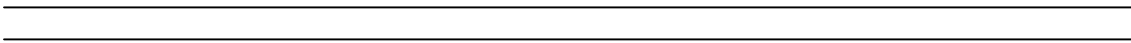


Chapter 3

INDEX CRIME ANALYSIS



INDEX CRIME ANALYSIS

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 resulting from 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 2002 was 1,305. This represented a 2.0 percent decrease in the number of murders when compared to 2001. More persons were murdered in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest were killed during November. Property loss during the commission of the crime of murder amounted to \$537,043.

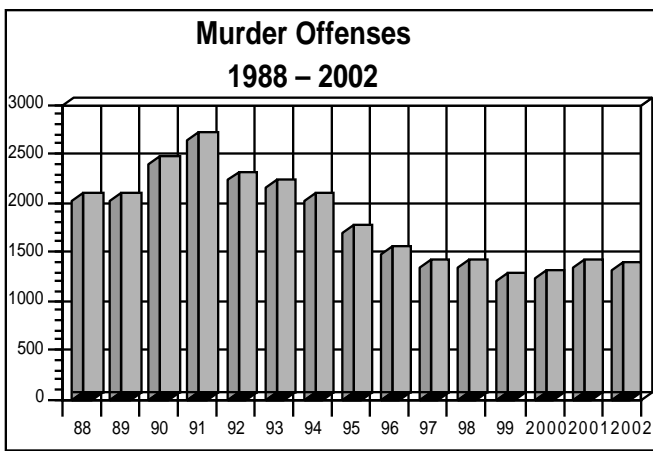
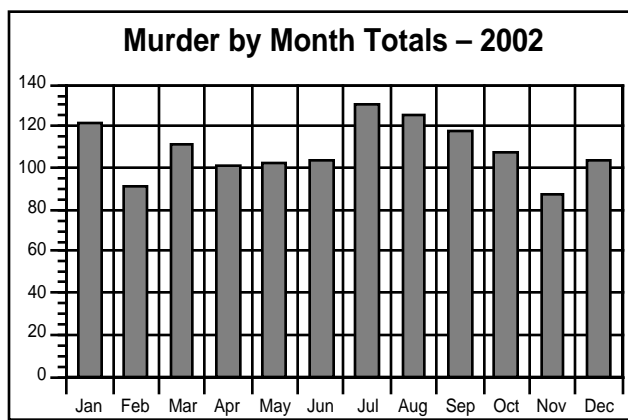
Rate

The murder rate for Texas in 2002 was 6.0 murders for every 100,000 persons, down 3.2 percent from 2001.

Clearance Rate

Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be

successful in solving a greater percentage of murders than any other Index Crime. In 2002, 71 percent of all murders were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

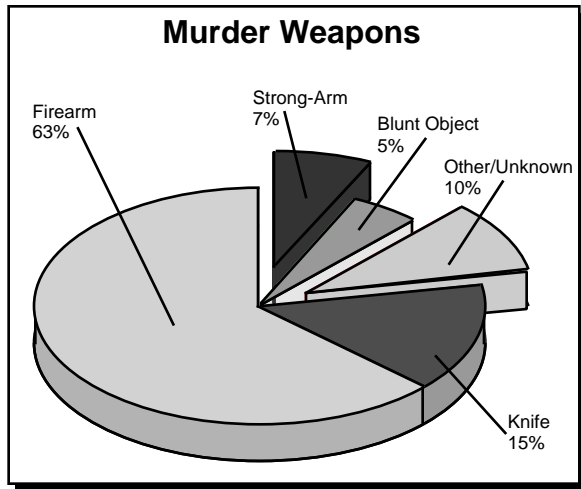


Nature

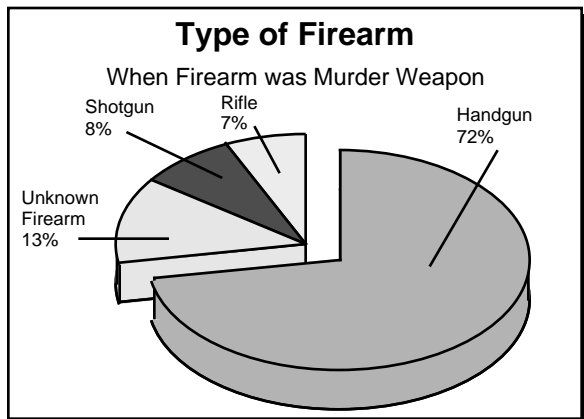
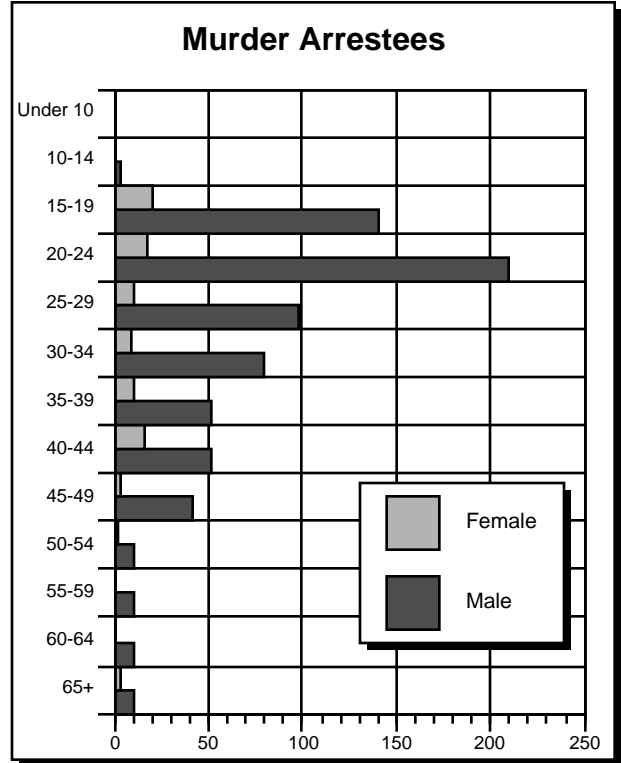
Of the 1,305 murders in 2002, 63 percent were committed by the use of firearms. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons of choice in 15 percent of the reported cases. The use of strong-arm weapons (hands, feet and fists) accounted for 7 percent of the murders. Blunt objects were

utilized in 5 percent of the murders and in the remaining 10 percent, the murder weapon of choice was listed as unknown or other, which includes poison, fire, drugs, drowning, strangulation and asphyxiation.

Of the murders in which firearms were the instrument, handguns accounted for 72 percent of the weapons (or 45 percent of all murders). Shotguns were employed in 8 percent of the firearm murders, rifles were used in 7 percent and firearms whose type was not stated accounted for the remaining 13 percent.



age 16 and under, 69 percent were White; 30 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 61 percent were not Hispanic; and 39 percent were Hispanic.



Justifiable Homicide

Statistics on murder circumstances, victims, and victim/offender relationships on the next page include justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicide is the killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty or the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen. In 2002, there were 59 justifiable homicides, of which, 25 were felons killed by private citizens, and 34 were felons killed by police.

Persons Arrested

When compared to 2001 statistics, the number of persons arrested for the crime of murder in Texas increased 0.5 percent. Of the persons arrested for murder, 89 percent were male; 6 percent were

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.

Murder Circumstances			
Circumstance Type	Group %	Circumstance	Number
Felony Type	15%	Rape	5
		Robbery	143
		Burglary	11
		Larceny	8
		Arson	4
		Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1
		Motor Vehicle Theft	0
		Other Sex Offenses	0
		Narcotic Drug Laws	13
		Gambling	0
		Other Felony Type	14
		All Suspected Felony Type	11
Non Felony Type	50%	Lover's Triangle	9
		Child Killed by Baby Sitter	3
		Brawl Due to Influence of Alcohol	13
		Brawl Due to Influence of Narcotics	23
		Argument Over Money or Property	36
		Other Arguments	353
		Juvenile Gang Killings	13
		Gangland Killings	2
		Institutional Killings	0
		Sniper Attack	0
		Other Circumstances	227
		Justifiable	4%
Felon Killed by Police	34		
Unknown	31%	Unknown Circumstances	416

