

# The Texas Crime Report



Calendar Year, 1992

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
CRIME RECORDS DIVISION  
CRIME INFORMATION BUREAU  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

145293

# Crime In Texas

## 1992

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## **Acknowledgments**

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*This report on Crime in Texas during 1992 was compiled from data submitted to the Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Section by 872 Texas Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police whose jurisdictions cover 99.9% of Texas' population. This publication is the result of their excellent cooperation.*

*Special appreciation is extended to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports Section and to the members of the Crime Records Committees of the Texas Police Association and the Sheriff's Association of Texas for assistance provided to the Texas UCR Program.*

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**Texas UCR  
Program**

# The Texas Uniform Crime Reporting Program

## Purpose of UCR

The objective of the Uniform Crime Reporting program is to produce reliable crime statistics for law enforcement administration, operation, and management. This information is also available as a measure of the fluctuations in the type and volume of crime in Texas. The means utilized to attain these objectives are: to measure the extent, fluctuation, distribution, and nature of crime through the collection of data on the eight serious Crime Index Offenses; to measure the total volume of serious crime known to police; to show the activity and coverage of law enforcement agencies through arrest counts and police employee strength data.

## History Of UCR

### The National Program

The Uniform Crime Reporting program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation grew from the need for a national view of law enforcement statistics. In the 1920's, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Records to develop a uniform system of police statistics. The IACP's voluntary national crime collection program began, in 1930, with the participation of 400 police agencies representing some 20 million citizens in 43 states. In that same year, the U. S. Congress authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation to serve as the national clearinghouse for the crime statistical information collected by the program.

In UCR, crime reports are obtained from law enforcement agencies throughout the nation based on uniform classifications and procedures of reporting. In an effort to provide as complete a picture of crime in the United States as possible, the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP chose to obtain data only on offenses that became known to police. A meaningful overview of crime was made available through examination of the seven Crime Index offenses selected for their seriousness, frequency of occurrence and likelihood of being reported: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. By mandate of the U.S. Congress, arson became the eighth index offense in 1979.

In the early planning stages of UCR, it was recognized that the differences among state and local criminal codes precluded the possibility of creating a national crime total based upon an aggregate of local statistics. To provide for national uniformity, the IACP adopted standardized definitions of crimes to overcome the problems posed by the variations in state and local definitions of crimes. Reporting agencies were required to interpret local criminal acts in the context of the standard national definitions before submitting their crime totals. Because of the differences among the state codes, there is no possibility in a program, such as UCR, to distinguish between crimes by designations such as 'felony' or 'misdemeanor'.

### The Texas Program

On January 1, 1976, the State of Texas adopted the Uniform Crime Report as its official

statewide crime report. The Department of Public Safety accepted the responsibility to collect, validate and tabulate UCR reports from all reporting jurisdictions in Texas. To handle this task, the Uniform Crime Reporting Section was established within the Identification and Criminal Records Division (now Crime Records Division) to coordinate the collection, processing and publication of information regarding the extent of major crime in Texas.

### Method of Data Collection

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#### Reporting Procedures

Law enforcement agencies report the number of known index crime offenses from their records of complaints from victims, reports from witnesses and from crimes discovered by the agency during its operations. Reports that are later determined to be unfounded are eliminated from the totals. The resulting number of 'offenses known to law enforcement officials' is reported without regard to whether arrests were made, stolen property recovered or prosecution took place. Agencies report additional information on the value of property stolen and recovered, the circumstances surrounding homicides, family violence, hate crimes, and reports of persons arrested for all crimes. The arrest reports are categorized on the basis of age, sex, race and ethnic origin.

Each contributing agency compiles and submits its own crime reports to the UCR program on a monthly basis. To maintain quality and uniformity in the data received, UCR field representatives provide training on detailed procedures for scoring and classifying offenses.

#### Verification Procedures

A major concern in the collection of crime statistics is the validity and uniformity of the data received. With the receipt of voluntary monthly reports from 872 jurisdictions, the problem of attaining uniformity is readily apparent. Each incoming report is examined for accuracy and reasonableness through the use of numerous cross-checking procedures. While minor errors are corrected by the UCR report verifiers, unusual variations are brought to the attention of the submitting agency by direct contact of a UCR field representative.

#### Field Representation

In compliance with national guidelines and in an effort to ensure the accurate reporting of crime information, the Texas Uniform Crime Reporting Program has assigned five persons to assist local agencies in crime reporting procedures. Based in Austin, each field representative is assigned a specific area (see map in Appendix), is responsible for assisting local police agencies in the resolution of reporting problems, and contacts non-reporting agencies to enlist their participation in the program.

A great deal of the success of Texas' UCR Program has been due to the full-time field staff assigned to assist local agencies in crime reporting procedures. The program's philosophy is that personal contact is invaluable to the accuracy and uniformity of UCR data received. To further this process, a full-time trainer conducts on-site training programs for local agencies.

#### Offense Estimation

The Texas UCR program enjoys a high rate of participation among Texas' law enforcement jurisdictions. In 1992, 872 Texas Law Enforcement agencies submitted reports to the DPS' UCR Section. The population covered by these agencies represented 99.9 percent of Texas' total population. Because UCR relies upon the voluntary participation of these agencies and to give a true picture of the total crime scene in Texas, it is necessary to estimate the crime totals for the non-reporting agencies. Using the known crime experiences of similar population areas within the state, crime volumes for non-reporting agencies are proportionally estimated. Through this application of standardized estimating procedures, index crime totals are directly comparable between specific years.

### Advisory Groups

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The IACP Committee on Uniform Crime Records continues to serve in an advisory capacity to the FBI in the operation of UCR. The National Sheriff's Association, in 1966, established a Committee on Uniform Crime Records to advise the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This Committee actively encourages full participation in UCR.

Committees on Crime Records within the Texas Police Association and the Sheriff's Association of Texas are active in promoting interest in UCR, fostering widespread use of uniform crime statistics, and lending assistance to contributors when the need exists. The FBI also actively assists in the development of police statistical programs that are compatible with the national system. Nationally, state statistical programs provide the advantage of increased coverage of local law enforcement agencies and, thereby, help to assure the completeness and quality of crime information.

The Texas Uniform Crime Reporting Program is directly made possible by a grant from the State of Texas through the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office.

## Recent Developments

### Family Violence

Violence within Texas families has recently been recognized as a growing threat to the safety of Texans. In an effort to quantify the incidents of abuse occurring within Texas families, the 71<sup>st</sup> Texas Legislature directed the Department of Public Safety to collect information on family violence incidents. This data collection commenced with calendar year 1991 and is included here, in Chapter Five, for the first time.

### Hate Crime Data Collection

Under mandate of state and federal law, in 1992, the Texas UCR program began collection of hate crime information. The Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 directed the U.S. Attorney General to collect data, "about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity."

Shortly after passage of the national law, the Texas Legislature amended the Texas Government Code to require the Department of Public Safety to, "Establish and maintain a central repository for the collection and analysis of information relating to crimes that are motivated by prejudice, hatred, or advocacy of violence." The passage of this law impacted every law enforcement agency in Texas through the requirement that, "Local law enforcement agencies shall report offenses described by Subsection (a) in the form and manner and at regular intervals as prescribed by rules adopted by the

department." Calendar year 1992 marks the first full year of hate crime data collection for Texas UCR. The results of this effort are relayed in Chapter Six.

### Campus Crime

In 1990, the federal Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act was enacted into law. The act requires eligible educational institutions to maintain certain crime and arrest data in accordance with UCR definitions. Index Crime reports from Texas campus police departments are available in Chapter Seven of this report.

### Incident Based Reporting

Since its inception, the UCR program has provided a steady, reliable stream of information about crime in this nation. However, because UCR is a summary-based-reporting system, data about individual crime incidents are not available. The summary-based methodology, despite its reliability, is limited in many aspects in the current age of information-processing speed. Limitations of the summary system include a lack of information on offenses, arrests, and victim/offender relationships.

To take advantage of current information technology capabilities, the FBI, in conjunction with the National UCR Conference, undertook a major enhancement of the UCR program. The resulting *Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Final Report of the UCR Study*, released in 1985, outlined the emerging Incident Based Reporting (IBR) system. With its implementation, IBR will collect data on the circumstances of each crime incident in electronic form. The full detail allowed by computerized data base searches of IBR data will greatly enhance the speed, availability, accuracy, and usefulness of crime statistics.

The Texas Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) includes all the national data elements as well as Texas-specific data. Although still many years from full implementation, the TIBRS is now beginning to collect some information that will become available in the future.

## Crime Factors

Statistics gathered under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are submitted by the law enforcement agencies of Texas and are used to project a statewide picture of crime. Awareness

## CRIME IN TEXAS, 1992

of factors which influence the resulting crime statistics is necessary in order to draw fair conclusions. As these crime factors influence the crime experience of each community, comparisons of crime statistics between communities should not be made without consideration of the individual factors present.

Crime is a social problem of grave concern in which the police are limited in their role of suppression and detection. As stated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice,

The fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime... They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the government; and the government is only one part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal or one crime at a time.

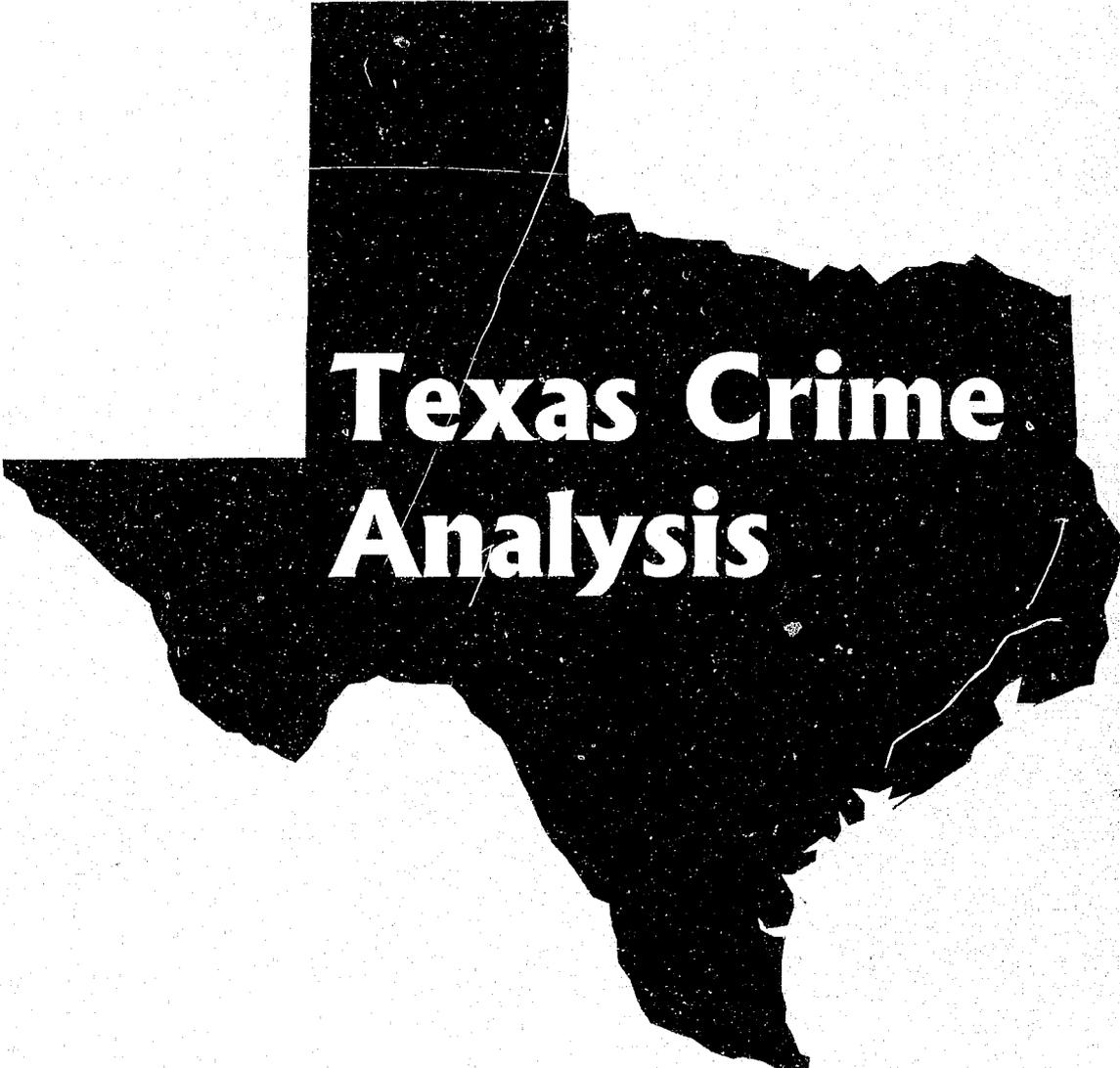
Set forth below are some of the conditions which affect the crime types and volume that occur in differing jurisdictions:

- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.
- Public attitudes toward law enforcement and crime.
- The size, density and demographic composition of a jurisdiction's population.

- Economic status of the population and area unemployment rates.
- Population stability including the number of commuters, transients, and seasonal population variations.
- Climate.
- Cultural conditions, such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Community family values.
- Law enforcement employment standards and relative strength.
- Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.

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Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Futures in Crime Analysis: Exploring Applications of Incident-based Crime Data*; Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 1975*; Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 1990*; President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*.



**Texas Crime  
Analysis**

# Texas Crime Analysis

## Crime Measurements

Crime affects every Texan in some fashion. To gain a measurement of crime trends, Texas participates in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. UCR makes possible the analysis of crime trends primarily through the Crime Index.

### The Crime Index

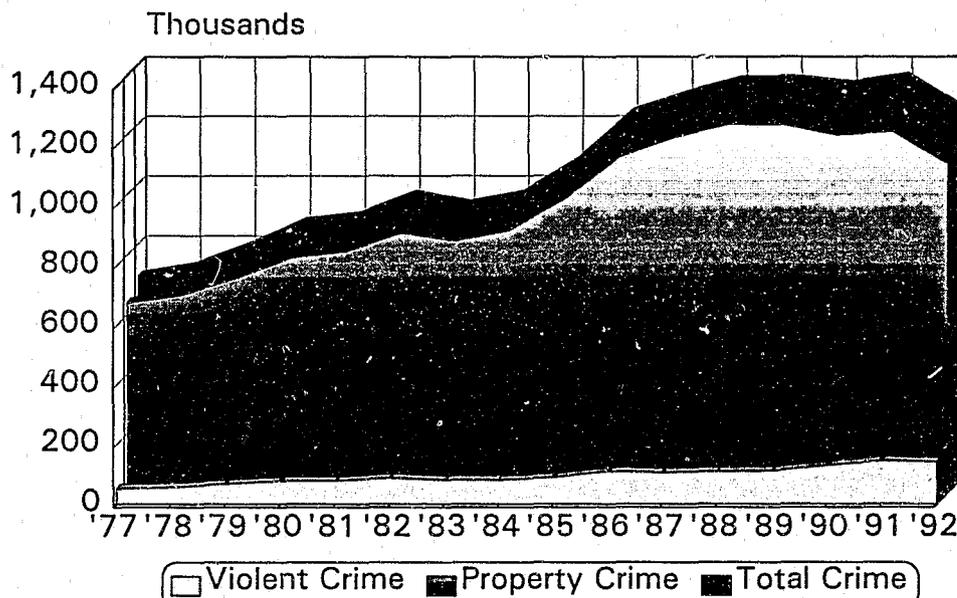
To track the variations in crime, the UCR data collection program uses a statistical summary tool referred to as the Crime Index. Rather than collecting reports of all crimes that were committed in a particular year, UCR collects the reports of seven index crimes. The crimes in this group are all serious, either by their very nature or because of the frequency with which they occur, and present a common enforcement problem to police agencies. Crimes within this index can be further categorized as violent crimes, which include murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, or as property crimes, which consist of burglary, larceny-

theft, and motor vehicle theft. By reducing the overall occurrence of crime to this Crime Index, the annual comparison of crime trends is simplified. Although arson is an index crime in that the number of reported offenses are collected, arson is not a part of the Crime Index.

### Offense Estimation

Because a few Texas law enforcement agencies experienced difficulty in finalizing their 1992 crime reports prior to state and national release deadlines, it has been necessary to estimate the number of offenses for 0.1% of the state's population. As the methodology for this estimation process has remained the same throughout the Texas UCR program, it is possible to compare crime trends from year to year without the results being skewed by changes in the number of reporting agencies. No attempt, however, is made to estimate for unreported or under-reported crimes. A full discussion of reporting practices and other factors affecting crime trends can be found in Chapter One's section on Crime Factors.

Index Crimes in Texas 1977 - 1992



## Crime Trends

Texas crime trends are analyzed using two separate methods: crime volume and crime rates. Crime volume is merely the aggregate sum of the Crime Index. By comparing the crime volume from year to year, trends in the number of crimes committed can be studied. Crime rates, however, are compiled to compensate for changes in the size of Texas' population and to show the number of people affected by crime in a given population. Texas crime rates are generally expressed as the number of crimes per 100,000 residents.

### Crime Volume

During calendar year 1992, there was an estimated total of 1,245,897 index offenses in Texas. The crime volume decreased 8.2 percent when compared to 1991.

In addition to the above offenses, there were 9,736 cases of arson reported which represented a decrease of 2.1 percent from 1991.

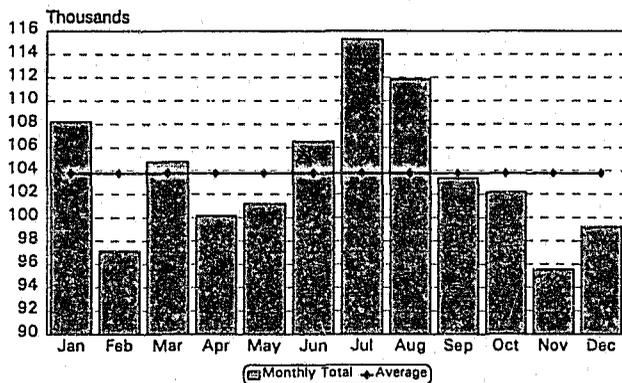
### Crime Rates

During calendar year 1992, Texas' crime rate was 7,056.5 crimes per 100,000 persons. The crime rate decreased 9.7 percent from the previous year.

### Annual Crime Trends

Monthly crime variations show that, in general, crime occurrences peak in the summer months of July and August. Individual crime trend graphs are located in the section on each index crime.

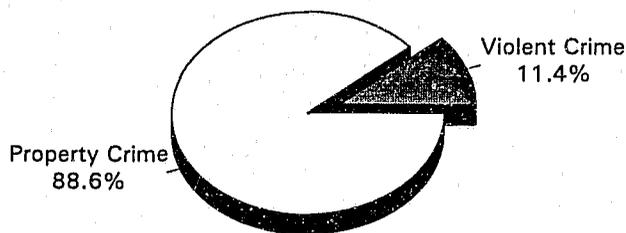
**Index Crimes by Month**



## Type of Crime

Crime analysis generally looks at the two categories of crime discussed above: Violent crimes (or crimes against persons) and property crimes. In 1992, 11 percent of the Crime Index was made up of violent crimes and 89 percent were property crimes.

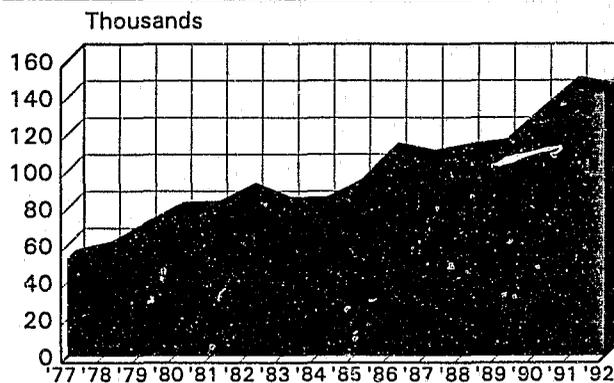
**Type of Crime in Texas**



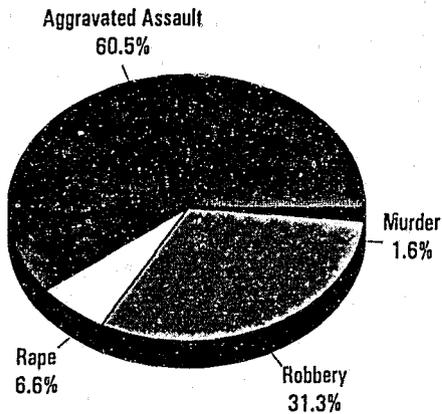
### Violent Crimes

Violent crimes involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and the victim. Because of their nature, violent crimes are considered to be more serious than property crimes. An estimated 142,353 violent crimes occurred during 1992 — a 2.3 percent decrease from 1991. The 1992 violent crime rate was 806.3 crimes per 100,000 Texans — a 4 percent decline from the rate posted in 1991.

**Violent Crime Offenses 1977 - 1992**



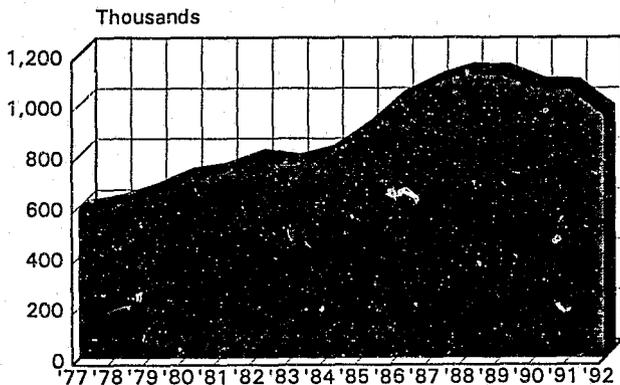
**Violent Crime by Offense**



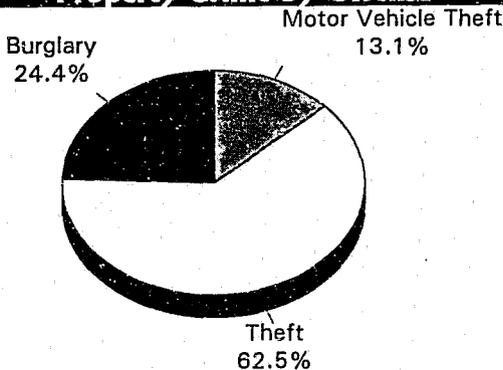
**Property Crimes**

The number of property crimes occurring during 1992 was estimated at 1,103,544. Property crimes decreased 8.9 percent from 1991 UCR figures. Burglary accounted for 24 percent of all property offenses, larceny-theft accounted for 63 percent, and motor vehicle theft accounted for 13 percent.

**Property Crime Offenses 1977 - 1992**



**Property Crime by Offense**



**Clearances**

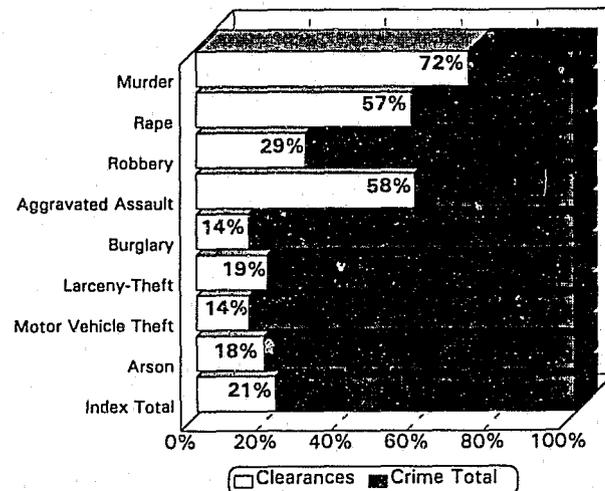
For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, an offense is cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, there is enough evidence to charge him, and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one offense. Clearances are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender.

Law enforcement officers cleared 21 percent of all index offenses reported to them in 1992 by arrest or exceptional means. Of the violent crimes reported, 49 percent were cleared while 17 percent of all property crimes were cleared.

The relatively high clearance rate for violent crimes compared to the non-violent property crimes is, in part, attributable to the element of confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator which contributes to identification of the offender.

In 1992, persons under the age of 18 represented 15 percent of all cases solved—they accounted for 9 percent of all violent crime clearances and 17 percent of property crimes. The involvement rate of persons under 18 years of age was 10 percent for murders, 9 percent for forcible rape, 13 percent for robbery, and 9 percent for aggravated assault. In the non-violent crime categories, this age group accounted for 15 percent of the solved burglaries, 17 percent of the thefts, and 20 percent of the motor vehicle thefts.

**Index Crime Clearance Rates**



**Arrests**

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 1,033,359 persons in 1992. This total was an all-time high for Texas arrests and represented an increase of 42 percent over this report's base year of 1977. A summary of arrests is contained in the chart below and a complete arrest data set can be found in Chapter Eight.

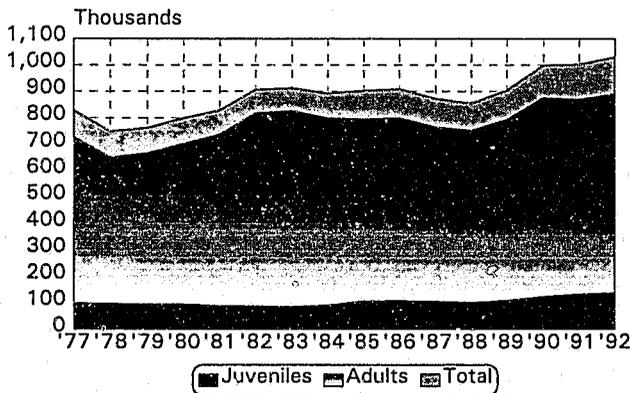
<b>Texas Arrest Summary</b>			
Arrests	1992	1991	Change
Murder	1,932	2,013	-4.0%
Aggravated Assault	26,470	24,338	+8.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	16,298	17,055	-4.4%
Driving Under the Influence	110,030	112,022	-1.8%
Drunkenness	194,908	193,659	+0.6%
Drug Offenses			
Drug Possession	59,213	51,551	+14.9%
Drug Sale and Manufacture	10,769	10,191	+5.7%
Total Drug Offenses	69,982	61,742	+13.3%
Weapons; Carrying-Possessing	25,167	22,245	+13.1%
<b>State Total Arrests</b>	<b>1,033,359</b>	<b>1,003,081</b>	<b>+3.0%</b>

**Stolen Property Value**

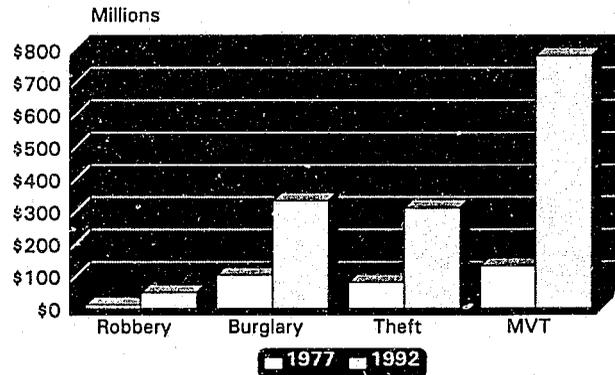
The total value of property stolen during 1992 in Texas was estimated at \$1,476,409,157.

<b>Stolen Property by Type, Value and Percent Recovered</b>		
Property Type	Stolen Value	% Recovered
Currency, Notes, Etc.	59,297,621	4.8%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	123,832,849	5.9%
Clothing & Furs	29,822,740	13.2%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	800,968,435	77.0%
Office Equipment	27,560,460	14.8%
Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	116,767,299	6.5%
Firearms	18,099,793	10.3%
Household Goods	28,172,166	7.9%
Consumable Goods	7,671,739	10.7%
Livestock	3,768,043	16.3%
Miscellaneous	260,448,012	9.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,476,409,157</b>	<b>45.5%</b>

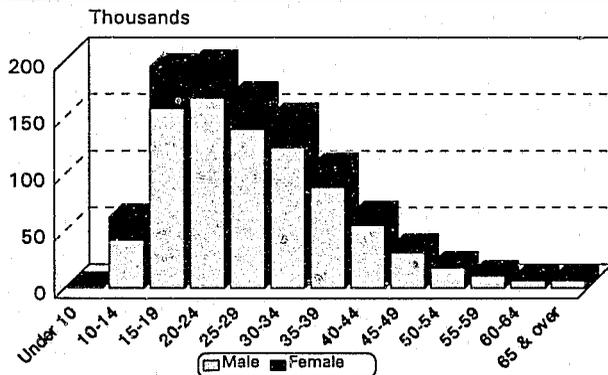
**Texas Total Arrests 1977 - 1992**



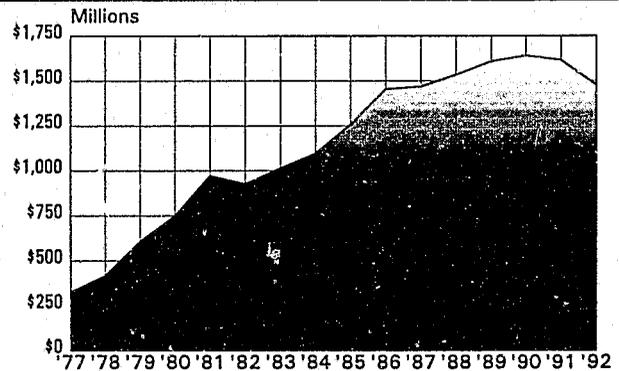
**Property Value Lost to Crime 1977 and 1992**



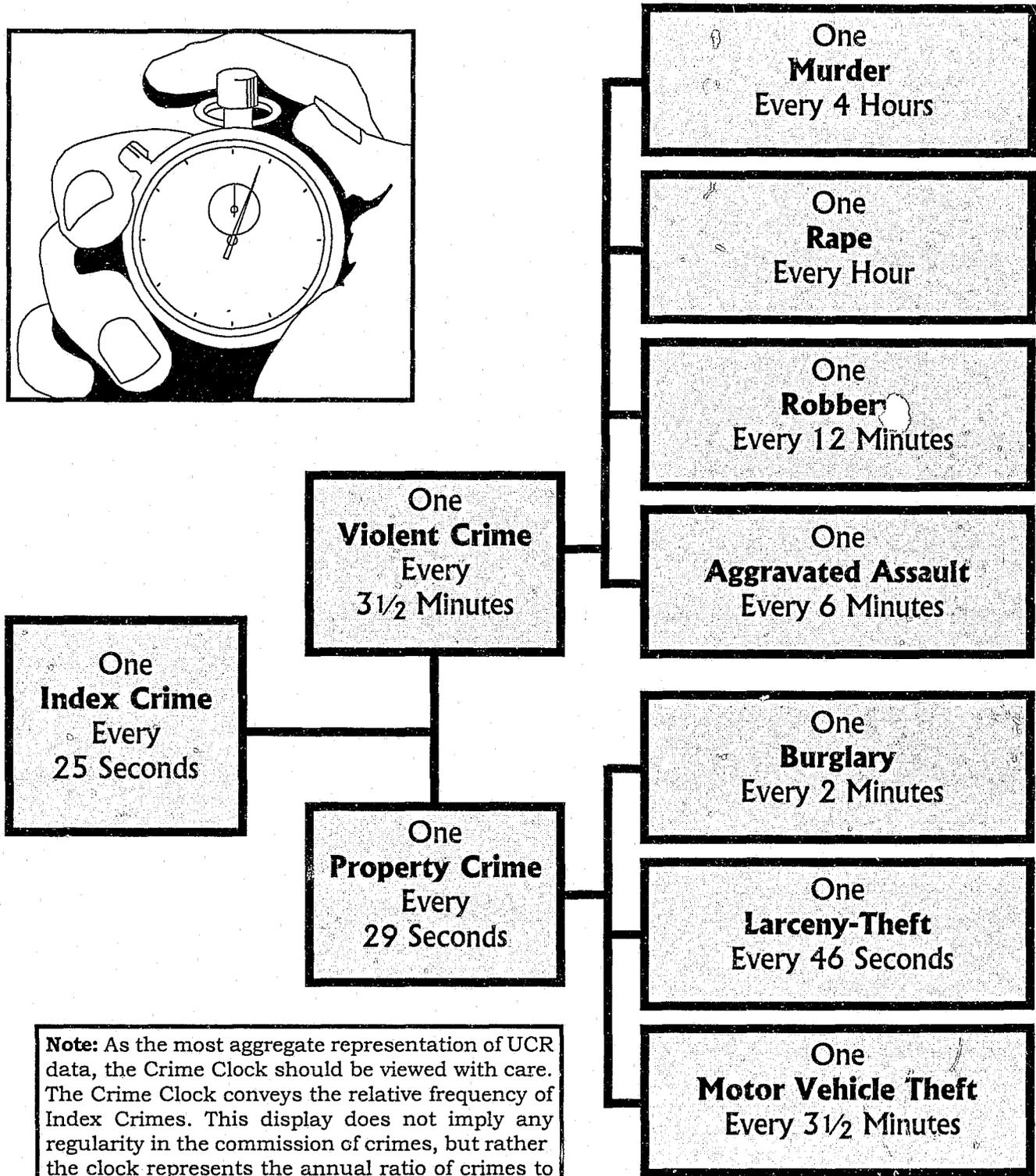
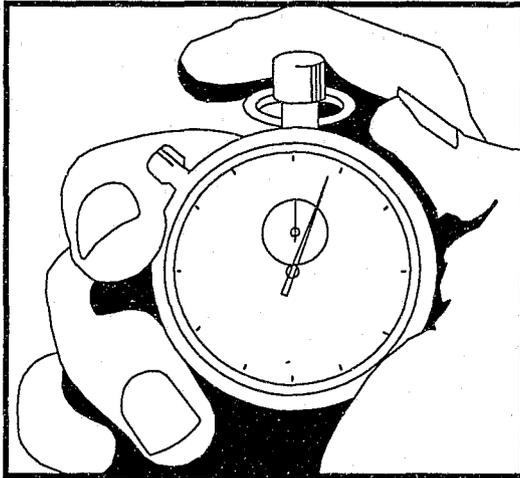
**Texas Arrestees by Age and Sex**



**Property Value Lost to Crime 1977 - 1992**



Texas Crime Clock, 1992



**Note:** As the most aggregate representation of UCR data, the Crime Clock should be viewed with care. The Crime Clock conveys the relative frequency of Index Crimes. This display does not imply any regularity in the commission of crimes, but rather the clock represents the annual ratio of crimes to fixed time intervals.

