

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR TEXAS, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Texas's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Texas should expect a total of about \$525 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 6,000 police officers. At least 15% -- \$75 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Texas.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$283 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$283 million is possible if Texas meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Texas's \$26 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$5.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Texas's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Texas's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$68 million for Texas -- enough for about 34,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing, and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$14 million for Texas).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

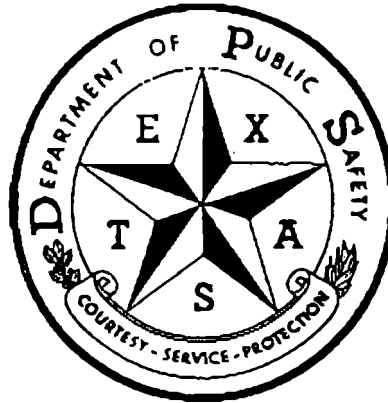
- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$108 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Texas. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$51 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$22 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Texas can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$85 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Texas.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$18 million to treat up to an estimated 16,100 drug-addicted prisoners in Texas prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$26 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS** -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.
- ** **SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS** -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.
- ** **HOPE IN YOUTH** -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.

* **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:

- ** **MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS** -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.
- ** **NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.
- ** **GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT")** -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.
- ** **URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH** -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.

Texas



Department of Public Safety

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Note: 93 + Jan June 94 Texas
Index Crimes

Texas Crime Volume by Offense				
Offense Type	Offense	1993	1992	Percent Change
Violent Crime	Murder	2,149	2,239	- 4.0%
	Rape	9,923	9,425	+ 5.3%
	Robbery	40,464	44,583	- 9.2%
	Aggravated Assault	84,892	86,106	- 1.4%
	Violent Crime Total	137,428	142,353	- 3.5%
Property Crime	Burglary	233,944	268,907	-13.0%
	Larceny-Theft	664,738	689,589	- 3.6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	124,822	145,048	-13.9%
	Property Crime Total	1,023,504	1,103,544	- 7.3%
INDEX CRIME TOTAL		1,160,832	1,245,897	- 6.8%

Texas Crime Rate by Offense				
Offense Type	Offense	1993	1992	Percent Change
Violent Crime	Murder	11.9	12.7	- 6.3%
	Rape	55.0	53.4	+ 3.0%
	Robbery	224.4	252.5	-11.1%
	Aggravated Assault	470.8	487.7	- 3.5%
	Violent Crime Total	762.1	806.3	- 5.5%
Property Crime	Burglary	1297.5	1523.0	-14.8%
	Larceny-Theft	3686.6	3905.7	- 5.6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	692.3	821.5	-15.7%
	Property Crime Total	5,676.4	6,250.2	- 9.2%
INDEX CRIME TOTAL		6,438.5	7,066.5	- 8.8%

Arson

In 1993, reported arson offenses increased 3.9 percent from 1992. Property damage from arson decreased 5.6 percent from 1992 to a total amount of \$98 million in 1993.

- 10,118 arsons were reported in 1993.
- 9,736 arsons were reported in 1992.

Texas Peace Officers Killed or Assaulted

- Seven Texas law enforcement officers were killed feloniously in the line of duty due to criminal action during 1993.
- Six Texas law enforcement officers were killed in duty-related accidents during 1993.
- There was a .8 percent increase in the number of assaults on Texas officers in 1993 when compared to 1992.
 - 5,193 Texas officers were assaulted in 1993.
 - 5,152 Texas officers were assaulted in 1992.

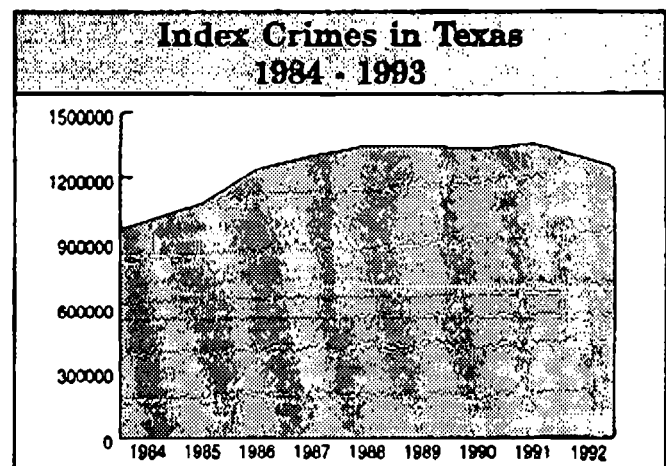
Texas Arrest Totals				
Arrests		1993	1992	Percent Change
Murder		2,000	1,932	+ 3.5%
Aggravated Assault		26,794	26,470	+ 1.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft		14,403	16,298	-11.6%
Driving Under the Influence		106,615	110,030	- 3.1%
Drunkenness		187,267	194,908	- 3.9%
Drug Offenses	Drug Possession	62,356	59,213	+ 5.3%
	Drug Sale & Manufacturing	12,355	10,769	+14.7%
	Total Drug Offenses	74,711	69,982	+ 6.8%
Weapons; Carrying-Possessing		25,015	25,167	- .6%
STATE TOTAL ARRESTS		1,066,826	1,043,459	+ 2.2%

The UCR Program

In an effort to quantify the increases and decreases in the number of crimes committed in Texas, the Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR) collects reports of crimes and arrests from Texas law enforcement agencies. This information is printed in *Crime in Texas* and in periodic special news releases.

Data Estimation

Although the Texas UCR program enjoys a high rate of participation among Texas' law enforcement community, not every agency reports its crime information. To provide data that is comparable to other years, it is necessary to estimate the information for non-reporting agencies. In 1993, the 886 agencies whose statistics are presented here cover 99.9 percent of Texas' population.



* Index Crimes worked by federal law enforcement agencies and federal police officers killed are not included in this information, due to FBI/UCR reporting guidelines.

Texas Crime Volume by Offense				
Offense Type	Offense	1st Half 1994	1st Half 1993	Percent Change
Violent Crime	Murder	979	1,053	- 7.0%
	Rape	4,680	4,954	- 5.5%
	Robbery	18,607	19,583	- 5.0%
	Aggravated Assault	40,598	41,716	- 2.7%
	Violent Crime Total	64,864	67,306	- 3.6%
Property Crime	Burglary	104,876	116,544	- 10.0%
	Larceny-Theft	306,874	325,473	- 5.7%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	53,947	61,044	- 11.6%
	Property Crime Total	465,697	503,061	- 7.4%
INDEX CRIME TOTAL		530,561	570,367	- 7.0%

Texas Crime Rate by Offense				
Offense Type	Offense	1st Half 1994	1st Half 1993	Percent Change
Violent Crime	Murder	5.4	6.0	- 10.0%
	Rape	26.0	28.1	- 7.5%
	Robbery	103.2	110.9	- 6.9%
	Aggravated Assault	225.2	236.3	- 4.7%
	Violent Crime Total	359.7	381.2	- 5.6%
Property Crime	Burglary	581.6	660.1	- 11.9%
	Larceny-Theft	1,701.9	1,843.4	- 7.7%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	299.2	345.7	- 13.5%
	Property Crime Total	2,582.8	2,849.2	- 9.3%
INDEX CRIME TOTAL		2,942.5	3,230.4	- 8.9%

Arson

In the first half of 1994, reported arson offenses decreased 3.2 percent from the same months in 1993. Property damage from arson increased 5.2 percent from the same months in 1993 to a total amount of \$53 million in the first half of 1994.

- 4,653 arsons were reported in the first six months of 1994.
- 4,805 arsons were reported in the first six months of 1993.

Texas Peace Officers Killed or Assaulted

- One Texas law enforcement officer was killed in the line of duty due to criminal action during January to June of 1994.
- Four Texas law enforcement officers were killed in duty-related accidents during January to June of 1994.
- There was a 6.4 percent decrease in the number of assaults on Texas officers in the initial half of 1994 when compared to the same period in 1993.
 - 2,470 Texas officers were assaulted in the first six months of 1994.
 - 2,640 Texas officers were assaulted in the first six months of 1993.

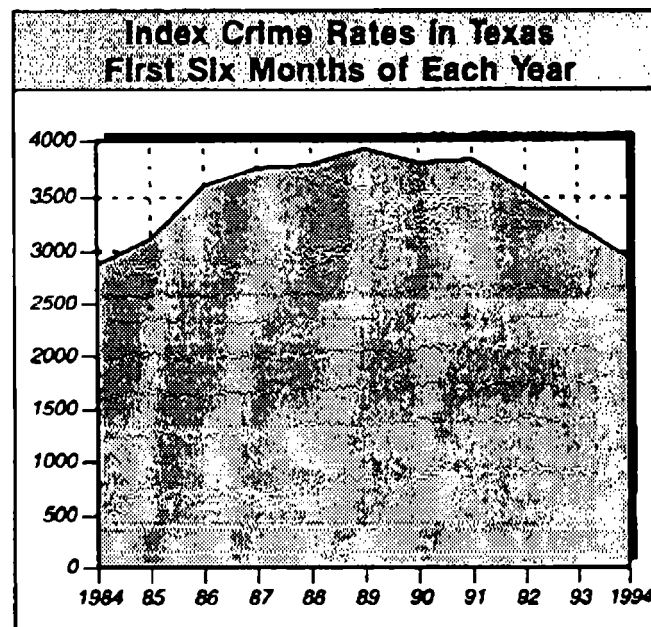
Texas Arrest Totals				
1st Half	Juveniles	Percent Change	Adults	Percent Change
1994	88,421	+ 15.0%	465,578	+ 2.8%
1993	76,888	+ 6.6%	452,975	+ 0.7%
1992	72,126	+ 5.0%	449,671	+ 4.2%
1991	68,712	+ 10.8%	431,674	- 1.3%
1990	62,009	+ 13.8%	437,328	+ 15.4%

The UCR Program

In an effort to quantify the increases and decreases in the number of crimes committed in Texas, the Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR) collects reports of crimes and arrests from Texas law enforcement agencies. This information is printed in *Crime in Texas* and in periodic special news releases.

Data Estimation

Although the Texas UCR program enjoys a high rate of participation among Texas' law enforcement community, not every agency reports its crime information. To provide data that is comparable to other years, it is necessary to estimate the information for non-reporting agencies. In the first half of 1994, the 900 agencies whose statistics are presented here cover 99.6 percent of Texas' population.



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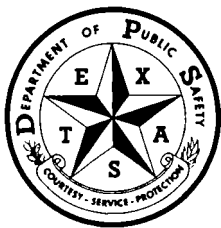
Crime in Texas: 1993

Annual Report of 1993 UCR Data Collection:

Crime in Texas declines significantly

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Uniform Crime Reporting
Crime Records Division
Texas Department
of
Public Safety
James R. Wilson, Director

Crime in Texas 1993 Overview

AUSTIN—Crime in Texas declined substantially in 1993, according to crime information released by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

"We are pleased to report that for the second year in a row, Texas experienced a significant overall decline in crime," DPS Director Col. James R. Wilson said.

The number of reported Index Crimes in Texas declined 6.8 percent during 1993 when compared to 1992. The Index Crime rate—a statistical tracking mechanism showing the number of reported offenses per 100,000 population—decreased 8.8 percent.

DPS Uniform Crime Reporting statistics show that the number of murders in Texas decreased 4 percent in 1993, dropping from 2,239 in 1992 to 2,149 in 1993. The overall violent crime rate dropped 5.5 percent and the property crime rate fell 9.2 percent.

Of each of the major Index Crimes that UCR tracks—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft—the only crime that showed an increased number of offenses was rape, which was up 5 percent. The crimes that showed the greatest decrease were motor vehicle theft, down 13.9 percent; burglary, down 13 percent; and robbery, down 9.2 percent.

"Peace officers and the entire criminal justice system in Texas are still fighting a tough battle in making Texas safer, but the crime data from the past year is very encouraging," Col. Wilson said.

In addition to the Index Crime reports, the UCR program released data on hate crime and family violence. In 1993, 420 incidents of hate crime involving 816 offenders and 451 victims were reported.

In this same time frame, there were 155,767 incidents of family violence reported. The most common relationship involving family violence was marital, and the most common offense type was assault.

Statistical Crime Analysis

Index Crimes

To track variations in crime, UCR summarizes crime information as the Crime Index. The seven crimes that make up the Crime Index are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. For each of these crimes, UCR collects reports of crimes, while for non-Index Crimes the program tracks only reports of actual arrests.

Index Crime Volume

The total estimated number of Index Crimes reported for 1993 was 1,160,932. This volume of crime represents a decrease of 6.8 percent when compared to 1992.

Index Crime Rate

The crime rate reported by UCR is defined as the number of crimes committed per 100,000 population. This mechanism allows comparisons between periods of time to be made without being affected by population swings. For 1993, the Texas Index Crime Rate was 6,438.5 crimes per 100,000 population. This rate decreased 8.8 percent compared to 1992. The crime rate is based on the 1993 Texas population of 18,031,000.

Property Value

- The value of property stolen during the commission of Index Crimes in 1993 was more than \$1 billion.
- The value of stolen property recovered by Texas law enforcement agencies in 1993 was reported to be more than \$562 million.

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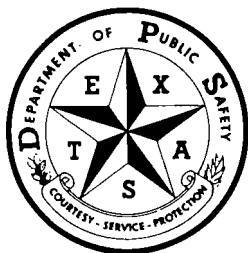
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Crime in Texas: Jan.-June, 1994

*The first six months of 1994 UCR Data Collection:
Crime in Texas continues to decline*

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Uniform Crime Reporting
Crime Records Service
Texas Department
of
Public Safety
James R. Wilson, Director

Crime in Texas 1994 Overview

AUSTIN—Crime in Texas continued to decline during the first six months of 1994, according to crime information released by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

"We are encouraged to report that for the last 2½ years Texas has experienced a continuous decline in the volume of crime," DPS Director Colonel James R. Wilson said.

The number of reported Index Crimes in Texas declined 7.0% during the first half of 1994 when compared to the same period in 1993. The Index Crime Rate (per 100,000 population) decreased 8.9 percent.

"For the first time since 1976 when DPS started collecting Uniform Crime Reporting data, all Index Crime categories are down," Colonel Wilson said.

The statistics show that overall the violent crime rate dropped 5.6 percent; Murder was down 10%, Rape was down 7.5%, Robbery was down 6.9% and Aggravated Assault was down 4.7%. Accordingly the property crime rate fell 9.3%; Burglary was down 11.9%, Larceny-Theft was down 7.7% and Motor Vehicle Theft was down 13.5%.

"Although overall crime is down, of serious concern to myself and the law enforcement community as a whole, is the continued rise in juvenile arrests. It is clear from the rising arrest figures that juvenile activity is increasingly a problem for law enforcement," Colonel Wilson stated.

Analysis

Index Crimes

To track variations in crime, UCR

summarizes crime information as the Crime Index. The seven crimes that make up the Crime Index are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. For each of these crimes, UCR collects reports of crimes, while for non-Index Crimes the program tracks only reports of actual arrests.

Index Crime Volume

The total estimated number of Index Crimes reported for the first six months of 1994 was 530,561. This volume of crime represents a decrease of 7.0 percent when compared to the same time frame in 1993.

Index Crime Rate

The crime rate reported by UCR is defined as the number of crimes committed per 100,000 population. This mechanism allows comparisons between periods of time to be made without being affected by population swings. For the initial half of 1994, the Texas Index Crime Rate was 2,942.5 crimes per 100,000 population. This rate decreased 8.9 percent compared to the same period in 1993. The crime rate is based on the 1993 Texas population of 18,031,000.

Property Value

- The value of property stolen during the commission of Index Crimes in the first six months of 1994 was more than \$573 million.
- The value of stolen property recovered by Texas law enforcement agencies in January through June of 1994 was reported to be more than \$53 million.

CRIME
IN
TEXAS

1 9 9 3

THE TEXAS
CRIME REPORT



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

CRIME RECORDS SERVICE

CRIME INFORMATION
BUREAU

UNIFORM CRIME
REPORTING

CRIME IN TEXAS

1993

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

This report on Crime in Texas during 1993 was compiled from data submitted to the Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Section by 886 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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CHAPTER

1



THE UCR PROGRAM

THE TEXAS UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

1

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 possi-

ble, the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP chose to obtain data only on offenses that become 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 Service) to coordinate the collection, processing and publication of information regarding the extent of major crime in Texas.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

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 886 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), and 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 1993, 886 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

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 71st 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.

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." 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 Nine 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 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.

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*.

CHAPTER

2



TEXAS CRIME
ANALYSIS

TEXAS CRIME ANALYSIS

2

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.

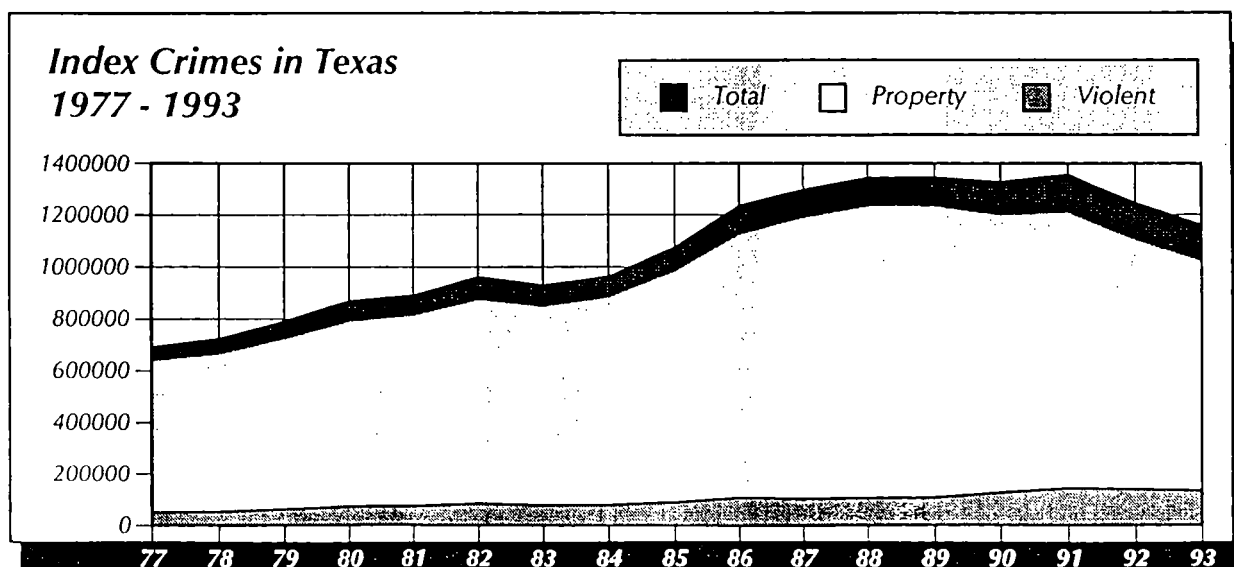
The Crime Index

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 1993 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.



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 1993, there was an estimated total of 1,160,932 index offenses in Texas. The crime volume decreased 6.8 percent when compared to 1992.

In addition to the above offenses, there were 10,118 cases of arson reported which represented an increase of 3.9 percent from 1992.

<i>Texas Crime Volume by Offense</i>				
Offense Type	Offense	1993	1992	Percent Change
Violent Crime	Murder	2,149	2,239	- 4.0%
	Rape	9,923	9,425	+ 5.3%
	Robbery	40,464	44,583	- 9.2%
	Aggravated Assault	84,892	86,106	- 1.4%
	Violent Crime Total	137,428	142,353	- 3.5%
Property Crime	Burglary	233,944	268,907	-13.0%
	Larceny-Theft	664,738	689,589	- 3.6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	124,822	145,048	-13.9%
	Property Crime Total	1,023,504	1,103,544	- 7.3%
INDEX CRIME TOTAL		1,160,932	1,245,897	- 6.8%

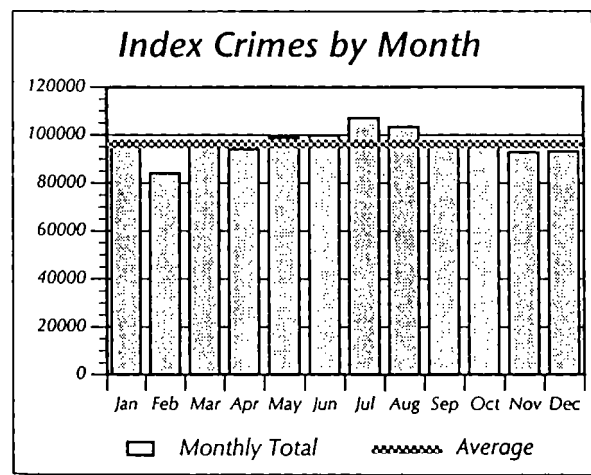
Crime Rates

During calendar year 1993, Texas' crime rate was 6438.5 crimes per 100,000 persons. The crime rate decreased 8.8 percent from the previous year.

<i>Texas Crime Rate by Offense</i>				
Offense Type	Offense	1993	1992	Percent Change
Violent Crime	Murder	11.9	12.7	- 6.3%
	Rape	55.0	53.4	+ 3.0%
	Robbery	224.4	252.5	-11.1%
	Aggravated Assault	470.8	487.7	- 3.5%
	Violent Crime Total	762.1	806.3	- 5.5%
Property Crime	Burglary	1297.5	1523.0	-14.8%
	Larceny-Theft	3686.6	3905.7	- 5.6%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	692.3	821.5	-15.7%
	Property Crime Total	5,676.4	6,250.2	- 9.2%
INDEX CRIME TOTAL		6,438.5	7,056.5	- 8.8%

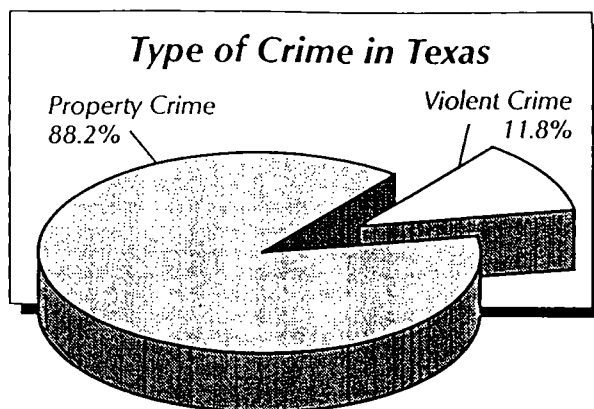
Annual Crime Trends

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.



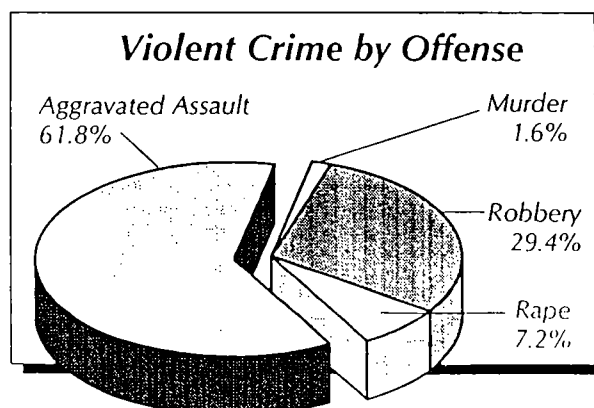
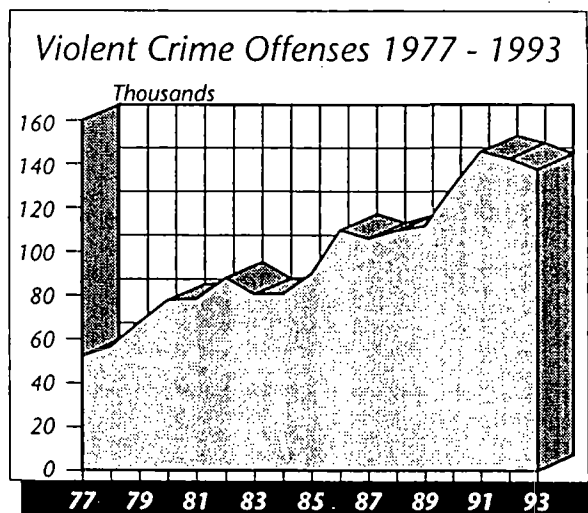
TYPE OF CRIME

Crime analysis generally looks at the two categories of crime discussed above: Violent crimes (or crimes against persons) and property crimes. In 1993, 11.8 percent of the Crime Index was made up of violent crimes and 88.2 percent were property crimes.



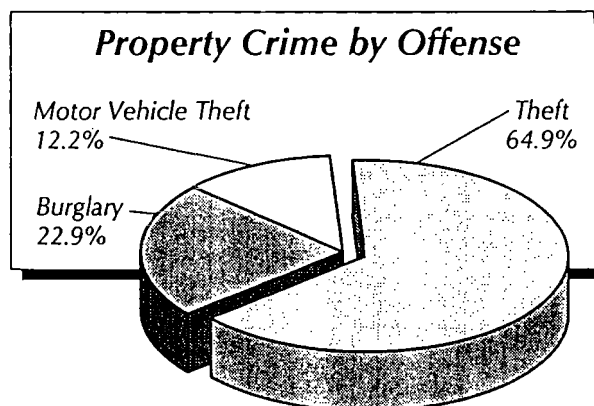
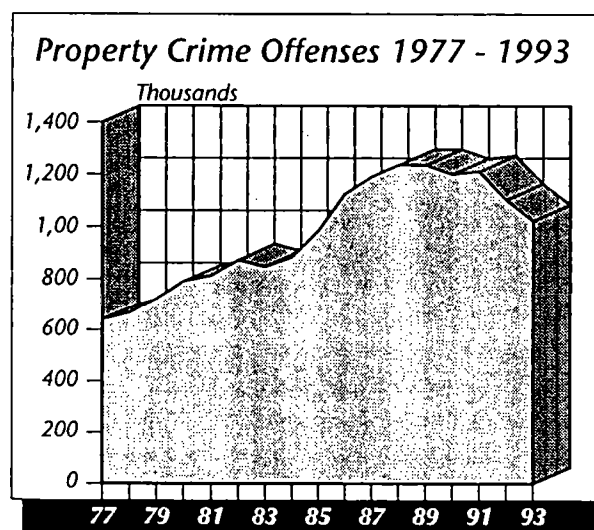
Violent Crimes

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 137,428 violent crimes occurred during 1993—a 3.5 percent decrease from 1992. The 1993 violent crime rate was 762.1 crimes per 100,000 Texans—a 5.5 percent decline from the rate posted in 1992.



Property Crimes

The number of property crimes occurring during 1993 was estimated at 1,023,504. Property crimes decreased 73 percent from 1992. Burglary accounted for 23 percent of all property offenses, larceny-theft accounted for 65 percent, and motor vehicle theft accounted for 12 percent. The 1993 property crime rate was 5,676.4 crimes per 100,000 Texans—a decline of 9.9 percent when compared to the rate for 1992.



CLEARANCES

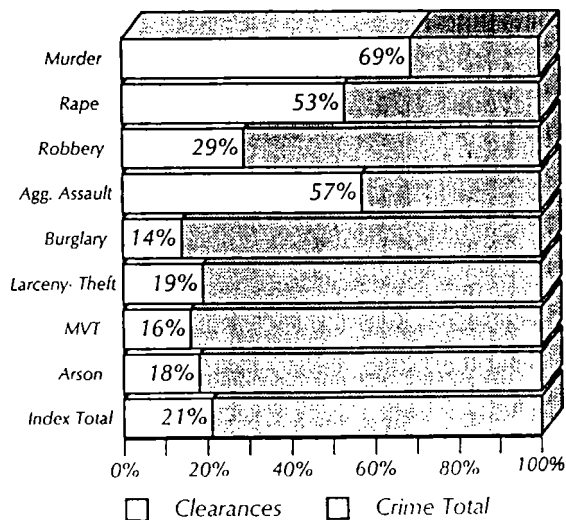
For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, an offense is cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, there is enough evidence to charge him, and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested in the process of 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 1993, by arrest or exceptional means. Of the violent crimes reported, 49 percent were cleared while 18 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 1993, persons under the age of 18 represented 16 percent of all cases solved—they accounted for 11 percent of all violent crime clearances and 19 percent of property crimes. The involvement rate of persons under 18 years of age was 10 percent for murders, 9 percent for forcible rape, 15 percent for robbery, and 16 percent for aggravated assault. In the non-violent crime categories, this age group accounted for 16 percent of the solved burglaries, 19 percent of the thefts, and 22 percent of the motor vehicle thefts.

Index Crime Clearance Rates



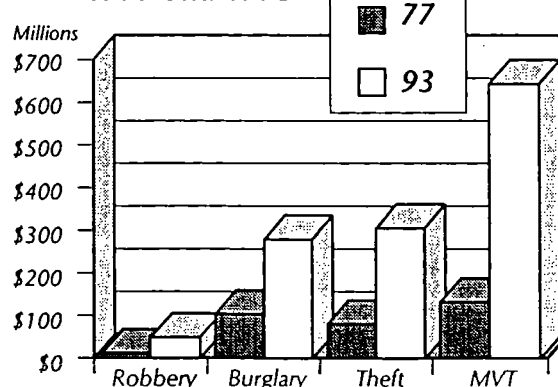
STOLEN PROPERTY VALUE

The total value of property stolen during 1993 in Texas was estimated at 1,277,815,246.

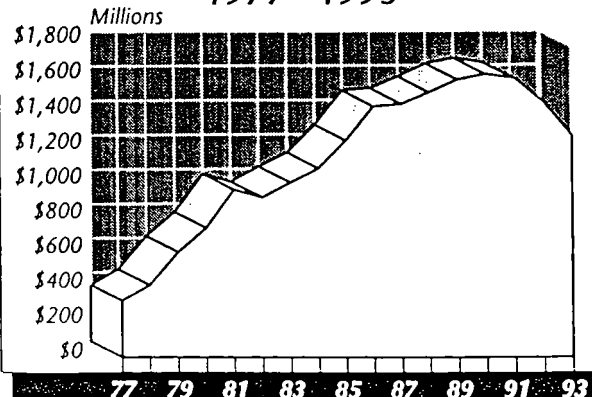
Stolen Property by Type, Value and Percent Recovered

Property Type	Stolen Value	% Recovered
Currency, Notes, Etc.	62,356,533	5.1%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	101,336,414	7.8%
Clothing & Furs	27,064,921	12.5%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	664,767,284	76.3%
Office Equipment	29,316,388	7.0%
Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	106,568,544	5.7%
Firearms	15,100,874	13.8%
Household Goods	24,040,357	5.8%
Consumable Goods	7,654,984	10.7%
Livestock	6,166,550	39.2%
Miscellaneous	233,442,397	11.0%
TOTAL	1,277,815,246	44.0%

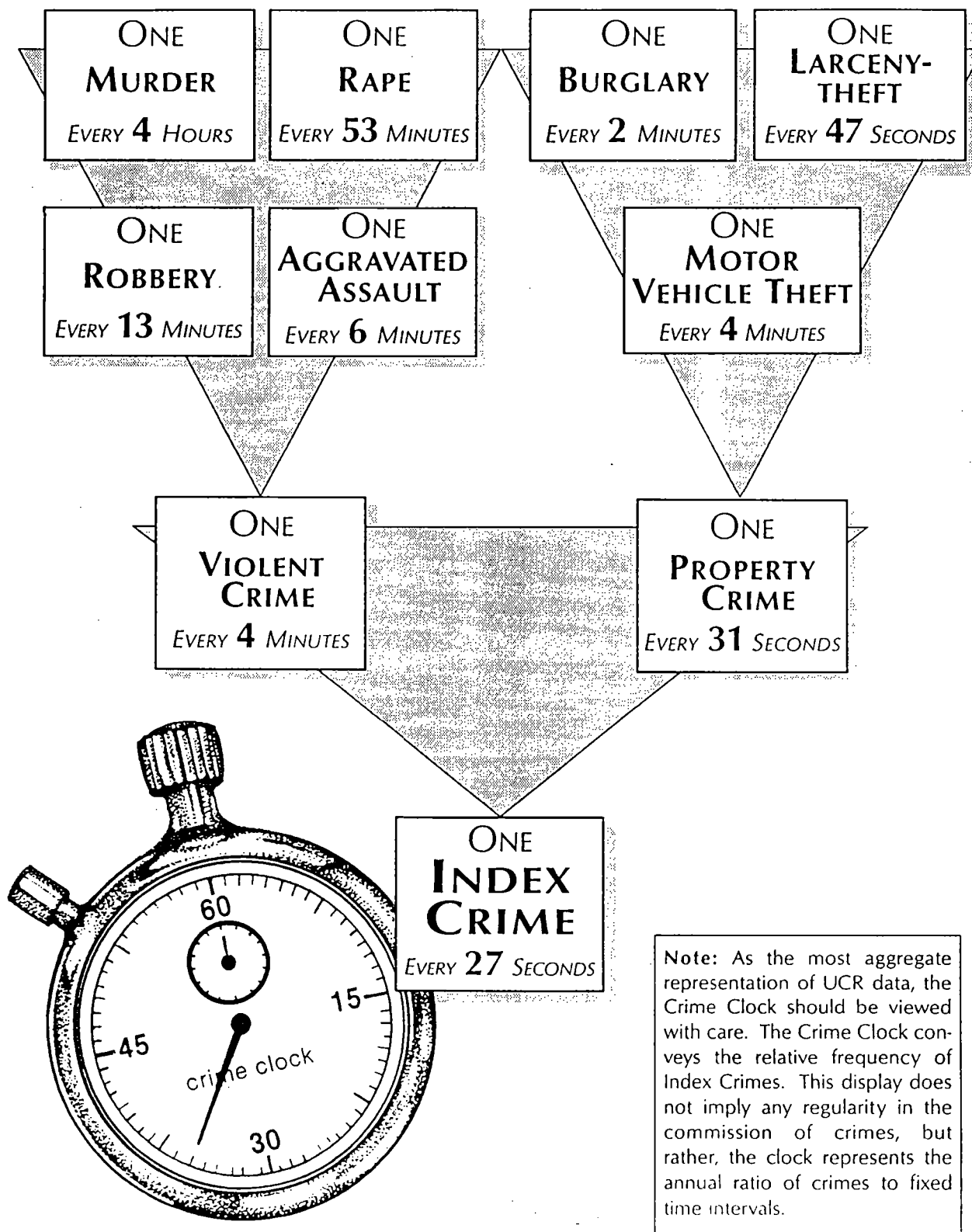
Property Value Lost to Crime 1977 and 1993



Property Value Lost to Crime 1977 - 1993



TEXAS CRIME CLOCK, 1993



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 1993 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
1993	18,031,000	Volume	2,149	9,923	40,464	84,892	233,944	664,738	124,822	1,160,932
		Rate	11.9	55.0	224.4	470.8	1,297.5	3,686.6	692.3	6,438.5

CHAPTER

3



INDEX CRIME
ANALYSIS

INDEX CRIME ANALYSIS

3

MURDER

DEFINITION

Murder 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 reported number of murders committed in Texas in 1993 was 2,149. This represented a 4 percent decrease in the number of murders when compared with 1992. More persons were murdered in Texas in September than in any other month, while the fewest were killed during February.

