



Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Bureau
Crime Records Service
Law Enforcement Support

COURTESY-SERVICE-PROTECTION

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Annual Report of 2012 UCR Data Collection: Crime in Texas Overview

According to data compiled by the Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, the overall major crime rate (the number of crimes per 100,000 population) in Texas for 2012 decreased 3% compared to 2011. The violent crime rate was down 0.2% compared to 2011, and the property crime rate decreased by 3.4%.

Although the overall crime rate dropped 3%, the crime by volume (the actual number of crimes compared from one year to the next) reflects a 1.2% increase in violent crimes from 2011 to 2012, and a decrease of 1.9% in property crimes during that same period.

While the overall crime rate decreased, murder, rape, robbery, and motor vehicle theft all increased. In 2012, murder was up 4.8%, rape increased by 1.7%, robbery was up 5.4%, and motor vehicle theft was up 1%. Conversely, aggravated assault went down 2.9% while burglary was down 6.3% and larceny-theft decreased by 2.8%.

The total number of juvenile arrests in 2012 dropped 7% from 2011, also adult arrests decreased by 0.06%.

The number of assaults on police officers in 2012 showed a 13.7% increase from 2011. Six law enforcement officers were killed feloniously in the line of duty in 2012, while 4 died in duty-related accidents.

In 2012, Texas law enforcement agencies reported 171 incidents of hate crimes involving 198 victims and 198 offenders. This marks an increase of 17.1% over 2011.

Law enforcement agencies reported 188,992 family violence incidents involving 198,504 victims and 194,317 offenders in 2012—an increase of 6.2% in family violence incidents compared to year before.

Sexual assault data showed 17,835 sexual assault incidents involving 18,760 victims and 18,714 offenders resulting in a decrease of 1.4% in 2012.

STATISTICAL CRIME ANALYSIS

The UCR Program

In an effort to quantify the increases and decreases in the number of crimes committed in Texas, the UCR program collects reports of crimes and arrests from Texas law enforcement agencies. The UCR program utilizes two different reporting methodologies: Summary reporting (SRS) and the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The Summary system collects the re-

ports of seven index crimes. By contrast, NIBRS collects all of the data for the index crimes captured by the Summary program as well as data on 38 other offense categories. Summary data (and Summary data derived from NIBRS reporting agencies) is used in a statistical summary tool referred to as the Crime Index. Although arson is an index crime in that the number of reported offenses are collected, arson is not included in the Crime Index.

"While we are pleased that the overall index crime rate has decreased somewhat over the last year, it is concerning that at the same time Texas experienced an increase in the actual number of violent crimes," said DPS Director Steven McCraw. "Moreover, we are still relying on a crime index reporting program from the 1930s that does not reflect an accurate picture of the threats posed by criminal enterprise organizations currently operating in our state. Drug smuggling, human trafficking, extortion, corruption, bribery, money laundering and kidnapping are just a few of the crimes committed by these ruthless organizations that are not reflected in current UCR data. The adoption of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) would address these and other categories relevant to accurately assessing the impact of all crime occurring in our communities."

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 2012, the Texas Crime Rate was 3,766.8 crimes per 100,000 population, a 3% decrease from 2011. The crime rate is based on the 2012 Texas population of 26,059,203.

Index Crime Volume

The total number of Index Crimes reported for 2012 was 981,582. This volume of crime represents a decrease of 1.6% when compared to 2011.

Data Estimation

2012 marks the first year that estimations for agencies who have not reported a full 12 months (or had once reported UCR data and are now non-reporting) will not be included. Only reported data will be represented.

The Texas UCR program, though voluntary, enjoys a high rate of participation. In 2012, 1056 law enforcement agencies participated in the UCR program representing 99.97% of the population.

CRIME RATE BY OFFENSE

Offense	2012	2011	% Change
Murder	4.4	4.2	+4.8
Rape	29.5	29.0	+1.7
Robbery	116.6	110.6	+5.4
Aggravated Assault	257.3	265.0	-2.9
<i>Violent Crime Total</i>	<i>407.8</i>	<i>408.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Burglary	786.6	839.4	-6.3
Larceny-Theft	2,323.0	2,389.6	-2.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	249.4	246.9	+1.0
<i>Property Crime Total</i>	<i>3,359.0</i>	<i>3,475.9</i>	<i>-3.4</i>
Index Crime Total	3,766.8	3,884.7	-3.0

