

TEXAS CRIME ANALYSIS

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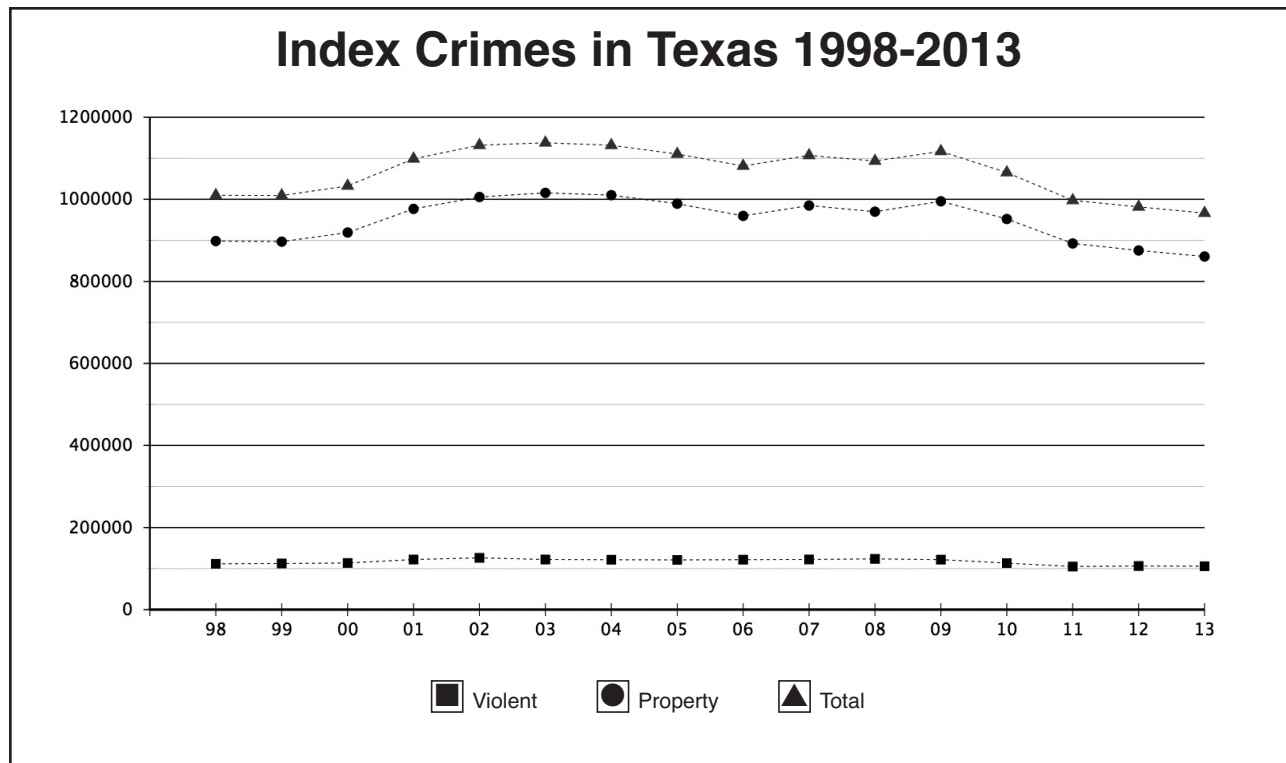
CRIME MEASUREMENTS

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.



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 2013, there was a reported total of 966,340 index offenses in Texas. The crime volume decreased 1.6 percent when compared to 2012.

In addition to the above offenses, there were 4,159 cases of arson reported which represented a decrease of 5.7 percent from 2012.

2013 Texas Index Crime by Volume			
	2013	2012	% Change
Murder	1,151	1,145	+0.5
Rape	7,443	7,692	-3.2
Robbery	31,852	30,375	+4.9
Aggravated Assault	65,267	67,050	-2.7
Violent Crime Total	105,713	106,262	-0.5
Burglary	190,567	204,976	-7.0
Larceny-Theft	604,389	605,362	-0.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	65,671	64,982	+1.1
Property Crime Total	860,627	875,320	-1.7
GRAND TOTAL	966,340	981,582	-1.6