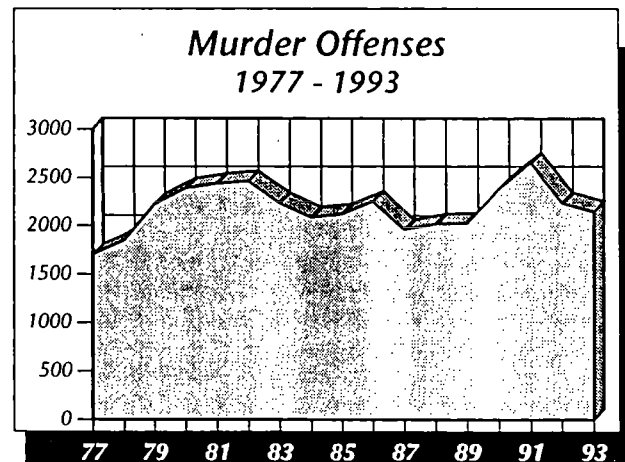
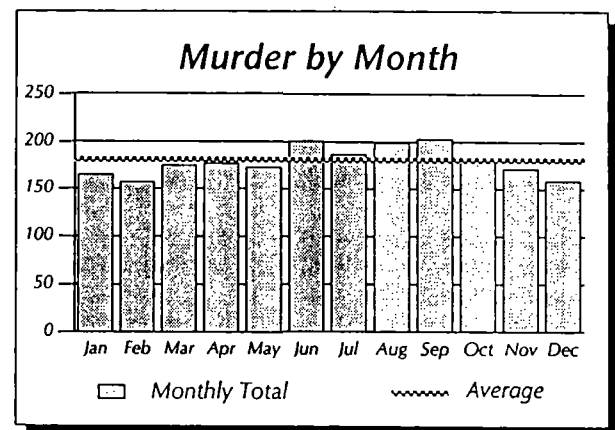
Rate

The murder rate for Texas in 1993 was 11.9 murders for every 100,000 persons. The change in the murder rate from 1992 was a decrease of 6.3 percent.

Clearance Rate

Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be

successful in solving a greater percentage of murders than any other Index Crime. In 1993, 69 percent of all murders were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

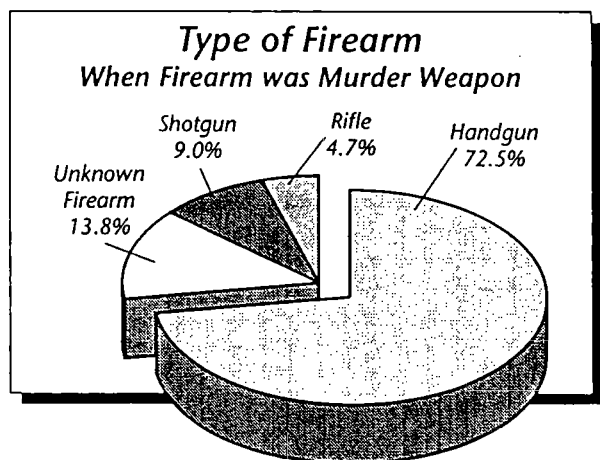
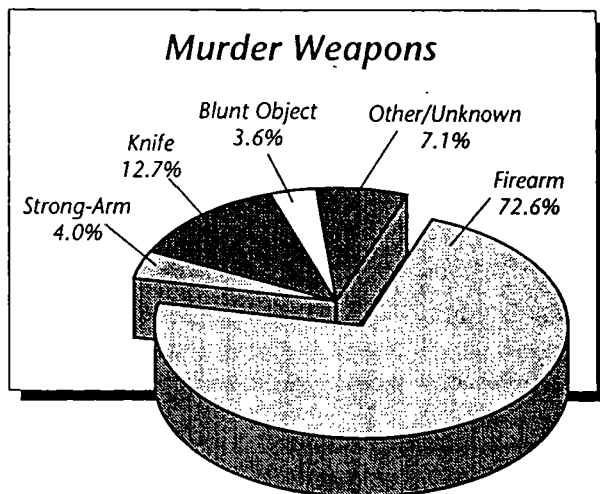


Nature

Of the murders committed in 1993, 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) ac-

counted for 4 percent of the murders. Blunt objects were employed in 4 percent of the murders and in the remaining 7 percent, the murder weapon of choice was listed as unknown or other.

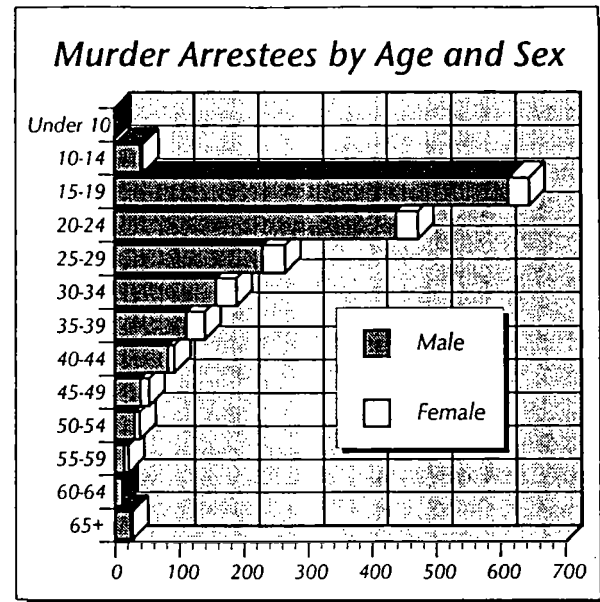
Of the murders in which firearms were the instrument, handguns accounted for 72 percent of the weapons (or 53 percent of all murders). Shotguns were the murder means in 9 percent of the firearm murders, rifles were used in 5 percent and firearms whose type was not stated accounted for the remaining 14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



Persons Arrested

When compared to 1992 statistics, the number of persons arrested for the crime of murder in Texas increased two percent. Of the persons arrested for murder, 89 percent were male; 12 per-

cent were age 16 and under (by contrast, in 1977 juveniles accounted for 3 percent of murder arrestees); 62 percent were White; 37 percent were Black; 65 percent were not hispanic; and 35 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 person without evil design and under such circumstances of necessity or duty as to render the act proper. In 1993 there were 85 justifiable homicides, of which, 47 were felons killed by private citizens, and 38 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. 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			
Circum- stance Type	Group %	Circumstance	Number
Felony Type	15.5%	Rape	17
		Robbery	223
		Burglary	28
		Larceny	4
		Motor Vehicle Theft	5
		Arson	0
		Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1
		Other Sex Offenses	0
		Narcotic Drug Laws	0
		Gambling	1
		Other Felony Type	55
Non Felony Type	54.0%	Lover's Triangle	17
		Child Killed by Baby Sitter	2
		Brawl Due to Influence of Alcohol	65
		Brawl Due to Influence of Narcotics	127
		Argument Over Money or Property	57
		Other Arguments	663
		Gangland Killings	57
		Juvenile Gang Killings	18
		Institutional Killings	2
Unknown	30.5%	Unknown Circumstances	658

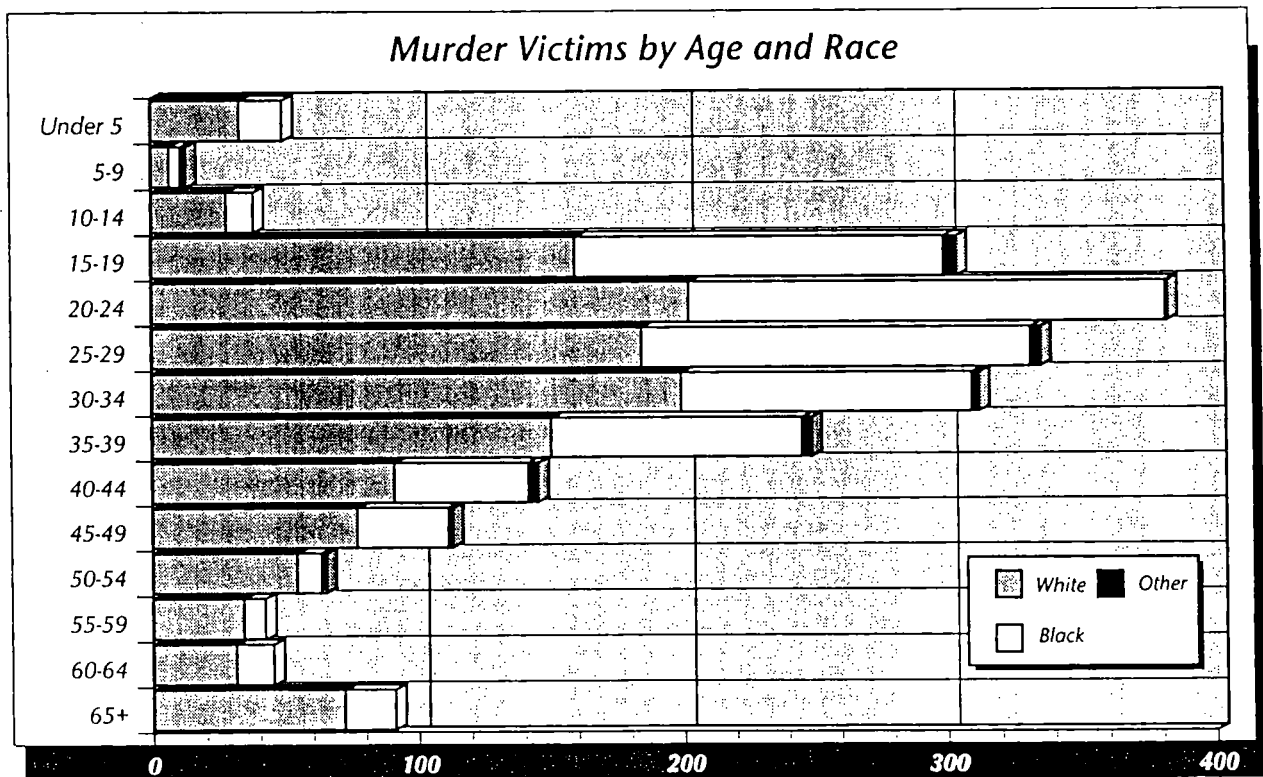
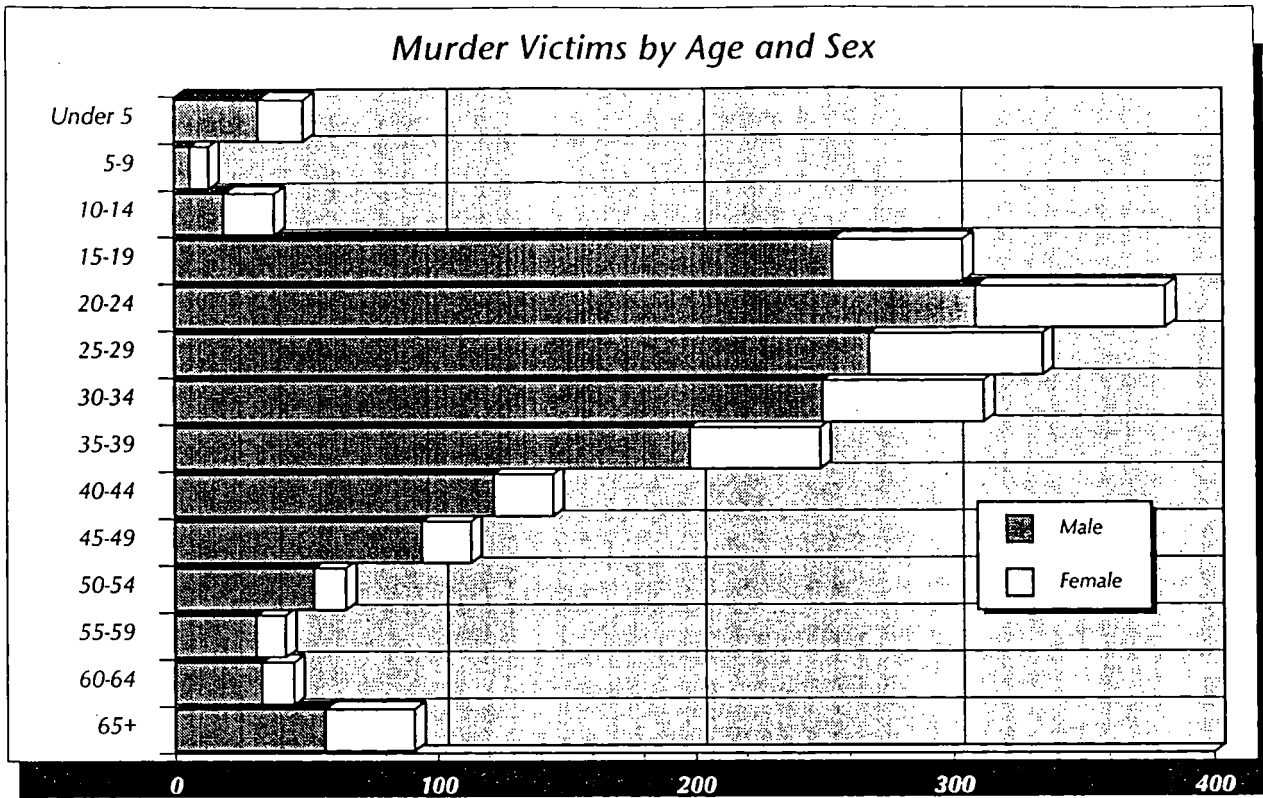
MURDER VICTIMS

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 82 percent of murder victims, in 1993, were male and 22 percent were female. The age group with the greatest number of murder victims for both male and female, is the 20 to 24 age group.

Of the victims whose race was known, 61 percent were white, 38 percent were black, and 1 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander. In 1993, less than 1 percent American Indian/Alaskan natives were murdered in Texas. The white age group with the highest number of murder victims was the 20-to-24 age bracket. For blacks, the 20-to-24-year old group were the most frequent murder victims and for Asian/Pacific Islanders, persons aged 25 to 29 were the most commonly occurring murder victims. Of the murder victims whose ethnicity was known, 68 percent were not hispanic and 32 percent were hispanic.

Relationship of Victim to Offender				
Relation- ship Type	Group %	Victim's Relationship	No.	% of Total
Family	13.9%	Husband	41	1.83%
		Wife	87	3.88%
		Common-Law Husband	14	.62%
		Common-Law Wife	24	1.10%
		Mother	8	.35%
		Father	10	.45%
		Son	30	1.33%
		Daughter	12	.53%
		Brother	21	.93%
		Sister	1	.04%
		In-Law	14	.62%
		Stepfather	6	.26%
		Stepmother	1	.04%
		Stepson	9	.40%
		Stepdaughter	6	.26%
Other Family	28	1.30%		
Not Family, but Known to Victim	34.0%	Neighbor	16	.71%
		Acquaintance	551	24.60%
		Boyfriend	15	.66%
		Girlfriend	42	1.90%
		Ex-Husband	3	.13%
		Ex-Wife	8	.35%
		Employee	5	.22%
		Employer	2	.08%
		Friend	72	3.21%
		Homosexual Relationship	5	.22%
Other—Known to Victim	41	1.83%		
Other	52.1%	Stranger	342	15.28%
		Unknown Relationship	826	36.87%



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.

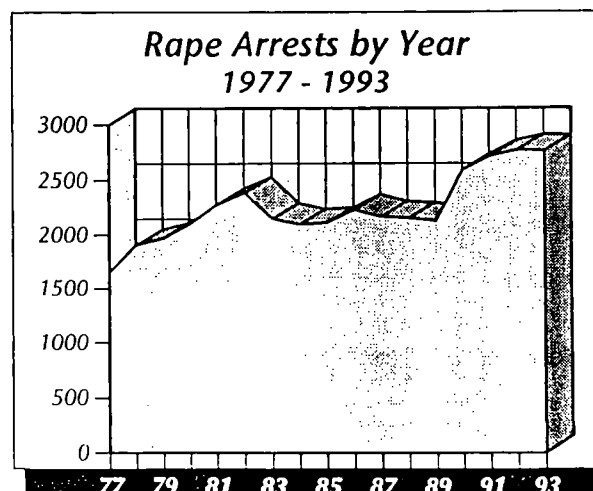
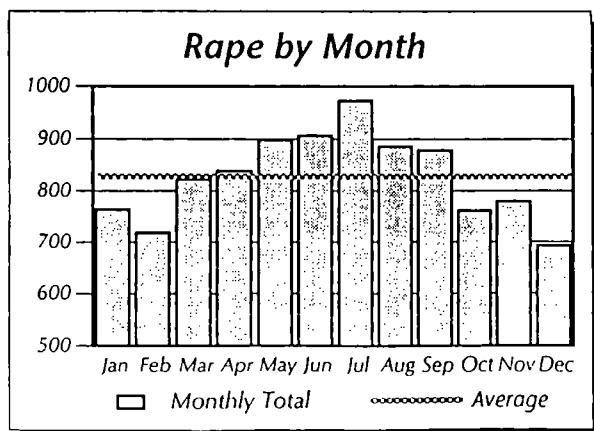
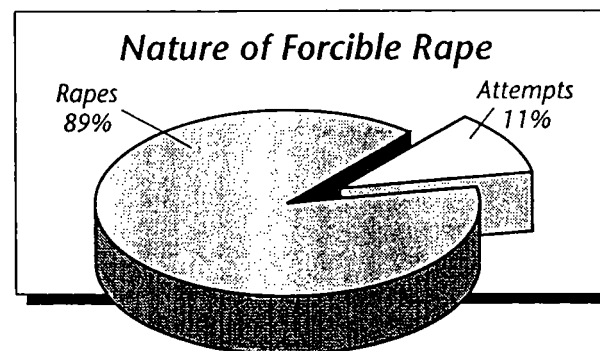
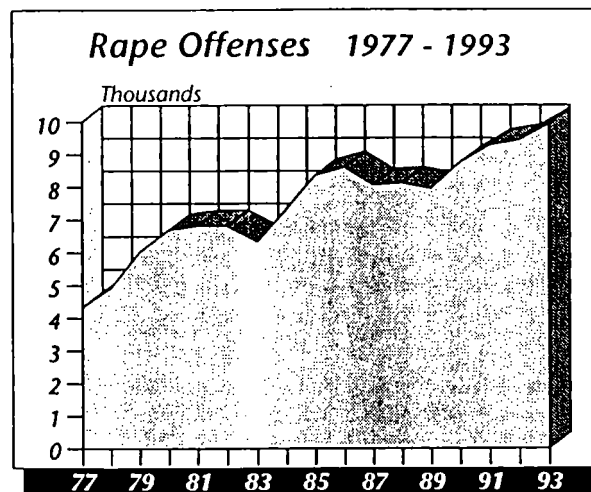
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of rapes committed in Texas in 1993 was 9,923. This represented an increase of 5.3 percent in the number of rapes when compared with 1992 and was the only increase in all Index Crimes. More rapes were committed in Texas in July 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 \$295,911.

Rate

The rape rate for Texas in 1993 was 55.0 rapes for every 100,000 persons. The rape rate increased 3.0 percent from 1992 and was the only Index Crime rate to increase.



Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in clearing or solving by arrest 53 percent of all rapes that were reported. Of the attempts to commit forcible rape, 52 percent were cleared and, of the rapes by force, 54 percent were cleared.

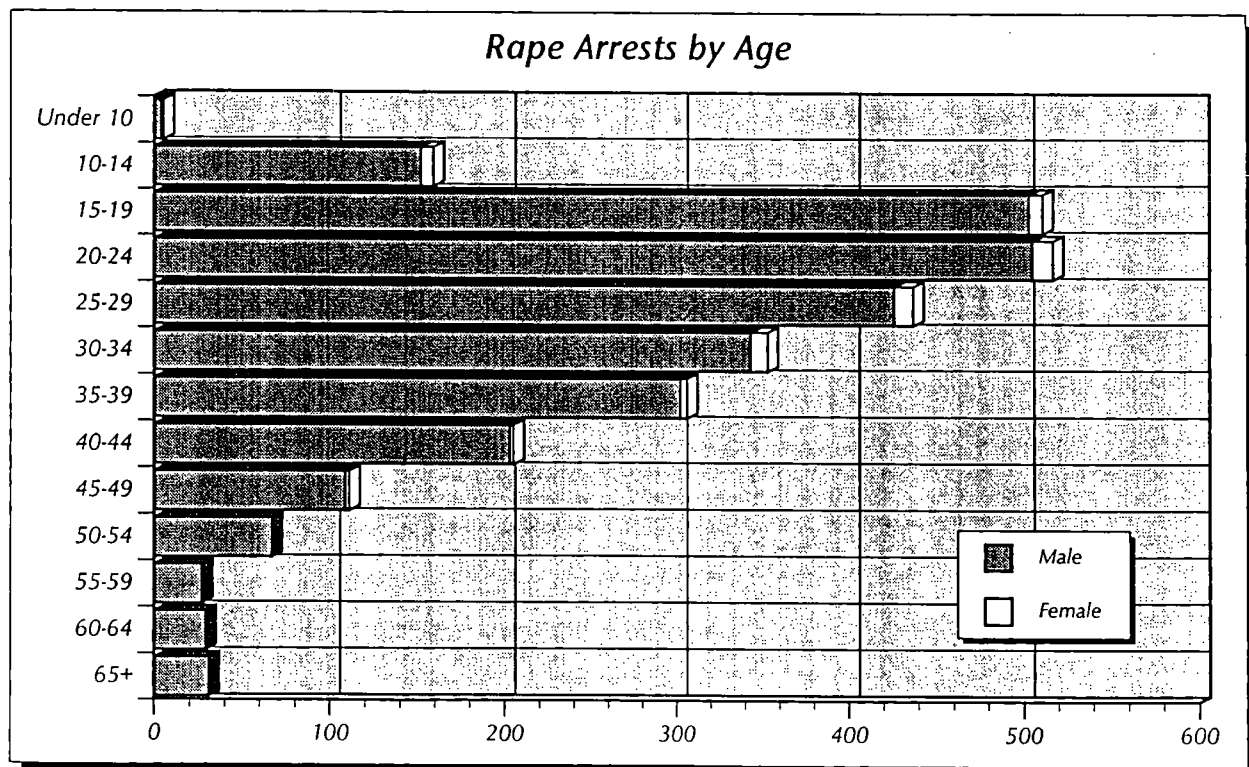
Nature

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.

Of all reported forcible rapes during 1993, 11 percent were attempts to commit forcible rape and 89 percent were rapes by force.

Persons Arrested

When compared with 1992, the number of persons arrested for forcible rape decreased .2 percent to 2,758. Of the forcible rape arrestees in 1993, 13 percent were juveniles (16 and under) and the remainder were adults; 98 percent were male; 72 percent were white, 27 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, 57 persons in 1993, are generally arrested as accomplices.



ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery, 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.

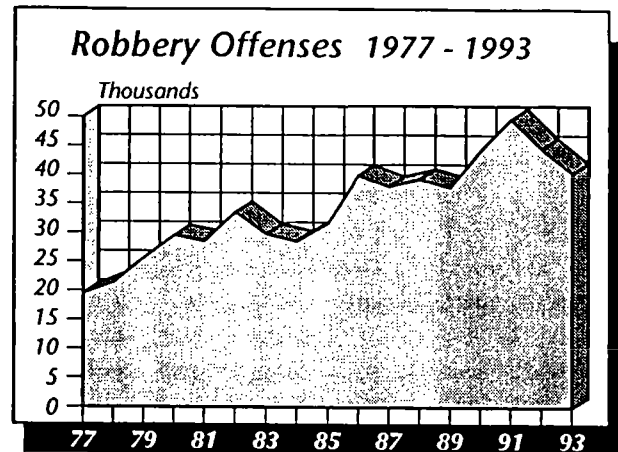
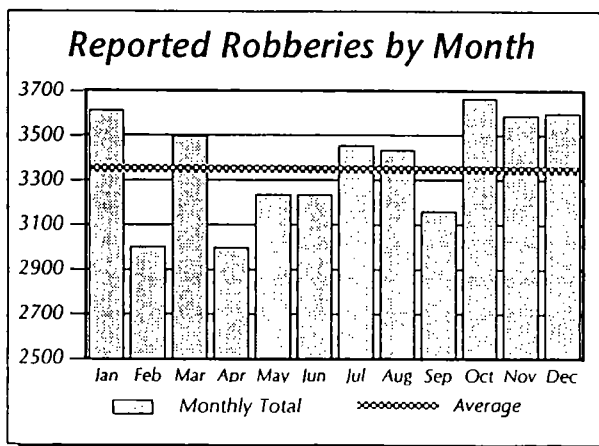
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of robberies committed in Texas in 1993 was 40,464. This represented a 9.2 percent decrease in the number of robberies when compared with 1992. More robberies were committed in Texas in October than in any other month, while the fewest robberies were committed during April.

Rate

The robbery rate for Texas in 1993 was 224.4 robberies for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of robbery from 1992 was a decrease of 11.1 percent.

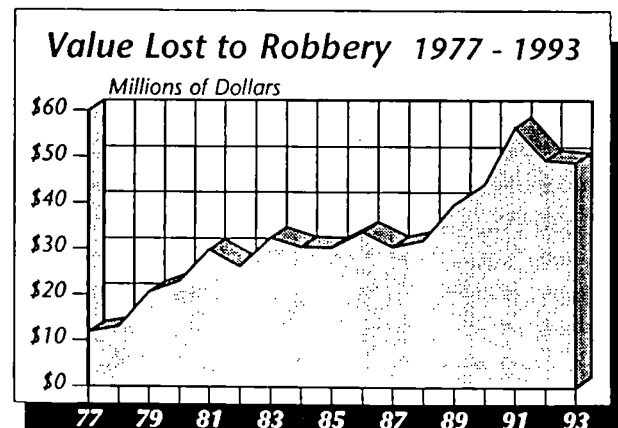


Clearance Rate

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 (35 percent), while robbery by firearm was the classification with the lowest rate of clearance (25 percent).

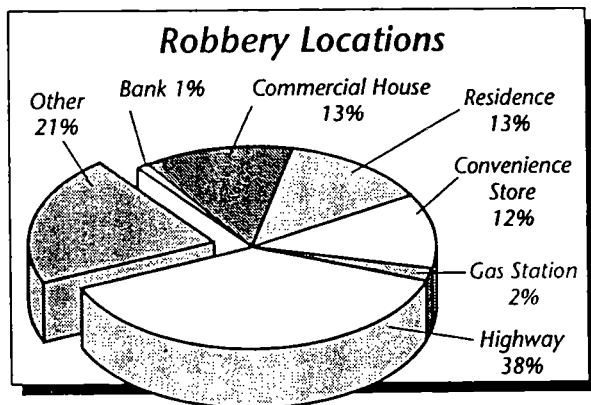
Nature

In 1993, property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$48,900,640. The state total was a 1 percent decrease from the property loss experienced in 1992. The value of property stolen during robberies averaged \$1,208 per



incident. Average dollar losses ranged from \$429 taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$9,022 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.

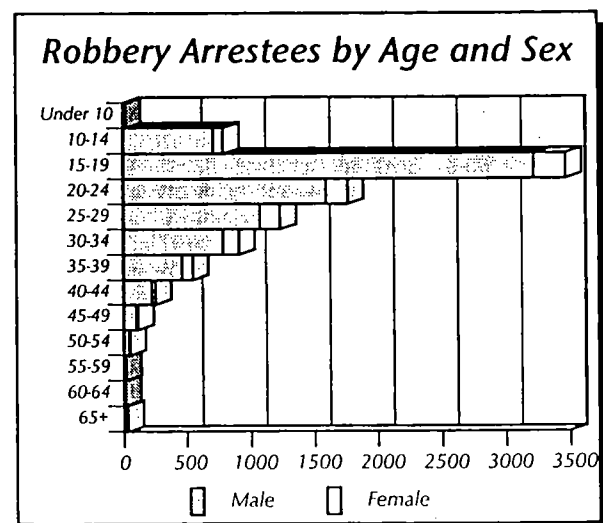
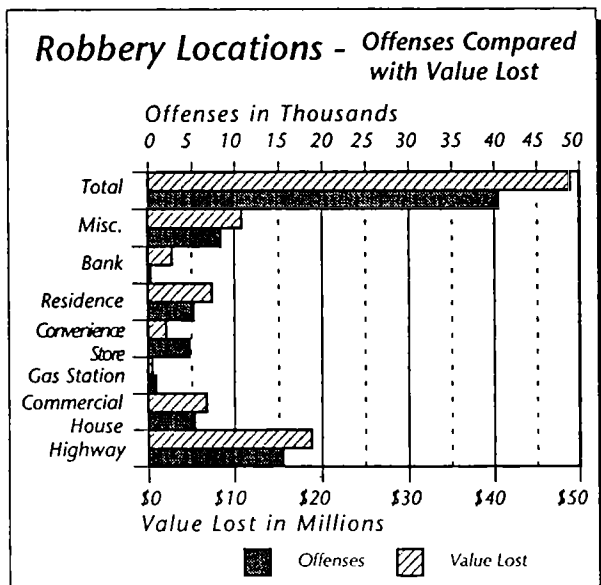
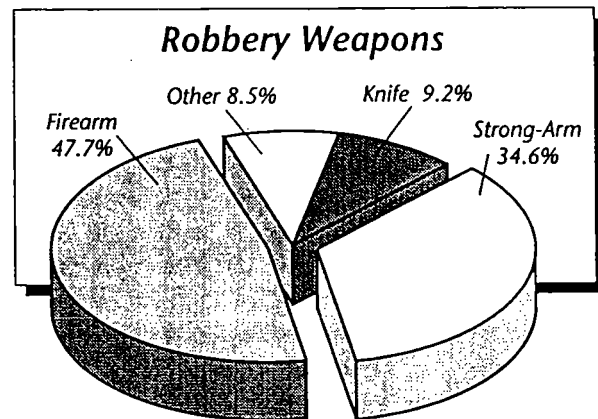
Robberies on streets or highways accounted for more than one third (38 percent) of the offenses in this category. Robberies of commercial and financial establishments accounted for 13 percent of the total and robberies occurring at residences, 13 percent. The remainder were miscellaneous types.



Off all reported robberies in 1993, 47.7 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Strong-arm tactics accounted for 34.6 percent, knives or cutting instruments were used in 9.2 percent and other weapons made up the remainder.

