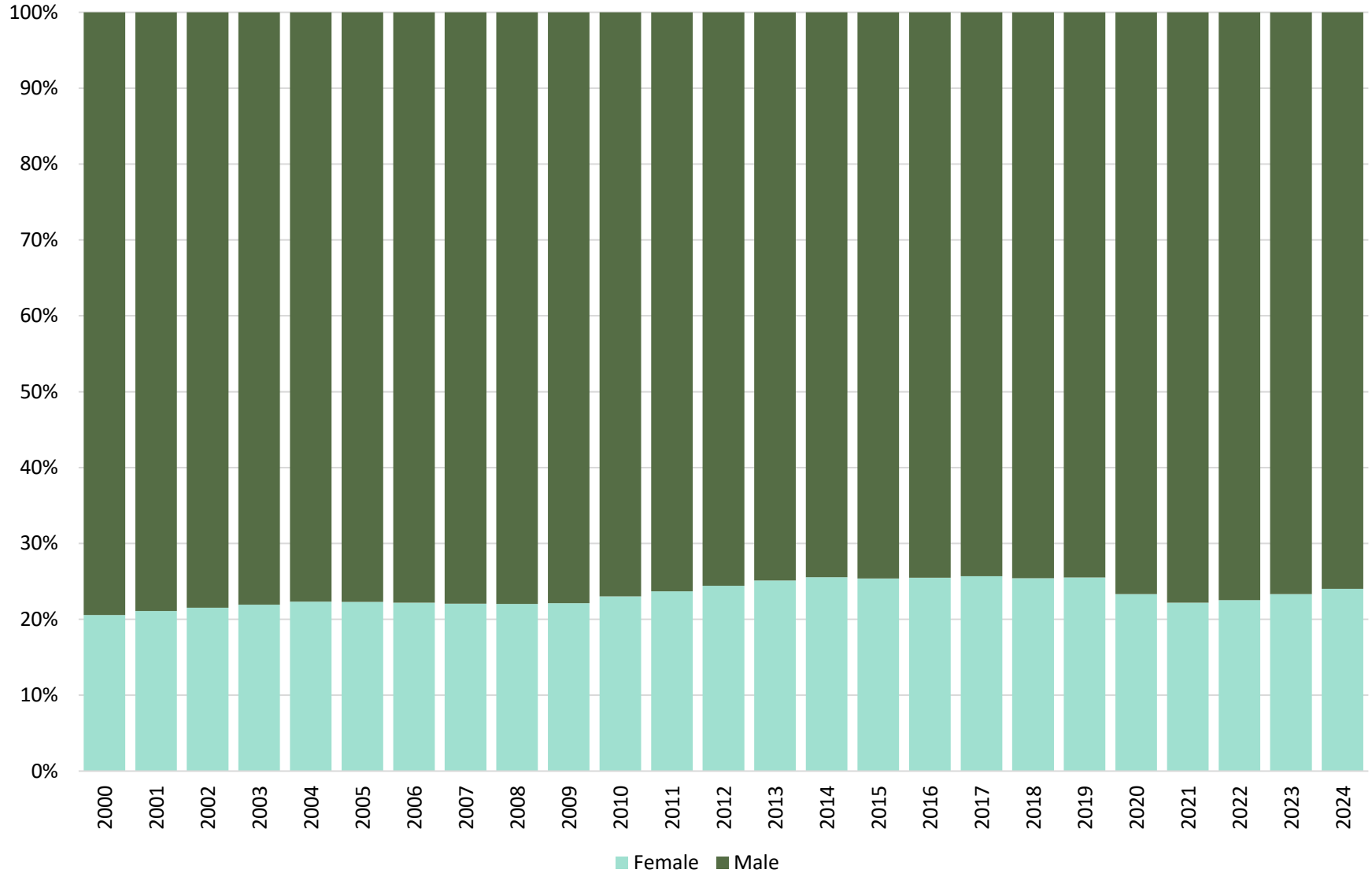
Appendix B. Crosstabulation for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by sex

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Female	Count	40342[a]	41147[b]	42918[b, c]	46441[c, d]	48276[d, e]	51859[d, e]	54408[d, e]	58283[d, e]	57798[d, e]	58125[d, e]	58732[f]	60807[g, h]	61761[i]
	% within sex	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%
	% within year	20.6%	21.1%	21.5%	21.9%	22.3%	22.3%	22.2%	22.1%	22.0%	22.1%	23.0%	23.7%	24.4%
	% of total	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Male	Count	155594[a]	153806[b]	156391[b,c]	165139[c,d]	167942[d,e]	180812[d,e]	190549[d,e]	206014[d,e]	204491[d,e]	204536[d,e]	196123[f]	195780[g,h]	191094[i]
	% within sex	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%
	% within year	79.4%	78.9%	78.5%	78.1%	77.7%	77.7%	77.8%	77.9%	78.0%	77.9%	77.0%	76.3%	75.6%
	% of total	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%