CRIME BY VOLUME

Offense	2012	2011	% Change
Murder	1,145	1,089	+5.1
Rape	7,692	7,445	+3.3
Robbery	30,375	28,399	+7.0
Aggravated Assault	67,050	68,028	-1.4
<i>Violent Crime Total</i>	<i>106,262</i>	<i>104,961</i>	<i>+1.2</i>
Burglary	204,976	215,512	-4.9
Larceny-Theft	605,362	613,528	-1.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	64,982	63,379	+2.5
<i>Property Crime Total</i>	<i>875,320</i>	<i>892,419</i>	<i>-1.9</i>
Index Crime Total	981,582	997,380	-1.6

Arson

In 2012, reported arson offenses decreased 8.5% from 2011. Property damage from arson was reported at over \$91 million in 2012 while it was reported at over \$85 million in 2011.

- 4,411 arsons in 2012
- 4,822 arsons in 2011

Property Value

The value of property stolen during the commission of Index Crimes in 2012 was more than \$1.8 billion.

The value of stolen property recovered by Texas law enforcement agencies in 2012 was more than \$430 million.

Texas Peace Officers Killed or Assaulted

- Six Texas law enforcement officers were killed feloniously in the line of duty due to criminal action during 2012.
- Four Texas law enforcement officers were killed in duty-related accidents during 2012.
- There were 4,447 officers assaulted during 2012 compared to 3,911 in 2011. This represents an increase of 13.7%.

2012 ARREST QUICK STATS

	2012	2011	% Change
Total Arrests	1,056,215	1,063,803	-0.7

MOST REQUESTED TEXAS ARREST TOTALS

	2012	2011	% Change
Murder	725	667	+8.7
Aggravated Assault	22,155	22,103	+0.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,191	3,979	+5.3
Driving Under the Influence	89,256	87,644	+1.8
Drunkness	114,436	118,451	-3.4
Drug Possession	124,766	118,432	+5.3
Sale & Manufacturing	14,344	13,881	+3.3

JUVENILE/ADULT ARRESTS 2000-2012

Year	Juveniles	% Change	Adults	% Change
2012	92,164	-7.0	964,051	-0.6
2011	99,114	-15.1	964,689	-6.1
2010	116,698	-9.3	1,027,263	-4.6
2009	128,654	-4.4	1,076,548	+1.9
2008	134,575	-1.2	1,056,580	+2.0
2007	136,206	-3.2	1,036,294	+3.8
2006	140,716	-0.7	998,493	+3.5
2005	141,734	-7.6	965,153	-1.0
2004	153,450	+6.1	974,681	+6.0
2003	144,667	+2.6	919,150	+1.4
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

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 largest was sexual orientation. The third most common bias was ethnicity/national origin. The fourth most common bias was religious.

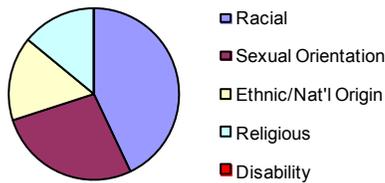
Volume

The total number of reported Texas hate crime incidents in 2012 was 171. This represents an increase of 17.1% when compared to 2011. These incidents involved 198 victims, 198 offenders and resulted in a total of 178 offenses.

2012 HATE CRIME QUICK STATS

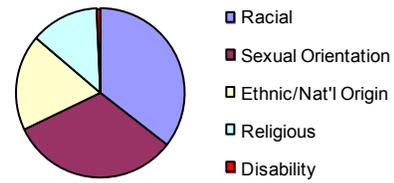
	2012	2011	% Change
Reported Incidents	171	146	+17.1
Reported Victims	198	178	+11.2
Reported Offenders	198	186	+6.5
Reported Offenses	178	148	+20.3

2012 Hate Crime Bias Motivation



Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Offense Count
Racial	41.0%	Anti-White	11
		Anti-Black	50
		Anti-Am.Indian/Alaskan Nat.	0
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	7
		Anti-Multi-Racial	2
Sexual Orientation	31.0%	Anti-Male Homosexual	34
		Anti-Female Homosexual	10
		Anti-Homosexual	9
		Anti-Homosexual	0
		Anti-Bisexual	0
Ethnicity/ National Origin	14.6%	Anti-Arab	1
		Anti-Hispanic	18
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	6
Religious	13.4%	Anti-Jew ish	11
		Anti-Catholic	1
		Anti-Protestant	3
		Anti-Islamic	4
		Anti-Other Religion	4
		Anti-Multi-Religion	0
		Anti-Atheism/Agnostic/etc	0
Disability	0.0%	Anti-Mental	0
		Anti-Physical	0