Persons Arrested

Statewide arrests for robbery in 1993 amounted to 9,215 persons. When compared with 1992, the number of persons arrested for robbery decreased 5.4 percent. Of the robbery arrestees in 1993, 26 percent were juveniles (up from 22 percent in 1992) with the remainder being adults; 90 percent were male; 47 percent, were white; 52 percent, were black; 73 percent were not hispanic and 27 percent were hispanic. The age group reflecting the largest number of robbery arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old bracket.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

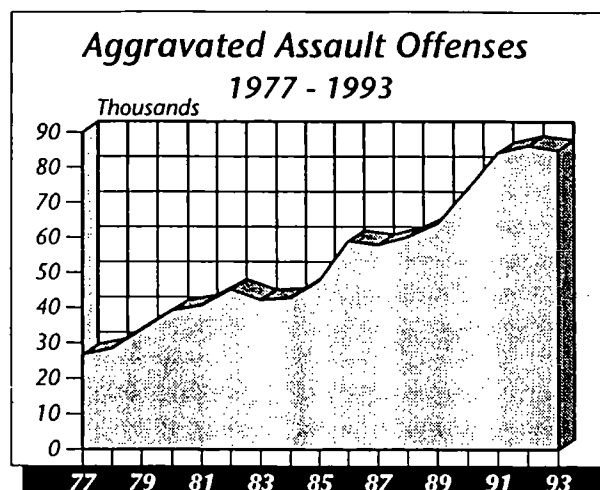
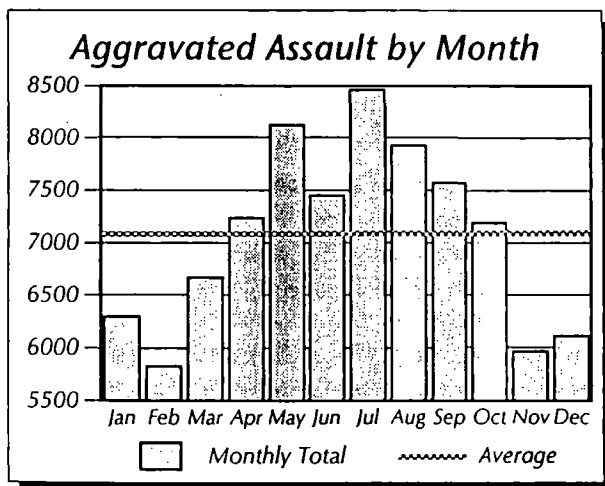
DEFINITION

Aggravated 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 1993, was 84,892. This represented a decrease of 14 percent in the number of aggravated assaults when compared to 1992. More aggravated assaults were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest aggravated assaults were committed during February.



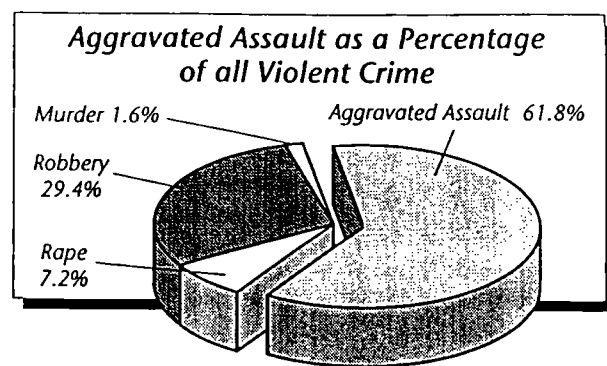
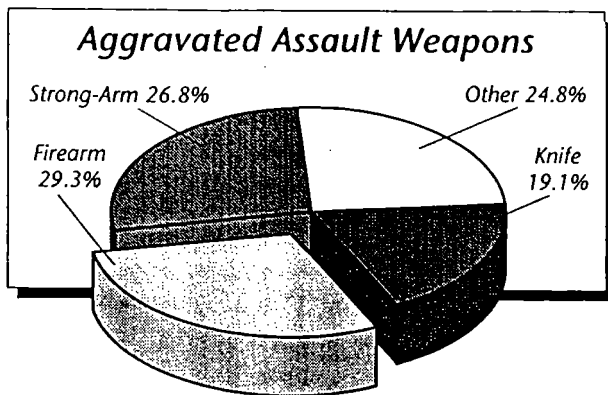
Rate

The aggravated assault rate for Texas in 1993 was 470.8 aggravated assaults for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of aggravated assault from 1992 was a decrease of 3.5 percent.

Nature

Of all reported aggravated assaults in 1993, 29 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 19 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 261,661 simple assaults in 1993.



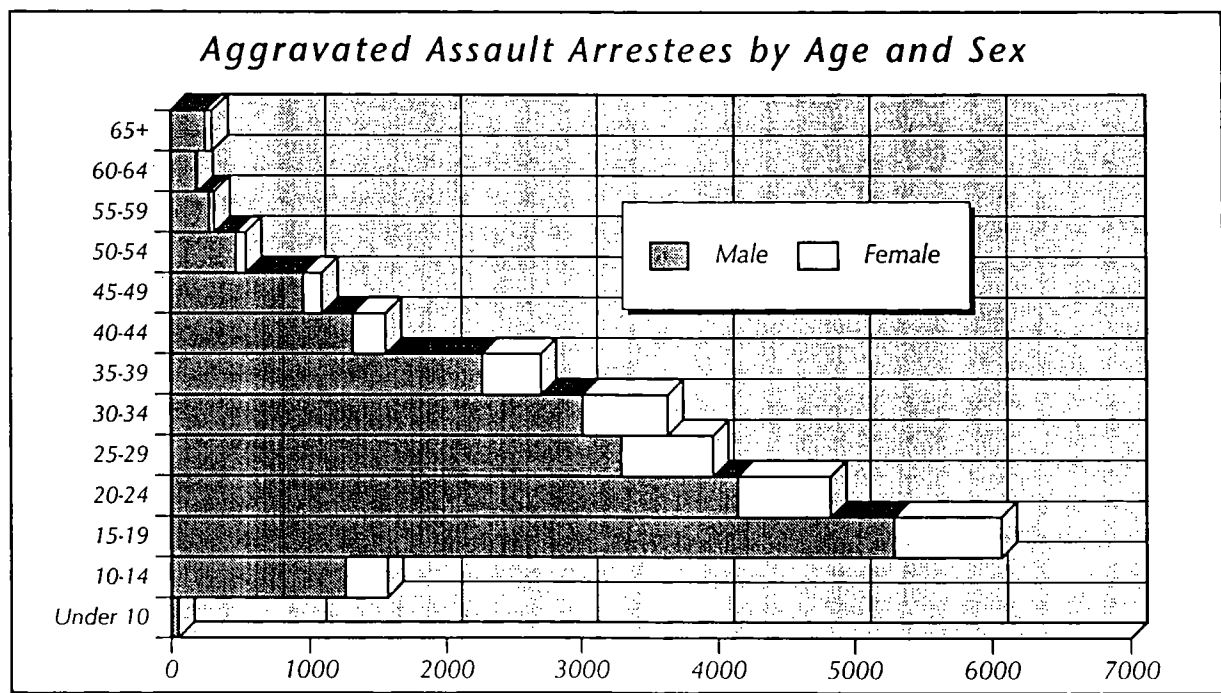
Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 57 percent of all aggravated assaults that were reported. Of the aggravated assaults by type of weapon used, knife assaults experienced the highest rate of clearance (64 percent), while aggravated assault by firearm showed the lowest rate of clearance (48 percent).

compared with 1992, the number of aggravated assault arrests rose 1.2 percent. Of the aggravated assault arrestees in 1993, 15 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 85 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 age group that contributed the highest number of aggravated assault arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old bracket for both males and females.

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 26,794 persons for aggravated assault in 1993. When



BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary, 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.

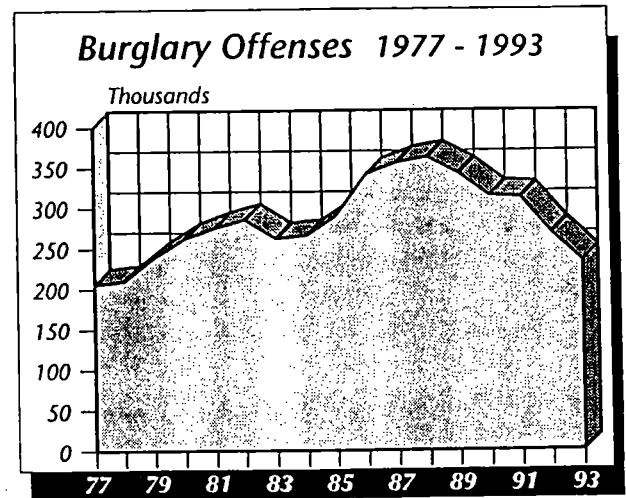
ANALYSIS

Volume

The estimated number of burglaries committed in Texas in 1993 was 233,944—this number represents a 13 percent decrease when compared with the number of crimes in 1992. More burglaries were committed, in Texas, in July than in any other month. The month with the fewest burglaries was February.

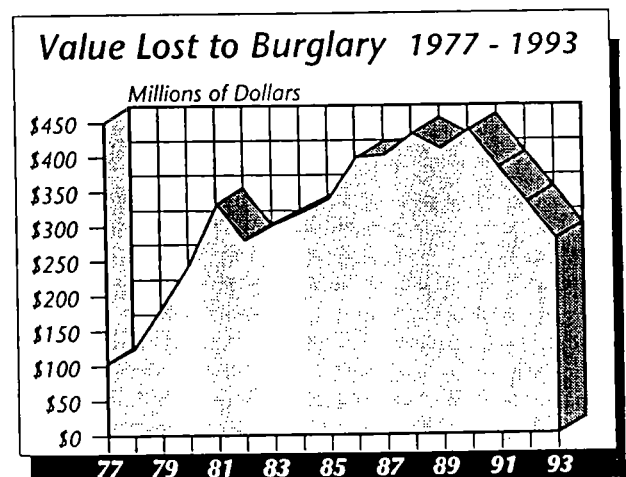
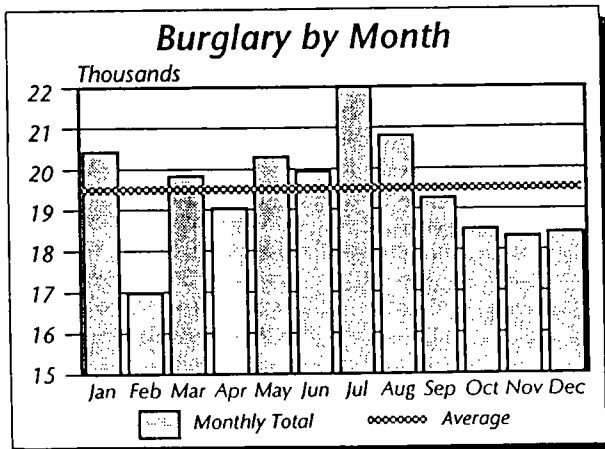
Rate

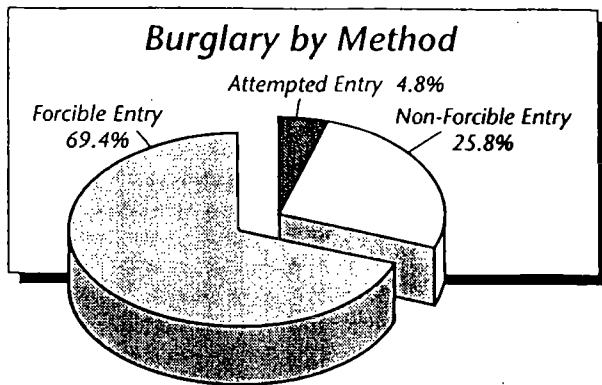
The 1993 burglary rate for Texas was 1,297.5 burglaries for every 100,000 persons. The change in the burglary rate from 1992 was a decrease of 14.8 percent.



Nature

Of all reported burglaries in 1993, 67 percent occurred at residences. Forcible entry accounted for 69 percent of all burglaries, while 26 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 (46 percent) than at night (27 percent).



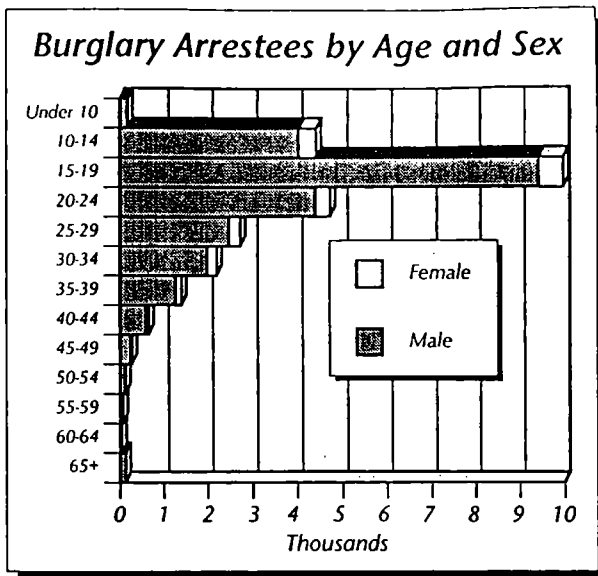
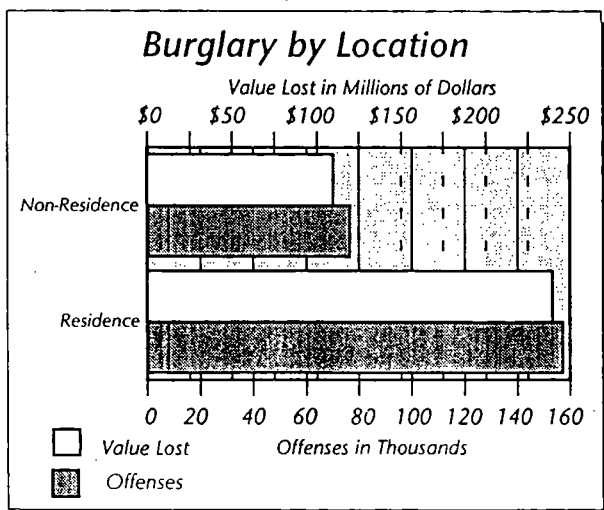


Value

In 1993, Texas burglary victims suffered losses totaling \$279,319,075. This total represented a decrease of 16 percent when compared to the 1992 total burglary losses. The average dollar loss per burglary was \$1,194. The average loss for residential offenses was \$1,219, while for non-residential property, it was \$1,144.

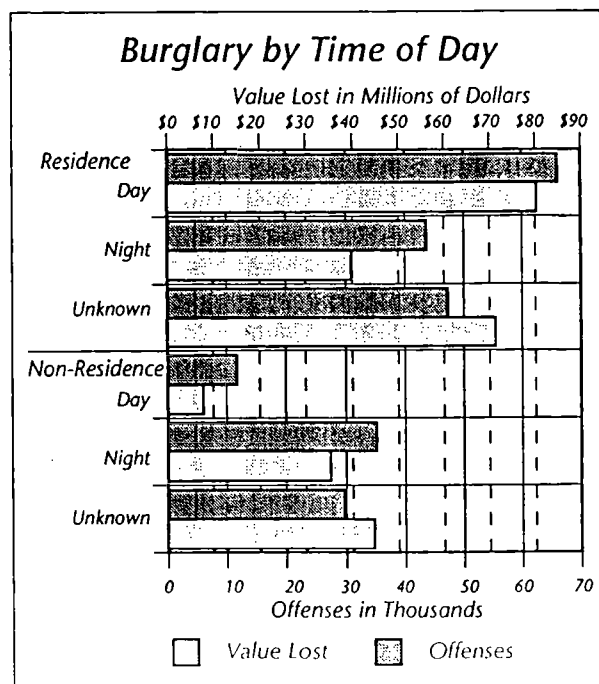
Clearance Rate

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 and forcible entry had the same rate of clearance (14 percent). Attempted forcible entries had the lowest rate of clearance (12 percent).



Persons Arrested

In 1993, 26,932 arrests for burglary were made by Texas law enforcement agencies. When compared to 1992, the number of persons arrested for burglary decreased 84 percent. Of the burglary arrestees, 33 percent were juveniles (16 and under) with the remainder being adults; 93 percent were male; 76 percent were white; 24 percent were black and the remainder were other races; 67 percent were not hispanic and 33 percent were hispanic. The age group that contributed the largest number of burglary arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old group.



LARCENY THEFT

DEFINITION

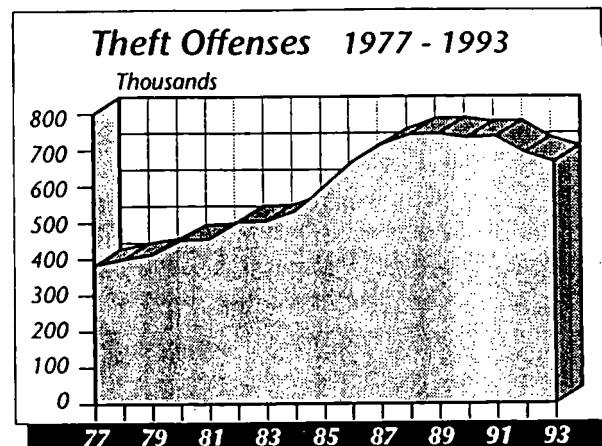
Larceny-Theft, in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny-Theft includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts 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

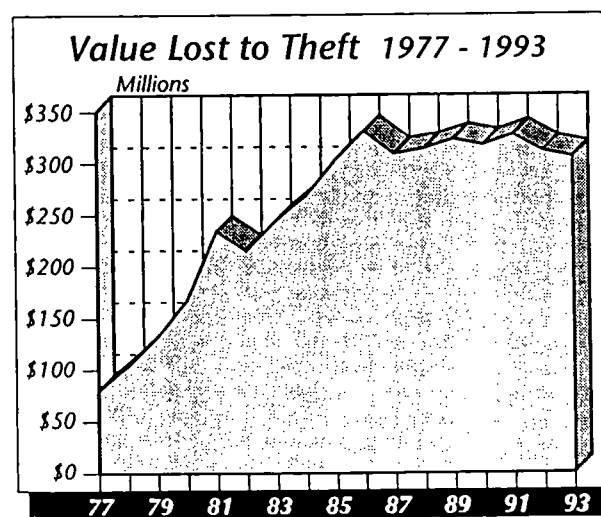
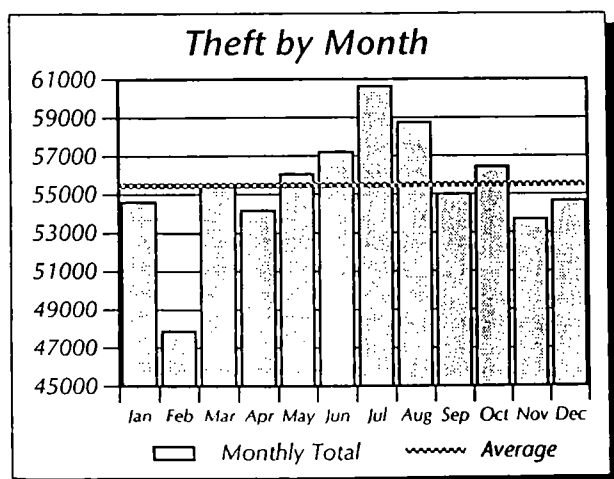
The estimated number of thefts committed in Texas in 1993 was 664,738, making this the largest crime category of the Index Crimes. The volume of theft in 1993 decreased 3.6 percent from 1992. More thefts were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest thefts



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 1993 theft rate for Texas was 3,686.6 thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the theft rate from 1992 was a decrease of 5.6 percent.



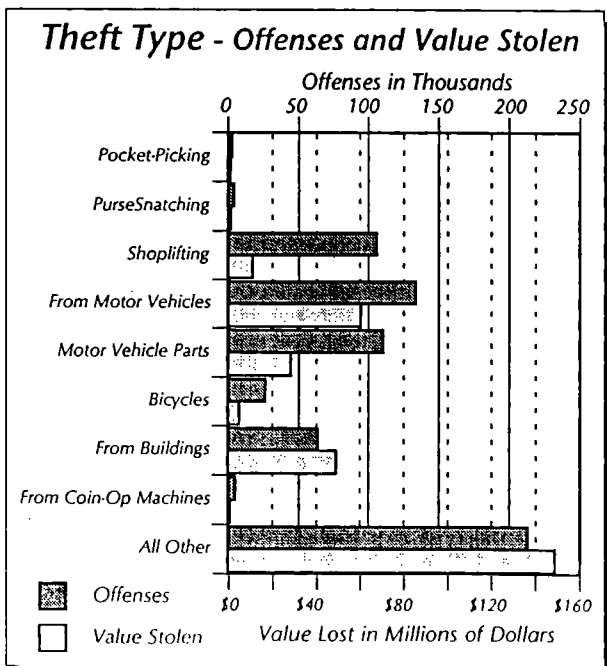
Nature

In 1993, theft victims suffered losses totaling \$305,529,504. This total represents a decrease of 1.8 percent when compared with 1992 total theft losses. The average dollar loss per theft was \$460, up from \$452 in 1992. Thefts in the 'under \$50' category accounted for 45 percent of all reported thefts (but only 3 percent of the value lost), while thefts of values greater than \$200 accounted for 33 percent of the total (and 91 percent of the total value lost). The remainder of the thefts were between \$50 and \$200—these thefts accounted for 22 percent of the volume and 6 percent of the value lost.

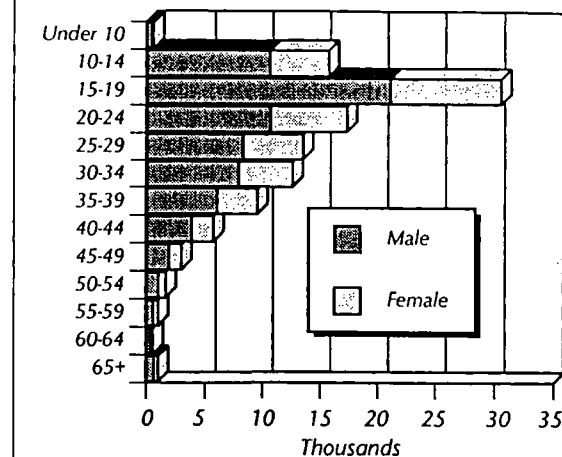
For data collection, larceny-theft is divided into nine categories: pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts, theft of bicycles, theft from buildings, theft from coin-operated machines, and all other thefts (except motor vehicles). Of the nine theft categories, the highest average theft was theft from buildings which yielded an average \$772 per reported occurrence. Thefts from motor vehicles averaged \$256 per report, while the average purse-snatching resulted in a \$308 loss and the average loss to victims of pocket-picking was \$438. The lowest average value lost to theft was shoplifting with an average of \$103.

Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were



Theft Arrestees by Age and Sex



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 opportunity 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 111,965 larceny-theft arrests in 1993. When compared with 1992, the number of persons arrested for theft decreased 2.3 percent. Of the theft arrestees, 26 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 66 percent were male; 72 percent were white; 27 percent were black; 66 percent were not hispanic and 34 percent were hispanic. The age group with the largest number of theft arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old group.

Value of Property Stolen in Theft

Type of Theft	Offenses	Property Value	Average Loss
Pocket-Picking	2,464	1,078,881	438
Purse-Snatching	3,838	1,182,862	308
Shoplifting	106,163	10,890,360	103
Theft from Motor Vehicles	133,438	60,590,512	454
Motor Vehicle Parts	110,612	28,344,484	256
Bicycles	26,532	4,961,315	187
Theft from Buildings	63,536	49,047,752	772
Theft from Coin-Operated Machines	5,001	818,393	164
All Other	213,154	148,614,945	697
TOTAL	664,738	305,529,504	460

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor 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.

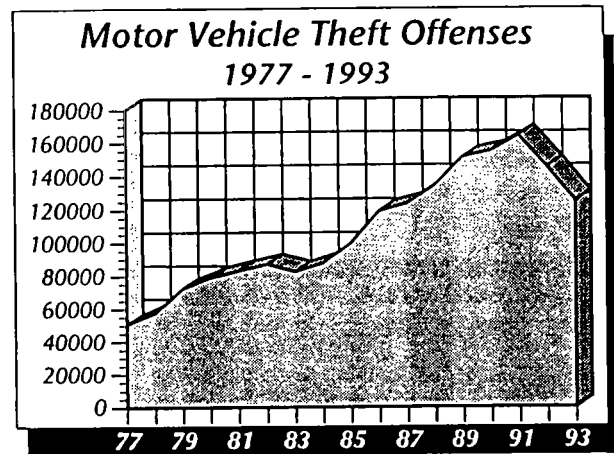
ANALYSIS

Volume

The estimated number of motor vehicle thefts committed in Texas in 1993 was 124,822. The volume of motor vehicle theft decreased 13.9 percent when compared with 1992. More motor vehicle thefts were committed in July than in any other month, while the fewest motor vehicle thefts were committed during February.

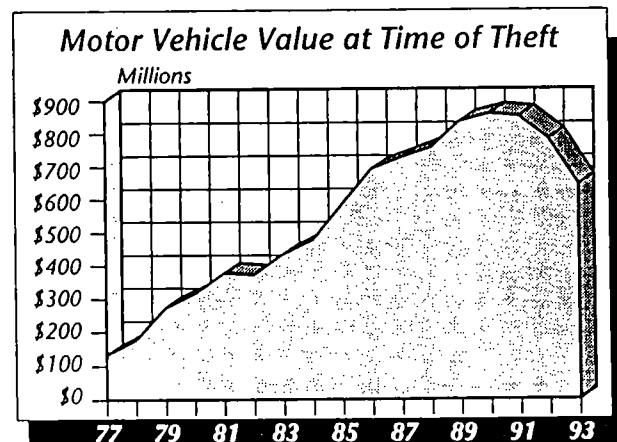
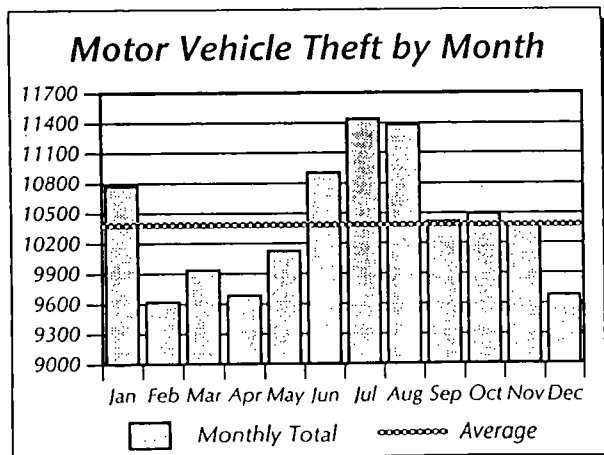
Rate

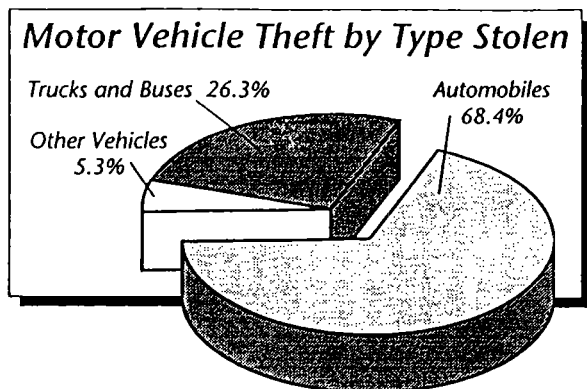
The 1993 motor vehicle theft rate for Texas was 692.3 motor vehicle thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the motor vehicle theft rate from 1992 was a decrease of 15.7 percent.



Nature

In 1993 motor vehicle theft victims suffered losses totaling \$643,408,136. This total value loss represents a decrease of 17.7 percent when compared to 1992 total motor vehicle theft losses. The average dollar loss per motor vehicle theft was \$5,155, down from \$5,393 in 1992. Of the types of motor vehicles that are reported to be stolen, 68 percent are automobiles, 26 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.

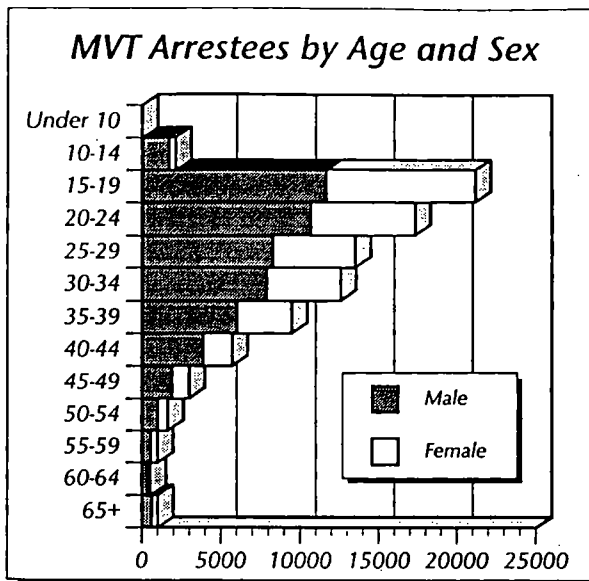




Clearance Rate

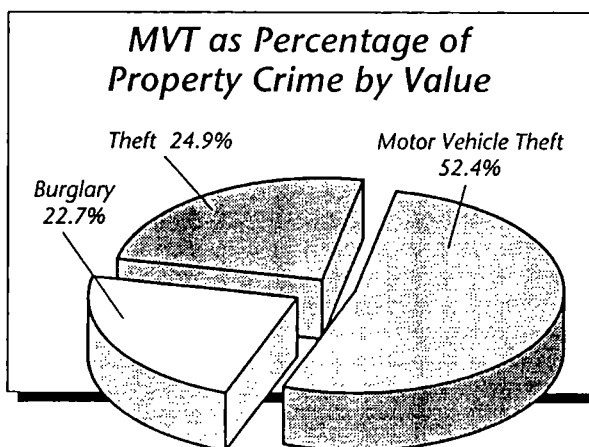
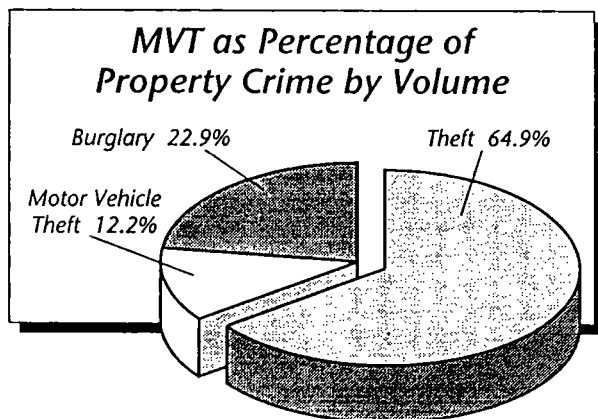
Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 16 percent of all motor vehicle thefts that were reported. Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 22 percent of the motor vehicle thefts that were cleared.

Of the three vehicle types for which information is collected, automobiles show the highest rate of clearance at 17 percent. Of the automobile clearances, 23 percent involved persons under eighteen. Thefts of trucks and buses were cleared at a 14 percent rate, of which only 16 percent involved persons under eighteen. The 'other vehicle' classification also shows a 12 percent clearance rate, although 27 percent of these clearances involved persons under the age of eighteen.



Persons Arrested

In 1993, Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 14,403 persons for motor vehicle theft. When compared with 1992 the number of motor vehicle theft arrests decreased 11.6 percent. Of the motor vehicle theft arrestees in 1993, 39 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 88 percent were male; 65 percent were white; 34 percent were black; 65 percent were not hispanic and 35 percent were hispanic. The age group that contained the largest number of motor vehicle theft arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old group.



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.

