

JANUARY 2025

4TH QUARTER REPORT (2024/Q4)

CRIME IN TEXAS

Texas Department
of Public Safety



Introduction

The Quarter 4 Crime in Texas Report analyzes crime trends in Texas for October through December, comparing data between 2023 and 2024. Statistics for this report were pulled on January 15, 2025.

This report provides a comprehensive examination of crime data for agencies across all regions of the state, with a primary focus on index crimes, which encompass a range of serious offenses including Murder, Aggravated Assault, Human Trafficking, Rape, Arson, Robbery, Larceny, Burglary, and Motor Vehicle Theft.

In contrast to the static data presented in the quarterly publication, the information is also accessible through our online portal which updates continuously as reporting agencies submit new or revised data. The online portal offers users the flexibility to configure various data elements, including specific crime metrics, and to access agency or county data. Click this link to find the online portal:

<https://txucr.nibrs.com/ReportsIndex/List>

This report is reflective of the data contributed to the Uniform Crime Reporting for index crimes occurring from October 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024, and submitted on or before January 10, 2025. It may not reflect all known incidents as agencies may have been delayed in reporting information to the Department.

Included:

1. Glossary of Terms
2. Summary by Region
3. Texas DPS Regions Crime Map
4. Statewide Index Crime Total Volume
5. Changes in Violent Offenses

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- + **Crime Volume** is the aggregate sum of the offenses within the crime index. It provides a raw count of all the reported offenses, without taking into account the size of the population or any other contextual factors. By comparing the crime volume year to year, trends in the number of crimes committed can be studied and analyzed.

Example: *If a city reports 500 burglaries in a year, that is the crime volume for burglaries in that city for that year.*

- + **Crime Rate** takes into account the size of the population in the area being studied. It's calculated by dividing the number of reported offenses by the total population. The result is then multiplied by 100,000. Crime rates allow for a standardized comparison of criminal activity across different areas or over time, accounting for variations in population size.

Example: *If a city with a population of 1,000,000 reports 500 burglaries in a year, the burglary rate for that city for that year would be 50 burglaries per 100,000 residents.*

Note: Statewide entities (Region 7) will not be represented in the rates calculations due to having a zero jurisdictional population assigned by the FBI.

Summary by Region

Out of the agencies that are more than 100,000 in jurisdictional population, the following agencies had not submitted when the statistics were pulled on the 15th for this publication.

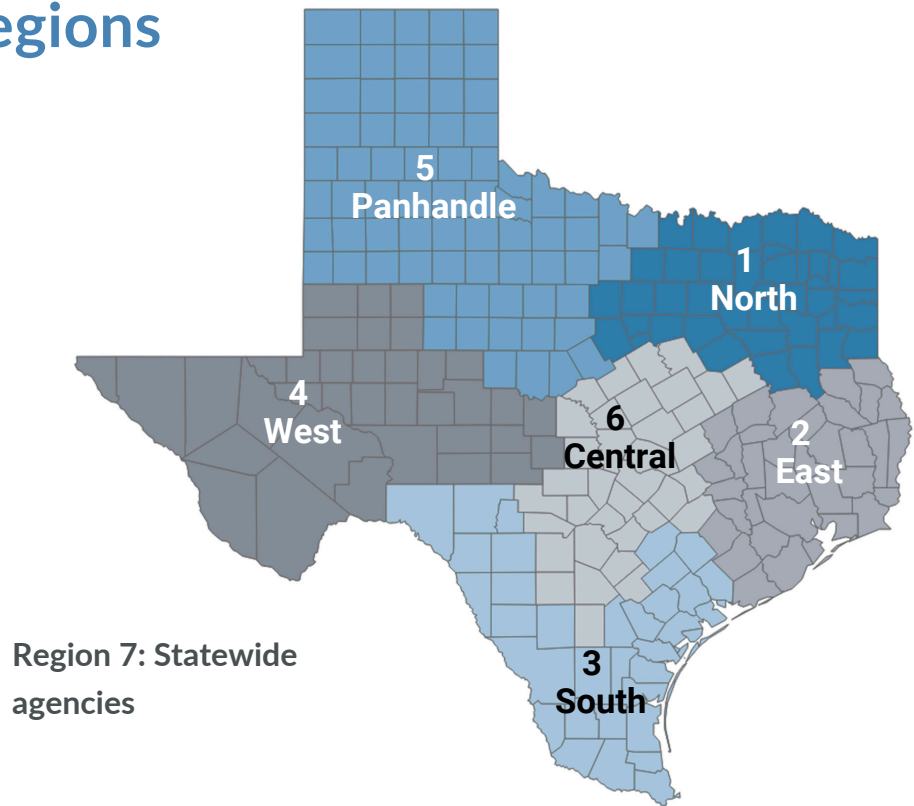
- El Paso PD Region (Region 4) – *Note: Technical issues prevented this agency from submitting NIBRS data for June through December of 2024.*
- Lubbock PD (Region 5) – *Note: Technical issues prevented this agency from submitting data for October through December of 2024.*

Incomplete data submissions contribute to Regional and Agency specific decreases in reported crime.

Regional Highlights Q4 2023 vs Q4 2024

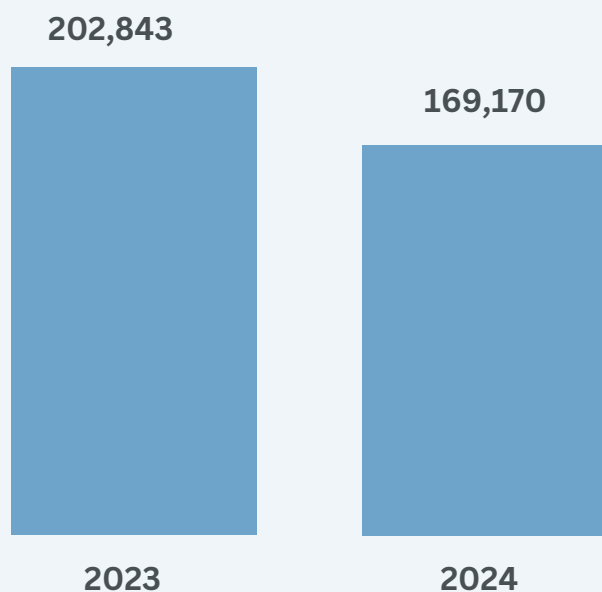
- + **Region 1 (North Texas):** The crime volume decreased from 56,474 to 46,728 (-17.26%), compared to Q4 2023.
- + **Region 2 (East Texas):** The crime volume in Region 2 decreased from 66,950 to 62,113 (-7.22%), compared to the same quarter in 2023.
- + **Region 3 (South Texas):** The crime volume decreased from 14,150 to 12,409 (-12.30%), compared to Q4 2023.
- + **Region 4 (West Texas):** The crime volume in Region 4 decreased from 7,385 to 3,443 (-53.38%), compared to the same quarter in 2023.
- + **Region 5 (Panhandle):** The crime volume in Region 5 decreased from 8,083 to 4,677 (-42.14%), compared to the same quarter in 2023.
- + **Region 6 (Central Texas):** The crime volume decreased from 49,651 to 39,670 (-20.10%), compared to Q4 in 2023.
- + **Region 7 (Statewide Agencies):** The crime volume decreased from 150 to 130 (-13.33%), compared to Q4 2023.

