



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)
Crime Information Bureau
Crime Records Service

Col. Thomas A. Davis, Jr., Director
Lt. Col. David McEathron, Assistant Director

For More Information, contact:

DPS Public Information Office
Tela Mange—Tom Vinger—Lisa Block
512/424-2080 or PIO@txdps.state.tx.us

Uniform Crime Reporting Section
512/424-2091 or UCR@txdps.state.tx.us

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY—UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

CRIME IN TEXAS : 2002

Annual Report of 2002 UCR Data Collection: Crime in Texas 2002 Overview

The index crime rate in Texas increased slightly in 2002, according to data compiled by the Texas Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Compared with 2001, the index crime rate—the number of index crimes per 100,000 population in Texas—increased 0.9 percent in 2002. The violent crime rate increased 1.2 percent in 2002 over 2001. The property crime rate increased 0.8 percent in 2002.

“Although the crime rate increased only slightly in 2002, law enforcement and the public must continue to work together to fight crime,” said Col. Thomas A. Davis, Jr., Director of the DPS.

The total number of major crimes committed was up 3 percent in 2002 compared with 2001. Of the seven index crimes, robbery was up 6.4 percent; murder was down 2 percent.

The total number of arrests in Texas increased 1.3 percent in 2002. The number of juvenile arrests decreased 1.3 percent, while adult arrests increased 1.7 percent.

The Texas Uniform Crime Reporting Program also collects statistics on hate crimes and family violence incidents.

In 2002, Texas law enforcement agencies reported 344 incidents of hate crimes involving 429 victims and 470 offenders.

Law enforcement agencies reported 183,440 family violence incidents involving 198,538 victims and 194,211 offenders in 2002.

STATISTICAL CRIME ANALYSIS

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.

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 part of the Crime Index.

Index Crime Volume

The total estimated number of Index Crimes reported for 2002 was 1,131,831. This volume of crime represents an increase of 3.0 percent when compared to 2001.

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 2002, the Texas Crime Rate was 5196.7 crimes per 100,000 population, a 0.9% increase from 2001. The crime rate is based on the 2002 Texas population of 21,779,893.

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 2002, 989 law enforcement agencies participated in the UCR program representing 99.6 percent of the population.

Crime by Volume

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 Total	1,131,831	1,098,738	+3.0%

Crime Rate by Offense

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	3168.2	3139.9	+0.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	472.7	482.2	-2.0%
Property Crime Total	4617.4	4579.9	+0.8%
Index Crime Total	5196.7	5152.3	+0.9%

Arson

In 2002, reported arson offenses decreased 2.2 percent from 2001. Property damage from arson was reported at over \$111 million in 2002.

- 8,243 arsons in 2002
- 8,432 arsons in 2001

Property Value

The value of property stolen during the commission of Index Crimes in 2002 was more than \$1.8 billion.

The value of stolen property recovered by Texas law enforcement agencies in 2002 was more than \$726 million.

Texas Peace Officers Killed or Assaulted

- Five Texas law enforcement officers were killed feloniously in the line of duty due to criminal action during 2002.
- Nine Texas law enforcement officers were killed in duty-related accidents during 2002.
- There were 5,075 officers assaulted during 2002 compared to 4,936 in 2001. This represents an increase of 2.8 percent.

MOST REQUESTED TEXAS ARREST TOTALS

Texas Arrests	2002	2001	% Change
Murder	808	804	+0.5%
Aggravated Assault	22,079	21,806	+1.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,319	9,377	-0.6%
Driving Under the Influence	90,899	92,592	-1.8%
Drunkenness	132,967	143,350	-7.2%
Drug Possession	92,335	93,888	-1.7%
Sale & Manufacturing	10,212	10,034	+1.8%
State Total Arrests	1,047,505	1,034,334	+1.3%