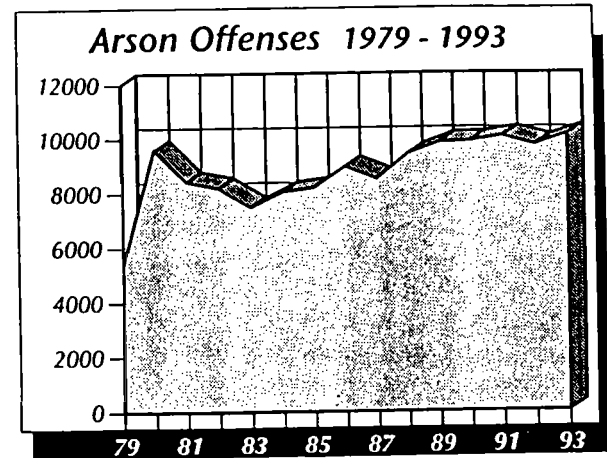
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of arsons committed in Texas in 1993 was 10,118. The volume of arson offenses increased 3.9 percent in comparison with 1992. 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

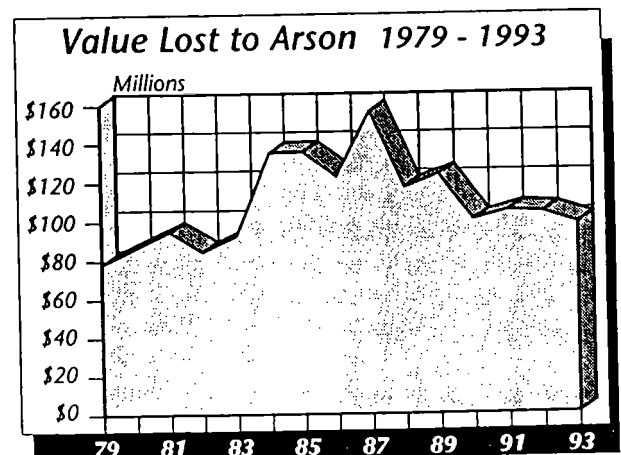
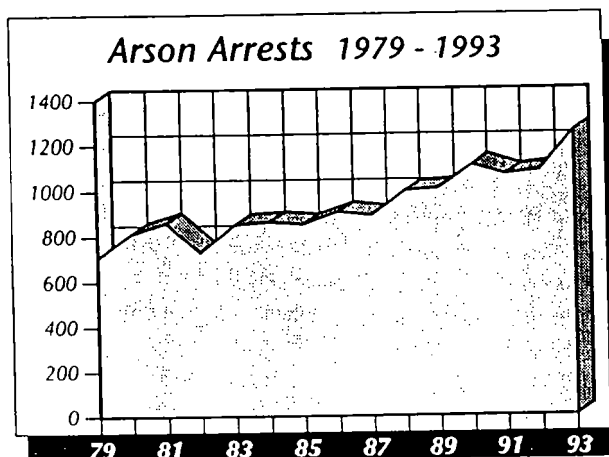
The 1993 arson rate for Texas was 56.1 arsons for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arson rate from 1992 was an increase of 1.8 percent.



Nature

Structures were the most frequent targets of arsonists in 1993, comprising some 56 percent of the reported incidents and 87 percent of the property value lost to arson. Mobile property constituted 31 percent of the reported arsons, but only 13 percent of the value lost. The 'other' category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) formed the remaining 13 percent of the arsons and 0.4 percent of the value lost.

Residential property was involved in 65 percent of the structural arsons in 1993, with 73 percent of such arsons directed at single occupancy dwellings. Of all targeted structural property, 16



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 1993, arson victims suffered losses totaling \$97,844,264. This total value loss represents a 5.6 percent decrease when compared with 1992 total arson losses. The average dollar loss per arson was \$9,670—down from \$10,651 in 1992. Industrial/manufacturing property was the classification with the highest average loss per offense, \$70,914. Single occupancy residences showed an average loss of \$12,298, motor vehicle arsons averaged a loss of \$3,925 and the 'other' group (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc) had the lowest average loss of \$330.

Clearance Rate

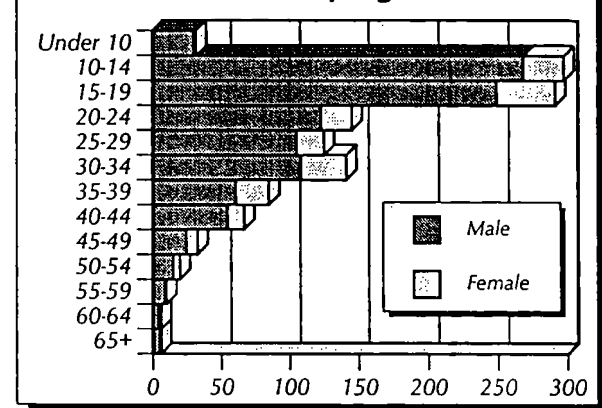
Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 18 percent of all arsons that were reported. Of the various property classifications struck by arsonists, the highest rate of clearances was reported for community structures, of which 38 percent were cleared. Motor vehicles showed the lowest clearance rate (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 76 percent of the community/public structure arson clearances, 63 percent of the 'other' category clearances and 60 percent of the industrial/manufacturing clearances.

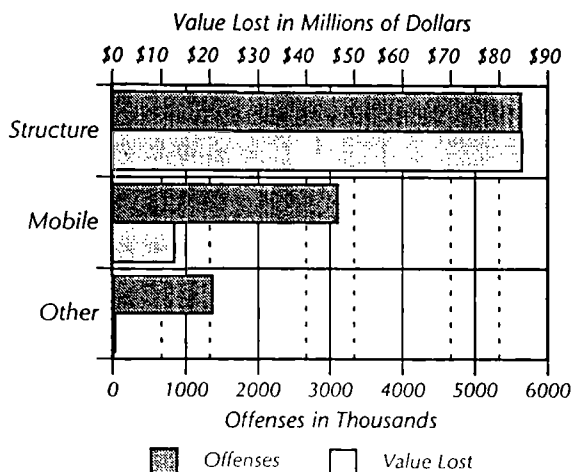
Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 1,258 persons for the crime of arson in 1993. When compared with the previous year, the number of persons arrested for arson increased 16.2 percent. Of the persons arrested for arson in 1993, 37 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 84 percent were male; 85 percent were white; 15 percent were black; 71 percent were not hispanic and 29 percent were hispanic. The age group that contained the highest number of arson arrestees was the 10-to-14-year-old group.

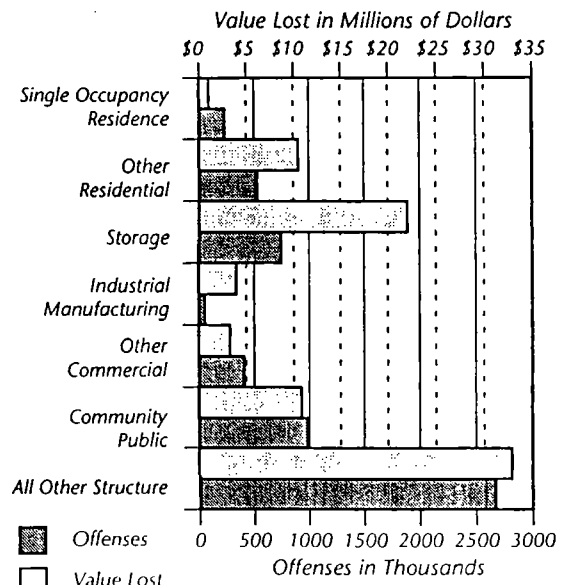
Arson Arrestees by Age and Sex



Arson Type Offenses Compared to Value Lost



Structural Arson Offenses Compared to Value Lost



CHAPTER

4



SELECTED
NON-INDEX
CRIMES

SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES

4

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 1993, was 106,615. The volume of DUI arrests decreased 3.1 percent in comparison with 1992. 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 1993 was a decrease of 28.7 percent.

Rate

The 1993 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 591.3 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in

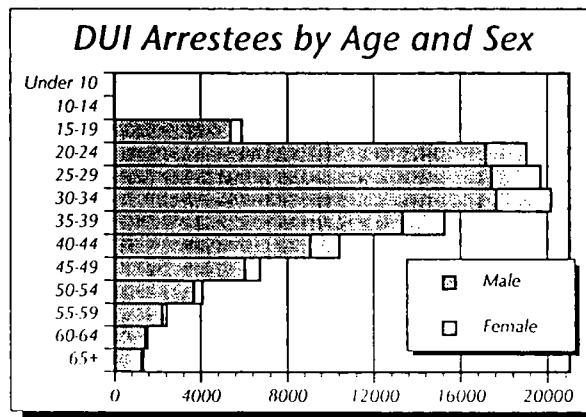
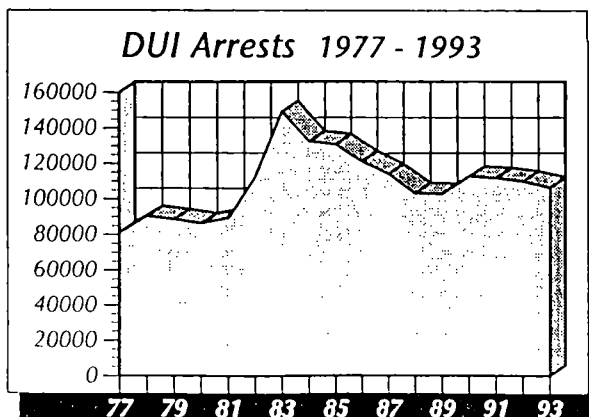
the DUI arrest rate from 1992 was a decrease of 5.1 percent. As with the number of arrests, the DUI arrest rate peaked in 1983 at 951.5 arrests for every 100,000 Texans. The change in the DUI arrest rate from 1983 to 1993 was a decrease of 37.9 percent.

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 106,615 persons arrested for DUI in 1993, only .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 age group with the highest number of DUI arrestees for both males and females was the 30-to-34 year-old group. Of all DUI arrests, 8,549 or 8 percent, were of persons who were under the legal age to purchase alcohol in Texas, which is 21.



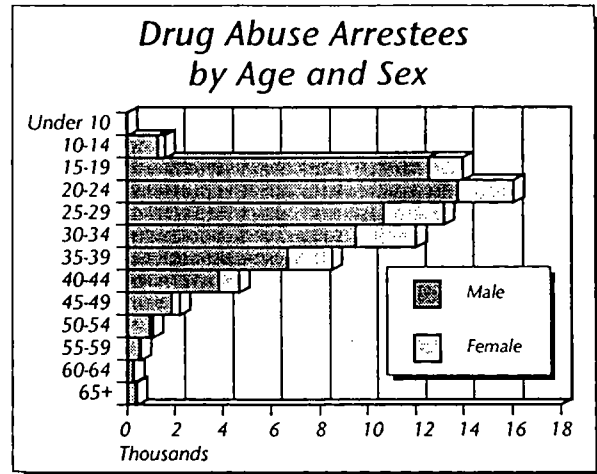
DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

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.



The 1993 drug abuse arrest rate for Texas was 414.3 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug abuse arrest rate from 1992 was an increase of 4.5 percent.

GRAND TOTAL DRUG ABUSE

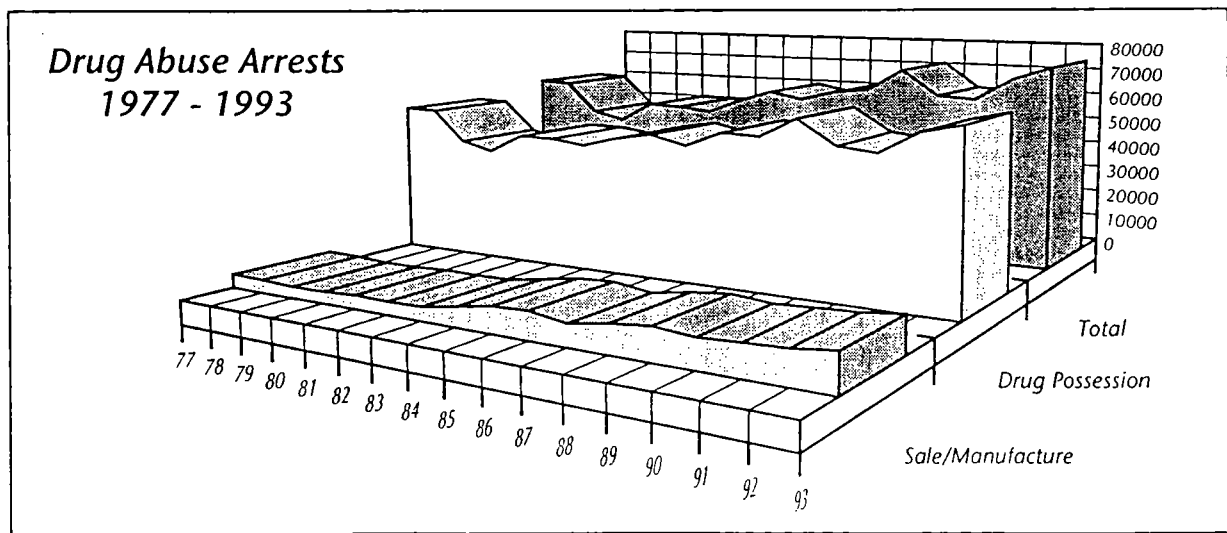
ARRESTS

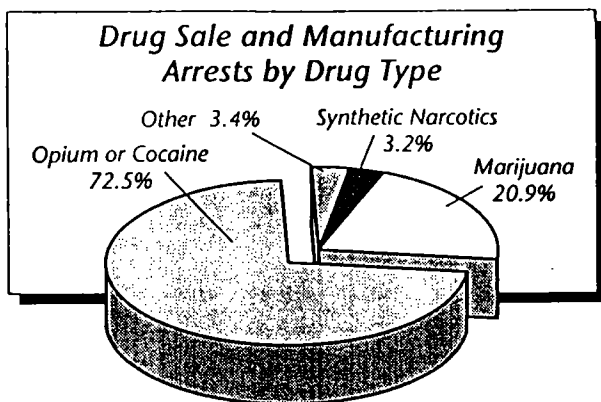
Analysis

The reported total number of arrests for drug abuse in Texas in 1993 was 74,711. This grand total of all drug abuse violations increased 6.8 percent in comparison with 1992.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 1993, 71 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 84 percent were male; 63 percent were white; 37 percent were black; 69 percent were not hispanic and 31 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 old.





SALE AND MANUFACTURING

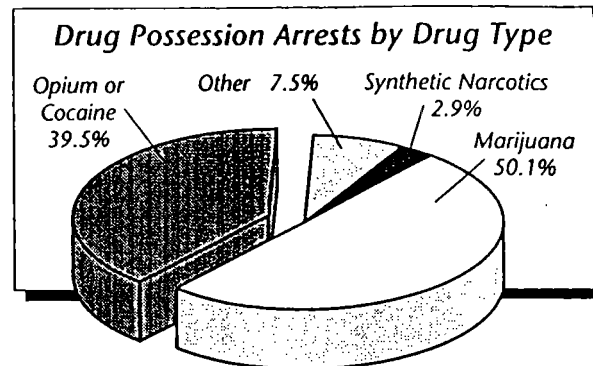
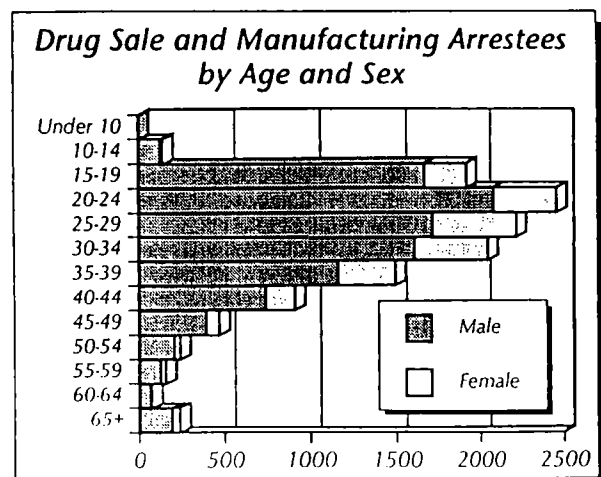
Analysis

The number of arrests for illegal drug sale and manufacturing totaled 12,355, which was a 14.7 percent increase from 1992.

The rate of drug sale and manufacturing arrests was 68.5 arrests per 100,000 Texans. The change from 1992 constituted a 12.3 percent increase in the arrest rate.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for sale and manufacturing of illicit drugs in 1993, 3.7 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 82 percent were male; 51 percent were white; 48 percent were black; 73 percent were not hispanic and 27 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 the highest number of arrestees was the 25-to-29 year-old group.



POSSESSION

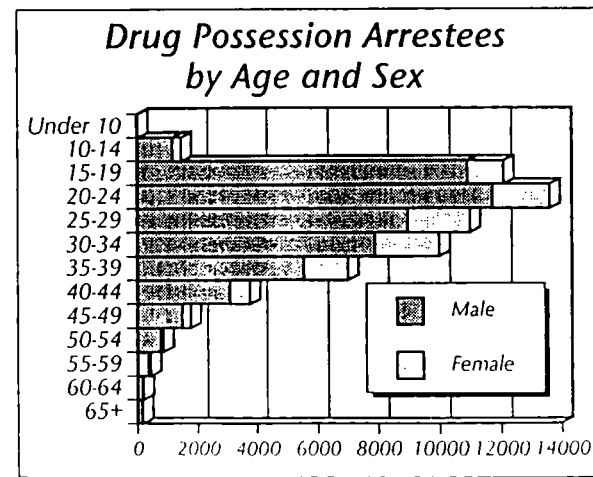
Analysis

The number of arrests for drug possession in 1993 was 62,356. This represented a 5.3 percent increase when compared to 1992.

The rate of drug possession arrests in Texas in 1993 was 345.8 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The drug possession arrest rate increased 3.1 percent from 1992.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug possession, 7.8 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 84 percent were male; 66 percent were white; 34 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 20-to-24 year-old group. The female age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 30-to-34 year-old group.



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 424 marijuana gardens, 54 wild marijuana fields, 73 cultivated marijuana fields and 20 marijuana greenhouses. The reported total number of all marijuana plants that were seized in 1993 was 10,156,252.

Clandestine Labs

During 1993, 20 clandestine labs were seized in Texas. Of these seized labs, 14 were used to produce methamphetamine, 4 were manufacturing amphetamines, 1 engaged in production of crack cocaine, and 1 producing THC (Tetrahydrocannabinols).

<i>Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized</i>		
Class	Type	Quantity
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	303,952 Pounds, 3 Ounces
	Hashish	7 Ounces 1 Liquid Ounces
Opiates	Morphine	2 Ounces 22 Grams 85 Dose Units
	Heroin	138 Pounds, 10 Ounces 1 Liquid Ounce 212 Dose Units
	Codeine	4 Pounds, 3 Ounces 2,206 Liquid Ounces 2,007 Dose Units
	Gum Opium	4 Pounds, 2 Ounces
Cocaine	Solid	24,607 Pounds, 10 Ounces
	Liquid	4 Liquid Ounces
Hallucinogens	LSD	1 Pound, 4 Ounces 36,258 Dose Units
	PCP	9 Ounces 81 Dose Units
	Mushrooms	19 Pounds, 13 Ounces 220 Dose Units
	Peyote	9 Pounds, 13 Ounces
	Designer Drugs	12 Pounds, 12 Ounces 5,142 Dose Units
Precursor Chemicals		1,045 Pounds 13,202 Liquid Ounces
Other Drugs	Barbiturates	15 Liquid Ounces 28,418 Dose Units
	Amphetamines	26 Pounds, 11 Ounces 19 Liquid Ounces 6,403 Dose Units
	Meth-amphetamines	230 Pounds, 12 Ounces 576 Liquid Ounces 1,129,681 Dose Units
	Tranquilizers	11 Liquid Ounces 69,203 Dose Units
	Synthetic Drugs	1,990 Liquid Ounces 1,124,441 Dose Units

WEAPONS ARRESTS

DEFINITION

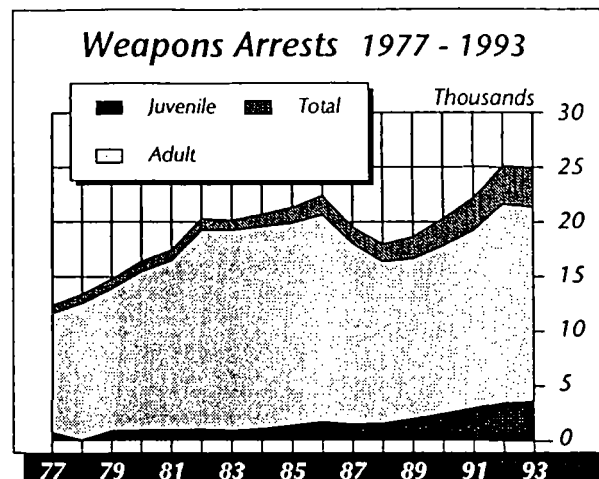
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing includes all violations and attempted violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. As with all Part II non-index crimes, the UCR program collects only reports of arrests for 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 12 percent in 1993. In light of these facts, this section focuses on trends in weapon possession.

Volume and Rate

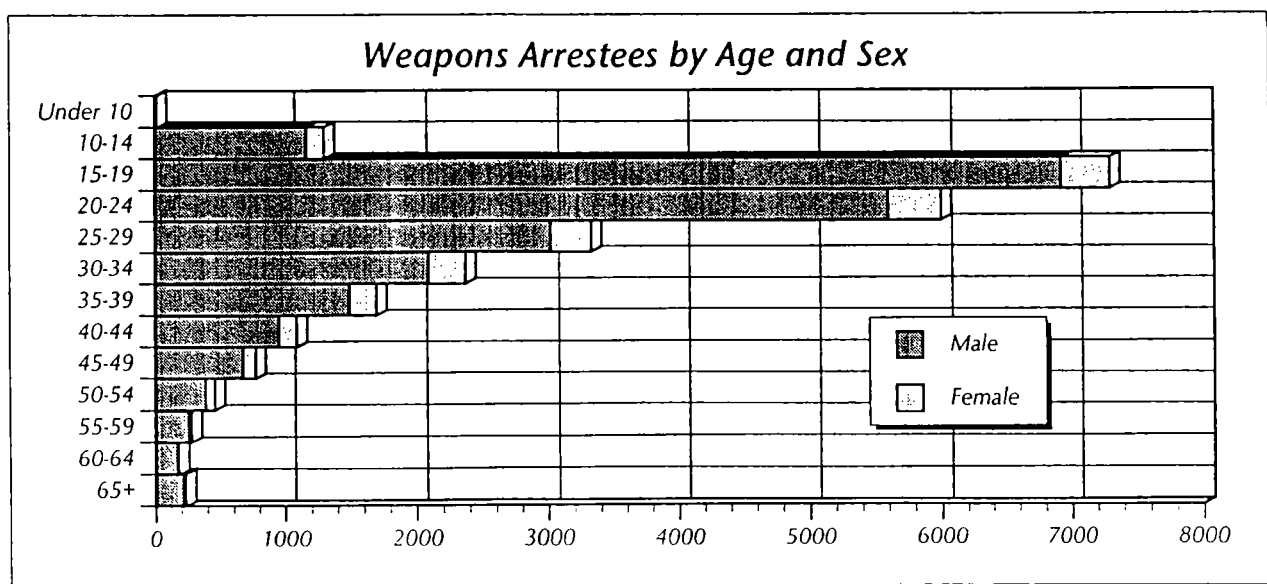
In 1993, 25,015 arrests for weapon violations were reported. The number of arrests decreased one percent over 1992. The 1993 weapons arrest rate was 138.7 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arrest rate from 1992 was a decrease of 2.7 percent.

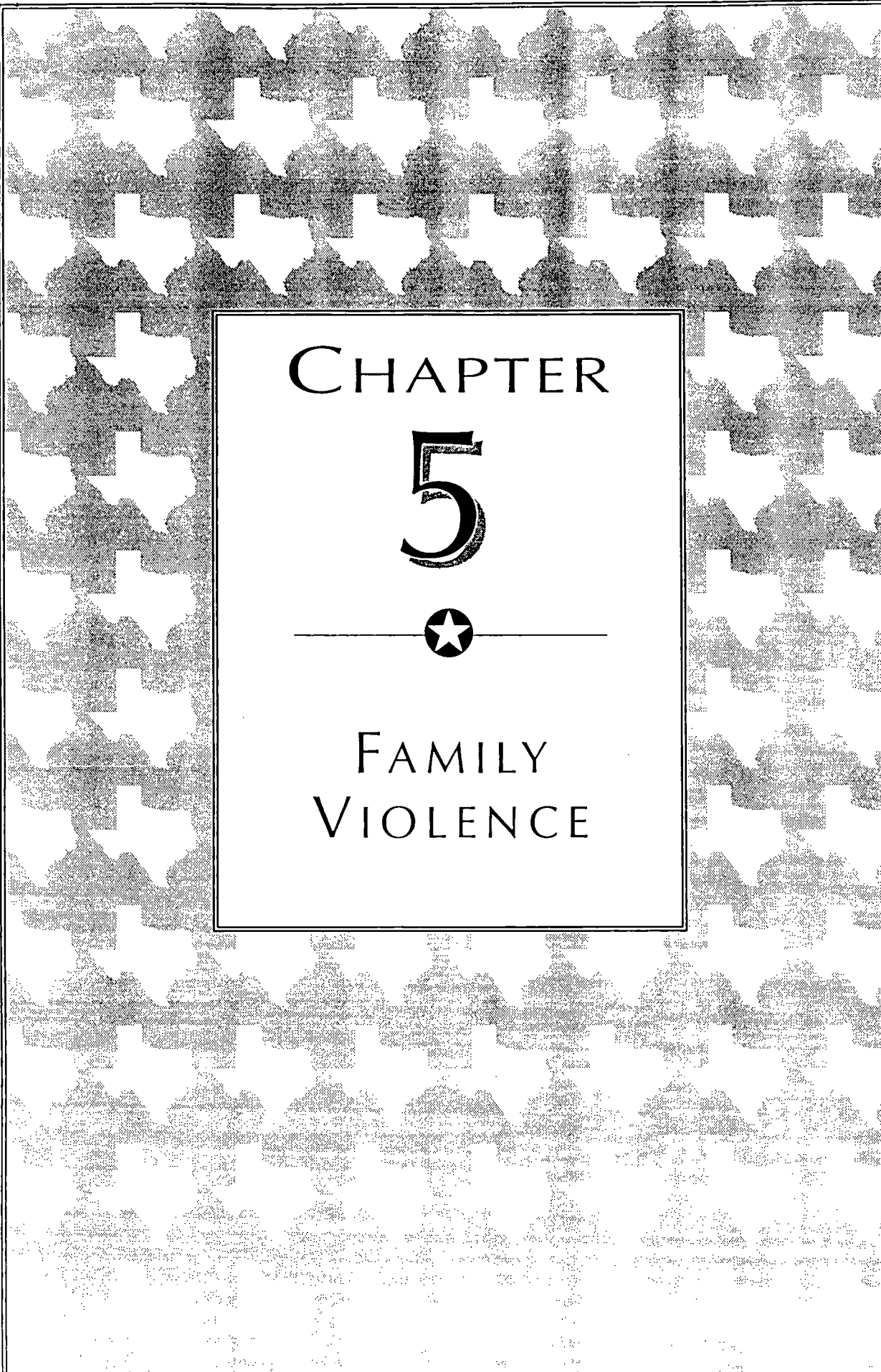


Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for weapons violations in 1993, 15 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 92 percent were male; 64 percent were white; 35 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.





CHAPTER

5



FAMILY
VIOLENCE

FAMILY VIOLENCE 1993

5

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

Volume

The total reported number of Texas family violence incidents in 1993 was 155,767. These incidents involved 164,975 victims and 174,599 offenders.

1993 Family Violence	
Reported Incidents	155,767
Reported Victims	164,975
Reported Offenders	174,599

Victim/Offender Relationships

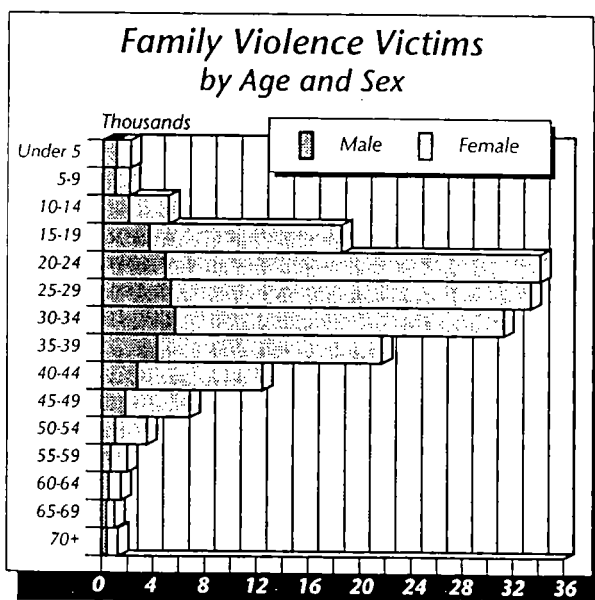
The largest percentage of family violence reports was between married spouses. The second most commonly reported relationship among offenders and victims was common-law spouses and the third most common relationship was roommates.

Victim's Relationship			
Relationship Type	Group Percent	Relationship of Offender	Percent of Total
Marital	65.5%	Husband	4.79%
		Wife	32.29%
		Common-Law Husband	3.00%
		Common-Law Wife	21.70%
		Ex-Husband	0.56%
		Ex-Wife	3.23%
Parental/Child	13.2%	Father	1.53%
		Mother	4.01%
		Son	2.00%
		Daughter	3.10%
		Stepfather	0.55%
		Stepmother	0.22%
		Step-Son	0.72%
		Step-Daughter	0.92%
		Foster Parent	0.02%
		Foster Child	0.02%
Other Family	21.3%	Grandfather	0.07%
		Grandmother	0.27%
		Grandson	0.11%
		Granddaughter	0.18%
		Brother	2.19%
		Sister	3.11%
		Step-Brother	0.09%
		Step-Sister	0.09%
		Male Roommate	1.62%
		Female Roommate	5.49%
		Father In-Law	1.16%
		Mother In-Law	1.49%
		Other Male Family Member	1.70%
		Other Female Family Member	3.30%
		Unk. Relationship-Male	0.12%
		Unk. Relationship-Female	0.35%

Victims

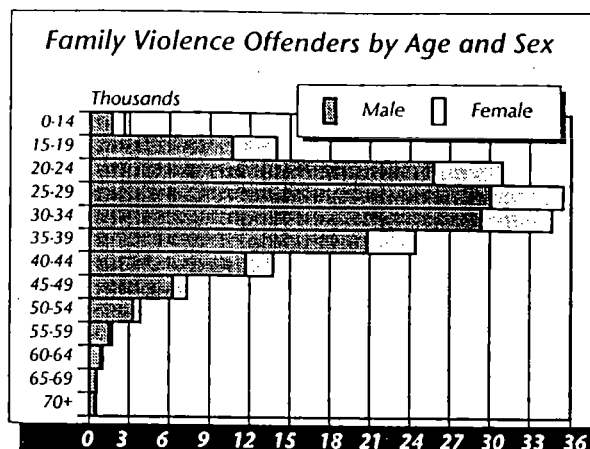
Incidents of family violence in 1993 involved 164,975 victims. Of the victims whose sex was known, 20 percent were male and 80 percent were female. The age group with the highest number of victims was the 20-to-24 year-old bracket. The individual male age showing the greatest number of victims was the 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 percent were hispanic and 71 percent were not hispanic. For the victims whose race was known, 70 percent were listed as white, 30 percent were black, and less than 1 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander. Of the White victims, 80 percent were female, while 80 percent of the Black victims were female, 78 percent of the American Indian or Alaskan Native victims were female and 83 percent of the Asian or Pacific Islander victims were female.



Offenders

In 1993, 174,599 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence. Of the offenders whose sex was known, 81 percent were male and 16 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.



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 84 percent of the white offenders were male, 83 percent of the black offenders were male, 80 percent of the American Indian or Alaskan Native offenders were male, and 77 percent of the Asian or Pacific Islander offenders were male.

Officers

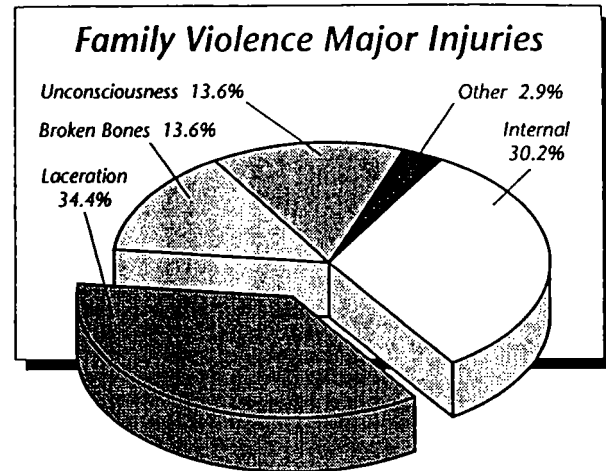
A serious problem inherent to police intervention and investigation of family violence is the potential for law officers to be assaulted. In 1993, during the course of reported family violence incidents, 767 Texas law officers were assaulted. By contrast, Uniform Crime Reports for 1993 listed 5,193 assaults on law offices 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.