2011 Hate Crime Bias Motivation



Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Offense Count
Racial	35.6%	Anti-White	6
		Anti-Black	43
		Anti-Am.Indian/Alaskan Nat.	0
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	3
		Anti-Multi-Racial	0
Sexual Orientation	32.2%	Anti-Male Homosexual	36
		Anti-Female Homosexual	5
		Anti-Homosexual	6
		Anti-Homosexual	0
		Anti-Bisexual	0
Ethnicity/ National Origin	18.5%	Anti-Arab	1
		Anti-Hispanic	19
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	7
Religious	13.0%	Anti-Jew ish	7
		Anti-Catholic	2
		Anti-Protestant	2
		Anti-Islamic	6
		Anti-Other Religion	1
		Anti-Multi-Religion	1
		Anti-Atheism/Agnostic/etc	0
Disability	0.7%	Anti-Mental	1
		Anti-Physical	0

HATE CRIME

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 93.3% of all bias crime offenses in 2012.

HATE CRIME OFFENSES

Offenses	Volume	%
Murder	0	0
Robbery	3	1.7
Aggravated Assault	22	12.4
Burglary	4	2.2
Larceny-Theft	4	2.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0
Arson	1	0.6
Simple Assault	55	30.9
Intimidation	27	15.2
Vandalism	62	34.8
Total	178	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, other and unknown. Of the victim types, individuals were the main hate crime target.

HATE CRIME VICTIM TYPE

Victim Type	Volume	%
Individual	157	89.2
Business	4	2.3
Financial Institution	0	0
Government	4	2.3
Religious Organization	11	6.2
Other	0	0
Unknown	0	0
Total	176	100%

Offenders

In 2012, 170 offenders were involved in hate crime incidents. The following chart displays the suspected offenders by race as a group (not individually.)

HATE CRIME OFFENDERS BY RACIAL GROUP

	Volume	%
White	67	39.4
Black	34	20
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.6
Multi-Racial Group	3	1.8
Unknown	65	38.2
Total	170	100%

Location

In 2012, bias crimes occurred most frequently in residences and homes. The second most common locations were highways, roads, streets and alleys and parking lots and garages. Schools and colleges were the third most common locations.

HATE CRIME OFFENSE BY LOCATION

Location	Volume	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	0.6
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	0.0
Bar/Nightclub	6	3.5
Church/Synagogue/Temple	8	4.7
Commercial/Office Building	4	2.3
Construction Site	1	0.6
Convenience Store	4	2.3
Department/Discount Store	2	1.2
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	3	1.8
Field/Woods	0	0.0
Government/Public Building	2	1.2
Grocery/Supermarket	0	0.0
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	23	13.5
Hotel/Motel	1	0.6
Jail/Prison	0	0.0
Lake/Waterway	0	0.0
Liquor Store	0	0.0
Parking Lot/Garage	23	13.5
Rental Storage Facility	0	0.0
Residence/Home	63	37.0
Restaurant	2	1.2
School/College	11	6.5
Service/Gas Station	3	1.8
Specialty Store	1	0.6
Other/Unknown	12	7.1
Total	170	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.

2012 FAMILY VIOLENCE QUICK STATS

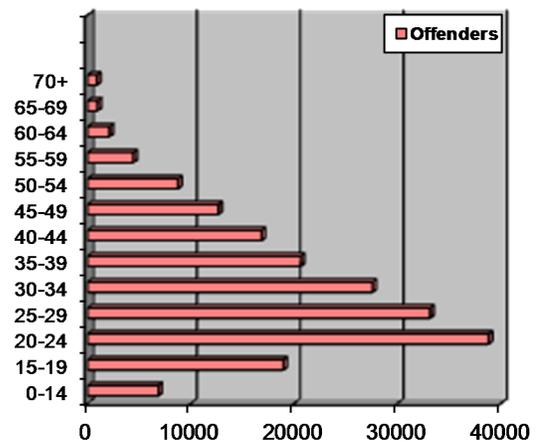
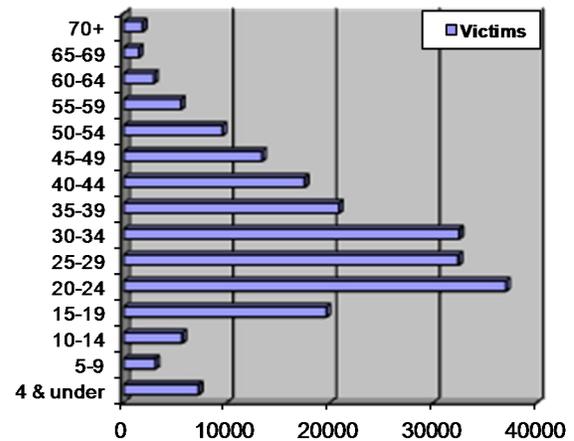
	2012	2011	% Change
Incidents	188,992	177,983	+6.2
Victims	198,504	192,856	+2.9
Offenders	194,317	189,004	+2.8

Victims and Offenders

In 2012, a reported 198,504 victims and 194,317 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence.

VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP

Relationship		Relationship Victim to Offender	Total %
Type	%		
Marital	38%	Husband	4.3
		Wife	15.2
		Common-Law Husband	2.6
		Common-Law Wife	12.2
		Ex-Husband	0.9
		Ex-Wife	3.2
Parental/Child	16%	Father	2.2
		Mother	5.6
		Son	2.2
		Daughter	3.3
		Stepfather	0.8
		Stepmother	0.3
		Stepson	0.7
		Stepdaughter	0.9
		Foster Parent	0.0
		Foster Child	0.0
		Other Family	46%
Grandmother	0.5		
Grandson	0.1		
Granddaughter	0.3		
Brother	2.9		
Sister	3.9		
Stepbrother	0.1		
Stepsister	0.2		
Male Roommate	2.5		
Female Roommate	6.7		
Male In-Law	0.9		
Female In-Law	1.2		
Other Male Family Member	6.7		
Other Female Family Member	19.4		



FAMILY VIOLENCE

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 96.7% of all offenses.

FAMILY VIOLENCE OFFENSES

Type	Group %	Offense	Total %
Assaults	96.7	Aggravated Assault	15
		Simple Assault	74.2
		Intimidation	7.5
Homicides	0.1	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.1
		Negligent Manslaughter	0.008
		Justifiable Homicide	0.0005
Kidnapping	0.3	Kidnapping/Abduction	0.3
Robbery	0.2	Robbery	0.2
Sex Offenses (Force)	2.5	Forcible Rape	10
		Forcible Sodomy	0.2
		Sexual Assault with Object	0.2
		Forcible Fondling	11
Sex Offenses (No Force)	0.2	Incest	0.1
		Statutory Rape	0.1

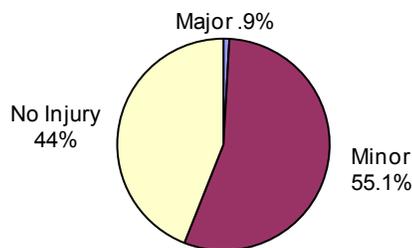
Officers

Potential assaults on peace officers are a serious problem inherent to police intervention and investigation of family violence. In 2012, during the course of reported family violence incidents, 277 Texas law officers were assaulted. During this same period 4,447 assaults were made on law officers during all types of police activity.

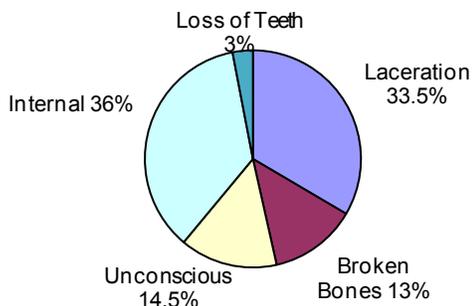
Injuries

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 (55.1%) were minor; in 44% of family violence reports "no injury" was recorded. Major injuries were reported in 0.9% of the cases. Of the major injuries, severe lacerations (33.4%) and possible internal injuries (36%) were the most common. Unconsciousness was reported in 14.5% of the cases and apparent broken bones were noted in 13% of the cases.

TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE INJURIES



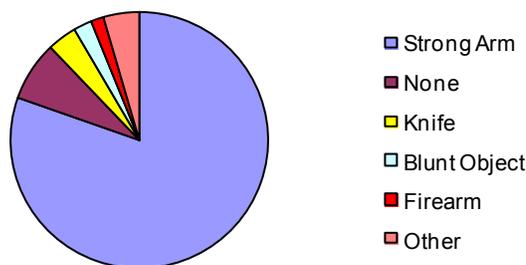
FAMILY VIOLENCE MAJOR INJURIES



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 80.3% of the incidents. The Texas Family Violence law considers the use of threats and intimidation to be serious enough to report and, thus, 7.5% of the reports were listed as involving no weapons. Knives or cutting instruments (3.7%), blunt objects (2.3%), firearms (1.6%) and other (4.5%) account for the remaining cases. Included in the "other" weapons category are: motor vehicles, poison,