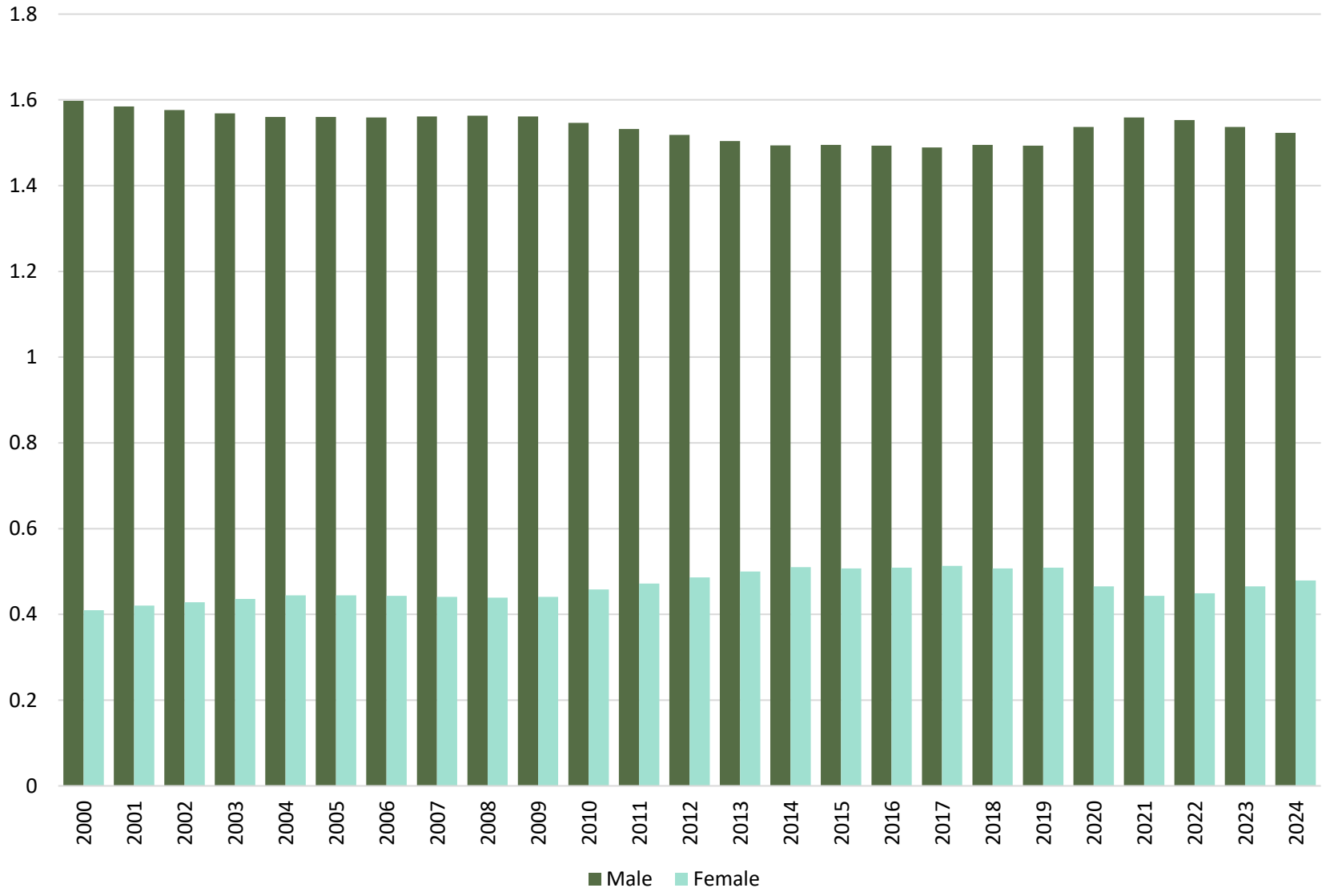
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	Count	61118[j]	60731[j, k]	59852[j, k]	60825[j, k]	64341[k]	68001[j, k]	68503[j, k]	39263[f, h]	32615[d, e]	37302[e]	42882[f, h]	49027[g, i]
	% within sex	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.2%	3.7%
	% within year	25.1%	25.6%	25.4%	25.5%	25.7%	25.4%	25.5%	23.3%	22.2%	22.5%	23.3%	24.0%
	% of total	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Male	Count	182154[j]	176961[j,k]	176040[j, k]	177957[j, k]	186306[k]	199637[j, k]	199914[j, k]	128920[f,h]	114216[d,e]	128348[e]	141015[f,h]	154927[g, i]
	% within sex	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	3.0%	2.6%	3.0%	3.3%	3.6%
	% within year	74.9%	74.4%	74.6%	74.5%	74.3%	74.6%	74.5%	76.7%	77.8%	77.5%	76.7%	76.0%
	% of total	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP arrests and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix C. Average frequency distribution of arrests by year of arrest and by sex