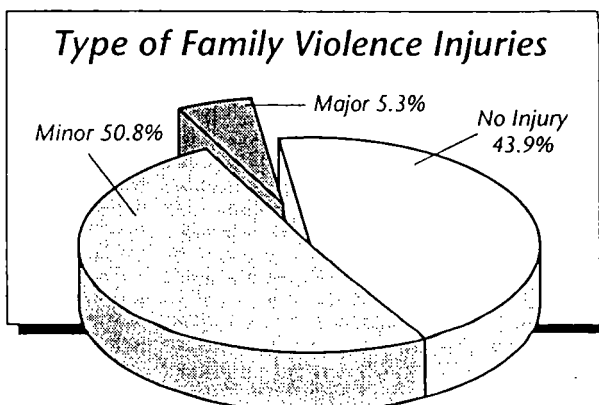
Family Violence Offenses			
Type	Group %	Offense	%
Assaults:	98.01%	Aggravated Assault	16.83 %
		Simple Assault	70.74 %
		Intimidation	10.44 %
Homicides:	0.15%	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.14 %
		Negligent Manslaughter	0.01 %
		Justifiable Homicide	0.002 %
Kidnapping Abduction:	0.12%	Kidnapping/Abduction	0.12 %
Robbery:	0.11%	Robbery	0.11 %
Forcible Sex Offenses:	1.34%	Forcible Rape	0.64 %
		Forcible Sodomy	0.13 %
		Sexual Assault with Object	0.05 %
		Forcible Fondling	0.53 %
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	0.27%	Incest	0.25 %
		Statutory Rape	0.02 %

Of the apparent major injuries, severe lacerations were the most common at 34 percent. Possible internal injuries were reported in 30 percent of the apparent major injury reports, and apparent broken bones were noted in 14 percent of the apparent major injury cases.



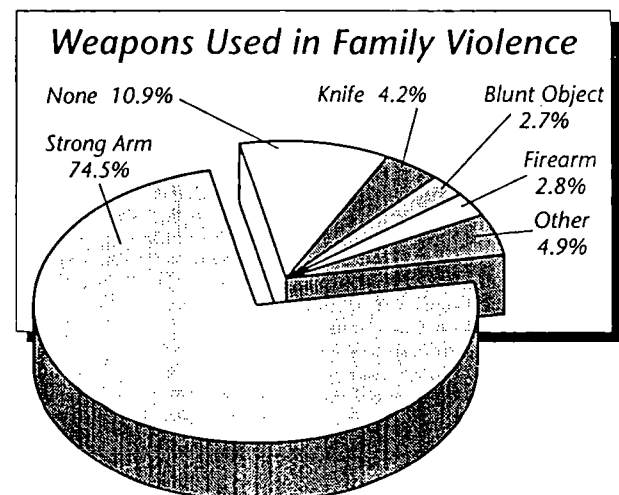
Injuries

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 5 percent of the 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 (5 percent of the total) were motor vehicles, poison, explosives, fire, drugs, unknown, and miscellaneous weapons.



CHAPTER

6



HATE CRIME

HATE CRIME

6

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.

Violation 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 1993 was 421. These incidents involved 452 victims with 817 offenders, and resulted in a total of 459 offenses.

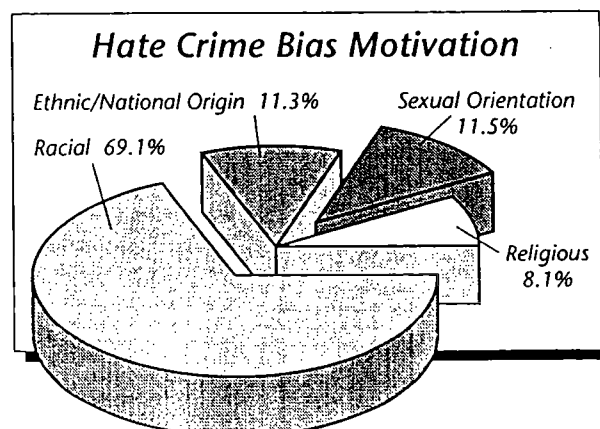
<i>Hate Crime 1993</i>	
Number of Incidents	421
Number of Victims	452
Number of Offenders	817
Number of Offenses	459

Bias Motivation

In 1993, the largest percentage of hate crime reports were racial in nature. The second most

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

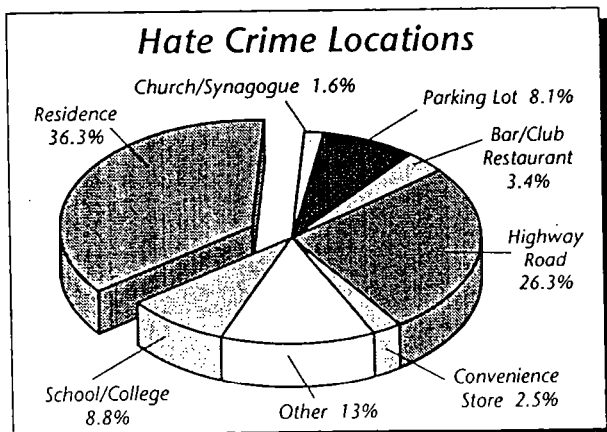
<i>Hate Crime Bias Motivation</i>				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Racial	69.1%	Anti-White	101	22.8%
		Anti-Black	194	43.3%
		Anti-Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.2%
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	9	2.0%
		Multi-Racial Group	3	0.7%
Sexual Orientation	11.5%	Anti-Male Homosexual	38	8.6%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	6	1.4%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	6	1.4%
		Anti-Heterosexual	1	0.2%
		Anti-Bisexual	0	0.0%
Ethnicity National Origin	11.3%	Anti-Arab	4	0.9%
		Anti-Hispanic	41	9.2%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin	5	1.1%
Religious	8.1%	Anti-Jewish	30	6.8%
		Anti-Catholic	1	0.2%
		Anti-Protestant	2	0.5%
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	0	0.0%
		Anti-Other Religion	3	0.7%
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	0	0.0%
		Anti-Atheist/Agnostic	0	0.0%
TOTAL	100%	TOTAL	445	100.0%



Location

The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 1993 was residences and homes. The second most common location was highways, road, alleys and streets, and the third most common was schools and colleges.

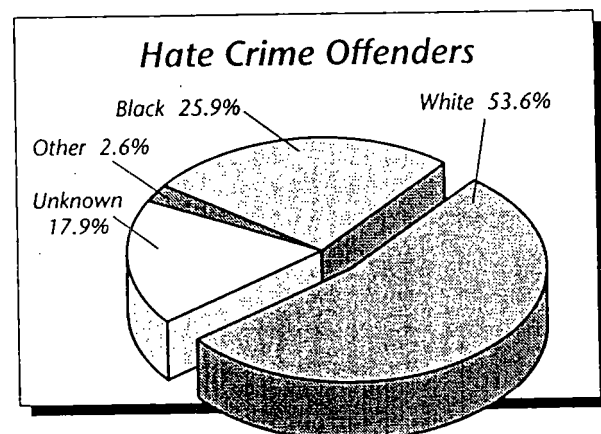
Hate Crime Location		
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	4	0.9%
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	0.0%
Bar/Night Club	8	1.8%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	7	1.6%
Commercial/Office Building	8	1.8%
Construction Site	1	0.2%
Convenience Store	11	2.5%
Department/Discount Store	1	0.2%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	2	0.5%
Field/Woods	6	1.3%
Government/Public Building	2	0.5%
Grocery/Supermarket	1	0.2%
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	118	26.3%
Hotel/Motel	4	0.9%
Jail/Prison	10	2.2%
Lake/Waterway	1	0.2%
Liquor Store	0	0.0%
Parking Lot/Garage	36	8.1%
Rental Storage Facility	0	0.0%
Residence/Home	161	36.3%
Restaurant	7	1.6%
School/College	39	8.8%
Service/Gas Station	4	0.9%
Specialty Store	2	0.5%
Other/Unknown	12	2.7%
TOTAL	445	100.0%



Offenders

In 1993, 817 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.

Hate Crime Offenders by Incident		
Suspected Offenders' Race	Number	Percent of Total
White	229	53.6%
Black	110	25.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0 %
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.7%
Multi-Racial Group	8	1.9%
Unknown	76	17.9%
TOTAL	426	100.0%



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.

<i>Hate Crime Victim Type</i>		
Victim Type	Number	Percent of Total
Individual	396	86.2%
Business	43	9.4%
Financial Institution	10	2.2%
Government	6	1.3%
Religious Organization	1	0.2%
Society/Public	2	0.5%
Other	1	0.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%
TOTAL	459	100.0%

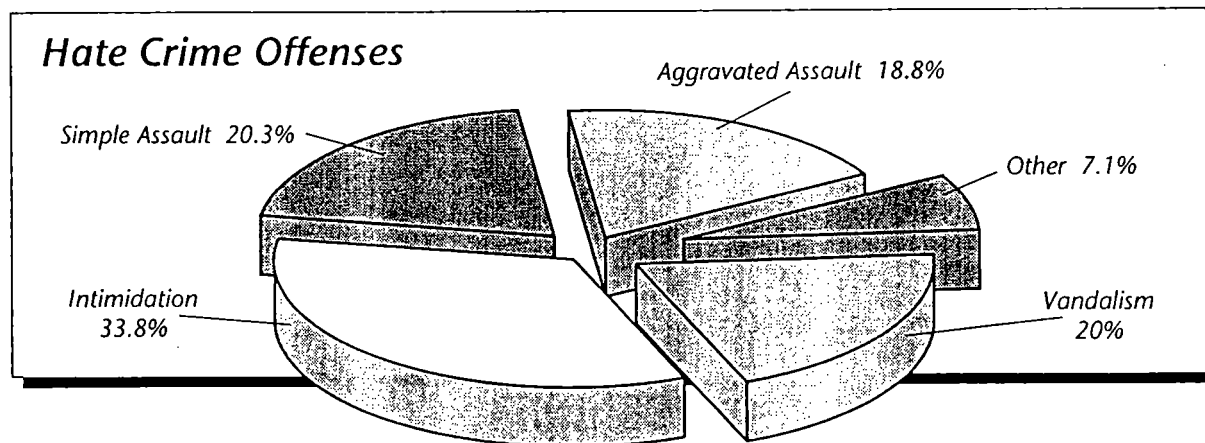
Offenses

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

gravated 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 93 percent of all bias crime offenses.

<i>Hate Crime Offenses</i>		
Offense	Volume	Percent of Total
Murder	4	0.9%
Rape	2	0.5%
Robbery	18	3.9%
Aggravated Assault	87	18.8%
Burglary	6	1.3%
Larceny-Theft	2	0.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0.0%
Arson	0	0.0%
Simple Assault	93	20.3%
Intimidation	155	33.8%
Vandalism	92	20.0%
TOTAL	459	100.0%



CHAPTER

7



LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

7

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEE DATA

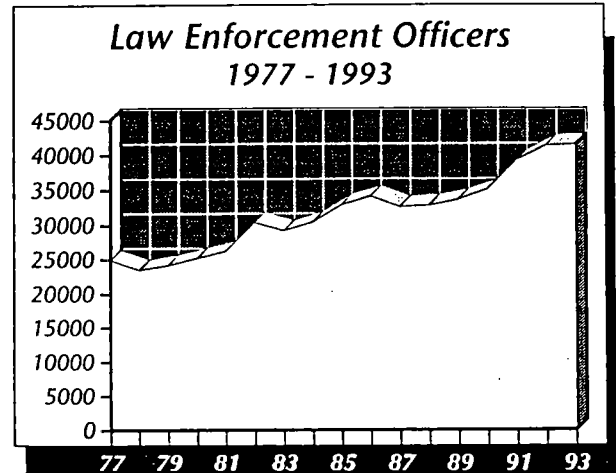
The Texas Uniform Crime Reporting program collects pertinent data relating to the police agencies of the state. Information regarding law enforcement employee strength, employment trends, law officers assaulted in the line of duty, and law officers killed in the line of duty is discussed in this section.

Commissioned Personnel

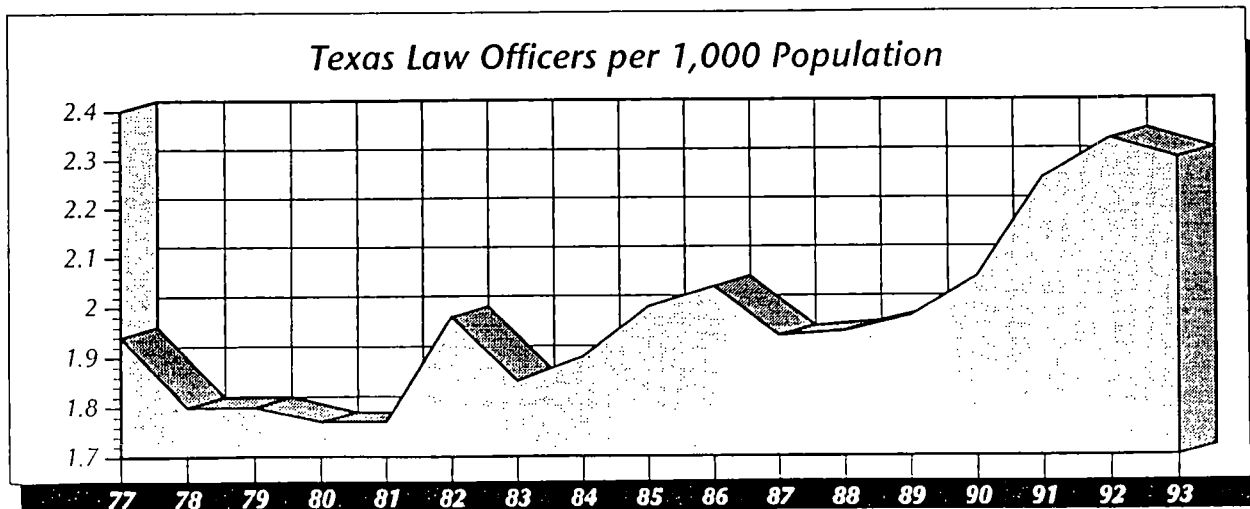
Texas' law enforcement community employed 41,433 full-time sworn officers as of October 31, 1993. The average number of officers for every 1,000 inhabitants of Texas was 230. The law officer rate decreased over the 1992 Texas rate of 2.34 officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

Civilian Employees

The 883 Texas agencies reporting law enforcement employee data employed 27,013 civilian workers. Civilian employment has increased 12.4 percent over 1992 and now makes up 40 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.



Full Time Law Enforcement Employees			
Officers	Male	Female	Total
Police Departments	26,960	2,455	29,415
Sheriff Offices	8,441	1,086	9,527
DPS	2,426	65	2,491
TOTAL	37,827	3,606	41,433
Civilians	Male	Female	Total
Police Departments	3,960	8,651	12,611
Sheriff Offices	6,477	4,822	11,299
DPS	888	2,215	3,103
TOTAL	11,325	15,688	27,013



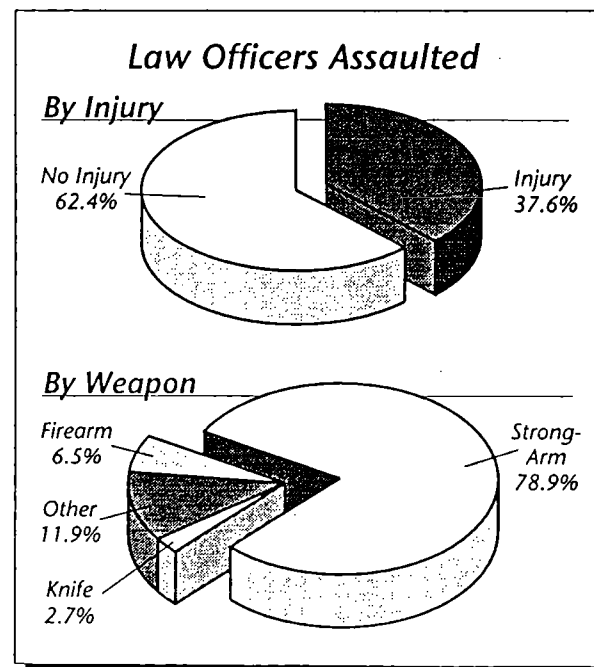
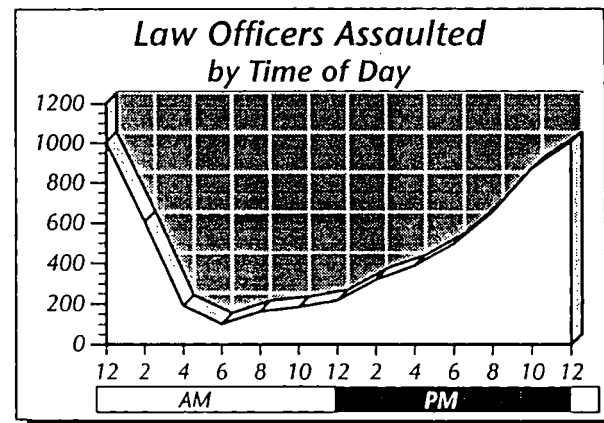
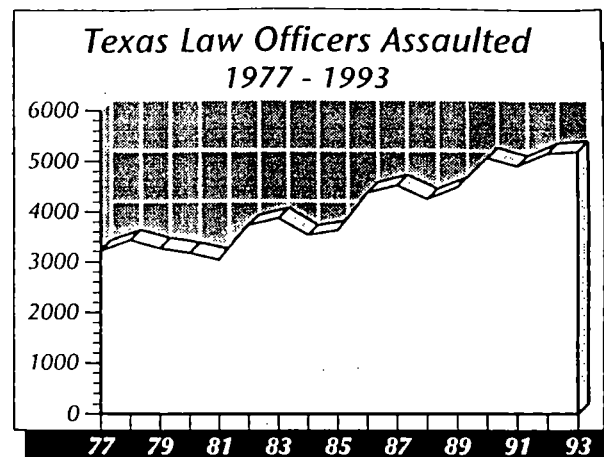
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED

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 1993, 5,193 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 .8 percent over the number of assaults in 1992. Assaults resulted in injury to the officer in 38 percent of the cases while 92 percent of the assaults were cleared.

Assaults By Activity		
Activity	Number	Percent
Disturbance Call	1,662	32.0%
Burglary in Progress	71	1.4%
Robbery in Progress	41	0.8%
Attempting Other Arrests	1,004	19.3%
Civil Disorder	58	1.1%
Handling or Transporting Prisoners	990	19.1%
Investigating Suspicious Persons or Circumstances	400	7.7%
Ambush-No Warning	32	0.6%
Mentally Deranged	45	0.9%
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	475	9.1%
All Other Circumstances	415	8.0%
TOTAL	5,193	100.0%

Assaults By Assignment			
Assignment		Number	Percent
Two Man Vehicle		1,176	22.6%
One Man Vehicle	Alone	1,287	24.8%
	Assisted	1,833	35.4%
Detective	Alone	69	1.3%
	Assisted	162	3.1%
Other	Alone	275	5.3%
	Assisted	391	7.5%
TOTAL		5,193	100.0%



TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY IN 1993

Felonious Deaths

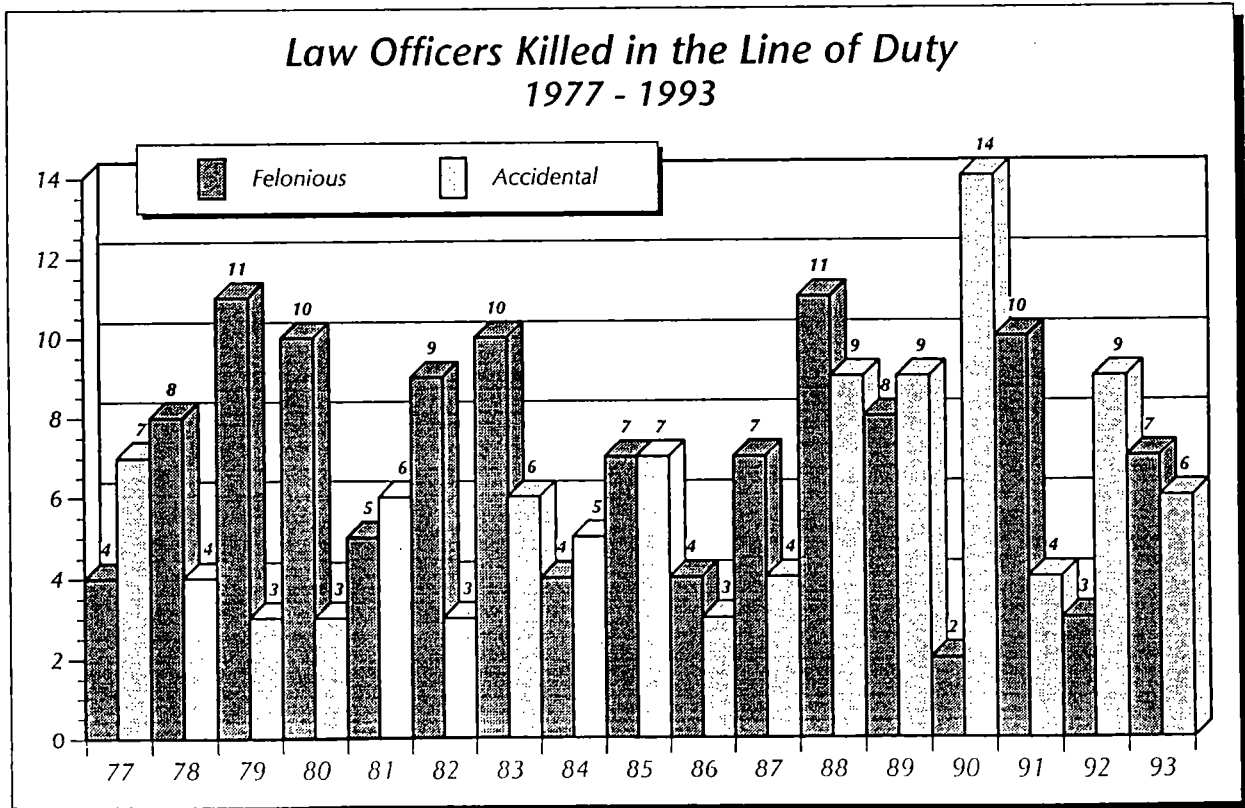
During 1993 seven Texas Law Officers were killed in the line of duty by criminal action:

- **Officer Gary Hires**, Haltom City PD, on March 6—*Disturbance Call*
- **Trooper Steve Booth**, Texas Department of Public Safety, on June 16—*Investigating Suspicious Circumstances*
- **Detective Don Manning**, Fort Worth PD, on June 26—*Ambush*
- **Officer Reynaldo Lopez**, McAllen PD, on July 10—*Disturbance Call*
- **Officer Ricky Ward**, Mexia PD, on August 2—*Disturbance Call*
- **Officer L. T. Early**, Pasadena PD, on November 5—*Attempting to serve felony warrant*
- **Sr. Corp. Richard A. Lawrence**, Dallas PD, on November 9—*Investigating Suspicious Circumstances*

Accidental Deaths

Six Texas Law Officers died as the result of duty-related accidents in 1993.

- **Sr. Officer Juan R. Prieto**, Corpus Christi PD, on February 2—*Directing Traffic*
- **Dep. Sheriff Bobby Max Biggerstaff**, Franklin County SO, on June 19—*Traffic Accident*
- **Officer Glenn Homs**, Irving PD, on July 3—*Directing Traffic*
- **Captain Jerry R. Foster**, Harris County Constable Pct. 5, on October 22—*Directing Traffic*
- **Sr. Corp. David R. Galvan**, Dallas PD, on December 14—*Traffic Accident*
- **Officer Alan Chick**, Fort Worth PD, on December 27—*Traffic Accident*



CHAPTER

8



TEXAS
ARREST DATA

TEXAS ARREST DATA

8

SUMMARY OF ARREST DATA

Classification of Offense	Juvenile	Adult	Grand Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	248	1,752	2,000
Manslaughter by Negligence	14	317	331
Forcible Rape	345	2,413	2,758
Robbery	2,362	6,853	9,215
Aggravated Assault	4,055	22,739	26,794
Burglary - Breaking or Entering	8,976	17,956	26,932
Larceny-Theft (Except Vehicle Theft)	29,306	82,659	111,965
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,593	8,810	14,403
Other Assaults	11,730	72,709	84,439
Arson	468	790	1,258
Forgery and Counterfeiting	392	7,497	7,889
Fraud	359	12,491	12,850
Embezzlement	27	299	326
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)	377	1,524	1,901
Vandalism	8,086	8,624	16,710
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	3,669	21,346	25,015
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	38	7,312	7,350
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	974	5,969	6,943
Drug Abuse Grand Total	5,298	69,413	74,711
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	461	11,894	12,355
Opium or Cocaine	262	8,694	8,956
Marijuana	176	2,404	2,580
Synthetic Narcotics	10	390	400
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	13	406	419
Possession Subtotal	4,837	57,519	62,356
Opium or Cocaine	983	23,614	24,597
Marijuana	2,954	28,311	31,265
Synthetic Narcotics	123	1,665	1,788
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	777	3,929	4,706
Gambling Total	62	748	810
Bookmaking	4	227	231
Numbers and Lottery	9	72	81
All Other Gambling	49	449	498
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	7,807	7,807
Driving Under the Influence	189	106,426	106,615
Liquor Laws	2,129	19,886	22,015
Drunkenness	1,980	185,287	187,267
Disorderly Conduct	9,761	27,196	36,957
Vagrancy	109	918	1,027
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	18,014	214,169	232,183
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	4,943	280	5,223
Run-aways	35,020	214	35,234
Total	154,524	914,404	1,068,928

JUVENILE MALE ARRESTS

Classification of Offense	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	1	39	61	126	228
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	4	1	7	12
Forcible Rape	4	35	117	85	92	333
Robbery	19	120	595	598	845	2,177
Aggravated Assault	49	283	978	908	1,177	3,395
Burglary	174	1,138	2,898	1,944	2,175	8,329
Larceny-Theft	442	3,481	7,193	4,605	4,867	20,588
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	212	1,518	1,458	1,600	4,793
Other Assaults	143	1,189	3,002	2,133	2,214	8,681
Arson	30	101	167	60	55	413
Forgery and Counterfeiting	3	12	41	81	130	267
Fraud	0	10	53	77	100	240
Embezzlement	1	3	4	2	7	17
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)	2	35	81	99	110	327
Vandalism	302	1,337	2,622	1,430	1,531	7,222
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	12	169	999	922	1,290	3,392
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	1	7	8
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	22	155	361	196	178	912
Drug Abuse Grand Total	10	142	1,161	1,297	1,997	4,607
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	1	15	112	94	178	400
Opium or Cocaine	0	3	54	47	120	224
Marijuana	1	11	48	42	54	156
Synthetic Narcotics	0	1	3	3	3	10
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	0	7	2	1	10
Possession Subtotal	9	127	1,049	1,203	1,819	4,207
Opium or Cocaine	1	10	164	263	433	871
Marijuana	8	103	681	725	1,052	2,569
Synthetic Narcotics	0	1	17	37	41	96
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	13	187	178	293	671
Gambling Total	1	3	16	19	23	62
Bookmaking	0	1	0	0	3	4
Numbers and Lottery	1	0	3	1	4	9
All Other Gambling	0	2	13	18	16	49
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	8	1	6	29	130	174
Liquor Laws	4	15	229	381	912	1,541
Drunkenness	35	48	316	435	844	1,678
Disorderly Conduct	70	673	2,466	1,930	2,009	7,148
Vagrancy	1	5	26	22	30	84
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	223	1,197	4,472	3,992	4,381	14,265
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	9	170	1,044	1,156	1,302	3,681
Run-aways	176	1,287	5,093	3,858	3,647	14,061
Total	1,746	11,822	35,501	27,780	31,786	108,635

JUVENILE FEMALE ARRESTS

Classification of Offense	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	4	9	7	20
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	2	0	0	2
Forcible Rape	1	4	3	2	2	12
Robbery	0	19	58	50	58	185
Aggravated Assault	3	69	237	188	163	660
Burglary	13	114	262	130	128	647
Larceny-Theft	127	1,264	3,014	2,068	2,245	8,718
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	38	354	220	186	800
Other Assaults	22	338	1,335	721	633	3,049
Arson	2	11	18	14	10	55
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	8	30	36	51	125
Fraud	1	7	42	31	38	119
Embezzlement	0	4	0	4	2	10
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)	0	6	15	14	15	50
Vandalism	27	164	366	148	159	864
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	3	30	103	71	70	277
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0	0	8	8	14	30
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	5	13	20	12	12	62
Drug Abuse Grand Total	2	53	242	184	210	691
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	0	2	13	15	31	61
Opium or Cocaine	0	1	7	12	18	38
Marijuana	0	1	5	3	11	20
Synthetic Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	0	1	0	2	3
Possession Subtotal	2	51	229	169	179	630
Opium or Cocaine	0	7	40	24	41	112
Marijuana	2	30	137	111	105	385
Synthetic Narcotics	0	4	13	3	7	27
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	10	39	31	26	106
Gambling Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	3	2	10	15
Liquor Laws	1	14	113	169	291	588
Drunkenness	4	15	87	89	107	302
Disorderly Conduct	13	258	1,024	745	573	2,613
Vagrancy	0	2	6	7	10	25
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	62	346	1,486	959	896	3,749
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	2	73	483	374	330	1,262
Run-aways	109	1,655	8,875	5,818	4,502	20,959
Total	399	4,505	18,190	12,073	10,722	45,889

ADULT MALE ARRESTS

Classification of Offense	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	124	165	137	116	92	70	96	65	230
Manslaughter by Negligence	6	21	21	13	21	16	18	15	52
Forcible Rape	78	151	97	104	91	94	96	120	426
Robbery	612	658	508	400	337	336	276	246	1,077
Aggravated Assault	1,028	1,204	973	927	844	808	792	773	3,291
Burglary	1,853	1,984	1,470	1,130	998	823	756	699	2,481
Larceny-Theft	4,137	4,272	3,224	2,546	2,213	2,117	1,923	1,919	8,316
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,140	1,022	706	530	427	376	322	319	1,166
Other Assaults	1,708	2,291	2,171	2,090	2,488	2,710	2,689	2,872	12,982
Arson	43	47	44	21	28	23	29	22	105
Forgery and Counterfeiting	192	252	245	256	248	226	257	255	936
Fraud	132	206	253	258	333	387	328	344	1,421
Embezzlement	3	10	12	4	12	8	3	6	37
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)	121	169	121	94	79	59	48	32	180
Vandalism	798	819	546	461	405	396	316	315	1,137
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	1,419	1,790	1,501	1,322	1,258	1,203	988	827	3,022
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	20	53	49	68	72	99	110	149	641
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	123	126	131	119	137	165	126	177	864
Drug Abuse Grand Total	2,670	3,472	3,137	3,007	2,861	2,746	2,661	2,522	10,687
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	368	549	478	448	424	415	403	387	1,714
Opium or Cocaine	245	396	339	312	292	274	271	270	1,219
Marijuana	101	114	110	103	106	116	98	104	372
Synthetic Narcotics	11	15	18	17	14	11	14	6	65
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	11	24	11	16	12	14	20	7	58
Possession Subtotal	2,302	2,923	2,659	2,559	2,437	2,331	2,258	2,135	8,973
Opium or Cocaine	831	884	827	856	826	784	796	741	3,318
Marijuana	1,261	1,790	1,598	1,473	1,405	1,332	1,257	1,199	4,765
Synthetic Narcotics	47	55	58	59	57	49	58	49	275
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	163	194	176	171	149	166	147	146	615
Gambling Total	45	64	35	28	26	18	15	19	76
Bookmaking	20	17	13	10	4	5	6	3	26
Numbers and Lottery	4	8	2	1	2	0	1	4	6
All Other Gambling	21	39	20	17	20	13	8	12	44
Offenses Against Family and Children	120	175	157	174	212	206	229	238	1,180
Driving Under the Influence	609	2,404	2,208	2,398	3,507	3,727	3,862	3,677	17,437
Liquor Laws	2,208	3,406	3,125	2,632	757	479	371	313	1,013
Drunkenness	2,645	4,776	5,109	5,480	6,673	6,612	6,454	6,255	28,743
Disorderly Conduct	1,798	1,865	1,519	1,443	1,312	1,278	1,053	960	3,430
Vagrancy	41	11	15	14	11	23	15	13	56
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	6,625	9,907	10,045	10,279	10,267	10,094	9,235	8,589	34,503
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Run-aways	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30,638	41,320	37,559	35,914	35,709	35,099	33,068	31,741	135,489