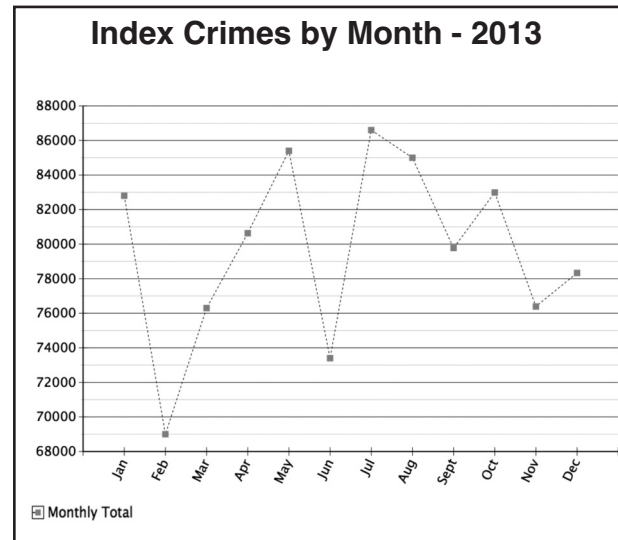
Crime Rates

During calendar year 2013, Texas' crime rate was 3,653.7 crimes per 100,000 persons. This is a decrease of 3 percent from the previous year. The crime rate is based on the 2013 Texas population of 26,448,193.

2013 Texas Crime Rate by Offense			
	2013	2012	% Change
Murder	4.4	4.4	0.0
Rape	28.1	29.5	-4.7
Robbery	120.4	116.6	+3.3
Aggravated Assault	246.8	257.3	-4.1
Violent Crime Total	399.7	407.8	-2.0
Burglary	720.5	786.6	-8.4
Larceny-Theft	2,285.2	2,323.0	-1.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	248.3	294.4	-15.7
Property Crime Total	3,254.0	3,404.0	-4.4
GRAND TOTAL	3,653.70	3,811.80	-4.1

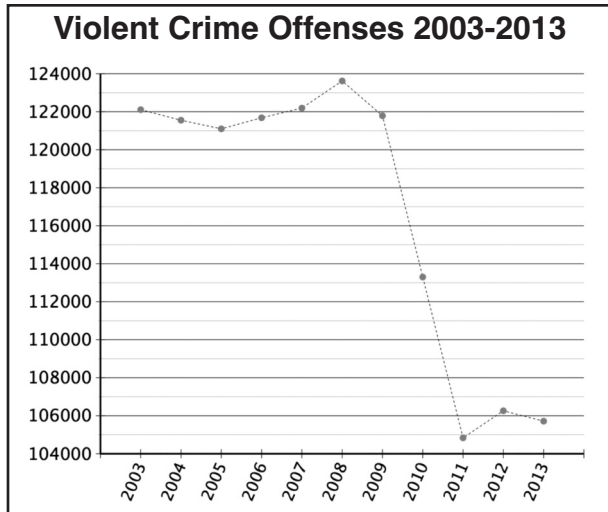
Annual Crime Trends

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.



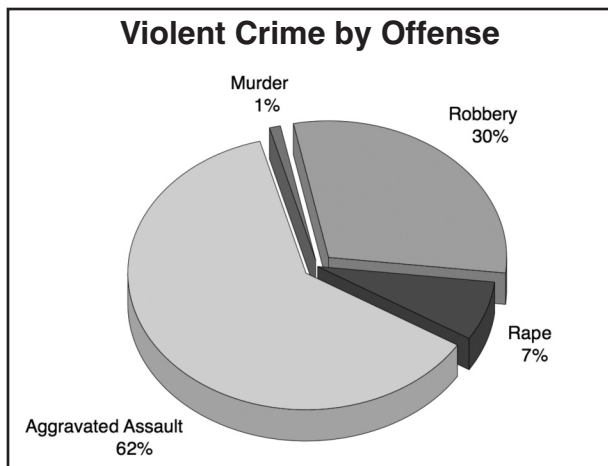
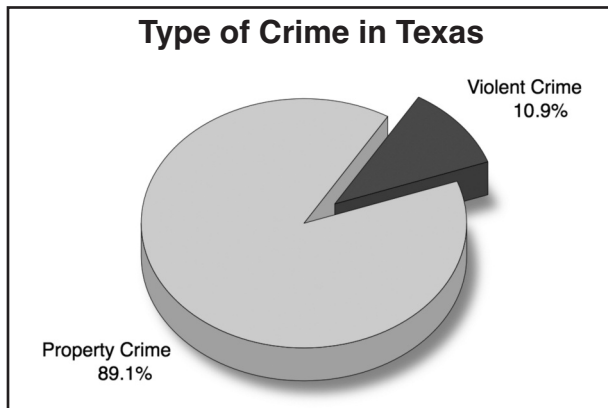
TYPE OF CRIME

Crime analysis generally looks at the two categories of crime discussed above: violent crimes (or crimes against persons) and property crimes. In 2013, 10.9 percent of the Crime Index were violent crimes and 89.1 percent were property crimes.



