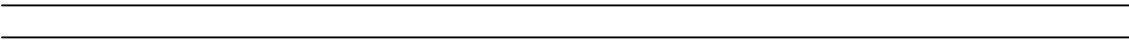


Chapter 2

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.

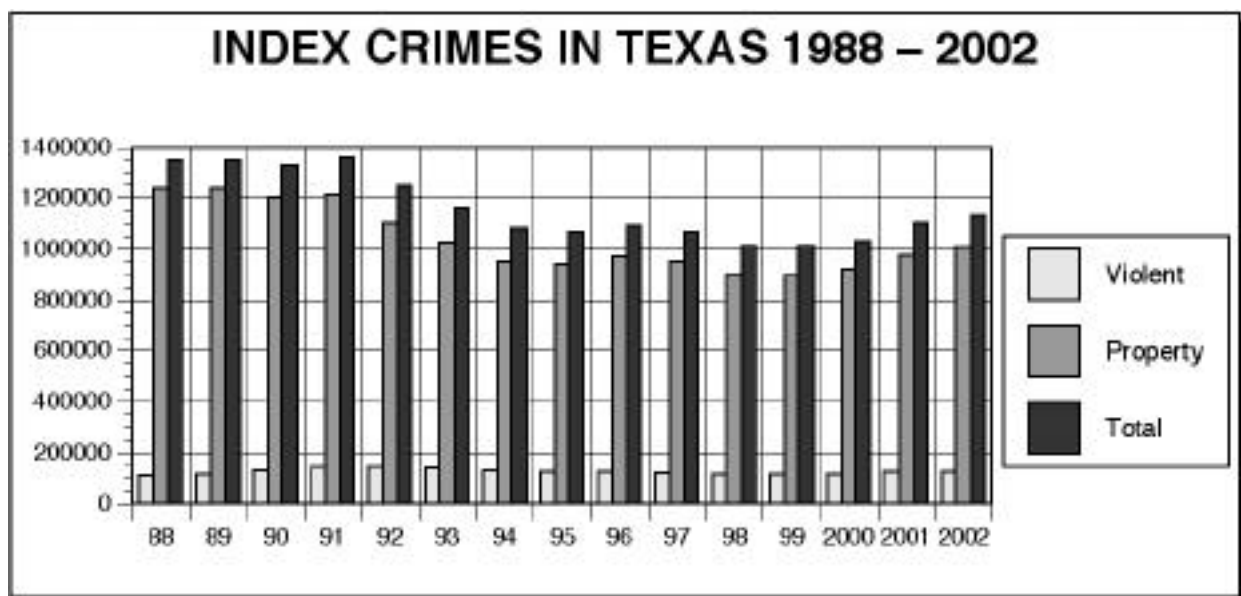
The Crime Index

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 2002 crime reports prior to state and national deadlines, it was necessary to estimate the number of offenses for these agencies. In 2002, 989 law enforcement agencies participated in the UCR program representing 99.6 percent of the population. The methodology for this estimation process has remained the same throughout the Texas UCR program, making it 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 the Crime Factors section of Chapter One.



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 2002, there was an estimated total of 1,131,831 index offenses in Texas. The crime volume increased 3.0 percent when compared to 2001.

In addition to the above offenses, there were 8,243 cases of arson reported which represented a decrease of 2.2 percent from 2001.

Offense	2002	2001	% Change
Murder	1,305	1,331	- 2.0%
Rape	8,541	8,191	+4.3%
Robbery	37,599	35,330	+6.4%
Aggravated Assault	78,713	77,221	+1.9%
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	126,158	122,073	+3.3%
Burglary	212,702	204,240	+4.1%
Larceny-Theft	690,028	669,587	+3.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	102,943	102,838	+0.1%
PROPERTY CRIME TOTAL	1,005,673	976,665	+3.0%
INDEX CRIME GRAND TOTAL	1,131,831	1,098,738	+3.0%