Appendix D. Disproportionality ratios of arrests by year of arrest and by sex



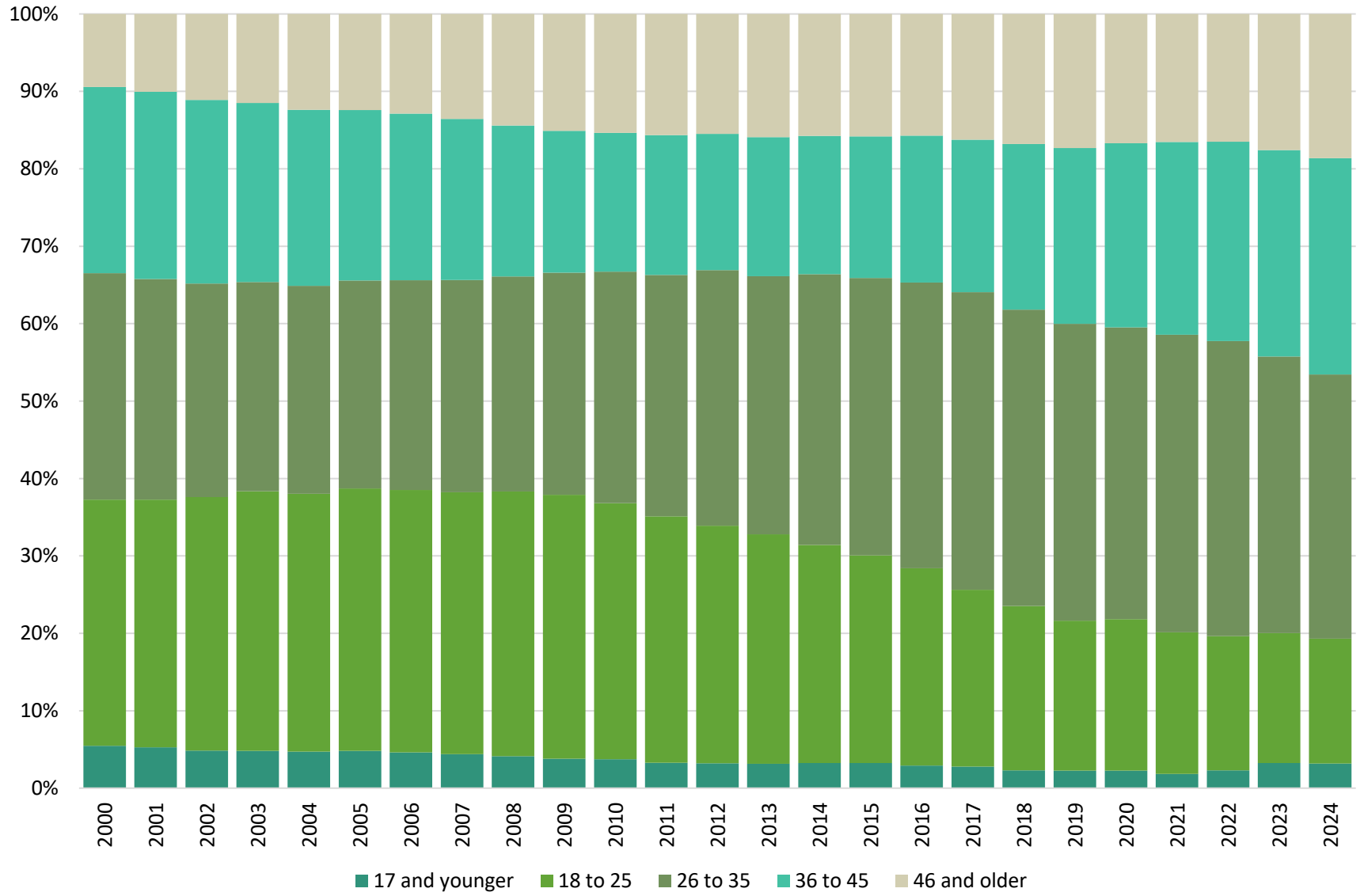
Appendix E. Crosstabulation for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by age at time of arrest