WEAPONS USED IN FAMILY VIOLENCE



SEXUAL ASSAULT

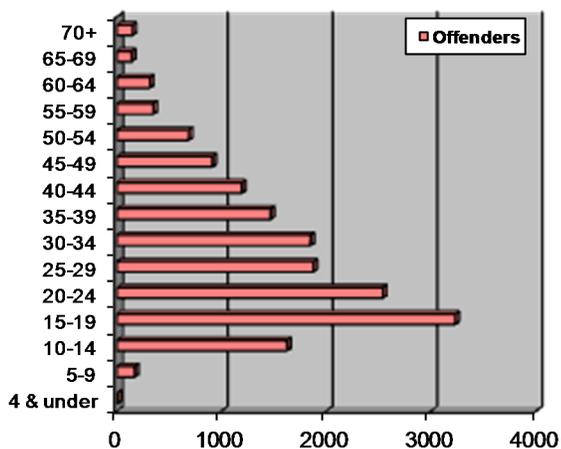
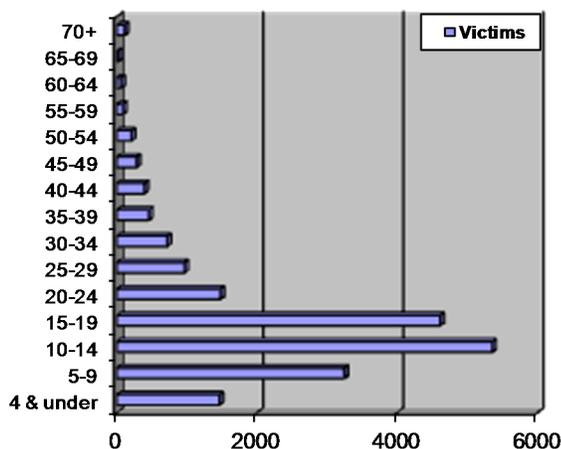
In response to a growing concern about sexual assault incidents, the 80th Texas Legislative Session passed House Bill 76, which required the Texas Dept. of Public Safety to establish guidelines and to collect, as part of the UCR Program, data about incidents that contain specific sexual assault offenses. Sexual assault incidents are a separate set of distinct offenses that follow the state penal code, and do not always meet the guidelines for the UCR definition of Forcible Rape. Therefore, it was necessary to create a separate data collection program that was in no way related to UCR data collection.

2012 SEXUAL ASSAULT QUICK STATS

	2012	2011	% Change
Incidents	17,835	18,088	-1.4
Victims	18,760	19,011	-1.3
Offenders	18,714	19,091	-1.9

Victims and Offenders

In 2012, a reported 18,760 victims and 18,714 offenders were involved in incidents of sexual assault.



Victim's Relationship

The most significant number of sexual assault victims (in

relation to the offender) were: female acquaintances (17.6%), other female family members (11.0%), female strangers (9.1%), female friends (8.6%), girlfriends (7.2%), unknown females (5.8%), daughters (5.6%), stepdaughters (5.5%), and otherwise known females (5.4%). Most sexual assault victims were non-family members (55.2%), while 44.8% of victims were related to the offender.

RELATIONSHIPS - VICTIM TO OFFENDER

Type	Group %	Relationship of Victim	% Total		
Romantic	10.0	Husband	0.00		
		Wife	1.5		
		Common-Law Husband	0.0		
		Common-Law Wife	0.6		
		Ex-Husband	0.0		
		Ex-Wife	0.5		
		Boyfriend	0.1		
		Girlfriend	7.2		
		Homosexual Female	0.08		
		Homosexual Male	0.04		
Parental/Child	15.8	Father	0.02		
		Mother	0.1		
		Son	1.2		
		Daughter	5.6		
		Stepfather	0.01		
		Stepmother	0.2		
		Stepson	0.4		
		Stepdaughter	5.5		
		Grandfather	0.02		
		Grandmother	0.06		
		Grandson	0.4		
Granddaughter	2.3				
Other Family	19.0	Brother	0.7		
		Sister	2.4		
		Stepbrother	0.5		
		Stepsister	1.1		
		Male In-Law	0.01		
		Female In-Law	0.5		
		Other Male Family Member	2.8		
		Other Female Family Member	11.0		
		Other	55.2	Friend-Male	1.3
				Friend-Female	8.6
Acquaintance-Male	2.0				
Acquaintance-Female	17.6				
Neighbor (Male & Female)	1.8				
Babysittee	0.7				
Employer	0.06				
Employee	0.3				
Otherwise Known-Male	0.8				
Otherwise Known-Female	5.4				
Stranger-Male	0.8				
Stranger-Female	9.1				
Unknown-Male	0.9				
Unknown-Female	5.8				

bolded entries represent significant percentages.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