## Estimated Crime In Texas

The offenses in this chart were compiled from reports submitted to the UCR program by Texas law enforcement agencies. Because reporting compliance has varied, it has been necessary to estimate offenses for non-reporting jurisdictions. The reporting compliance for 1976 represented 94.5% of the state's population; for 1992 reporting agencies covered 99.9% of Texas' inhabitants. Previous editions of *Crime In Texas* have estimated crime in non-reporting jurisdictions based on an average of the reporting agencies in the same population group or by projecting annual totals from agency reports that cover less than 12 months. This same logic is followed here. The term 'Rate' refers to the number of crimes per 100,000 population.

Year	State Population	Index	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total
1976	12,487,000	Volume	1,519	3,666	17,352	21,885	193,280	400,767	43,871	682,340
		Rate	12.2	29.4	139.0	175.3	1,547.8	3,209.5	351.3	5,464.4
1977	12,830,000	Volume	1,705	4,338	19,552	26,714	205,672	383,451	51,018	692,450
		Rate	13.3	33.8	152.4	208.2	1,603.1	2,988.7	397.6	5,397.1
1978	13,014,000	Volume	1,853	4,927	21,395	28,475	209,770	398,923	57,821	723,164
		Rate	14.2	37.9	164.4	218.8	1,611.9	3,065.3	444.3	5,556.8
1979	13,385,000	Volume	2,226	6,028	25,636	33,909	239,263	411,555	72,687	791,304
		Rate	16.6	45.1	191.5	253.3	1,787.5	3,074.7	543.0	5,911.7
1980	14,169,829	Volume	2,389	6,694	29,532	39,251	262,332	450,209	79,032	869,439
		Rate	16.9	47.2	208.4	277.0	1,851.3	3,177.2	557.7	6,135.7
1981	14,755,000	Volume	2,438	6,816	28,516	40,673	275,652	454,210	83,244	891,549
		Rate	16.5	46.2	193.3	275.7	1,868.2	3,078.3	564.2	6,042.4
1982	15,280,000	Volume	2,463	6,814	33,603	45,221	285,757	501,312	87,090	962,260
		Rate	16.1	44.6	219.9	296.0	1,870.1	3,280.8	570.0	6,297.5
1983	15,724,000	Volume	2,238	6,334	29,769	42,195	262,214	503,555	82,522	928,827
		Rate	14.2	40.3	189.3	268.3	1,667.6	3,202.5	524.8	5,907.1
1984	15,989,000	Volume	2,091	7,340	28,537	42,764	266,032	529,469	87,781	964,014
		Rate	13.1	45.9	178.5	267.5	1,663.8	3,311.5	549.0	6,029.2
1985	16,370,000	Volume	2,124	8,367	31,693	47,868	289,913	596,130	99,561	1,075,656
		Rate	13.0	51.1	193.6	292.4	1,771.0	3,641.6	608.2	6,570.9
1986	16,682,000	Volume	2,256	8,608	40,021	59,042	341,750	665,035	119,122	1,235,834
		Rate	13.5	51.6	239.9	353.9	2,048.6	3,986.6	714.1	7,408.2
1987	16,789,000	Volume	1,960	8,068	38,049	57,903	355,732	711,739	123,378	1,296,829
		Rate	11.7	48.1	226.6	344.9	2,118.8	4,239.3	734.9	7,724.3
1988	16,780,000	Volume	2,021	8,122	39,307	60,084	362,099	739,784	134,271	1,345,688
		Rate	12.0	48.4	234.2	358.1	2,157.9	4,408.7	800.2	8,019.6
1989	16,991,000	Volume	2,029	7,953	37,910	63,978	342,360	741,642	150,974	1,346,846
		Rate	11.9	46.8	223.1	376.5	2,014.9	4,364.9	888.6	7,926.8
1990	16,986,510	Volume	2,388	8,749	44,319	73,889	314,507	731,080	154,407	1,329,339
		Rate	14.1	51.5	260.9	435.0	1,851.5	4,303.9	909.0	7,825.9
1991	17,349,000	Volume	2,651	9,265	49,698	84,104	312,719	734,177	163,837	1,356,451
		Rate	15.3	53.4	286.5	484.7	1,802.3	4,231.5	944.3	7,818.0
1992	17,656,000	Volume	2,239	9,425	44,583	86,106	268,907	689,589	145,048	1,245,897
		Rate	12.7	53.4	252.5	487.7	1,523.0	3,905.7	821.5	7,056.5



**Index Crime  
Analysis**

# Murder

## Definition

**M**urder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the UCR program, is the willful killing of one human being by another.

This offense category includes any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime. Attempted murder and assaults with the intent to kill are not counted as murder, but are included in UCR as aggravated assaults. Suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are also excluded from the murder classification.

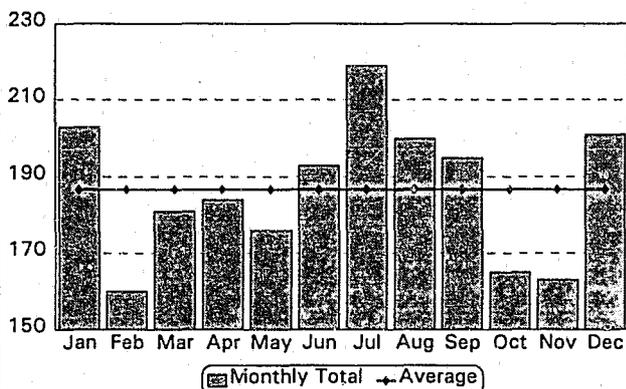
The classification of this offense, as well as for all Index Crimes, is based solely on police investigation and not upon determinations by courts, medical examiners, coroners, juries, or other judicial bodies.

## Analysis

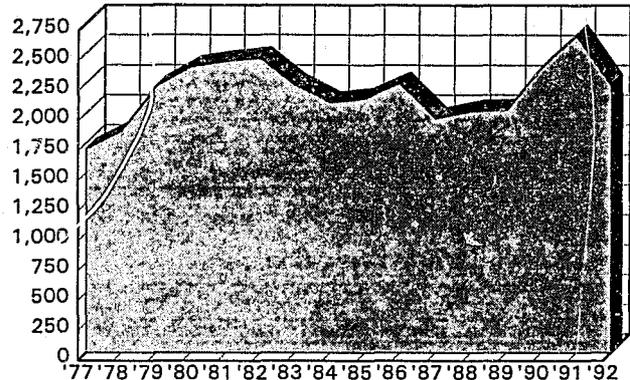
### Volume

The estimated number of murders committed in Texas in 1992 was 2,239. This represented a 15.5 percent decrease in the number of murders when compared with 1991. More persons were murdered in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest were killed during February.

### Murder by Month



### Murder Offenses 1977 - 1992



### Rate

The murder rate for Texas in 1992 was 12.7 murders for every 100,000 persons. The change in the murder rate from 1991 was a decrease of 17.1 percent.

### Clearance Rate

Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in solving a greater percentage of murders than any other Index Crime. In 1992, 72 percent of all murders were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

### Nature

Of the murders committed in 1992, 73 percent were rendered by the use of firearms. Knives or cutting instruments were the means of murder in 13 percent of the reported cases. The use of strong-arm weapons (hands, feet and fists) accounted for 4 percent of the murders. Blunt objects were employed in 4 percent of the murders and in the remaining 6 percent, the murder weapon of choice was listed as unknown or other.

Of the murders in which firearms were the instrument, handguns accounted for 72 percent of the weapons (or 53 percent of all murders). Shotguns were the murder means in 9 percent of the firearm murders, rifles were used in 5 percent and firearms whose type was not stated accounted for the remaining 14 percent.

# CRIME IN TEXAS, 1992

## Persons Arrested

When compared to 1991 statistics, the number of persons arrested for the crime of murder in Texas decreased four percent. Of the persons arrested for murder, 91 percent were male; 13 percent were age 16 and under (by contrast, in 1977 juveniles accounted for 3 percent of murder arrestees); 63 percent were White; 36 percent were Black; 67 percent were not hispanic; and 33 percent were hispanic.

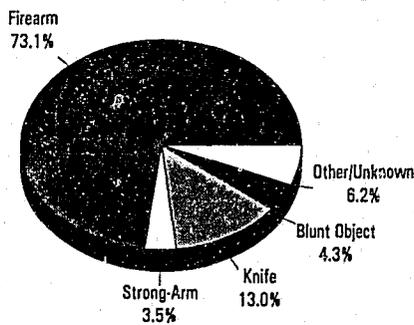
## Justifiable Homicide

Statistics on murder circumstances, victims, and victim/offender relationships on these pages include justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicide is the intentional killing of a person without evil design and under such circumstance of necessity or duty as to render the act proper. In 1992 there were 78 justifiable homicides, of which, 43 were felons killed by private citizens, and 35 were felons killed by police.

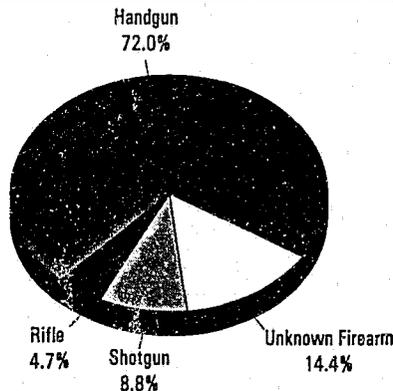
## Murder Circumstances

Supplementary homicide information on murder circumstances is collected in two broad categories: felony type and non-felony type.

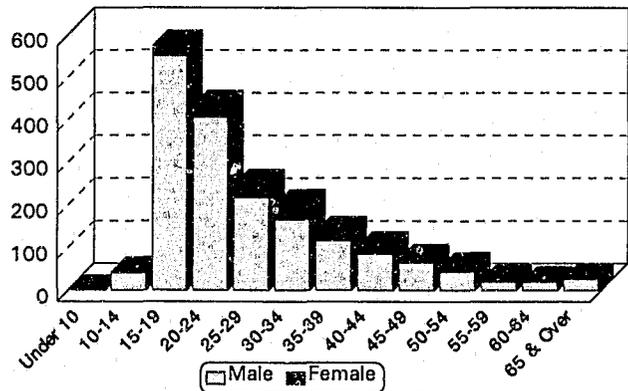
### Murder Weapons



### Type of Firearm When Firearm was Murder Weapon



## Murder Arrestees by Age and Sex



While, in Texas, all murders are felonies, felony type circumstances refer to murders which occur in conjunction with the commission of another crime. Non-felony circumstances are murders that do not occur during the commission of another crime.

### Murder Circumstances

Circumstance Type	Group Percentage	Circumstance	Number
Felony Type	15.0%	Rape	10
		Robbery	216
		Burglary	35
		Larceny	4
		Motor Vehicle Theft	4
		Arson	7
		Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0
		Other Sex Offenses	1
		Narcotic Drug Laws	2
		Gambling	5
		Other Felony Type	53
Non-Felony Type	53.6%	Lovers' Triangle	21
		Child Killed by Baby Sitter	2
		Brawl Due to Influence of Alcohol	126
		Brawl Due to Influence of Narcotics	154
		Argument Over Money or Property	73
		Other Arguments	646
		Gangland Killings	37
		Juvenile Gang Killings	8
		Institutional Killings	1
		Other Circumstances	138
Unknown	31.4%	Unknown Circumstances	705

## Murder Victims

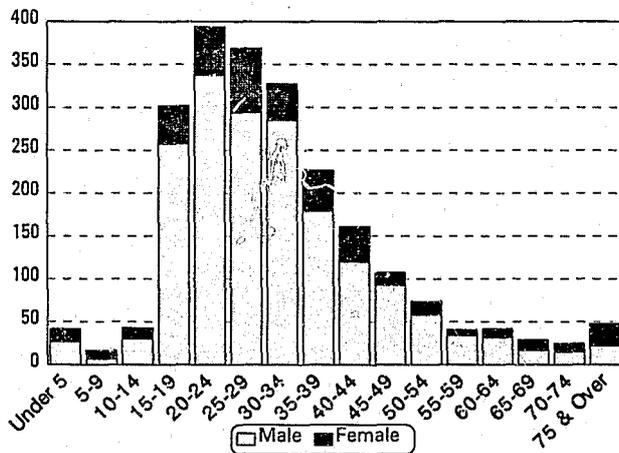
Law enforcement agencies participating in UCR provide additional homicide information so that an in-depth analysis of murder is possible. Through the Supplemental Homicide Reporting system, information is provided that identifies the age, sex, race and ethnic origin of both victims and offenders; the relationship of the victim to the offender; the murder weapon; and the circumstances of the offense.

Based on the information about murder victims it can be determined that 80 percent of murder victims, in 1992, were male and 20 percent were female. The male age group with the greatest number of murder victims was the 20-to-24-year-old group. For females, the age group with the greatest number of murder victims was the 25-to-29-year-old group.

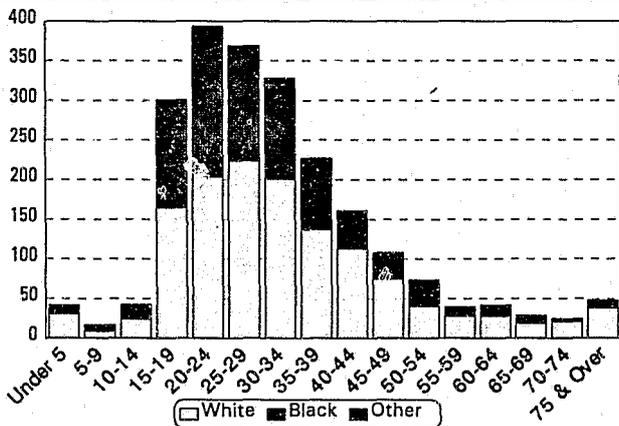
Of the victims whose race was known, 62 percent were white, 37 percent were black, and one percent were Asian or Pacific Islander. In

1992, no American Indian/Alaskan natives were murdered in Texas. The white age group with the highest number of murder victims was the 25-to-29 age bracket. For blacks, the 20-to-24-year-old group were the most frequent murder victims and for Asian/Pacific Islanders, persons aged 15 to 19 were the most commonly occurring murder victim. Of the murder victims whose ethnicity was known, 67 percent were not hispanic and 33 percent were hispanic.

**Murder Victims by Age and Sex**



**Murder Victims by Age and Race**



**Relationship Of Victim To Offender**

Relationship Type	Group Percentage	Victim's Relationship	Number	Percent of Total
Family	13.7%	Husband	39	1.68%
		Wife	67	2.98%
		Common-Law Husband	18	.77%
		Common-Law Wife	19	.82%
		Mother	13	.56%
		Father	20	.86%
		Son	22	.95%
		Daughter	17	.73%
		Brother	22	.95%
		Sister	3	.13%
		In-Law	30	1.29%
		Stepfather	5	.21%
		Stepmother	0	0.00%
		Stepson	11	.47%
Stendaughter	3	.13%		
Other Family	29	1.25%		
Not Family, but Known to Victim	32.9%	Neighbor	25	1.07%
		Acquaintance	549	23.60%
		Boyfriend	14	.60%
		Girlfriend	39	1.68%
		Ex-Husband	1	.04%
		Ex-Wife	7	.30%
		Employee	0	.00%
		Employer	0	.00%
		Friend	82	3.53%
		Homosexual Relationship	1	.04%
		Other -- Known to Victim	47	2.02%
Other	53.4%	Stranger	355	15.26%
		Unknown Relationship	888	38.18%
Total			2,326	100.00%

# Rape

## Definition

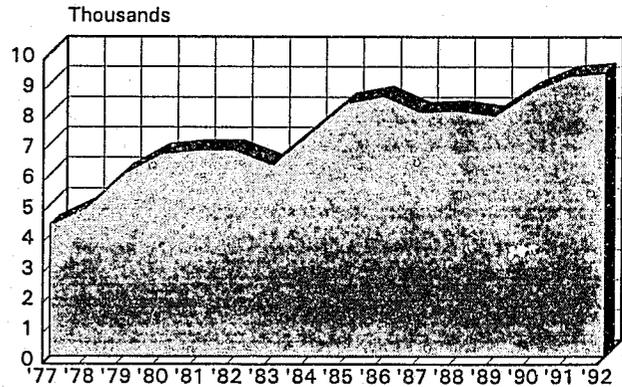
Rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Statistics reported in this crime category include assaults to commit forcible rape, however, statutory rape (rape against a female under the age of consent) and sexual assaults on males are excluded.

## Analysis

### Volume

The estimated number of rapes committed in Texas in 1992 was 9,425. This represented an increase of 1.7 percent in the number of rapes when compared with 1991. More rapes were committed in Texas in August than in any other month, while the fewest rapes were committed during December. Property loss during the commission of the crime of rape amounted to \$397,169.

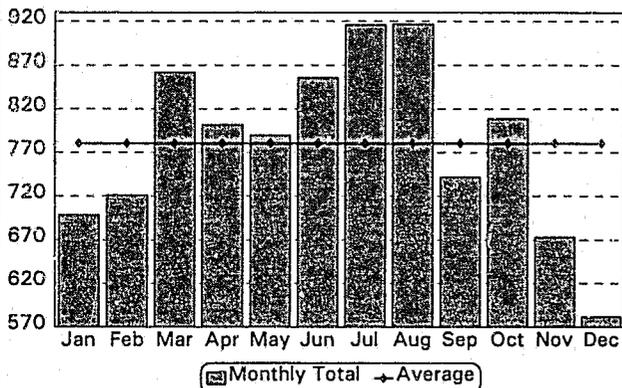
## Rape Offenses 1982 - 1992



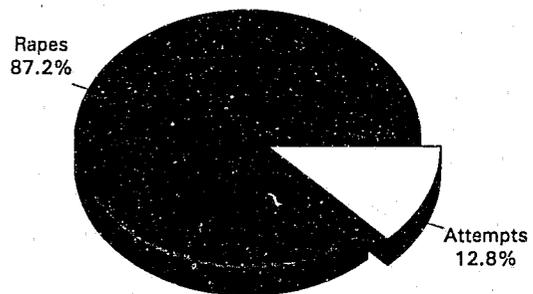
### Rate

The rape rate for Texas in 1992 was 53.4 rapes for every 100,000 persons. The rape rate has remained unchanged from 1991.

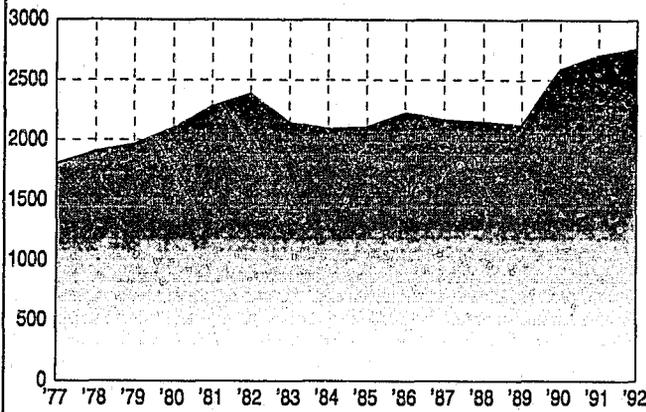
## Rape by Month



## Nature of Forcible Rape



Rape Arrests by Year 1977 - 1992



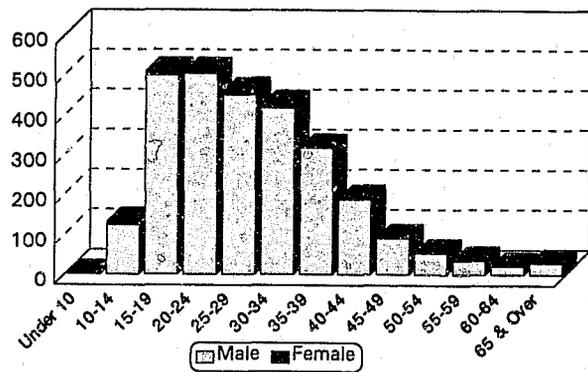
**Clearance Rate**

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in clearing or solving by arrest 57 percent of all rapes that were reported. Of the attempts to commit forcible rape, 53 percent were cleared and, of the rapes by force, 58 percent were cleared.

**Nature**

Forcible rape differs from other violent crimes because, in many cases, the victim is hesitant to report the offense to police. The rigors of court procedures, embarrassment and fear of any accompanying stigma exert a deterrent effect upon the victim's willingness to contact the police. The presence of prior relationship between the victim and offender may make the determination of force difficult to establish, while the usual clandestine nature of this crime presents a problem in verification. As attitudes towards the reporting of rape change, trends in the number of reported offenses can be expected to change correspondingly.

Rape Arrestees by Age



Of all reported forcible rapes during 1992, 13 percent were attempts to commit forcible rape and 87 percent were rapes by force.

**Persons Arrested**

When compared with 1991, the number of persons arrested for forcible rape rose two percent to 2,764. Of the forcible rape arrestees in 1992, 10 percent were juveniles (16 and under) and the remainder were adults; 98.6 percent were male; 68 percent were white, 31 percent were black, and the remainder were other races; 71 percent were not hispanic and 29 percent were hispanic. The age groups 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 were the two highest groups in terms of the number of those arrested. Because, by definition, the crime of rape is limited to the carnal knowledge of a female by a male, the overwhelming majority of persons arrested for this crime are male. The small number of females arrested for rape, 40 persons in 1992, are generally arrested as accomplices.

# Robbery

## Definition

**R**obbery, in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is defined as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, threat of force or violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

Robbery is a violent crime that frequently results in injury to the victim. Included in this category are assaults to commit robbery and attempted robberies.

## Analysis

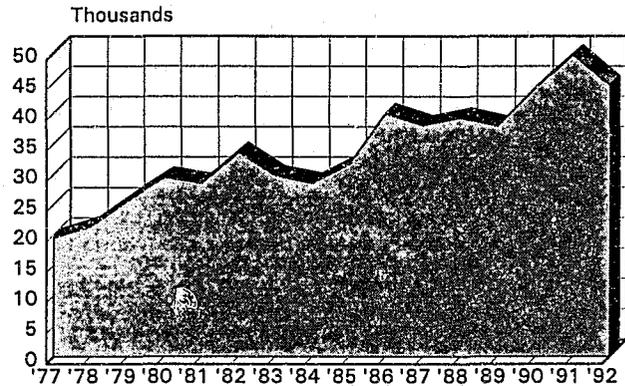
### Volume

The estimated number of robberies committed in Texas in 1992 was 44,583. This represented a 10.3 percent decrease in the number of robberies when compared with 1991. More robberies were committed in Texas in January than in any other month, while the fewest robberies were committed during November.

### Rate

The robbery rate for Texas in 1992 was 252.5 robberies for every 100,000 persons. The

## Robbery Offenses 1977 - 1992

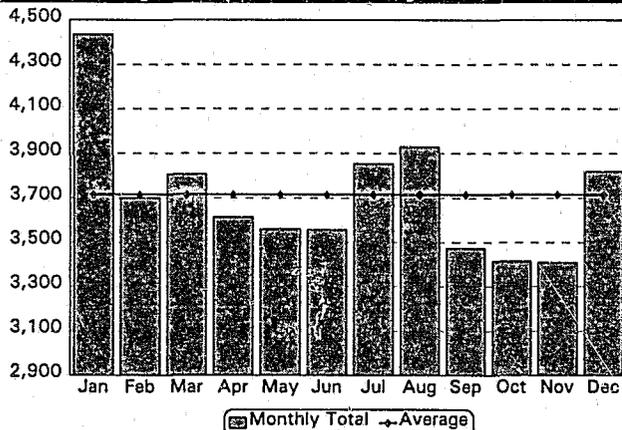


change in the rate of robbery from 1991 was a decrease of 11.9 percent.

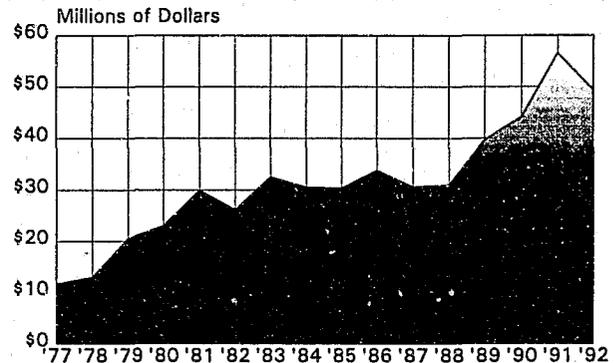
### Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 29 percent of all robberies that were reported. Of the robberies by type of weapon used, strong-armed robberies experienced the highest rate of clearance (34 percent), while robbery by firearm was the classification with the lowest rate of clearance (25 percent).

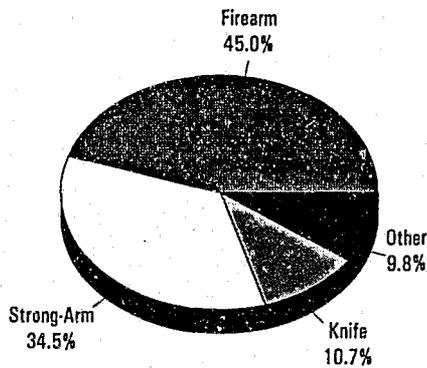
## Reported Robberies by Month



## Value Lost to Robbery 1977 - 1992



**Robbery Weapons**

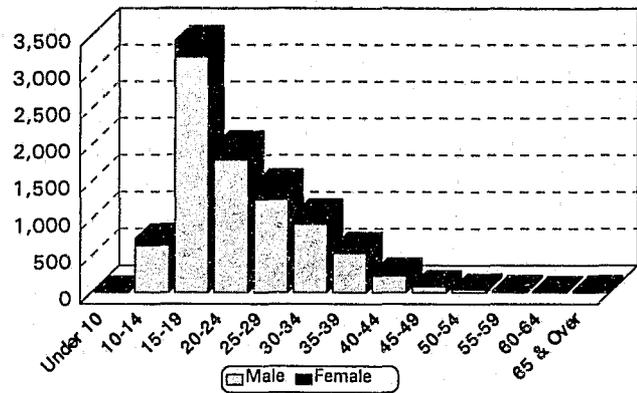


**Nature**

In 1992, property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$49,385,823. The state total was a 13 percent decrease from the property loss experienced in 1991. The value of property stolen during robberies averaged \$1,109 per incident. Average dollar losses ranged from \$287 taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$4,227 per bank robbery. The impact of this violent crime cannot be measured in terms of monetary loss alone. While the object of robbery is money or property, the crime involves force or threat of force and many victims suffer serious personal injury.

Robberies on streets or highways accounted for more than one third (39 percent) of the offenses in this category. Robberies of commercial and financial establishments accounted for 28 percent of the total and robberies occurring at residences, 13 percent. The remainder were miscellaneous types.

**Robbery Arrestees by Age and Sex**

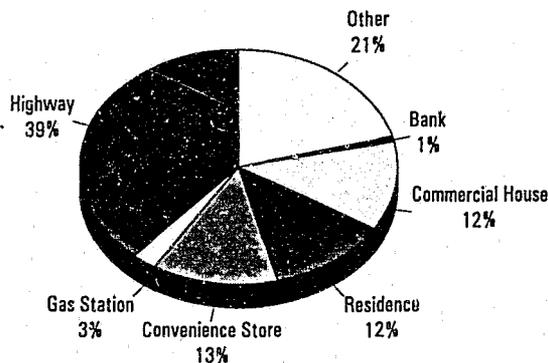


Of all reported robberies in 1992, 45 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Strong-arm tactics accounted for 34.5 percent, knives or cutting instruments were used in 11 percent and other weapons made up the remainder.

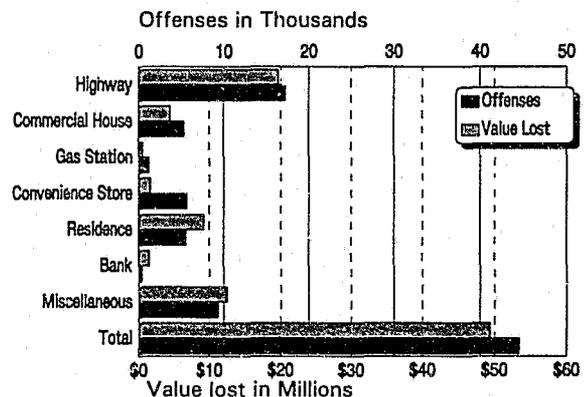
**Persons Arrested**

Statewide arrests for robbery in 1992 amounted to 9,738 persons. When compared with 1991, the number of persons arrested for robbery grew 0.7 percent. Of the robbery arrestees in 1992, 22 percent were juveniles (up from 19 percent in 1991) with the remainder being adults; 90 percent were male; 45 percent, were white; 55 percent, were black; 74 percent were not hispanic and 26 percent were hispanic. The age group reflecting the largest number of robbery arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old bracket.

**Robbery Locations**



**Robbery Locations  
Offenses Compared with Value Lost**



# Aggravated Assault

## Definition

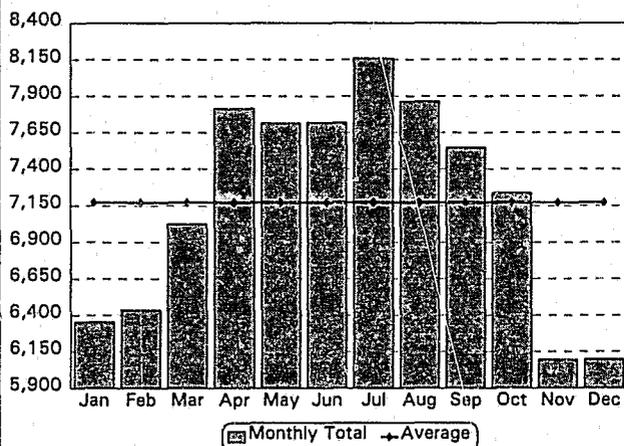
**A**ggravated Assault is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Statistics for aggravated assault include attempts to commit aggravated assault.

## Analysis

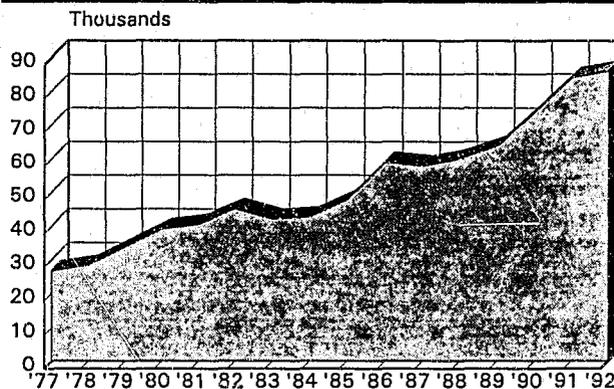
### Volume

The estimated number of aggravated assaults committed in Texas, in 1992, was 86,106. This represented an increase of 2.4 percent in the number of aggravated assaults when compared to 1991 and was the largest increase in any Index Crime. More aggravated assaults were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest aggravated assaults were committed during November.