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
< = 17	Count	10744$_{a}$	10290$_{a}$	9641$_{b}$	10198$_{b}$	10186$_{b}$	11222$_{b}$	11288$_{b, c}$	11607$_{c}$	10798$_{d}$	9965$_{e}$	9549$_{e}$	8377$_{f}$	8119$_{f}$
	% within age	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.1%	4.0%
	% within year	5.5%	5.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
18 to 25	Count	62317$_{a}$	62386$_{a}$	65307$_{b}$	70959$_{c, d, e}$	72007$_{b, e}$	78881$_{d, f}$	83029$_{d, f}$	89437$_{d, f}$	89687$_{f}$	89579$_{f}$	84235$_{b, c, e}$	81702$_{a}$	77569$_{g}$
	% within age	3.9%	3.9%	4.1%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	5.2%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%
	% within year	31.8%	32.0%	32.8%	33.5%	33.3%	33.9%	33.9%	33.8%	34.2%	34.1%	33.1%	31.8%	30.7%
	% of total	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
26 to 35	Count	57260$_{a}$	55559$_{b}$	54942$_{c, d}$	57206$_{e, f}$	58137$_{f}$	62444$_{f}$	66378$_{d, e, f}$	72469$_{c, d, e}$	72866$_{c}$	75315$_{b}$	76223$_{g}$	79998$_{h}$	83497$_{i}$
	% within age	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%
	% within year	29.2%	28.5%	27.6%	27.0%	26.9%	26.8%	27.1%	27.4%	27.8%	28.7%	29.9%	31.2%	33.0%
	% of total	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%
36 to 45	Count	47110$_{a}$	47137$_{a}$	47315$_{a}$	48879$_{b}$	49120$_{b}$	51226$_{c}$	52702$_{d}$	54938$_{e}$	51193$_{f}$	48116$_{g}$	45756$_{g, h, i, j}$	46317$_{g, j}$	44475$_{i}$
	% within age	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%
	% within year	24.0%	24.2%	23.7%	23.1%	22.7%	22.0%	21.5%	20.8%	19.5%	18.3%	18.0%	18.1%	17.6%
	% of total	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
>= 46	Count	18509$_{a}$	19597$_{b}$	22115$_{c}$	24353$_{d}$	26777$_{e}$	28903$_{e}$	31564$_{f}$	35849$_{g}$	37748$_{h}$	39689$_{i}$	39098$_{i, j}$	40193$_{j, k, l}$	39198$_{j, l}$
	% within age	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%
	% within year	9.4%	10.1%	11.1%	11.5%	12.4%	12.4%	12.9%	13.6%	14.4%	15.1%	15.3%	15.7%	15.5%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
< = 17	Count	7698$_{f}$	7728$_{f}$	7682$_{f}$	6957$_{g}$	6963$_{g}$	6181$_{h}$	6075$_{h}$	3795$_{h}$	2708$_{i}$	3807$_{h}$	5951$_{f}$	6478$_{f}$
	% within age	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.9%	2.9%	3.2%
	% within year	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	2.9%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	1.8%	2.3%	3.2%	3.2%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
18 to 25	Count	72079$_{h}$	66976$_{i}$	63285$_{j}$	60871$_{k}$	57287$_{l}$	56803$_{m}$	51972$_{n}$	32903$_{n}$	26865$_{o}$	28733$_{p}$	30902$_{q}$	32911$_{r}$
	% within age	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%
	% within year	29.6%	28.2%	26.8%	25.5%	22.9%	21.2%	19.4%	19.6%	18.3%	17.3%	16.8%	16.1%
	% of total	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
26 to 35	Count	81125$_{i}$	83136$_{j}$	84508$_{k}$	88102$_{l}$	96372$_{m}$	102439$_{m}$	102929$_{m}$	63414$_{n}$	56447$_{m}$	63157$_{m, n}$	65688$_{k}$	69595$_{o}$
	% within age	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%	4.8%	5.3%	5.6%	5.6%	3.5%	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%
	% within year	33.3%	35.0%	35.8%	36.9%	38.4%	38.3%	38.3%	37.7%	38.4%	38.1%	35.7%	34.1%
	% of total	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
36 to 45	Count	43628$_{g, h, i, j}$	42455$_{h, i, j}$	43074$_{g, h, j}$	45306$_{k}$	49367$_{f}$	57295$_{d}$	60958$_{b}$	39985$_{a}$	36559$_{l}$	42631$_{m}$	49051$_{n}$	57009$_{o}$
	% within age	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%	4.8%	5.1%	3.3%	3.0%	3.5%	4.1%	4.7%
	% within year	17.9%	17.9%	18.3%	19.0%	19.7%	21.4%	22.7%	23.8%	24.9%	25.7%	26.7%	27.9%
	% of total	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
>= 46	Count	38743$_{k, m}$	37403$_{k, l}$	37343$_{k, l, m}$	37557$_{j, k, l}$	40666$_{m, n}$	44930$_{o}$	46485$_{p}$	28103$_{o}$	24268$_{n, o}$	27344$_{n, o}$	32336$_{p}$	37998$_{q}$
	% within age	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.4%	5.6%	3.4%	2.9%	3.3%	3.9%	4.5%
	% within year	15.9%	15.7%	15.8%	15.7%	16.2%	16.8%	17.3%	16.7%	16.5%	16.5%	17.6%	18.6%
	% of total	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP arrests and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix F. Average frequency distribution of arrests by year of arrest and by age at time of arrest