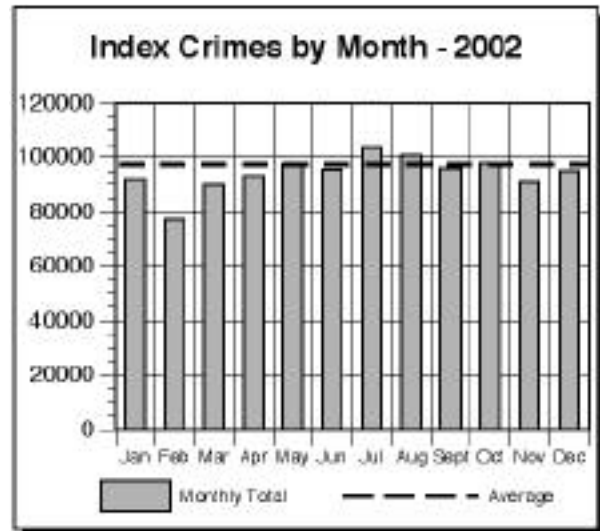
Crime Rates

During calendar year 2002, Texas' crime rate was 5,196.7 crimes per 100,000 persons. This is an increase of 0.9 percent from the previous year. The crime rate is based on the 2002 Texas population of 21,779,893.

Offense	2002	2001	% Change
Murder	6.0	6.2	- 3.2%
Rape	39.2	38.4	+ 2.1%
Robbery	172.6	165.7	+ 4.2%
Aggravated Assault	361.4	362.1	- 0.2%
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	579.2	572.4	+ 1.2%
Burglary	976.6	957.7	+ 2.0%
Larceny-Theft	3,168.2	3,139.9	+ 0.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	472.7	482.2	- 2.0%
PROPERTY CRIME TOTAL	4,617.4	4,579.9	+ 0.8%
INDEX CRIME GRAND TOTAL	5,196.7	5,152.3	+ 0.9%

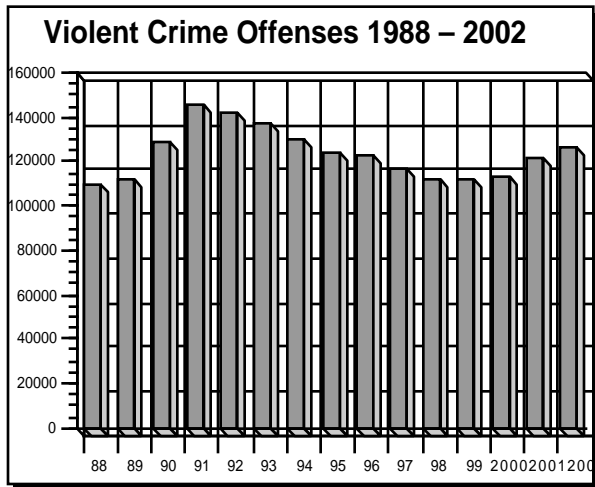
Annual Crime Trends

Monthly crime variations show that, in general, crime occurrences peaked in the month of July. Individual index crime trend graphs are located in Chapter 3.



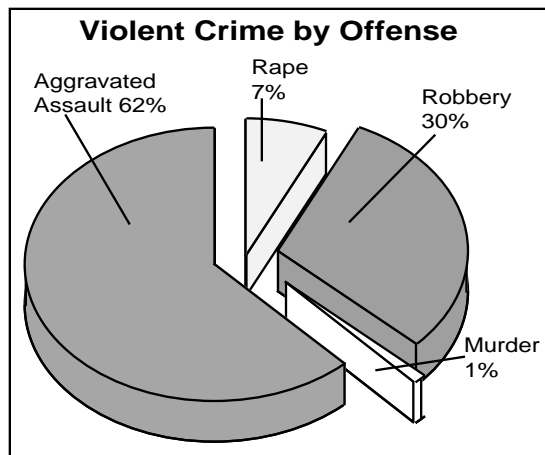
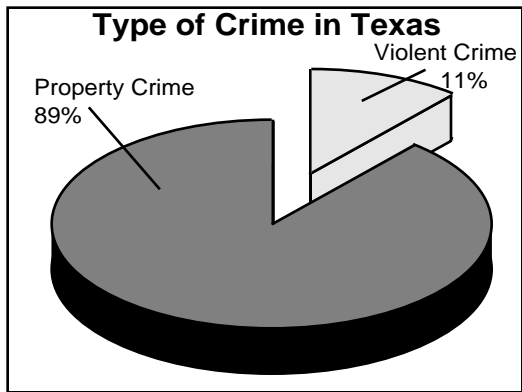
TYPE OF CRIME