**Aggravated Assault by Month**



**Aggravated Assault Offenses 1977 - 1992**



### Rate

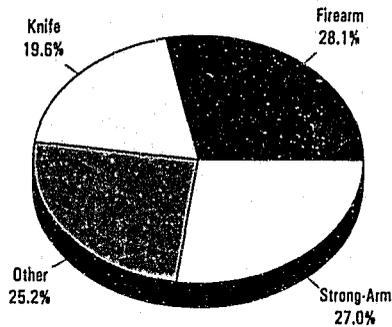
The aggravated assault rate for Texas in 1992 was 487.7 aggravated assaults for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of aggravated assault from 1991 was an increase of 0.6 percent and was the only Index Crime rate to increase.

### Nature

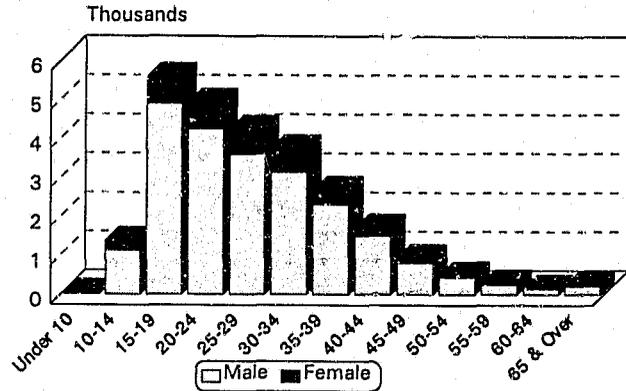
Of all reported aggravated assaults in 1992, 28 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Strong-arm weapons (hands, feet, fist, etc.) accounted for 27 percent of the aggravated assaults, knives or cutting instruments were used in 20 percent and other dangerous weapons made up the remainder.

The use or attempted use of a dangerous weapon in an assault or the serious injury inflicted by hands, fists or feet is what separates this index offense from assaults categorized as 'simple assaults'. Texans reported 243,210 simple assaults in 1992.

**Aggravated Assault Weapons**



**Aggravated Assault Arrestees by Age and Sex**



**Clearance Rate**

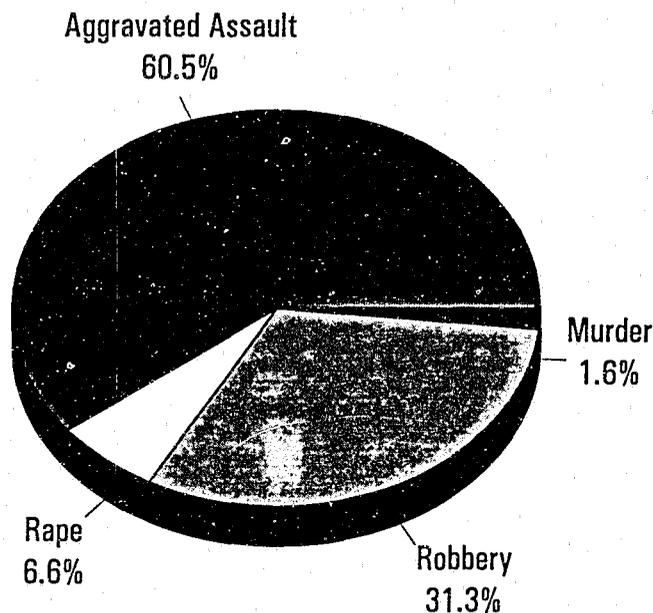
Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 58 percent of all aggravated assaults that were reported. Of the aggravated assaults by type of weapon used, strong-arm (hands, fists, feet, etc.) assaults and knife assaults experienced the highest rate of clearance (64 percent), while aggravated assault by firearm showed the lowest rate of clearance (50 percent).

**Persons Arrested**

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 26,470 persons for aggravated assault in 1992.

When compared with 1991, the number of aggravated assault arrests rose 8.8 percent. Of the aggravated assault arrestees in 1992, 13 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 86 percent were male; 67 percent were white; 33 percent were black and the remainder were other races; 33 percent were hispanic and 67 percent were not hispanic. The male age group that contributed the highest number of aggravated assault arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old bracket, while for females the 20-to-24-year-old group showed the greatest number of arrestees.

**Aggravated Assault as a Percentage of all Violent Crime**



# Burglary

## Definition

**B**urglary, for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, is the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. While the use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary, attempted forcible entries to commit burglary are counted in this crime's statistics.

## Analysis

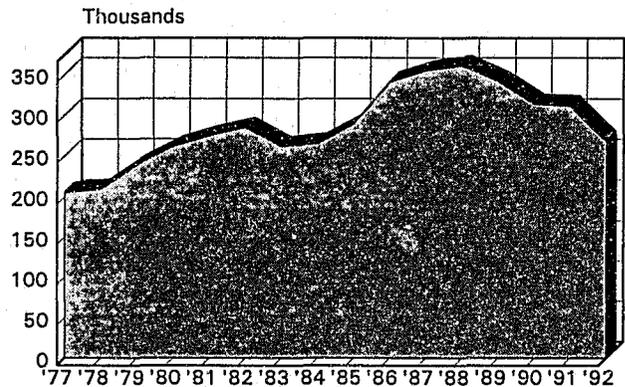
### Volume

The estimated number of burglaries committed in Texas in 1992 was 268,907—this number represents a 14 percent decrease when compared with the number of crimes in 1991. More burglaries were committed, in Texas, in July than in any other month. The month with the fewest burglaries was November.

### Rate

The 1992 burglary rate for Texas was 1,523 burglaries for every 100,000 persons. The change in the burglary rate from 1991 was a decrease of 15.5 percent.

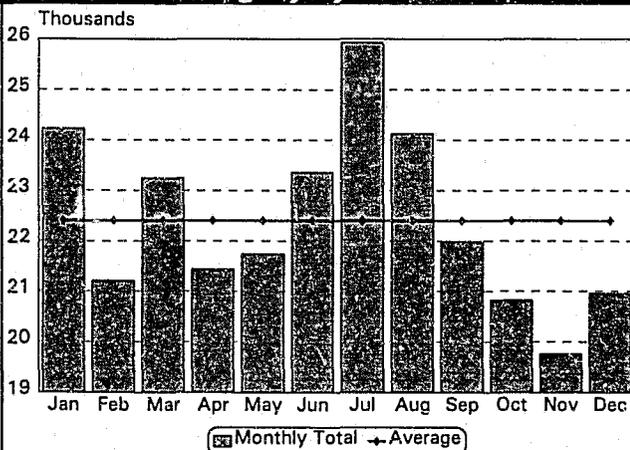
## Burglary Offenses 1977 - 1992



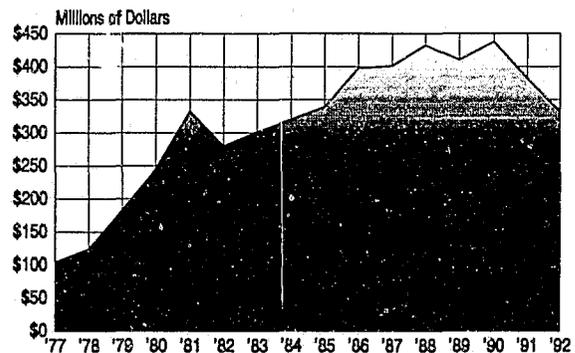
### Nature

Of all reported burglaries in 1992, more than 7 out of every 10 occurred at residences. Forcible entry also accounted for more than 7 out of every 10 burglaries, while 24 percent were unlawful entries without force and the remainder were forcible entry attempts. Offenses, for which the time of occurrence was known, were nearly evenly divided between day and night, but the value lost was greater during the day (56 percent) than at night (44 percent).

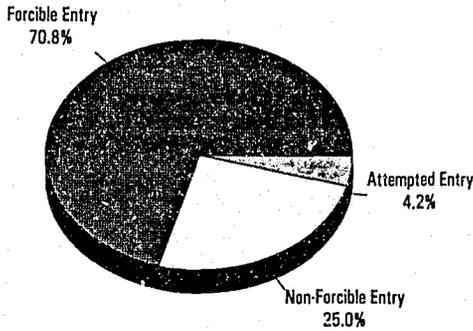
## Burglary by Month



## Value Lost to Burglary 1977 - 1992



**Burglary by Method**



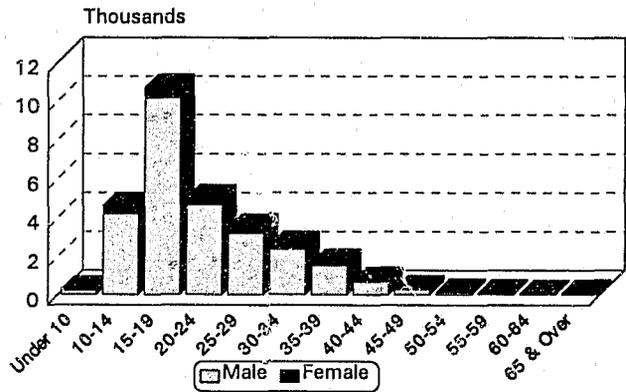
**Value Loss**

In 1992, Texas burglary victims suffered losses totaling \$332,963,833. This total represented a decrease of 13 percent when compared to the 1991 total burglary losses. The average dollar loss per burglary was \$1,240. The average loss for residential offenses was \$1,298, while for non-residential property, it was \$1,119.

**Clearance Rate**

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 14 percent of all burglaries reported. Burglaries classified as unlawful entry - no force had the highest rate of clearance (15 percent), while

**Burglary Arrestees by Age and Sex**

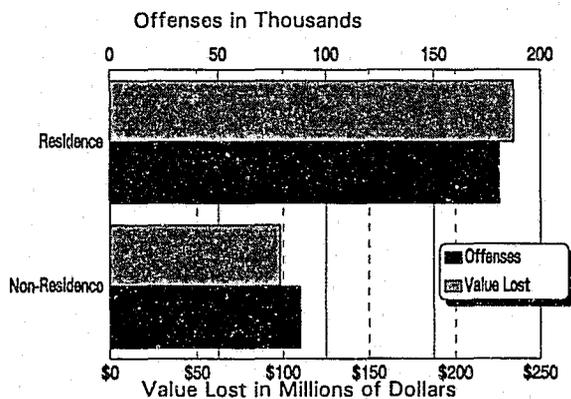


attempted forcible entries had the lowest rate of clearance (12 percent). The clearance rate for forcible entry burglaries was 14 percent.

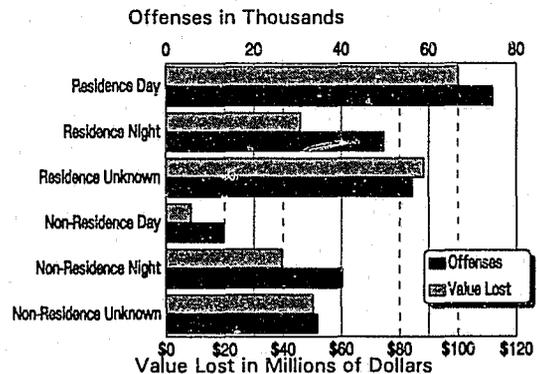
**Persons Arrested**

In 1992, 29,391 arrests for burglary were made by Texas law enforcement agencies. When compared to 1991, the number of persons arrested for burglary decreased 8.5 percent. Of the burglary arrestees, 33 percent were juveniles (16 and under) with the remainder being adults; 93 percent were male; 75 percent were white; 24 percent were black and the remainder were other races; 65 percent were not hispanic and 35 percent were hispanic. The age group that contributed the largest number of burglary arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old group.

**Burglary by Location**



**Burglary by Time of Day**



# Larceny-Theft

## Definition

Larceny-Theft, in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny-Theft includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and other things of value in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs.

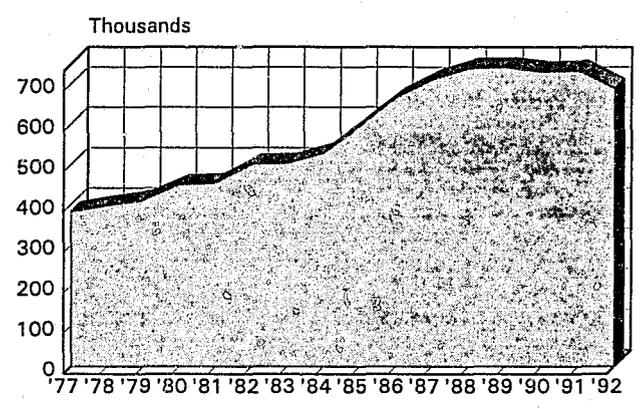
In the UCR program, this crime classification does not include embezzlement, 'con' games, forgery, and the passing of worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is not included in this category as it is a separate index crime offense.

## Analysis

### Volume

The estimated number of thefts committed in Texas in 1992 was 689,589, making this the largest crime category of the Index Crimes. The volume of theft in 1992 decreased 6.1 percent from 1991. More thefts were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while

**Theft Offenses 1977 - 1992**

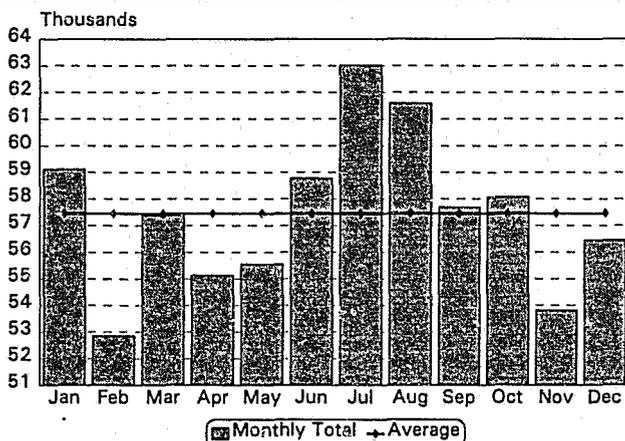


the fewest thefts were committed during February. It is reasonable to expect that many offenses in this category, particularly where the value of goods stolen is small, are never reported to police agencies.

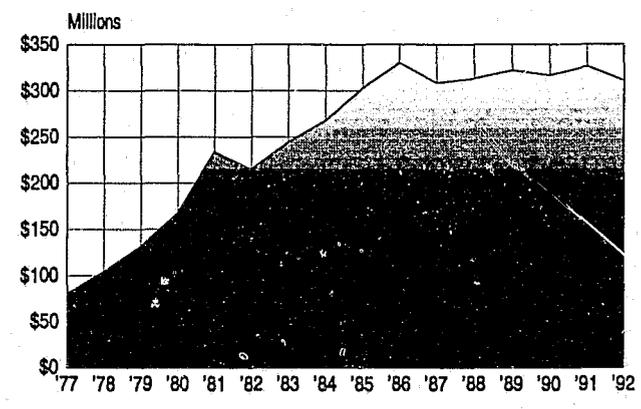
### Rate

The 1992 theft rate for Texas was 3,905.7 thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the theft rate from 1991 was a decrease of 7.7 percent.

**Theft by Month**



**Value Lost to Theft 1977 - 1992**



**Nature**

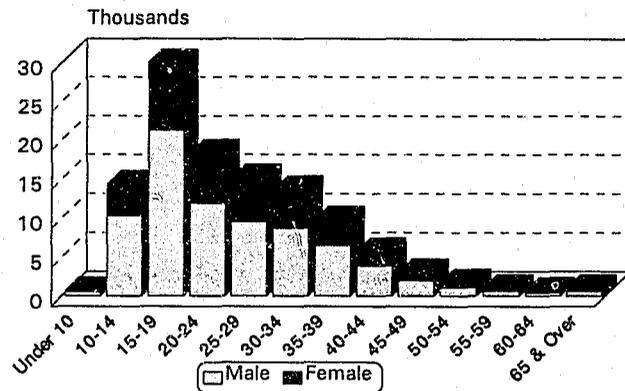
In 1992, theft victims suffered losses totaling \$311,180,088. This total represents a decrease of 4.8 percent when compared with 1991 total theft losses. The average dollar loss per theft was \$452, up from \$445 in 1991. Thefts in the 'under \$50' category accounted for 46 percent of all reported thefts (but only 6 percent of the value lost), while thefts of values greater than \$200 accounted for one third of the total (and 88 percent of the total value lost). The remainder of the thefts were between \$50 and \$200—these thefts accounted for 21 percent of the volume and 6 percent of the value lost.

For data collection, larceny-theft is divided into nine categories: pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts, theft of bicycles, theft from buildings, theft from coin-operated machines, and all other thefts (except motor vehicles). Of the nine theft categories, the highest average theft was theft from buildings which yielded an average \$809 per reported occurrence. Theft from motor vehicles averaged \$473 per report, while the average purse-snatching resulted in a \$254 loss and the average loss to victims of pocket-picking was \$322. The lowest average value lost to theft was shoplifting with an average of \$102.

**Clearance Rate**

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 19 percent of all reported thefts. As with other non-violent property crimes, theft is primarily a crime of opportunity. The factors of opportu-

**Theft Arrestees by Age and Sex**

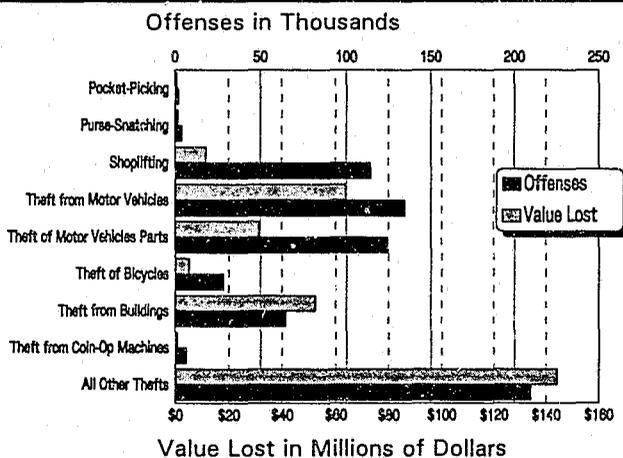


nity and stealth work in the favor of perpetrators and against police detection, thereby reducing available solutions for this offense.

**Persons Arrested**

Texas law enforcement agencies made 114,633 larceny-theft arrests in 1992. When compared with 1991, the number of persons arrested for theft decreased 6.5 percent. Of the theft arrestees, 24 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 67 percent were male; 72 percent were white; 28 percent were black; 67 percent were not hispanic and 33 percent were hispanic. The age group with the largest number of theft arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old group.

**Theft Type Offenses and Value Stolen**



**Value of Property Stolen in Theft**

Type of Theft	Offenses	Property Value	Average Loss
Pocket-Picking	2,051	660,533	322.05
Purse-Snatching	4,036	1,023,922	253.70
Shoplifting	114,349	11,629,594	101.70
Theft from Motor Vehicles	134,706	63,739,581	473.18
Motor Vehicle Parts	124,502	31,477,857	252.83
Bicycles	28,346	5,196,736	183.33
Theft from Buildings	64,913	52,490,441	808.63
Theft from Coin-Operated Machines	6,411	668,812	104.32
All Other	209,777	114,292,612	687.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>689,091</b>	<b>\$311,180,088</b>	<b>\$451.58</b>

# Motor Vehicle Theft

## Definition

**M**otor Vehicle Theft, for UCR purposes, is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that travels on the surface but not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motor boats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

## Analysis

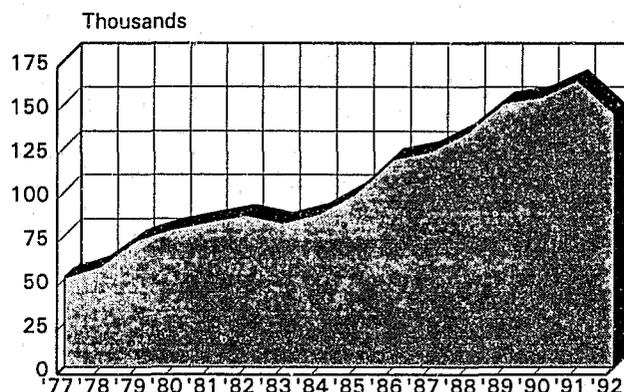
### Volume

The estimated number of motor vehicle thefts committed in Texas in 1992 was 145,048. The volume of motor vehicle theft decreased 11.5 percent when compared with 1991. More motor vehicle thefts were committed in August than in any other month, while the fewest motor vehicle thefts were committed during December.

### Rate

The 1992 motor vehicle theft rate for Texas was 821.5 motor vehicle thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the motor vehicle theft rate from 1991 was a decrease of 13 percent.

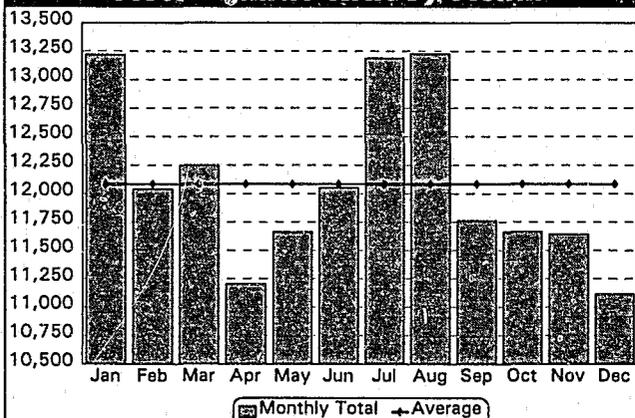
**Motor Vehicle Theft Offenses 1977 - 1992**



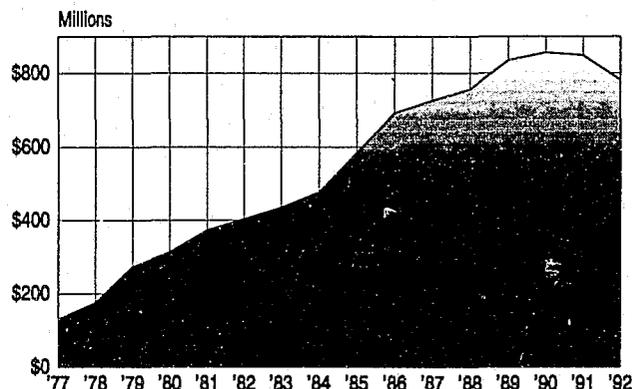
### Nature

In 1992, motor vehicle theft victims suffered losses totaling \$782,176,745. This total value loss represents a decrease of 7.9 percent when compared to 1991 total motor vehicle theft losses. The average dollar loss per motor vehicle theft was \$5,393, up from \$5,186 in 1991. Of the types of motor vehicles that are reported to be stolen, 67 percent are automobiles, 27 percent are trucks and buses, and the remainder are classed as 'other vehicles.' The 'other vehicles' classification includes all other motor vehicles included in the UCR definition, such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts and the like.

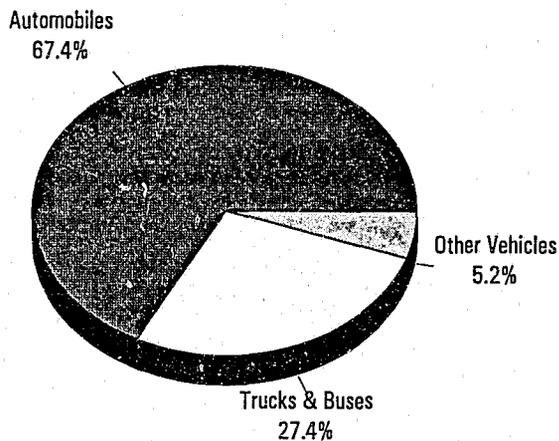
**Motor Vehicle Theft by Month**



**Motor Vehicle Value at Time of Theft**



**Motor Vehicles Theft by Type Stolen**

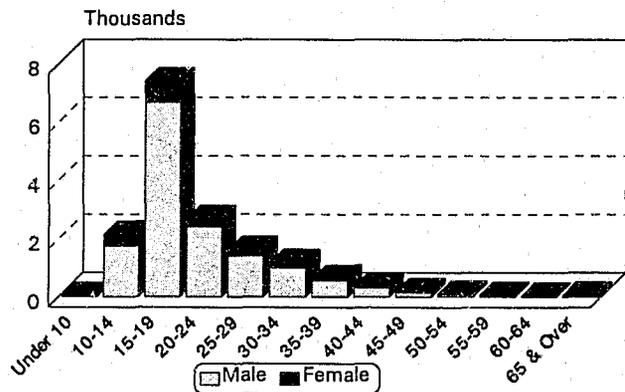


**Clearance Rate**

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 14 percent of all motor vehicle thefts that were reported. Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 20 percent of the motor vehicle thefts that were cleared.

Of the three vehicle types for which information is collected, automobiles show the highest rate of clearance at 16 percent. Of the automobile clearances, 21 percent involved persons under eighteen. Thefts of trucks and buses were cleared at a 12 percent rate, of which only 14 percent involved persons under eighteen. The 'other vehicle' classification also shows a 12 percent clearance rate, although 23 percent

**MVT Arrestees by Age and Sex**

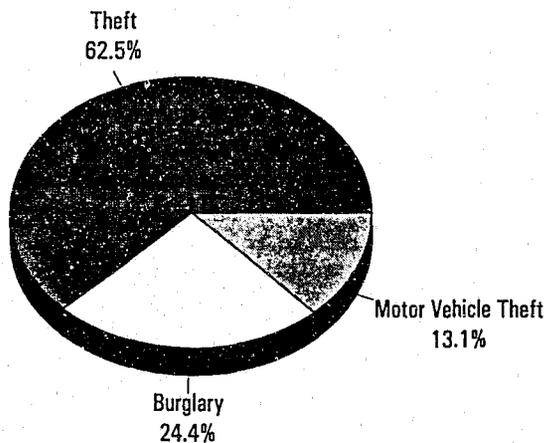


of these clearances involved persons under the age of eighteen.

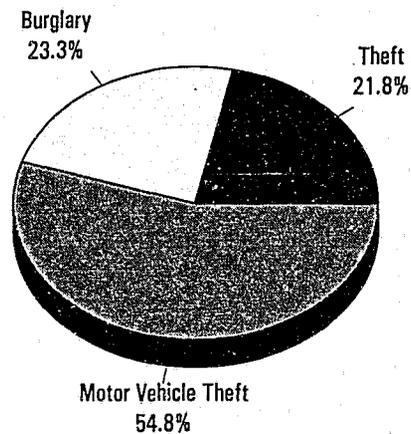
**Persons Arrested**

In 1992, Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 16,298 persons for motor vehicle theft. When compared with 1991, the number of motor vehicle theft arrests decreased 4.4 percent. Of the motor vehicle theft arrestees in 1992, 36 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 89 percent were male; 67 percent were white; 33 percent were black; 63 percent were not hispanic and 37 percent were hispanic. The age group that contained the largest number of motor vehicle theft arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old group.

**MVT as Percentage of Property Crime by Volume**



**MVT as Percentage of Property Crime by Value**



# Arson

## Definition

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded from data collection.

## Analysis

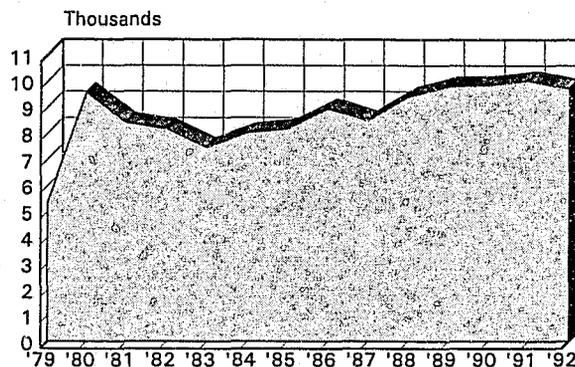
### Volume

The reported number of arsons committed in Texas in 1992 was 9,736. The volume of arson offenses decreased 3.1 percent in comparison with 1991. Because the U.S. Congress did not mandate arson to be an Index Crime until 1979, information on offenses before that year is incomplete.

### Rate

The 1992 arson rate for Texas was 55.1 arsons for every 100,000 persons. The change

**Arson Offenses 1979 - 1992**

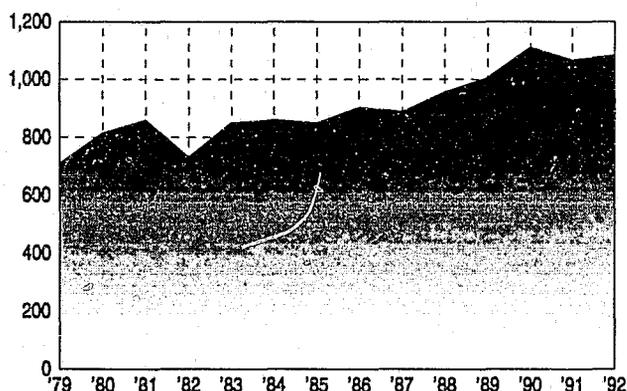


in the arson rate from 1991 was a decrease of 4.8 percent.

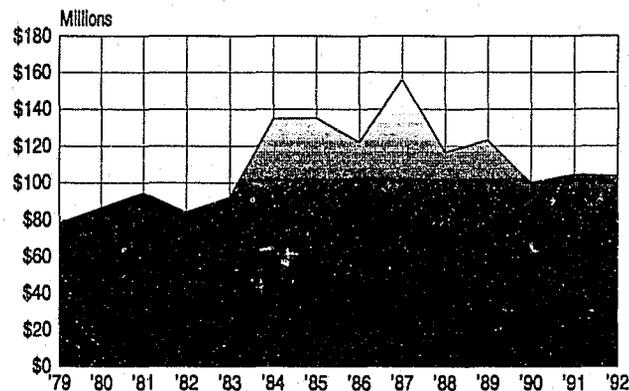
### Nature

Structures were the most frequent targets of arsonists in 1992, comprising some 56 percent of the reported incidents and 87 percent of the property value lost to arson. Mobile property constituted one third of the reported arsons, but only 13 percent of the value lost. The 'other' category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) formed the remaining 10 percent of the arsons and 0.3 percent of the value lost.

**Arson Arrests 1979 - 1992**



**Value Lost to Arson 1979 - 1992**



Residential property was involved in 68 percent of the structural arsons in 1992, with half of such arsons directed at single occupancy dwellings. Of all targeted structural property, 19 percent of the properties were uninhabited at the time the arson occurred. Motor vehicles composed 95 percent of all mobile property at which arsons were directed.

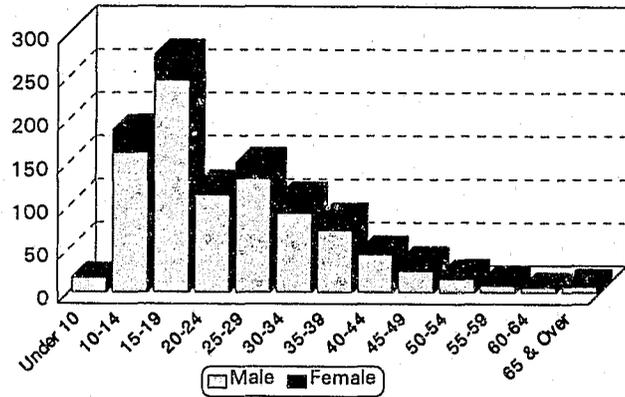
In 1992, arson victims suffered losses totaling \$103,699,121. This total value loss represents a 0.8 percent decrease when compared with 1991 total arson losses. The average dollar loss per arson was \$10,651—up from \$10,409 in 1991. Industrial/manufacturing property was the classification with the highest average loss per offense, \$109,631. Single occupancy residences showed an average loss of \$11,707, motor vehicle arsons averaged a loss of \$4,016, and the 'other' group (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) had the lowest average loss of \$344.

**Clearance Rate**

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 18 percent of all arsons that were reported. Of the various property classifications struck by arsonists, the highest rate of clearances was reported for community structures, of which 38 percent were cleared. Motor vehicles and industrial/manufacturing facilities showed the lowest clearance rates (8 percent) of any property class.