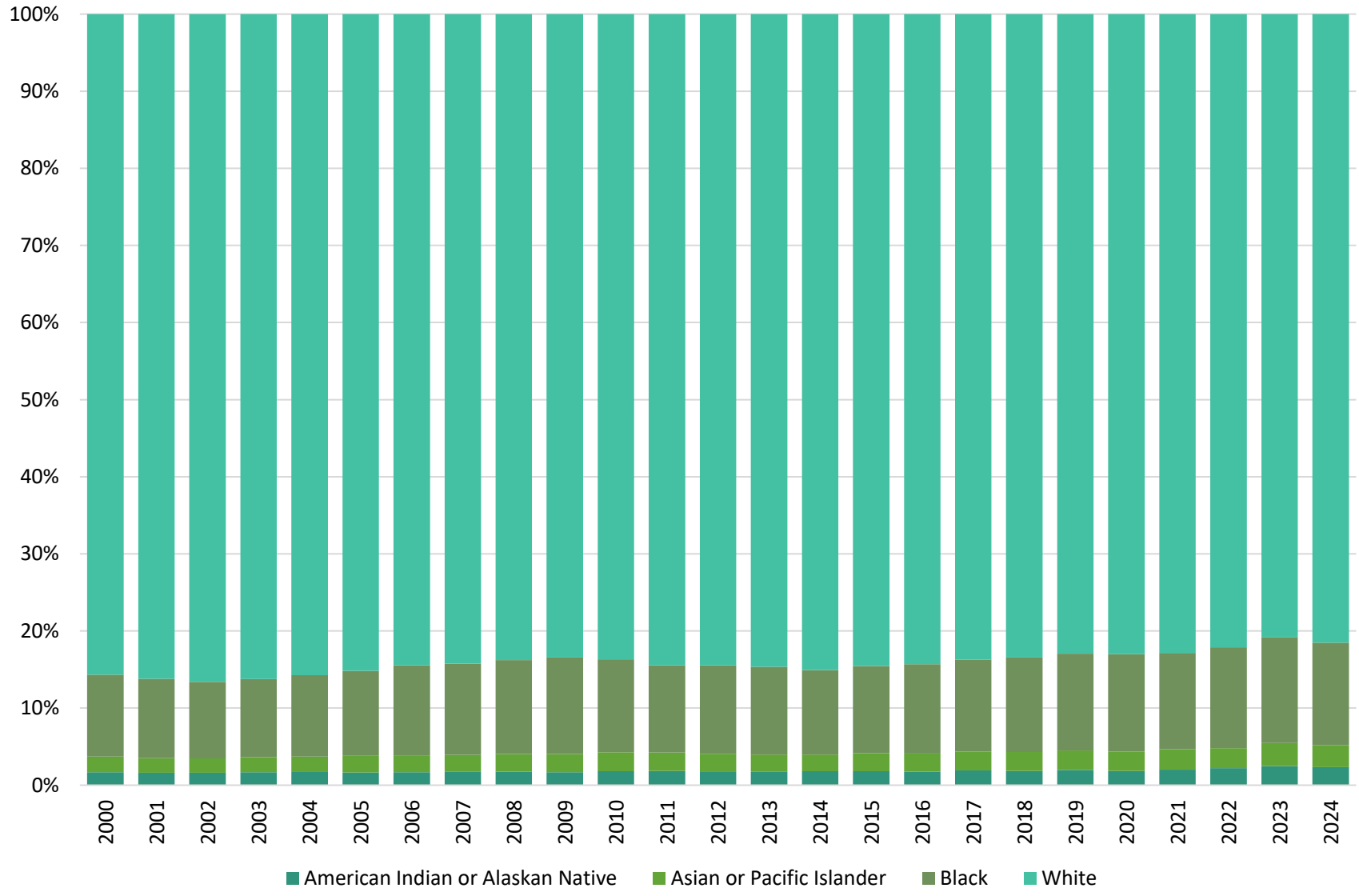
Appendix G. Crosstabulation for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by race

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
AI/AN	Count	3253	3110	3215	3542	3717	3853	4130	4697	4562	4378	4580	4706	4361
	% within race	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.2%
	% within year	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	Count	3894	3656	3686	4136	4267	5001	5327	5674	5996	6171	6325	6171	5916
	% within race	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%
	% within year	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Black	Count	20508	19853	19628	21342	22760	25517	28499	31148	31870	32811	30610	28962	28987
	% within race	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.5%	3.9%	4.3%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%
	% within year	10.6%	10.3%	9.9%	10.1%	10.6%	11.0%	11.7%	11.8%	12.2%	12.5%	12.0%	11.3%	11.5%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
White	Count	165397	166133	171502	181716	184818	197649	206089	222133	219198	218649	212726	216095	213033
	% within race	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
	% within year	85.7%	86.2%	86.6%	86.2%	85.7%	85.2%	84.4%	84.3%	83.8%	83.5%	83.7%	84.4%	84.4%
	% of total	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%