Texas DPS Regions Crime Map



Statewide Index Crime Total Volume

Q4 2023 vs. Q4 2024 Statewide Offense Comparisons



The total crimes reported in Texas fell statewide by **-16.60%** in the fourth quarter of 2024 compared to the same time period in 2023.

Changes in Violent Offenses

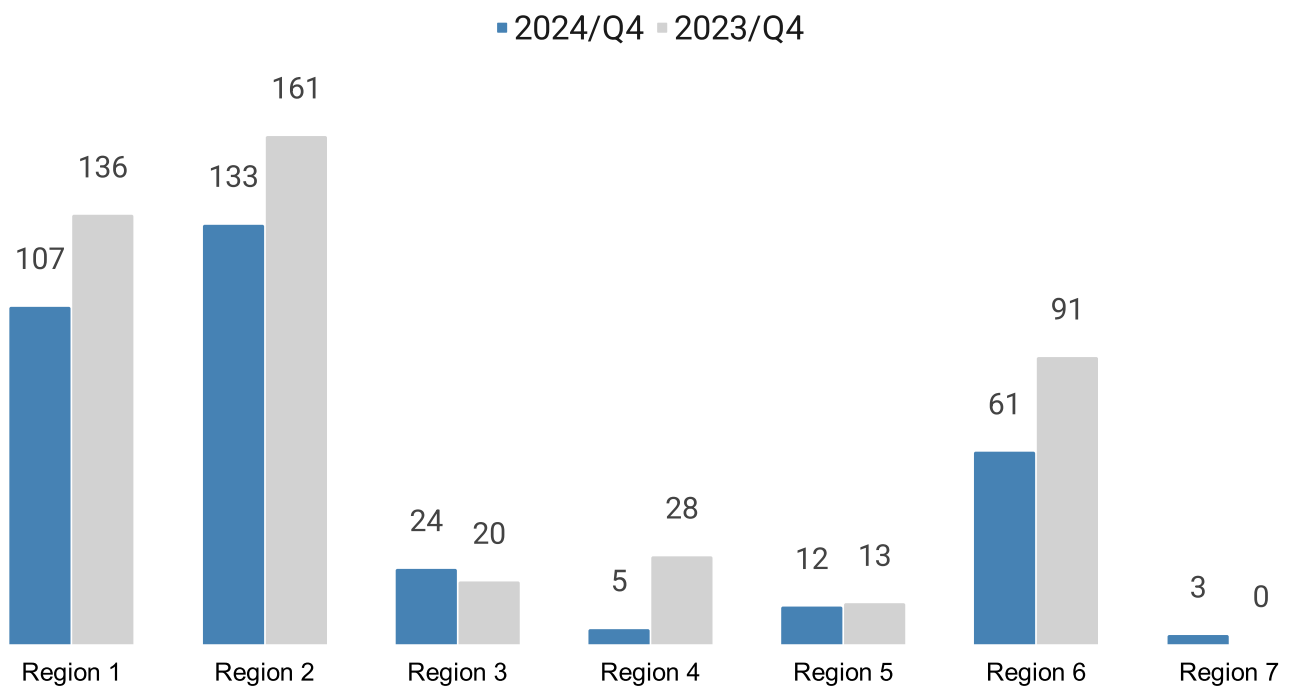
MURDER

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

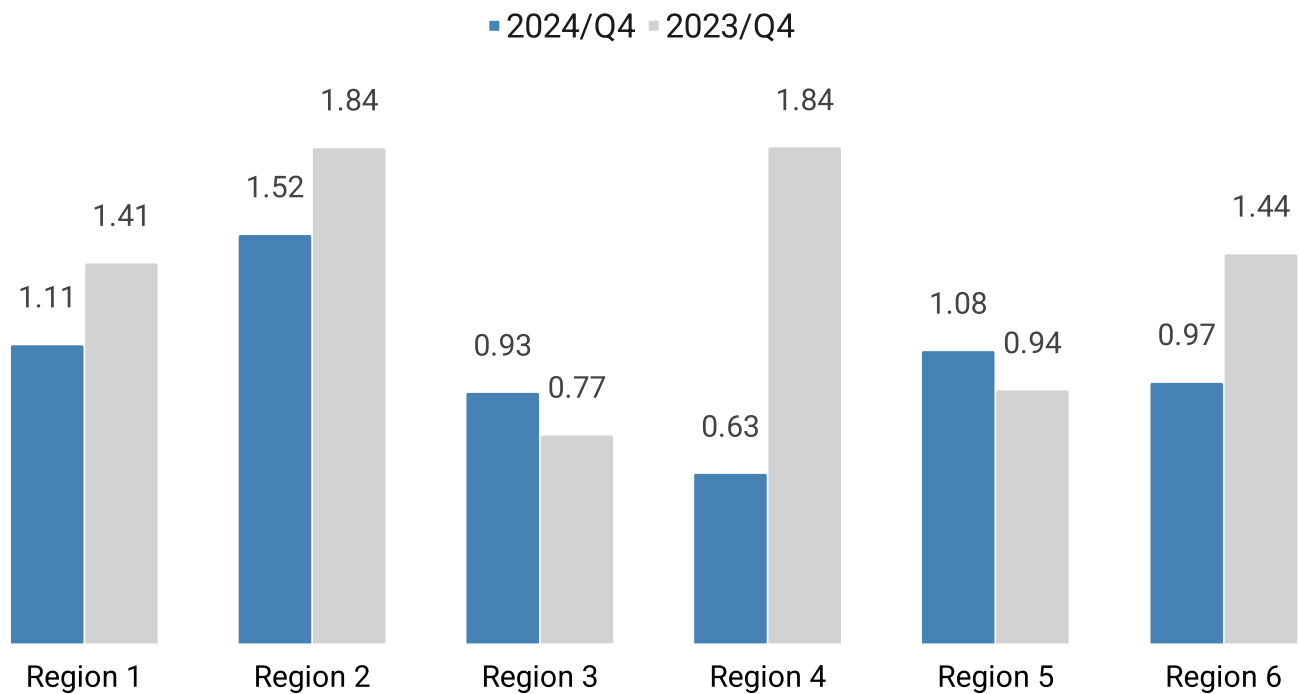
The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are classified as aggravated assaults.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