TEXAS ARREST TOTALS 1993-2002

Year	Juveniles	% Change	Adults	% Change
2002	140,992	-1.3	906,513	+1.7
2001	142,897	-1.5	891,437	-2.2
2000	145,063	-7.0	911,925	-0.6
1999	155,925	-10.3	917,463	-0.8
1998	173,905	-4.3	925,189	-1.8
1997	181,625	-2.4	942,223	+0.4
1996	186,103	+1.7	938,758	+1.3
1995	182,956	+2.4	926,791	-1.7
1994	178,677	+15.6	942,481	+3.1
1993	154,524	+11.5	914,404	+2.2

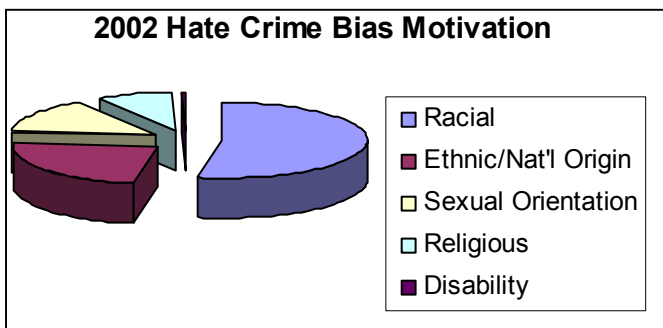
HATE CRIME

The Texas Hate Crime Act defines hate crimes as crimes motivated by prejudice and hatred, including incidents for which statistics are kept under the federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act. The federal law defines hate crimes as crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability.

The Texas Hate Crimes Act directs every law enforcement agency within Texas to report bias offenses to the Department of Public Safety.

Bias Motivation

The largest percentage of hate crime reports were racial in nature. The second most commonly reported bias motivation was ethnicity/national origin. The third most common form of hate crime was sexual orientation and the fourth most common bias was religious.



2002 HATE CRIME BIAS MOTIVATION

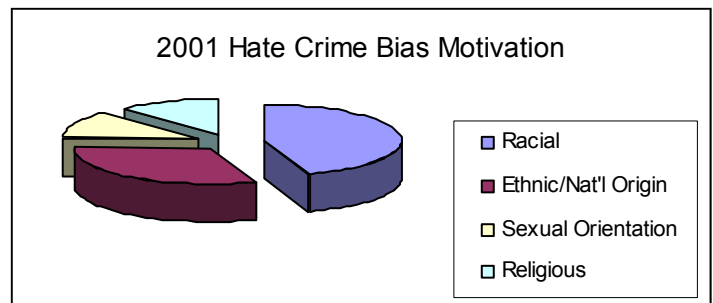
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Volume
Racial	52.9%	Anti-White	44
		Anti-Black	135
		Anti-Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	0
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	11
		Anti-Multi-Racial	2
Ethnicity/National Origin	23.4%	Anti-Arab	19
		Anti-Hispanic	45
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	21
Sexual Orientation	14.7%	Anti-Male Homosexual	41
		Anti-Female Homosexual	5
		Anti-Homosexual	6
		Anti-Heterosexual	0
		Anti-Bisexual	1
Religious	8.5%	Anti-Jewish	15
		Anti-Catholic	0
		Anti-Protestant	0
		Anti-Islamic	11
		Anti-Other Religion	4
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1
		Anti-Athiest/Agnostic	0
Disability	0.5%	Anti-Physical	2
		Anti-Mental	0
TOTAL	100%	Total	363

Volume

The total number of reported Texas hate crime incidents in 2002 was 344. This represents a decrease of 19.8 percent when compared to 2001. These incidents involved 429 victims, 470 offenders and resulted in a total of 363 offenses.