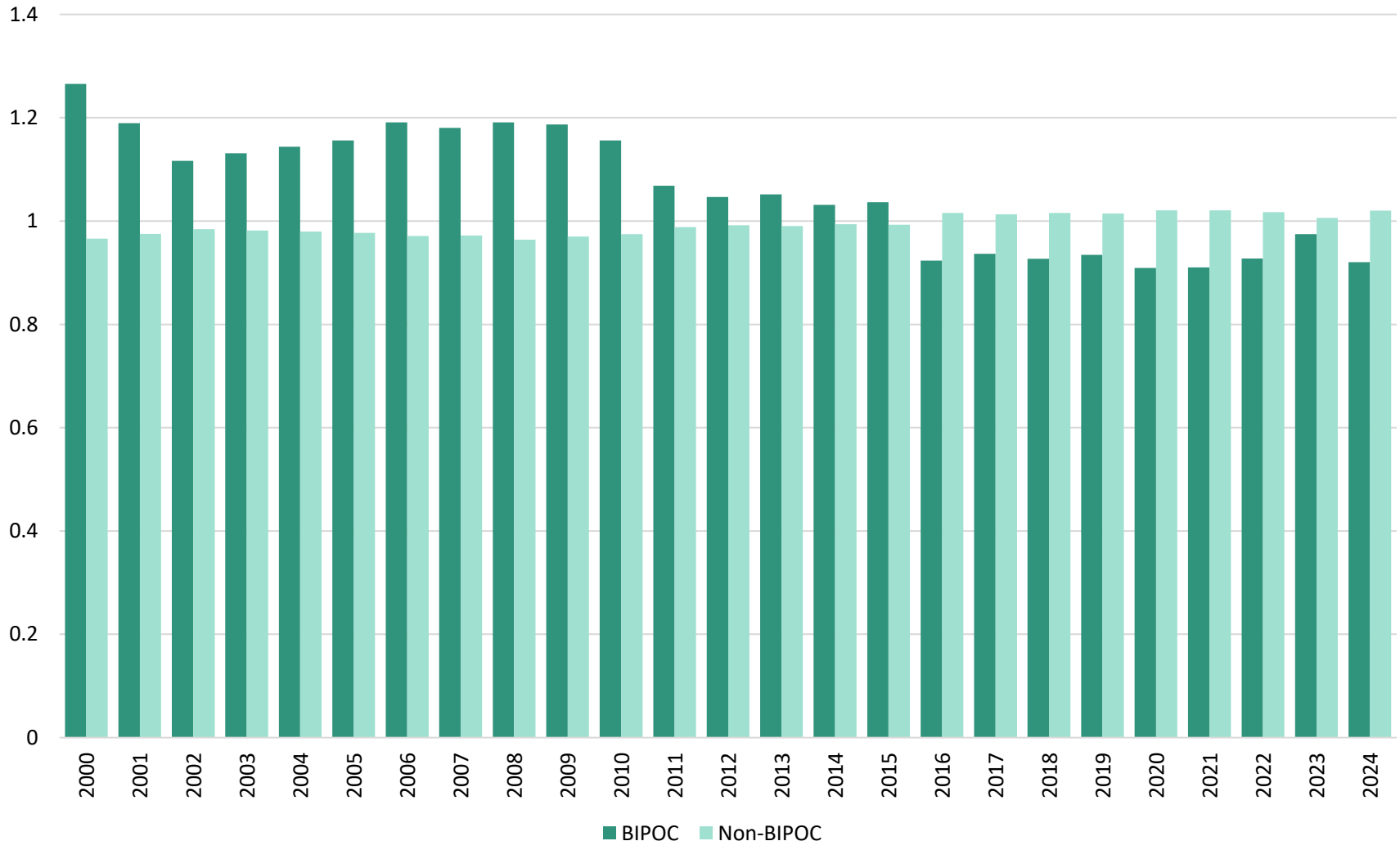
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AI/AN	Count	4328	4309	4237	4183	4785	4934	5318	3070	2944	3610	4490	4693
	% within race	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.6%	4.8%	5.2%	3.0%	2.9%	3.5%	4.4%	4.6%
	% within year	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	Count	5337	5096	5520	5610	6104	6527	6697	4212	3826	4220	5370	5704
	% within race	4.1%	3.9%	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	3.2%	2.9%	3.2%	4.1%	4.4%
	% within year	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	3.0%	2.9%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Black	Count	27649	26012	26595	27551	29722	32572	33490	21046	18123	21383	24886	26490
	% within race	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%	4.5%	5.0%	5.1%	3.2%	2.8%	3.2%	3.8%	4.0%
	% within year	11.4%	11.0%	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%	12.2%	12.6%	12.6%	12.5%	13.1%	13.8%	13.3%
	% of total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
White	Count	205447	201656	198833	200459	208835	222136	221258	138376	120103	134095	146022	162579
	% within race	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.7%	4.7%	2.9%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.4%
	% within year	84.6%	85.1%	84.5%	84.3%	83.7%	83.5%	82.9%	83.0%	82.8%	82.1%	80.8%	81.5%
	% of total	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP arrests and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix H. Average frequency distribution of arrests by year of arrest and by race



Appendix I. Disproportionality ratios of arrests by year of arrest and by race



Appendix J. Crosstabulation for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by degree of arrest