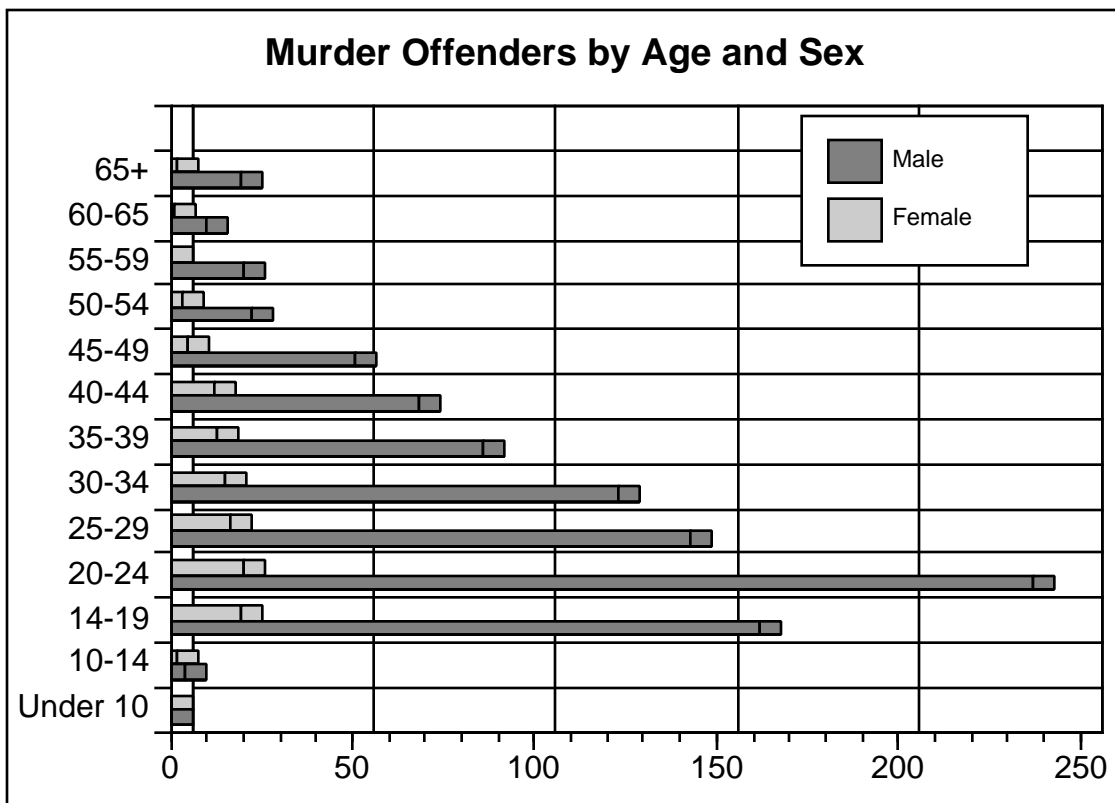
MURDER VICTIMS

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 relating to murder victims it can be determined that 75 percent of murder victims, in 2002, were male and 25 percent were female. The age group with the greatest number of murder victims for males and females is the 35 to 39 age group.

Of the victims whose race was known, 67 percent were White, 31 percent were Black, and the remainder were Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan natives. For White and Black victims, the most common age group was the 20 to 24 age bracket. Of the murder victims whose ethnicity was known, 37 percent were not Hispanic and 63 percent were Hispanic.

Relationship of Victim to Offender			
Relationship Type	Group %	Victim's Relationship	Number
Family	17%	Husband	14
		Wife	65
		Common-Law Husband	7
		Common-Law Wife	16
		Mother	9
		Father	7
		Son	26
		Daughter	28
		Brother	8
		Sister	2
		In-Law	9
		Stepfather	3
		Stepmother	2
		Stepson	5
Stepdaughter	5		
Other Family	21		
Not Family, but Known to Victim	26%	Neighbor	12
		Acquaintance	246
		Boyfriend	14
		Girlfriend	33
		Ex-Husband	1
		Ex-Wife	3
		Employee	0
		Employer	3
		Friend	23
		Homosexual Relationship	1
Other--Known to Victim	21		
Other	57%	Stranger	228
		Unknown Relationship	552



R A P E

DEFINITION

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

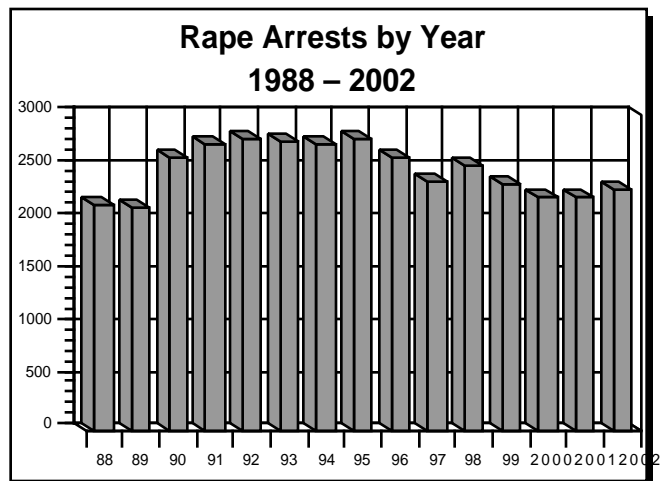
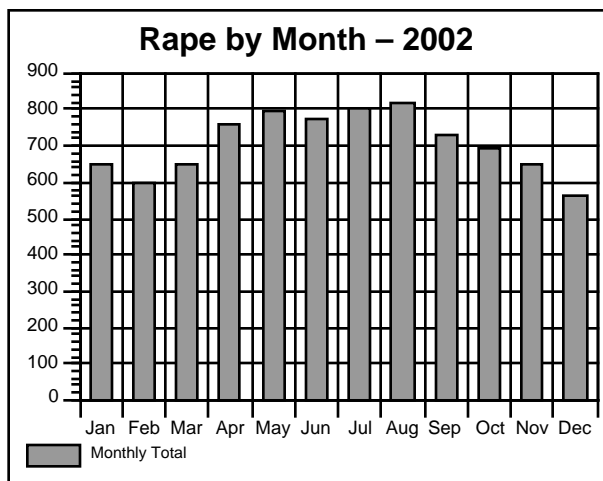
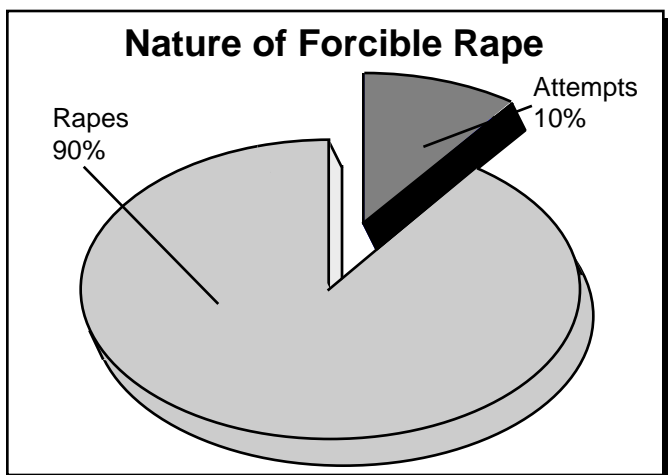
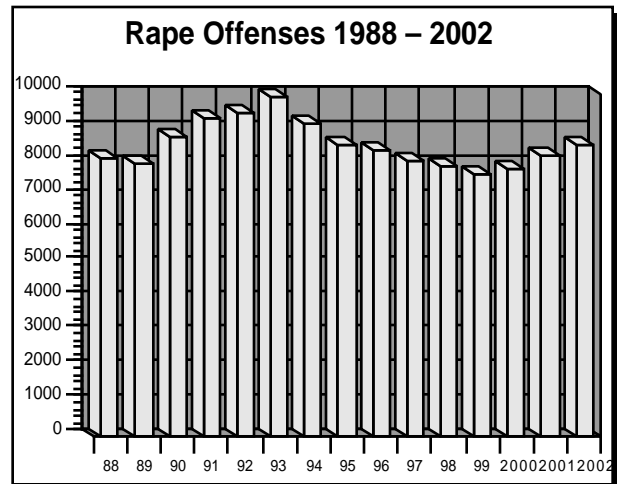
ANALYSIS

Volume

The estimated number of rapes committed in Texas in 2002 was 8,541. This represented an increase of 4.3 percent in the number of rapes when compared with 2001. More rapes were committed in Texas in August than in any other month, while the fewest rapes were committed during December. Property loss during the commission of rape amounted to \$507,456.

Rate

The rape rate for Texas in 2002 was 39.2 rapes for every 100,000 persons. This is an increase of 2.1 percent from 2001.



Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in clearing or solving by arrest 47 percent of all rapes that were reported. With the attempts to commit forcible rape, 43 percent were cleared.