Crime analysis generally looks at the two categories of crime discussed above: violent crimes (or crimes against persons) and property crimes. In 2002, 11 percent of the Crime Index were violent crimes and 89 percent were property crimes.



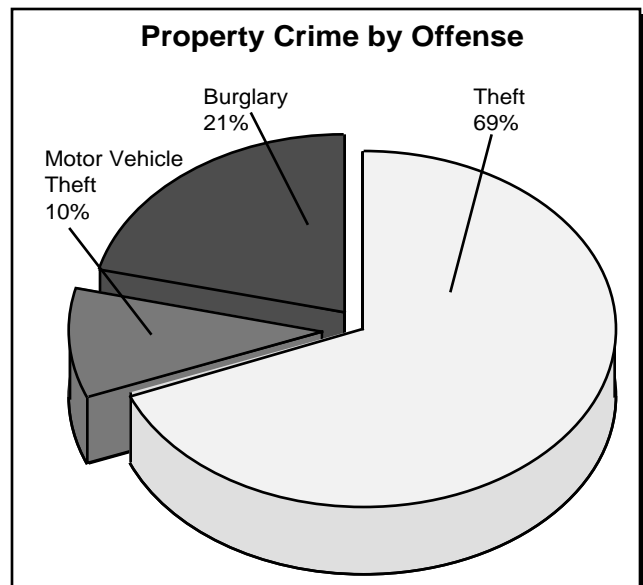
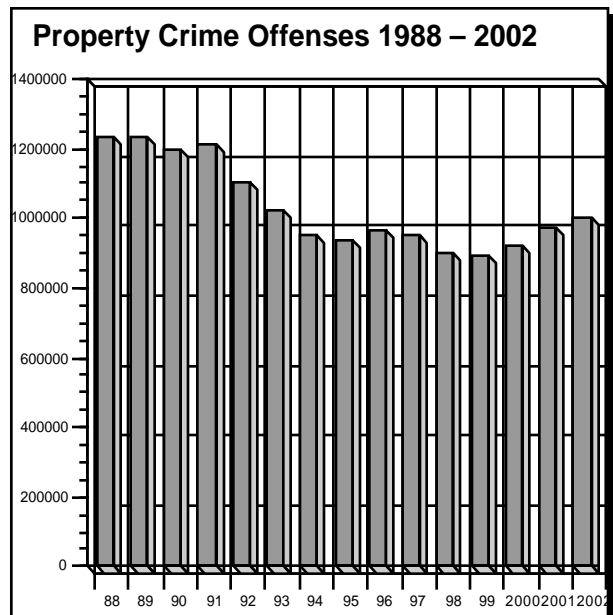
Violent Crimes

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 126,158 violent crimes occurred during 2002, a 3.3 percent increase from 2001. The 2002 violent crime rate was 579.2 crimes per 100,000 Texans, a 1.2 percent increase from the rate posted in 2001.



Property Crimes

The number of property crimes occurring during 2002 was estimated at 1,005,673. Property crimes increased 3.0 percent from 2001. Burglary accounted for 21 percent of all property offenses, larceny-theft accounted for 69 percent, and motor vehicle theft accounted for 10 percent. The 2002 property crime rate was 4,617.4 crimes per 100,000 Texans, an increase of 0.8 percent when compared to the rate for 2001.