HATE CRIME VOLUME

Hate Crime	2002	2001	% Change
Reported Incidents	344	429	-19.8%
Reported Victims	429	472	-9.1%
Reported Offenders	470	424	+10.8%
Reported Offenses	363	463	-21.6%



2001 HATE CRIME BIAS MOTIVATION

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Volume
Racial	44.7%	Anti-White	27
		Anti-Black	161
		Anti-Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	1
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	10
		Anti-Multi-Racial	8
Ethnicity/National Origin	30.7%	Anti-Arab	63
		Anti-Hispanic	50
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	29
Sexual Orientation	12.5%	Anti-Male Homosexual	40
		Anti-Female Homosexual	10
		Anti-Homosexual	8
		Anti-Heterosexual	0
		Anti-Bisexual	0
Religious	12.1%	Anti-Jewish	19
		Anti-Catholic	1
		Anti-Protestant	2
		Anti-Islamic	29
		Anti-Other Religion	4
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1
		Anti-Athiest/Agnostic	0
Disability	0.0%	Anti-Physical	0
		Anti-Mental	0
TOTAL	100%	Total	463

Offenses

Offenses 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 *Crime in Texas* annual publication or from UCR upon request.

Hate Crime offense information falls into the eight index crimes—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson—plus simple assault, intimidation and vandalism. Of these offense categories, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation and vandalism accounted for 89 percent of all bias crime offenses in 2002.

HATE CRIME OFFENSES

Offenses	Volume	%
Murder	1	0.3%
Rape	2	0.6%
Robbery	22	6.0%
Aggravated Assault	53	14.6%
Burglary	5	1.4%
Larceny-Theft	6	1.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0.6%
Arson	2	0.6%
Simple Assault	99	27.2%
Intimidation	70	19.3%
Vandalism	101	27.8%
TOTAL	363	100%

Victims

Information on the victims of hate crimes is limited to victim type. While the bias motivation information identifies the offender’s bias, the victim may not actually belong to the group the offender sought to harm. For this reason, information on the victim’s 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 the victim types, individuals were the main hate crime target.

HATE CRIME VICTIM TYPE

Victim Type	Volume	%
Individual	348	95.9%
Business	6	1.6%
Financial Institution	0	0.0%
Government	6	1.6%
Religious Organization	2	0.6%
Society/Public	0	0.0%
Other	1	0.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%
TOTAL	363	100%

Offenders

In 2002, 470 offenders were involved in incidents of hate crimes. The following chart displays the suspected offenders’ race.

HATE CRIME OFFENDERS BY RACE

	Volume	%
White	165	47.9%
Black	67	19.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.3%
Multi-Racial Group	10	2.9%
Unknown	101	29.4%
TOTAL	344	100%

Location

Residences and homes were the most frequently occurring locations of bias crimes during 2002. The second most common locations were highways, roads, streets and alleys and the third most common were parking lots and garages.

HATE CRIME LOCATION BY OFFENSE

Location	Volume	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	2	0.6%
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	0.0%
Bar/Nightclub	5	1.4%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	6	1.6%
Commercial/Office Building	5	1.4%
Construction Site	1	0.3%
Convenience Store	15	4.1%
Department/Discount Store	3	0.8%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	1	0.3%
Field/Woods	2	0.6%
Government/Public Building	0	0.0%
Grocery/Supermarket	1	0.3%
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	73	20.1%
Hotel/Motel	2	0.6%
Jail/Prison	6	1.6%
Lake/Waterway	0	0.0%
Liquor Store	0	0.0%
Parking Lot/Garage	57	15.7%
Rental Storage Facility	0	0.0%
Residence/Home	137	37.7%
Restaurant	8	2.2%
School/College	20	5.5%
Service/Gas Station	3	0.9%
Specialty Store	5	1.3%
Other/Unknown	11	3.0%
TOTAL	363	100%

FAMILY VIOLENCE

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. By definition "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). Senate Bill 68 of the 77th Legislature amended the Family Code to include "Dating Violence". The "Dating Relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

	2002	2001	% Change
Reported Incidents	183,440	180,385	+1.7%
Reported Victims	198,538	194,112	+2.3%
Reported Offenders	194,211	190,059	+2.2%