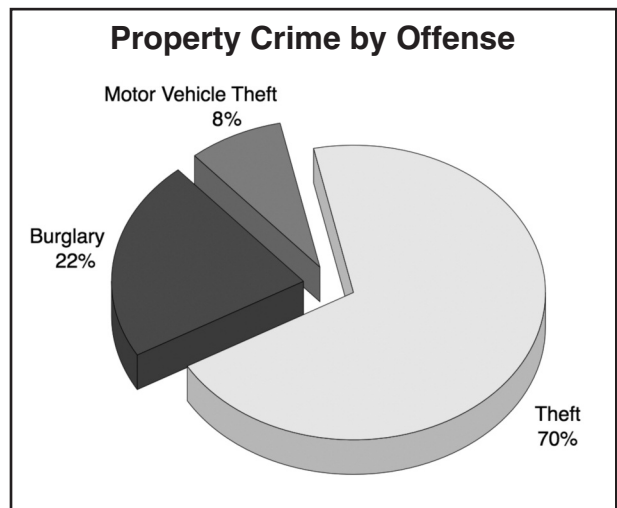
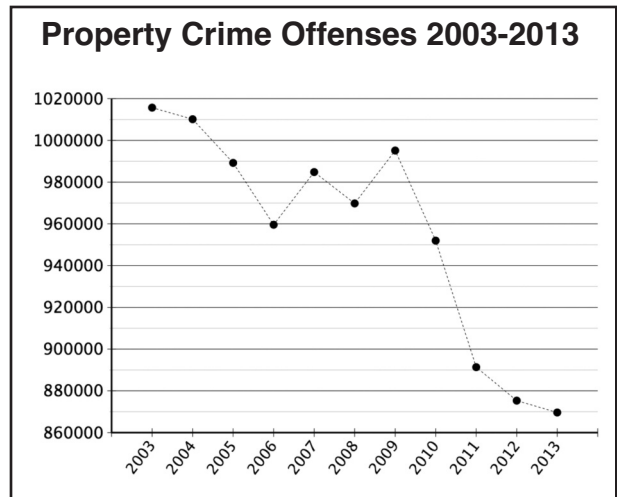
Violent Crimes

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. A reported 105,713 violent crimes occurred during 2013, a 0.5 percent decrease from 2012. The violent crime rate was 399.7 crimes per 100,000 Texans, a 2.0 percent decrease from the rate posted in 2012.



Property Crimes

The number of property crimes reported in 2013 was 860,627. Property crimes decreased 1.7 percent from 2012. Burglary accounted for 22 percent of all property offenses, larceny-theft accounted for 70 percent, and motor vehicle theft accounted for 8 percent. The 2013 property crime rate was 3,254 crimes per 100,000 Texans, a decrease of 3.1 percent when compared to the rate for 2012.



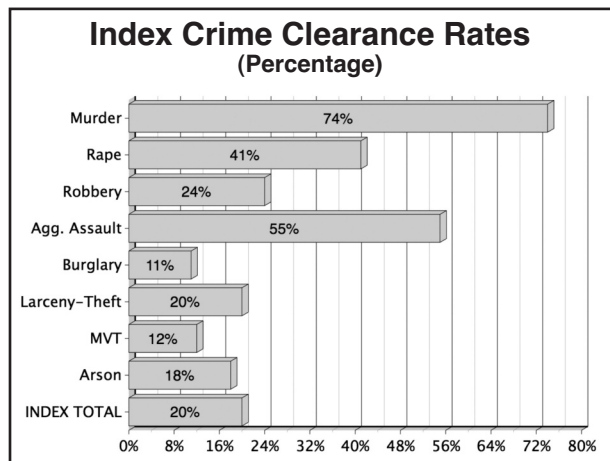
CLEARANCES

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 20 percent of all index offenses reported to them in 2013, by arrest or exceptional means. Of the violent crimes reported, 45 percent were cleared, while 17 percent of all property crimes were cleared.