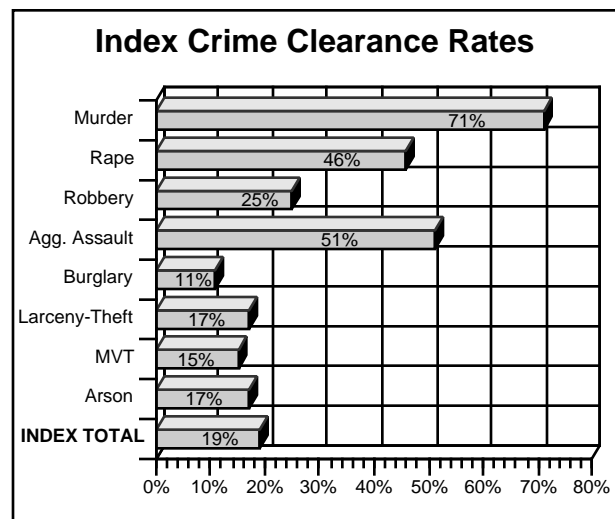
CLEARANCES

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, an offense is cleared only when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, enough evidence exists to press charges, and the subject 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. Law enforcement agencies may also clear a crime by exceptional means when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender.

Law enforcement officers cleared 19 percent of all index offenses reported to them in 2002, by arrest or exceptional means. Of the violent crimes reported, 43 percent were cleared, while 15 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.

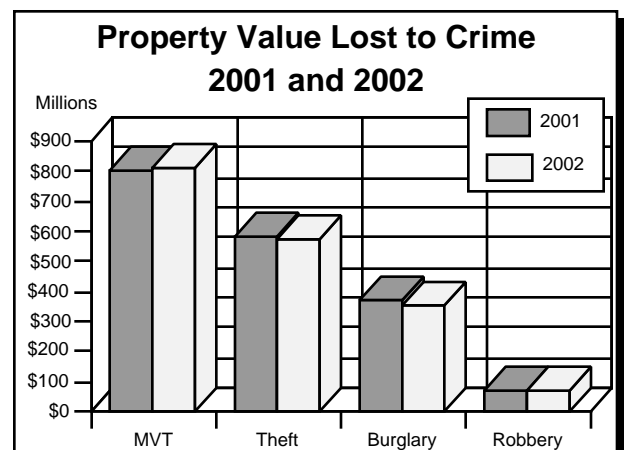
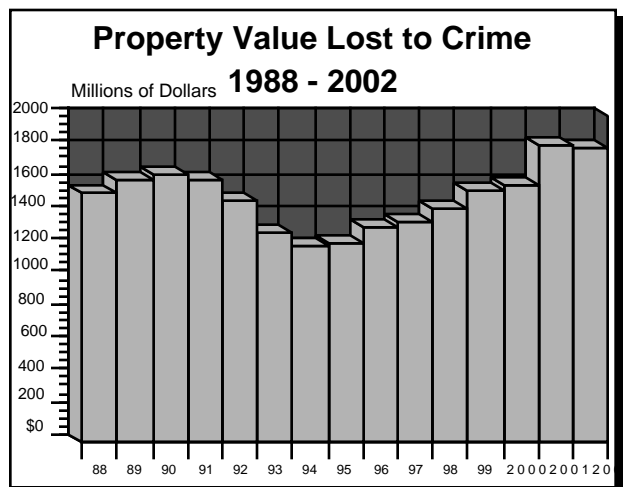
In 2002, persons arrested under the age of 18 represented 14 percent of all cases solved, accounting for 9 percent of all violent crime clearances and 16 percent of property crimes. The involvement rate of persons under 18 years of age was 5 percent for murders, 9 percent for forcible rape, 10 percent for robbery, and 9 percent for aggravated assault. In the non-violent crime categories, this age group accounted for 14 percent of the solved burglaries, 17 percent of the thefts, and 13 percent of the motor vehicle thefts.