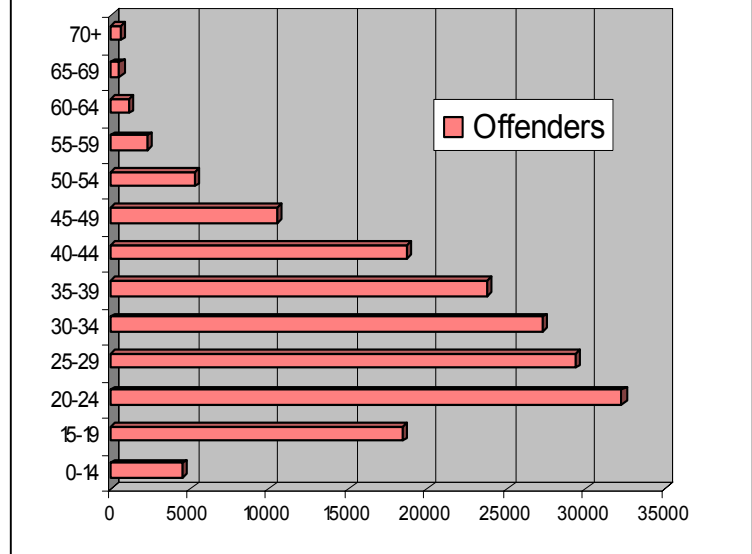
VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP

Relationship Type	Group %	Relationship of Victim	Percent of Total
Marital	53.1	Husband	5.2
		Wife	24.0
		Common-Law Husband	3.1
		Common-Law Wife	16.8
		Ex-Husband	0.8
		Ex-Wife	3.2
Parental/Child	15.4	Father	1.9
		Mother	5.0
		Son	2.3
		Daughter	3.3
		Stepfather	0.7
		Stepmother	0.3
		Stepson	0.8
		Stepdaughter	1.0
		Foster Parent	0.05
		Foster Child	0.02
Other Family	31.5	Grandfather	0.1
		Grandmother	0.4
		Grandson	0.1
		Granddaughter	0.2
		Brother	2.8
		Sister	3.4
		Stepbrother	0.1
		Stepsister	0.1
		Male Roommate	2.2
		Female Roommate	7.5
		Male In-Law	1.1
		Female In-Law	1.4
		Other Male Family Member	3.2
		Other Female Family Member	8.5
		Unknown Relationship-Male	0.07
Unknown Relationship-Female	0.3		

Offenders

In 2002, a reported 194,211 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence.

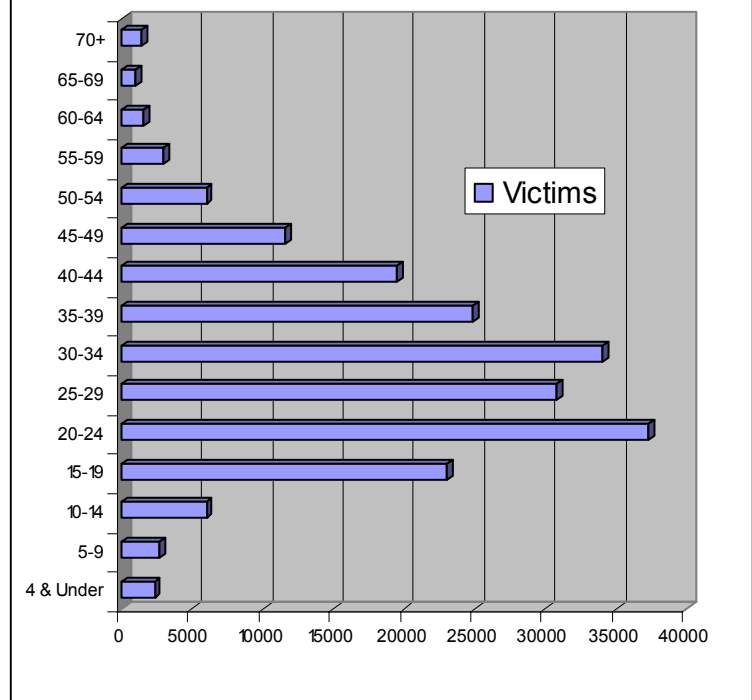
Family Violence Offenders by Known Age



Victims

Incidents of family violence in 2002 involved a reported 198,538 victims.