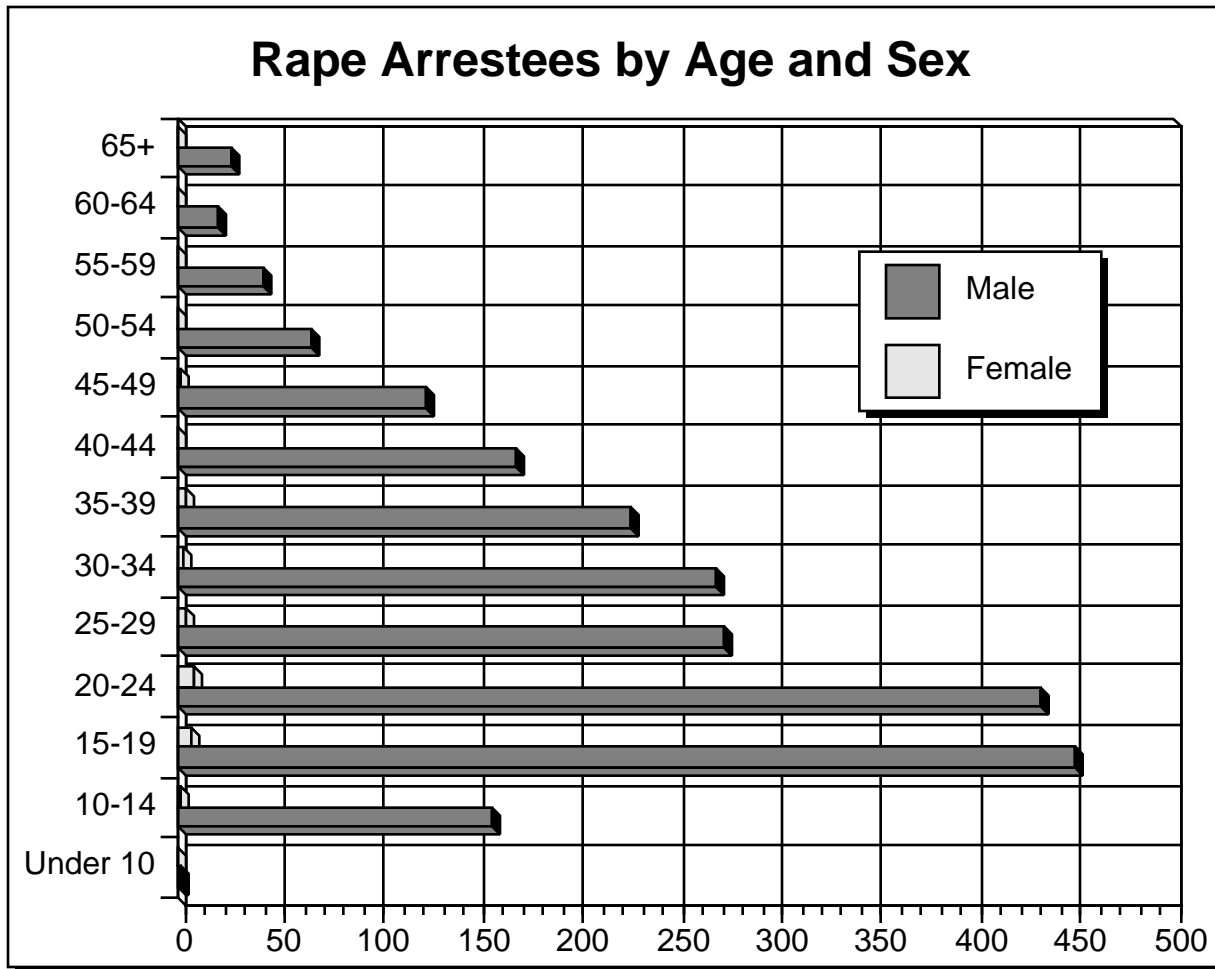
Nature

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 accordingly.

Of all reported forcible rapes during 2002, 10 percent were attempts to commit forcible rape and 90 percent were rapes by force.

Persons Arrested

When compared with 2001, the number of persons arrested for forcible rape increased 3.6 percent to 2,303. Of the forcible rape arrestees in 2002, 12 percent were juveniles (16 and under) and the remainder were adults; 99 percent were male; 75 percent were White, 24 percent were Black, and the remainder were other races; 68 percent were not Hispanic and 32 percent were Hispanic. The 15 to 19 age group had the highest number of arrests. 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, 33 persons in 2002, are generally arrested as accomplices.



R O B B E R Y

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.

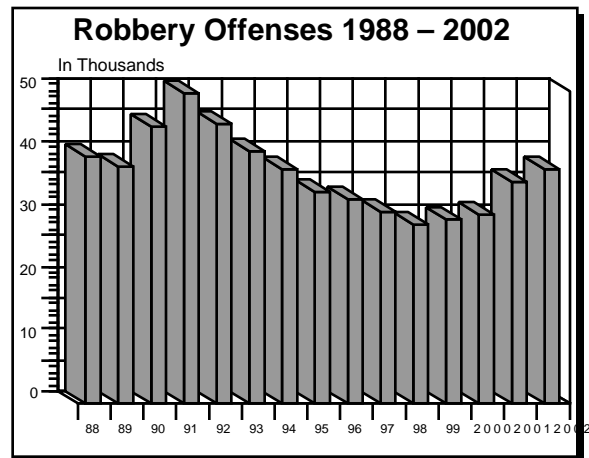
ANALYSIS

Volume

The estimated number of robberies committed in Texas in 2002 was 37,599. This represented a 6.4 percent increase in the number of robberies when compared with 2001. More robberies were committed in Texas in August than in any other month, while the fewest robberies were committed during the month of February.

Rate

The robbery rate for Texas in 2002 was 172.6 robberies for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of robbery from 2001 was an increase of 4.2 percent.

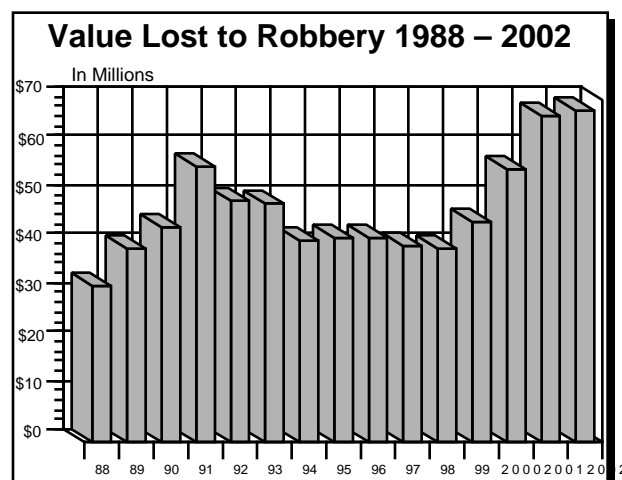
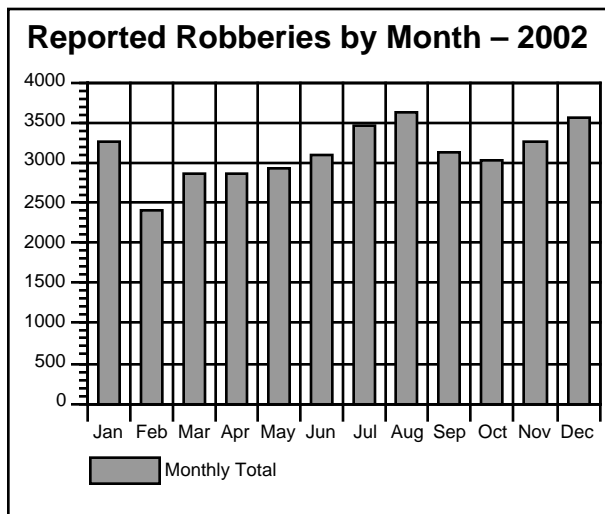


Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 25 percent of all robberies that were reported. Of the robberies by type of weapon used, strong-armed robberies experienced the highest rate of clearance at 31 percent, while robbery by firearm was the classification with the lowest rate of clearance at 20 percent.

Nature

In 2002, property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$67,843,024. The state total was a 1.9 percent increase from the property loss experienced in 2001. The value of property stolen during robberies averaged \$1,810 per incident. Average dollar losses ranged from \$837