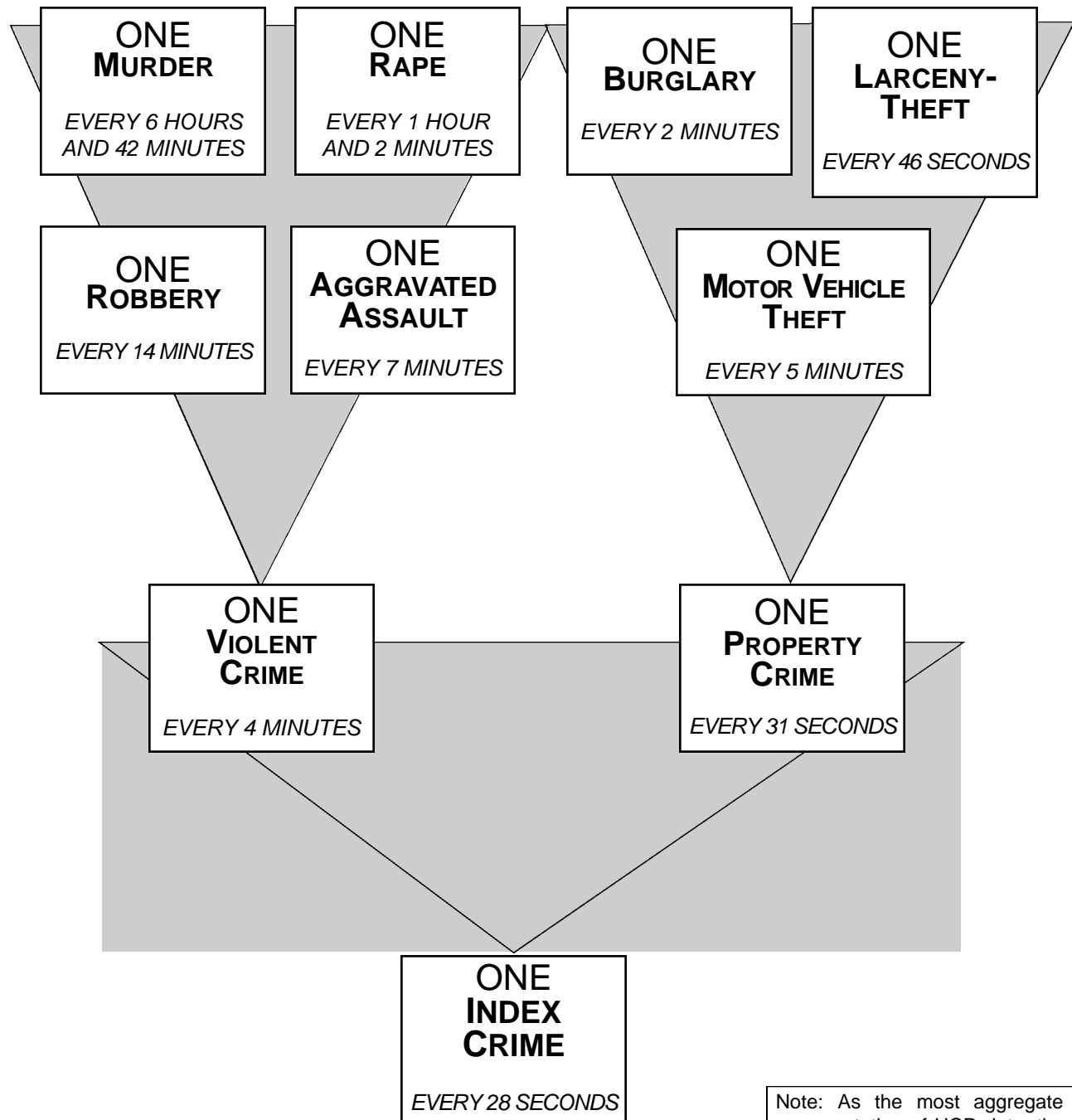
STOLEN PROPERTY VALUE

The total value of property stolen during 2002 in Texas was \$1,802,048,863.