Family Violence Victims by Known Age



Officers

Potential assaults on peace officers are a serious problem inherent to police intervention and investigation of family violence. In 2002, during the course of reported family violence incidents, 600 Texas law officers were assaulted. By contrast, during this same period 5,075 assaults were made on law officers during all types of police activity.

Offenses

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 percent of all offenses.

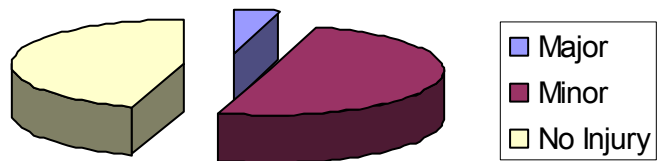
FAMILY VIOLENCE OFFENSES

Type	Group %	Offense	%
		Aggravated Assault	15.2
Assaults	97.6	Simple Assault	73.3
		Intimidation	9.1
		Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.1
Homicides	0.1	Negligent Manslaughter	0.006
		Justifiable Homicide	0.0
		Kidnapping/Abduction	0.2
Kidnapping	0.2	Robbery	0.1
Robbery	0.1	Forcible Rape	0.8
		Forcible Sodomy	0.2
Sex Offenses	1.9	Sexual Assault with Object	0.1
		Forcible Fondling	0.8
Non-Forcible		Incest	0.04
Sex Offenses	1.0	Statutory Rape	0.06

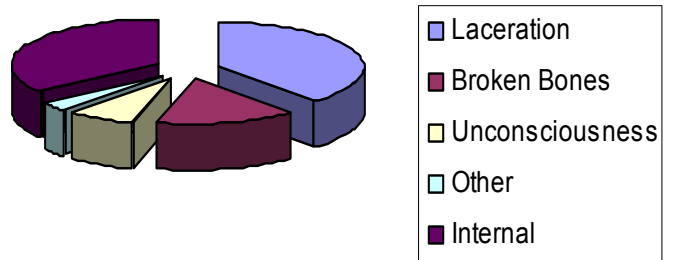
Injuries

The extent of injuries sustained by victims of family violence are determined by the responding officer. Therefore, all injuries are noted at the time of the report. If later medical attention indicates 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 percent) were minor; in 45 percent of family violence reports "no injury" was recorded. Major injuries were reported in 4 percent of the cases. Of the major injuries, severe lacerations were the most common at 39 percent. Possible internal injuries were reported in 35 percent of the cases and apparent broken bones were noted in 16 percent of the cases.

Type of Family Violence Injuries



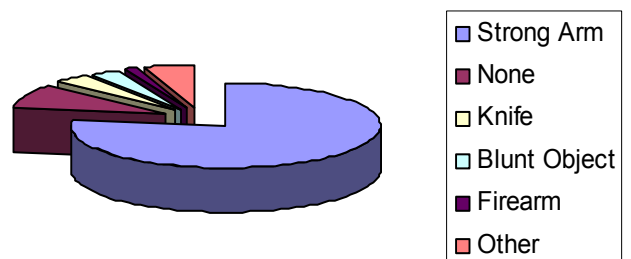
Family Violence Major Injuries



Weapons

The most common weapon involved in family violence cases was physical force through the use of hands, feet and fists (strong arm), which accounts for 77 percent of the incidents. The Texas Family Violence law considers the use of threats and intimidation to be serious enough to report and, thus, 10 percent of the reports were listed as involving no weapons. Knives or cutting instruments (4 percent), blunt objects (3 percent), firearms (1 percent) and other (5 percent) account for the remaining cases. Included in the "other" weapons category are: motor vehicles, poison, explosives, fire, drugs, unknown, and miscellaneous weapons.