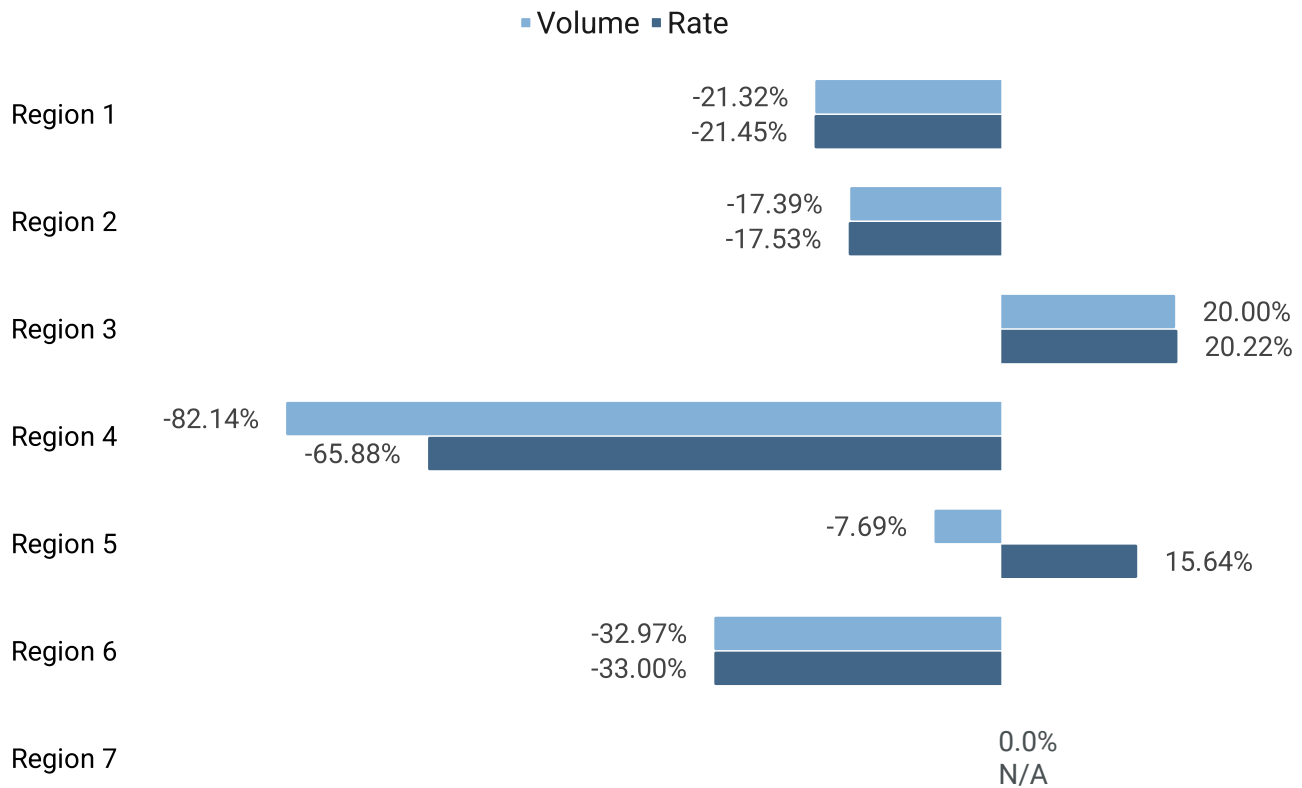
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Murder Volume



Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Murder Rate



Percent Change in Murder by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023



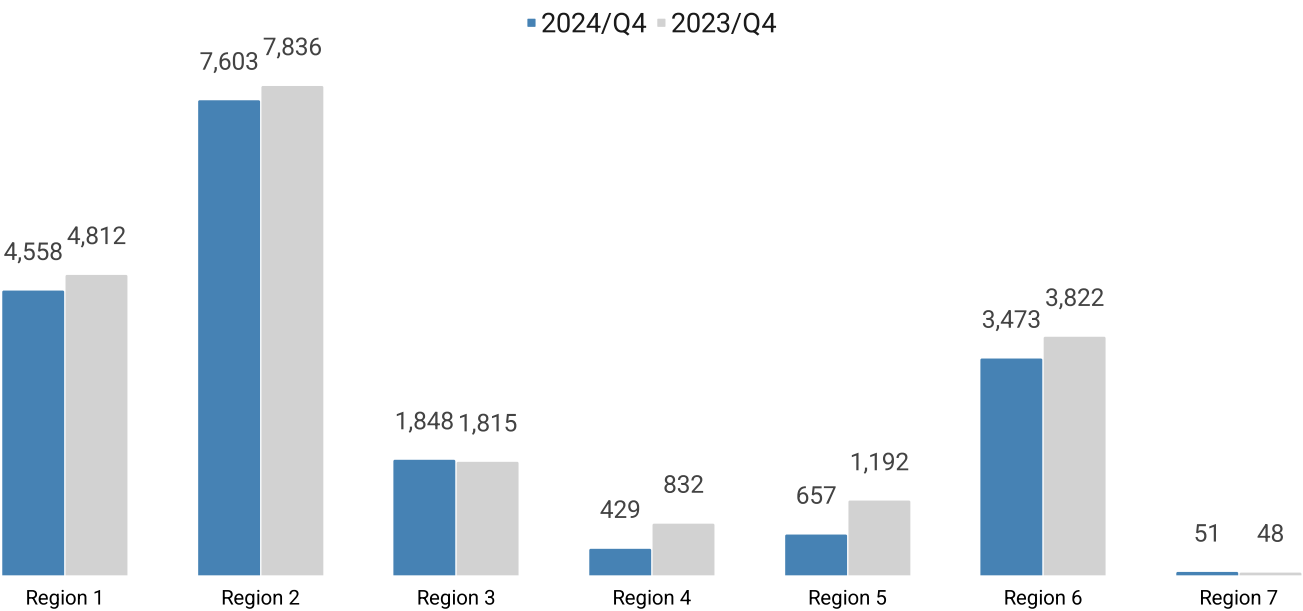
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

The FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines aggravated assault as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. The UCR Program further specifies that this type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