Property Type	Stolen Value	% Recovered
Currency, Notes, Etc.	97,352,020	5
Jewelry & Precious Metals	124,090,051	4
Clothing & Furs	36,916,273	11
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	856,819,134	76
Office Equipment	53,617,325	9
Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	161,774,815	4
Firearms	13,314,498	10
Household Goods	30,114,662	5
Consumable Goods	12,465,051	14
Livestock	2,859,344	15
Miscellaneous	412,725,690	11
TOTAL	1,802,048,863	40



TEXAS CRIME CLOCK, 2002



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

ESTIMATED CRIME IN TEXAS

The offenses in this chart were compiled from reports submitted to the UCR program by Texas law enforcement agencies. Because reporting compliance has varied, it has been necessary to estimate offenses for non-reporting jurisdictions. The 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
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
1994	18,378,000	Volume	2,023	9,101	37,639	81,079	214,691	624,035	110,772	1,079,340
		Rate	11.0	49.5	204.8	441.2	1,168.2	3,395.6	602.7	5,873.0
1995	18,724,000	Volume	1,694	8,526	33,666	80,377	202,637	632,523	104,939	1,064,362
		Rate	9.0	45.5	179.8	429.3	1,082.2	3,378.1	560.5	5,684.5
1996	19,128,000	Volume	1,476	8,374	32,796	80,572	204,335	659,397	104,928	1,091,878
		Rate	7.7	43.8	171.5	421.2	1,068.3	3,447.3	548.6	5,708.3
1997	19,439,000	Volume	1,328	8,007	30,513	77,239	200,966	645,174	101,687	1,064,914
		Rate	6.8	41.2	157.0	397.3	1,033.8	3,319.0	523.1	5,478.2
1998	19,760,000	Volume	1,343	7,914	28,672	73,648	194,872	606,805	96,614	1,009,868
		Rate	6.8	40.1	145.1	372.7	986.2	3,070.9	488.9	5,110.7
1999	20,044,000	Volume	1,218	7,629	29,424	74,165	190,347	614,478	91,992	1,009,253
		Rate	6.1	38.1	146.8	370.0	949.6	3,065.6	459.0	5,035.2
2000	20,851,820	Volume	1,236	7,851	30,230	74,288	189,012	636,942	93,111	1,032,670
		Rate	5.9	37.7	145.0	356.3	906.5	3,054.6	446.5	4,952.4
2001	21,325,018	Volume	1,331	8,191	35,330	77,221	204,240	669,587	102,838	1,098,738
		Rate	6.2	38.4	165.7	362.1	957.7	3,139.9	482.2	5,152.3
2002	21,779,893	Volume	1,305	8,541	37,599	78,713	212,702	690,028	102,943	1,131,831
		Rate	6.0	39.2	172.6	361.4	976.6	3,168.2	472.7	5,196.7

CRIME FACTS AT A GLANCE

2002

- J There were an estimated 1,131,831 index offenses reported with a 19 percent clearance rate for Texas in 2002.
- J The crime rate for the State of Texas was 5,196.7 index offenses for every 100,000 inhabitants.
- J During 2002, Texas law enforcement officers made 1,047,505 arrests. Of those arrested, 13 percent were 16 years of age and under.
- J The value of stolen property totaled \$1,802,048,863.
- J The offense of larceny-theft accounted for 61 percent of all index crimes and had a clearance rate of 17 percent.
- J Firearms were used in 63 percent of all murders reported. All other weapons made up the remaining 37 percent.
- J There were an estimated 78,713 aggravated assaults. Of these, 20 percent were committed by the use of hands, fists, and feet.
- J Residential burglaries accounted for 65 percent of all burglaries reported.
- J The estimated number of motor vehicle thefts was 102,943, for a total dollar loss of \$812,578,714.
- J Five law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty. Nine were killed in duty-related accidents.
- J There were 5,075 assaults on officers reported with 94 percent cleared.
- J In 2002, there were 344 hate crime incidents reported with 429 victims, 470 offenders and 363 offenses.
- J Family violence incidents totaled 183,440 during 2002. There were 198,538 victims and 194,211 offenders.