Of all arson clearances, 49 percent involved persons under the age of eighteen. Persons in this age group accounted for 79 percent of the

**Arson Arrestees by Age and Sex**

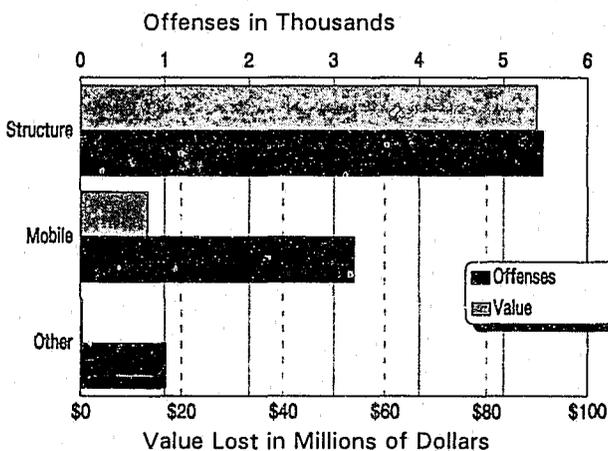


community/public structure arson clearances, 70 percent of the 'other' category clearances and 67 percent of the industrial/manufacturing clearances.

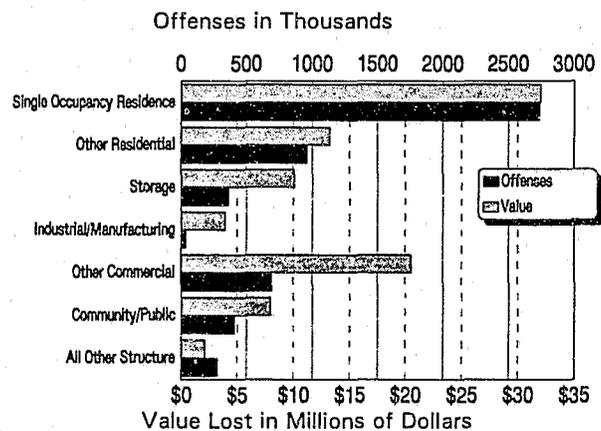
**Persons Arrested**

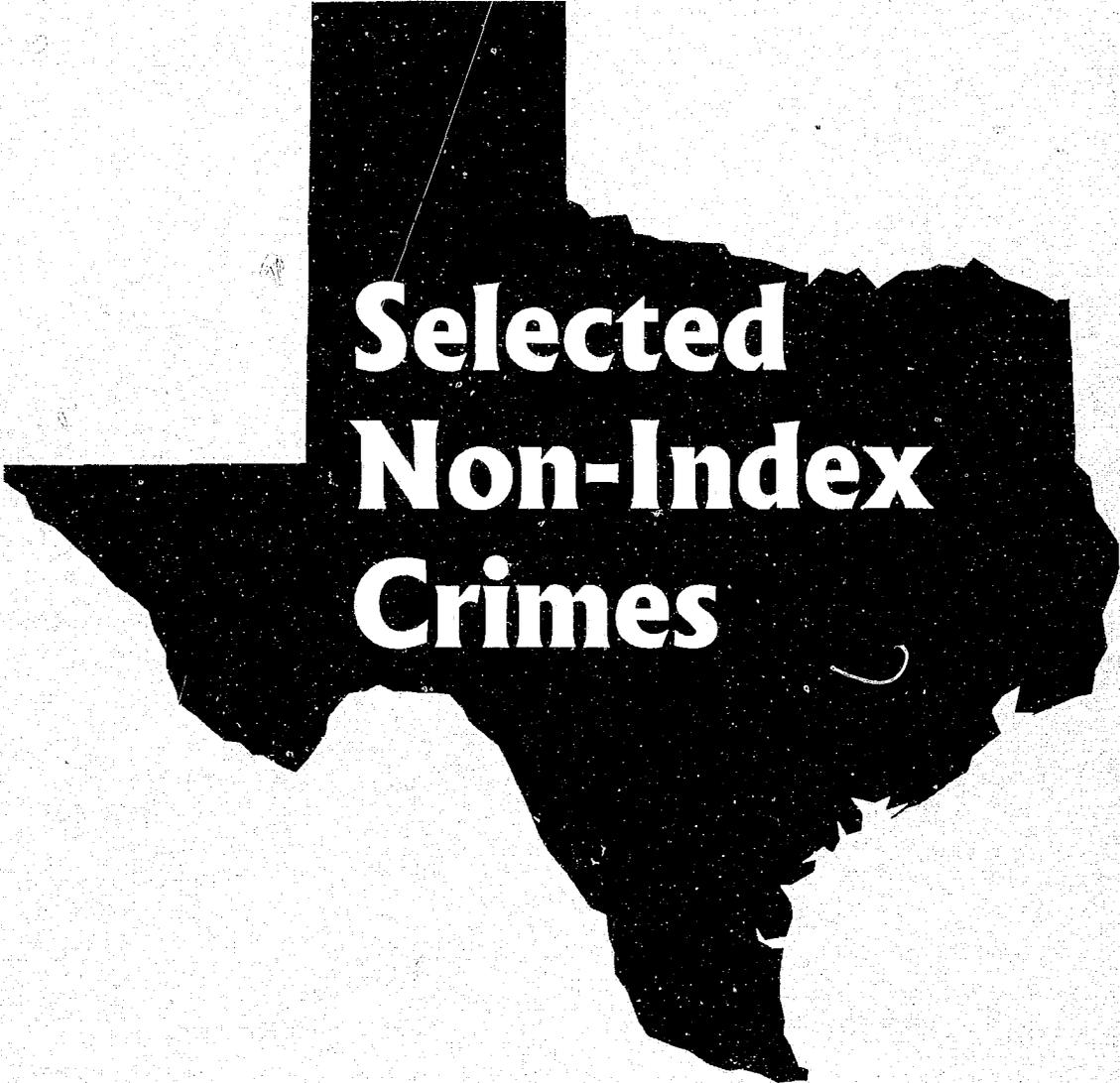
Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 1,083 persons for the crime of arson in 1992. When compared with the previous year, the number of persons arrested for arson increased 1.5 percent. Of the persons arrested for arson in 1992, 31 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 87 percent were male; 84 percent were white; 16 percent were black; 72 percent were not hispanic and 28 percent were hispanic. The age group that contained the highest number of arson arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old group.

**Arson Type Offenses Compared to Value Lost**



**Structural Arson Offenses Compared to Value Lost**





**Selected  
Non-Index  
Crimes**

# DUI Arrests

## Definition

For UCR purposes, Driving Under the Influence (DUI) is the driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

## Analysis

### Volume

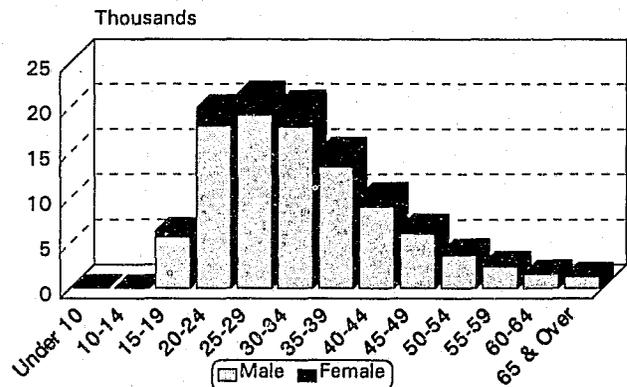
As with all Part II non-index crimes, information on the number of reported crimes is not collected by the UCR program for this offense. However, the number of persons arrested for this crime is collected.

The number of arrests for DUI in Texas, in 1992, was 110,030. The volume of DUI arrests decreased 1.8 percent in comparison with 1991. In Texas, DUI arrests peaked in 1983 when 149,621 persons were arrested and the change in the number of DUI arrests from 1983 to 1992 was a decrease of 26.5 percent.

### Rate

The 1992 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 623.2 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the DUI arrest rate from 1991 was a decrease of 3.5 percent. As with the number of arrests, the DUI arrest rate peaked in 1983 at 951.5

## DUI Arrestees by Age and Sex



arrests for every 100,000 Texans. The change in the DUI arrest rate from 1983 to 1992 was a decrease of 34.5 percent.

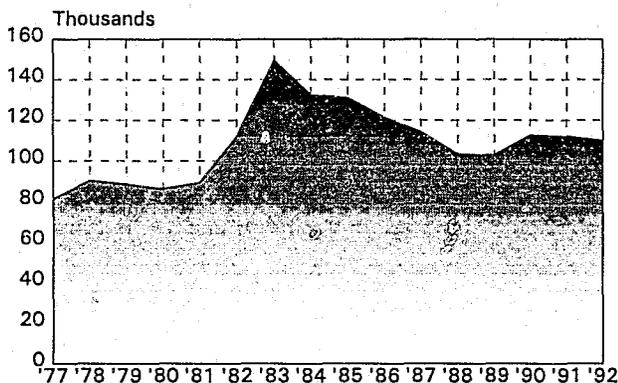
### Nature

Any consideration of the number and rate of DUI arrests must be reconciled with the fact that many factors control the ability of law enforcement personnel to detect drunken drivers. Among the significant factors which drive the DUI arrest rate are these: media coverage of the DWI problem, public awareness, availability of funds for patrol officer overtime, and the skill and training in DUI detection of law officers.

### Persons Arrested

Of the 110,030 persons arrested for DUI in 1992, only 0.2 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 89 percent were male; 92 percent were white; 8 percent were black; 63 percent were not hispanic and 37 percent were hispanic. The male age group with the highest number of DUI arrestees was the 25-to-29 year-old group. The female age group with the highest number of DUI arrestees was the 30-to-34 year-old group. Of all DUI arrests, 9,461, or 9 percent, were of persons who were under the legal age to purchase alcohol in Texas, which is 21.

## DUI Arrests 1977 - 1992



# Drug Abuse Arrests

## Definition

For UCR purposes, drug abuse encompasses all violations of the narcotic drug laws. These are offenses such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

In this report these violations are summarized to include all drug abuse arrests (grand total drug abuse), sale and manufacturing arrests, and drug possession arrests.

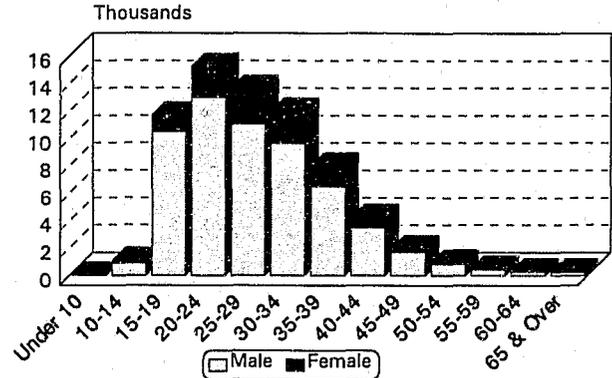
As with all Part II non-index crimes, information on the number of reported crimes is not collected by the Texas UCR program for these offenses. However, the number of persons arrested for these crimes is collected.

## Grand Total Drug Abuse Arrests

### Analysis

The reported total number of arrests for drug abuse in Texas in 1992 was 69,982. This grand total of all drug abuse violations increased 13.3 percent in comparison with 1991.

## Drug Abuse Arrestees by Age and Sex

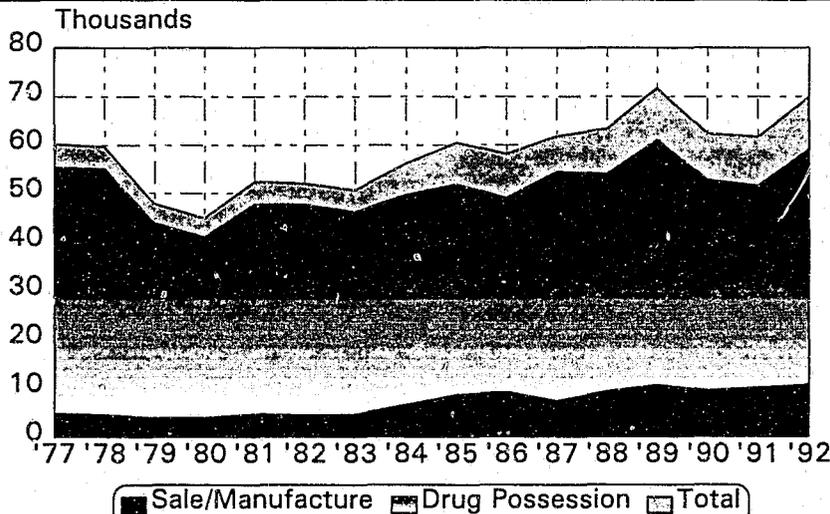


The 1992 drug abuse arrest rate for Texas was 396.4 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug abuse arrest rate from 1991 was an increase of 11.4 percent.

### Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 1992, 5.8 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 84 percent were male; 62 percent were white; 38 percent were black; 71 percent were not hispanic and 29 percent were hispanic. The most common male age group in the drug abuse arrestee population was the 20-to-24 year olds. The most common female age group was the 25 to 29 year olds.

## Drug Abuse Arrests 1977 - 1992



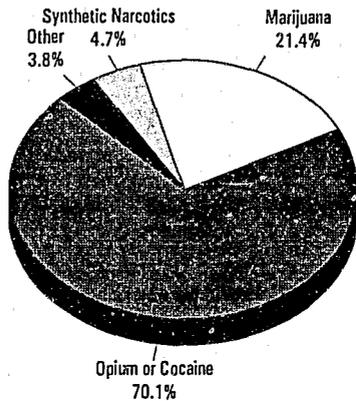
## Sale and Manufacturing

### Analysis

The number of arrests for illegal drug sale and manufacturing totaled 10,769, which was a 5.7 percent increase from 1991.

The rate of drug sale and manufacturing arrests was 61 arrests per 100,000 Texans. The change from 1991 constituted a 3.9 percent increase in the arrest rate.

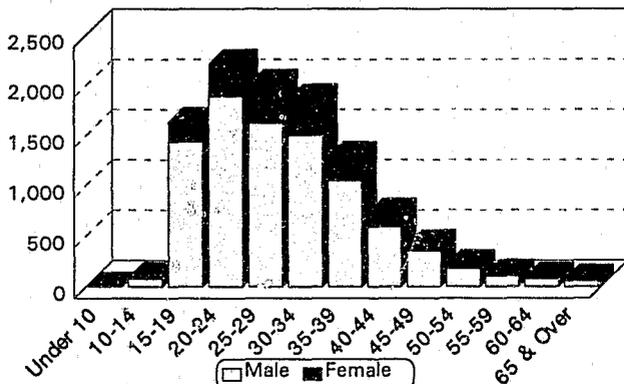
**Drug Sale & Manufacturing Arrests by Drug Type**



### Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for sale and manufacturing of illicit drugs in 1992, 3.7 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 83 percent were male; 58 percent were white; 42 percent were black; 70 percent were not hispanic and 30 percent were hispanic. The male age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-to-24 year-old group. The female age group with highest number of arrestees was the 25-to-29-year-old group.

**Drug Sale & Manufacturing Arrestees by Age and Sex**



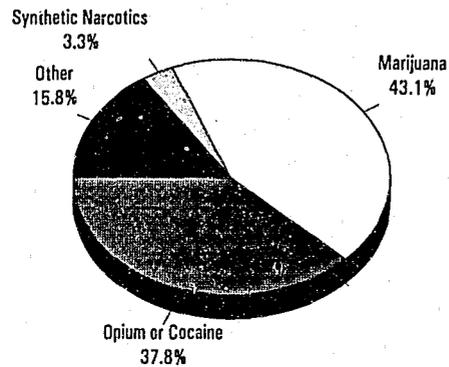
## Possession

### Analysis

The number of arrests for drug possession in 1992 was 59,213. This represented a 14.9 percent increase when compared to 1991.

The rate of drug possession arrests in Texas in 1992 was 335.4 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The drug possession arrest rate increased 12.9 from 1991.

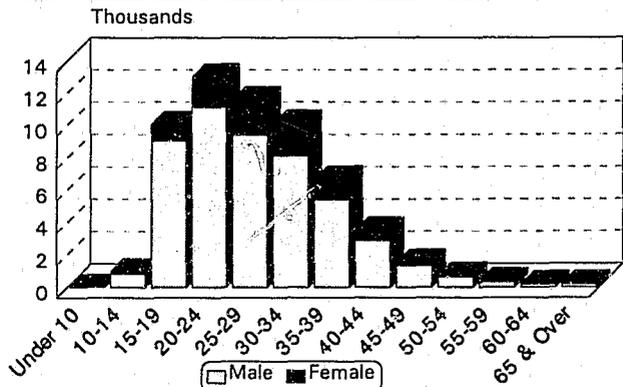
**Drug Possession Arrests by Drug Type**



### Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug possession, 6.1 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 84 percent were male; 63 percent were white; 37 percent were black; 71 percent were not hispanic and 29 percent were hispanic. The male age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-to-24-year-old group. The female age group with highest number of arrestees was the 25-to-29-year-old group.

**Drug Possession Arrestees by Age and Sex**



# Drug Seizures

## Purpose

Drug seizure information is presented in compliance with Article 4476-15 §5.14 V.A.C.S. and its requirement that "All law enforcement agencies in this state shall file monthly with the [DPS] Director a report of all arrests for drug offenses made and quantities of controlled substances seized by them during the preceding month."

## Quantities

The following chart displays the quantity of illegal drugs seized in Texas. Amounts are rounded. Dose units refer to one pill, tablet, capsule or other single user quantity. The information presented here is based upon reports of drugs seized by Texas law enforcement agencies and does not include drugs seized in Texas by any federal law enforcement agency.

### Marijuana Plants, Fields And Gardens

In addition to the drug seizure quantities displayed in the chart, Texas law officers seized 146 marijuana gardens, 78 wild marijuana fields, 273 cultivated marijuana fields, and 29 marijuana greenhouses. The reported total number of all marijuana plants that were seized in 1992 was 750,767.

### Clandestine Labs

During 1992, 29 clandestine labs were seized in Texas. Of these seized labs, 15 were used to produce methamphetamine, 12 were manufacturing amphetamines, and 2 were engaged in production of phenlyacetone (P2P).

Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized		
Class	Type	Quantity
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	279,934 Pounds, 12 Ounces
	Hashish	2 Pounds, 8 Ounces 5 Liquid Ounces
Opiates	Morphine	1 Ounce 9 Liquid Ounces 551 Dose Units
	Heroin	97 Pounds, 15 Ounces 1 Liquid Ounce 728 Dose Units
	Codeine	11 Ounces 42 Liquid Ounces 2,118 Dose Units
	Gum Opium	4 Pounds 8 Ounces
Cocaine	Solid	11,037 Pounds, 9 Ounces
	Liquid	57 Liquid Ounces
Hallucinogens	LSD	6 Ounces 108 Liquid Ounces 81,778 Dose Units
	PCP	3 Pounds, 10 Ounces
	Mushrooms	17 Pounds, 12 Ounces
	Peyote	12 Pounds
	Designer Drugs	7 Ounces 4,690 Dose Units
Precursor Chemicals		227 Pounds, 15 Ounces 3,449 Liquid Ounces
Other Drugs	Barbiturates	14 Liquid Ounces 672,231 Dose Units
	Amphetamines	39 Pounds, 11 Ounces 32 Liquid Ounces 14,908 Dose Units
	Methamphetamines	103 Pounds, 4 Ounces 138 Liquid Ounces 1730 Dose Units
	Tranquilizers	170 Liquid Ounces 544,228 Dose Units
	Synthetic Drugs	261 Liquid Ounces 299,636 Dose Units

# Weapons Arrests

## Definition

**Weapons:** Carrying, Possessing includes all violations and attempted violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. As with all Part II non-index crimes, the UCR program collects only reports of arrests for this offense.

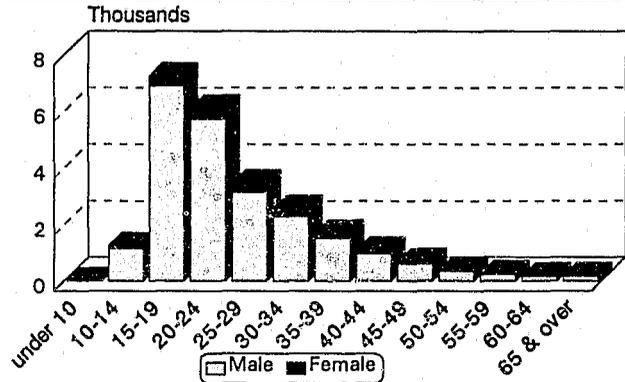
## Analysis

As indicated in the murder section, firearms are the murder weapon of choice in 73 percent of all Texas murders. The percentage of juveniles arrested for murder has increased from 3 percent in 1977 to 13 percent in 1992. In light of these facts, this section focuses on trends in weapon possession.

### Volume and Rate

In 1992, 25,167 arrests for weapon violations were reported. The number of arrests increased 13.1 percent over 1991. The 1992 weapons arrest rate was 142.5 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arrest rate from 1991 was an increase of 11.2 percent.

**Weapons Arrestees by Age and Sex**

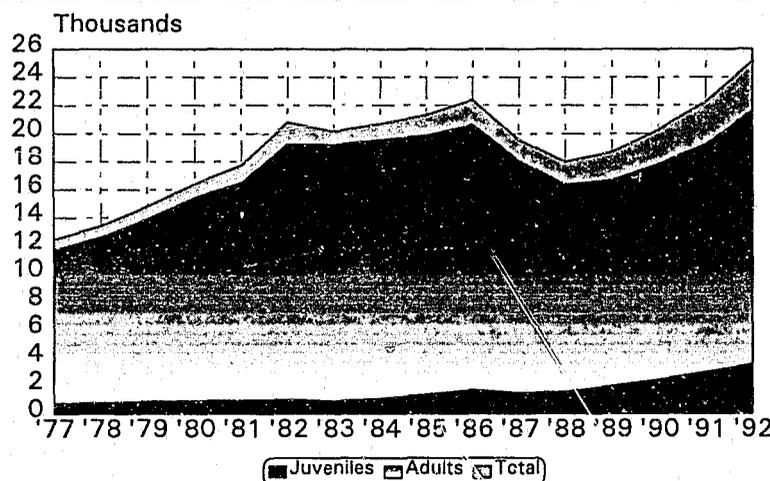


### Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for weapons violations in 1992, 14 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 92 percent were male; 64 percent were white; 36 percent were black; 69 percent were not hispanic and 31 percent were hispanic. The male age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 15-19 year-old group, while the highest female age group was the 20-to-24 year-old group.

In this report's base year of 1977 there were 12,446 weapons arrests. of this total, 6.2 percent were juveniles, and 91 percent were male.

**Weapons Arrests 1977 - 1992**





**Family  
Violence**

# Family Violence, 1992

## Definition

The Texas Family Code defines Family Violence as an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm. The law excludes the reasonable discipline of a child and defines abuse as physical injury that results in substantial harm or genuine threat; sexual contact, intercourse, or conduct; or compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct.

By definition and for the purposes of family violence reports, 'Family' includes individuals related by consanguinity (blood) or affinity, marriage or former marriage, biological parents of the same child, foster children, foster parents, and members or former members of the same household (including roommates).

## Analysis

As not every Texas Law Enforcement agency reported its family violence information, it is necessary to estimate the information for non-reporting agencies. In 1992, agencies reporting family violence data covered 99.9 percent of Texas' population.

### Volume

The total estimated number of Texas family violence incidents in 1992 was 145,184. These incidents involved 151,767 victims and 154,418 offenders.

1992 Family Violence	
Estimated Incidents	145,184
Estimated Victims	151,767
Estimated Offenders	154,418

### Victim/Offender Relationships

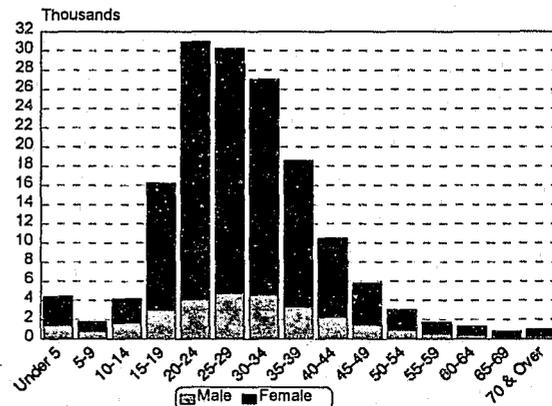
The largest percentage of family violence reports was between married spouses. The second most commonly reported relationship among offenders and victims was common-law spouses and the third most common relationship was roommates.

### Victims

Incidents of family violence in 1992 involved an estimated 151,767 victims. Of the victims whose sex was known, 19 percent were male and 81 percent were female. The age group with the highest number of victims was the 20-to-24 year-old bracket. The individual male age showing the greatest number of victims was the 30 year-old age group, while for females, the highest number of victims was found in the 22 year-old age group.

Of the victims whose ethnicity was known, 29.5 percent were hispanic and 70.5 percent were not hispanic. For the victims whose race was known, 70 percent were listed as white, 29 percent were black, and less than 1 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander. Of the White victims, 81 percent were female, while 80 percent of the Black victims were female, 72 percent of the American Indian or Alaskan Native victims were female and 82 percent of the Asian or Pacific Islander victims were female.

### Victims by Age and Sex

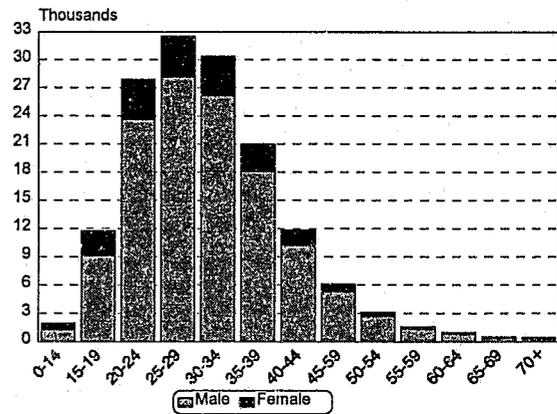


Victims' Relationships			
Relationship Type	Group Percentage	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Percent of Total
Marital	66.5%	Husband	4.61%
		Wife	34.04%
		Common-Law Husband	2.66%
		Common-Law Wife	21.60%
		Ex-Husband	0.50%
		Ex-Wife	3.08%
Parental/Child	13.0%	Father	1.52%
		Mother	3.95%
		Son	2.01%
		Daughter	3.03%
		Stepfather	0.51%
		Stepmother	0.25%
		Step-Son	0.74%
		Step-Daughter	0.91%
		Foster Parent	0.03%
		Foster Child	0.02%
Other Family	20.5%	Grandfather	0.07%
		Grandmother	0.24%
		Grandson	0.06%
		Granddaughter	0.18%
		Brother	2.23%
		Sister	3.00%
		Step-Brother	0.10%
		Step-Sister	0.11%
		Male Roommate	1.30%
		Female Roommate	5.39%
		Father In-Law	1.03%
		Mother In-Law	1.42%
		Other Male Family Member	1.70%
		Other Female Family Member	3.01%
		Unknown Relationship-Male	0.21%
Unknown Relationship-Female	0.49%		

**Offenders**

In 1992, an estimated 154,418 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence. Of the offenders whose sex was known, 85 percent were male and 15 percent were female. The age group showing the highest number of offenders was the 25-to-29-year-old bracket. Both the male and female individual ages showing the greatest number of offenders were the 30 year-old group.

**Offenders by Age and Sex**



Of the offenders whose ethnicity was known, 30 percent were hispanic and 70 percent were not hispanic. Of the offenders whose race was known, 68 percent were white, 31 percent were black, and less than 1 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander. An examination of offenders by race finds that 85 percent of the white offenders were male, 85 percent of the black offenders were male, 78 percent of the American Indian or Alaskan Native offenders were male, and 78 percent of the Asian or Pacific Islander offenders were male.

**Officers**

A serious problem inherent to police intervention and investigation of family violence is the potential for law officers to be assaulted. In 1992, during the course of reported family violence incidents, 829 Texas law officers were assaulted. By contrast, Uniform Crime Reports for 1992 listed 5,152 assaults on law officers during all types of police activity.

**Offenses**

Offense information in the family violence program is collected according to federal UCR guidelines and do not necessarily conform to Texas state definitions. Complete offense definitions are available in the appendix to this publication. Family violence offense information falls into six general categories: assaults, homicides, kidnapping/abductions, robberies, forcible sex offenses, and non-forcible sex offenses. Of the six main categories, assaults accounted for 98% of all offenses. Information for each individual crime is represented in the chart on the next page.

Family Violence Offenses			
Offense Type	Group Percentage	Offense	Percent of Total
Assaults:	97.9%	Aggravated Assault	17.28%
		Simple Assault	70.16%
		Intimidation	10.43%
Homicides:	0.3%	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.23%
		Negligent Manslaughter	0.01%
		Justifiable Homicide	0.00%
Kidnapping/Abduction:	0.2%	Kidnapping/Abduction	0.17%
Robbery:	0.1%	Robbery	0.12%
Forcible Sex Offenses:	1.2%	Forcible Rape	0.62%
		Forcible Sodomy	0.11%
		Sexual Assault with Object	0.04%
		Forcible Fondling	0.46%
Non-forcible Sex Offenses:	0.4%	Incest	0.33%
		Statutory Rape	0.02%

**Injuries**

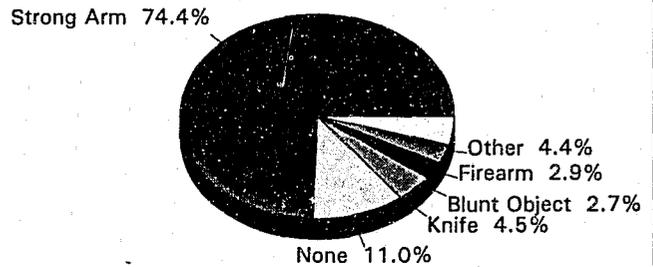
For the purposes of this family violence report, the police officers who responded to the disturbance calls determined the extent of injuries and all injuries were considered to be apparent injuries. If later medical attention indicated that the injuries were more or less severe than noted by the responding officer, this information is not included in the family violence report. The majority of reported injuries (51%) were considered to be minor injuries. In another 44 percent of family violence reports, 'no injury' was recorded. Major injuries were reported in 6 percent of the cases.

Of the apparent major injuries, severe lacerations were the most common at 35 percent. Possible internal injuries were reported in 29 percent of the apparent major injury reports, and apparent broken bones were noted in 13 percent of the apparent major injury cases.

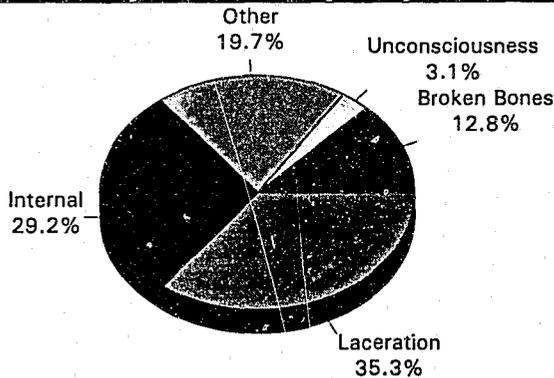
**Weapons**

Strong-arm weapons (hands, feet and fists) was the most common weapon used in family violence incidents. Threats and intimidation (no weapon) accounted for 11 percent of the reports, and knives or cutting instruments, blunt objects, and firearms together accounted for 10 percent of the total weapons. Considered as other weapons (4 percent of the total) were motor vehicles, poison, explosives, fire, drugs, unknown, and miscellaneous weapons.

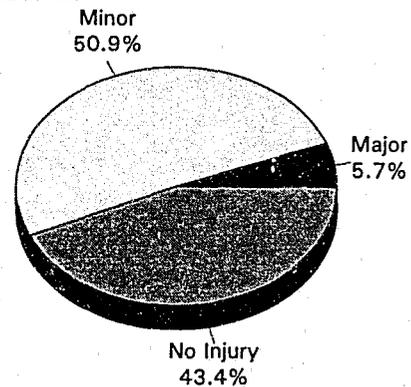
**Weapons Used in Family Violence**



**Family Violence Major Injuries**



**Type of Family Violence Injuries**





**Hate Crime**

# Hate Crime

## Definition

The Texas Hate Crimes Act, Subchapter D Chapter 411.046 of the Texas Government Code, defines hate crimes as crimes that are motivated by prejudice, hatred, or advocacy of violence including, but not limited to, incidents for which statistics are or were kept under Public Law 101-275 (the federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act). The federal law further defines hate crimes as crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.