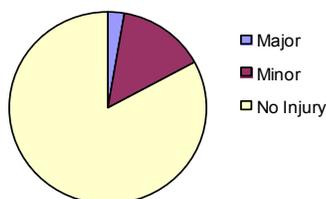
Offenses

Sexual Assault incidents are a separate set of distinct offenses that follow the state penal code. The data collection program collects information on six specific offenses:

Offense	%
Section 21.02 Continuous Sexual Abuse of a Young Child or Children	2.5
Section 21.11(a)(1) Indecency with a Child by Contact	25.5
Section 21.11(a)(2) Indecency with a Child by Exposure	4.7
Section 22.011 Sexual Assault	44.8
Section 22.021 Aggravated Sexual Assault	21.6
Section 43.25 Sexual Performance by a Child	0.9

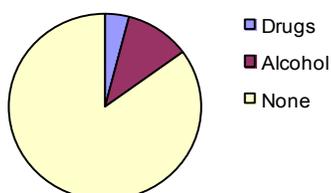
Injuries

The extent of injuries sustained by victims of sexual assault are either determined by the victims themselves, the responding officer or by a staff member at a hospital. 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 victim, responding officer or medical staff at the time of the initial report, this information is not included in the sexual assault report. In majority of the sexual assault incidents, "no injury" was reported (82.9%). Major injuries were reported in 2.7% of the cases and minor injuries were reported in 14.4% of the cases.



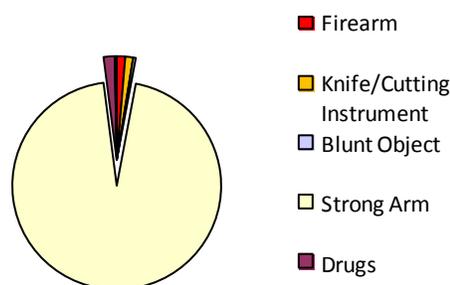
Offender Under the Influence

Majority (85.1%) of the offenders in sexual assault incidents were not under the influence of any drugs or alcohol. (10.9%) of the offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident and 4% of the offenders were under the influence of drugs at the time of the incident.



Weapons

The most common weapon involved in sexual assault cases was physical force through the use of hands, feet and/or fists (strong arm), which accounted for 94.1% of the incidents. Knives or cutting instruments (1.2%), blunt objects (0.5%), firearms (1.2%), drugs (1.8%), asphyxiation (0.3%) and other weapons (1%) account for the remaining cases.



Location

In 2012, sexual assaults occurred most frequently in residences and homes (75.3%). The next most common locations were other/unknown (8.4%), highways/roads/alleys (3.9%), hotels/motels (2.8%), school/college campuses (2.5%), and parking lots/garages (2.1%).

2012 SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY LOCATION

Location	Volume	%
Bar/Night Club	102	0.5
Church/Synagogue/Temple	62	0.3
Commercial/Office Building	129	0.7
Construction Site	4	0.02
Convenience Store	35	0.2
Drug Store/Dr.'s Office/Hospital	106	0.5
Field/Woods	374	1.9
Government/Public Building	83	0.4
Highway/Road/Alley	766	3.9
Hotel/Motel	544	2.8
Jail/Prison	30	0.2
Lake/Waterway	64	0.3
Parking Lot/Garage	411	2.1
Residence/Home	14,840	75.3
School/College	492	2.5
Other/Unknown	1661	8.4
Total	19,703	100%

Texas Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 Population - 2012 vs. 2011