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
158	112	83	40	31	15	11	24	1,569	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
35	36	14	2	7	6	4	2	289	Manslaughter by Negligence
343	302	203	109	67	27	29	31	2,368	Forcible Rape
792	464	223	98	42	17	11	28	6,125	Robbery
3,013	2,269	1,315	955	468	279	182	249	19,370	Aggravated Assault
1,992	1,285	594	248	116	58	33	127	16,647	Burglary
7,933	6,058	3,887	1,923	1,038	586	333	644	53,069	Larceny-Theft
808	495	290	110	64	37	18	62	7,892	Motor Vehicle Theft
12,175	8,535	4,945	2,651	1,375	633	439	538	63,292	Other Assaults
108	61	55	25	15	9	4	5	644	Arson
725	501	273	116	69	30	15	43	4,639	Forgery and Counterfeiting
1,160	871	544	322	185	85	55	60	6,944	Fraud
21	25	8	14	3	2	12	1	181	Embezzlement
151	111	65	36	20	20	10	7	1,323	Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)
892	565	355	185	87	49	33	80	7,439	Vandalism
2,090	1,491	953	673	388	256	172	216	19,569	Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
561	415	260	164	81	54	30	44	2,870	Prostitution & Commercialized Vice
937	812	551	341	242	190	102	164	5,307	Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)
9,519	6,715	3,852	1,878	967	504	238	338	57,774	Drug Abuse Grand Total
1,610	1,161	740	394	206	129	66	192	9,684	Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal
1,212	854	563	298	160	97	47	155	7,004	Opium or Cocaine
303	222	120	67	30	27	13	37	2,043	Marijuana
49	40	30	11	6	1	1	0	309	Synthetic Narcotics
46	45	27	18	10	4	5	0	328	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs
7,909	5,554	3,112	1,484	761	375	172	146	48,090	Possession Subtotal
3,339	2,593	1,544	741	382	199	75	66	18,802	Opium or Cocaine
3,807	2,406	1,281	573	311	147	86	77	24,768	Marijuana
207	161	107	70	21	7	1	1	1,282	Synthetic Narcotics
556	394	180	100	47	22	10	2	3,238	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs
79	66	40	47	55	30	13	22	678	Gambling Total
19	20	11	15	20	10	3	4	206	Bookmaking
5	8	4	3	5	5	0	1	59	Numbers and Lottery
55	38	25	29	30	15	10	17	413	All Other Gambling
1,423	1,131	683	323	198	102	54	80	6,685	Offenses Against Family and Children
17,656	13,331	9,095	6,044	3,683	2,226	1,438	1,252	94,554	Driving Under the Influence
830	708	472	297	156	112	78	87	17,044	Liquor Laws
29,494	23,804	16,305	9,414	5,967	3,630	2,148	2,247	165,756	Drunkenness
2,682	1,924	1,100	607	336	223	119	206	21,855	Disorderly Conduct
180	171	118	61	51	13	6	7	806	Vagrancy
27,483	19,290	11,207	5,685	3,018	1,643	997	1,093	179,960	All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	Curfew and Loitering Law Violations
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	Run-aways
123,240	91,548	57,490	32,368	18,729	10,836	6,584	7,657	764,989	Total

ADULT FEMALE ARRESTS

Classification of Offense	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	9	7	6	5	4	5	13	35
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	4
Forcible Rape	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	5	11
Robbery	51	49	39	34	17	51	20	44	160
Aggravated Assault	141	143	144	122	133	129	149	148	671
Burglary	108	107	64	61	65	63	67	62	244
Larceny-Theft	1,731	1,841	1,595	1,395	1,359	1,315	1,283	1,267	5,210
Motor Vehicle Theft	102	111	61	51	52	42	43	35	153
Other Assaults	352	366	353	384	430	442	462	470	1,912
Arson	3	10	5	3	2	12	1	4	20
Forgery and Counterfeiting	87	154	175	156	152	117	109	186	598
Fraud	39	111	146	240	245	269	264	293	1,196
Embezzlement	3	6	8	9	6	1	6	9	23
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)	2	10	10	16	8	11	8	6	36
Vandalism	79	83	74	53	47	62	62	52	226
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	58	99	74	74	85	78	87	76	306
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	42	89	115	90	142	180	232	210	1,115
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	14	27	32	38	50	51	51	47	158
Drug Abuse Grand Total	232	436	362	396	430	487	458	492	2,518
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	40	93	70	52	84	73	81	89	501
Opium or Cocaine	29	72	46	35	66	55	57	57	396
Marijuana	8	18	23	14	17	12	19	24	72
Synthetic Narcotics	2	0	1	2	1	2	4	6	16
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	1	3	0	1	0	4	1	2	17
Possession Subtotal	192	343	292	344	346	414	377	403	2,017
Opium or Cocaine	58	114	110	151	154	201	174	199	1,058
Marijuana	121	193	155	154	164	176	164	158	708
Synthetic Narcotics	0	14	10	17	8	13	14	15	88
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	13	22	17	22	20	24	25	31	163
Gambling Total	1	6	4	0	2	2	3	1	8
Bookmaking	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
All Other Gambling	1	5	3	0	2	2	2	0	4
Offenses Against Family and Children	27	30	39	40	43	46	42	66	213
Driving Under the Influence	62	248	191	240	352	394	426	466	2,254
Liquor Laws	446	590	534	368	95	44	46	39	196
Drunkenness	211	404	460	451	670	688	688	683	3,792
Disorderly Conduct	366	345	301	305	287	325	263	225	973
Vagrancy	6	3	5	3	6	6	6	3	17
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	739	1,223	1,388	1,627	1,718	1,753	1,746	1,614	7,683
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Run-aways	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,057	6,504	6,188	6,167	6,402	6,573	6,529	6,519	29,732

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	Classification of Offense
31	28	10	13	8	6	0	3	183	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
6	3	0	2	2	1	1	1	28	Manslaughter by Negligence
10	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	45	Forcible Rape
121	86	29	15	9	0	0	3	728	Robbery
622	432	239	134	68	35	10	49	3,369	Aggravated Assault
215	119	66	33	17	6	7	5	1,309	Burglary
4,672	3,425	1,828	1,074	610	411	212	362	29,590	Larceny-Theft
131	74	42	8	6	1	1	5	918	Motor Vehicle Theft
1,784	1,217	608	299	169	74	37	58	9,417	Other Assaults
33	24	12	8	5	1	2	1	146	Arson
512	335	146	66	22	15	12	16	2,858	Forgery and Counterfeiting
1,071	770	477	230	107	40	26	23	5,547	Fraud
14	16	7	4	3	2	0	1	118	Embezzlement
45	25	9	8	6	0	0	1	201	Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)
192	105	71	47	15	3	5	9	1,185	Vandalism
282	207	138	98	68	23	8	16	1,777	Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
1,158	718	243	62	19	6	9	12	4,442	Prostitution & Commercialized Vice
95	52	28	6	8	2	2	1	662	Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)
2,514	1,798	836	357	134	85	37	67	11,639	Drug Abuse Grand Total
435	332	171	75	34	26	8	46	2,210	Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal
331	249	139	61	25	22	8	42	1,690	Opium or Cocaine
64	46	26	6	6	2	0	4	361	Marijuana
18	19	2	4	2	2	0	0	81	Synthetic Narcotics
22	18	4	4	1	0	0	0	78	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs
2,079	1,466	665	282	100	59	29	21	9,429	Possession Subtotal
1,144	832	362	147	53	34	11	10	4,812	Opium or Cocaine
685	467	223	95	35	21	16	8	3,543	Marijuana
88	62	36	13	4	0	1	0	383	Synthetic Narcotics
162	105	44	27	8	4	1	3	691	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs
9	8	7	9	9	1	0	0	70	Gambling Total
3	2	3	4	3	0	0	0	21	Bookmaking
4	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	13	Numbers and Lottery
2	4	4	3	4	0	0	0	36	All Other Gambling
245	164	79	44	14	13	11	6	1,122	Offenses Against Family and Children
2,509	1,944	1,323	671	389	208	103	92	11,872	Driving Under the Influence
160	135	77	53	25	14	6	14	2,842	Liquor Laws
4,380	3,341	1,870	977	455	197	105	159	19,531	Drunkenness
852	544	259	140	62	35	17	42	5,341	Disorderly Conduct
19	24	9	3	1	1	0	0	112	Vagrancy
6,607	4,215	2,080	981	405	187	84	159	34,209	All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	Curfew and Loitering Law Violations
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	Run-aways
28,289	19,813	10,495	5,344	2,636	1,367	695	1,105	149,415	Total

ARREST DATA BY RACE

Offense	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1,254	742	1	3	2,000
Manslaughter by Negligence	284	45	0	2	331
Forcible Rape	1,997	753	2	6	2,758
Robbery	4,352	4,814	5	44	9,215
Aggravated Assault	17,951	8,751	22	70	26,794
Burglary	20,387	6,406	19	120	26,932
Larceny-Theft	80,809	30,442	61	653	111,965
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,408	4,934	1	60	14,403
Other Assaults	58,352	25,721	77	289	84,439
Arson	1,070	186	2	0	1,258
Forgery and Counterfeiting	5,085	2,776	3	25	7,889
Fraud	9,852	2,967	6	25	12,850
Embezzlement	277	48	0	1	326
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)	1,418	467	0	16	1,901
Vandalism	13,760	2,896	9	45	16,710
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	16,089	8,841	9	76	25,015
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	4,951	2,343	4	52	7,350
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	5,919	999	5	20	6,943
Drug Abuse Grand Total	47,273	27,336	26	76	74,711
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	6,322	6,017	2	14	12,355
Opium or Cocaine	3,776	5,173	2	5	8,956
Marijuana	2,024	547	0	9	2,580
Synthetic Narcotics	264	136	0	0	400
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	258	161	0	0	419
Possession Subtotal	40,951	21,319	24	62	62,356
Opium or Cocaine	11,242	13,321	10	24	24,597
Marijuana	25,640	5,586	7	32	31,265
Synthetic Narcotics	1,322	465	0	1	1,788
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	2,747	1,947	7	5	4,706
Gambling Total	369	425	0	16	810
Bookmaking	139	90	0	2	231
Numbers and Lottery	56	18	0	7	81
All Other Gambling	174	317	0	7	498
Offenses Against Family and Children	6,422	1,345	19	21	7,807
Driving Under the Influence	97,926	8,445	54	190	106,615
Liquor Laws	18,679	3,220	6	110	22,015
Drunkenness	159,921	26,703	298	345	187,267
Disorderly Conduct	25,447	11,354	18	138	36,957
Vagrancy	684	340	1	2	1,027
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	149,948	81,474	69	692	232,183
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	4,417	779	2	25	5,223
Run-aways	28,717	6,276	69	172	35,234
Total	793,018	271,828	788	3,294	1,068,928

ARREST DATA BY ETHNICITY

Offense	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	699	1,301	2,000
Manslaughter by Negligence	120	211	331
Forcible Rape	800	1,958	2,758
Robbery	2,471	6,744	9,215
Aggravated Assault	8,821	17,973	26,794
Burglary	8,971	17,961	26,932
Larceny-Theft	37,795	74,170	111,965
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,975	9,428	14,403
Other Assaults	27,909	56,530	84,439
Arson	362	896	1,258
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,445	6,444	7,889
Fraud	2,520	10,330	12,850
Embezzlement	96	230	326
Stolen Property (Buying, Receiving, Possessing)	740	1,161	1,901
Vandalism	6,319	10,391	16,710
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	7,878	17,137	25,015
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1,382	5,968	7,350
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	1,931	5,012	6,943
Drug Abuse Grand Total	22,900	51,811	74,711
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	3,317	9,038	12,355
Opium or Cocaine	2,272	6,684	8,956
Marijuana	923	1,657	2,580
Synthetic Narcotics	61	339	400
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	61	358	419
Possession Subtotal	19,583	42,773	62,356
Opium or Cocaine	5,684	18,913	24,597
Marijuana	12,220	19,045	31,265
Synthetic Narcotics	375	1,413	1,788
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	1,304	3,402	4,706
Gambling Total	156	654	810
Bookmaking	46	185	231
Numbers and Lottery	19	62	81
All Other Gambling	91	407	498
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,663	5,144	7,807
Driving Under the Influence	39,927	66,688	106,615
Liquor Laws	7,006	15,009	22,015
Drunkenness	72,521	114,746	187,267
Disorderly Conduct	12,173	24,784	36,957
Vagrancy	137	890	1,027
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	61,117	171,066	232,183
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	3,112	2,111	5,223
Run-aways	11,920	23,314	35,234
Total	348,866	720,062	1,068,928

CHAPTER

9



CRIME BY
JURISDICTION

TEXAS CRIME BY JURISDICTION

9

TEXAS CRIME SUMMARY

<i>Texas State Total Estimated Crime</i>			
Offenses	1993	1992	Percent Change
Murder	2,151	2,239	- 4.0%
Rape	9,923	9,425	+ 5.3%
Robbery	40,464	44,583	- 9.2%
Aggravated Assault	84,892	86,106	- 1.4%
Burglary	233,944	268,907	-13.0%
Larceny-Theft	664,738	689,589	- 3.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	124,822	145,048	-13.9%
Total	1,160,934	1,245,897	- 6.8%

<i>Police Department Reports Estimated Crime</i>			
Offenses	1993	1992	Percent Change
Murder	1,807	1,887	- 4.2%
Rape	7,745	7,918	- 2.2%
Robbery	37,662	42,070	-10.5%
Aggravated Assault	72,755	75,027	- 3.0%
Burglary	191,399	222,671	-14.0%
Larceny-Theft	600,942	625,882	- 4.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	110,672	129,673	-14.7%
Total	1,022,982	1,105,128	- 7.4%

<i>Texas County Sheriff Offices Estimated Crime</i>			
Offenses	1993	1992	Percent Change
Murder	344	352	- 2.3%
Rape	2,178	1,507	+ 44.5%
Robbery	2,802	2,513	+11.5%
Aggravated Assault	12,137	11,079	+ 9.5%
Burglary	42,545	46,236	- 8.0%
Larceny-Theft	63,796	63,707	+ 0.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	14,150	15,375	- 8.0%
Total	137,952	140,769	- 2.0%

This summarized report on Crime in Texas during 1993 was compiled from data submitted to the Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Section by 886 Texas Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police whose jurisdictions represent 99.9% of Texas' population. Their excellent cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

MUNICIPAL CRIME BY POPULATION

<i>Cities Over 100,000 Population</i>		
Number of Reporting Agencies		21
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	1,415	69%
Rape	5,143	57%
Robbery	31,526	29%
Aggravated Assault	46,315	55%
Burglary	123,818	13%
Larceny-Theft	379,918	18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	87,943	12%
Total	676,078	20%

<i>Cities 50,000 to 100,000 Population</i>		
Number of Reporting Agencies		19
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	133	86%
Rape	857	58%
Robbery	2,468	36%
Aggravated Assault	7,018	63%
Burglary	21,072	15%
Larceny-Theft	67,432	21%
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,312	28%
Total	107,292	24%

<i>Cities 25,000 to 50,000 Population</i>		
Number of Reporting Agencies		37
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	58	78%
Rape	546	60%
Robbery	1,387	38%
Aggravated Assault	5,149	64%
Burglary	12,683	15%
Larceny-Theft	45,644	24%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,205	26%
Total	70,672	26%

<i>Cities 10,000 to 25,000 Population</i>		
Number of Reporting Agencies		102
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	112	78%
Rape	723	57%
Robbery	1,484	40%
Aggravated Assault	7,338	64%
Burglary	18,714	18%
Larceny-Theft	59,090	26%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,317	35%
Total	92,778	28%

<i>Cities 2,500 to 10,000 Population</i>		
Number of Reporting Agencies		235
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	76	80%
Rape	378	55%
Robbery	663	35%
Aggravated Assault	5,961	63%
Burglary	11,855	16%
Larceny-Theft	35,158	24%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,110	40%
Total	57,201	27%

<i>Cities under 2,500 Population</i>		
Number of Reporting Agencies		142
Population Represented		95.4%
Offense	Estimated Offenses	Percent Cleared
Murder	13	100%
Rape	68	59%
Robbery	88	40%
Aggravated Assault	786	69%
Burglary	2,124	19%
Larceny-Theft	4,750	22%
Motor Vehicle Theft	441	44%
Total	8,270	28%

COUNTY CRIME BY POPULATION

Counties over 100,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		5
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	121	27%
Rape	1,118	11%
Robbery	2,159	10%
Aggravated Assault	4,150	33%
Burglary	15,607	9%
Larceny-Theft	26,796	7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,038	6%
Total	59,989	9%

Counties 25,000 to 100,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		36
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	115	67%
Rape	544	71%
Robbery	349	45%
Aggravated Assault	3,364	66%
Burglary	13,549	17%
Larceny-Theft	19,222	17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,285	39%
Total	39,428	23%

Counties 10,000 to 25,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		70
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	69	86%
Rape	388	65%
Robbery	198	43%
Aggravated Assault	2,949	60%
Burglary	8,945	17%
Larceny-Theft	11,377	17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,261	42%
Total	25,187	24%

Counties under 10,000 Population		
Number of Reporting Agencies		144
Population Represented		100%
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	39	79%
Rape	128	65%
Robbery	96	43%
Aggravated Assault	1,674	68%
Burglary	4,444	19%
Larceny-Theft	6,401	20%
Motor Vehicle Theft	566	53%
Total	13,348	28%

CAMPUS CRIME

College and University Police Departments		
Number of Reporting Agencies		64
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0%
Rape	30	50%
Robbery	46	33%
Aggravated Assault	188	58%
Burglary	1,133	9%
Larceny-Theft	8,950	9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	344	22%
Total	10,691	10%

Independent School District Police Departments		
Number of Reporting Agencies		11
Offense	Offenses Reported	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0%
Rape	2	50%
Robbery	43	35%
Aggravated Assault	231	77%
Burglary	270	19%
Larceny-Theft	2,118	13%
Motor Vehicle Theft	70	16%
Total	2,734	19%

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 SO	2	18	2	57	161	199	16	455	12
Andrews CO SO	0	11	0	19	23	102	6	161	12
Angelina CO SO	1	9	9	41	205	433	49	747	12
Aransas CO SO	0	3	1	98	196	232	25	555	12
Archer CO SO	0	0	0	1	11	20	0	32	12
Armstrong CO SO	0	0	1	3	11	23	2	40	12
Atascosa CO SO	1	9	2	16	99	134	14	275	12
Austin CO SO	0	1	1	35	68	44	4	153	12
Bailey CO SO	0	0	1	2	7	27	0	37	12
Bandera CO SO	0	0	1	8	84	161	12	266	12
Bastrop CO SO	4	33	4	181	302	300	46	870	12
Baylor CO SO	0	0	1	7	15	11	0	34	12
Bee CO SO	0	2	1	10	65	59	6	143	12
Bell CO SO	4	25	4	124	309	482	44	992	12
Bexar CO SO	21	64	98	301	1,817	4,882	803	7,986	12
Blanco CO SO	0	0	0	1	26	26	5	58	12
Borden CO SO	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	9	12
Bosque CO SO	0	2	3	24	78	54	7	168	12
Bowie CO SO	4	9	12	50	257	298	45	675	12
Brazoria CO SO	1	37	11	138	442	633	128	1,390	12
Brazos CO SO	1	2	0	10	122	175	18	328	12
Brewster CO SO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	12
Briscoe CO SO	0	0	0	1	8	13	0	22	12
Brooks CO SO	0	1	1	2	18	19	5	46	12
Brown CO SO	1	2	0	27	118	137	8	293	12
Burleson CO SO	0	9	0	118	96	152	20	395	12
Burnet CO SO	0	8	2	19	91	121	7	248	12
Caldwell CO SO	2	4	0	33	75	77	2	193	12
Calhoun CO SO	0	1	2	56	95	220	17	391	12
Callahan CO SO	0	0	0	5	18	32	6	61	12
Cameron CO SO	7	2	21	201	958	586	108	1,883	12
Camp CO SO	1	0	0	29	61	83	3	177	12
Carson CO SO	0	1	0	5	14	24	9	53	12
Cass CO SO	2	7	4	27	146	140	23	349	12
Castro CO SO	0	3	0	7	25	29	2	66	12
Chambers CO SO	1	10	8	16	141	292	29	497	12
Cherokee CO SO	0	6	4	54	204	183	34	485	12
Childress CO SO	0	0	0	6	5	13	1	25	12
Clay CO SO	0	2	1	11	68	121	2	205	12
Cochran CO SO	0	0	0	14	42	113	1	170	12
Coke CO SO	0	0	0	2	33	26	0	61	12
Coleman CO SO	0	0	1	2	48	39	4	94	12
Collin CO SO	1	5	4	87	303	393	49	842	12
Collingsworth CO SO	0	0	0	10	11	44	1	66	12
Colorado CO SO	0	2	4	50	93	93	14	256	12
Comal CO SO	5	13	1	147	270	446	32	914	12

Texas County Sheriff Offices Continued

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Comanche CO SO	0	0	0	6	35	29	4	74	12
Concho CO SO	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	6	12
Cooke CO SO	0	0	1	35	110	157	11	314	12
Coryell CO SO	1	0	0	11	55	57	10	134	12
Cottle CO SO	0	0	0	7	10	19	2	38	12
Crane CO SO	0	0	0	1	15	40	2	58	12
Crockett CO SO	0	1	2	32	26	69	4	134	12
Crosby CO SO	1	0	0	2	36	29	7	75	12
Culberson CO SO	0	0	0	6	7	29	2	44	12
Dallam CO SO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	12
Dallas CO SO	2	2	15	185	135	270	20	629	12
Dawson CO SO	0	0	1	11	27	58	5	102	12
Deaf Smith CO SO	1	0	0	24	11	35	1	72	12
Delta CO SO	0	0	1	11	32	30	3	77	12
Denton CO SO	4	2	1	27	166	361	36	597	12
Dewitt CO SO	0	0	0	0	30	14	1	45	12
Dickens CO SO	1	2	2	11	11	11	1	39	12
Dimmit CO SO	1	6	3	187	116	268	10	591	12
Donley CO SO	0	1	1	4	36	15	2	59	12
Duval CO SO	1	2	0	27	85	102	14	231	12
Eastland CO SO	0	0	3	15	39	62	4	123	12
Ector CO SO	6	15	4	24	431	743	63	1,286	12
Edwards CO SO	2	1	0	2	18	19	4	46	12
El Paso CO SO	8	59	59	333	701	1,259	178	2,597	12
Ellis CO SO	2	1	2	33	428	425	28	919	12
Erath CO SO	2	1	0	18	62	66	7	156	12
Falls CO SO	0	4	2	40	65	54	3	168	12
Fannin CO SO	0	0	2	37	135	147	6	327	12
Fayette CO SO	0	1	1	11	70	69	4	156	12
Fisher CO SO	0	0	2	3	32	28	2	67	12
Floyd CO SO	0	0	0	6	6	5	0	17	12
Foard CO SO	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	12
Fort Bend CO SO	2	18	51	118	672	1,038	180	2,079	12
Franklin CO SO	0	0	0	30	80	89	13	212	12
Freestone CO SO	2	2	0	17	127	81	12	241	12
Frio CO SO	0	0	0	14	61	43	1	119	12
Gaines CO SO	0	0	1	5	35	96	6	143	12
Galveston CO SO	2	21	16	138	341	592	102	1,212	12
Garza CO SO	0	8	2	41	53	76	10	190	12
Gillespie CO SO	1	0	0	19	47	63	9	139	12
Glasscock CO SO	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	11	12
Goliad CO SO	0	0	0	0	32	30	0	62	12
Gonzales CO SO	0	4	1	30	57	73	7	172	12
Gray CO SO	0	2	4	9	32	89	3	139	12
Grayson CO SO	1	10	5	33	353	430	31	863	12
Gregg CO SO	2	7	21	77	173	295	61	636	12
Grimes CO SO	1	0	0	2	107	91	26	227	12
Guadalupe CO SO	5	2	6	105	314	465	37	934	12
Hale CO SO	0	0	0	2	35	27	0	64	12
Hall CO SO	0	0	0	0	6	11	0	17	12
Hamilton CO SO	0	0	0	20	49	65	5	139	12
Hansford CO SO	0	0	0	1	3	28	1	33	12

Texas County Sheriff Offices Continued

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Hardeman CO SO	0	1	0	6	12	22	1	42	12
Hardin CO SO	0	1	7	46	167	296	30	547	12
Harris CO SO	70	930	1,860	2,362	8,778	16,924	8,283	39,207	12
Harrison CO SO	1	3	4	134	358	489	53	1,042	12
Hartley CO SO	0	2	0	1	3	8	0	14	12
Haskell CO SO	1	1	0	3	16	41	1	63	12
Hays CO SO	0	21	10	51	358	397	21	858	12
Hemphill CO SO	1	0	1	2	8	19	2	33	12
Henderson CO SO	4	19	6	70	446	505	41	1,091	12
Hidalgo CO SO	23	44	110	1,091	2,710	1,382	385	5,745	12
Hill CO SO	2	14	4	26	188	149	15	398	12
Hockley CO SO	0	2	0	26	53	65	8	154	12
Hood CO SO	0	0	0	27	161	300	19	507	12
Hopkins CO SO	0	0	1	49	82	147	6	285	12
Houston CO SO	0	0	2	42	114	105	18	281	12
Howard CO SO	0	2	0	18	59	144	0	223	12
Hudspeth CO SO	0	0	1	9	15	14	1	40	12
Hunt CO SO	0	0	1	60	260	248	38	607	12
Hutchinson CO SO	0	0	0	26	29	101	7	163	12
Irion CO SO	0	0	0	1	5	26	0	32	12
Jack CO SO	0	0	0	1	35	37	4	77	12
Jackson CO SO	0	0	0	6	40	38	0	84	12
Jasper CO SO	2	5	1	41	180	189	29	447	12
Jeff Davis CO SO	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	12
Jefferson CO SO	3	23	9	48	215	340	59	697	12
Jim Hogg CO SO	0	0	0	4	17	14	0	35	12
Jim Wells CO SO	0	4	0	40	139	122	6	311	12
Johnson CO SO	5	7	6	21	384	394	65	882	12
Jones CO SO	0	1	1	10	47	55	5	119	12
Karnes CO SO	1	0	3	21	30	23	1	79	12
Kaufman CO SO	2	15	2	71	319	454	87	950	12
Kendall CO SO	0	0	1	28	72	110	8	219	12
Kenedy CO SO	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	12
Kent CO SO	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	12
Kerr CO SO	4	20	5	43	177	227	19	495	12
Kimble CO SO	0	1	2	4	12	24	1	44	12
King CO SO	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7	12
Kinney CO SO	0	0	1	5	10	8	1	25	12
Kleberg CO SO	0	0	0	11	42	61	9	123	12
Knox CO SO	0	1	1	6	4	0	0	12	12
La Salle CO SO	1	0	0	39	30	49	4	123	12
Lamar CO SO	1	6	3	50	151	277	33	521	12
Lamb CO SO	2	1	1	5	20	20	4	53	12
Lampasas CO SO	0	0	0	4	35	23	1	63	12
Lavaca CO SO	0	1	1	12	34	28	8	84	12
Lee CO SO	1	3	3	1	40	37	10	95	12
Leon CO SO	1	2	0	15	77	71	7	173	12
Liberty CO SO	6	23	1	52	365	302	37	786	12
Limestone CO SO	5	3	2	56	114	123	12	315	12
Lipscomb CO SO	0	0	0	3	14	37	3	57	12
Live Oak CO SO	1	1	2	17	51	72	9	153	12
Llano CO SO	1	3	0	10	51	106	10	181	12

Texas County Sheriff Offices Continued

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Loving CO SO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	12
Lubbock CO SO	2	11	3	135	182	405	25	763	12
Lynn CO SO	0	0	0	2	21	36	2	61	12
Madison CO SO	0	1	0	14	43	77	11	146	12
Marion CO SO	3	2	7	26	112	97	14	261	12
Martin CO SO	0	0	0	1	7	24	4	36	12
Mason CO SO	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	11	12
Matagorda CO SO	2	7	3	121	177	236	30	576	12
Maverick CO SO	0	3	1	90	242	271	34	641	12
McCulloch CO SO	1	2	0	6	28	21	3	61	12
McLennan CO SO	3	2	17	54	267	328	43	714	12
McMullen CO SO	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	12
Medina CO SO	3	3	4	40	181	228	42	501	12
Menard CO SO	0	0	0	4	6	11	2	23	12
Midland CO SO	1	9	10	39	200	377	23	659	12
Milam CO SO	0	1	1	11	65	69	7	154	12
Mills CO SO	0	0	0	5	12	7	1	25	12
Mitchell CO SO	0	0	0	8	27	35	8	78	12
Montague CO SO	0	5	0	2	93	85	13	198	12
Montgomery CO SO	5	62	40	278	1,630	2,570	387	4,972	12
Moore CO SO	0	0	0	7	26	26	2	61	12
Morris CO SO	2	1	3	21	45	63	11	146	12
Motley CO SO	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	12
Nacogdoches CO SO	0	1	2	79	98	126	9	315	12
Navarro CO SO	2	14	2	70	153	234	22	497	12
Newton CO SO	0	3	1	17	86	64	4	175	12
Nolan CO SO	0	0	0	5	28	30	3	66	12
Nueces CO SO	1	36	1	24	95	106	36	299	12
Ochiltree CO SO	0	2	0	7	18	48	4	79	12
Oldham CO SO	2	0	0	1	8	35	8	54	12
Orange CO SO	2	5	9	53	302	404	69	844	12
Palo Pinto CO SO	2	5	3	27	76	76	7	196	12
Panola CO SO	2	7	1	25	106	122	10	273	12
Parker CO SO	4	47	4	56	468	404	30	1,013	12
Parmer CO SO	0	0	0	3	21	21	2	47	12
Pecos CO SO	0	2	0	5	33	76	2	118	12
Polk CO SO	2	0	10	76	304	284	26	702	12
Potter CO SO	0	8	5	29	83	131	14	270	12
Presidio CO SO	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	10	12
Rains CO SO	0	6	1	60	94	88	8	257	12
Randall CO SO	1	3	0	15	108	162	37	326	12
Reagan CO SO	0	1	0	2	8	45	3	59	12
Real CO SO	1	0	0	11	5	8	3	28	12
Red River CO SO	2	2	0	52	129	126	15	326	12
Reeves CO SO	0	1	1	20	53	58	2	135	12
Refugio CO SO	0	0	0	1	28	34	0	63	12
Roberts CO SO	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	16	12
Robertson CO SO	0	0	1	19	68	37	9	134	12
Rockwall CO SO	0	4	2	41	71	98	23	239	12
Runnels CO SO	1	0	0	3	21	25	2	52	12
Rusk CO SO	2	8	6	25	255	310	62	668	12
Sabine CO SO	0	0	0	17	73	75	8	173	12