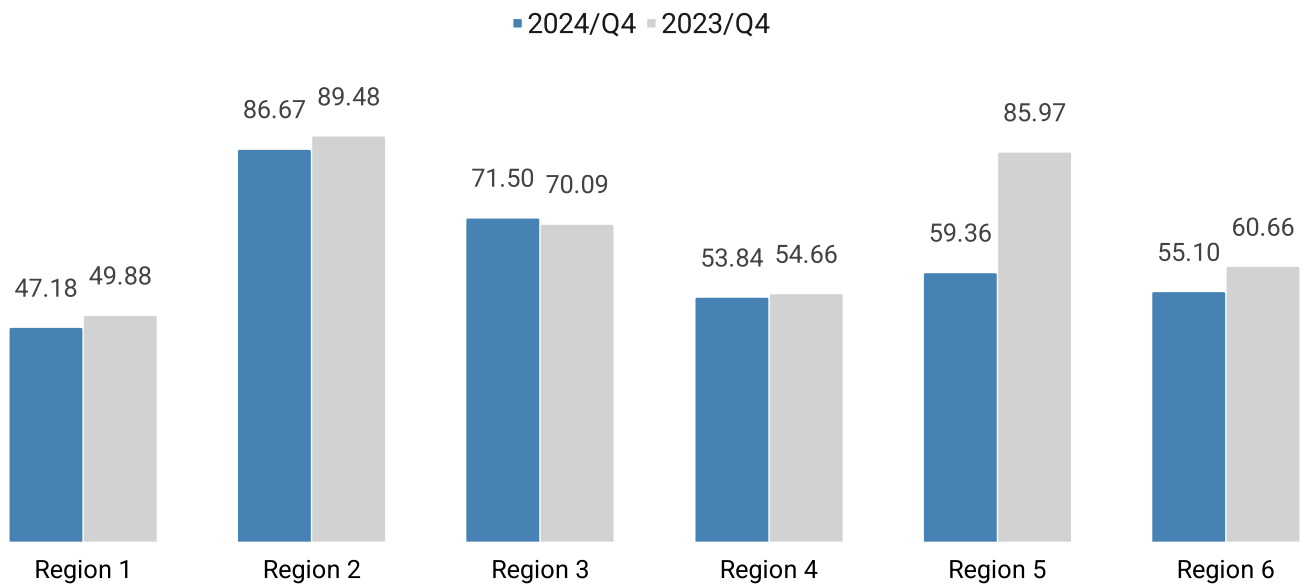
Attempted aggravated assault that involves the display of, or threat to use, a gun, knife, or other weapon is included in this crime category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

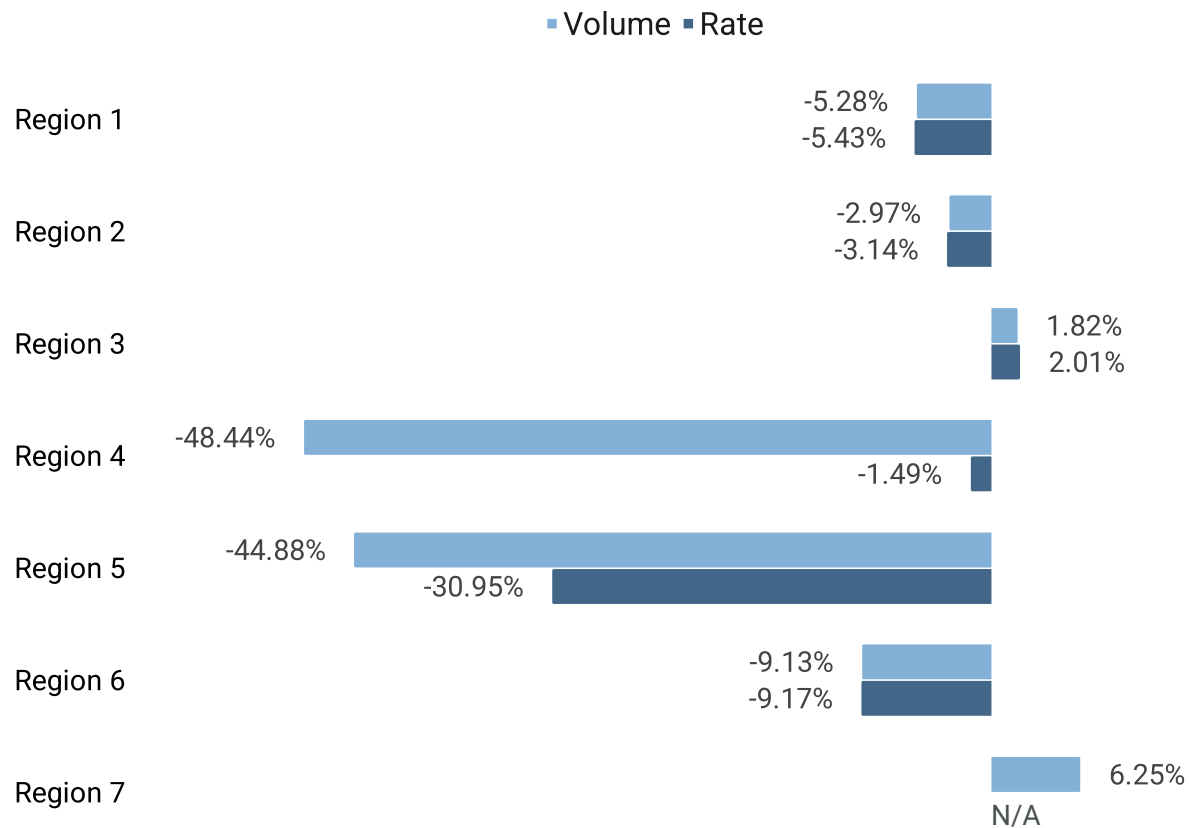
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Aggravated Assault Volume



Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Aggravated Assault Rate



Percent Change in Aggravated Assault by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023



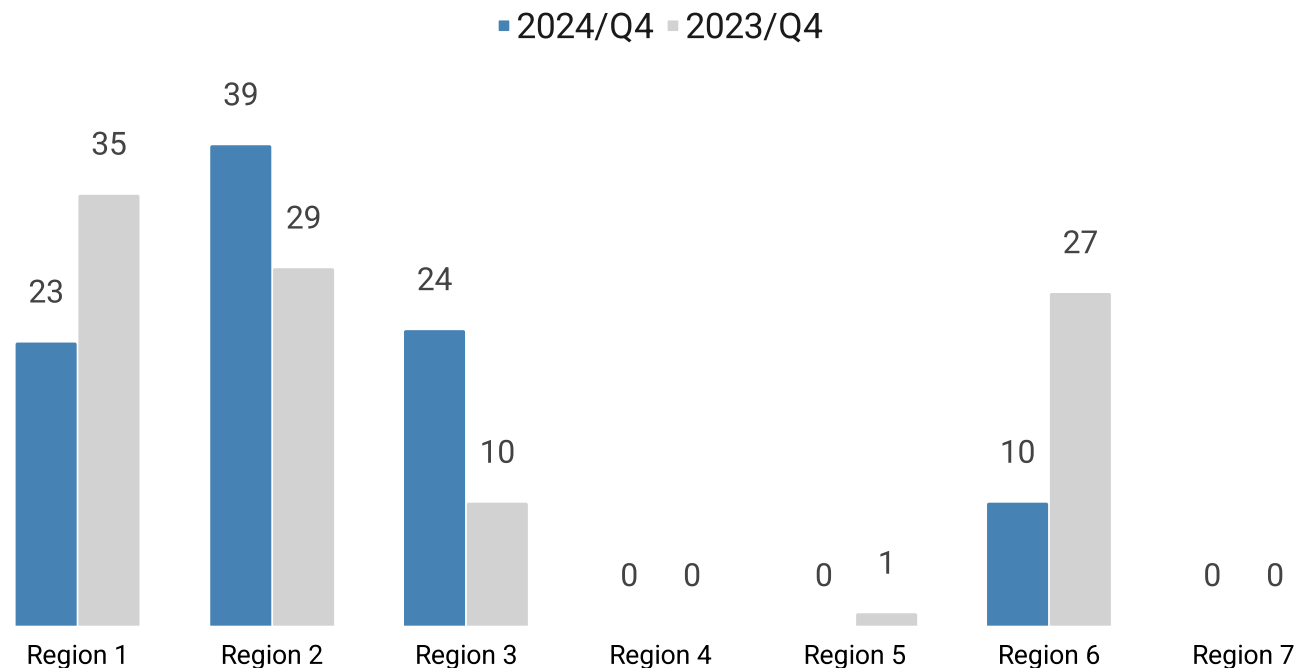
HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts: inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