Weapons Used in Family Violence



**Crime in Texas Cities 50,000 to 100,000 Population
2002 vs. 2001**

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Baytown PD	2002	2	33	79	131	617	2,159	282	3,303	+8.2%
	2001	4	34	56	132	546	1,997	284	3,053	
Bryan PD	2002	3	60	81	346	858	2,879	220	4,447	+10.0%
	2001	4	66	64	325	741	2,658	183	4,041	
College Station PD	2002	2	37	16	86	354	2,374	103	2,972	+18.5%
	2001	1	35	18	58	285	2,026	84	2,507	
Denton PD	2002	2	66	78	229	660	2,628	176	3,839	+4.8%
	2001	2	49	70	188	547	2,652	156	3,664	
Edinburg PD	2002	3	18	45	218	605	4,051	249	5,189	+6.6%
	2001	0	41	63	195	634	3,736	197	4,866	
Flower Mound PD	2002	2	8	10	30	161	529	25	765	-1.4%
	2001	0	6	3	24	195	523	25	776	
Harlingen PD	2002	5	27	54	203	795	2,730	227	4,041	-12.4%
	2001	5	36	66	221	989	3,045	249	4,611	
Killeen PD	2002	3	77	155	476	1,756	3,700	338	6,505	+23.6%
	2001	8	40	153	355	1,170	3,299	238	5,263	
Lewisville PD	2002	4	40	69	98	617	2,952	453	4,233	+17.6%
	2001	0	20	58	111	477	2,572	360	3,598	
Longview PD	2002	6	147	171	251	1,047	3,654	495	5,771	-5.9%
	2001	8	101	167	275	1,274	3,782	523	6,130	
McKinney PD	2002	2	54	46	91	526	1,706	159	2,584	+25.8%
	2001	1	45	32	97	341	1,390	148	2,054	
Midland PD	2002	2	69	74	416	839	2,545	198	4,143	+30.2%
	2001	2	91	50	264	690	1,912	174	3,183	
Missouri City PD	2002	5	13	57	72	315	848	113	1,423	+2.2%
	2001	4	14	60	71	330	790	123	1,392	
North Richland Hills PD	2002	1	25	35	97	422	2,236	141	2,957	+16.5%
	2001	3	21	24	75	322	1,975	119	2,539	
Odessa PD	2002	3	33	89	414	948	4,020	240	5,747	+10.6%
	2001	4	24	81	403	946	3,544	196	5,198	
Port Arthur PD	2002	6	14	170	178	866	1,357	292	2,883	+4.7%
	2001	7	15	123	206	862	1,246	294	2,753	
Richardson PD	2002	0	15	97	170	715	2,479	324	3,800	-2.8%
	2001	2	18	104	128	745	2,492	419	3,908	
Round Rock PD	2002	0	20	31	65	278	1,361	58	1,813	+7.5%
	2001	1	20	31	56	235	1,287	56	1,686	
San Angelo PD	2002	0	57	50	289	1,043	4,034	223	5,696	-0.6%
	2001	2	71	49	346	1,023	4,032	205	5,728	
Sugar Land PD	2002	1	12	61	107	256	1,387	113	1,937	+6.0%
	2001	0	5	57	76	278	1,328	84	1,828	
Temple PD	2002	1	7	84	140	693	1,981	227	3,133	+1.5%
	2001	3	14	68	137	607	2,074	184	3,087	
Victoria PD	2002	9	45	108	317	644	2,603	166	3,892	+3.8%
	2001	2	21	70	347	719	2,434	155	3,748	