Texas County Sheriff Offices Continued

Texas County Sheriff Offices	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
San Augustine CO SO	0	0	1	0	28	47	5	81	12
San Jacinto CO SO	1	4	2	17	150	199	19	392	12
San Patricio CO SO	1	0	2	35	174	233	21	466	12
San Saba CO SO	1	1	0	14	26	52	9	103	12
Schleicher CO SO	0	0	0	2	15	37	1	55	12
Scurry CO SO	0	1	0	11	22	80	1	115	12
Shackelford CO SO	0	1	1	0	10	13	2	27	12
Shelby CO SO	1	40	10	85	106	91	14	347	12
Sherman CO SO	1	0	0	0	3	10	0	14	12
Smith CO SO	8	21	32	204	786	1,212	159	2,422	12
Somervell CO SO	0	0	0	4	38	105	7	154	12
Starr CO SO	10	9	10	80	335	475	60	979	12
Stephens CO SO	0	0	0	7	31	32	1	71	12
Sterling CO SO	0	0	1	2	5	5	2	15	12
Stonewall CO SO	0	0	0	6	8	11	3	28	12
Sutton CO SO	1	0	0	2	10	11	0	24	12
Swisher CO SO	0	0	0	6	25	31	3	65	12
Tarrant CO SO	3	4	17	150	387	703	64	1,328	12
Taylor CO SO	0	3	3	18	74	76	9	183	12
Terrell CO SO	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	7	12
Terry CO SO	0	0	0	2	23	57	4	86	12
Throckmorton CO SO	0	0	0	0	12	19	1	32	12
Titus CO SO	0	0	2	10	78	148	25	263	12
Tom Green CO SO	0	12	0	149	82	214	8	465	12
Travis CO SO	4	88	52	401	1,386	2,619	354	4,904	12
Trinity CO SO	1	0	1	33	137	109	18	299	12
Tyler CO SO	3	0	2	80	212	138	12	447	12
Upshur CO SO	0	11	2	65	205	134	14	431	12
Upton CO SO	0	0	0	5	16	43	1	65	12
Uvalde CO SO	0	3	1	18	50	82	6	160	12
Val Verde CO SO	0	0	1	9	84	80	4	178	12
Van Zandt CO SO	3	7	4	27	193	241	24	499	12
Victoria CO SO	0	10	4	22	173	334	19	562	12
Walker CO SO	1	0	9	22	306	391	34	763	12
Waller CO SO	0	1	0	3	111	33	4	152	12
Ward CO SO	0	1	3	10	28	64	3	109	12
Washington CO SO	1	14	0	24	86	94	14	233	12
Webb CO SO	0	3	3	45	145	117	23	336	12
Wharton CO SO	0	5	9	70	192	307	11	594	12
Wheeler CO SO	1	0	0	10	21	26	9	67	12
Wichita CO SO	0	2	2	26	57	62	4	153	12
Wilbarger CO SO	0	1	1	3	16	37	5	63	12
Willacy CO SO	0	1	0	36	106	80	3	226	12
Williamson CO SO	2	17	13	117	453	1,351	97	2,050	12
Wilson CO SO	4	0	2	19	105	106	13	249	12
Winkler CO SO	1	3	1	10	10	40	3	68	12
Wise CO SO	0	7	3	73	244	280	32	639	12
Wood CO SO	1	8	2	54	177	209	25	476	12
Yoakum CO SO	0	0	0	2	6	28	1	37	12
Young CO SO	0	3	0	12	36	85	2	138	12
Zapata CO SO	0	0	0	10	70	85	2	167	12
Zavala CO SO	1	0	2	16	23	45	2	89	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 PD	0	0	1	8	11	35	3	58	12
Abilene PD	8	75	134	673	1,089	3,323	172	5,474	12
Addison PD	0	9	22	8	213	695	61	1,008	12
Alamo Heights PD	0	0	6	5	61	295	52	419	12
Alamo PD	0	0	9	19	113	142	17	300	12
Alice PD	0	9	10	122	389	961	41	1,532	12
Allen PD	0	7	1	51	149	497	38	743	12
Alpine PD	0	1	0	43	38	99	2	183	12
Alto PD	0	0	0	0	11	4	3	18	12
Alvarado PD	0	1	2	19	44	135	13	214	12
Alvin PD	2	5	17	53	178	1,006	56	1,317	12
Amarillo Airport PD	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	18	12
Amarillo PD	10	89	208	821	2,739	9,351	649	13,867	12
Andrews PD	0	0	1	18	71	246	11	347	12
Angleton PD	1	15	19	69	156	572	50	882	12
Anson PD	0	1	1	12	3	34	4	55	12
Anthony PD	0	0	9	16	26	408	27	486	12
Aransas Pass PD	2	8	5	30	157	231	18	451	12
Arlington PD	7	146	710	1,396	3,977	11,514	2,452	20,202	12
Arp PD	0	0	0	1	7	16	0	24	12
Athens PD	1	2	2	142	158	345	27	677	12
Atlanta PD	2	3	10	38	63	172	14	302	12
Austin PD	37	271	1,555	1,148	8,453	35,647	4,357	51,468	12
Azle PD	1	2	2	132	86	362	31	616	12
Balch Springs PD	1	19	36	332	257	743	133	1,521	12
Balcones Heights PD	1	2	36	28	93	633	82	875	12
Ballinger PD	0	0	0	14	13	63	0	90	12
Bangs PD	0	2	0	3	6	24	0	35	12
Bastrop PD	0	0	1	4	45	229	12	291	12
Bay City PD	2	5	27	80	381	1,379	65	1,939	12
Bayou Vista PD	0	0	0	6	16	18	1	41	12
Baytown PD	10	46	106	227	754	2,898	513	4,554	12
Beaumont PD	23	200	683	560	2,610	6,939	1,562	12,577	12
Bedford PD	0	16	23	47	300	1,148	103	1,637	12
Beeville PD	0	2	7	79	192	474	13	767	12
Bellaire PD	1	2	24	25	149	357	45	603	12
Bellmead PD	0	9	21	86	138	610	41	905	12
Bellville PD	0	0	0	13	14	54	3	84	12
Belton PD	0	7	10	24	84	316	21	462	12
Benbrook PD	1	7	9	15	66	357	57	512	12
Bertram PD	1	0	0	4	3	10	0	18	12
Beverly Hills PD	0	1	4	13	27	105	3	153	12
Big Sandy PD	0	0	0	3	9	14	0	26	12
Big Spring PD	2	19	17	107	348	773	59	1,325	12
Bishop PD	0	0	1	13	29	56	0	99	12
Blanco PD	0	0	0	1	3	20	0	24	12
Blue Mound PD	0	0	1	7	13	34	10	65	12
Boerne PD	0	4	0	4	34	155	6	203	12
Bonham PD	2	7	2	28	80	280	14	413	12
Borger PD	0	3	5	29	91	404	19	551	12
Bovina PD	0	3	0	4	19	12	0	38	12

Texas Municipal Police Departments Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Bowie PD	0	0	0	19	45	112	7	183	12
Brady PD	0	5	1	20	32	145	10	213	12
Brazoria PD	0	2	1	15	14	57	3	92	12
Breckenridge PD	1	0	0	10	65	124	10	210	12
Brenham PD	0	8	10	77	146	563	27	831	12
Bridge City PD	0	2	5	18	57	197	21	300	12
Bridgeport PD	0	1	1	12	42	109	10	175	12
Brookshire PD	0	0	2	28	43	122	27	222	12
Brownfield PD	2	7	2	30	139	297	11	488	12
Brownsville PD	17	28	281	771	2,209	7,291	796	11,393	12
Brownwood PD	0	13	14	106	239	832	38	1,242	12
Bryan PD	2	54	87	369	853	2,719	284	4,368	12
Burkburnett PD	0	1	1	14	36	235	8	295	12
Burleson PD	1	3	6	21	135	399	33	598	12
Burnet PD	0	3	1	12	57	95	5	173	12
Caddo Mills PD	0	1	0	2	6	20	2	31	12
Caldwell PD	0	3	0	4	32	83	8	130	12
Cameron PD	1	0	2	11	17	124	1	156	12
Caney City PD	0	0	1	11	9	9	1	31	12
Canton PD	0	0	0	18	49	100	12	179	12
Canyon PD	0	2	0	6	37	186	7	238	12
Carrollton PD	4	20	65	117	831	2,542	395	3,974	12
Carthage PD	1	0	3	18	51	172	6	251	12
Castle Hills PD	1	0	14	20	36	229	31	331	12
Cedar Hill PD	1	4	6	16	194	533	62	816	12
Cedar Park PD	0	2	1	5	48	230	9	295	12
Celina PD	0	0	1	28	17	76	2	124	12
Center PD	3	0	6	79	144	354	46	632	12
Childress PD	0	1	3	18	67	131	8	228	12
Cisco PD	0	0	0	19	45	141	15	220	12
Clarksville PD	2	0	4	55	128	141	18	348	12
Cleburne PD	3	1	9	69	208	1,173	43	1,506	12
Cleveland PD	1	7	12	103	85	386	60	654	12
Clifton PD	0	0	1	4	17	57	2	81	12
Clute PD	0	14	9	12	110	384	51	580	12
Cockrell Hill PD	0	3	3	37	31	94	15	183	12
Coffee City PD	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	12
Coleman PD	1	0	1	2	60	59	3	126	12
College Station PD	0	19	25	84	405	1,622	125	2,280	12
Colleyville PD	0	1	1	4	31	229	8	274	12
Colorado City PD	0	0	1	9	39	87	14	150	12
Columbus PD	0	0	1	50	32	126	4	213	12
Comanche PD	0	3	0	17	41	49	5	115	12
Combes PD	0	0	0	14	14	51	2	81	12
Commerce PD	1	7	6	107	100	318	18	557	12
Conroe PD	3	30	88	321	378	1,799	266	2,885	12
Converse PD	1	6	8	69	115	191	26	416	12
Coppell PD	2	0	1	8	191	353	10	565	12
Copperas Cove PD	0	30	13	78	407	1,055	47	1,630	12
Corinth PD	0	0	0	1	23	55	10	89	12
Corpus Christi PD	34	194	509	1,488	4,600	18,919	1,672	27,416	12
Corrigan PD	0	2	2	17	22	75	6	124	12

Texas Municipal Police Department Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Corsicana PD	0	28	38	93	383	1,227	59	1,828	12
Crane PD	0	0	0	4	21	85	3	113	12
Crockett PD	2	1	6	29	138	227	13	416	12
Crowley PD	0	2	1	38	54	121	24	240	12
Crystal City PD	0	0	0	28	71	113	5	217	12
Cuero PD	0	7	1	63	47	90	11	219	12
Cuney PD	0	0	2	4	4	9	0	19	12
Daingerfield PD	0	0	2	14	50	114	9	189	12
Dalhart PD	0	2	0	44	39	139	7	231	12
Dallas CO Hosp Dist PD	0	0	5	14	2	624	38	683	12
Dallas PD	317	1,000	7,420	9,439	20,975	54,183	17,465	110,799	12
Dallas/Ft Worth Airport	0	1	4	10	15	869	74	973	12
Dalworthington Gardens PD	0	1	1	2	14	29	7	54	12
Dayton PD	1	2	5	27	59	105	17	216	12
De Kalb PD	1	0	1	6	19	67	4	98	12
Decatur PD	0	0	1	4	29	126	19	179	12
Deer Park PD	0	0	8	55	210	397	40	710	12
Del Rio PD	0	0	4	105	455	1,336	90	1,990	12
Denison PD	2	9	27	138	258	1,228	58	1,720	12
Denton PD	5	41	102	342	676	2,513	201	3,880	12
Denver City PD	0	0	0	10	21	96	4	131	12
Desoto PD	0	9	33	56	411	1,100	162	1,771	12
Devine PD	1	0	1	72	44	151	9	278	12
Diboll PD	0	0	0	23	30	70	7	130	12
Dickinson PD	0	6	21	39	135	479	62	742	12
Dimmitt PD	1	0	0	28	44	71	0	144	12
Donna PD	1	7	8	26	270	961	85	1,358	12
Dublin PD	0	0	0	1	14	35	0	50	12
Dumas PD	0	0	0	64	186	197	1	448	12
Duncanville PD	0	19	56	98	414	1,188	262	2,037	12
Eagle Lake PD	1	1	6	29	56	114	5	212	12
Eagle Pass PD	2	1	15	163	371	1,943	107	2,602	12
Early PD	0	0	1	10	16	92	4	123	12
Earth PD	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	12
Eastland PD	0	0	5	21	20	104	2	152	12
Edcouch PD	0	3	1	72	66	108	8	258	12
Eden PD	0	0	0	2	7	8	1	18	12
Edgewood PD	0	0	0	2	7	4	0	13	12
Edinburg PD	2	7	40	134	452	1,760	205	2,600	12
Edna PD	0	2	1	20	53	135	4	215	12
El Campo PD	1	3	10	52	138	459	30	693	12
El Paso PD	47	281	1,561	4,220	5,643	29,440	5,546	46,738	12
Electra PD	0	0	0	6	16	16	1	39	12
Elgin PD	0	1	3	34	67	193	19	317	12
Elsa PD	0	0	6	82	95	136	20	339	12
Ennis PD	5	1	6	26	168	493	49	748	12
Eules PD	3	9	31	63	383	1,204	153	1,846	12
Everman PD	0	1	4	68	48	181	25	327	12
Fair Oaks Ranch PD	0	1	0	0	23	36	2	62	12
Fairfield PD	0	0	0	7	24	52	4	87	12
Falfurrias PD	0	0	0	0	75	47	0	122	12
Farmers Branch PD	1	0	37	59	326	1,030	238	1,691	12

Texas Municipal Police Departments Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Farmersville PD	1	0	0	10	23	15	2	51	12
Ferris PD	0	2	4	20	51	104	6	187	12
Florence PD	0	0	1	2	3	16	1	23	12
Floresville PD	0	0	1	21	46	183	11	262	12
Flower Mound PD	0	3	3	117	123	286	25	557	12
Floydada PD	0	2	0	22	44	48	2	118	12
Forest Hill PD	1	12	56	70	173	474	97	883	12
Forney PD	0	0	0	50	35	102	20	207	12
Fort Stockton PD	0	0	1	40	55	292	12	400	12
Fort Worth PD	135	507	2,750	3,589	10,505	26,310	6,007	49,803	12
Frankston PD	0	1	1	0	11	33	2	48	12
Fredericksburg PD	1	0	1	2	36	165	7	212	12
Freeport PD	0	1	11	61	140	411	84	708	12
Freer PD	0	0	0	12	20	40	2	74	12
Friendswood PD	1	8	9	37	110	410	35	610	12
Friona PD	0	1	0	53	19	83	2	158	12
Frisco PD	0	1	0	13	67	176	11	268	12
Gainesville PD	1	5	13	21	157	505	30	732	12
Galena Park PD	0	2	7	43	91	154	32	329	12
Galveston PD	24	56	296	684	975	3,844	771	6,650	12
Garland PD	12	114	293	653	2,522	7,657	1,033	12,284	12
Gatesville PD	0	3	1	12	83	121	11	231	12
Georgetown PD	0	4	5	41	123	545	25	743	12
Giddings PD	1	2	8	27	59	186	15	298	12
Gilmer PD	0	1	3	64	93	172	14	347	12
Gladewater PD	0	3	1	14	72	276	6	372	12
Glenn Heights PD	0	1	0	12	28	64	9	114	12
Gonzales PD	2	1	1	7	79	84	5	179	12
Graham PD	1	0	0	10	38	215	10	274	12
Granbury PD	0	6	0	2	26	292	13	339	12
Grand Prairie PD	9	54	169	502	1,259	4,035	1,008	7,036	12
Grand Saline PD	0	0	1	31	15	47	0	94	12
Granite Shoals PD	0	0	0	2	6	6	0	14	12
Grapevine PD	0	16	15	78	210	776	69	1,164	12
Greenville PD	2	27	62	241	506	1,267	106	2,211	12
Groesbeck PD	0	0	2	2	10	24	1	39	12
Groves PD	0	0	14	11	180	624	59	888	12
Gruver PD	0	0	0	1	1	11	2	15	12
Gun Barrel City PD	0	3	4	15	47	184	7	260	12
Hale Center PD	0	1	0	8	16	18	1	44	12
Hallettsville PD	0	1	1	13	20	69	7	111	12
Haltom City PD	2	26	51	197	503	1,346	219	2,344	12
Hamlin PD	1	0	0	6	21	56	1	85	12
Harker Heights PD	2	18	12	118	148	331	32	661	12
Harlingen PD	6	3	65	355	834	3,325	383	4,971	12
Hawkins PD	0	0	0	1	19	53	2	75	12
Hearne PD	0	2	7	43	76	195	11	334	12
Heath PD	0	0	0	1	10	27	1	39	12
Hedwig Village PD	0	1	7	12	48	250	62	380	12
Helotes PD	0	0	1	2	7	37	1	48	12
Hemphill PD	0	0	0	2	7	10	2	21	12
Hempstead PD	3	3	8	41	47	233	42	377	12

Texas Municipal Police Department Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Henderson PD	2	11	24	256	251	725	148	1,417	12
Hereford PD	1	2	9	57	124	598	38	829	12
Hewitt PD	0	7	3	32	51	192	15	300	12
Hico PD	0	0	1	8	11	10	0	30	12
Hidalgo PD	0	0	6	20	77	141	25	269	12
Highland Park PD	0	0	11	6	45	302	26	390	12
Highland Village PD	0	0	0	4	30	89	3	126	12
Hill Country Village PD	0	0	0	5	23	38	10	76	12
Hillsboro PD	0	1	7	66	145	292	25	536	12
Hitchcock PD	0	2	4	41	108	170	22	347	12
Hollywood Park PD	0	0	3	4	21	53	9	90	12
Hondo PD	0	1	0	33	65	180	17	296	12
Hooks PD	1	1	2	8	4	28	5	49	12
Horizon City PD	0	0	0	8	7	35	12	62	12
Horseshoe Bay PD	0	0	0	1	17	25	5	48	12
Houston Metro Transit PD	0	1	33	57	0	140	27	258	12
Houston PD	446	1,109	10,772	12,742	27,022	61,569	27,519	141,179	12
Hubbard PD	0	0	1	2	14	20	5	42	12
Humble PD	2	11	38	52	160	782	360	1,405	12
Huntington PD	0	0	0	2	1	11	0	14	12
Huntsville PD	7	19	49	145	242	851	67	1,380	12
Hurst PD	2	36	63	208	375	1,783	200	2,667	12
Hutchins PD	0	0	1	18	16	89	19	143	12
Hutto PD	0	0	0	1	8	18	0	27	12
Idalou PD	0	0	0	4	4	6	2	16	12
Ingleside PD	0	0	2	9	89	149	8	257	12
Ingram PD	0	0	1	7	19	67	2	96	12
Iowa Colony PD	0	0	1	2	14	2	1	20	12
Iowa Park PD	0	5	0	12	25	87	4	133	12
Irving PD	8	67	185	415	1,663	7,583	897	10,818	12
Jacinto City PD	1	1	9	24	95	153	48	331	12
Jacksboro PD	0	0	1	14	28	55	2	100	12
Jacksonville PD	4	10	12	50	149	403	36	664	12
Jamaica Beach PD	0	0	0	0	10	22	3	35	12
Jasper PD	2	1	9	71	12	212	1	308	12
Jefferson PD	0	2	4	33	43	80	5	167	12
Jersey Village PD	0	0	4	9	15	201	39	268	12
Johnson City PD	0	2	0	1	9	21	0	33	12
Jones Creek PD	0	0	0	0	6	4	1	11	12
Joshua PD	0	3	0	51	36	100	6	196	12
Jourdanton PD	0	0	0	1	7	25	5	38	12
Junction PD	0	1	0	5	6	51	2	65	12
Katy PD	0	1	3	26	68	193	17	308	12
Kaufman PD	0	1	7	17	93	244	13	375	12
Keene PD	0	0	0	4	26	87	5	122	12
Keller PD	1	7	4	50	59	196	18	335	12
Kemah PD	1	0	1	13	30	56	5	106	12
Kemp PD	0	0	1	3	9	16	0	29	12
Kennedale PD	1	0	0	17	61	47	10	136	12
Kermit PD	0	2	1	12	26	80	4	125	12
Kerrville PD	0	3	11	33	151	654	35	887	12
Kilgore PD	1	17	21	82	264	892	97	1,374	12

Texas Municipal Police Departments Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Killeen PD	6	90	223	224	1,142	2,800	283	4,768	12
Kingsville PD	4	15	16	183	448	984	38	1,688	12
Kirby PD	0	11	6	41	88	264	47	457	12
Kirbyville PD	0	0	2	0	6	35	1	44	12
Kyle PD	0	1	1	9	27	41	4	83	12
La Feria PD	0	2	1	14	53	199	9	278	12
La Grange PD	0	0	1	37	30	56	1	125	12
La Joya PD	0	0	2	24	61	74	4	165	12
La Marque PD	4	7	16	24	191	455	65	762	12
La Porte PD	1	22	15	83	182	517	78	898	12
La Vernia PD	0	0	1	6	5	19	1	32	12
La Villa PD	0	0	0	13	11	10	2	36	12
Lacy-Lakeview PD	0	0	5	24	52	148	12	241	12
Lago Vista PD	0	0	0	4	36	60	8	108	12
Lake Dallas PD	0	0	1	9	26	104	4	144	12
Lake Jackson PD	1	4	4	8	89	450	34	590	12
Lake Worth PD	0	1	7	87	127	574	24	820	12
Lakeside PD	0	0	0	1	0	27	2	30	12
Lakeview PD	0	0	1	8	48	93	11	161	12
Lakeway Village PD	0	0	0	0	18	88	2	108	12
Lamesa PD	0	2	2	72	101	322	4	503	12
Lampasas PD	0	1	1	12	44	330	14	402	12
Lancaster PD	2	11	29	73	334	747	138	1,334	12
Laredo PD	22	7	163	862	1,720	6,246	1,040	10,060	12
Lavon PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
League City PD	0	9	14	26	333	884	92	1,358	12
Leander PD	0	3	1	18	31	64	4	121	12
Leon Valley PD	0	5	14	21	97	666	77	880	12
Levelland PD	4	4	1	29	62	450	19	569	12
Lewisville PD	1	32	50	70	557	2,195	304	3,209	12
Lexington PD	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	12
Liberty PD	1	2	8	13	161	336	36	557	12
Lindale PD	0	0	4	14	41	99	3	161	12
Littlefield PD	0	1	0	16	53	206	10	286	12
Live Oak PD	0	2	4	23	56	347	30	462	12
Livingston PD	0	1	1	65	66	280	18	431	12
Llano PD	1	2	0	4	16	41	2	66	12
Lockhart PD	0	4	7	108	145	492	21	777	12
Lockney PD	0	0	0	8	15	20	0	43	12
Lone Star PD	0	0	1	6	26	41	3	77	12
Longview PD	10	73	198	341	1,317	3,669	539	6,147	12
Lorena PD	0	1	0	3	7	36	1	48	12
Los Fresnos PD	0	0	0	1	19	51	5	76	12
Lubbock PD	17	136	282	840	2,541	7,927	610	12,353	12
Lufkin PD	6	8	53	190	465	1,418	147	2,287	12
Luling PD	0	1	7	50	29	115	2	204	12
Lumberton PD	0	1	1	2	84	99	10	197	12
Madisonville PD	2	0	4	18	77	159	13	273	12
Malakoff PD	0	0	2	12	46	49	2	111	12
Manor PD	0	1	1	14	19	29	7	71	12
Mansfield PD	1	2	11	115	158	428	28	743	12
Marvel PD	0	4	0	4	18	26	4	56	12

Texas Municipal Police Department Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Marble Falls PD	1	2	0	10	40	240	10	303	12
Marlin PD	1	5	15	92	140	191	24	468	12
Marshall Creek PD	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	8	12
Marshall PD	7	18	35	162	368	1,249	98	1,937	12
Mart PD	0	1	0	25	8	67	3	104	12
Martindale PD	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	11	12
Mathis PD	1	2	0	41	79	119	3	245	12
McAllen PD	8	28	135	547	2,083	7,706	1,360	11,867	12
McKinney PD	1	25	24	275	354	894	67	1,640	12
McGregor PD	0	3	1	11	32	82	7	136	12
Meadows PD	0	0	5	4	26	108	41	184	12
Memphis PD	0	0	0	6	9	6	0	21	12
Mercedes PD	1	9	6	169	166	164	47	562	12
Meridian PD	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	13	8
Merkel PD	0	2	0	2	11	39	6	60	12
Mesquite PD	4	33	137	481	1,008	5,181	761	7,605	12
Mexia PD	2	4	12	81	124	367	23	613	12
Midland PD	6	83	91	268	1,126	3,485	339	5,398	12
Midlothian PD	1	0	1	27	44	106	10	189	12
Mineola PD	0	0	0	1	43	40	3	87	12
Mineral Wells PD	1	11	3	87	180	446	46	774	12
Mission PD	0	2	12	56	456	1,562	202	2,290	12
Missouri City PD	2	10	37	54	460	815	155	1,533	12
Monahans PD	0	1	0	15	36	208	7	267	12
Mont Belvieu PD	0	0	0	20	26	101	8	155	12
Morgans Point Resort PD	0	2	0	2	18	16	0	38	12
Mount Pleasant PD	3	3	8	33	164	503	39	753	12
Muleshoe PD	0	0	1	15	34	140	2	192	12
Munday PD	0	0	0	6	10	11	0	27	12
Mustang Ridge PD	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	8	12
Nacogdoches PD	2	13	40	168	300	997	63	1,583	12
Naples PD	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	12
Nassau Bay PD	0	2	3	5	61	127	25	223	12
Navasota PD	1	2	8	130	68	231	10	450	12
Nederland PD	0	11	3	9	123	629	52	827	12
Needville PD	0	4	0	10	23	18	7	62	12
New Boston PD	0	0	1	5	39	163	8	216	12
New Braunfels PD	1	5	22	520	264	1,302	105	2,219	12
New Deal PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Nocona PD	0	1	0	5	24	49	2	81	12
Nolanville PD	0	0	0	14	8	53	2	77	12
North Richland Hills PD	0	28	44	78	389	1,669	229	2,437	12
Northcrest PD	0	0	2	2	37	49	3	93	12
Oak Ridge North PD	0	0	1	4	19	96	13	133	12
Odessa PD	9	39	146	577	1,969	5,684	424	8,848	12
Olmos Park PD	0	0	0	2	31	84	23	140	12
Olney PD	0	0	1	5	57	78	7	148	12
Olton PD	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	12
Onalaska PD	0	1	2	6	20	42	5	76	12
Orange Grove PD	0	0	0	3	8	15	1	27	12
Orange PD	2	34	94	124	428	1,675	109	2,466	12
Ore City PD	0	0	0	3	4	13	1	21	12

Texas Municipal Police Departments Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Overton PD	1	2	0	11	16	51	6	87	12
Oyster Creek PD	2	0	0	4	16	34	2	58	12
Palacios PD	1	0	1	18	59	128	10	217	12
Palestine PD	1	15	34	167	246	833	61	1,357	12
Palmer PD	0	1	0	13	18	9	12	53	12
Pampa PD	2	31	16	46	209	547	23	874	12
Panhandle PD	1	0	0	1	24	35	10	71	12
Pantego PD	0	1	8	4	44	148	13	218	12
Paris PD	3	21	42	380	552	1,725	140	2,863	12
Parker PD	0	2	0	2	4	3	7	18	12
Pasadena PD	10	106	192	1,336	1,701	4,684	1,110	9,139	12
Pearland PD	0	1	11	40	163	531	109	855	12
Pearsall PD	1	0	4	62	91	201	0	359	12
Pecos PD	0	1	4	23	107	298	8	441	12
Pelican Bay PD	0	0	0	15	19	29	4	67	12
Perryton PD	0	2	0	7	31	118	7	165	12
Pflugerville PD	0	0	1	12	45	135	13	206	12
Pharr PD	2	14	68	244	669	2,383	326	3,706	12
Pilot Point PD	0	0	0	0	10	26	4	40	12
Pinehurst PD	0	0	3	27	41	133	6	210	12
Pittsburg PD	2	0	0	40	38	128	8	216	12
Plainview PD	4	4	20	101	315	857	39	1,340	12
Plano PD	2	32	90	363	1,319	4,714	421	6,941	12
Pleasanton PD	0	2	0	21	62	111	15	211	12
Port Aransas PD	2	1	2	6	60	119	4	194	12
Port Arthur PD	8	18	246	713	1,404	2,401	748	5,538	12
Port Isabel PD	0	0	0	10	54	208	2	274	12
Port Lavaca PD	0	3	8	135	155	437	28	766	12
Port Neches PD	1	3	5	39	112	348	41	549	12
Portland PD	2	0	0	10	90	334	11	447	12
Poteet PD	0	3	0	35	37	44	5	124	12
Pottsboro PD	0	0	0	3	11	26	3	43	12
Premont PD	0	0	0	0	12	14	0	26	12
Primera PD	0	0	0	6	17	24	0	47	12
Princeton PD	0	0	2	29	24	42	1	98	12
Quanah PD	0	1	4	19	19	26	8	77	12
Quinlan PD	0	4	0	4	12	81	9	110	12
Quitman PD	0	0	0	0	32	28	1	61	12
Ranger PD	0	0	0	13	45	59	1	118	12
Ransom Canyon PD	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	12
Raymondville PD	1	1	4	156	140	167	17	486	12
Red Oak PD	0	3	3	26	45	101	15	193	12
Refugio PD	0	0	8	20	30	108	11	177	12
Richardson PD	4	22	94	99	928	2,951	293	4,391	12
Richland Hills PD	0	3	8	38	66	263	30	408	12
Richmond PD	1	9	44	115	215	378	40	802	12
Richwood PD	0	1	0	5	14	57	7	84	12
Riesel PD	0	0	1	3	8	16	1	29	12
River Oaks PD	1	10	2	42	33	205	15	308	12
Roanoke PD	0	0	0	1	8	39	1	49	12
Robinson PD	0	1	0	26	33	108	5	173	12
Robstown PD	1	1	3	52	302	324	56	739	12

Texas Municipal Police Department Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Rockdale PD	1	3	5	58	52	170	16	305	12
Rockport PD	0	3	4	159	112	410	21	709	12
Rockwall PD	0	4	10	41	87	321	27	490	12
Rollingwood PD	0	0	0	1	19	34	3	57	12
Roma PD	0	0	2	11	78	195	17	303	12
Roman Forest PD	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	10	12
Ropesville PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Roscoe PD	0	0	0	0	14	3	1	18	12
Rose City PD	0	1	2	2	12	15	2	34	12
Rosebud PD	1	0	0	9	10	15	0	35	12
Rosenberg PD	1	6	65	191	258	1,253	93	1,867	12
Round Rock PD	1	22	15	40	214	1,033	90	1,415	12
Rowlett PD	0	8	9	94	251	642	34	1,038	12
Royse City PD	0	3	0	17	32	64	8	124	12
Rusk PD	0	3	1	48	27	94	10	183	12
Sabinal PD	0	0	0	7	18	8	3	36	12
Sachse PD	0	0	0	5	25	69	2	101	12
Saginaw PD	1	1	3	18	73	198	12	306	12
Saint Jo PD	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	13	7
San Angelo Park PD	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	6	12
San Angelo PD	8	43	39	373	842	3,333	174	4,812	12
San Antonio PD	220	553	2,979	2,973	17,866	61,284	11,796	97,671	12
San Augustine PD	2	0	3	12	8	27	1	53	12
San Benito PD	1	12	14	100	251	1,044	97	1,519	12
San Juan PD	1	3	8	29	233	359	70	703	12
San Marcos PD	2	19	33	92	303	1,112	83	1,644	12
Sanger PD	1	2	1	11	22	71	3	111	12
Sansom Park Village PD	0	0	2	21	45	51	12	131	12
Santa Anna PD	0	0	0	1	16	5	3	25	12
Santa Fe PD	0	10	4	79	93	217	31	434	12
Schertz PD	0	2	10	24	89	268	18	411	12
Seabrook PD	0	6	4	19	83	242	29	383	12
Seadrift PD	0	0	0	2	5	8	3	18	12
Seagoville PD	2	8	9	63	190	390	46	708	12
Seagraves PD	0	3	0	8	16	33	3	63	12
Sealy PD	0	0	1	13	19	80	6	119	12
Seguin PD	2	14	25	114	398	753	31	1,337	12
Selma PD	0	0	0	8	8	27	2	45	12
Seminole PD	0	0	0	48	51	113	5	217	12
Seven Points PD	0	0	1	6	14	49	2	72	12
Seymour PD	0	0	0	29	11	51	3	94	8
Shallowater PD	0	0	0	0	4	13	0	17	12
Shamrock PD	0	2	3	4	10	23	3	45	12
Shavano Park PD	0	0	0	1	5	18	2	26	12
Shenandoah PD	0	0	0	0	0	29	6	35	12
Sherman PD	1	29	71	131	468	1,817	151	2,668	12
Silsbee PD	0	0	2	30	63	171	9	275	12
Sinton PD	0	5	2	53	69	152	13	294	12
Slaton PD	0	4	1	16	44	153	8	226	12
Smithville PD	0	0	1	44	43	78	4	170	12
Snyder PD	0	3	0	90	65	245	4	407	12
South Padre Island PD	0	8	6	19	180	503	64	780	12

Texas Municipal Police Departments Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Somerset PD	0	0	2	1	16	38	4	61	12
Somerville PD	0	2	1	6	24	32	0	65	12
Sonora PD	0	0	0	7	11	83	0	101	12
Sour Lake PD	0	0	0	6	15	34	2	57	12
South Houston PD	0	0	21	25	191	694	209	1,140	12
Southlake PD	0	4	1	11	63	141	7	227	12
Southside Place PD	0	0	5	2	8	50	7	72	12
Spearman PD	0	1	1	2	6	47	3	60	12
Spring Valley PD	0	0	2	3	7	88	11	111	12
Springtown PD	0	2	3	18	36	84	5	148	12
Spur PD	0	0	1	2	12	31	2	48	12
Stafford PD	0	9	21	23	112	421	96	682	12
Stamford PD	0	0	1	28	44	82	5	160	12
Stanton PD	0	0	0	5	18	29	4	56	12
Stephenville PD	0	1	3	5	132	546	10	697	12
Stratford PD	0	0	0	1	3	15	0	19	12
Sugar Land PD	0	0	16	52	224	789	125	1,206	12
Sulphur Springs PD	1	13	17	149	176	583	42	981	12
Sunset Valley PD	0	0	1	1	7	26	1	36	12
Surfside Beach PD	0	0	1	12	13	22	1	49	12
Sweeny PD	0	1	0	6	32	73	2	114	12
Sweetwater PD	1	7	9	97	214	451	30	809	12
Taft PD	0	1	0	6	5	48	1	61	12
Tahoka PD	0	2	0	5	7	31	2	47	12
Tatum PD	0	0	1	6	13	7	2	29	12
Taylor PD	3	5	5	78	134	350	33	608	12
Teague PD	0	0	1	21	21	72	10	125	12
Temple PD	5	73	89	451	567	2,089	296	3,570	12
Terrell Hills PD	0	1	3	7	38	191	14	254	12
Terrell PD	3	13	39	58	202	571	76	962	12
Texarkana PD	4	28	102	345	601	1,970	174	3,224	12
Texas City PD	4	36	109	144	674	2,565	381	3,913	12
The Colony PD	0	1	5	32	168	527	43	776	12
Tomball PD	1	4	4	39	60	444	32	584	12
Trinity PD	0	1	0	48	27	37	7	120	12
Trophy Club PD	0	0	1	1	21	54	1	78	12
Troup PD	0	0	0	0	15	28	1	44	12
Tulia PD	1	2	0	15	24	88	6	136	10
Tye PD	0	1	1	2	10	37	1	52	12
Tyler PD	9	100	229	595	1,797	5,389	528	8,647	12
Universal City PD	0	1	9	110	76	433	28	657	12
University Park PD	1	1	24	5	77	476	32	616	12
Uvalde PD	0	1	6	47	116	245	14	429	12
Van PD	0	0	0	0	15	23	3	41	12
Vernon PD	2	17	12	262	262	294	10	859	12
Victoria PD	4	21	82	469	1,116	3,049	246	4,987	12
Vidor PD	2	0	7	22	75	391	28	525	12
Village PD	0	0	6	5	46	131	11	199	12
Waco PD	30	141	453	1,043	2,397	6,121	1,070	11,255	12
Wake Village PD	2	2	1	11	29	89	3	137	12
Waller PD	0	1	0	2	19	75	5	102	12
Wallis PD	0	0	0	6	6	18	1	31	12