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

In 2013, arrests of persons under the age of 18 represented 11 percent of all index crimes solved, accounting for 8 percent of violent crimes cleared and 11 percent of property crimes cleared. Of the violent crimes solved, persons under the age of 18 were responsible for 4 percent of murder clearances, 10 percent of rape clearances, 10 percent of robbery clearances, and 7 percent of aggravated assault clearances. For non-violent crimes solved, this age group accounted for 10 percent of burglaries cleared, 11 percent of larceny-thefts cleared, and 9 percent of the motor vehicle thefts cleared.

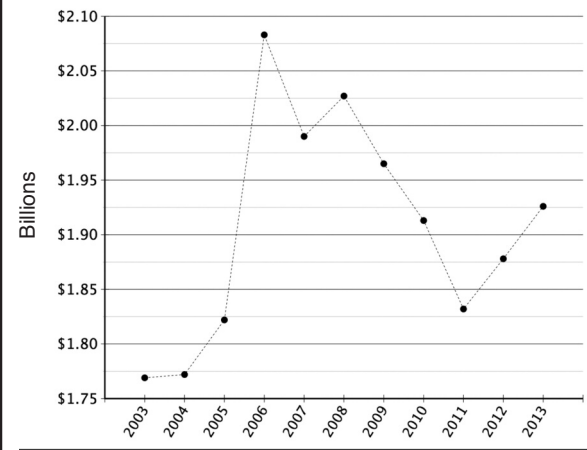


STOLEN PROPERTY VALUE

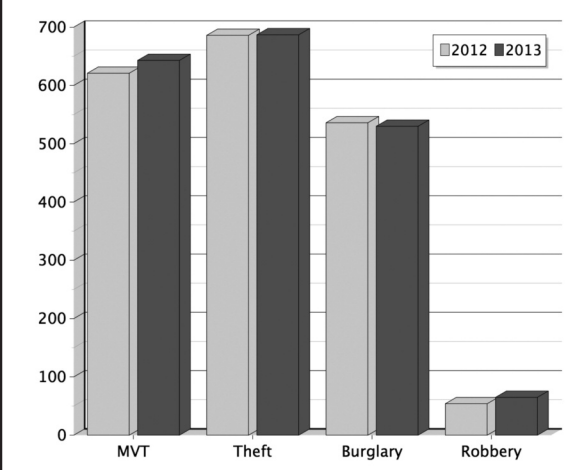
The total value of reported property stolen during 2013 in Texas was \$1,926,387,892.

Type of Property	Stolen	Recovered
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$132,600,129	2%
Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$170,527,778	5%
Clothing & Furs	\$41,525,753	7%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$673,958,612	61%
Office Equipment	\$156,580,322	3%
Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	\$102,942,750	5%
Firearms	\$21,012,781	9%
Household Goods	\$36,184,243	3%
Consumable Goods	\$17,246,971	8%
Livestock	\$3,009,590	9%
Miscellaneous	\$570,798,963	7%
TOTAL	\$1,926,387,892	25%