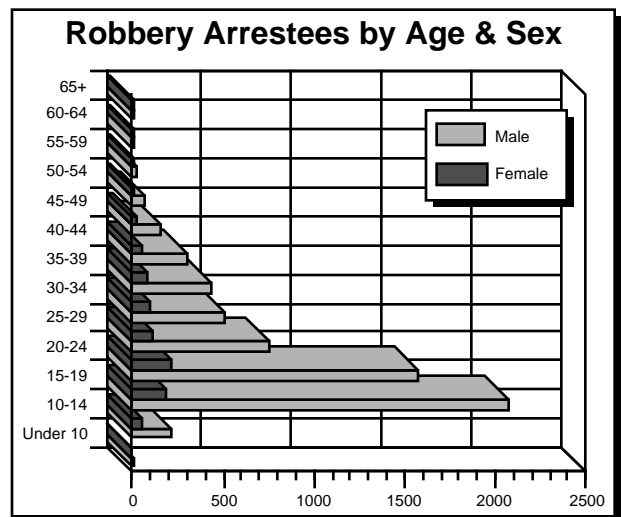
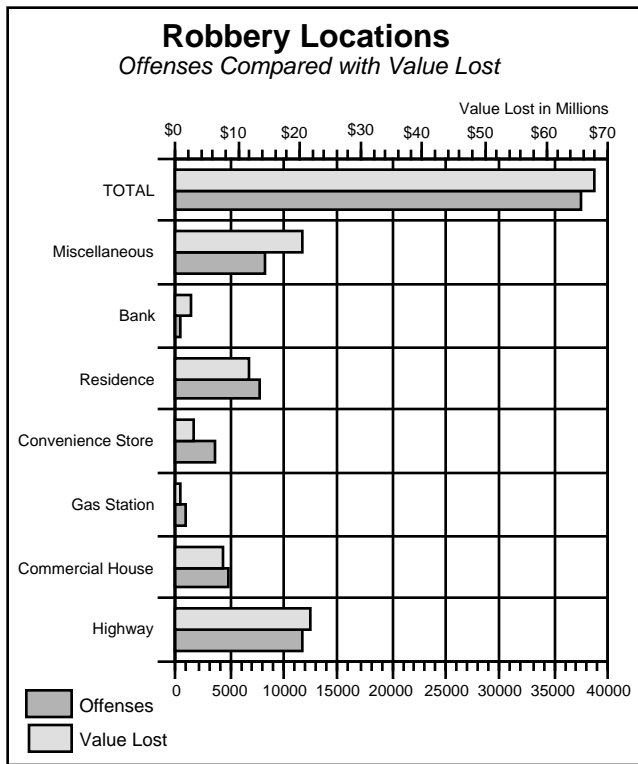
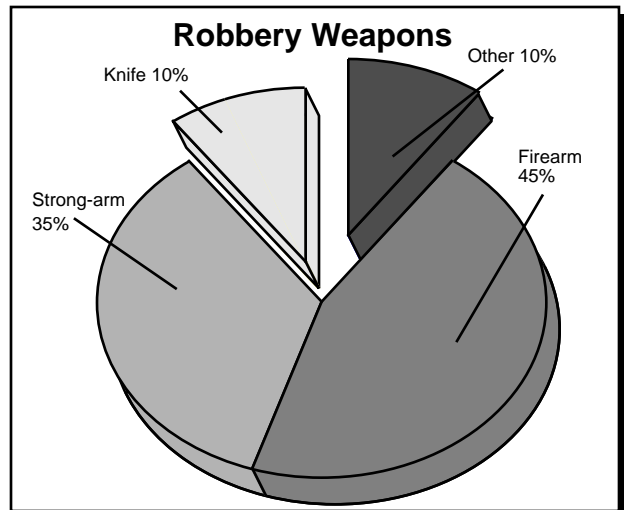
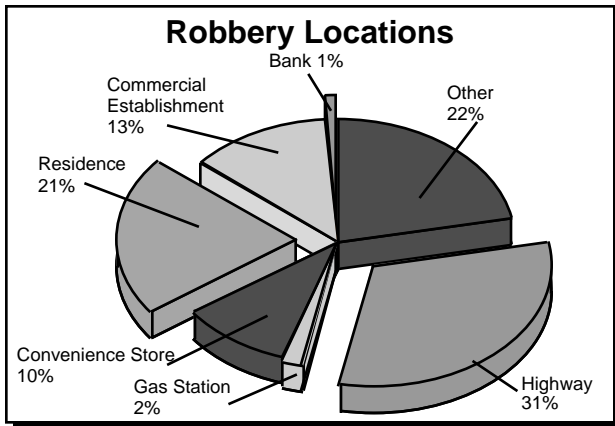
taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$5,412 per bank robbery. The impact of this violent crime cannot be measured in terms of monetary loss alone. While the object of robbery is money or property, the crime involves force or threat of force and many victims suffer serious personal injury.

Robberies on streets or highways accounted for 31 percent of the offenses in this category. Robberies of commercial and financial establishments accounted for 14 percent of the total and robberies occurring at residences, 21 percent. The remainder were convenience store and gas stations (12 percent) and miscellaneous types (22 percent).

Of all reported robberies in 2002, 45 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Strong-arm tactics accounted for 35 percent, other dangerous weapons were used in 10 percent and knives or cutting instruments made up the remainder.

Persons Arrested

Statewide arrests for robbery in 2002 amounted to 6,933 persons. When compared with 2001, the number of persons arrested for robbery increased 1.8 percent. Of the robbery arrestees in 2002, 13 percent were juveniles with the remainder being adults; 88 percent were male; 57 percent were White; 43 percent were Black; 68 percent were not Hispanic and 32 percent were Hispanic. The age group reflecting the largest number of robbery arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old bracket.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

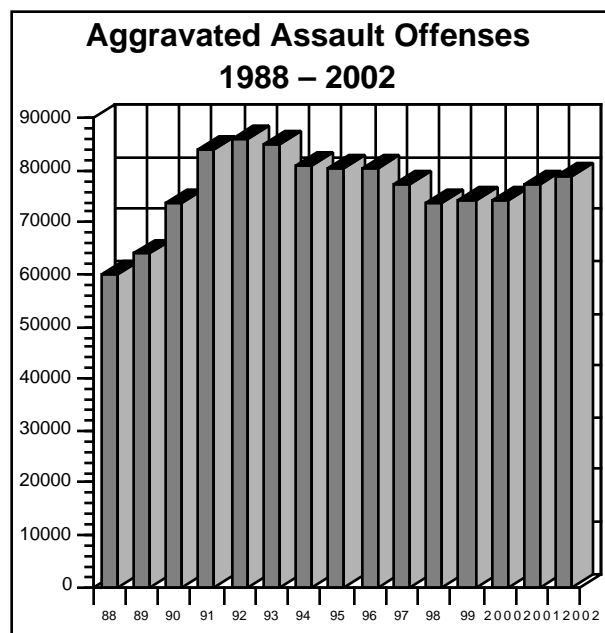
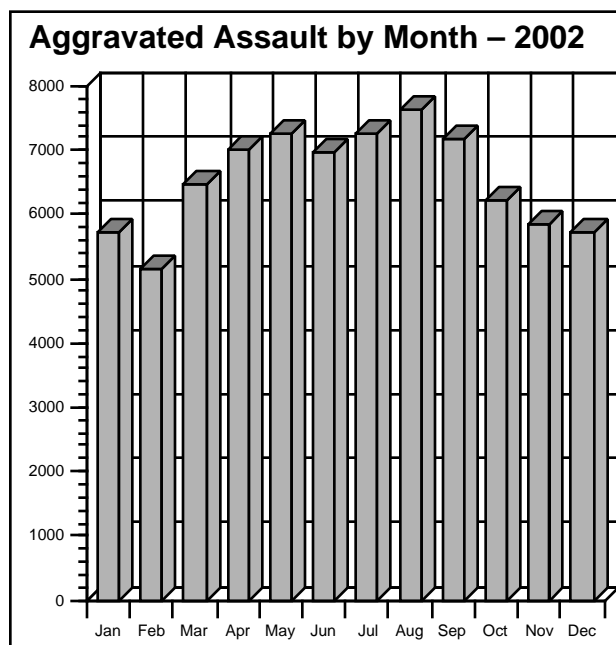
DEFINITION

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 2002, was 78,713. This represented an increase of 1.9 percent when compared to 2001. More aggravated assaults were committed in Texas in August than in any other month, while the fewest aggravated assaults were committed during February.



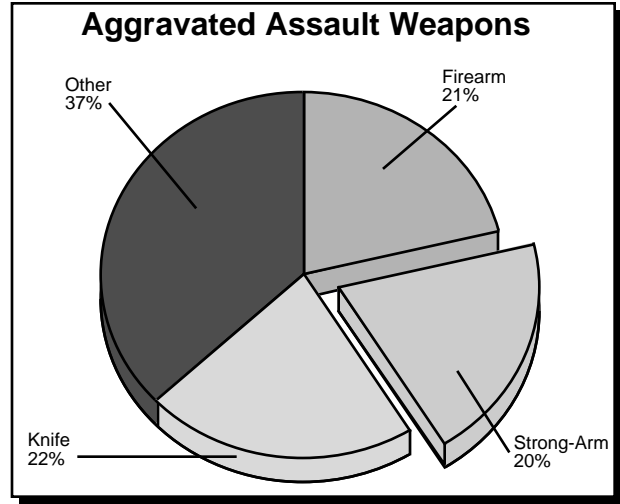
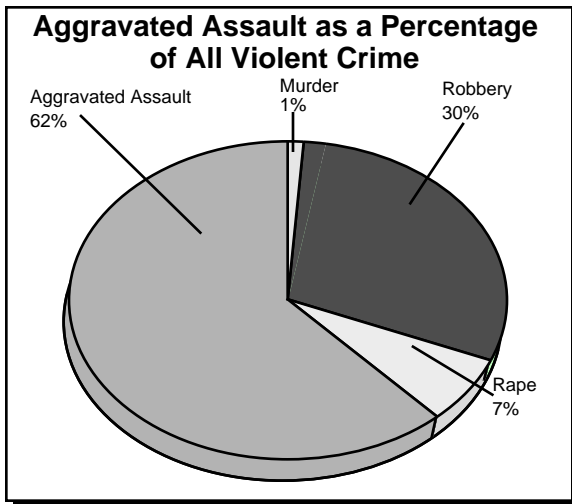
Rate

The aggravated assault rate for Texas in 2002 was 361.4 aggravated assaults for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of aggravated assault from 2001 was a decrease of 0.2 percent.