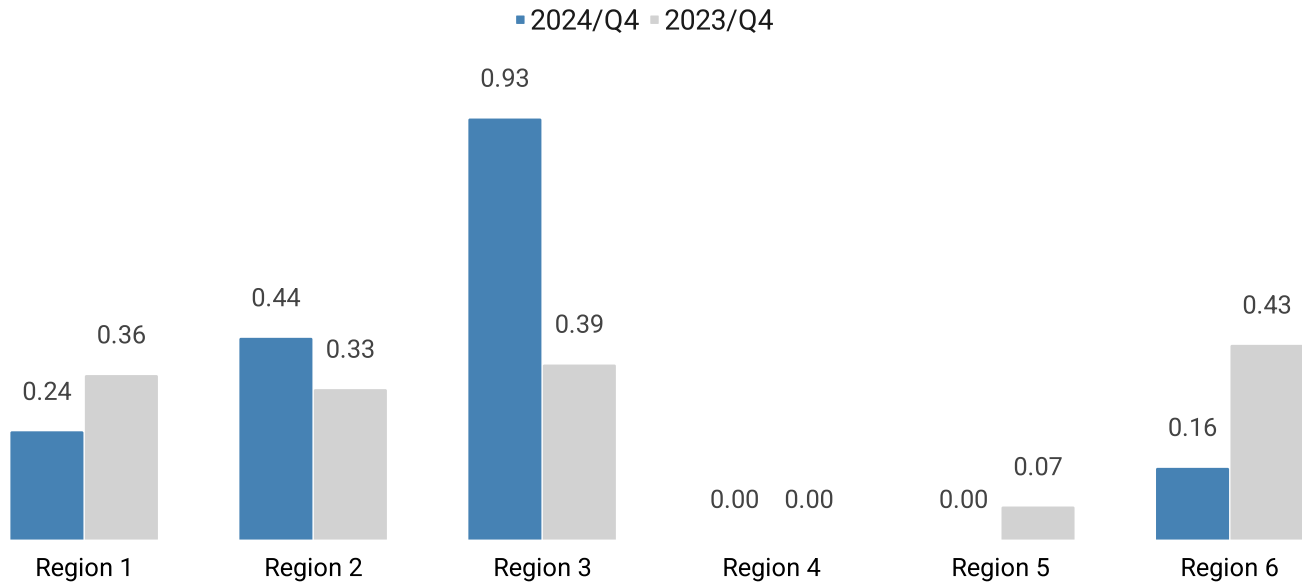
Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude: obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

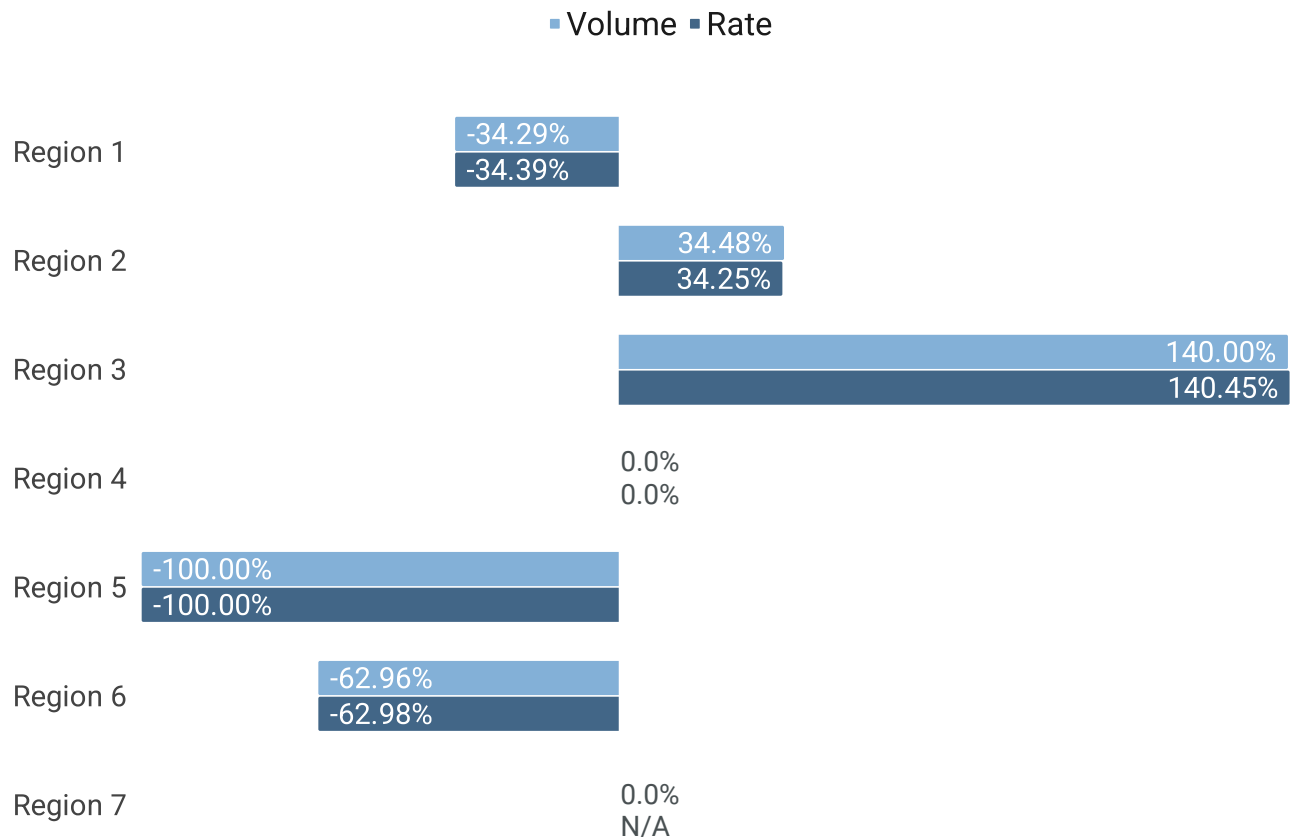
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Human Trafficking Volume



Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Human Trafficking Rate



Percent Change in Human Trafficking by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023

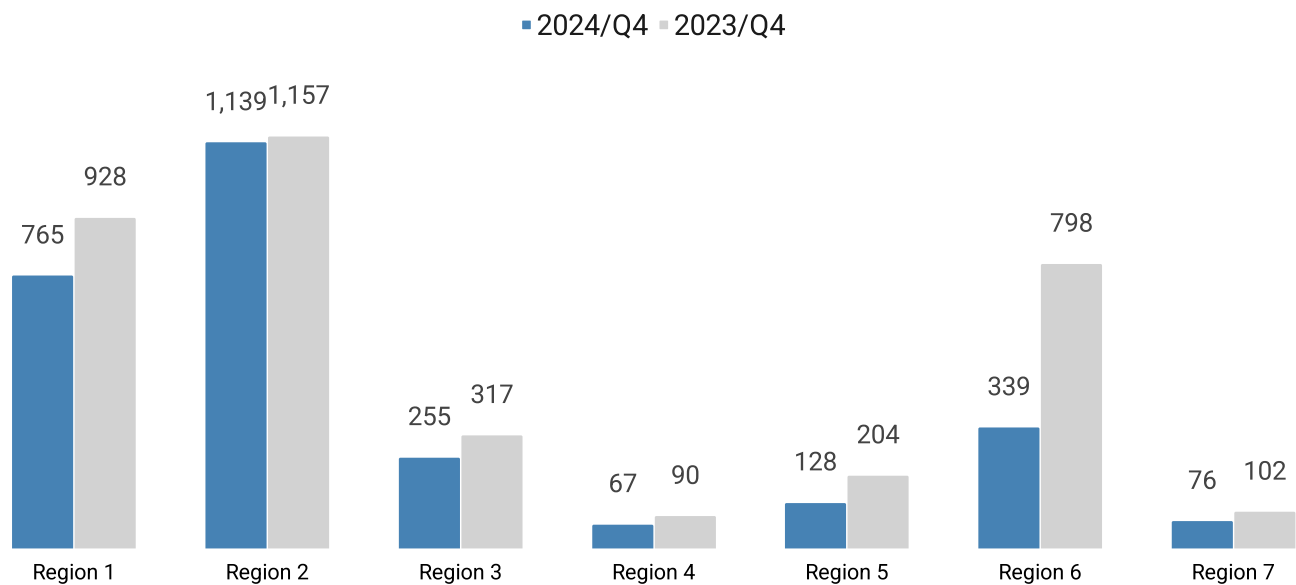


RAPE

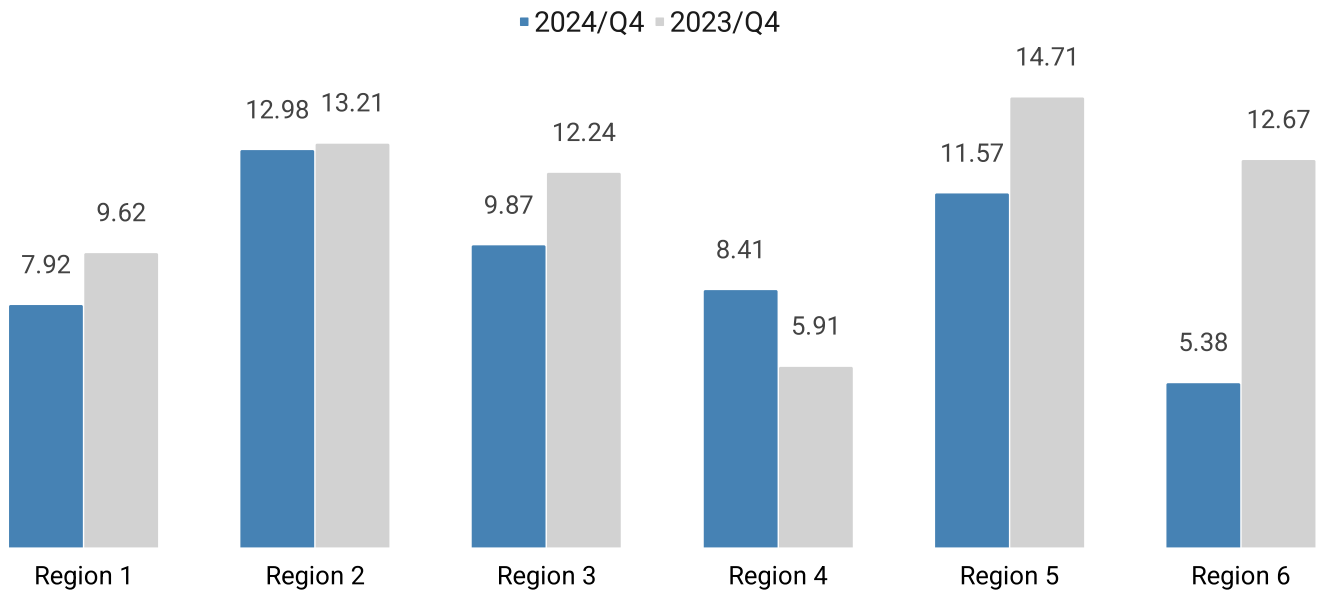
The revised UCR definition of rape in 2017 is penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