Violence against selected groups within Texas has been recognized as a growing threat to the safety of Texans. In an effort to quantify these incidents of bias crimes, the Texas Hate Crimes Act directed every law enforcement agency within Texas to report bias offenses to the Department of Public Safety.

## Analysis

### Volume

The reported number of hate crime incidents in Texas in 1992 was 480. These incidents involved 506 victims with 707 offenders, and resulted in a total of 511 offenses. As this was the first full year of Hate Crime data collection, no comparable data are available for previous years.

Hate Crime 1992	
Number of Incidents	480
Number of Victims	506
Number of Offenders	707
Number of Offenses	511

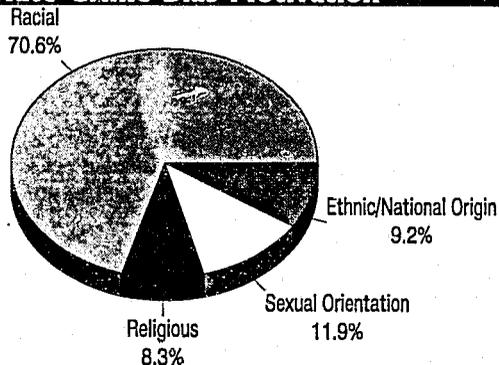
### Bias Motivation

In 1992, the largest percentage of hate crime reports were racial in nature. The second most commonly reported bias motivation was sex-

ual-orientation, the third most common bias motivation was ethnic/national origin and the fourth most common form of hate crime was religious.

Hate Crime Bias Motivation				
Bias Nature	Group Percentage	Bias Type	Incidents	Percent of Total
Racial	70.6%	Anti-White	114	23.8%
		Anti-Black	198	41.3%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1	0.2%
		Anti-Asian/ Pacific Islander	14	2.9%
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	12	2.5%
Ethnicity/ National Origin	9.2%	Anti-Arab	12	2.5%
		Anti-Hispanic	21	4.4%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	11	2.3%
Religious	8.3%	Anti-Jewish	34	7.1%
		Anti-Catholic	0	0.0%
		Anti-Protestant	2	0.4%
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	2	0.4%
		Anti-Other Religion	1	0.2%
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1	0.2%
		Anti-Atheist/Agnostic	0	0.0%
Sexual Orientation	11.9%	Anti-Male Homosexual	44	9.2%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	3	0.6%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male and Female)	10	2.1%
		Anti-Heterosexual	0	0.0%
		Anti-Bisexual	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>			<b>480</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Hate Crime Bias Motivation**



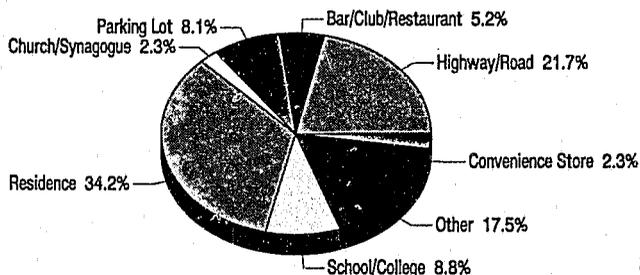
**Location**

The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 1992 was residences and homes. The second most common location was highways, roads, alleys and streets, and the third most common was schools and colleges.

**Hate Crime Locations**

Location	Incidents	Percent of Total
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	0.2%
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	0.2%
Bar/Night Club	14	2.9%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	11	2.3%
Commercial/Office Building	11	2.3%
Construction Site	1	0.2%
Convenience Store	11	2.3%
Department/Discount Store	3	0.6%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	6	1.3%
Field/Woods	4	0.8%
Government/Public Building	9	1.9%
Grocery/Supermarket	5	1.0%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	104	21.7%
Hotel/Motel	2	0.4%
Jail/Prison	5	1.0%
Lake/Waterway	3	0.6%
Liquor Store	1	0.2%
Parking Lot/Garage	39	8.1%
Rental Storage Facility	0	0.0%
Residence/Home	164	34.2%
Restaurant	11	2.3%
School/College	42	8.8%
Service/Gas Station	2	0.4%
Specialty Store	6	1.3%
Other/Unknown	24	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Hate Crime Locations**



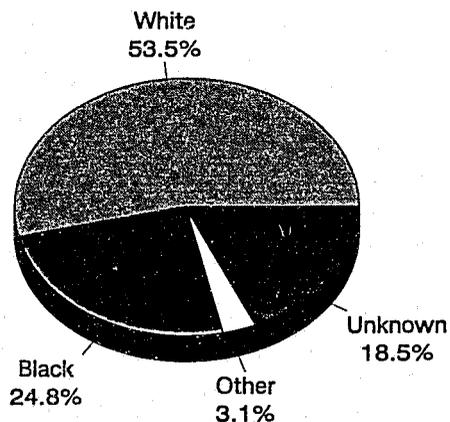
**Offenders**

In 1992, 707 offenders were involved in incidents of hate crimes. Because hate crime incidents can be perpetrated by multiple offenders, the following chart displays the suspected offenders' race totaling to the number of hate crime incidents—480.

**Hate Crime Offenders by Incident**

Suspected Offenders' Race	Number	Percent of Total
White	257	53.5%
Black	119	24.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.8%
Multi-Racial Group	11	2.3%
Unknown	89	18.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Hate Crime Offenders**



**Victims**

Information on the victims of hate crimes is limited to victim type. While bias motivation information identifies the offender's bias, it is important to note that the victim may not actually belong to the group the offender sought to harm. For this reason, information on the victims' actual group membership is not recorded.

Victim type, in the hate crime data collection program, is listed as: individual, business, financial institution, government, religious organization, society/public, other and unknown. Of these victim types, individuals were reported to be the main hate crime target.

<b>Hate Crime Victim Type</b>		
Victim Type	Number	Percent of Total
Individual	387	75.7%
Business	9	1.8%
Financial Institution	1	0.2%
Government	7	1.4%
Religious Organization	16	3.1%
Society/Public	16	3.1%
Other	75	14.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

with federal Uniform Crime Reporting definitions and do not necessarily conform to Texas state definitions. Complete offense definitions are available in the appendix to this publication.

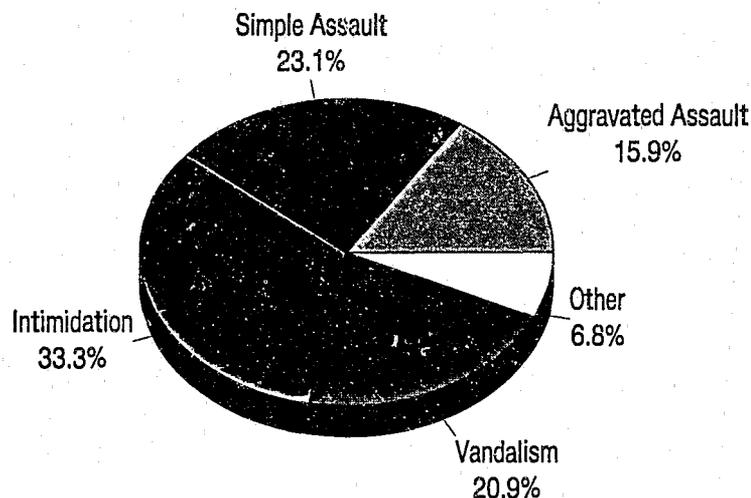
Hate crime offense information falls into the eight index crimes—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson—plus the non-index crimes of simple assault, intimidation and vandalism. Of these offense categories, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation and vandalism together accounted for almost 95 percent of all bias crime offenses.

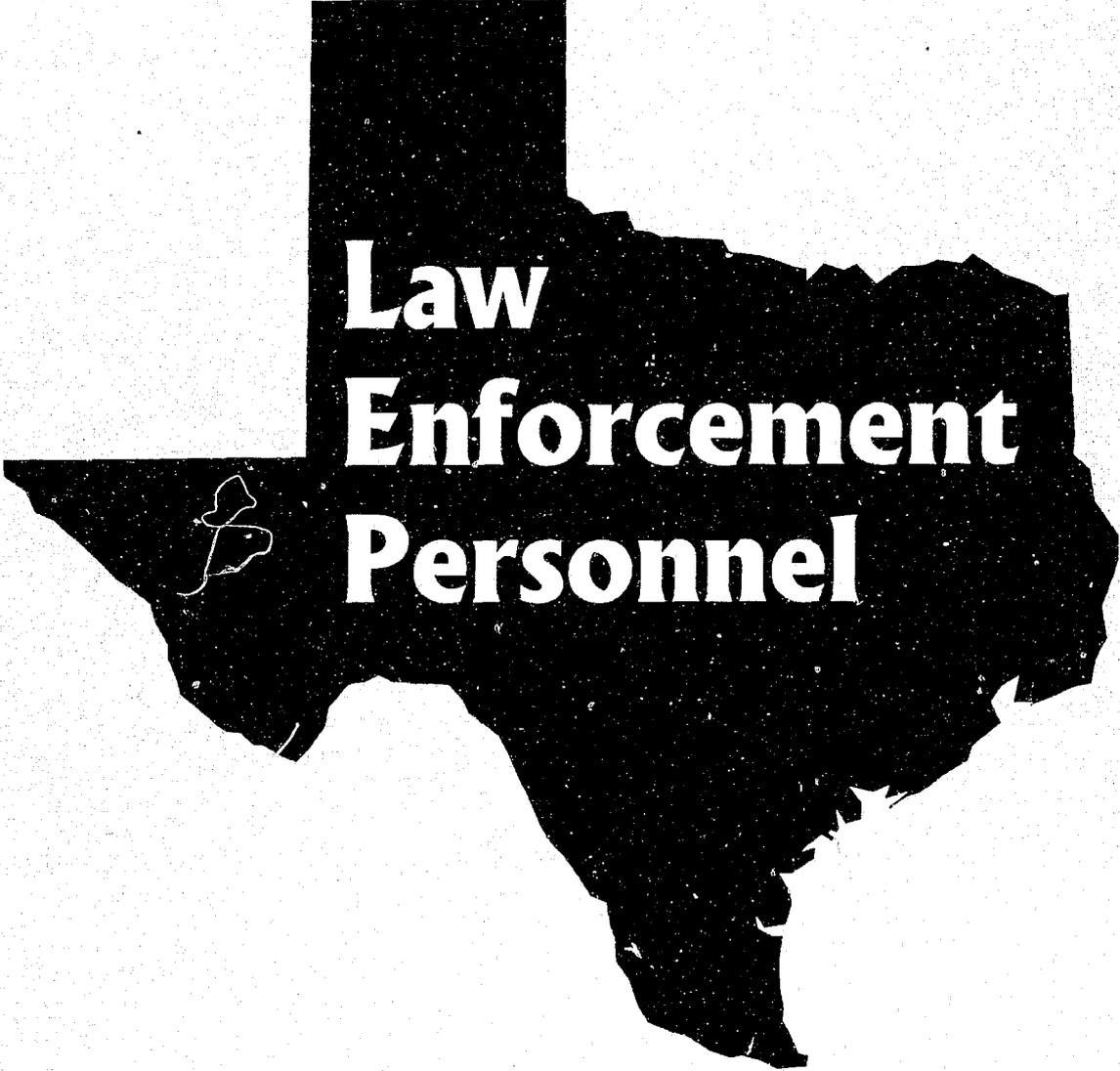
<b>Hate Crime Offenses</b>		
Offense	Volume	Percent of Total
Murder	6	1.2%
Rape	2	0.4%
Robbery	14	2.7%
Aggravated Assault	81	15.9%
Burglary	3	0.6%
Larceny-Theft	5	1.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0.0%
Arson	5	1.0%
Simple Assault	118	23.1%
Intimidation	170	33.3%
Vandalism	107	20.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Offenses**

Offense information in the hate crime data collection program are defined in accordance

**Hate Crime Offenses**





**Law  
Enforcement  
Personnel**

# Law Enforcement Personnel

## Law Enforcement Employee Data

The Texas Uniform Crime Reporting program collects pertinent data relating to the police agencies of the state. Information regarding law enforcement employee strength, employment trends, law officers assaulted in the line of duty, and law officers killed in the line of duty is discussed in this section.

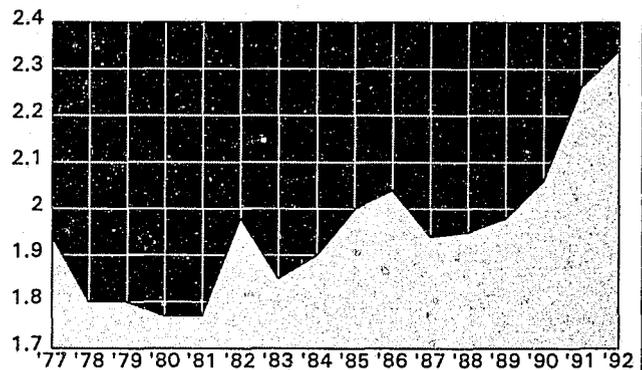
### Commissioned Personnel

Texas' law enforcement community employed 41,299 full-time sworn officers as of October 31, 1992. The average number of officers for every 1,000 inhabitants of Texas was 2.34. The law officer rate increased over the 1991 Texas rate of 2.26 officers per 1,000 inhabitants and is now slightly higher than the national average (2.2 in 1991).

### Civilian Employees

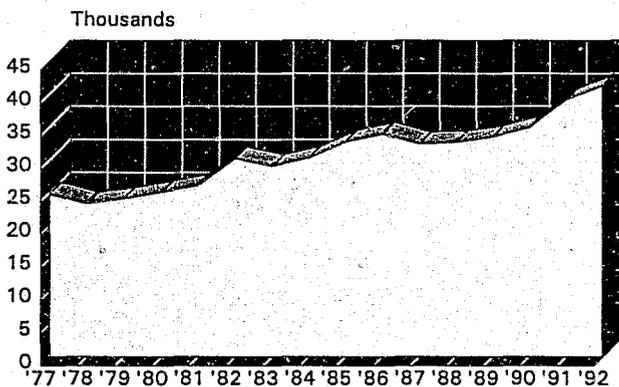
The 871 Texas agencies reporting law enforcement employee data employed 24,043 ci-

Texas Law Officers per 1,000 Population



vilian workers. Civilian employment has increased 2.4 percent over 1991 and now makes up 37 percent of the Texas law enforcement work force. The trend towards civilians performing non-enforcement police activities such as communications is largely responsible for this dramatic rise in the number of law enforcement agency civilians.

Law Enforcement Officers 1977 - 1992



Full Time Law Enforcement Employees

Officers	Male	Female	Total
Police Departments	26,260	2,242	28,502
Sheriff Offices	8,805	1,258	10,063
DPS	2,667	67	2,734
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,732</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>41,299</b>
Civilians	Male	Female	Total
Police Departments	3,742	8,366	12,108
Sheriff Offices	4,796	4,238	9,034
DPS	798	2,103	2,901
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,336</b>	<b>14,707</b>	<b>24,043</b>

## Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

The killing or assaulting of a law officer creates a serious detrimental effect on the security of society. As the possibility of being assaulted may discourage persons from considering law enforcement careers, attacks on police officers reduce their ability to combat crime. As such, violence towards police equals violence towards society.

In 1992, 5,152 Texas Law Officers were assaulted in the line of duty. The number of officers assaulted amounted to one out of every eight full-time sworn officers and increased 5 percent over the number of assaults in 1991. Assaults resulted in injury to the officer in 37 percent of the cases while 92 percent of the assaults were cleared.

### Assaults By Activity

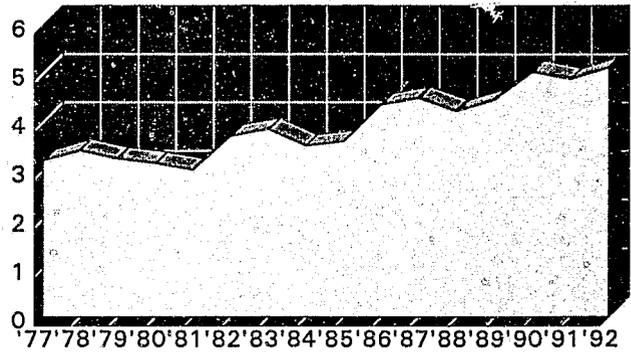
Activity	Number	Percent
Disturbance Call	1,607	31.2%
Burglary in Progress	59	1.2%
Robbery in Progress	27	0.5%
Attempting Other Arrests	865	16.8%
Civil Disorder	109	2.1%
Handling or Transporting Prisoners	1,148	22.3%
Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances	390	7.6%
Ambush - No Warning	21	0.4%
Mentally Deranged	51	1.0%
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	465	9.0%
All Other Circumstances	410	8.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Assaults By Assignment

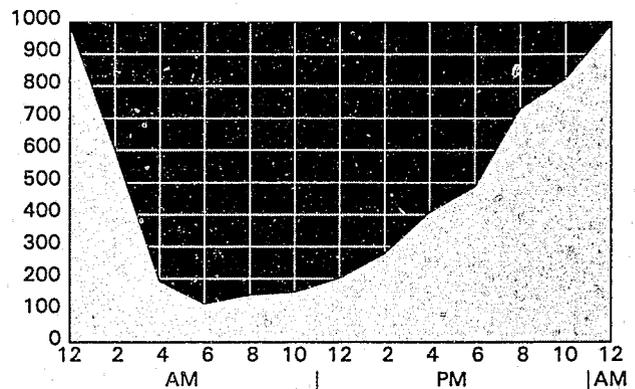
Assignment	Number	Percent	
Two Man Vehicle	1,294	25.1%	
One Man Vehicle	Alone	1,448	28.1%
	Assisted	1,610	31.3%
Detective	Alone	61	1.2%
	Assisted	118	2.3%
Other	Alone	276	5.4%
	Assisted	345	6.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

### Texas Law Officers Assaulted 1977 - 1992

Thousands



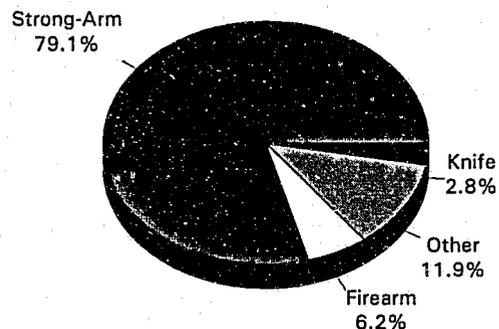
### Law Officers Assaulted by Time of Day



### Law Officers Assaulted by Injury



### Law Officers Assaulted by Weapon



## Texas Law Enforcement Officers Killed in the Line of Duty in 1992

### Felonious Deaths

During 1992 three Texas Law Officers were killed in the line of duty by criminal action:

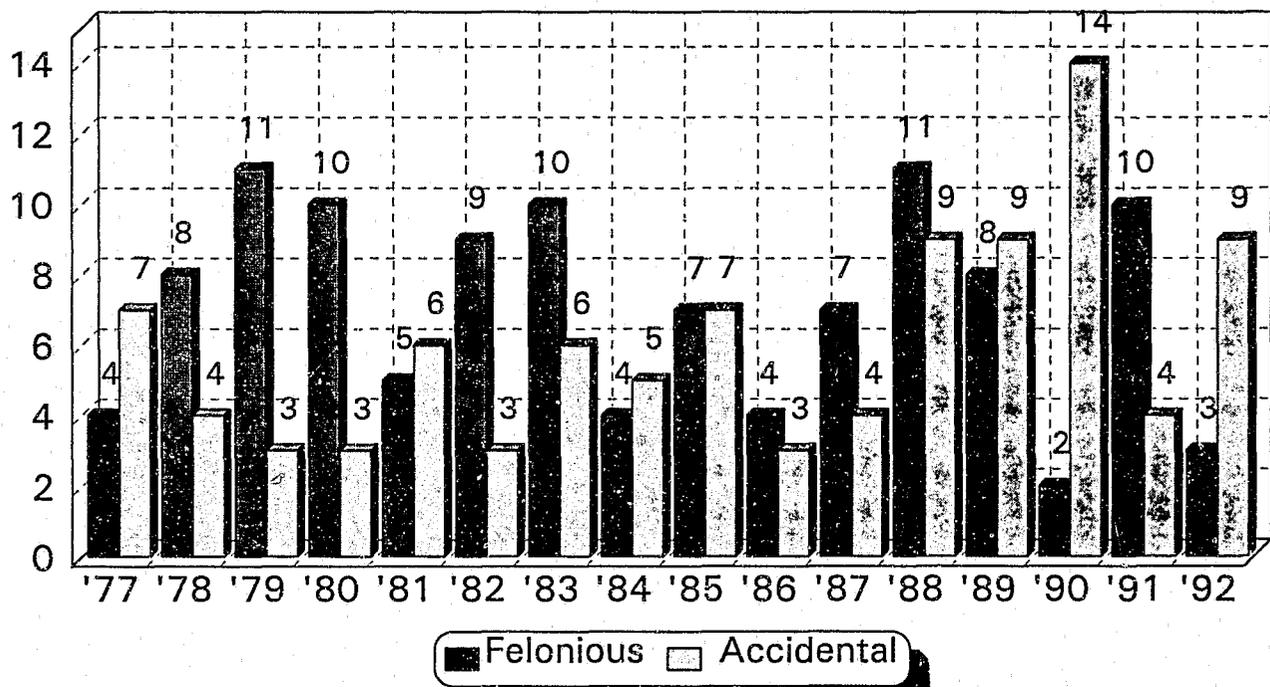
- Trooper Bill Davidson, Texas Department of Public Safety, on April 14—*Traffic Stop.*
- Sergeant Kenneth Dwin Fowler, Lubbock PD, on June 18—*Disturbance Call.*
- Officer Randy Zimmerman, Jacksonville PD, on October 2—*Family Disturbance.*

### Accidental Deaths

Nine Texas Law Officers died as the result of duty-related accidents in 1992.

- Officer Harold L. Hammons, Dallas PD, on January 22—*Undercover Drug Operation.*
- Deputy Larry Miller, Hood County SO, on January 26—*Traffic Accident.*
- Deputy Rex St. John, Karnes County SO, on February 29—*Traffic Accident.*
- Officer Charles Billeck, Corrigan PD, on July 10—*Traffic Accident.*
- Senior Corporal Billy W. Daugherty, Dallas PD, on August 14—*Traffic Accident.*
- Officer Brent D. Wisdom, Fort Worth PD, on September 2—*Traffic Accident.*
- Officer Rondall Sisco, San Antonio PD, on September 22—*Traffic Accident.*
- Officer Terry L. Lewis, Arlington PD, on October 9—*Traffic Accident.*
- Officer Jerry J. Crocker, Arlington PD, on October 9—*Traffic Accident.*

Texas Law Officers Killed in the Line of Duty - 1977 to 1992





**Texas  
Arrest Data**

## Summary Of Arrest Data

Classification of Offense	Juvenile	Adult	Grand Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	245	1,687	1,932
Manslaughter by Negligence	13	219	232
Forcible Rape	286	2,478	2,764
Robbery	2,101	7,637	9,738
Aggravated Assault	3,533	22,937	26,470
Burglary - Breaking or Entering	9,565	19,826	29,391
Larceny-Theft (Except Vehicle Theft)	28,055	86,578	114,633
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,862	10,436	16,298
Other Assaults	9,386	68,045	77,431
Arson	341	742	1,083
Forgery and Counterfeiting	412	7,727	8,139
Fraud	303	11,664	11,967
Embezzlement	7	220	227
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)	419	1,861	2,280
Vandalism	6,319	8,675	14,994
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	3,544	21,623	25,167
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	69	7,607	7,676
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	978	6,131	7,109
Drug Abuse Grand Total	4,036	65,946	69,982
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	400	10,369	10,769
Opium or Cocaine	203	7,341	7,544
Marijuana	155	2,153	2,308
Synthetic Narcotics	28	477	505
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	14	398	412
Possession Subtotal	3,636	55,577	59,213
Opium or Cocaine	931	21,460	22,391
Marijuana	1,710	23,816	25,526
Synthetic Narcotics	178	1,777	1,955
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	817	8,524	9,341
Gambling Total	53	954	1,007
Bookmaking	1	145	146
Numbers and Lottery	1	60	61
All Other Gambling	51	749	800
Offenses Against Family and Children	465	6,358	6,823
Driving Under the Influence	201	109,829	110,030
Liquor Laws	2,006	19,152	21,158
Drunkenness	1,854	193,054	194,908
Disorderly Conduct	6,573	26,940	33,513
Vagrancy	256	865	1,121
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	15,127	185,095	200,222
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	3,844	187	4,031
Run-aways	32,767	266	33,033
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,620</b>	<b>894,739</b>	<b>1,033,359</b>

## Juvenile Male Arrests

Classification of Offense	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	4	37	65	130	236
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	1	4	6	1	13
Forcible Rape	0	38	86	60	92	276
Robbery	11	117	518	566	709	1,921
Aggravated Assault	39	288	846	776	1,016	2,965
Burglary	218	1,229	2,943	2,221	2,279	8,890
Larceny-Theft	523	3,448	6,854	4,558	4,742	20,125
Motor Vehicle Theft	16	247	1,494	1,591	1,701	5,049
Other Assaults	116	905	2,489	1,692	1,880	7,082
Arson	17	59	103	71	50	300
Forgery & Counterfeiting	2	22	64	70	122	280
Fraud	2	5	49	63	103	222
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	2	3
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	9	43	114	112	108	386
Vandalism	263	1,153	2,031	1,176	1,117	5,740
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing	11	181	961	918	1,219	3,290
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0	4	11	8	9	32
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	15	150	347	192	191	895
Drug Abuse Grand Total	16	113	785	1,062	1,587	3,563
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	2	7	70	97	175	351
Opium or Cocaine	1	3	32	38	111	185
Marijuana	0	3	31	52	45	131
Synthetic Narcotics	1	1	5	4	12	23
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	0	2	3	7	12
Possession Subtotal	14	106	715	965	1,412	3,212
Opium or Cocaine	6	26	175	267	378	852
Marijuana	6	48	334	461	628	1,477
Synthetic Narcotics	0	8	32	39	64	143
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	2	24	174	198	342	740
Gambling Total	0	0	10	15	24	49
Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	1	1
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0	1	0	1
All Other Gambling	0	0	10	14	23	47
Offenses against Family and Children	37	23	92	84	96	332
Driving Under the Influence	8	1	6	34	128	177
Liquor Laws	12	19	201	384	841	1,457
Drunkenness	41	39	276	432	785	1,573
Disorderly Conduct	53	417	1,511	1,433	1,509	4,923
Vagrancy	7	17	58	55	52	189
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	185	1,035	3,851	3,385	3,748	12,204
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	20	180	874	899	897	2,870
Run-aways	197	1,207	4,773	3,810	3,326	13,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>10,945</b>	<b>31,389</b>	<b>25,738</b>	<b>28,464</b>	<b>98,355</b>

### Juvenile Female Arrests

Classification of Offense	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	1	0	4	4	9
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	3	4	2	1	10
Robbery	1	16	73	50	40	180
Aggravated Assault	3	49	195	159	162	568
Burglary	29	129	267	120	130	675
Larceny-Theft	104	1,157	2,797	1,876	1,996	7,930
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	51	331	230	198	813
Other Assaults	16	256	989	561	482	2,304
Arson	0	6	20	7	8	41
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1	7	17	38	69	132
Fraud	2	3	19	21	36	81
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	3	4
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	0	3	14	8	8	33
Vandalism	24	117	221	119	98	579
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing	0	20	97	64	73	254
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	3	1	7	6	20	37
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	11	18	22	15	17	83
Drug Abuse Grand Total	3	33	152	138	147	473
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	0	3	16	15	15	49
Opium or Cocaine	0	1	3	5	9	18
Marijuana	0	2	7	9	6	24
Synthetic Narcotics	0	0	4	1	0	5
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	0	2	0	0	2
Possession Subtotal	3	30	136	123	132	424
Opium or Cocaine	0	3	26	20	30	79
Marijuana	3	22	68	73	67	233
Synthetic Narcotics	0	1	13	12	9	35
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	4	29	18	26	77
Gambling Total	0	0	1	1	2	4
Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	0	0	1	1	2	4
Offenses against Family and Children	15	10	55	33	20	133
Driving Under the Influence	2	0	1	1	20	24
Liquor Laws	2	17	131	173	226	549
Drunkenness	2	6	95	82	96	281
Disorderly Conduct	8	155	652	461	374	1,650
Vagrancy	0	4	27	17	19	67
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	37	314	1,188	732	652	2,923
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	6	70	377	261	260	974
Run-aways	114	1,444	8,082	5,536	4,278	19,454
<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>15,834</b>	<b>10,716</b>	<b>9,439</b>	<b>40,265</b>

## Adult Male Arrests

Classification of Offense	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	117	135	103	105	92	79	64	66	217
Manslaughter by Negligence	8	11	7	14	10	12	11	8	29
Forcible Rape	93	138	115	105	108	99	88	102	449
Robbery	700	683	541	454	421	309	299	314	1,260
Aggravated Assault	981	1,139	988	967	901	784	819	780	3,599
Burglary	1,988	2,047	1,605	1,247	1,108	829	781	674	3,161
Larceny-Theft	4,294	4,193	3,420	2,832	2,694	2,255	2,075	2,005	9,499
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,411	1,109	850	651	549	441	419	352	1,405
Other Assaults	1,659	2,126	2,101	2,189	2,574	2,508	2,569	2,502	12,929
Arson	47	45	33	35	21	19	21	17	132
Forgery & Counterfeiting	135	276	285	297	291	250	202	239	1,052
Fraud	105	157	250	235	326	298	287	278	1,249
Embezzlement	5	4	6	10	9	5	4	5	37
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	168	168	133	106	89	72	60	48	256
Vandalism	738	706	578	489	445	381	324	267	1,258
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing	1,527	1,784	1,461	1,313	1,381	1,134	1,013	887	3,144
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	22	33	46	51	74	78	91	98	584
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	131	168	126	128	154	144	154	183	886
Drug Abuse Grand Total	2,096	2,854	2,893	2,673	2,815	2,657	2,510	2,348	11,054
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	289	459	419	395	394	386	370	346	1,623
Opium or Cocaine	190	326	307	262	262	249	248	234	1,157
Marijuana	66	96	77	104	97	108	90	87	351
Synthetic Narcotics	17	17	18	10	13	18	19	14	64
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	16	20	17	19	22	11	13	11	51
Possession Subtotal	1,807	2,395	2,474	2,278	2,421	2,271	2,140	2,002	9,431
Opium or Cocaine	634	709	710	716	768	714	721	700	3,231
Marijuana	805	1,257	1,294	1,145	1,229	1,133	1,037	929	4,399
Synthetic Narcotics	60	65	74	57	59	73	50	61	259
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	308	364	396	360	365	351	332	312	1,542
Gambling Total	40	67	33	52	47	25	28	23	83
Bookmaking	5	10	2	5	2	4	3	5	14
Numbers and Lottery	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	3
All Other Gambling	34	55	29	45	43	20	25	17	66
Offenses against Family and Children	84	129	130	115	170	171	172	190	1,108
Driving Under the Influence	671	2,509	2,377	2,813	3,752	3,768	3,978	3,646	19,161
Liquor Laws	1,972	3,054	3,026	2,468	698	427	352	289	1,166
Drunkenness	2,707	4,815	5,257	5,726	7,362	6,773	6,756	6,442	31,667
Disorderly Conduct	1,570	1,735	1,565	1,445	1,437	1,195	1,052	978	3,763
Vagrancy	15	33	30	17	26	23	21	14	86
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	5,524	8,132	8,645	8,948	9,385	8,346	7,907	7,131	30,796
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Run-aways	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,095</b>	<b>38,250</b>	<b>36,604</b>	<b>35,485</b>	<b>36,939</b>	<b>33,082</b>	<b>32,057</b>	<b>29,886</b>	<b>140,030</b>