Nature

Of all reported aggravated assaults in 2002, 21 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Other dangerous weapons accounted for 37 percent of the aggravated assaults. Strong-arm weapons (hands, feet, fist, etc.) accounted for another 20 percent and knives or cutting instruments made up the remaining 22 percent.

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 325,435 simple assaults in 2002.

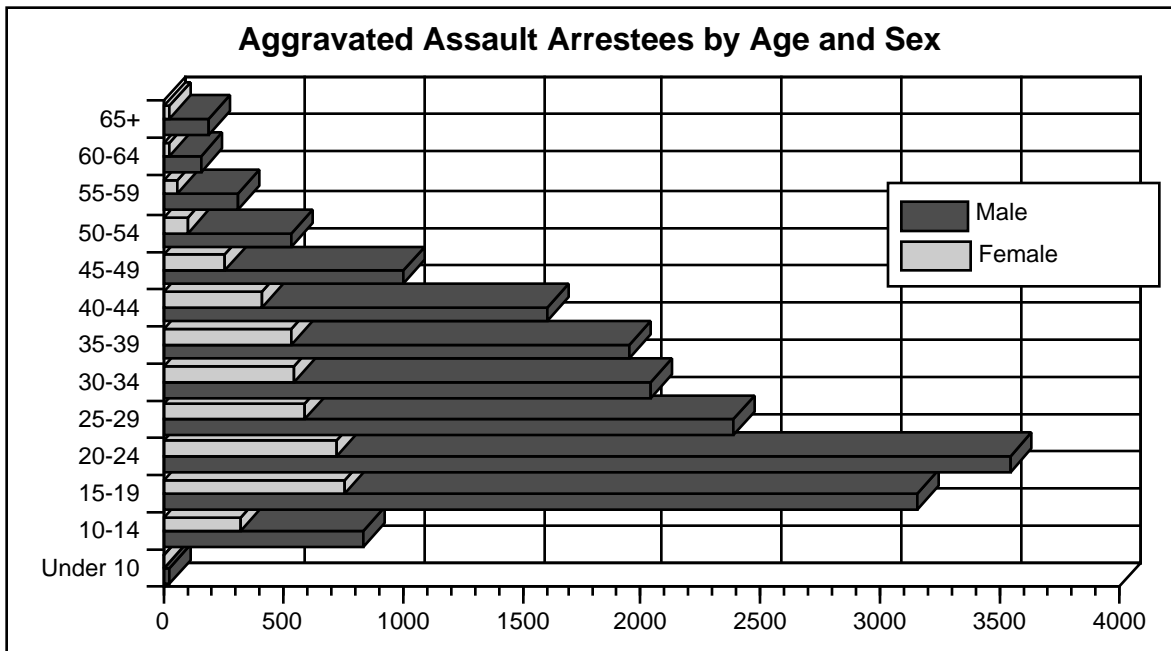


Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 51 percent of all aggravated assaults that were reported. Of the aggravated assaults by type of weapon used, knife or cutting instruments assaults experienced the highest rate of clearance (59 percent), while aggravated assault by firearm showed the lowest rate of clearance (38 percent).

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 22,079 persons for aggravated assault in 2002. When compared with 2001, the number of aggravated assault arrests increased 1.3 percent. Of the aggravated assault arrestees in 2002: 11 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 80 percent were male; 74 percent were White; 25 percent were Black and the remainder in other races; 35 percent were Hispanic and 65 percent were not Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of aggravated assault arrestees was the 20-to-24-year-old bracket for males and the 15-to-19 year-old bracket for females.



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.

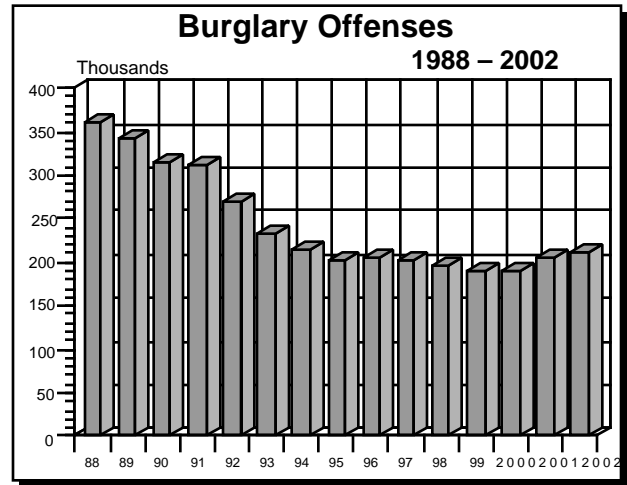
ANALYSIS

Volume

The estimated number of burglaries committed in Texas in 2002 was 212,702. This number represents a 4.1 percent increase when compared with the number of burglaries in 2001. More burglaries were committed in July than in any other month. The month with the fewest burglaries was February.

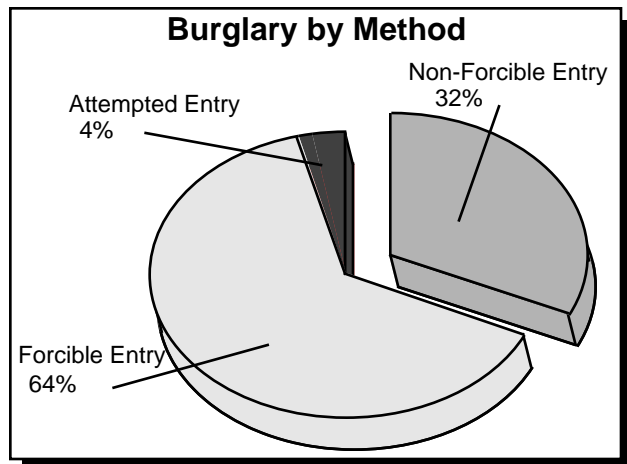
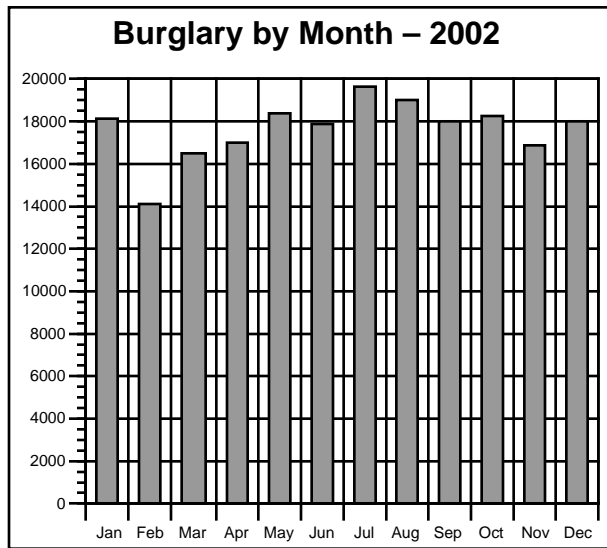
Rate

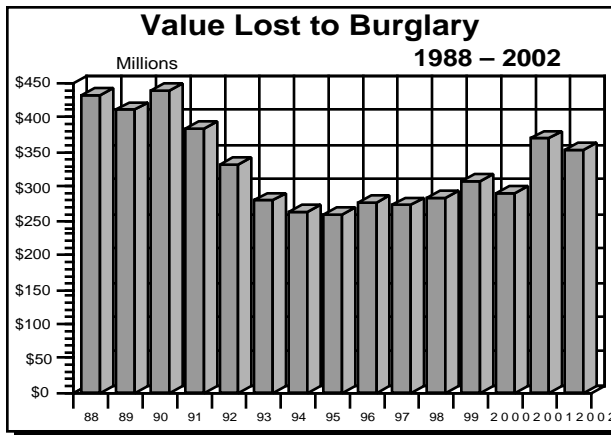
The 2002 burglary rate for Texas was 976.6 for every 100,000 persons. The change in the burglary rate from 2001 was an increase of 2.0 percent.



Nature

Of all reported burglaries in 2002, 65 percent occurred at residences. Forcible entry accounted for 64 percent of all burglaries, while 32 percent were unlawful entries without force and the remainder were forcible entry attempts. Of the offenses for which the time of occurrence was known, 55 percent were during the day with 45 percent during the night, and the value lost was greater during the day (60 percent) than at night (40 percent).