Texas Municipal Police Department Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Watauga PD	0	8	17	16	106	380	22	549	12
Waxahachie PD	4	5	29	97	365	1,199	81	1,780	12
Weatherford PD	1	6	10	51	129	462	19	678	12
Webster PD	1	4	19	19	89	636	194	962	12
Weimer PD	0	0	0	12	9	28	4	53	12
Weslaco PD	2	2	14	107	506	1,386	251	2,268	12
West Columbia PD	0	2	2	25	30	117	16	192	12
West Lake Hills PD	0	1	1	2	19	122	1	146	12
West Orange PD	1	0	2	25	64	132	12	236	12
West PD	0	1	1	7	10	37	7	63	12
West Tawakoni PD	0	0	3	12	15	32	6	68	12
West University Place PD	0	1	10	5	98	208	28	350	12
Westover Hills PD	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	13	12
Westworth PD	0	1	0	15	5	22	4	47	12
Wharton PD	2	12	16	94	187	626	32	969	12
White Oak PD	2	1	2	1	29	64	7	106	12
White Settlement PD	0	9	14	42	103	587	65	820	12
Whitehouse PD	0	2	1	6	42	61	6	118	12
Whitesboro PD	0	0	2	4	13	104	3	126	12
Whitney PD	0	0	0	19	39	103	8	169	12
Wichita Falls PD	9	69	189	564	1,463	5,307	402	8,003	12
Willow Park PD	0	0	0	1	8	74	4	87	12
Wills Point PD	1	0	1	3	36	68	3	112	12
Wilmer PD	0	0	1	6	26	81	9	123	12
Windcrest PD	0	3	19	35	39	322	39	457	12
Winnsboro PD	0	2	0	8	26	27	4	67	12
Winters PD	0	1	1	11	26	49	10	98	12
Wolfforth PD	0	1	0	2	9	25	0	37	12
Woodville PD	0	0	1	14	46	59	10	130	12
Woodway PD	0	0	0	11	45	123	6	185	12
Wylie PD	0	2	0	15	52	155	8	232	12
Yoakum PD	0	0	0	7	57	122	6	192	12
Yorktown PD	0	0	0	2	2	2	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 Coll Dist PD	0	0	3	9	6	441	32	491	12
Alvin Comm Coll PD	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	15	12
Amarillo College PD	0	0	0	0	3	45	0	48	12
Angelo State Univ PD	0	0	1	0	2	48	0	51	12
Austin Coll Campus Police	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	31	12
Baylor Univ Med Ctr PD	0	0	4	5	8	244	7	268	12
Baylor Univ PD	0	0	0	7	33	200	6	246	12
Central Texas College PD	0	1	1	5	3	64	1	75	12

Texas College and University Police Departments Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
Coll of the Mainland PD	0	0	0	1	0	31	0	32	12
East Texas State Univ PD	0	0	2	1	34	105	3	145	12
Eastfield College PD	0	0	0	1	3	104	1	109	12
Hardin Simmons Univ PD	0	0	0	0	2	31	0	33	12
Houston Baptist Univ PD	0	0	0	0	11	22	0	33	12
Lamar University PD	0	0	1	8	13	114	16	152	12
Laredo Comm Coll PD	0	0	0	0	10	56	4	70	12
McLennan Comm Coll PD	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	42	12
Midwestern Univ PD	0	0	0	1	10	85	0	96	12
N Harris Montgomery Coll	0	0	0	1	0	57	4	62	12
North Lake College PD	0	0	0	0	0	38	1	39	12
Paris Junior College PD	0	0	1	3	4	20	0	28	12
Prairie View A&M Univ PD	0	5	0	7	108	242	11	373	12
Rice University PD	0	0	1	1	15	231	16	264	12
Richland College PD	0	0	0	0	1	94	3	98	12
So Methodist Univ PD	0	1	0	1	12	157	6	177	12
South Plains College PD	0	0	0	0	13	34	0	47	12
Southwest TX ST Univ PD	0	1	2	19	101	353	6	482	12
Southwestern Univ PD	0	0	0	2	4	22	0	28	12
St Mary's Univ PD	0	0	1	0	14	87	18	120	12
Stephen F Austin Univ PD	0	2	2	1	34	313	6	358	12
Sul Ross State Univ PD	0	0	1	0	16	14	0	31	12
Tarleton State Univ PD	0	1	0	1	11	54	0	67	12
Texas A&M Galveston PD	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	12
Texas A&M Univ PD	0	2	1	4	53	648	13	721	12
Texas Christian Univ PD	0	0	1	3	19	112	0	135	12
Texas Coll Osteo Med PD	0	0	0	0	2	49	2	53	12
Texas Southern Univ PD	0	1	10	25	53	161	19	269	12
Texas Tech H/S Center PD	0	0	0	3	22	236	3	264	12
Texas Tech University PD	0	3	1	4	84	410	10	512	12
Texas Woman's Univ PD	0	1	0	0	1	49	1	52	12
Trinity University PD	0	0	0	1	36	127	18	182	12
TSTC Amarillo PD	0	2	0	2	4	20	2	30	12
TSTC Waco PD	0	1	1	0	54	145	7	208	12
TX A&M Univ-Kingsville PD	0	0	0	0	35	80	0	115	12
TX A&M U Corpus Christi PD	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	13	12
Tyler Junior College PD	0	0	0	6	11	55	3	75	12
Univ Houston Clearlake PD	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24	12
Univ Houston Downtown PD	0	0	0	4	6	93	7	110	12
Univ of North Texas PD	0	0	3	8	84	248	4	347	12
University of Houston PD	0	0	5	12	9	512	39	577	12
UT Arlington PD	0	2	4	6	20	294	7	333	12
UT Austin PD	0	2	1	15	18	721	28	785	12
UT Brownsville PD	0	0	0	0	2	67	0	69	12
UT Dallas PD	0	0	0	1	5	59	0	65	12
UT El Paso PD	0	0	0	6	20	231	23	280	12
UT Galveston PD	0	1	0	0	8	213	6	228	12
UT H/S Ctr San Antonio PD	0	0	0	0	0	38	2	40	12
UT Health Ctr Tyler PD	0	0	0	1	0	22	0	23	12
UT Houston PD	0	1	0	2	8	315	1	327	12
UT Med Sch Dallas PD	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	147	12
UT Pan American PD	0	0	0	1	48	136	12	197	12

Texas College and University Police Departments Continued

Texas Police Departments	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Crime Index	Months Reported
UT Permian Basin PD	0	0	0	1	0	16	1	18	12
UT San Antonio PD	0	2	0	1	8	135	3	149	12
UT Tyler PD	0	0	0	1	0	26	0	27	12
West Texas A&M Univ PD	0	1	0	1	43	105	4	154	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 ISD PD	0	0	26	21	121	390	19	577	12
Conroe ISD PD	0	0	1	6	11	142	4	164	12
East Central ISD PD	0	0	0	6	3	36	0	45	12
Fort Bend ISD PD	0	1	0	1	28	155	4	189	12
Katy ISD PD	0	0	0	36	3	200	3	242	12
Killeen ISD PD	0	0	5	54	17	315	1	392	12
Klein ISD PD	0	0	1	3	14	210	8	236	12
Midland ISD PD	0	0	2	11	13	57	2	85	12
Pasadena ISD PD	0	0	5	1	24	271	0	301	12
Spring Branch ISD PD	0	0	2	81	42	360	8	493	12
Spring ISD PD	0	1	0	17	0	32	7	57	12

APPENDICES



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 non-negligent 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 or 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 decency, 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.

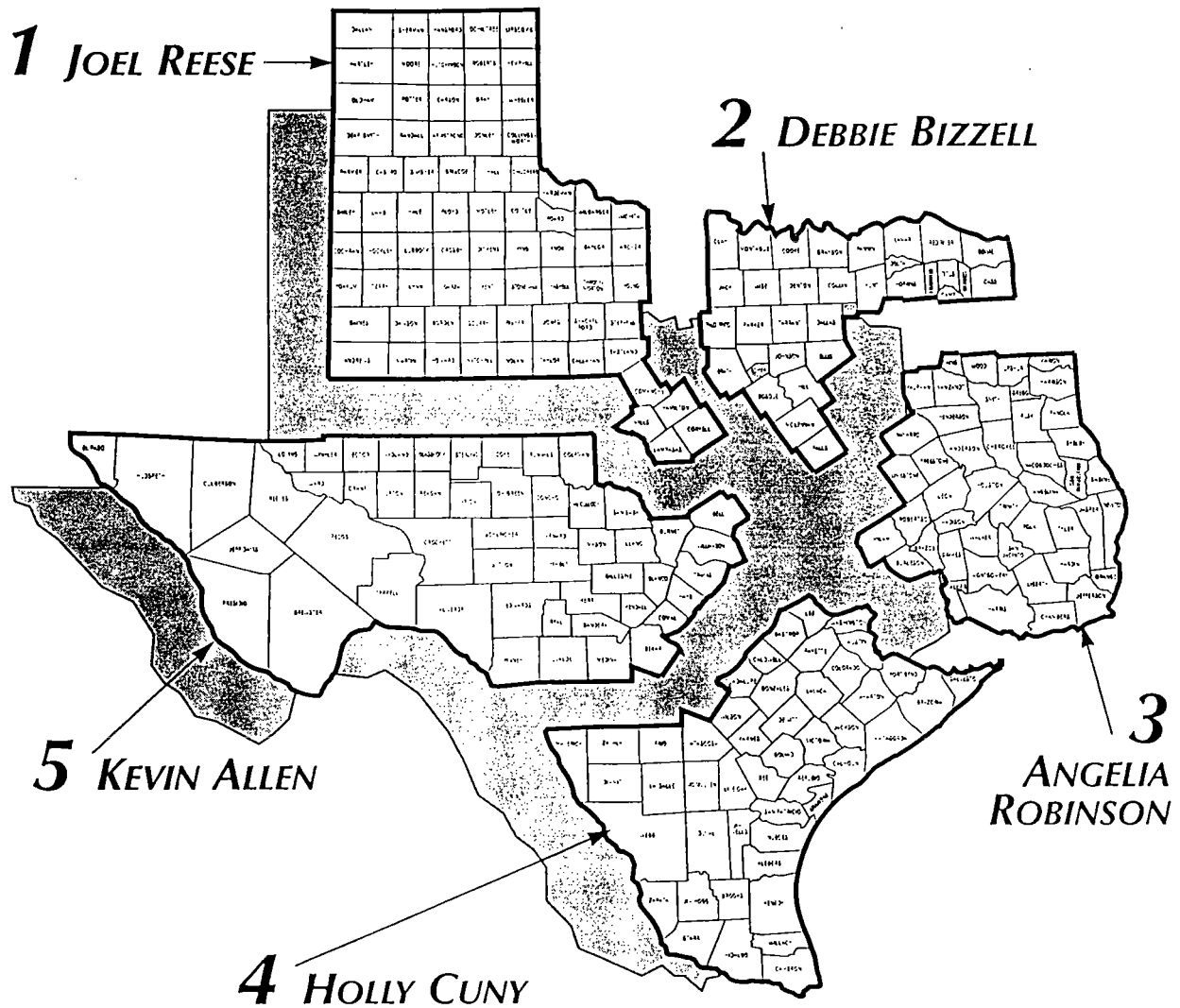
All Other Offenses—All violation of state or local laws, except crimes listed above and traffic violations.

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

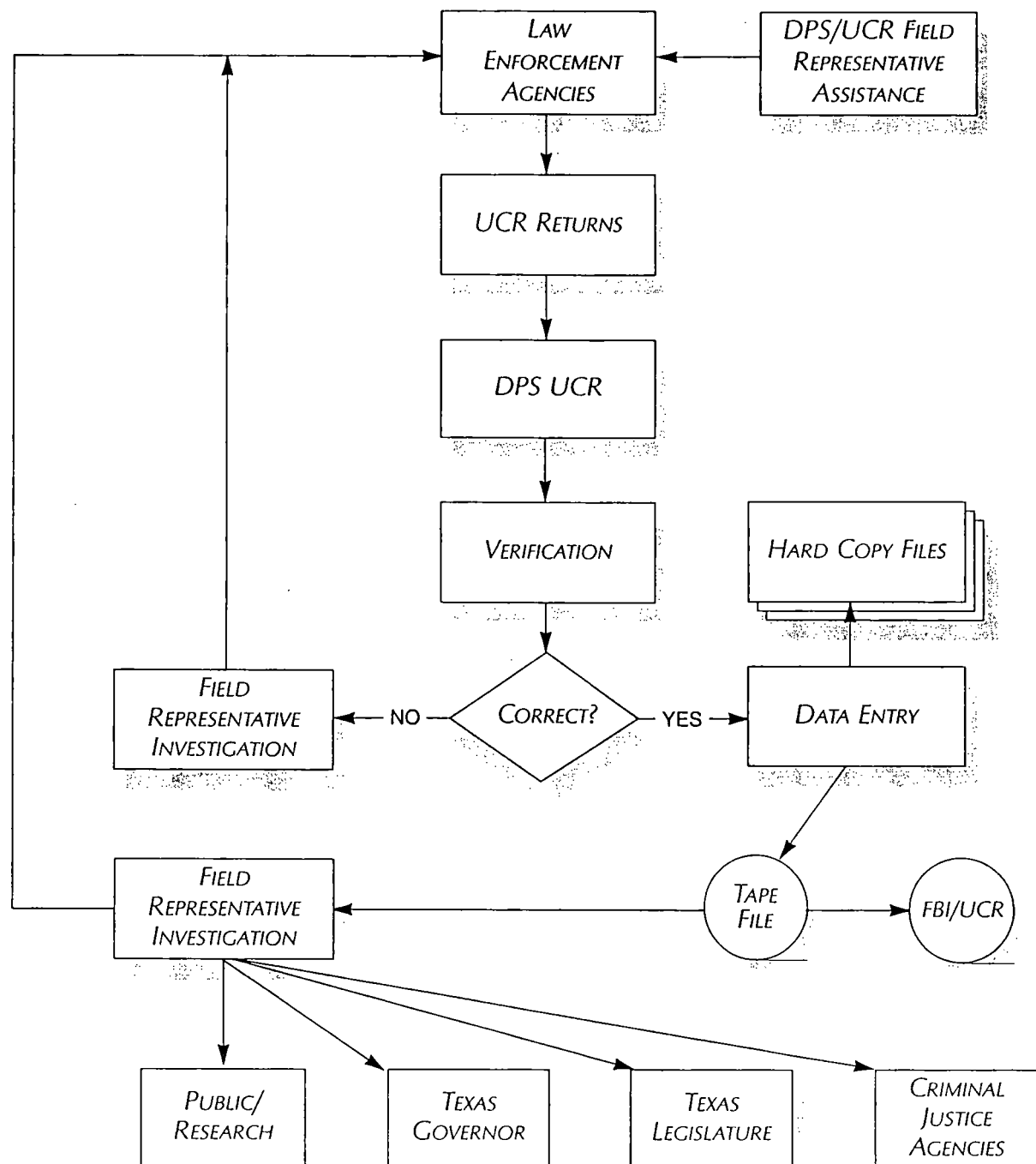
Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles)—Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

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 or 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; (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 Weapon—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.

BELZ • BURROW

Retail Development

Fountain Square Office Park
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(501) 932-2314 Fax

June 16, 1993

Mr. Jose Cerda
Senior Policy Analyst
Office of Domestic Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: Proposed Substance Abuse Treatment, Training and Research Center
Allen (Dallas), Texas

Dear Jose:

I wanted to take this opportunity to thank you for your most cordial reception to my recent visit regarding our proposed substance abuse treatment, training and research center for the Dallas metroplex area.

I look forward to your having the opportunity to review the project material that I left with you and to finalizing a meeting with Dr. Brown. I will give you a call in a couple of weeks to discuss your questions and to arrange an appointment.

Again, thank you for your courtesies and I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Best personal regards,

BELZ • BURROW

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Burrow", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Bruce Burrow
Partner

BB/kj

Fountain Square Office Park
2005 Highland Drive
Suite 1000
P.O. Box 974
Jonesboro, Arkansas 72403

BELZ • BURROW
Retail Development



**MR. JOSE CERDA
SENIOR POLICY ANALYST
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 222
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500**

11111111111111111111





STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

ANN W. RICHARDS
GOVERNOR

June 21, 1993

Mr. Jose Cerda
Senior Policy Analyst
White House Domestic Policy Council
222 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

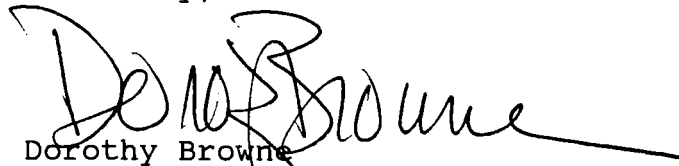
Dear Mr. Cerda:

Thank you for taking time out of a busy week to hear about the Texas criminal justice substance abuse treatment initiatives. Developing a program of this size has been an enormous, and unprecedented, joint effort of the state's major treatment agency (the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse) and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

When the programs are fully implemented, Texas will have 14,000 intensive treatment beds on line -- the largest effort of this kind in the world. The Texas Legislature recognizes the importance of chemical dependency treatment if we are ever to halt the revolving doors of our prison system and has made a major commitment of state resources.

There are remaining financial needs vital to the ultimate success of the programs. We have received limited federal assistance and anticipate needing your help in the future. We appreciate your interest and would be delighted for you to come to Texas and see first hand an institutional program as well as a transitional aftercare facility. We look forward to working with you in the future.

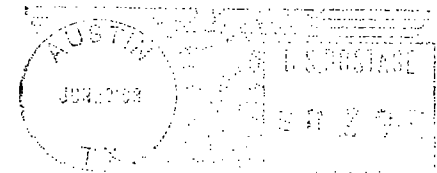
Sincerely,


Dorothy Browne
Project Coordinator
Policy Council



STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER



Mr. Jose Cerda
Senior Policy Analyst
Whit House Domestic Policy Council
222 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500



The
Kingsville

Record

Bish

Vol. 87, No. 43

Kingsville, Texas 78363

Wednesday, November 25, 1992

Two men arrested on drug charges

Two Kingsville men were arrested Monday night after the South Texas Speculation and Narcotics Task Force searched and found drugs in two Kingsville residences.

Eladio Garza Jr., 44, of 215 E. Hulsache Ave., was arrested Monday in connection with charges of possession of heroin. He is being held on \$20,000 bond at the Kleberg County Jail.

Garza's arrest came after task force agents searched a home in the 200 block of East Hulsache Avenue. The agents found half of a gram of heroin and a pistol inside the home.

A sheriff's department report indicated as the agents prepared to search the home, the man inside the East Hulsache residence rushed in his home. What agents believe was a brick thrown at cocaine.

Also arrested Monday was Miguel Garza Chapa, 44, of 307 E. Warren Avenue. Chapa was arrested in a connection with charges of possession of cocaine with the intent to distribute.

Chapa is being held at the Kleberg County Jail on \$15,000 bond.

Chapa's arrest came Monday around 9:30 p.m. After agents searched a home in the 500 block of East Warren Avenue, finding 20 grams of cocaine. A sheriff's report indicates the cocaine was packaged for sale in 14 individually wrapped parcels.

The sheriff's department and the Kingsville Police Department assisted the task force in the arrests.

B2/Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Couple arrested after cash, cocaine found during raid

Charges are pending against an Annaville husband and wife after a raid on their home yielded eight ounces of cocaine and \$24,000 in suspected drug money, authorities say.

The two, both 51, were arrested during the Monday night raid by officers with the Tri-County Narcotics Task Force on a home on Rand Morgan Road, said San Patricio County Sheriff's Deputy Jim Dixon.

Narcotics officers seized \$24,000 in cash, eight ounces of cocaine, a loaded .38-caliber semiautomatic

pistol and several pieces of gold jewelry.

The couple, suspected of selling cocaine, might have been trading the drugs for jewelry, Dixon said. Officers also found scales, weights and other items commonly associated with narcotics distribution in the home, he said.

Dixon said a drug-detecting dog helped officers find the cocaine, which was hidden in the master bedroom. The cocaine, which was divided into 1/8-ounce packages, called 8-balls by street dealers, has an estimated street value of \$12,000 to \$13,000, he said.

San Antonio Express News
May 18, 1993

Police get share of seized money

Special to the Express-News

DEL RIO — The U.S. Customs Service on Monday presented the Del Rio Police Department with a check for \$167,000 as its share of cash that was seized in a money-smuggling operation more than two years ago.

Leonard Lindheim, Customs special agent in charge in San Antonio, gave the check to Chief Charles Bruce in ceremonies at the U.S. Attorney's office here.

"It is definitely appreciated," Bruce said. "We can put the money to good use."

He noted the department's training facility was built with seized funds.

Caught on train

Lindheim said the funds were part of \$269,000 seized Sept. 16, 1990, from two men traveling on an Amtrak train.

Alfonso Velez-Puyo, 37, of Bogotá, Colombia, and Jose Manuel Herrera-Ramirez, 34, a citizen of the Dominican Republic, were taken off the westbound train by Del Rio officers after Amtrak officials complained one of the men had become violent and damaged a compartment.

A search of their baggage at the police station revealed the currency in a suitcase used by Herrera-Ramirez, who denied knowledge of it. Velez-Puyo, however, admitted smuggling the money into this country through Galveston, officers said.

Velez-Puyo, a jeweler, said it was to be laundered in Los Angeles by purchasing diamonds, Customs officials said.

South Texas

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San Antonio, Texas

San Antonio Express-News

Sunday, March 21, 1993

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Customs holds unclaimed \$714,000

Laredo agents say cash stuffed in footlocker for past 2 months

By Philip True
Express-News Border Bureau

LAREDO — Somewhere out there is the owner of a small footlocker stuffed with \$714,000 in mixed bills that U.S. Customs has held for almost two months, says Jim Porter, resident agent-in-charge of Customs enforcement here.

Porter would like to meet that person, but if he did, he might wind up arresting him or her.

"As far as I know, we've received no petitions for the return of the money. We're not alleging it was involved in criminal activity, but we're suspicious," he said.

The money turned up in mid-January in the trunk of a car driven by one of two women from Colombia who tried to cross an

international bridge here to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The women, who lived in Houston, had an 18-month-old baby with them.

When Mexican Customs officials found the trunk and its contents during an inspection, the women denied any knowledge of it.

Although importing money into Mexico is no crime there, the suspicious Mexican officials turned the women back to the United States and alerted Porter.

Enforcement agents seized the money, which the women hadn't declared to U.S. Customs as they left the country, but the women were turned loose because agents couldn't prove they knew about the trunkload of money, Porter said.

If investigators could trace the money to

its source, it probably wouldn't have been legitimately earned, he said.

The cash was typical of the amount of money being uncovered as federal agencies tighten the screws on efforts to smuggle what is widely believed to be the profits of illicit drug sales out of the country.

Along the Texas-Mexico border in these days of multi-ton marijuana and cocaine smuggling operations, law enforcement officials say, such sums of money are mere droplets in a flood of illegal cash.

"Laredo is a major hub for money brokers, exporters and launderers," Porter said.

"We know about multiple millions of dollars, and there could easily be hundreds of

millions passing through here yearly," he estimated.

Investigators have found that it's not enough to arrest traffickers with loads of narcotics, says Cecil Hester Jr., a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent and commander of the Webb and Zapata County Financial Task Force.

The task force is a mix of area federal state and local police agencies bent on disrupting the flow of illegal currency across the border.

Hester says it isn't enough to seize the drugs. The huge cash pools generated through the drug sales must be drained, too.

"If you take their dope and their money,

See OWNER/7B

Owner of \$714,000 in cash hasn't claimed money at Laredo Customs

Continued from 1B

they are left without a penny and can't continue," Hester said.

Colombian cocaine kingpin Pablo Escobar "is a prime example of a drug lord able to continue his operation while in a Colombian jail," said a DEA spokesman in Washington.

"If you take out a kingpin, there is always an aspiring lieutenant willing to take his place on the street," Rogelio Guevara said.

"But if you take away the infrastructure, new dealers have to start from the ground up," Guevara said.

Porter, Hester and a host of other federal, state and local officials are finding financial disruption strategies to be good law enforcement and good business.

Assets seized during narcotics investigations can turn some of the cash from drug deals back on the traffickers.

The U.S. attorney's office here distributed checks totaling almost \$11,000 to area law-enforcement agencies. The money was from seized assets, Assistant U.S. Attor-

ney Jose Angel Moreno said.

In the nearly two years of the task force's existence, Hester said, he has seen everything from the simple to the sophisticated.

One Laredo-based smuggling operation simply "drove its money across the border packed in gym bags," he said.

Others buy restaurants or used car lots, or use money exchange houses for financial cleansing.

"Whatever kind of business you can set up to make it look like you're legitimately handling lots of cash," Customs' Porter said of the practice.

The financial task force has seized \$1 million in assets, with \$2 million more pending," Laredo DEA chief Michael Dromgoole said.

"There is another \$8 million to \$10 million that we are investigating now but may not finally be able to seize," Dromgoole said.

Assets can include "pretty much bread-and-butter kinds of things like houses as well as bank accounts and cash," he continued.

Customs and the Financial Task

Force don't work together on borderland cases.

"Customs is the one local law enforcement agency that is not a member of the task force," Hester said.

While some sources assert inter-agency frictions, Porter says, that is because Customs' mission is strictly policing ports of entry.

"We have a memorandum of understanding with other federal agencies that if an operation sends money in the form of cash across the border, it is our case. If it is sent out in other forms, other agen-

cies may handle it," he said.

Assets may be seized either under criminal or civil statutes, Dromgoole said.

"But most seizures are civil. Once we establish probable cause (to relate the assets to drug activities), the defendant has to prove that it was not," he said.

A border DEA agent said during one investigation on the West Coast: "We seized substantial assets from a guy under civil statutes and never got a criminal conviction."

"That may sound kind of funny,

but we never had enough evidence to gain a conviction."

That is a point that bothers civil libertarians.

Jay Jacobs, Texas director of the American Civil Liberties Union, says civil seizures are bad practice.

"There's a philosophical question here of the end justifying the means. As the war on drugs is waged, people are asked to sacrifice rights along the way they may not necessarily win back," Jacobs said.

The sharing of seized assets

among enforcement agencies is fertile ground for rights abuses, he says.

"In general, you don't want your law-enforcement officials paid out of seized assets. Bounties invariably breed abuses," Jacobs continues.

"I equate it to the old-fashioned speed traps. I don't think there are any sheriffs out there that will make their money off of them."

"Ultimately, it makes law enforcement more concerned with the money than the laws they are supposed to enforce," he said.



IN COOPERATION WITH

SINTON POLICE OFFICER ROBERT NUNEZ surveys marijuana, cash and automatic pistol confiscated in a \$13,000 drug bust in Sinton last week.

Sinton Police Arrest Pair In \$13,000 Drug Bust

Last Wednesday afternoon, April 7, Sinton Police Officer Robert Nunez stopped a vehicle driving north on S. San Patricio Street for a minor traffic violation. As Nunez conversed with the car's two occupants, a male and a female, he became suspicious and asked the driver of the car for permission to search the vehicle. The driver acceded to the request which resulted in the discovery of a quantity of marijuana under the back seat of the car. Upon discovering the controlled substance, Nunez placed both of the

cars occupants under arrest and requested assistance from the Tri-County Narcotics Task Force K-9 Unit. Upon arrival at the scene the Task Force K-9 handler let "Yuri" a five year-old German Shepard, born in Holland, inspect the car more thoroughly whereupon the animal discovered a second quantity of marijuana inside the cars spare tire. The final result of the search produced a 25 caliber semi-automatic pistol, a sizable amount of cash and some 16 pounds of marijuana with an estimated street value of nearly

\$13,000. Also confiscated was the vehicle being driven by the suspect, a 1966 Ford Fairlane.

Arrested in the incident was a 24 year-old hispanic male who said he was from San Benito, Texas. Also arrested was the man's female companion who gave her age as 16 and also from San Benito. The man was placed in San Patricio County Jail. Justice of the Peace Frank Patrova set the man's bail at \$100,000. The female is being held in juvenile detention facilities in Rockport.

Agents snare 25 suspected 'crack' dealers in street sweep

by BOB BRUCE
Senior Staff Writer

The arrest of 25 "crack" cocaine suspects was announced Tuesday by law enforcement officers at the Abilene federal building.

They were snared in a 30-agent sweep Monday, the result of an 18-month drug investigation. All but one of the defendants were from Abilene.

"The streets were deserted last night here they had been active," said Abilene Police Sgt. Dan Spohn, head of the city's narcotics unit.

"For right now, we've made a serious dent in it (local cocaine trafficking)," he said.

Tom Clark, special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, said the arrests followed federal indictments

returned in March in Lubbock.

Identified as part of a large-scale crack distribution network here were these 24 Abilenians:

Hurtis Sims, 19; Dominic Green, 20; Phillip Vaughn, 26; Richard Dixon, 28; Larry Joe Dixon, 35; Donnell Fitzgerald Jones, 26; Larry Donnell Lyons, 33; Henry Wayne Cox, 30; Marion Lloyd Horne, 54; Cheryl Diane Dorsey, 40; Steve Ray Hickman, 34; and Terry Eugene Barney, 33.

Also, Linda Sanchez, 45; Deatrice Edmond, 31; Stephanie Diane West, 32; Keith Bernard Evans, 25; Renard Ronnell McBride, 19; Carlton L. Henderson, 20; Torrance Deshon Lee, 18; Etta Lee Bailey, 48; Rudolph Winston Ross Jr., 22; John Robert Turner, 48; Humphrey Brock Jr., 41; and Ronnell Wilson, 24.

Also arrested were Tyrone Lynn

"The streets were deserted last night where they had been active,"

**Abilene Police
Sgt. Dan Spohn**

McCulloch, 21, of Dallas, plus two juveniles. The juveniles will be held on state charges of delivery of drugs.

Clark said the arrests were a follow-up of a drug bust in September 1991 when 22 people were rounded up and subsequently received federal convictions.

These included Lawrence Edward Knox Sr., Lawrence Edward Knox Jr.

and other members of the Knox family.

"After we put the Knoxes in, we saw a slowdown, but it has gradually built back up," Spohn said.

The latest case involved several incidents in which crack was peddled within 1,000 feet of schools, Clark said.

Much of the cocaine was coming from Fort Worth, Clark said.

"Substantial amounts" of crack were taken off the street, according to Clark. In one instance, 500 grams of crack was taken from two dealers.

"That is a lot of crack cocaine when you break that down into individual rocks," Clark said.

Spohn said, "I think it's going to make a sizable dent in the crack cocaine trade. It won't affect the trade in the other drugs and it won't make a dent for a long period of time, but for now it will

make a dent."

Spohn said he anticipates there will be some "up-and-comers who will try to move up," seeking to fill the openings created by the arrests, Spohn said.

The arrests were credited to an undercover agent working for the West Central Texas Interlocal Crime Task Force whose commander, Frank Cleveland, joined Clark and Spohn in making the announcement.

Cleveland said it appears that drug defendants are going away for longer prison terms.

"We're not recycling these people nearly as frequently," Cleveland said.

Three hours after the press conference, initial appearances for the drug defendants began before U.S. Magistrate Billy Boone in U.S. District Court in Abilene.

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