Adult Male Arrests Continued

30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 & over	Total	Classification of Offense
166	116	85	65	43	19	19	26	1,517	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
41	17	8	9	7	1	1	5	199	Manslaughter by Negligence
416	317	188	91	54	35	21	29	2,448	Forcible Rape
927	533	227	81	42	20	12	20	6,843	Robbery
3,141	2,316	1,502	811	453	257	151	222	19,811	Aggravated Assault
2,334	1,510	661	268	119	59	34	47	18,472	Burglary
8,721	6,480	3,863	1,984	1,118	668	406	600	57,107	Larceny-Theft
995	559	306	151	71	48	24	39	9,380	Motor Vehicle Theft
11,597	7,907	4,308	2,284	1,222	623	387	405	59,890	Other Assaults
92	72	44	25	16	8	6	7	640	Arson
834	565	337	144	69	40	18	26	5,060	Forgery & Counterfeiting
1,093	820	537	304	155	128	49	65	6,336	Fraud
25	16	7	4	2	4	2	3	148	Embezzlement
195	145	99	42	30	18	11	10	1,650	Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing
1,034	571	317	187	81	62	35	59	7,532	Vandalism
2,289	1,510	964	595	346	237	169	168	19,922	Weapons; Carrying, Possessing
491	331	199	130	79	43	28	28	2,406	Prostitution & Commercialized Vice
938	793	549	402	224	174	134	147	5,435	Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)
9,648	6,475	3,487	1,691	816	435	260	242	54,954	Drug Abuse Grand Total
1,500	1,051	594	354	180	104	80	59	8,603	Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal
1,066	700	436	247	148	76	66	41	6,015	Opium or Cocaine
313	233	105	75	16	18	10	12	1,858	Marijuana
82	60	27	15	9	7	0	2	392	Synthetic Narcotics
39	58	26	17	7	3	4	4	338	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs
8,148	5,424	2,893	1,337	636	331	180	183	46,351	Possession Subtotal
3,088	2,206	1,236	562	258	147	67	95	16,562	Opium or Cocaine
3,387	2,008	1,011	487	240	108	83	66	20,618	Marijuana
277	179	94	47	23	6	5	3	1,392	Synthetic Narcotics
1,396	1,031	552	241	115	70	25	19	7,779	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs
90	93	67	85	50	41	22	25	871	Gambling Total
14	12	11	12	9	14	2	4	128	Bookmaking
4	7	5	11	5	2	3	3	54	Numbers and Lottery
72	74	51	62	36	25	17	18	689	All Other Gambling
1,150	922	567	293	147	81	55	78	5,562	Offenses against Family and Children
17,851	13,447	9,014	6,069	3,654	2,398	1,540	1,286	97,934	Driving Under the Influence
1,013	747	558	305	194	135	89	102	16,595	Liquor Laws
31,441	24,294	16,585	9,787	5,942	3,754	2,305	2,046	173,659	Drunkenness
2,904	1,817	1,143	602	332	185	143	147	22,013	Disorderly Conduct
156	122	110	53	26	16	10	5	763	Vagrancy
24,555	16,373	9,687	4,740	2,505	1,346	783	823	155,627	All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	Curfew and Loitering Law Violations
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	Run-aways
124,137	88,868	55,419	31,202	17,798	10,835	6,714	6,660	753,061	Total

### Adult Female Arrests

Classification of Offense	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	5	30
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2
Forcible Rape	1	1	4	2	1	0	2	0	8
Robbery	42	47	42	29	38	42	43	36	206
Aggravated Assault	123	124	112	113	142	134	163	129	644
Burglary	85	94	80	68	59	66	69	69	289
Larceny-Theft	1,691	1,670	1,542	1,397	1,391	1,309	1,178	1,121	5,607
Motor Vehicle Theft	106	113	83	57	51	46	61	45	197
Other Assaults	314	342	326	326	371	375	340	370	1,783
Arson	6	6	2	4	1	3	0	3	18
Forgery & Counterfeiting	67	124	120	152	149	146	121	122	601
Fraud	34	104	173	182	248	251	251	242	1,137
Embezzlement	1	5	4	7	3	1	3	2	13
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	7	18	11	10	14	13	6	9	37
Vandalism	67	67	66	52	57	59	43	47	229
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing	61	78	69	70	99	85	66	61	330
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	46	76	132	164	270	233	175	225	1,510
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	14	26	32	37	53	52	40	35	168
Drug Abuse Grand Total	231	344	357	384	457	448	480	465	2,593
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	23	84	58	49	59	75	76	60	390
Opium or Cocaine	17	70	45	40	44	53	52	38	296
Marijuana	6	8	11	5	12	15	14	16	71
Synthetic Narcotics	0	2	1	1	0	6	8	4	9
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	14
Possession Subtotal	208	260	299	335	398	373	404	405	2,203
Opium or Cocaine	97	111	123	162	199	186	218	190	1,188
Marijuana	87	122	141	134	152	157	139	163	771
Synthetic Narcotics	5	14	16	14	20	9	16	19	76
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	19	13	19	25	27	21	31	33	168
Gambling Total	11	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	7
Bookmaking	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	11	4	2	0	1	1	0	2	7
Offenses against Family and Children	17	22	9	20	43	43	31	40	195
Driving Under the Influence	51	290	250	299	402	432	459	402	2,295
Liquor Laws	349	508	404	336	86	73	51	42	213
Drunkenness	227	389	444	481	692	669	694	698	3,949
Disorderly Conduct	275	330	275	280	276	243	225	211	1,001
Vagrancy	0	1	11	6	4	3	4	9	17
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	656	1,073	1,225	1,429	1,622	1,487	1,424	1,533	6,911
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Run-aways	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,654	5,863	5,782	5,914	6,537	6,221	5,937	5,925	29,992

Adult Female Arrests Continued

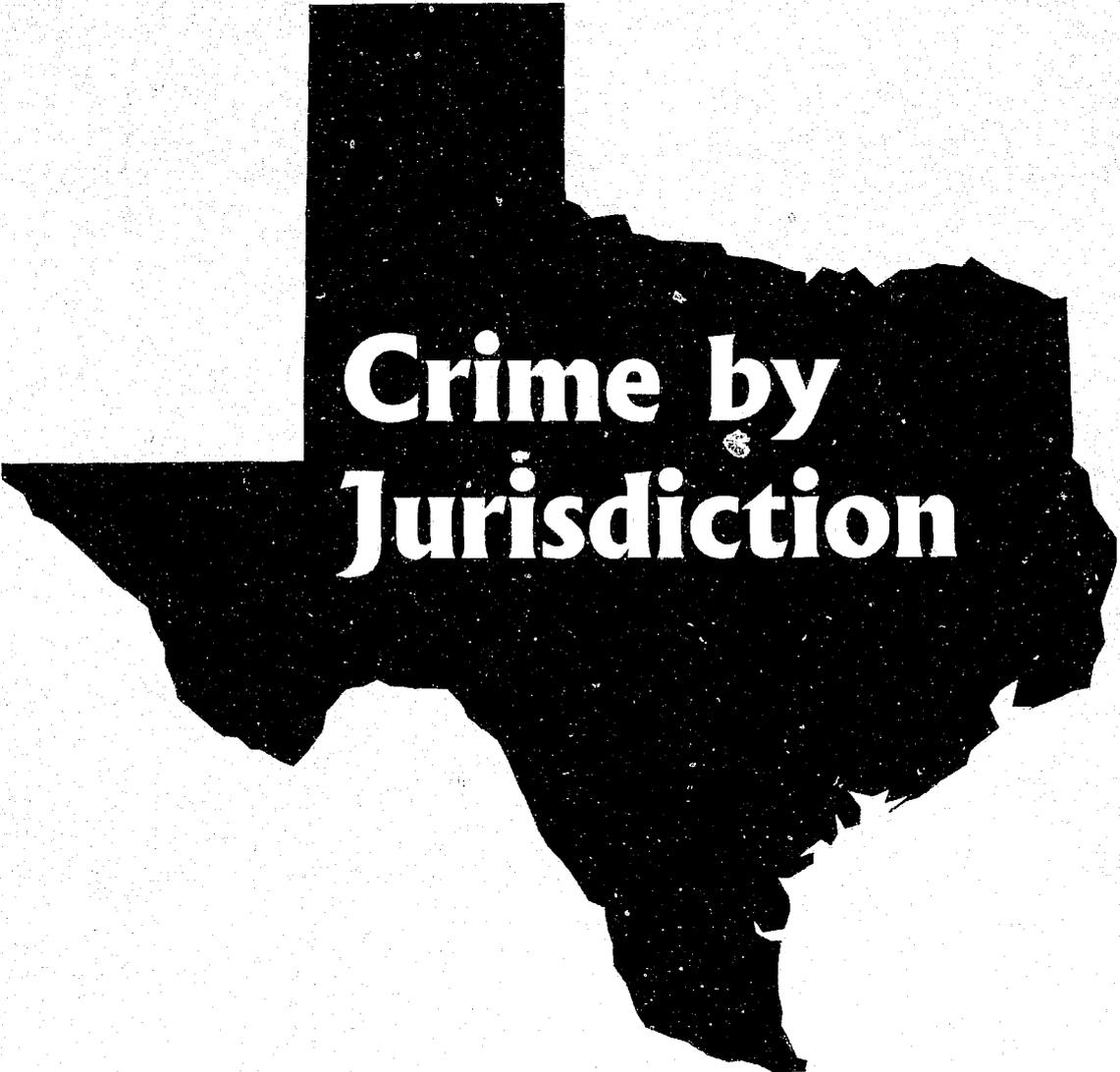
30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 & Over	Total	Adult Female
35	21	17	8	10	4	1	1	170	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
3	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	20	Manslaughter by Negligence
9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	30	Forcible Rape
134	76	34	14	4	4	1	2	794	Robbery
604	373	219	130	45	38	17	16	3,126	Aggravated Assault
225	149	54	25	9	3	6	4	1,354	Burglary
4,839	3,283	1,800	1,021	592	360	250	420	29,471	Larceny-Theft
166	62	37	23	3	1	1	4	1,056	Motor Vehicle Theft
1,546	1,046	498	245	137	57	29	50	8,155	Other Assaults
18	14	4	11	5	4	0	3	102	Arson
512	299	135	72	20	11	6	10	2,667	Forgery & Counterfeiting
1,030	824	396	257	116	39	23	21	5,328	Fraud
15	6	6	2	2	2	0	0	72	Embezzlement
32	20	17	6	5	2	3	1	211	Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing
184	134	61	36	21	7	10	3	1,143	Vandalism
278	193	139	91	37	19	11	14	1,701	Weapons; Carrying, Possessing
1,327	715	219	76	11	11	7	4	5,201	Prostitution & Commercialized Vice
121	74	30	10	3	1	0	0	696	Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)
2,359	1,531	773	275	130	83	39	43	10,992	Drug Abuse Grand Total
366	243	136	63	39	18	14	13	1,766	Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal
273	181	98	49	30	17	13	10	1,326	Opium or Cocaine
54	40	24	9	6	1	1	2	295	Marijuana
29	13	6	2	3	0	0	1	85	Synthetic Narcotics
10	9	8	3	0	0	0	0	60	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs
1,993	1,288	637	212	91	65	25	30	9,226	Possession Subtotal
1,114	737	340	113	51	37	13	19	4,898	Opium or Cocaine
615	376	189	84	28	22	8	10	3,198	Marijuana
77	59	42	5	8	1	3	1	385	Synthetic Narcotics
187	116	66	10	4	5	1	0	745	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs
13	4	7	10	9	5	0	1	83	Gambling Total
4	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	17	Bookmaking
2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	Numbers and Lottery
7	2	3	9	5	5	0	1	60	All Other Gambling
147	105	60	33	16	7	4	4	796	Offenses against Family and Children
2,596	1,787	1,168	668	364	208	129	95	11,895	Driving Under the Influence
185	133	81	34	33	9	8	12	2,557	Liquor Laws
4,436	3,209	1,623	964	449	243	118	110	19,395	Drunkenness
756	510	257	135	71	39	19	24	4,927	Disorderly Conduct
15	15	6	6	3	1	1	0	102	Vagrancy
5,506	3,585	1,629	727	322	152	101	89	29,468	All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	Curfew and Loitering Law Violations
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	Run-aways
27,091	18,173	9,273	4,881	2,417	1,311	784	931	141,678	Total

Arrest Data by Race

Offense	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1,226	694	1	11	1,932
Manslaughter by Negligence	197	33	0	2	232
Forcible Rape	1,883	861	4	16	2,764
Robbery	4,397	5,300	2	39	9,738
Aggravated Assault	17,760	8,620	14	76	26,470
Burglary	22,165	7,120	8	98	29,391
Larceny-Theft	82,436	31,525	48	624	114,633
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,938	5,300	3	57	16,298
Other Assaults	52,241	24,908	36	246	77,431
Arson	906	174	0	3	1,083
Forgery & Counterfeiting	5,162	2,945	6	26	8,139
Fraud	9,236	2,708	3	20	11,967
Embezzlement	191	36	0	0	227
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	1,604	662	1	13	2,280
Vandalism	12,000	2,960	7	27	14,994
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing	16,011	9,080	6	70	25,167
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	4,955	2,683	4	34	7,676
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	5,839	1,250	2	18	7,109
Drug Abuse Grand Total	43,596	26,296	18	72	69,982
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	6,219	4,535	6	9	10,769
Opium or Cocaine	3,613	3,924	3	4	7,544
Marijuana	2,005	296	2	5	2,308
Synthetic Narcotics	341	163	1	0	505
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	781	743	2	0	1,526
Possession Subtotal	37,377	21,761	12	63	59,213
Opium or Cocaine	10,147	12,205	4	35	22,391
Marijuana	21,442	4,062	5	17	25,526
Synthetic Narcotics	1,400	551	0	4	1,955
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	4,388	4,943	3	7	9,341
Gambling Total	362	635	0	10	1,007
Bookmaking	99	41	0	6	146
Numbers and Lottery	52	9	0	0	61
All Other Gambling	211	585	0	4	800
Offenses against Family and Children	5,573	1,226	4	20	6,823
Driving Under the Influence	101,237	8,555	54	184	110,030
Liquor Laws	17,426	3,659	6	67	21,158
Drunkenness	165,881	28,418	274	335	194,908
Disorderly Conduct	22,410	11,007	7	89	33,513
Vagrancy	685	428	1	7	1,121
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	127,215	72,431	64	512	200,222
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	3,181	840	1	9	4,031
Run-aways	27,052	5,734	71	176	33,033
Total	763,765	266,088	645	2,861	1,033,359

## Arrest Data by Ethnicity

Offense	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	643	1,289	1,932
Manslaughter by Negligence	70	162	232
Forcible Rape	795	1,969	2,764
Robbery	2,485	7,253	9,738
Aggravated Assault	8,712	17,758	26,470
Burglary	10,259	19,132	29,391
Larceny-Theft	37,589	77,044	114,633
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,978	10,320	16,298
Other Assaults	24,866	52,565	77,431
Arson	308	775	1,083
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1,291	6,848	8,139
Fraud	2,331	9,636	11,967
Embezzlement	77	150	227
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	828	1,452	2,280
Vandalism	5,267	9,727	14,994
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing	7,860	17,307	25,167
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1,285	6,391	7,676
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	1,855	5,254	7,109
Drug Abuse Grand Total	20,279	49,703	69,982
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	3,207	7,562	10,769
Opium or Cocaine	2,134	5,410	7,544
Marijuana	926	1,382	2,308
Synthetic Narcotics	80	425	505
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	453	1,073	1,526
Possession Subtotal	17,072	42,141	59,213
Opium or Cocaine	4,758	17,633	22,391
Marijuana	9,686	15,840	25,526
Synthetic Narcotics	353	1,602	1,955
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	2,275	7,066	9,341
Gambling Total	140	867	1,007
Bookmaking	36	110	146
Numbers and Lottery	34	27	61
All Other Gambling	70	730	800
Offenses against Family and Children	2,207	4,616	6,823
Driving Under the Influence	40,414	69,616	110,030
Liquor Laws	6,633	14,525	21,158
Drunkness	80,223	114,685	194,908
Disorderly Conduct	10,344	23,169	33,513
Vagrancy	233	888	1,121
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	45,577	150,645	200,222
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	2,145	1,886	4,031
Run-aways	10,751	22,282	33,033
Total	335,445	697,914	1,033,359



**Crime by  
Jurisdiction**

# Texas Crime Summary

Texas State Total Estimated Crime			
Offenses	1992	1991	Percent Change
Murder	2,239	2,651	-15.5%
Rape	9,425	9,265	+1.7%
Robbery	44,583	49,698	-10.3%
Aggravated Assault	86,106	84,104	+2.4%
Burglary	268,907	312,719	-14.0%
Larceny-Theft	689,589	734,177	-6.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	145,048	163,837	-11.5%
Total	1,245,897	1,356,451	-8.2%

Police Department Reports Estimated Crime			
Offenses	1992	1991	Percent Change
Murder	1,887	2,265	-16.7%
Rape	7,918	7,958	-0.5%
Robbery	42,070	46,927	-10.4%
Aggravated Assault	75,027	73,904	+1.5%
Burglary	222,671	260,906	-14.7%
Larceny-Theft	625,882	669,317	-6.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	129,673	147,426	-12.0%
Total	1,105,128	1,208,703	-8.6%

Texas County Sheriff Offices Estimated Crime			
Offenses	1992	1991	Percent Change
Murder	352	386	-8.8%
Rape	1,507	1,307	+15.3%
Robbery	2,513	2,771	-9.3%
Aggravated Assault	11,079	10,200	+8.6%
Burglary	46,236	51,813	-10.8%
Larceny-Theft	63,707	64,860	-1.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	15,375	16,411	-6.3%
Total	140,769	147,748	-4.7%

This summarized report on Crime in Texas during 1992 was compiled from data submitted to the Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Section by 872 Texas Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police whose jurisdictions represent 99.9% of Texas' population. Their excellent cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

## Municipal Crime by Population

Cities Over 100,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		20
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	1,504	71%
Rape	5,219	57%
Robbery	35,195	28%
Aggravated Assault	47,243	57%
Burglary	144,195	13%
Larceny-Theft	394,226	17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	102,358	11%
Total	729,940	19%

Cities 50,000 to 100,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		19
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	135	81%
Rape	967	69%
Robbery	2,887	36%
Aggravated Assault	8,174	64%
Burglary	26,725	15%
Larceny-Theft	74,711	21%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,674	23%
Total	124,273	24%

Cities 25,000 to 50,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		32
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	52	77%
Rape	542	67%
Robbery	1,502	37%
Aggravated Assault	4,911	60%
Burglary	14,304	14%
Larceny-Theft	44,111	25%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,985	24%
Total	71,407	26%

Cities 10,000 to 25,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		100
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	102	79%
Rape	717	57%
Robbery	1,553	37%
Aggravated Assault	7,934	63%
Burglary	20,458	18%
Larceny-Theft	59,148	26%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,865	35%
Total	95,777	28%

Cities 2,500 to 10,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		235
Population Represented		99.8%
Offense	Estimated Offenses	Percent Cleared
Murder	74	78%
Rape	373	58%
Robbery	742	36%
Aggravated Assault	5,553	62%
Burglary	13,236	17%
Larceny-Theft	36,390	24%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,791	37%
Total	60,159	27%

Cities under 2,500 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		135
Population Represented		97.7%
Offense	Estimated Offenses	Percent Cleared
Murder	20	90%
Rape	60	68%
Robbery	83	30%
Aggravated Assault	864	59%
Burglary	2,179	18%
Larceny-Theft	4,898	21%
Motor Vehicle Theft	445	35%
Total	8,549	25%

## County Crime by Population

Counties over 100,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		5
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	124	60%
Rape	617	21%
Robbery	1,879	11%
Aggravated Assault	4,259	36%
Burglary	17,697	7%
Larceny-Theft	26,519	7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,266	4%
Total	62,361	9%

Counties 25,000 to 100,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		36
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	98	77%
Rape	449	63%
Robbery	334	43%
Aggravated Assault	2,778	62%
Burglary	14,291	16%
Larceny-Theft	19,397	18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,261	36%
Total	39,590	22%

Counties 10,000 to 25,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		75
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	86	79%
Rape	325	57%
Robbery	231	39%
Aggravated Assault	2,964	59%
Burglary	9,920	16%
Larceny-Theft	11,853	17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,318	47%
Total	26,697	23%

Counties under 10,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		138
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	44	82%
Rape	116	67%
Robbery	69	38%
Aggravated Assault	1,078	67%
Burglary	4,328	18%
Larceny-Theft	5,956	17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	530	50%
Total	12,121	24%

## Campus Crime

College and University Police Departments		
Number of Reporting Agencies		64
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0%
Rape	38	42%
Robbery	84	24%
Aggravated Assault	186	52%
Burglary	1,286	8%
Larceny-Theft	10,466	10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	484	22%
Total	12,544	11%

Independent School District Police Departments		
Number of Reporting Agencies		9
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0%
Rape	2	50%
Robbery	24	42%
Aggravated Assault	162	85%
Burglary	288	23%
Larceny-Theft	1,932	14%
Motor Vehicle Theft	71	21%
Total	2,479	20%

# Crime By Jurisdiction

## Texas County Sheriff Offices

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Anderson Co. S.O.	5	16	9	52	186	270	27	565	12
Andrews Co. S.O.	1	5	0	26	24	111	7	174	12
Angelina Co. S.O.	5	8	4	18	242	453	64	794	12
Aransas Co. S.O.	0	2	1	87	254	271	29	644	12
Archer Co. S.O.	1	0	0	0	26	32	1	60	12
Armstrong Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	9	2	4	15	12
Atascosa Co. S.O.	0	6	2	8	113	145	11	285	12
Austin Co. S.O.	1	5	1	45	65	51	8	176	12
Bailey Co. S.O.	0	2	0	4	11	26	3	46	12
Bandera Co. S.O.	1	4	1	16	125	153	11	311	12
Bastrop Co. S.O.	0	17	3	97	330	283	46	776	12
Baylor Co. S.O.	0	0	0	12	10	13	0	35	12
Bee Co. S.O.	0	3	1	21	84	79	7	195	12
Bell Co. S.O.	1	16	6	92	290	424	53	882	12
Bexar Co. S.O.	17	52	87	386	2,188	4,423	838	7,991	12
Blanco Co. S.O.	0	0	0	3	34	34	3	74	12
Borden Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	3	6	2	11	12
Bosque Co. S.O.	2	0	1	9	60	52	9	133	12
Bowie Co. S.O.	2	13	11	81	228	298	37	670	12
Brazoria Co. S.O.	4	15	13	80	534	678	146	1,470	12
Brazos Co. S.O.	0	4	1	19	154	174	16	368	12
Brewster Co. S.O.	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	12
Briscoe Co. S.O.	1	0	0	2	15	13	0	31	12
Brooks Co. S.O.	0	0	1	2	12	25	1	41	12
Brown Co. S.O.	3	4	2	27	99	135	7	277	12
Burleson Co. S.O.	1	10	1	82	122	129	10	355	12
Burnet Co. S.O.	1	0	0	17	45	62	1	126	12
Caldwell Co. S.O.	0	0	2	69	76	55	9	211	12
Calhoun Co. S.O.	2	0	0	26	121	183	19	351	12
Callahan Co. S.O.	0	0	1	10	22	45	4	82	12
Cameron Co. S.O.	9	2	22	227	1,023	519	76	1,878	12
Camp Co. S.O.	0	3	7	26	78	93	12	219	12
Carson Co. S.O.	0	1	0	5	12	19	1	38	12
Cass Co. S.O.	3	13	7	13	148	142	25	351	12
Castro Co. S.O.	0	2	0	4	30	34	5	75	12
Chambers Co. S.O.	3	5	9	31	165	295	37	545	12
Cherokee Co. S.O.	0	12	3	36	244	184	22	501	12
Childress Co. S.O.	1	0	0	3	4	1	0	9	12
Clay Co. S.O.	0	1	2	13	53	140	8	217	12
Cochran Co. S.O.	0	1	0	13	36	141	3	194	12

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Coke Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	33	21	3	57	12
Coleman Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	30	28	2	62	12
Collin Co. S.O.	4	7	10	78	284	356	49	788	12
Collingsworth Co. S.O.	0	0	0	13	19	55	0	87	12
Colorado Co. S.O.	2	1	4	28	105	121	15	276	12
Comal Co. S.O.	0	1	2	63	288	399	29	782	12
Comanche Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	29	25	1	57	12
Concho Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	12	12
Cooke Co. S.O.	0	5	2	19	127	203	10	366	12
Coryell Co. S.O.	0	2	1	14	57	55	9	138	12
Cottle Co. S.O.	0	0	1	8	15	13	1	38	12
Crane Co. S.O.	0	0	0	6	9	24	0	39	12
Crockett Co. S.O.	0	1	1	4	17	40	3	66	12
Crosby Co. S.O.	0	0	0	5	38	21	1	65	12
Culberson Co. S.O.	0	0	0	6	12	33	0	51	12
Dallam Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	6	4	3	13	12
Dallas Co. S.O.	2	1	19	172	130	305	34	663	12
Dawson Co. S.O.	0	0	0	9	32	48	4	93	12
Deaf Smith Co. S.O.	0	0	0	6	16	48	1	71	12
Delta Co. S.O.	3	1	1	19	46	37	5	112	12
Denton Co. S.O.	0	7	11	36	245	279	34	612	12
Dewitt Co. S.O.	0	2	0	2	51	24	2	81	12
Dickens Co. S.O.	0	0	0	9	7	13	3	32	12
Dimmit Co. S.O.	0	1	0	127	210	181	4	523	12
Donley Co. S.O.	0	4	0	13	22	36	5	80	12
Duval Co. S.O.	0	3	3	34	78	104	7	229	12
Eastland Co. S.O.	1	0	0	4	56	69	7	137	12
Ector Co. S.O.	9	9	8	14	507	941	68	1,556	12
Edwards Co. S.O.	1	0	0	3	31	18	3	56	12
El Paso Co. S.O.	3	43	40	281	805	1,288	143	2,603	12
Ellis Co. S.O.	0	0	6	125	498	343	27	999	12
Erath Co. S.O.	2	2	1	29	65	77	8	184	12
Falls Co. S.O.	2	1	0	24	75	59	7	168	12
Fannin Co. S.O.	0	0	1	22	127	140	12	302	12
Fayette Co. S.O.	0	0	1	2	42	42	5	92	12
Fisher Co. S.O.	0	1	1	3	34	13	1	53	12
Floyd Co. S.O.	0	0	1	3	5	15	1	25	12
Foard Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	14	12
Fort Bend Co. S.O.	3	14	42	110	831	1,070	182	2,252	12
Franklin Co. S.O.	1	1	1	17	36	45	7	108	12
Freestone Co. S.O.	3	5	1	21	113	81	7	231	12
Frio Co. S.O.	0	0	0	18	47	66	6	137	12
Gaines Co. S.O.	0	1	0	0	44	68	3	116	12
Galveston Co. S.O.	6	18	23	61	381	438	72	999	12
Garza Co. S.O.	0	3	0	13	46	84	9	155	12
Gillespie Co. S.O.	0	3	1	31	58	83	7	183	12
Glasscock Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	5	2	1	10	12
Goldsmith Co. S.O.	0	0	1	0	32	31	0	64	12
Gonzales Co. S.O.	2	1	0	47	87	111	14	262	12
Gray Co. S.O.	0	0	1	17	34	73	2	127	12
Grayson Co. S.O.	2	7	8	23	377	519	41	977	12
Gregg Co. S.O.	4	10	9	72	225	262	46	628	12
Grimes Co. S.O.	0	0	2	2	105	56	34	199	12
Guadalupe Co. S.O.	4	0	1	12	241	408	17	683	12

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Hale Co. S.O.	0	0	1	18	35	29	2	85	12
Hall Co. S.O.	1	0	0	0	5	6	1	13	12
Hamilton Co. S.O.	0	0	0	24	42	60	3	129	12
Hansford Co. S.O.	0	0	0	3	8	39	6	56	12
Hardeman Co. S.O.	0	0	1	2	26	26	5	60	12
Hardin Co. S.O.	0	6	1	23	154	210	23	417	12
Harris Co. S.O.	76	473	1,572	2,911	10,190	16,633	9,364	41,219	12
Harrison Co. S.O.	2	0	4	66	300	432	37	841	12
Hartley Co. S.O.	0	1	0	1	8	7	2	19	12
Haskell Co. S.O.	2	0	0	1	53	61	3	120	12
Hays Co. S.O.	0	17	7	40	288	379	45	776	12
Hemphill Co. S.O.	0	2	0	1	16	33	2	54	12
Henderson Co. S.O.	1	12	5	76	492	502	51	1,139	12
Hidalgo Co. S.O.	16	24	90	548	2,744	1,463	342	5,227	12
Hill Co. S.O.	5	8	3	42	207	145	18	428	12
Hockley Co. S.O.	0	0	0	11	45	69	7	132	12
Hood Co. S.O.	0	1	3	28	204	322	25	583	12
Hopkins Co. S.O.	1	2	2	36	99	167	13	320	12
Houston Co. S.O.	1	3	3	25	79	96	9	216	12
Howard Co. S.O.	1	1	1	9	41	114	3	170	12
Hudspeth Co. S.O.	0	0	0	9	2	7	0	18	12
Hunt Co. S.O.	1	0	7	41	262	271	55	637	12
Hutchinson Co. S.O.	0	4	0	23	52	98	15	192	12
Irion Co. S.O.	0	0	1	1	9	25	1	37	12
Jack Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	31	29	3	65	12
Jackson Co. S.O.	2	0	1	5	57	46	2	113	12
Jasper Co. S.O.	3	1	1	11	96	169	13	294	12
Jeff Davis Co. S.O.	0	0	1	5	3	0	2	11	12
Jefferson Co. S.O.	1	18	9	44	171	284	54	581	12
Jim Hogg Co. S.O.	0	0	0	3	23	19	0	45	12
Jim Wells Co. S.O.	1	2	2	10	130	97	8	250	12
Johnson Co. S.O.	1	7	5	58	401	316	49	837	12
Jones Co. S.O.	0	5	4	16	63	57	5	150	12
Karnes Co. S.O.	0	0	0	12	27	31	9	79	12
Kaufman Co. S.O.	4	10	10	81	331	467	74	977	12
Kendall Co. S.O.	0	1	1	38	115	139	9	303	12
Kenedy Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	12
Kent Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	12
Kerr Co. S.O.	4	10	1	61	194	243	12	525	12
Kimble Co. S.O.	0	0	1	0	14	21	3	39	12
King Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	9	12
Kinney Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	12	12
Kleberg Co. S.O.	0	0	0	8	65	62	7	142	12
Knox Co. S.O.	0	1	0	8	5	3	2	19	12
La Salle Co. S.O.	1	0	0	30	28	34	8	101	12
Lamar Co. S.O.	0	1	3	56	101	234	25	420	12
Lamb Co. S.O.	1	0	0	4	26	23	2	56	12
Lampasas Co. S.O.	0	0	0	5	33	6	2	46	12
Lavaca Co. S.O.	0	2	0	3	29	29	7	70	12
Lee Co. S.O.	0	2	1	1	28	47	8	87	12
Leon Co. S.O.	1	2	2	25	107	83	16	236	12
Liberty Co. S.O.	3	10	6	34	388	280	52	773	12
Limestone Co. S.O.	0	5	2	37	102	133	13	292	12
Lipscomb Co. S.O.	0	1	0	1	14	45	0	61	12