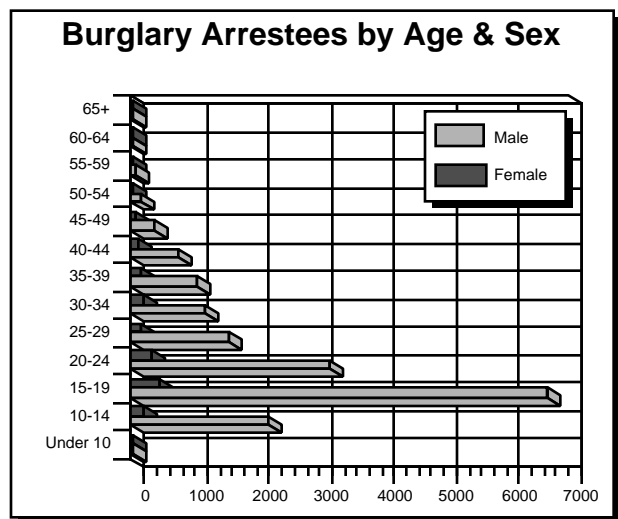


Value

In 2002, Texas burglary victims suffered losses totaling \$351,440,979. This total represented a decrease of 4.8 percent when compared to 2001 total burglary losses. The average dollar loss per burglary was \$1,659. The average loss for residential offenses was \$1,539, while for non-residential property, it was \$1,886.

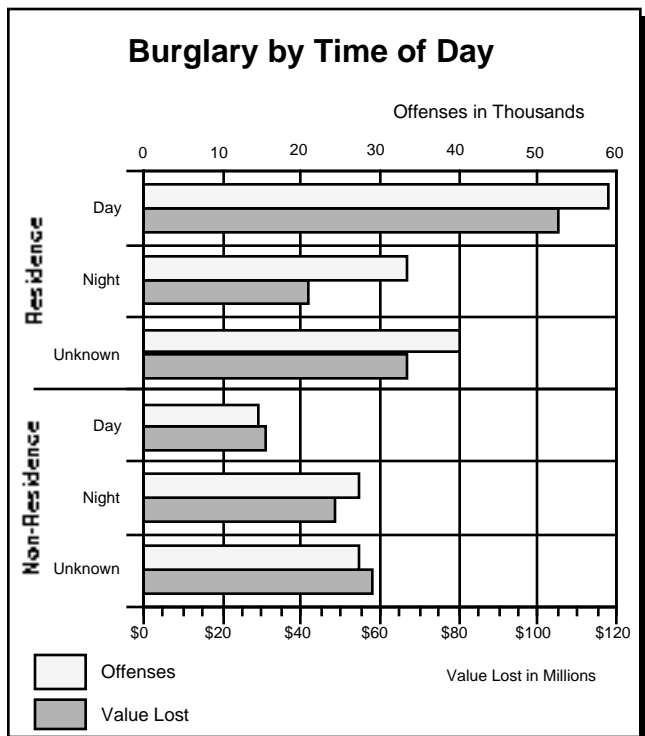
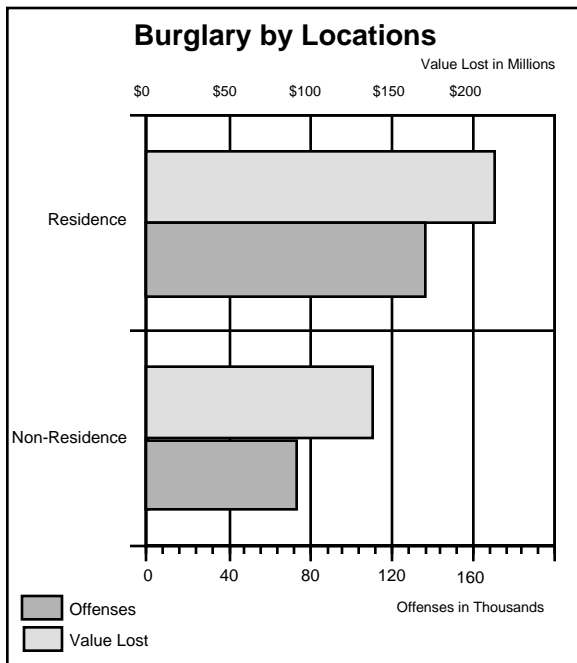
Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 11 percent of all burglaries reported. Burglaries classified as unlawful entry had the highest rate of clearance (13 percent). Forcible entry Burglary had an 11 percent clearance rate and attempted forcible entry had the lowest clearance rate (9 percent).



Persons Arrested

In 2002, 18,815 arrests for burglary were made by Texas law enforcement agencies. When compared to 2001, the number of persons arrested for burglary increased 2.5 percent. Of the burglary arrestees, 27 percent were juveniles (16 and under) with the remainder being adults; 91 percent were male; 76 percent were White; 24 percent were Black; 66 percent were not Hispanic and 34 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the largest number of burglary arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old group.



LARCENY-THEFT

DEFINITION

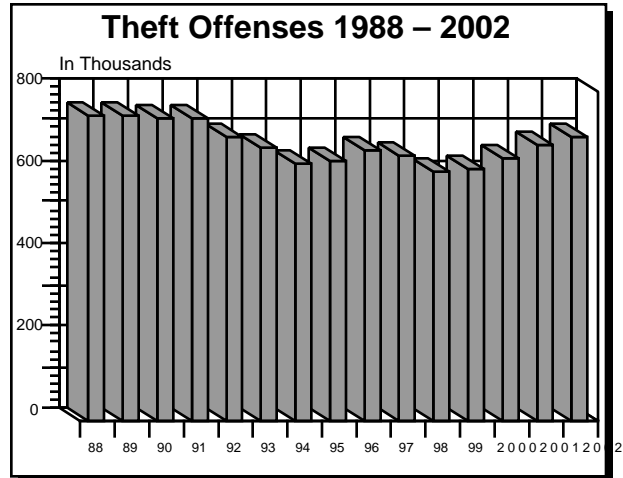
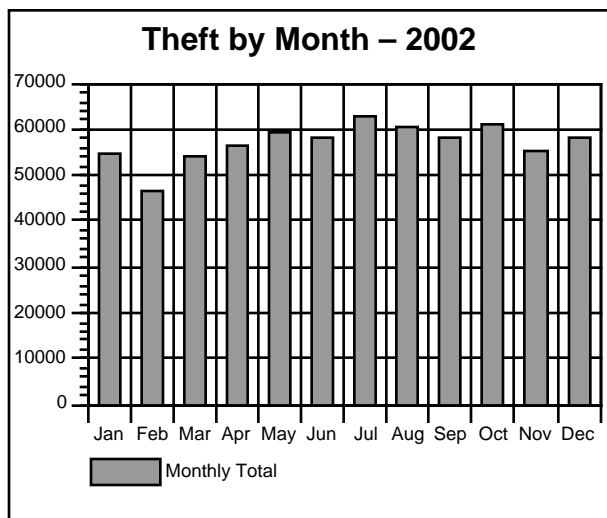
Larceny-Theft, in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny-Theft includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts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

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

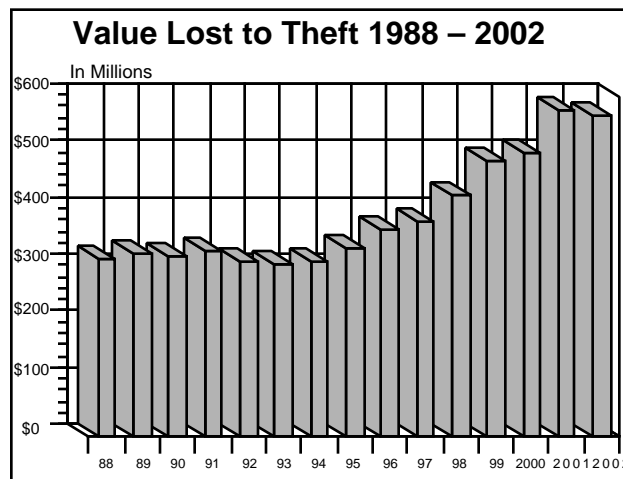
The estimated number of thefts committed in Texas in 2002 was 690,028, making this the largest crime category of the Index Crimes. The volume of theft in 2002 increased 3.1 percent from 2001. More thefts were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest thefts were committed during 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 2002 theft rate for Texas was 3,168.2 thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the theft rate from 2001 was an increase of 0.9 percent.



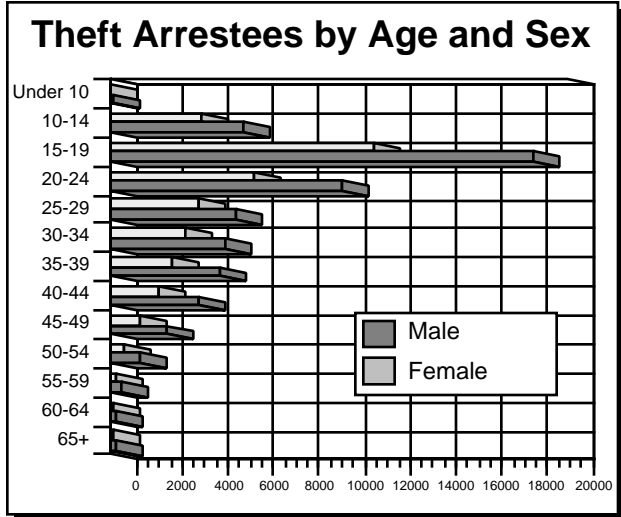
Nature

In 2002, theft victims suffered losses totaling \$569,141,647. This total represents a decrease of 1.6 percent when compared with 2001 total theft losses. The average dollar loss per theft was \$829, down from \$864 in 2001. Thefts in the 'under \$50' category accounted for 35 percent of all reported thefts (but only 1 percent of the value lost), while thefts of values greater than \$200 accounted for 42 percent of the total (and 96 percent of the total value lost). The remainder of the thefts were between \$50 and \$200--these thefts accounted for 23 percent of the volume (and 3 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 all other thefts which yielded an average \$1,220 per reported occurrence. Theft from motor vehicles averaged \$838 per report, while the average purse-snatching resulted in a \$317 loss and the average loss to victims of pocket-picking was \$302. The lowest average value lost to theft was shoplifting with an average of \$139.