Crime in Texas Cities over 100,000 Population 2002 vs. 2001

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Abilene PD	2002	4	63	111	266	1,289	3,432	229	5,394	+4.0%
	2001	2	66	88	227	1,084	3,504	215	5,186	
Amarillo PD	2002	7	109	330	1,036	2,470	8,566	962	13,480	-1.1%
	2001	19	98	277	1,017	2,534	8,745	946	13,636	
Arlington PD	2002	14	152	794	1,242	3,638	15,746	2,008	23,594	-3.9%
	2001	15	145	687	1,282	3,552	16,345	2,525	24,551	
Austin PD	2002	25	259	1,174	1,749	6,901	29,710	3,135	42,953	-0.7%
	2001	26	270	1,177	1,677	7,437	29,293	3,369	43,249	
Beaumont PD	2002	7	172	408	563	1,722	7,015	556	10,443	+18.1%
	2001	10	158	361	585	1,692	5,512	527	8,845	
Brownsville PD	2002	1	32	181	592	1,207	10,266	480	12,759	+7.1%
	2001	7	27	180	595	1,066	9,574	461	11,910	
Carrollton PD	2002	1	18	90	148	819	2,802	411	4,289	+11.6%
	2001	2	2	52	135	802	2,491	358	3,842	
Corpus Christi PD	2002	19	243	511	1,290	3,581	14,147	1,446	21,237	-5.8%
	2001	19	224	582	1,640	3,999	14,555	1,515	22,534	
Dallas PD	2002	196	656	8,041	8,125	20,351	56,306	18,365	112,040	+0.9%
	2001	240	660	8,330	8,546	20,635	53,611	18,984	111,006	
El Paso PD	2002	14	221	575	3,082	2,221	18,887	1,998	26,998	-12.4%
	2001	20	203	775	3,388	2,553	22,039	1,836	30,814	
Fort Worth PD	2002	53	321	1,648	2,221	9,736	26,881	3,937	44,797	+10.7%
	2001	67	332	1,389	2,076	7,971	24,675	3,956	40,466	
Garland PD	2002	11	44	286	287	1,868	6,349	889	9,734	+1.7%
	2001	9	45	274	264	2,141	5,802	1,033	9,568	
Grand Prairie PD	2002	3	68	193	259	1,291	4,804	1,306	7,924	+14.4%
	2001	6	51	128	199	1,095	4,278	1,171	6,928	
Houston PD	2002	256	892	11,212	12,598	26,905	73,445	23,939	149,247	+5.1%
	2001	267	945	9,921	12,286	25,108	69,371	24,089	141,987	
Irving PD	2002	5	47	250	501	1,634	7,077	1,298	10,812	+8.2%
	2001	10	58	281	467	1,387	6,561	1,229	9,993	
Laredo PD	2002	7	58	203	839	1,898	9,064	883	12,952	-0.8%
	2001	8	39	200	874	1,791	9,125	1,019	13,056	
Lubbock PD	2002	11	133	303	2,067	2,979	8,307	571	14,371	+2.2%
	2001	10	100	317	2,042	2,847	8,068	679	14,063	
McAllen PD	2002	4	12	178	339	1,074	6,684	691	8,982	-0.08%
	2001	3	11	124	336	1,567	6,235	713	8,989	
Mesquite PD	2002	9	5	135	298	689	4,528	816	6,480	-0.9%
	2001	4	3	147	312	646	4,554	876	6,542	
Pasadena PD	2002	7	68	154	390	1,379	4,402	784	7,184	+3.8%
	2001	3	52	153	555	1,270	4,057	829	6,919	
Plano PD	2002	6	40	145	478	1,326	6,505	520	9,020	+0.4%
	2001	4	23	113	448	1,417	6,440	542	8,987	
San Antonio PD	2002	100	464	2,114	7,091	13,368	65,251	5,744	94,132	-2.5%
	2001	100	492	2,146	6,808	14,018	66,694	6,240	96,498	
Waco PD	2002	14	58	277	596	2,197	7,143	716	11,001	+6.2%
	2001	7	100	269	527	1,875	6,787	796	10,361	
Wichita Falls PD	2002	11	31	246	710	1,726	5,327	481	8,532	+4.2%
	2001	4	21	256	590	1,502	5,314	498	8,185	