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Live Oak Co. S.O.	0	0	0	7	54	68	10	139	12
Llano Co. S.O.	0	5	0	9	52	93	10	169	12
Loving Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	12
Lubbock Co. S.O.	2	7	4	185	215	410	41	864	12
Lynn Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	32	23	2	57	12
Madison Co. S.O.	0	2	2	20	55	60	5	144	12
Marion Co. S.O.	2	9	9	29	115	156	11	331	12
Martin Co. S.O.	0	0	0	1	8	18	0	27	12
Mason Co. S.O.	0	1	0	0	27	4	1	33	12
Matagorda Co. S.O.	4	14	6	45	226	282	35	612	12
Maverick Co. S.O.	0	0	0	84	165	70	10	329	12
McCulloch Co. S.O.	1	0	0	5	31	32	2	71	12
McLennan Co. S.O.	8	3	6	69	293	353	55	785	12
McMullen Co. S.O.	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	6	12
Medina Co. S.O.	1	0	6	28	219	167	44	465	12
Menard Co. S.O.	1	0	0	8	17	10	0	36	12
Midland Co. S.O.	0	17	10	47	203	452	40	769	12
Milam Co. S.O.	0	4	3	2	87	65	9	170	12
Mills Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6	12
Mitchell Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	23	48	2	75	12
Montague Co. S.O.	0	2	0	10	87	78	20	197	12
Montgomery Co. S.O.	12	54	88	304	1,744	2,930	540	5,672	12
Moore Co. S.O.	0	1	0	4	12	39	3	59	12
Morris Co. S.O.	2	1	1	22	33	69	4	132	12
Motley Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	6	9	1	16	12
Nacogdoches Co. S.O.	0	0	2	91	104	125	5	327	12
Navarro Co. S.O.	1	16	2	43	115	206	15	398	12
Newton Co. S.O.	4	1	3	11	84	62	15	180	12
Nolan Co. S.O.	0	0	1	1	33	26	3	64	12
Nueces Co. S.O.	0	8	2	47	111	103	15	286	12
Ochiltree Co. S.O.	0	1	0	3	14	37	2	57	12
Oldham Co. S.O.	1	0	1	1	10	43	7	63	12
Orange Co. S.O.	2	14	13	49	296	489	65	928	12
Palo Pinto Co. S.O.	1	0	1	29	80	118	13	242	12
Panola Co. S.O.	0	4	1	25	101	164	22	317	12
Parker Co. S.O.	1	46	6	64	441	427	45	1,030	12
Parmer Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	36	45	3	84	12
Pecos Co. S.O.	0	1	2	9	45	91	5	153	12
Polk Co. S.O.	3	0	3	61	313	331	35	746	12
Potter Co. S.O.	0	1	1	24	72	126	11	235	12
Presidio Co. S.O.	0	0	0	3	15	15	5	38	12
Rains Co. S.O.	1	7	0	11	69	112	7	207	12
Randall Co. S.O.	0	5	0	32	135	141	24	337	12
Reagan Co. S.O.	0	1	0	5	15	45	1	67	12
Real Co. S.O.	0	1	0	1	21	22	3	48	12
Red River Co. S.O.	0	2	3	40	151	133	11	340	12
Reeves Co. S.O.	1	0	1	5	62	59	17	145	12
Refugio Co. S.O.	0	4	0	3	25	33	3	68	12
Roberts Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	15	12
Robertson Co. S.O.	1	0	4	22	53	30	4	114	12
Rockwall Co. S.O.	1	4	1	30	48	90	6	180	12
Runnels Co. S.O.	0	0	1	0	19	15	4	39	12
Rusk Co. S.O.	6	14	8	18	230	311	69	656	12
Sabine Co. S.O.	0	1	1	10	48	116	7	183	12

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
San Augustine Co. S.O.	0	1	0	1	35	71	2	110	12
San Jacinto Co. S.O.	1	3	3	8	209	211	13	448	12
San Patricio Co. S.O.	0	0	2	82	214	338	30	666	12
San Saba Co. S.O.	0	0	0	8	64	46	7	125	12
Schleicher Co. S.O.	0	0	0	4	23	44	4	75	12
Scurry Co. S.O.	0	0	0	6	24	94	2	126	12
Shackleford Co. S.O.	0	0	1	0	7	26	5	39	12
Shelby Co. S.O.	4	7	1	54	86	54	10	216	12
Sherman Co. S.O.	0	0	0	1	5	7	1	14	12
Smith Co. S.O.	4	27	18	190	547	1,414	142	2,342	12
Somervell Co. S.O.	0	1	0	7	58	131	7	204	12
Starr Co. S.O.	8	1	5	58	372	376	61	881	12
Stephens Co. S.O.	0	0	0	7	26	46	1	80	12
Sterling Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	6	8	1	17	12
Stonewall Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	7	15	2	26	12
Sutton Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	10	18	2	30	12
Swisher Co. S.O.	0	0	1	3	25	43	4	76	12
Tarrant Co. S.O.	4	6	21	144	485	782	82	1,524	12
Taylor Co. S.O.	2	1	1	11	52	71	7	145	12
Terrell Co. S.O.	0	0	0	4	8	6	3	21	12
Terry Co. S.O.	0	2	0	5	30	84	4	125	12
Throckmorton Co. S.O.	0	0	0	2	10	16	1	29	12
Titus Co. S.O.	3	1	3	7	85	169	30	298	12
Tom Green Co. S.O.	2	7	1	140	96	198	10	454	12
Travis Co. S.O.	3	68	38	225	1,587	2,634	339	4,894	12
Trinity Co. S.O.	4	0	0	16	135	128	16	299	12
Tyler Co. S.O.	1	0	0	56	187	132	6	382	12
Upshur Co. S.O.	0	25	1	65	223	155	14	483	12
Upton Co. S.O.	0	2	0	11	19	51	2	85	12
Uvalde Co. S.O.	0	2	0	9	60	55	9	135	12
Val Verde Co. S.O.	0	0	1	12	78	69	7	167	12
Van Zandt Co. S.O.	0	2	4	20	236	211	27	500	12
Victoria Co. S.O.	1	6	10	43	240	316	33	649	12
Walker Co. S.O.	0	1	12	28	339	457	28	865	12
Waller Co. S.O.	0	5	2	16	131	42	20	216	12
Ward Co. S.O.	0	1	1	9	30	76	7	124	12
Washington Co. S.O.	0	4	2	22	57	64	14	163	12
Webb Co. S.O.	0	7	3	32	116	114	14	286	12
Wharton Co. S.O.	2	9	10	53	228	266	18	586	12
Wheeler Co. S.O.	0	0	0	9	13	28	3	53	12
Wichita Co. S.O.	3	2	1	43	61	72	6	188	12
Wilbarger Co. S.O.	0	0	1	1	17	27	3	49	12
Willacy Co. S.O.	0	1	0	35	78	73	4	191	12
Williamson Co. S.O.	4	30	10	137	576	1,434	86	2,277	12
Wilson Co. S.O.	2	4	2	24	134	141	29	336	12
Winkler Co. S.O.	0	0	0	5	16	25	2	48	12
Wise Co. S.O.	0	12	2	64	273	256	13	620	12
Wood Co. S.O.	1	8	3	53	186	234	20	505	12
Yoakum Co. S.O.	0	0	0	3	9	38	0	50	12
Young Co. S.O.	0	1	3	14	86	109	6	219	12
Zapata Co. S.O.	0	0	3	10	95	73	7	188	12
Zavala Co. S.O.	2	0	0	7	17	17	4	47	12

## Texas Municipal Police Departments

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Abernathy P.D.	0	0	0	3	14	34	1	52	12
Abilene P.D.	4	89	136	630	1,439	2,946	166	5,410	12
Addison P.D.	1	4	22	14	185	700	100	1,026	12
Alamo Heights P.D.	0	1	9	8	141	263	28	450	12
Alamo P.D.	0	0	3	20	154	191	13	381	12
Alice P.D.	0	3	10	96	323	820	48	1,300	12
Allen P.D.	0	2	3	14	182	504	11	716	12
Alpine P.D.	0	1	1	52	71	88	6	219	12
Alto P.D.	0	0	0	3	19	5	1	28	12
Alvarado P.D.	1	1	3	9	48	118	13	193	12
Alvin P.D.	1	6	16	71	249	917	96	1,356	12
Amarillo Airport P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	12
Amarillo P.D.	17	103	278	736	2,722	9,297	592	13,745	12
Andrews P.D.	0	2	2	41	64	386	14	509	12
Angleton P.D.	1	12	8	78	182	474	74	829	12
Anson P.D.	0	0	0	6	17	44	4	71	12
Anthony P.D.	0	0	3	22	47	373	17	462	12
Aransas Pass P.D.	0	3	11	37	191	275	35	552	12
Arlington P.D.	16	146	725	1,169	4,290	13,800	2,947	23,093	12
Arp P.D.	0	0	1	0	18	14	3	36	12
Athens P.D.	0	2	14	198	187	395	27	823	12
Atlanta P.D.	3	3	6	34	89	125	11	271	12
Austin P.D.	37	294	1,450	1,069	10,208	35,336	4,570	52,964	12
Azle P.D.	0	5	7	69	100	433	31	645	12
Balch Springs P.D.	1	22	32	396	277	771	128	1,627	12
Balcones Heights P.D.	2	3	33	24	122	694	137	1,015	12
Ballinger P.D.	1	1	0	6	24	59	0	91	12
Bangs P.D.	0	3	0	4	14	22	1	44	12
Bastrop P.D.	0	0	1	5	19	147	9	181	12
Bay City P.D.	2	7	32	65	372	1,319	43	1,840	12
Bayou Vista P.D.	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	10	12
Baytown P.D.	11	44	111	258	879	2,957	696	4,956	12
Beaumont P.D.	23	84	718	1,176	3,344	6,629	1,719	13,693	12
Bedford P.D.	1	22	44	47	416	1,182	152	1,864	12
Beeville P.D.	2	4	5	49	173	415	26	674	12
Bellaire P.D.	0	1	26	30	168	355	57	637	12
Bellmead P.D.	1	1	5	56	135	442	67	707	12
Bellville P.D.	0	3	0	5	23	74	6	111	12
Belton P.D.	0	2	4	12	87	318	20	443	12
Benbrook P.D.	1	6	11	18	119	324	55	534	12
Bertram P.D.	0	1	0	3	2	15	0	21	12
Beverly Hills P.D.	0	0	6	13	24	99	6	148	12
Big Sandy P.D.	0	0	0	4	16	12	2	34	12
Big Spring P.D.	1	14	11	138	304	740	66	1,274	12
Bishop P.D.	0	0	0	6	21	38	0	65	12
Blanco P.D.	0	0	0	1	10	34	0	45	12
Blue Mound P.D.	0	0	0	20	20	41	5	86	12
Boerne P.D.	0	3	0	4	44	186	4	241	12
Bonham P.D.	1	10	2	40	119	270	23	465	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Borger P.D.	0	2	8	9	105	418	24	566	12
Bowie P.D.	0	1	0	10	33	127	7	178	12
Brady P.D.	2	1	2	8	46	170	6	235	12
Brazoria P.D.	0	1	2	8	14	105	6	136	12
Breckenridge P.D.	0	0	2	6	46	93	8	155	12
Brenham P.D.	0	9	12	78	98	511	18	726	12
Bridge City P.D.	0	2	5	12	59	202	16	296	12
Bridgeport P.D.	0	0	1	12	63	101	10	187	12
Brookshire P.D.	0	6	6	50	63	164	28	317	12
Brownfield P.D.	3	5	3	39	179	380	12	621	12
Brownsville P.D.	15	29	198	632	2,412	6,334	896	10,516	12
Brownwood P.D.	0	17	21	126	310	889	32	1,395	12
Bryan P.D.	3	58	105	392	942	2,829	239	4,568	12
Burkburnett P.D.	0	0	4	22	71	209	4	310	12
Burleson P.D.	0	3	8	11	139	530	57	748	12
Burnet P.D.	1	0	0	8	35	61	3	108	12
Caddo Mills P.D.	0	1	0	14	23	23	2	63	12
Caldwell P.D.	1	1	1	5	22	78	4	112	12
Cameron P.D.	1	0	0	17	41	124	5	188	12
Caney City P.D.	0	0	1	3	9	9	1	23	12
Canton P.D.	0	0	1	13	47	107	8	176	12
Canyon P.D.	0	0	2	12	49	180	10	253	12
Carrollton P.D.	1	25	71	131	1,164	3,129	528	5,049	12
Carthage P.D.	0	0	2	21	64	145	14	246	12
Castle Hills P.D.	0	5	10	10	45	221	45	336	12
Cedar Hill P.D.	1	5	6	41	261	564	79	957	12
Cedar Park P.D.	1	2	2	6	45	181	7	244	12
Celina P.D.	0	3	2	20	19	40	5	89	12
Center P.D.	5	1	5	125	153	309	34	632	12
Childress P.D.	0	1	2	17	51	78	14	163	12
Cisco P.D.	0	1	0	11	45	146	10	213	12
Clarksville P.D.	2	0	3	52	85	129	8	279	12
Cleburne P.D.	0	0	15	62	200	1,291	53	1,621	12
Cleveland P.D.	0	0	14	81	95	445	54	689	12
Clifton P.D.	0	0	0	8	15	39	4	66	12
Clute P.D.	0	6	8	16	92	529	59	710	12
Cockrell Hill P.D.	0	0	5	41	44	64	10	164	12
Coleman P.D.	0	0	0	3	33	31	3	70	12
College Station P.D.	0	17	21	71	380	1,530	121	2,140	12
Colleyville P.D.	0	1	4	13	60	208	12	298	12
Colorado City P.D.	2	0	1	13	32	111	9	168	12
Columbus P.D.	0	0	3	63	48	158	7	279	12
Comanche P.D.	1	0	0	7	16	48	8	80	12
Combes P.D.	0	0	1	21	22	31	5	80	12
Commerce P.D.	0	7	9	120	98	390	26	650	12
Conroe P.D.	2	13	90	326	514	1,750	282	2,977	12
Converse P.D.	0	2	5	68	142	171	19	407	12
Coppell P.D.	0	1	6	10	199	286	17	519	12
Copperas Cove P.D.	0	24	12	75	421	1,011	57	1,600	12
Corinth P.D.	0	1	0	1	19	66	6	93	12
Corpus Christi P.D.	30	144	509	1,878	5,246	18,051	1,750	27,608	12
Corrigan P.D.	0	2	0	11	48	67	7	135	12
Corsicana P.D.	1	34	43	59	346	1,346	65	1,894	12
Crane P.D.	0	0	1	19	15	76	4	115	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Crockett P.D.	1	3	7	44	92	255	6	408	12
Crowley P.D.	0	2	3	24	79	160	16	284	12
Crystal City P.D.	2	3	1	42	70	98	3	219	12
Cuero P.D.	0	4	5	33	59	100	8	209	12
Daingerfield P.D.	2	2	2	19	37	85	5	152	12
Dalhart P.D.	1	2	0	53	40	148	12	256	12
Dallas Co. Hosp. Dist. P.D.	0	1	6	25	1	681	8	722	12
Dallas P.D.	387	1,096	9,532	10,667	24,806	63,079	20,515	130,082	12
Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport P.D.	0	2	2	7	24	810	65	910	12
Dalworthington Gardens P.D.	0	1	4	2	14	50	6	77	12
Dayton P.D.	0	1	6	18	29	121	11	186	12
De Kalb P.D.	1	0	1	6	18	70	8	104	12
Decatur P.D.	0	2	0	1	48	144	16	211	12
Deer Park P.D.	2	2	7	110	179	378	47	725	12
Del Rio P.D.	0	2	11	218	525	1,380	94	2,230	12
Denison P.D.	2	19	28	151	324	1,466	91	2,081	12
Denton P.D.	3	36	104	302	948	2,599	193	4,185	12
Denver City P.D.	0	0	1	1	23	84	5	114	12
Desoto P.D.	0	5	28	71	450	1,092	175	1,821	12
Devine P.D.	0	0	0	65	85	160	13	323	12
Diboll P.D.	2	1	0	12	36	77	5	133	12
Dickinson P.D.	0	8	15	53	165	547	63	851	12
Dimmitt P.D.	0	0	1	13	35	86	4	139	12
Donna P.D.	1	6	6	78	250	829	96	1,266	12
Dublin P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	39	12
Dumas P.D.	1	0	4	22	142	267	11	447	12
Duncanville P.D.	2	9	59	53	410	1,227	242	2,002	12
Eagle Lake P.D.	0	1	2	28	85	186	11	313	12
Eagle Pass P.D.	0	1	8	257	383	1,751	64	2,464	12
Early P.D.	0	0	2	11	8	102	4	127	12
Earth P.D.	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	7	12
Eastland P.D.	0	2	0	20	17	101	3	143	12
Edcouch P.D.	0	0	0	31	44	120	5	200	12
Eden P.D.	0	0	0	8	11	17	3	39	12
Edgewood P.D.	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	8	12
Edinburg P.D.	1	2	30	95	610	1,470	280	2,488	12
Edna P.D.	0	2	7	14	34	103	6	166	12
El Campo P.D.	0	1	5	39	156	417	39	657	12
El Paso P.D.	44	272	1,610	3,900	7,655	29,533	5,431	48,445	12
Electra P.D.	0	0	0	6	4	12	0	22	12
Elgin P.D.	1	4	5	37	67	174	12	300	12
Elsa P.D.	0	0	3	46	85	150	13	297	12
Ennis P.D.	1	3	7	29	259	590	54	943	12
Euless P.D.	0	27	35	84	483	1,177	169	1,975	12
Everman P.D.	0	3	5	48	49	142	12	259	12
Fairfield P.D.	0	1	0	6	28	55	7	97	12
Falfurrias P.D.	1	0	1	0	73	45	1	121	12
Farmers Branch P.D.	3	8	39	54	382	1,232	291	2,009	12
Farmersville P.D.	0	0	0	6	19	26	1	52	12
Ferris P.D.	1	6	2	15	52	90	4	170	12
Florence P.D.	0	0	0	2	7	12	2	23	12
Floresville P.D.	0	0	5	32	84	157	20	298	12
Flower Mound P.D.	0	5	0	112	189	336	31	673	12
Floydada P.D.	0	2	0	4	38	53	5	102	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Forest Hill P.D.	3	12	44	70	195	472	148	944	12
Forney P.D.	0	0	0	28	27	105	10	170	12
Fort Stockton P.D.	0	0	1	35	62	278	14	390	12
Fort Worth P.D.	154	525	3,488	5,226	14,304	32,128	9,940	65,765	12
Frankston P.D.	0	1	0	1	13	49	1	65	12
Fredericksburg P.D.	0	0	0	4	31	139	8	182	12
Freeport P.D.	3	5	23	46	166	495	108	846	12
Freer P.D.	1	1	0	10	29	55	4	100	12
Friendswood P.D.	0	6	7	36	165	374	40	628	12
Friena P.D.	0	0	0	36	19	93	7	155	12
Frisco P.D.	0	4	0	37	53	145	8	247	12
Gainesville P.D.	1	4	6	21	216	505	46	799	12
Galena Park P.D.	1	10	9	69	119	173	43	424	12
Galveston P.D.	21	65	294	724	1,333	4,416	784	7,637	12
Garland P.D.	15	125	323	507	2,910	7,534	1,206	12,620	12
Gatesville P.D.	0	8	1	11	56	179	8	261	12
Georgetown P.D.	0	5	19	40	208	619	40	931	12
Giddings P.D.	0	0	0	22	44	151	9	226	12
Gilmer P.D.	1	0	4	39	89	139	12	284	12
Gladewater P.D.	0	0	9	28	47	230	12	326	12
Glenn Heights P.D.	0	1	5	3	50	118	29	206	12
Gonzales P.D.	0	2	4	30	101	140	12	289	12
Graham P.D.	1	1	1	9	85	173	5	276	12
Granbury P.D.	0	0	0	5	25	302	12	344	12
Grand Prairie P.D.	9	57	200	740	1,400	4,550	952	7,908	12
Grand Saline P.D.	0	0	0	18	26	37	0	81	12
Granite Shoals P.D.	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	11	5
Grapevine P.D.	0	14	14	86	227	937	92	1,370	12
Greenville P.D.	3	24	74	445	580	1,283	163	2,572	12
Groesbeck P.D.	0	0	2	1	11	27	3	44	12
Groves P.D.	3	2	8	8	180	514	50	765	12
Gruver P.D.	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	12	12
Gun Barrel City P.D.	0	2	1	17	62	155	8	245	12
Hale Center P.D.	0	0	1	5	36	31	1	74	12
Hallettsville P.D.	0	1	1	7	13	55	1	78	12
Haltom City P.D.	2	23	79	144	577	1,464	307	2,596	12
Hamlin P.D.	0	0	1	10	18	7	0	36	12
Harker Heights P.D.	2	8	9	101	132	348	32	632	12
Harlingen P.D.	4	12	55	358	911	2,977	367	4,684	12
Hawkins P.D.	0	0	0	4	12	49	5	70	12
Hearne P.D.	1	0	9	59	88	173	13	343	12
Heath P.D.	0	0	0	1	3	20	1	25	12
Hedwig Village P.D.	0	0	12	6	29	205	107	359	12
Helotes P.D.	0	0	0	4	11	48	3	66	12
Hemphill P.D.	0	0	0	6	10	23	1	40	12
Hempstead P.D.	1	2	7	37	94	233	38	412	12
Henderson P.D.	0	19	19	249	230	702	79	1,298	12
Hereford P.D.	0	0	6	61	133	613	30	843	12
Hewitt P.D.	0	4	1	53	86	177	7	328	12
Hico P.D.	0	0	0	1	15	13	3	32	12
Hidalgo P.D.	0	2	11	14	81	100	34	242	12
Highland Park P.D.	0	0	10	13	63	435	43	564	12
Highland Village P.D.	0	0	0	1	52	57	4	114	12
Hill Country Village P.D.	0	0	3	1	26	28	8	66	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Hillsboro P.D.	1	0	9	100	139	234	22	505	12
Hitchcock P.D.	0	5	10	11	105	158	24	313	12
Holland P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	12
Hollywood Park P.D.	0	1	0	4	14	37	2	58	12
Hondo P.D.	0	4	4	31	102	172	9	322	12
Hooks P.D.	2	2	0	12	7	37	4	64	12
Horizon City P.D.	0	0	0	7	12	43	11	73	12
Horseshoe Bay P.D.	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	44	12
Houston Metro Transit P.D.	0	2	53	46	5	205	43	354	12
Houston P.D.	465	1,169	11,130	12,073	30,207	62,302	30,938	148,284	12
Hubbard P.D.	0	0	1	15	19	36	7	78	12
Humble P.D.	2	4	40	66	180	882	406	1,580	12
Huntington P.D.	0	1	0	2	15	19	2	39	12
Huntsville P.D.	0	26	45	121	258	892	46	1,388	12
Hurst P.D.	1	37	45	185	457	1,637	286	2,648	12
Hutchins P.D.	0	0	2	26	33	85	12	158	12
Hutto P.D.	0	0	0	2	4	31	2	39	12
Idalou P.D.	1	0	0	0	8	4	0	13	12
Ingleside P.D.	0	0	4	14	71	183	10	282	12
Ingram P.D.	0	0	0	8	26	40	0	74	12
Iowa Colony P.D.	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	10	12
Iowa Park P.D.	0	1	0	9	31	98	5	144	12
Irving P.D.	14	53	248	518	1,849	7,952	1,271	11,905	12
Jacinto City P.D.	1	5	14	15	92	179	51	357	12
Jacksboro P.D.	0	0	1	1	21	47	3	73	12
Jacksonville P.D.	4	9	13	53	141	421	33	674	12
Jamaica Beach P.D.	0	0	0	3	8	27	1	39	12
Jasper P.D.	0	0	2	83	16	283	0	384	12
Jefferson P.D.	1	0	5	45	47	57	0	155	12
Jersey Village P.D.	0	0	7	8	37	130	56	238	12
Johnson City P.D.	0	0	0	4	5	16	0	25	12
Jones Creek P.D.	0	0	0	1	4	13	1	19	12
Joshua P.D.	0	1	0	25	47	104	10	187	12
Jourdanton P.D.	0	0	0	2	23	35	2	62	12
Junction P.D.	0	0	1	5	21	41	4	72	12
Katy P.D.	0	0	0	20	61	219	24	324	12
Kaufman P.D.	1	0	3	29	82	263	21	399	12
Keene P.D.	0	0	0	2	36	57	7	102	12
Keller P.D.	0	7	1	32	104	254	17	415	12
Kemah P.D.	0	0	3	4	58	59	8	132	12
Kemp P.D.	0	0	1	1	3	22	1	28	12
Kennedale P.D.	0	0	2	14	43	51	18	128	12
Kermit P.D.	0	0	0	16	36	81	7	140	12
Kerrville P.D.	1	5	8	30	177	633	47	901	12
Kilgore P.D.	3	6	21	80	222	778	82	1,192	12
Killeen P.D.	11	86	137	185	1,549	3,047	269	5,284	12
Kingsville P.D.	2	3	15	124	318	991	50	1,503	12
Kirby P.D.	1	10	6	53	72	275	65	482	12
Kirbyville P.D.	0	0	0	1	15	34	3	53	12
Kountze P.D.	0	2	1	21	46	62	1	133	12
Kyle P.D.	0	0	0	10	29	66	3	108	12
La Feria P.D.	1	0	2	5	50	128	13	199	12
La Grange P.D.	0	0	2	41	26	54	1	124	12
La Joya P.D.	0	6	2	14	57	70	4	153	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
La Marque P.D.	1	5	23	15	274	428	78	824	12
La Porte P.D.	1	14	13	96	213	542	80	959	12
La Vernia P.D.	0	0	0	3	5	10	4	22	12
La Villa P.D.	0	0	0	3	6	7	2	18	11
Lacy-Lakeview P.D.	0	1	3	18	34	186	26	268	12
Lago Vista P.D.	0	0	0	7	24	55	2	88	12
Lake Dallas P.D.	0	0	1	14	30	89	8	142	12
Lake Jackson P.D.	0	12	11	25	109	677	59	893	12
Lake Worth P.D.	0	2	7	50	64	531	40	694	12
Lakeside P.D.	0	0	0	6	5	32	2	45	12
Lakeview P.D.	0	3	0	9	40	157	15	224	12
Lakeway Village P.D.	0	0	0	1	11	63	2	77	12
Lamesa P.D.	3	5	3	83	82	309	14	499	12
Lampasas P.D.	0	2	0	12	46	319	9	388	12
Lancaster P.D.	4	4	35	45	342	593	190	1,213	12
Laredo P.D.	21	14	158	711	1,876	6,094	1,128	10,002	12
Lavon P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
League City P.D.	3	12	21	13	370	908	115	1,442	12
Leander P.D.	0	1	0	13	21	78	3	116	12
Leon Valley P.D.	1	5	19	19	103	616	107	870	12
Levelland P.D.	0	2	7	17	100	430	29	585	12
Lewisville P.D.	1	25	49	77	697	2,322	349	3,520	12
Lexington P.D.	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	12
Liberty P.D.	0	1	6	4	99	180	27	317	12
Lindale P.D.	1	0	0	13	22	98	4	138	12
Littlefield P.D.	0	0	1	22	47	193	9	272	12
Live Oak P.D.	1	2	8	68	142	252	33	506	12
Livingston P.D.	0	3	6	74	89	338	22	532	12
Llano P.D.	0	1	0	3	21	55	2	82	12
Lockhart P.D.	0	6	2	73	130	364	22	597	12
Lockney P.D.	0	0	0	3	15	27	1	46	12
Lone Star P.D.	0	0	1	5	32	36	8	82	12
Longview P.D.	8	80	192	410	1,494	3,869	549	6,602	12
Lorena P.D.	0	0	0	1	8	36	2	47	12
Los Fresnos P.D.	0	0	2	5	17	43	0	67	12
Lubbock P.D.	14	158	352	699	2,919	8,506	718	13,366	12
Lufkin P.D.	2	13	52	148	742	1,620	127	2,704	12
Luling P.D.	0	0	1	31	39	154	9	234	12
Lumberton P.D.	0	2	0	2	135	145	19	303	12
Madisonville P.D.	0	2	8	15	49	153	13	240	12
Malakoff P.D.	0	1	1	21	28	57	6	114	12
Manor P.D.	0	0	0	24	24	37	0	85	12
Mansfield P.D.	1	8	8	99	166	514	45	841	12
Manvel P.D.	1	0	1	3	31	34	10	80	12
Marble Falls P.D.	0	10	3	27	41	239	2	322	12
Marlin P.D.	1	8	7	110	114	234	17	491	12
Marshall P.D.	2	17	48	200	496	1,200	105	2,068	12
Mart P.D.	0	0	1	16	26	51	11	105	12
Martindale P.D.	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	9	12
Mathis P.D.	1	1	1	70	86	170	12	341	12
McAllen P.D.	4	15	123	498	1,949	7,187	2,037	11,813	12
McKinney P.D.	0	35	18	264	332	784	63	1,496	12
McGregor P.D.	0	1	1	14	29	79	2	126	12
Meadows P.D.	0	0	7	3	25	83	49	167	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Memphis P.D.	0	0	0	3	10	4	4	21	12
Mercedes P.D.	0	3	5	171	183	163	40	565	12
Meridian P.D.	1	0	0	1	14	12	2	30	12
Merkel P.D.	0	0	0	7	9	45	3	64	12
Mesquite P.D.	3	27	156	484	1,088	5,595	896	8,249	12
Mexia P.D.	4	3	18	60	106	369	14	574	12
Midland P.D.	3	80	99	269	1,317	3,481	353	5,602	12
Midlothian P.D.	0	3	0	20	72	138	7	240	12
Mineola P.D.	0	0	3	4	68	13	2	90	12
Mineral Wells P.D.	0	10	4	74	218	539	45	890	12
Mission P.D.	0	2	13	67	489	1,125	208	1,904	12
Missouri City P.D.	1	8	48	43	409	648	147	1,304	12
Mcnahans P.D.	0	1	1	29	45	200	9	285	12
Mont Belvieu P.D.	0	1	3	20	23	104	15	176	12
Morgans Point Resort P.D.	0	0	0	2	4	22	2	30	12
Mount Pleasant P.D.	0	5	15	49	268	558	41	936	12
Muleshoe P.D.	0	3	0	24	34	182	4	247	12
Munday P.D.	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	8	12
Mustang Ridge P.D.	0	1	2	12	4	9	0	28	12
Nacogdoches P.D.	3	7	55	195	367	989	83	1,699	12
Naples P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Nassau Bay P.D.	0	2	4	12	71	143	18	250	12
Navasota P.D.	0	2	3	49	69	109	10	242	12
Nederland P.D.	2	4	11	12	146	631	62	868	12
Needville P.D.	0	2	0	16	13	23	0	54	12
New Boston P.D.	0	1	0	10	25	149	18	203	12
New Braunfels P.D.	0	3	19	388	378	1,323	110	2,221	12
New Deal P.D.	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	7	12
Nocona P.D.	0	1	0	26	18	72	7	124	12
Nolanville P.D.	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	13	12
North Richland Hills P.D.	1	10	55	98	461	1,811	330	2,766	12
Northcrest P.D.	0	0	1	6	18	53	6	84	12
Oak Ridge North P.D.	0	0	1	2	30	112	28	173	12
Odessa P.D.	8	41	179	645	2,327	6,736	523	10,459	12
Olmos Park P.D.	0	0	3	3	16	64	9	95	12
Olney P.D.	0	3	1	11	49	78	2	144	12
Oilton P.D.	1	0	0	2	8	8	0	19	12
Onalaska P.D.	0	1	1	3	20	23	3	51	12
Orange Grove P.D.	0	0	0	3	15	8	0	26	12
Orange P.D.	2	31	106	160	415	1,308	115	2,137	12
Ore City P.D.	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	14	12
Overton P.D.	0	1	0	2	14	49	4	70	12
Oyster Creek P.D.	0	4	0	9	18	30	1	62	12
Palacios P.D.	3	1	2	37	66	147	13	269	12
Palestine P.D.	5	23	37	148	266	832	51	1,362	12
Palmer P.D.	0	0	0	13	12	21	0	46	12
Pampa P.D.	0	10	19	426	180	681	46	1,362	12
Panhandle P.D.	0	2	0	10	31	49	4	96	12
Pantego P.D.	0	1	1	3	66	217	19	307	12
Paris P.D.	1	16	42	396	450	1,793	150	2,848	12
Parker P.D.	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	10	12
Pasadena P.D.	10	82	204	1,078	1,930	5,206	1,353	9,863	12
Pearland P.D.	0	1	9	32	195	438	153	828	12
Pearsall P.D.	0	1	0	64	115	207	9	396	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Pecos P.D.	0	1	0	41	114	419	14	589	12
Perryton P.D.	0	0	0	13	34	140	2	189	12
Pflugerville P.D.	1	0	1	10	24	91	14	141	12
Pharr P.D.	1	8	56	224	686	2,274	396	3,645	12
Pilot Point P.D.	0	1	0	2	10	31	4	48	12
Pinehurst P.D.	0	0	0	21	43	158	13	235	12
Pittsburg P.D.	0	1	5	37	64	126	11	244	12
Plainview P.D.	0	13	38	98	376	1,111	52	1,688	12
Plano P.D.	1	31	134	329	1,522	4,776	448	7,241	12
Pleasanton P.D.	0	0	2	31	60	86	14	193	12
Port Aransas P.D.	1	0	5	9	63	186	11	275	12
Port Arthur P.D.	13	58	347	946	1,774	2,593	705	6,436	12
Port Isabel P.D.	0	3	1	26	60	159	7	256	12
Port Lavaca P.D.	0	4	8	144	156	372	23	707	12
Port Neches P.D.	3	0	3	32	125	340	62	565	12
Portland P.D.	0	2	2	8	108	441	22	583	12
Poteet P.D.	0	0	2	53	33	50	2	140	12
Premont P.D.	1	0	0	0	13	8	0	22	12
Primera P.D.	0	0	0	0	19	16	0	35	12
Princeton P.D.	0	4	0	27	32	57	1	121	12
Quanah P.D.	0	1	2	17	31	41	9	101	12
Quinlan P.D.	0	0	0	5	6	89	5	105	12
Quitman P.D.	0	0	0	2	13	33	0	48	12
Ranger P.D.	0	0	1	20	48	93	2	164	12
Ransom Canyon P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	12
Raymondville P.D.	0	5	7	75	315	198	14	614	12
Red Oak P.D.	0	1	3	51	45	149	25	274	12
Refugio P.D.	0	0	0	23	50	58	8	139	12
Richardson P.D.	4	25	111	175	1,012	3,108	339	4,774	12
Richland Hills P.D.	0	3	8	74	93	251	43	472	12
Richmond P.D.	3	13	40	115	275	471	41	958	12
Richwood P.D.	0	0	0	3	19	62	9	93	12
River Oaks P.D.	0	3	9	38	52	132	34	268	12
Roanoke P.D.	0	0	0	3	10	20	2	35	12
Robinson P.D.	0	2	1	36	23	101	5	168	12
Robstown P.D.	0	3	11	64	280	344	54	756	12
Rockdale P.D.	0	5	6	72	83	244	16	426	12
Rockport P.D.	0	2	1	163	172	400	20	758	12
Rockwall P.D.	0	9	9	17	113	376	47	571	12
Rollingwood P.D.	0	0	0	0	9	34	2	45	12
Roma P.D.	2	0	2	25	97	169	17	312	12
Roman Forest P.D.	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	10	12
Ropesville P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Roscoe P.D.	0	0	0	1	21	3	0	25	12
Rose City P.D.	0	1	1	2	10	12	1	27	12
Rosebud P.D.	0	0	1	5	21	15	0	42	12
Rosenberg P.D.	7	11	53	189	320	1,302	97	1,979	12
Round Rock P.D.	0	16	19	273	203	906	78	1,495	12
Rowlett P.D.	1	18	11	65	331	569	43	1,038	12
Royse City P.D.	1	0	0	27	26	71	2	127	12
Rusk P.D.	0	3	1	23	25	106	3	161	12
Sabinal P.D.	0	0	0	3	7	14	0	24	11
Sachse P.D.	0	3	0	12	38	56	5	114	12
Saginaw P.D.	0	0	3	10	69	224	24	330	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
San Angelo Park P.D.	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	12
San Angelo P.D.	5	67	49	445	1,215	3,761	248	5,790	12
San Antonio P.D.	219	616	3,485	2,811	21,967	65,314	14,722	109,134	12
San Augustine P.D.	0	2	2	14	23	16	1	58	12
San Benito P.D.	1	13	18	59	178	658	55	982	12
San Juan P.D.	0	8	4	34	287	365	94	792	12
San Marcos P.D.	2	28	39	115	297	1,056	153	1,690	12
Sanger P.D.	0	1	0	4	35	70	1	111	12
Sansom Park Village P.D.	0	2	5	20	39	79	20	165	12
Santa Anna P.D.	1	0	0	0	4	14	3	22	12
Santa Fe P.D.	0	6	0	28	74	235	27	370	12
Schertz P.D.	0	3	10	24	74	315	16	442	12
Seabrook P.D.	1	3	7	22	115	243	40	431	12
Seadrift P.D.	1	0	0	3	11	17	4	36	12
Seagoville P.D.	0	13	12	43	124	360	51	603	12
Seagraves P.D.	0	1	0	12	27	30	2	72	12
Sealy P.D.	0	2	3	15	31	128	10	189	12
Seguin P.D.	4	12	17	93	473	925	57	1,581	12
Selma P.D.	0	1	0	3	7	47	7	65	12
Seminole P.D.	0	1	1	37	49	123	9	220	12
Seven Points P.D.	0	0	0	9	16	54	3	82	12
Shallowater P.D.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	12
Shamrock P.D.	0	0	0	1	12	25	4	42	12
Shavano Park P.D.	0	0	0	0	7	24	3	34	12
Shenandoah P.D.	0	0	0	3	3	44	14	64	12
Sherman P.D.	2	38	63	90	516	1,700	187	2,596	12
Silsbee P.D.	1	0	2	30	70	173	18	294	12
Sinton P.D.	0	3	3	45	73	197	12	333	12
Slaton P.D.	0	3	6	16	45	138	6	214	12
Smithville P.D.	0	1	1	45	52	65	1	165	12
Snyder P.D.	1	7	3	31	95	324	12	473	12
So. Padre Island P.D.	1	3	6	65	141	543	66	825	12
Somerset P.D.	0	0	0	3	11	49	1	64	12
Somerville P.D.	6	1	0	5	27	40	3	82	12
Sonora P.D.	0	0	0	6	11	120	0	137	12
Sour Lake P.D.	0	1	0	2	18	29	6	56	12
South Houston P.D.	1	0	28	35	267	725	198	1,254	12
Southlake P.D.	0	5	3	16	79	124	6	233	12
Southside Place P.D.	0	0	4	4	7	38	9	62	12
Spearman P.D.	0	0	0	9	11	44	5	69	12
Spring Valley P.D.	0	1	2	3	17	70	22	115	12
Springtown P.D.	0	1	0	24	25	57	5	112	12
Spur P.D.	0	0	6	5	27	44	2	84	12
Stafford P.D.	0	5	16	39	154	417	103	734	12
Stamford P.D.	0	1	1	31	71	87	4	195	12
Stanton P.D.	0	1	0	0	13	32	1	47	12
Stephenville P.D.	0	5	2	35	89	464	13	608	12
Stinnett P.D.	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	8	4
Stratford P.D.	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8	12
Sugar Land P.D.	0	4	11	34	182	650	80	961	12
Sulphur Springs P.D.	0	6	13	109	194	542	45	909	12
Sunset Valley P.D.	0	0	1	0	9	44	0	54	12
Surfside Beach P.D.	0	0	0	11	27	27	2	67	12
Sweeny P.D.	0	0	0	8	13	66	5	92	12