Clearance Rate

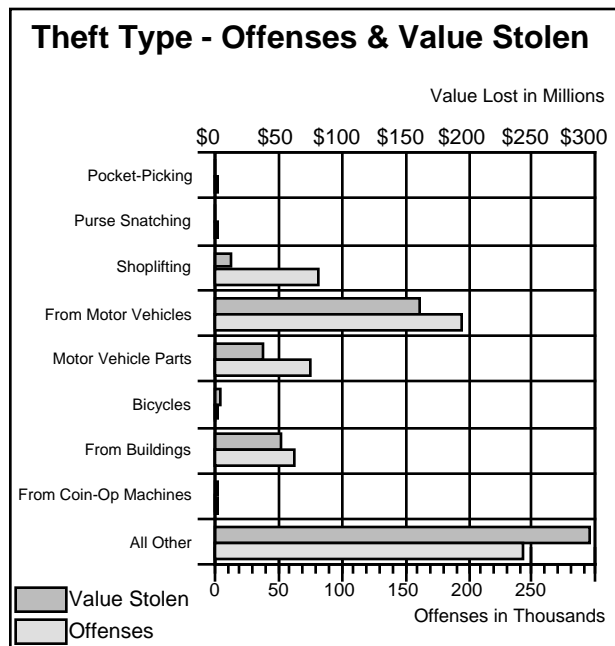
Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were



successful in clearing or solving by arrest 17 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 95,136 larceny-theft arrests in 2002. When compared with 2001, the number of persons arrested for theft increased 9.3 percent. Of the theft arrestees, 23 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 62 percent were male; 74 percent were White; 25 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 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	2,383	718,738	302
Purse-Snatching	2,885	914,941	317
Shoplifting	90,455	12,470,248	139
Theft from Motor Vehicles	194,619	162,169,683	838
Motor Vehicle Parts	69,914	38,239,538	550
Bicycles	16,628	3,794,117	229
Theft from Buildings	61,834	53,119,440	864
Theft from Coin-Operated Machines	7,617	1,867,849	246
All Other	243,693	295,847,093	1,220
TOTAL	690,028	569,141,647	829

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.

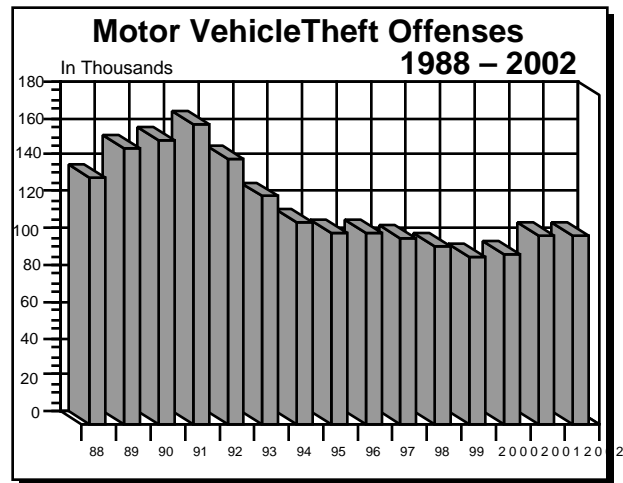
ANALYSIS

Volume

The estimated number of motor vehicle thefts committed in Texas in 2002 was 102,943. The volume of motor vehicle theft increased 0.1 percent when compared with 2001. More motor vehicle thefts were committed in July than in any other month, while the fewest motor vehicle thefts were committed during February.

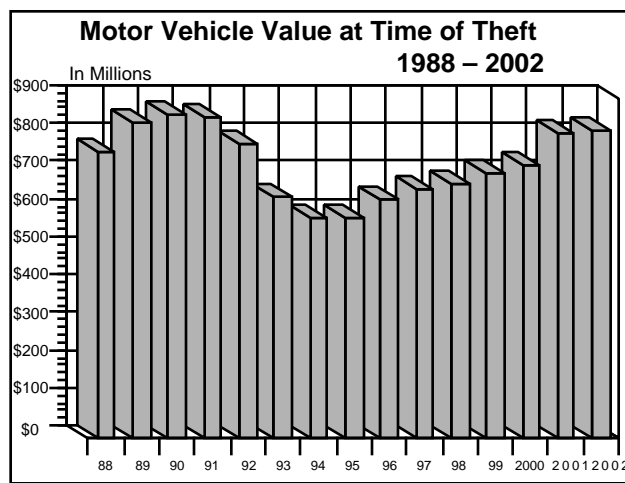
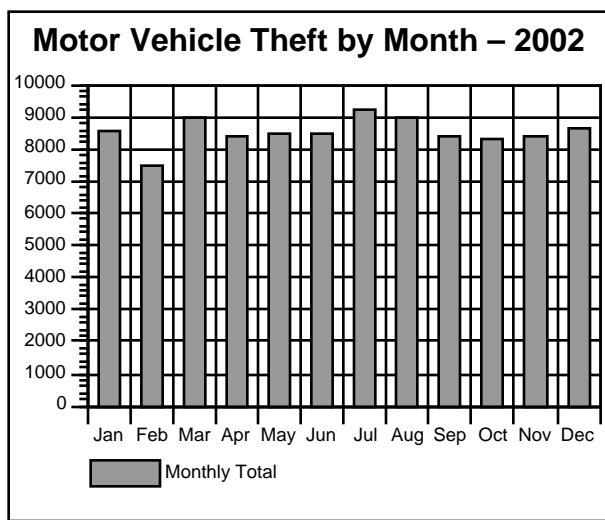
Rate

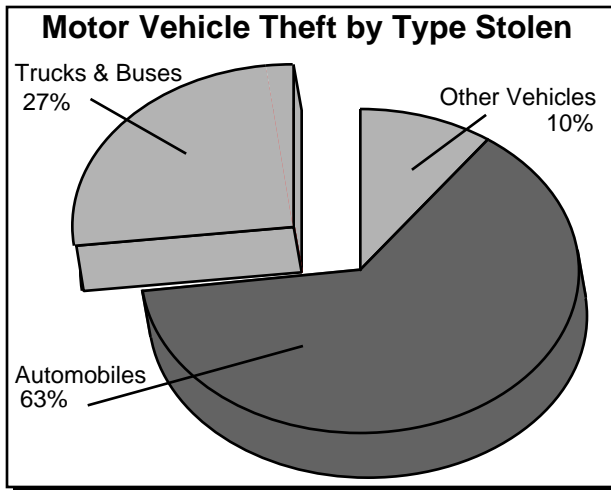
The 2002 motor vehicle theft rate for Texas was 472.7 motor vehicle thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the motor vehicle theft rate from 2001 was a decrease of 2.0 percent.



Nature

In 2002, motor vehicle theft victims suffered losses totaling \$812,578,714. This total value loss represents an increase of 0.9 percent when compared to 2001 total motor vehicle theft losses. The average dollar loss per motor vehicle theft was \$7,941, up from \$7,886 in 2001. Of the types of motor vehicles that are reported to be stolen, 63 percent are automobiles, 27 percent are trucks and buses, and the remainder are classed as 'other vehicles.' The 'other vehicles' classification includes all other motor vehicles, such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts and the like.