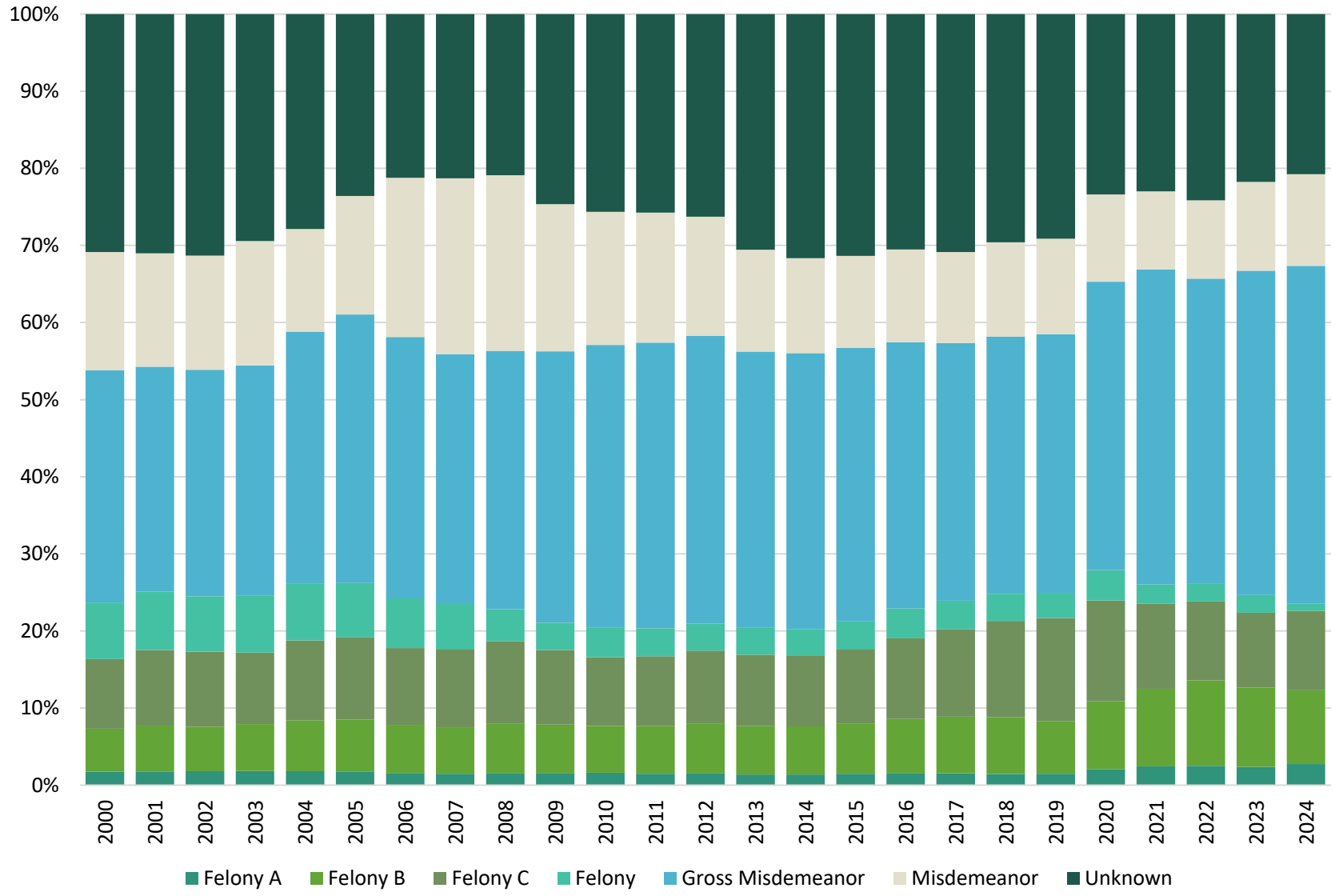
Gross		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Felony A	Count	3409	3500	3617	3907	3932	4143	3880	3896	4159	4169	4090	3824	3821
	% within degree	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%
	% within year	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Felony B	Count	10954	11557	11522	12875	14315	15655	15258	15735	16716	16457	15551	15816	16479
	% within degree	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%
	% within year	5.6%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%	6.2%	6.5%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Felony C	Count	17701	19103	19377	19651	22350	24875	24411	26821	28138	25432	22639	23303	23843
	% within degree	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%	4.4%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%
	% within year	9.0%	9.8%	9.7%	9.3%	10.3%	10.7%	10.0%	10.1%	10.7%	9.7%	8.9%	9.1%	9.4%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Felony	Count	14351	14727	14269	15687	16047	16303	15791	15616	10839	9316	9880	9240	8798
	% within degree	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.2%	6.2%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%
	% within year	7.3%	7.6%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.0%	6.4%	5.9%	4.1%	3.5%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Misdemeanor	Count	59033	56910	58619	63067	70532	81038	83050	85631	87898	92423	93378	95115	94364
	% within degree	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.6%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
	% within year	30.1%	29.2%	29.4%	29.8%	32.6%	34.8%	33.9%	32.4%	33.5%	35.2%	36.6%	37.1%	37.3%
	% of total	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Misdemeanor	Count	30023	28672	29485	34172	28786	35795	50583	60320	59745	50167	43989	43277	39145
	% within degree	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	4.0%	3.4%	4.2%	6.0%	7.1%	7.1%	5.9%	5.2%	5.1%	4.6%
	% within year	15.3%	14.7%	14.8%	16.1%	13.3%	15.4%	20.6%	22.8%	22.8%	19.1%	17.3%	16.9%	15.5%
	% of total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Unknown	Count	60469	60500	62431	62236	60265	54867	51988	56281	54797	64700	65334	66012	66408
	% within degree	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	3.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%
	% within year	30.9%	31.0%	31.3%	29.4%	27.9%	23.6%	21.2%	21.3%	20.9%	24.6%	25.6%	25.7%	26.3%
	% of total	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%

Gross		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Felony A	Count	3358	3318	3513	3759	3872	3891	3941	3526	3569	4163	4396	5586
	% within degree	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	3.6%	3.7%	4.3%	4.5%	5.7%
	% within year	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Felony B	Count	15299	14822	15275	16721	18376	19701	18360	14748	14775	18372	18938	19502
	% within degree	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%	4.7%	3.7%	3.8%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%
	% within year	6.3%	6.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.3%	7.4%	6.8%	8.8%	10.1%	11.1%	10.3%	9.6%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Felony C	Count	22513	21680	22710	25038	28481	33441	35829	22035	16280	16941	17808	21000
	% within degree	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%	4.3%	4.9%	5.8%	6.2%	3.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.6%
	% within year	9.3%	9.1%	9.6%	10.5%	11.4%	12.5%	13.3%	13.1%	11.1%	10.2%	9.7%	10.3%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Felony	Count	8670	8187	8603	9260	9259	9388	8861	6650	3644	3916	4191	1893
	% within degree	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%	2.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	0.7%
	% within year	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	4.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	0.9%
	% of total	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Gross	Count	86923	85166	83726	82415	83663	89291	89990	62856	59960	65436	77387	89389