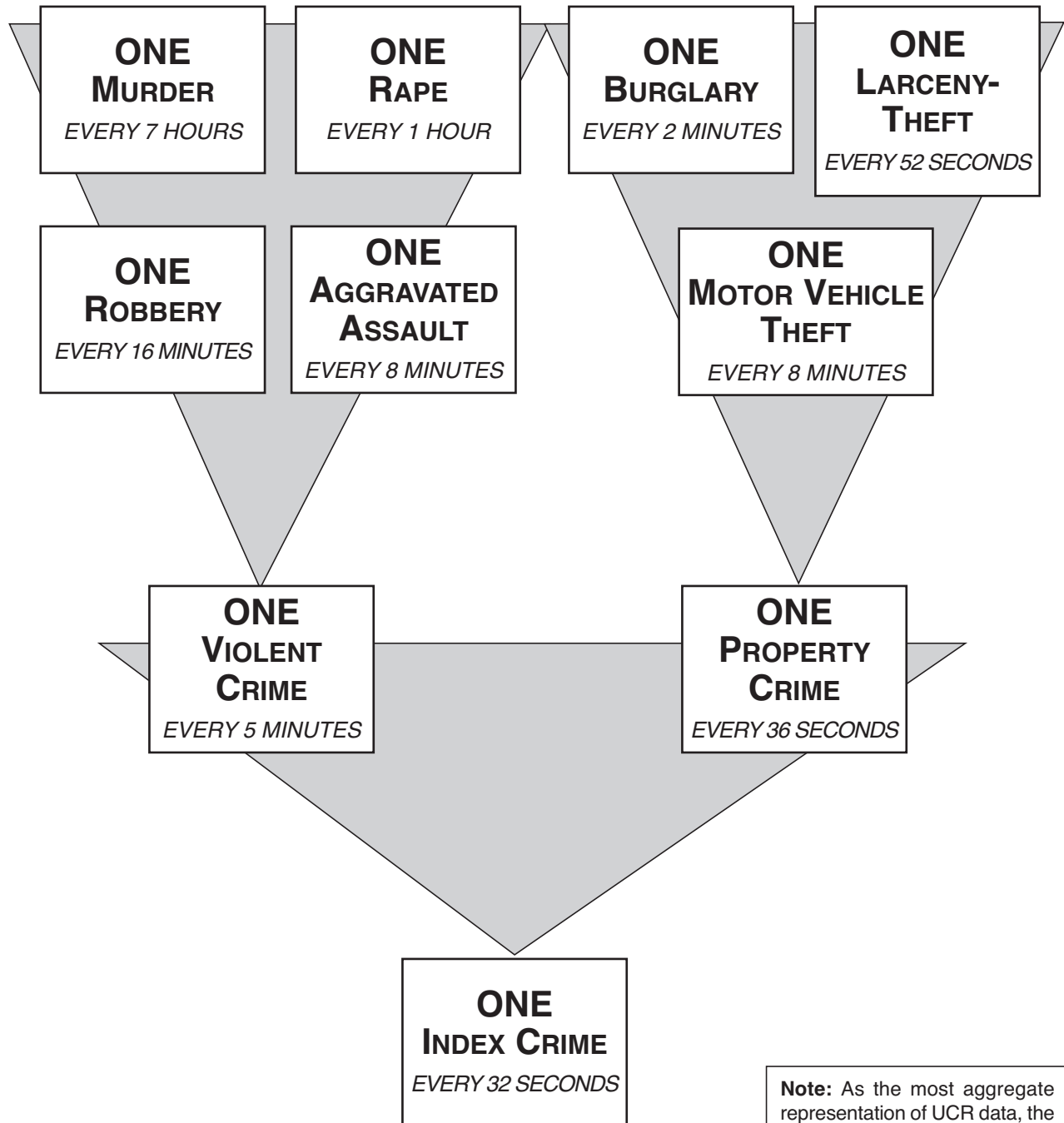
Property Value Lost to Crime 2003-2013



Property Value Lost to Crime 2012 - 2013



TEXAS CRIME CLOCK, 2013



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.

CRIME FACTS AT A GLANCE

2013

- There were 966,340 index crime offenses reported with a 20 percent clearance rate for Texas in 2013.
- The crime rate for the State of Texas was 3,653.7 index offenses for every 100,000 inhabitants.
- During 2013, Texas law enforcement officers made 936,358 arrests. Of those arrested, 7.5 percent were 16 years of age and under.
- The value of stolen property totaled \$1,926,387,892.
- The offense of larceny-theft accounted for 63 percent of all index crimes and had a clearance rate of 20 percent.
- Firearms were used in 91 percent of all murders reported.
- There were 65,267 aggravated assaults reported. Of these, 12 percent were committed by the use of hands, fists, and feet; 10 percent involved a knife or cutting instrument; and 10 percent involved a firearm.
- Residential burglaries accounted for 72 percent of all burglaries reported.
- The number of motor vehicle thefts reported was 65,671, for a total dollar loss of \$643,215,451.
- A total of twelve law enforcement officers were killed, six of whom were feloniously killed in the line of duty.
- There were 4,455 assaults on officers reported with 93 percent cleared.
- In 2013, there were 135 hate crime incidents reported with 176 victims, 175 offenders and 136 offenses.
- There were 185,453 family violence incidents during 2013. There were 199,752 victims and 194,756 offenders.
- There were 17,844 sexual assault incidents reported with 18,612 victims and 18,812 offenders.