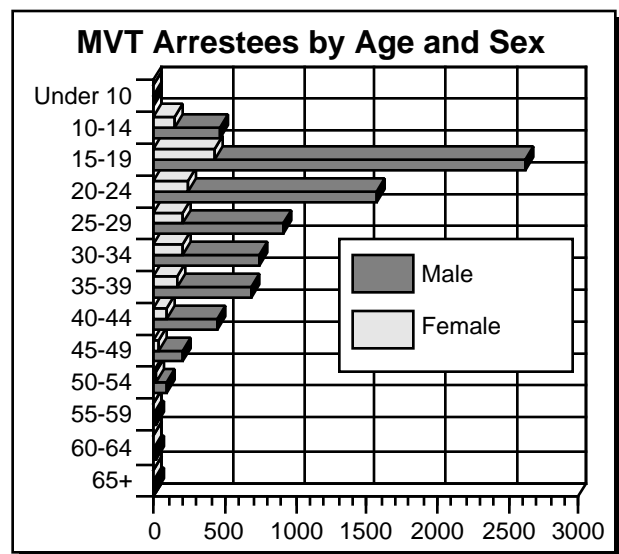
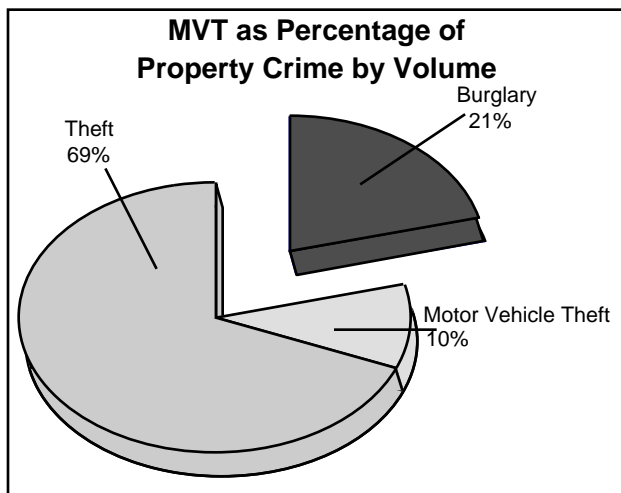
Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 15 percent of all motor vehicle thefts that were reported. Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 13 percent of the motor vehicle thefts that were cleared.

Of the three vehicle types for which information is collected, automobiles show the highest rate of clearance at 16 percent. Thefts of trucks and buses were cleared at a 12 percent rate, and the 'other vehicle' classification shows a 11 percent clearance rate.

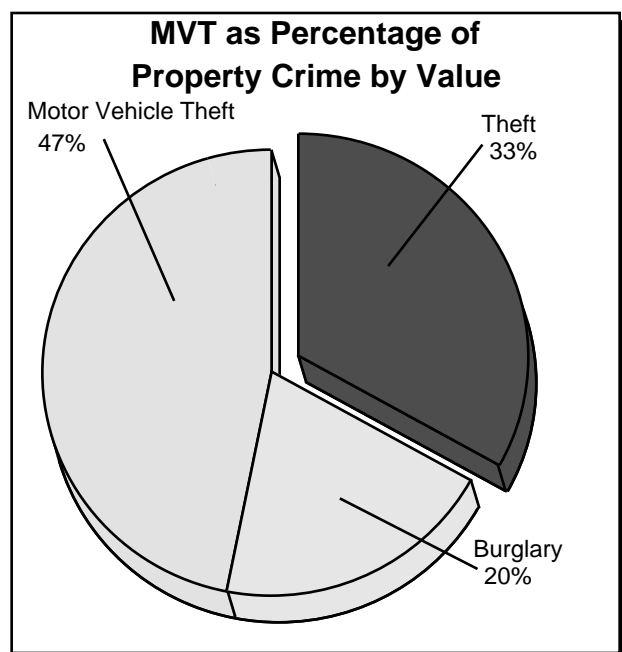
Recoveries

In 2002, 75 percent of the motor vehicles reported stolen were recovered. Out of the recovered vehicles, 78 percent were stolen locally and recovered locally. The remaining 22 percent were stolen locally and recovered by another jurisdiction.



Persons Arrested

In 2002, Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 9,319 persons for motor vehicle theft. When compared with 2001, the number of motor vehicle theft arrests decreased 0.6 percent. Of the motor vehicle theft arrestees in 2002, 20 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 84 percent were male; 66 percent were White; 34 percent were Black; 72 percent were not Hispanic and 28 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the largest number of motor vehicle theft arrests was the 15-to-19 year-old group.



A R S O N

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.

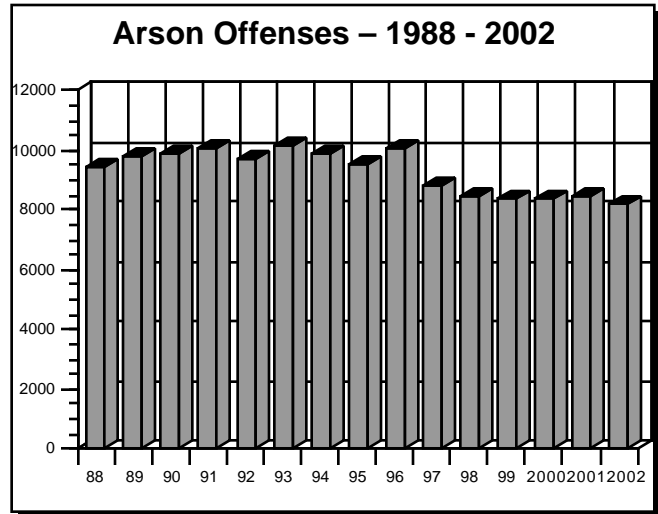
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of arsons committed in Texas in 2002 was 8,243. The volume of arson offenses decreased 2.2 percent in comparison with 2001. 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

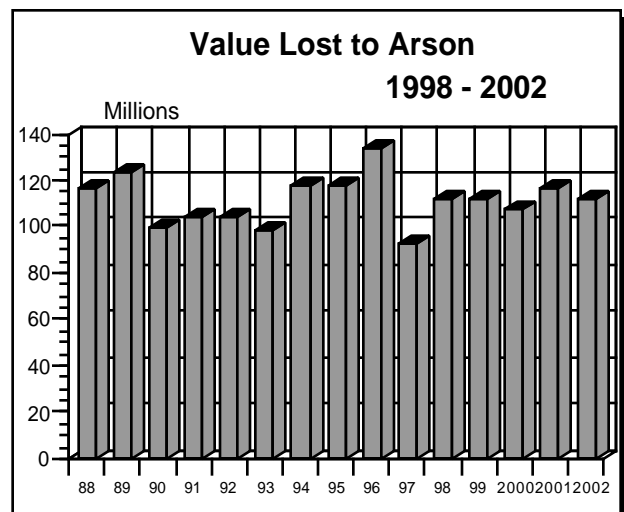
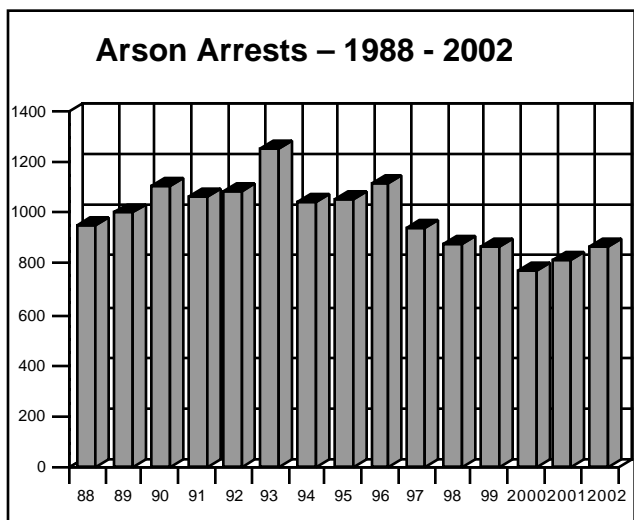
The 2002 arson rate for Texas was 37.8 arsons for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arson rate from 2001 was a decrease of 4.3 percent.



Nature

Mobile property constituted 47 percent of the reported arsons, but only 27 percent of the value lost. Structures comprised some 41 percent of the reported incidents and 72 percent of the property value lost to arson. The 'other' category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) formed the remaining 12 percent of the arsons and 1 percent of the value lost.

Residential property was involved in 66 percent of the structural arsons in 2002, with 74 percent of such arsons directed at single occupancy dwellings. Of all targeted structural property, 21



percent of the properties were uninhabited at the time the arson occurred. Motor vehicles composed 97 percent of all mobile property at which arsons were directed.

In 2002, arson victims suffered losses totaling \$111,792,173. This total value loss represents a 4.3 percent decrease when compared with 2001 total arson losses. The average dollar loss per arson was \$13,562 - down from \$13,854 in 2001. Industrial/manufacturing property was the classification with the highest average loss per offense, \$83,670. Single occupancy residences showed an average loss of \$15,895, motor vehicle arsons averaged a loss of \$7,192 and the "other" group (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) had the lowest average loss of \$1,030.

Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 17 percent of all arsons that were reported. Of the various property classifications, community/public had the highest clearance rates (41 percent). Motor vehicles showed the lowest clearance rate (7 percent) of any property class.

Of all arson clearances, 42 percent involved persons under the age of eighteen. Persons in this age group accounted for 100 percent of the Industrial/Manufacturing structure arson clearances, 48 percent of all structure category clearances and 44 percent of the "other" category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) clearances.

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 864 persons for the crime of arson in 2002. When compared with the previous year, the number of persons arrested for arson increased 5.8 percent. Of the persons arrested for arson in 2002, 36 percent were juveniles 16 and under; 84 percent were male; 81 percent were White; 19 percent were Black; 67 percent were not Hispanic and 33 percent were Hispanic. The age group that contained the highest number of arson arrestees was the 15-to-19 year old group.