	% within degree	4.4%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	3.9%	4.5%
	% within year	35.7%	35.8%	35.5%	34.5%	33.4%	33.4%	33.5%	37.4%	40.8%	39.5%	42.1%	43.8%
	% of total	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%
Misdemeanor	Count	32167	29309	28072	28715	29647	32708	33294	19051	14876	16838	21200	24276
	% within degree	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	2.3%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.9%
	% within year	13.2%	12.3%	11.9%	12.0%	11.8%	12.2%	12.4%	11.3%	10.1%	10.2%	11.5%	11.9%
	% of total	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Unknown	Count	74343	75216	73993	72885	77357	79228	78150	39334	33743	40007	40008	42345
	% within degree	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
	% within year	30.6%	31.6%	31.4%	30.5%	30.9%	29.6%	29.1%	23.4%	23.0%	24.1%	21.8%	20.8%
	% of total	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP arrests and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix K. Average frequency distribution of WSP arrests by year of arrest and by degree of arrest



Appendix L. Crosstabulation for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by inchoate crimes charge enhancements

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Attempt	Count	710	911	810	806	822	828	1340	1492	1812	1966	1405	864	789
	% within crime	3.3%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	6.2%	6.9%	8.4%	9.1%	6.5%	4.0%	3.6%
	% within year	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solicit	Count	137	86	97	61	40	112	48	64	43	49	131	171	177
	% within crime	5.5%	3.5%	3.9%	2.5%	1.6%	4.5%	1.9%	2.6%	1.7%	2.0%	5.3%	6.9%	7.2%
	% within year	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Conspire	Count	163	171	129	89	48	89	229	628	664	636	599	649	699
	% within crime	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	2.9%	8.1%	8.5%	8.2%	7.7%	8.3%	9.0%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Complicity	Count	140	85	126	57	38	66	48	27	27	35	24	29	25
	% within crime	13.4%	8.1%	12.1%	5.5%	3.6%	6.3%	4.6%	2.6%	2.6%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%
	% within year	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Attempt	Count	587	513	493	599	683	689	616	471	270	459	869	873
	% within crime	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%	2.2%	1.2%	2.1%	4.0%	4.0%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solicit	Count	142	102	89	99	282	289	99	56	14	9	28	49
	% within crime	5.7%	4.1%	3.6%	4.0%	11.4%	11.7%	4.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	2.0%
	% within year	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Conspire	Count	873	1093	555	174	47	27	28	21	21	43	75	30
	% within crime	11.2%	14.0%	7.1%	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%
	% within year	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Complicity	Count	26	21	16	17	20	12	25	20	17	48	39	57
	% within crime	2.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.6%	4.6%	3.7%	5.5%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP arrests and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix M. Crosstabulation for rates of arrests by year of arrest and by age at time of arrest

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
< = 17	Count	43	102	232	244	184	240	80	48	39	29	40	38	18
	% within age	2.7%	6.4%	14.5%	15.3%	11.5%	15.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	2.4%	1.1%
	% within year	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 25	Count	16	50	195	416	372	516	453	362	338	282	312	324	354
	% within age	0.1%	0.5%	1.8%	3.8%	3.4%	4.7%	4.1%	3.3%	3.1%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
26 to 35	Count	285	305	645	630	503	429	492	321	369	449	453	377	376
	% within age	2.5%	2.6%	5.6%	5.4%	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%	2.8%	3.2%	3.9%	3.9%	3.3%	3.2%
	% within year	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
36 to 45	Count	647	858	1130	997	793	855	976	1223	1361	1404	1326	1384	1348
	% within age	2.9%	3.9%	5.1%	4.5%	3.6%	3.9%	4.4%	5.5%	6.1%	6.3%	6.0%	6.2%	6.1%
	% within year	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
>= 46	Count	10	196	2563	5402	5347	6553	5799	4218	3879	3700	3730	3464	3657
	% within age	0.0%	0.2%	3.1%	6.5%	6.5%	7.9%	7.0%	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%
	% within year	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
< = 17	Count	27	36	27	15	14	17	14	13	8	28	23	41
	% within age	1.7%	2.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	1.8%	1.4%	2.6%
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 25	Count	441	457	560	636	794	710	550	482	542	517	585	750
	% within age	4.0%	4.1%	5.1%	5.8%	7.2%	6.4%	5.0%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%	5.3%	6.8%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
26 to 35	Count	443	386	538	512	565	583	477	414	402	509	558	550
	% within age	3.8%	3.3%	4.6%	4.4%	4.9%	5.0%	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%	4.4%	4.8%	4.8%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
36 to 45	Count	1295	1159	1097	512	511	462	480	508	402	418	483	528
	% within age	5.8%	5.2%	5.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%
	% within year	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
>= 46	Count	2648	2605	3448	3825	4117	4745	4904	3328	1158	671	905	1664
	% within age	3.2%	3.2%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%	5.7%	5.9%	4.0%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	2.0%
	% within year	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP arrests and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.