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Allen PD	2012	0	11	13	31	215	1,169	45	1,484	-7.1
	2011	0	12	17	43	248	1,205	72	1,597	
Baytown PD	2012	5	15	97	130	939	2,438	307	3,931	+4.4
	2011	1	13	79	119	700	2,628	227	3,767	
Bryan PD	2012	1	31	69	211	496	1,889	88	2,785	-16.4
	2011	2	22	78	323	681	2,130	95	3,331	
Cedar Park PD	2012	0	11	9	89	93	653	19	874	+14.7
	2011	0	7	6	57	85	580	27	762	
College Station PD	2012	3	34	38	416	576	1,762	60	2,889	-11.9
	2011	1	31	32	224	651	2,289	53	3,281	
Conroe PD	2012	2	13	74	133	452	1,507	116	2,297	+0.9
	2011	2	12	60	120	439	1,546	97	2,276	
DeSoto PD	2012	1	11	43	77	622	1,042	118	1,914	+6.1
	2011	5	9	66	70	565	983	106	1,804	
Edinburg PD	2012	1	29	50	277	857	3,666	209	5,089	+3.1
	2011	1	28	54	199	758	3,666	228	4,934	
Euless PD	2012	0	10	38	47	324	1,123	141	1,683	-10.4
	2011	0	13	44	71	473	1,130	148	1,879	
Flower Mound PD	2012	0	0	5	16	107	438	16	582	-14.4
	2011	0	4	3	44	95	493	41	680	
Georgetown PD	2012	0	15	5	47	147	756	18	988	+17.1
	2011	1	16	13	35	119	630	30	844	
Harlingen PD	2012	4	23	62	182	606	2,555	111	3,543	-19.8
	2011	4	18	65	250	880	3,099	99	4,415	
League City PD	2012	0	16	28	35	299	1,366	69	1,813	-8.4
	2011	3	21	37	33	374	1,453	58	1,979	
Lewisville PD	2012	3	23	58	104	566	2,163	257	3,174	-3.1
	2011	3	22	53	105	573	2,220	300	3,276	
Longview PD	2012	8	29	131	297	952	2,932	314	4,663	+10.9
	2011	4	20	110	278	819	2,691	281	4,203	
Mansfield PD	2012	2	23	22	27	169	700	47	990	-2.7
	2011	1	17	17	27	211	691	53	1,017	
Mission PD	2012	3	6	46	49	423	1,788	159	2,474	-13.2
	2011	2	6	37	55	464	2,094	193	2,851	
Missouri City PD	2012	0	8	34	44	219	613	47	965	-23.4
	2011	0	10	35	45	292	830	47	1,259	
New Braunfels PD	2012	1	19	27	68	300	1,718	92	2,225	+7.9
	2011	2	7	26	84	298	1,565	80	2,062	
North Richland Hills PD	2012	1	18	23	128	301	1,194	75	1,740	-16.1
	2011	0	29	33	123	374	1,424	92	2,075	
Pearland PD	2012	1	18	28	76	279	1,392	83	1,877	+1.5
	2011	2	15	29	79	331	1,287	106	1,849	
Pharr PD	2012	0	14	44	212	552	1,628	144	2,594	-4.2
	2011	4	17	51	184	530	1,765	157	2,708	
Port Arthur PD	2012	4	19	121	200	854	1,428	124	2,750	-16.3
	2011	8	29	156	241	950	1,740	163	3,287	
Rowlett PD	2012	0	18	9	45	223	743	45	1,083	+4.4
	2011	0	6	9	50	228	709	35	1,037	
San Angelo PD	2012	4	37	38	211	748	2,583	140	3,761	-2.1
	2011	0	32	42	176	801	2,652	137	3,840	
Sugar Land PD	2012	0	4	37	68	289	1,217	35	1,650	+8.2
	2011	1	5	29	61	220	1,176	33	1,525	
Temple PD	2012	1	22	74	105	534	1,433	89	2,258	+1.5
	2011	1	21	84	80	575	1,380	84	2,225	
Victoria PD	2012	5	32	47	322	595	1,878	102	2,981	-18.1
	2011	2	38	70	282	857	2,297	93	3,639	