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Sweetwater P.D.	2	5	5	58	208	479	20	777	12
Taft P.D.	0	0	0	2	13	18	2	35	12
Tahoka P.D.	0	0	1	9	9	19	1	39	12
Tatum P.D.	0	0	0	4	9	2	2	17	12
Taylor P.D.	3	3	11	47	160	491	15	730	12
Teague P.D.	0	2	1	26	43	54	11	137	12
Temple P.D.	3	90	79	463	617	2,069	222	3,543	12
Terrell Hills P.D.	0	0	1	4	82	233	10	330	12
Terrell P.D.	3	13	54	106	213	558	53	1,000	12
Texarkana P.D.	7	20	132	298	656	1,897	136	3,146	12
Texas City P.D.	8	31	140	120	736	2,646	412	4,093	12
The Colony P.D.	0	4	7	26	208	727	36	1,008	12
Tomball P.D.	0	3	4	25	74	436	37	579	12
Trinity P.D.	0	1	1	10	7	11	4	34	12
Trophy Club P.D.	0	0	0	0	17	35	2	54	12
Troup P.D.	1	0	1	1	25	37	4	69	12
Tulia P.D.	0	8	1	20	19	131	6	185	12
Tye P.D.	0	0	0	2	18	63	4	87	12
Tyler P.D.	5	111	256	589	1,985	5,795	1,002	9,743	12
Universal City P.D.	1	1	17	85	140	559	29	832	12
University Park P.D.	0	1	23	6	113	593	48	784	12
Uvalde P.D.	1	0	3	38	93	142	9	286	12
Van P.D.	0	0	0	2	14	28	3	47	12
Vernon P.D.	1	4	11	244	165	401	15	841	12
Victoria P.D.	5	25	132	527	1,329	2,910	301	5,229	12
Vidor P.D.	1	0	4	26	88	423	29	571	12
Village P.D.	0	2	11	17	48	132	24	234	12
Waco P.D.	21	134	359	842	2,513	5,598	1,096	10,563	12
Wake Village P.D.	0	6	1	11	37	78	0	133	12
Waller P.D.	1	1	3	4	31	73	6	119	12
Wallis P.D.	0	1	0	4	4	11	1	21	12
Watauga P.D.	0	10	17	17	89	363	27	523	12
Waxahachie P.D.	3	7	31	164	346	1,450	101	2,102	12
Weatherford P.D.	0	4	5	49	200	457	53	768	12
Webster P.D.	0	3	25	14	128	814	277	1,261	12
Weimar P.D.	0	0	0	12	7	22	5	46	12
Weslaco P.D.	0	4	12	96	501	1,000	300	1,913	12
West Columbia P.D.	0	0	2	11	22	96	16	147	12
West Lake Hills P.D.	0	0	0	4	25	114	1	144	12
West Orange P.D.	0	3	2	10	76	161	15	267	12
West P.D.	0	1	1	2	12	44	4	64	12
West University Place P.D.	0	0	9	8	102	211	45	375	12
Westover Hills P.D.	0	0	0	2	1	10	1	14	12
Westworth P.D.	0	2	1	9	7	27	1	47	12
Wharton P.D.	1	3	21	70	259	662	45	1,061	12
White Oak P.D.	0	0	0	4	28	65	18	115	12
White Settlement P.D.	3	8	15	36	162	680	96	1,000	12
Whitehouse P.D.	0	2	0	6	47	73	2	130	12
Whitesboro P.D.	0	0	1	7	23	101	10	142	12
Whitney P.D.	0	0	2	9	42	73	3	129	12
Wichita Falls P.D.	11	93	303	617	1,805	5,453	524	8,806	12
Willow Park P.D.	0	1	0	6	12	56	1	76	12
Wills Point P.D.	0	0	3	3	19	61	3	89	12
Wilmer P.D.	2	0	2	15	33	63	10	125	11

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Windcrest P.D.	2	1	30	21	40	261	39	394	12
Winnsboro P.D.	0	2	1	5	15	26	8	57	12
Winters P.D.	0	2	0	7	27	67	7	110	12
Wolforth P.D.	0	0	0	3	8	35	3	49	12
Woodville P.D.	0	0	0	19	23	42	3	87	12
Woodway P.D.	0	3	0	6	50	91	14	164	12
Wylie P.D.	0	2	0	11	80	202	18	313	12
Yoakum P.D.	0	0	0	7	56	172	12	247	12
Yorktown P.D.	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6	12

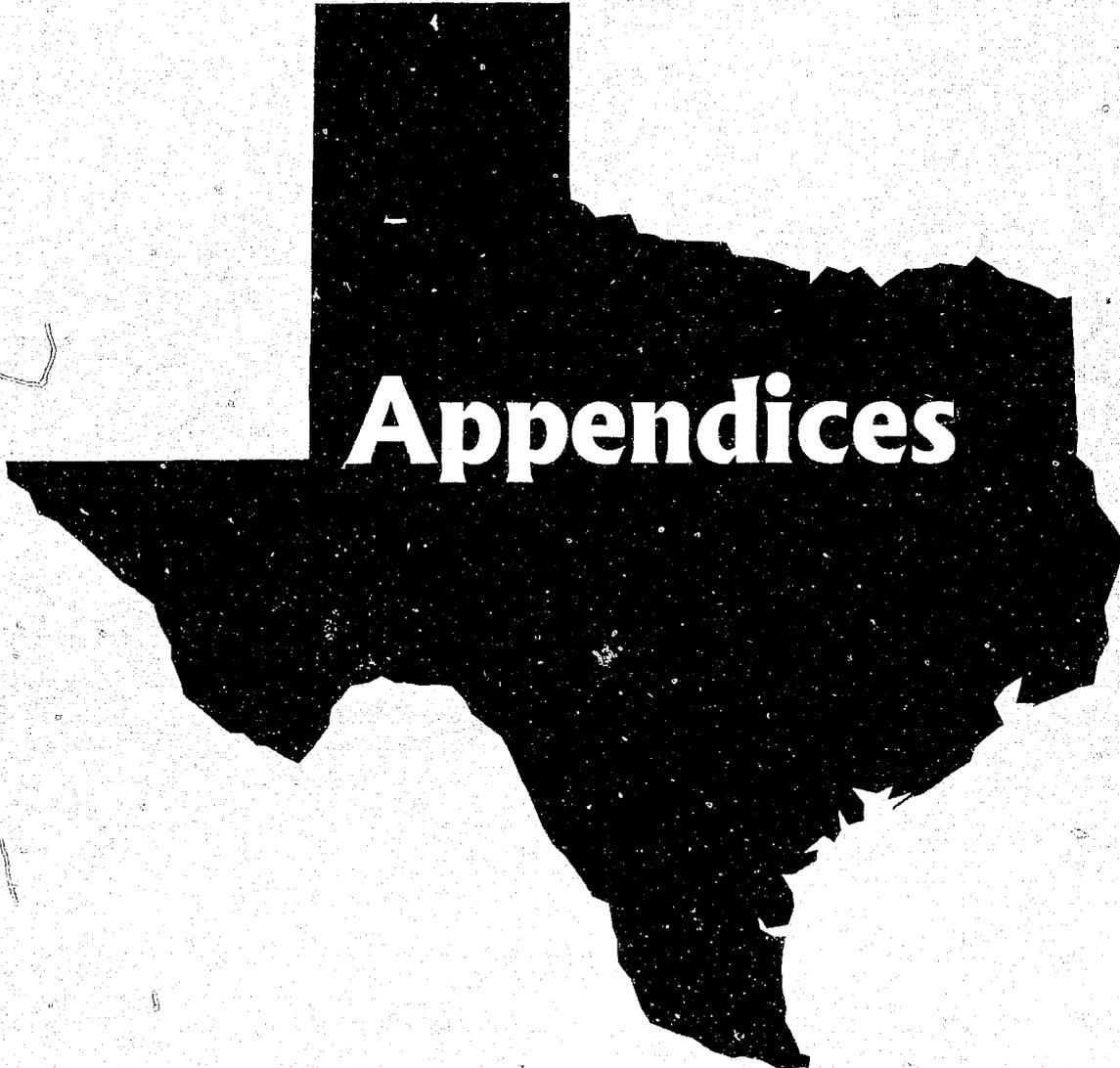
Texas College and University Police Departments

Texas Campus Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Alamo Comm. College Dist P.D.	0	1	6	10	4	436	40	497	12
Alvin Community College P.D.	0	0	0	1	1	24	1	27	12
Amarillo College P.D.	0	0	0	1	2	59	1	63	12
Angelo State U. P.D.	0	0	0	0	7	101	1	109	12
Austin College Campus P.D.	0	0	0	0	2	43	0	45	12
Baylor P.D.	0	2	2	0	29	177	2	212	12
Baylor U. Med. Center P.D.	0	0	4	0	21	247	7	279	12
Central Texas College P.D.	0	0	0	1	5	59	3	68	12
College of the Mainland P.D.	0	0	0	0	1	39	1	41	12
Corpus Christi State U. P.D.	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	17	12
East Texas State U. P.D.	0	0	0	4	20	120	5	149	12
Eastfield College P.D.	0	0	1	0	1	98	2	102	12
Hardin Simmons U. P.D.	0	0	0	3	13	30	1	47	12
Houston Baptist U. P.D.	0	0	2	0	7	11	4	24	12
Lamar University P.D.	0	0	3	5	34	149	13	204	12
Laredo Junior College P.D.	0	0	1	8	7	49	2	67	12
McLennan Comm. Col. P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	12
Midwestern U. P.D.	0	0	0	5	17	65	0	87	12
N. Harris Montgomery Col. P.D.	0	0	0	2	3	97	5	107	12
North Lake College P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	52	3	55	12
Paris Junior College P.D.	0	0	0	1	6	26	0	33	12
Prairie View A&M U. P.D.	0	5	1	21	96	184	16	323	12
Rice University P.D.	0	0	1	2	35	272	16	326	12
Richland College P.D.	0	0	1	0	1	132	4	138	12
South Plains College P.D.	0	0	0	1	9	39	2	51	12
Southern Methodist U. P.D.	0	0	1	0	14	217	18	250	12
Southwest Texas State U. P.D.	0	3	3	9	95	386	11	507	12
Southwestern U. P.D.	0	0	0	0	5	16	1	22	12
St. Mary's U. P.D.	0	0	0	5	18	87	12	122	12
Stephen F. Austin U. P.D.	0	2	1	3	66	339	12	423	12
Sul Ross State U. P.D.	0	1	0	3	16	14	0	34	12
Tarleton State U. P.D.	0	0	0	0	35	52	0	87	12
Texas A&I U. P.D.	0	0	0	1	21	83	0	105	12

Texas Campus Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Texas A&M Galveston P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	12
Texas A&M U. P.D.	0	2	1	4	74	580	14	675	12
Texas Christian U. P.D.	0	0	0	1	25	81	1	108	12
Texas Col. Osteo. Med. P.D.	0	0	0	0	3	39	1	43	12
Texas Southern U. P.D.	0	2	20	17	52	153	25	269	12
Texas Southmost Col. P.D.	0	0	0	1	0	60	8	69	12
Texas Tech. H/S Center P.D.	0	0	0	1	14	265	6	286	12
Texas Tech. Univ. P.D.	0	2	1	4	99	514	7	627	12
Texas Woman's Univ. P.D.	0	0	0	0	7	36	5	48	12
Trinity University P.D.	0	0	1	0	52	150	21	224	12
TSTC Amarillo P.D.	0	0	1	3	6	21	1	32	12
TSTC Waco P.D.	0	1	0	3	59	185	15	263	12
Tyler Junior Col. P.D.	0	0	0	8	31	110	4	153	12
U. of Houston Clearlake P.D.	0	0	0	0	1	42	0	43	12
U. of Houston Downtown P.D.	0	0	4	2	3	79	2	90	12
U. of Houston P.D.	0	1	11	8	16	648	52	736	12
U. of North Texas P.D.	0	1	2	8	33	380	8	432	12
UT Arlington P.D.	0	5	6	4	15	397	29	456	12
UT Austin P.D.	0	4	1	1	33	898	45	982	12
UT Dallas P.D.	0	0	0	1	2	64	0	67	12
UT El Paso P.D.	0	0	0	3	18	218	13	252	12
UT Galveston P.D.	0	0	0	1	1	167	2	171	12
UT H/S Ctr. San Antonio P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	61	6	67	12
UT Health Center Tyler P.D.	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	27	12
UT Houston P.D.	0	2	1	1	7	333	3	347	12
UT Med. School Dallas P.D.	0	0	0	2	6	124	5	137	12
UT Pan American P.D.	0	0	0	1	55	131	13	200	12
UT Permian Basin P.D.	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	13	12
UT San Antonio P.D.	0	1	0	0	6	157	5	169	12
UT Tyler P.D.	0	0	1	0	3	22	0	26	12
West Texas State U. P.D.	0	2	1	0	71	84	0	158	12

Texas Independent School District Police Departments

Texas ISD Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Austin I.S.D. P.D.	0	0	13	15	154	365	38	585	12
Conroe I.S.D. P.D.	0	0	0	14	14	126	0	154	12
Fort Bend I.S.D. P.D.	0	2	1	2	10	83	1	99	6
Katy I.S.D. P.D.	0	0	0	42	1	229	5	277	12
Killeen I.S.D. P.D.	0	0	3	46	4	186	0	239	12
Klein I.S.D. P.D.	0	0	0	6	24	263	10	303	12
Midland I.S.D. P.D.	0	0	2	10	19	56	0	87	12
Pasadena I.S.D. P.D.	0	0	2	4	31	333	0	370	12
Spring Branch I.S.D. P.D.	0	0	3	23	30	291	17	364	12



# Appendices

# Uniform Crime Reporting Offenses

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting are divided into two groups designated as Part I and Part II offenses. Offense and arrest information is reported for the Part I offenses, while only arrest information is reported for Part II offenses.

## Part I Offenses

**Criminal Homicide** — (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Excluded are attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to: The killing of a person by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence: Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

**Forcible Rape** — The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will. Included in this category are rapes by force, assaults to rape, and attempted rapes. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used/victim under age of consent).

**Robbery** — Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assaults to rob, and attempts to rob.

**Aggravated Assault** — Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assaults.

**Burglary, Breaking or Entering** — Burglary, house-breaking, safe cracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

**Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)** — The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, 'con' games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

**Motor Vehicle Theft** — Unlawful taking or stealing or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that travels on the surface but not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motor boats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

**Arson** — Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

## Part II Offenses

**Other Assaults (Simple)** — Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature.

**Forgery and Counterfeiting** — Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

**Fraud** — Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

**Embezzlement** — Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control.

**Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing** — Buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property and attempts.

**Vandalism** — Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

**Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc** — All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

**Prostitution and Commercialized Vice** — Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, transporting women for immoral purposes, etc.

**Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape, Prostitution and Commercialized Vice)** — Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common de-

centy, morals and the like. Includes attempts.

**Narcotic Drug Laws** — Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

**Gambling** — Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses Against the Family and Children** — Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

**Driving Under the Influence (DUI)** — Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor Laws** — State or local liquor law violations, except *drunkenness* and *driving under the influence*. Excludes federal violations.

**Drunkenness** — Drunkenness or intoxication.

**Disorderly conduct** — Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy** — Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

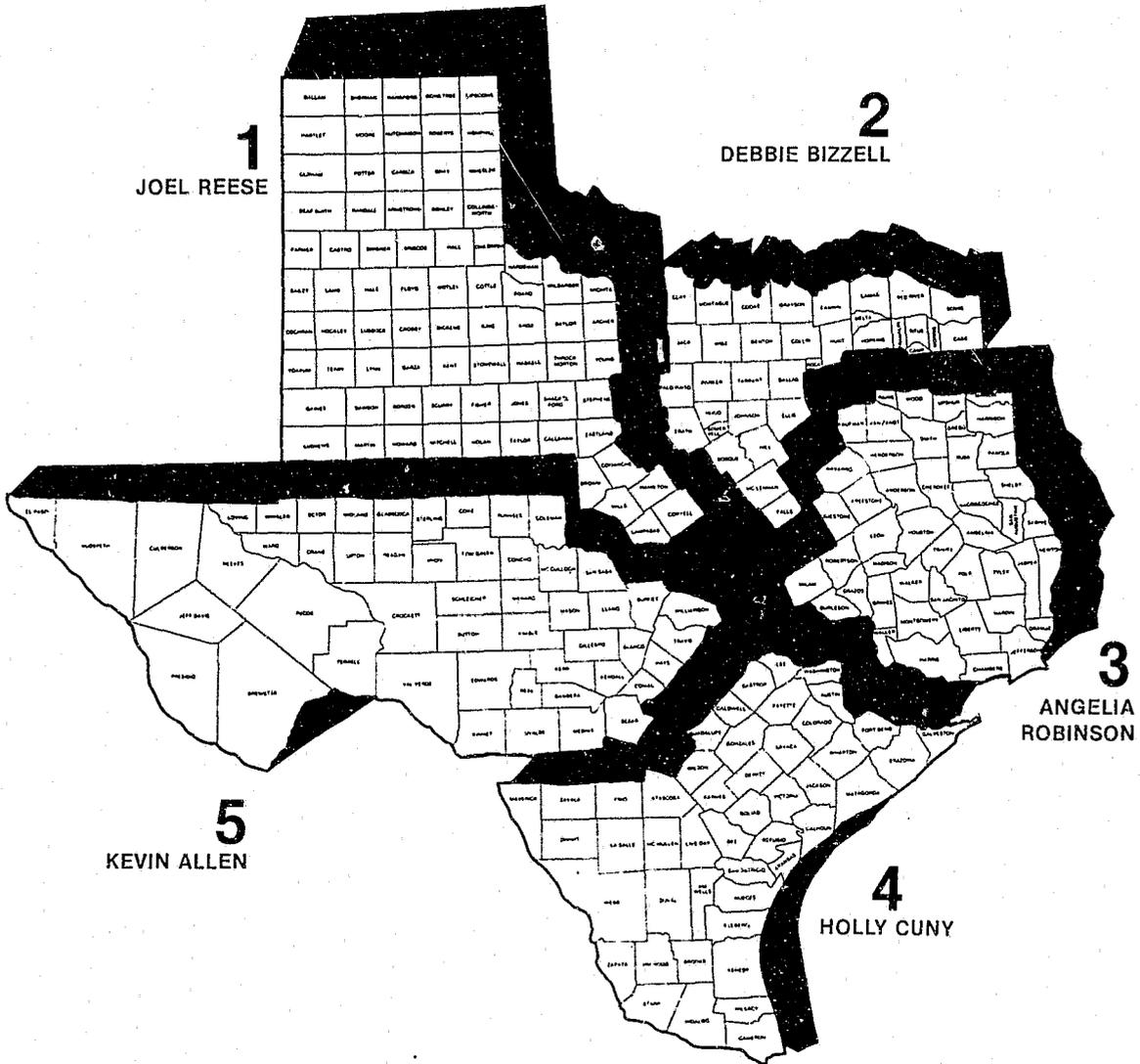
**All Other Offenses** — All violations of state or local law, except crimes listed above and traffic violations.

**Suspicion** — Arrests for no specific offenses and released without formal charges being placed.

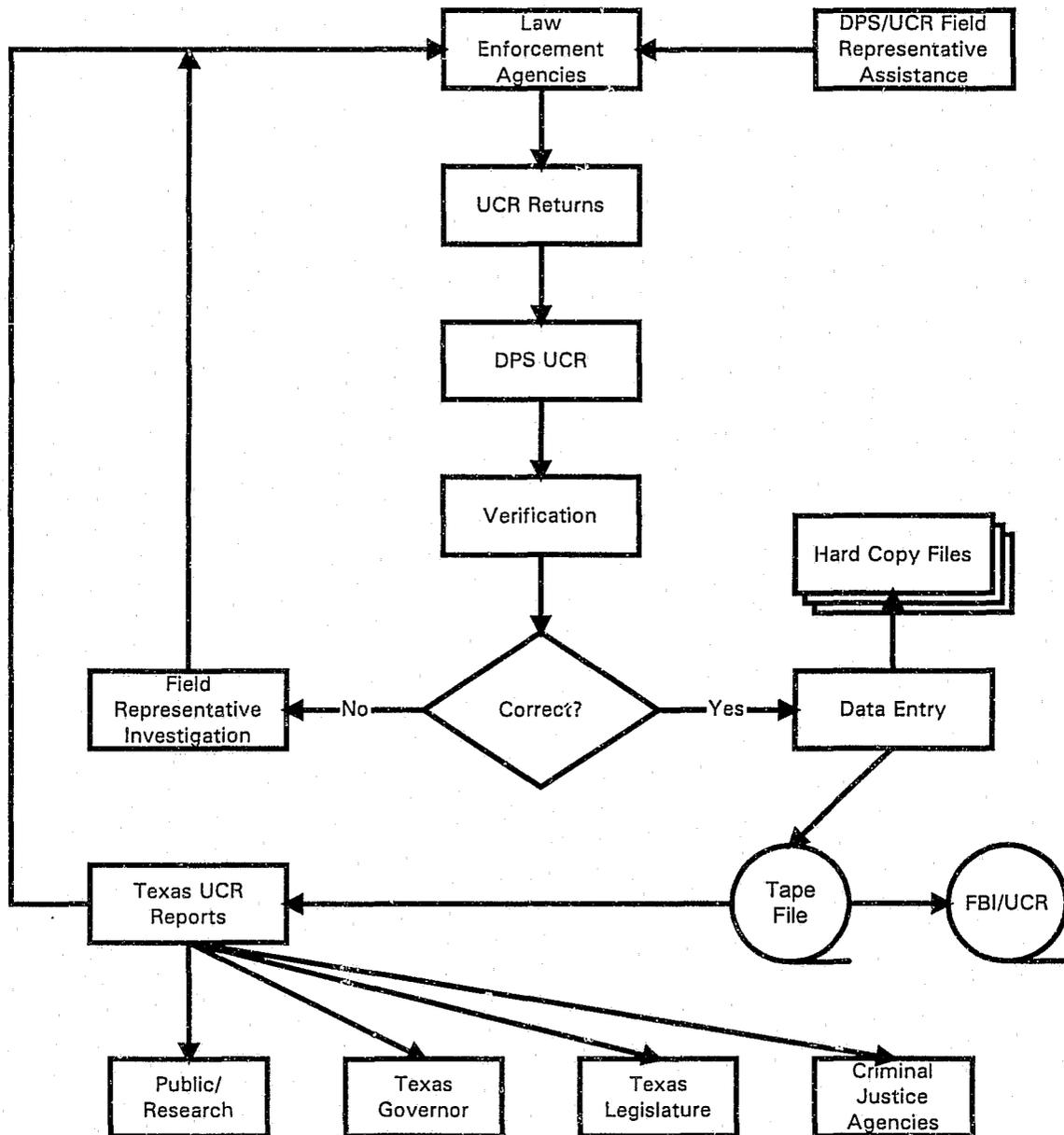
**Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles)** — Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaway (Juveniles)** — Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody as runaways under provisions of local statutes.

TEXAS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING  
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE AREAS



# Texas Uniform Crime Reporting Data Flow Chart



# Glossary of Terms

**Adult** — In Texas, an adult is a person 17 years of age or over. National law provides that adults are age 18 and over. Unless otherwise indicated, this publication follows the state definition.

**Affinity** — The connection existing, as a consequence of marriage, between married persons and the kindred of the other.

**Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means** — For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, an offense is cleared by arrest or solved when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of an offense and turned over to court for prosecution. In certain situations police are not able to follow these three steps and, if the following four conditions can be met, the offense can be cleared exceptionally: ① the investigation has definitely established the identity of the offender; ② there is enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution; ③ the exact location of the offender is known so that he could be taken into custody; and ④ there is some reason outside the police control that prevents the arresting, charging, and prosecuting of the offender.

**Consanguinity** — Kinship or blood relationship; the relationship of persons who are descended from a common ancestor.

**Crime Factors** — Conditions that affect the amount and type of crime that occurs in a geographical area.

**Crime Index** — The sum of seven index offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime in

a given geographical area. Crime classifications used in the Crime Index are: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. While arson is also an index offense, it is not part of the Crime Index.

**Crime Rate** — The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. To calculate a crime rate, divide the population by 100,000 and then divide the number of offenses by that answer. The crime rate is useful in determining the relative frequency of crime without regard to fluctuations in population.

**Ethnicity** — In UCR, race and ethnic origin are counted as two separate designations. The ethnic origin categories were adopted from the U.S. Department of Commerce and are hispanic and not hispanic. Included as hispanic are all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

**Family** — Individuals related by blood, affinity, marriage, former marriage, biological parents of the same child, foster children, foster parents, members of the same household or former members of the same household.

**Family Violence** — An act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm. The reasonable discipline of a child is excluded from consideration as family violence.

**Hate Crime** — A crime that is motivated by prejudice or hatred based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity.

**Hierarchy Rule** — When several offenses are committed simultaneously by one person or group of persons the hierarchy rule in UCR mandates that only the most serious offense is recorded for statistical purposes. Arson is an exception to this rule.

**Index Crime** — A crime for which reports of offenses committed are collected. Index crimes are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

**Intimidation** — Putting a victim in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or other conduct.

**Juvenile** — In Texas, a juvenile is a person 16 years of age or under.

**Non-Violent Crime** — Property crimes; the index offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

**Part I Offenses** — The first of two categories of index offenses established for crime reporting purposes. Part I Offenses are by their nature more serious and/or occur most frequently. For Part I Offenses, the reports of offenses committed are collected without regard to whether an arrest was made.

**Part II Offenses** — The second of two categories established for crime reporting purposes. Part II Offenses are generally less serious in nature and/or occur less frequently than Part I Offenses. Monthly tabulations of Part II Offenses are limited to arrest information only.

**Personal Weapons** — The use of hands, feet, fists and teeth as a weapon to commit a crime; also termed strong-arm.

**Prejudice** — An unreasonable and unjustifiable negative attitude toward a group and its individual members.

**Race** — In UCR, race and ethnic origin are counted as two separate designations. The racial categories were adopted from the U.S. Department of Commerce and are as follows: *White*—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa or the Middle East; *Black*—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa; *American Indian or Alaskan Native*—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition; *Asian or Pacific Islander*—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent or the Pacific Islands.

**Strong-Arm Weapons** — The use of hands, feet, fists and teeth as a weapon to commit a crime. Also termed personal weapons.

**Threat** — A declared intent to inflict bodily harm on a person.

**Unfounded Offense** — A criminal act reported to law enforcement authorities that, upon investigation, is found to be false or baseless.

**Violent Crime** — Consists of the Index Offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Also referred to as crimes against persons.