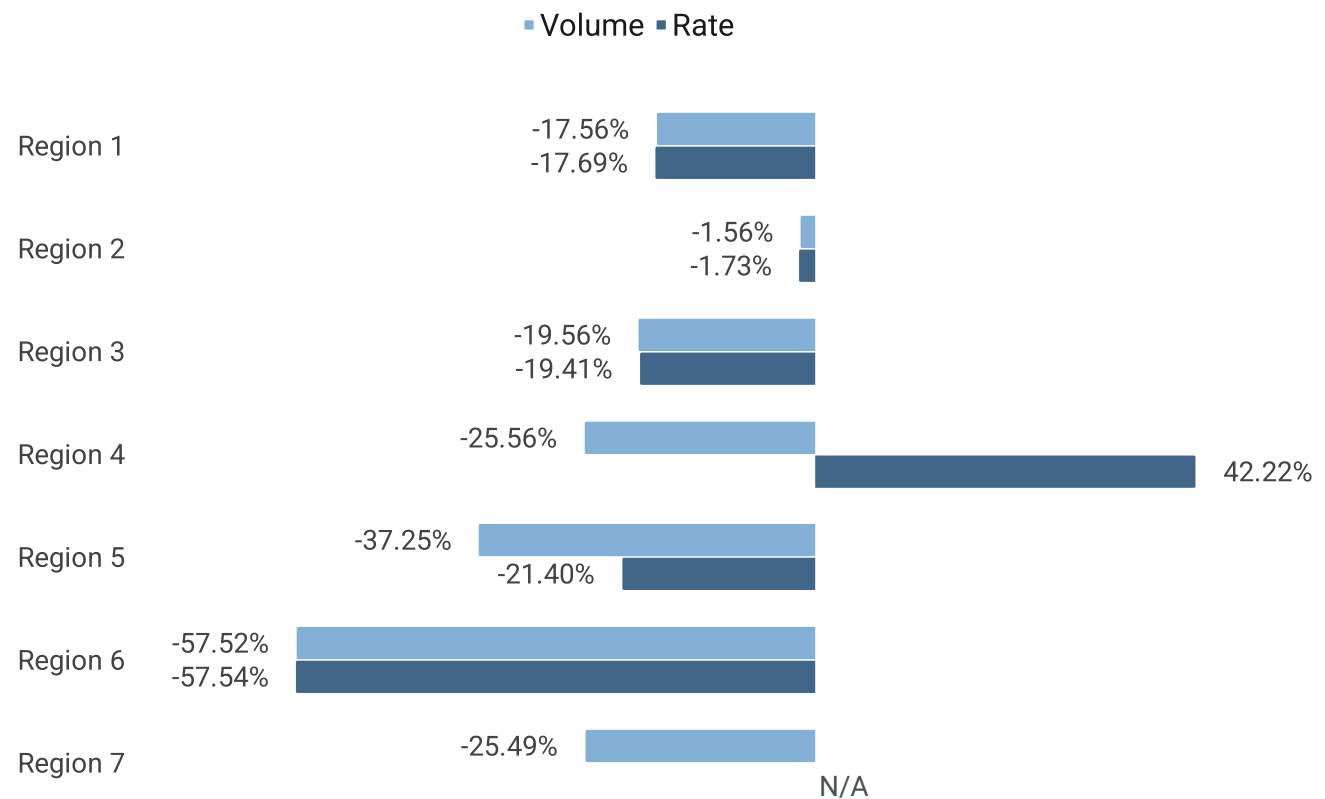
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Rape Volume



Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Rape Rate



Percent Change in Rape by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023

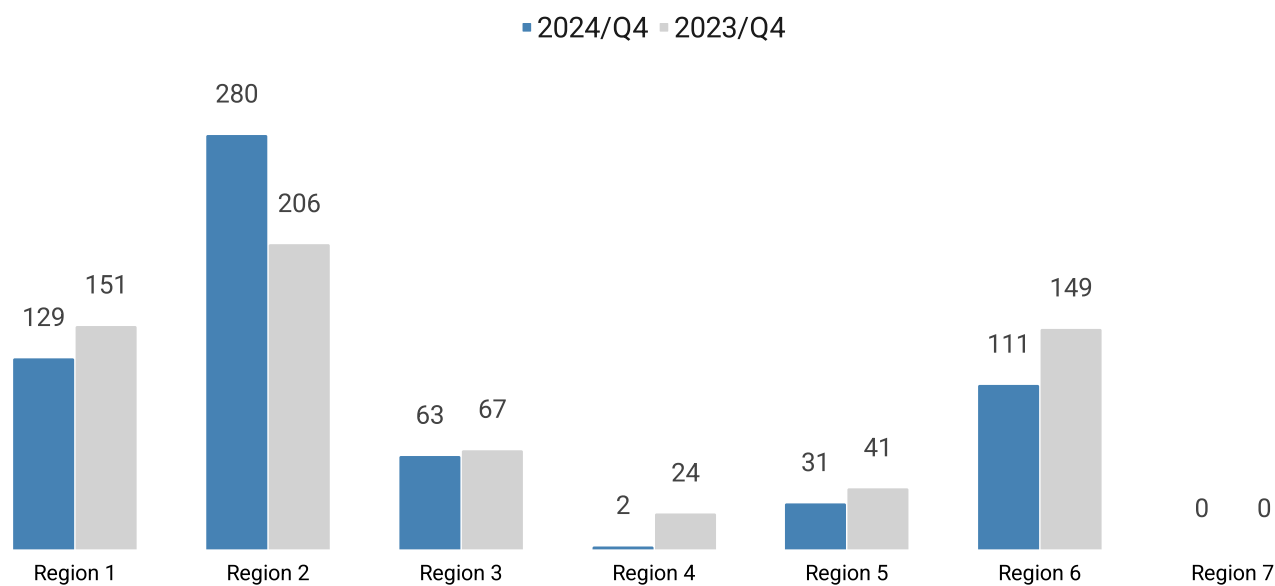


ARSON

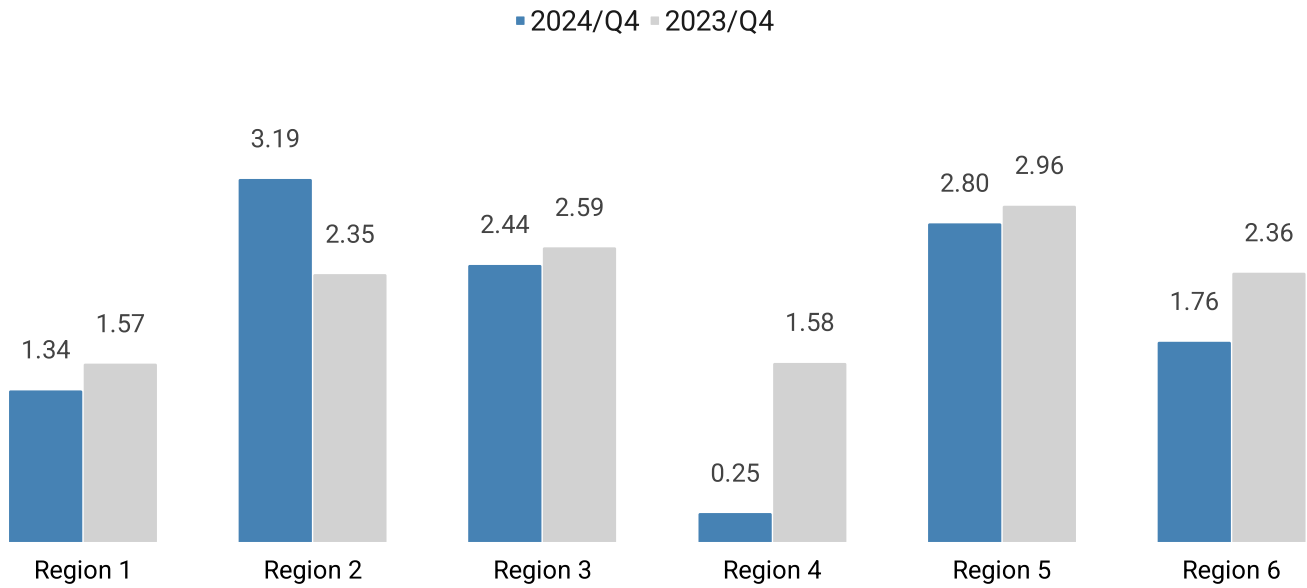
The FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines arson as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