Texas Cities With Over 100,000 Population - 2012 vs. 2011

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Vehicle Theft	Total	%Change
Abilene PD	2012	3	38	127	304	1,037	3,185	171	4,865	+1.0
	2011	5	33	120	270	1,119	3,093	172	4,812	
Amarillo PD	2012	10	111	278	879	2,089	6,180	623	10,170	-3.7
	2011	10	104	235	872	2,016	6,714	614	10,565	
Arlington PD	2012	17	135	532	1,225	3,543	10,616	950	17,018	-10.8
	2011	22	136	540	1,176	4,388	11,757	1,063	19,082	
Austin PD	2012	31	209	978	2,187	7,244	33,913	2,315	46,877	+2.5
	2011	27	211	1,106	2,126	7,042	33,069	2,139	45,720	
Beaumont PD	2012	13	76	408	745	1,828	3,717	279	7,066	-8.5
	2011	13	65	356	635	2,035	4,336	285	7,725	
Brownsville PD	2012	3	38	125	307	1,145	6,986	206	8,810	+1.4
	2011	1	37	109	353	1,009	7,015	163	8,687	
Carrollton PD	2012	2	7	75	96	771	2,358	285	3,594	+1.8
	2011	3	4	93	106	896	2,152	274	3,528	
Corpus Christi PD	2012	16	184	375	1,482	2,452	11,166	443	16,118	-4.5
	2011	12	194	370	1,411	2,668	11,762	467	16,884	
Dallas PD	2012	154	486	4,093	3,647	16,090	31,148	7,062	62,680	-10.6
	2011	133	428	4,066	3,703	18,727	35,148	7,984	70,189	
Denton PD	2012	1	86	82	200	632	2,459	157	3,617	-0.7
	2011	2	52	55	201	574	2,643	119	3,646	
El Paso PD	2012	23	184	471	2,181	1,826	13,425	1,160	19,270	+0.5
	2011	16	217	464	2,161	1,859	12,997	1,456	19,170	
Fort Worth PD	2012	44	391	1,280	2,809	8,442	21,537	2,420	36,923	-6.7
	2011	49	350	1,267	2,908	10,061	22,498	2,444	39,577	
Frisco PD	2012	0	8	24	66	441	2,034	56	2,629	+1.7
	2011	3	6	23	90	484	1,876	101	2,583	
Garland PD	2012	7	47	236	250	2,218	5,866	591	9,215	+0.02
	2011	5	55	247	223	2,244	5,794	645	9,213	
Grand Prairie PD	2012	1	50	160	288	1,298	3,316	632	5,745	-23.8
	2011	9	69	201	312	1,808	4,330	818	7,547	
Houston PD	2012	217	665	9,385	11,343	26,630	67,978	13,070	117,945	-8.7
	2011	198	771	8,054	11,869	27,459	68,596	12,281	129,228	
Irving PD	2012	3	27	135	342	1,277	4,466	564	6,814	-6.7
	2011	8	25	151	330	1,603	4,590	601	7,308	
Killeen PD	2012	12	82	236	521	1,498	3,296	192	5,837	-3.1
	2011	15	69	172	559	2,034	2,989	187	6,025	
Laredo PD	2012	8	81	183	764	1,718	8,586	381	11,721	+1.5
	2011	11	76	215	818	1,790	8,143	486	11,539	
Lubbock PD	2012	11	104	325	1,522	3,099	8,429	745	14,235	+1.9
	2011	8	72	313	1,412	3,480	8,003	677	13,965	
McAllen PD	2012	1	3	56	106	503	4,751	211	5,631	-8.0
	2011	4	27	72	143	511	5,184	180	6,121	
McKinney PD	2012	0	55	58	117	492	2,180	105	3,007	-1.7
	2011	1	33	44	163	626	2,080	114	3,061	
Mesquite PD	2012	2	14	183	243	1,568	4,030	687	6,727	-3.0
	2011	2	8	177	210	1,704	4,197	641	6,939	
Midland PD	2012	4	21	52	321	559	2,313	136	3,406	-5.9
	2011	4	21	58	251	715	2,435	137	3,621	
Odessa PD	2012	5	43	141	914	770	2,565	382	4,820	+24.1
	2011	6	37	73	632	617	2,336	181	3,882	
Pasadena PD	2012	8	52	147	415	999	4,087	524	6,232	+6.8
	2011	5	62	135	364	1,124	3,728	414	5,832	
Plano PD	2012	1	55	110	192	1,096	5,020	333	6,807	-5.2
	2011	5	40	141	242	1,194	5,148	412	7,182	
Richardson PD	2012	2	27	80	62	698	2,175	131	3,175	+6.7
	2011	0	9	76	87	680	1,927	195	2,974	
Round Rock PD	2012	0	32	45	64	336	2,222	78	2,777	+8.4
	2011	2	25	39	49	394	2,001	51	2,561	
San Antonio PD	2012	89	549	1,864	4,441	15,668	60,633	6,367	89,611	+1.9
	2011	89	492	1,785	4,672	15,334	59,641	5,893	87,906	
Tyler PD	2012	3	45	92	397	1,025	3,336	129	5,027	+2.0
	2011	3	46	79	375	834	3,404	184	4,925	
Waco PD	2012	6	63	182	384	1,550	4,139	155	6,479	-9.8
	2011	11	70	245	440	1,670	4,593	159	7,188	
Waxahachie PD	2012	0	0	14	31	173	972	31	1,221	+2.0
	2011	1	1	19	52	200	881	43	1,197	
Wichita Falls PD	2012	5	36	150	284	1,259	3,532	230	5,496	+3.0
	2011	1	30	147	281	1,241	3,398	237	5,335	