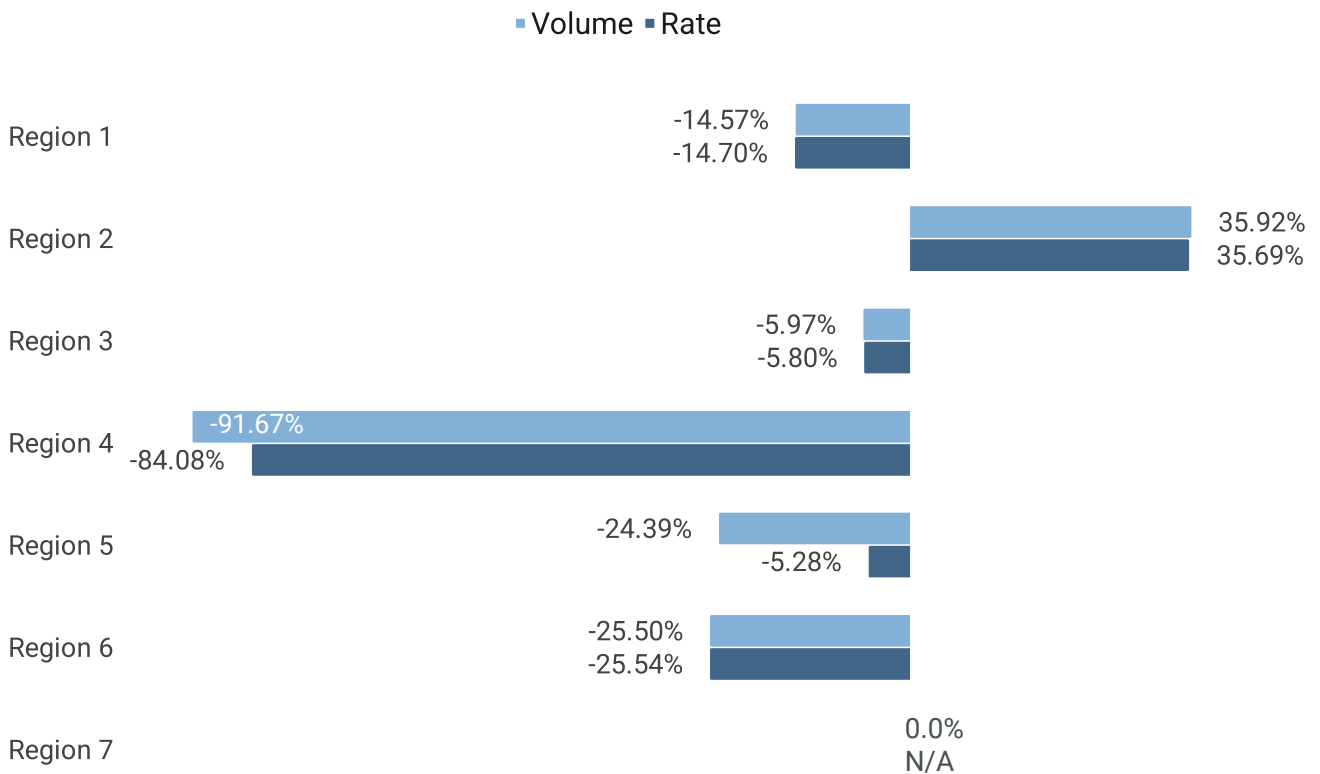
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Arson Volume



Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Arson Rate



Percent Change in Arson by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023

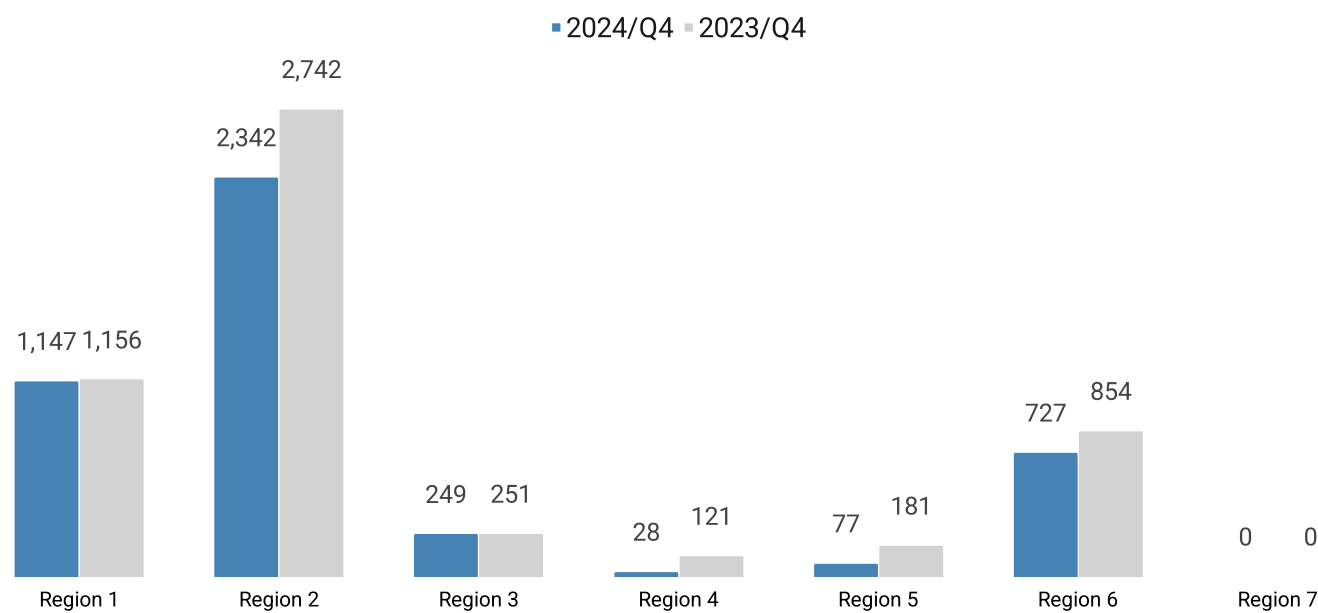


ROBBERY

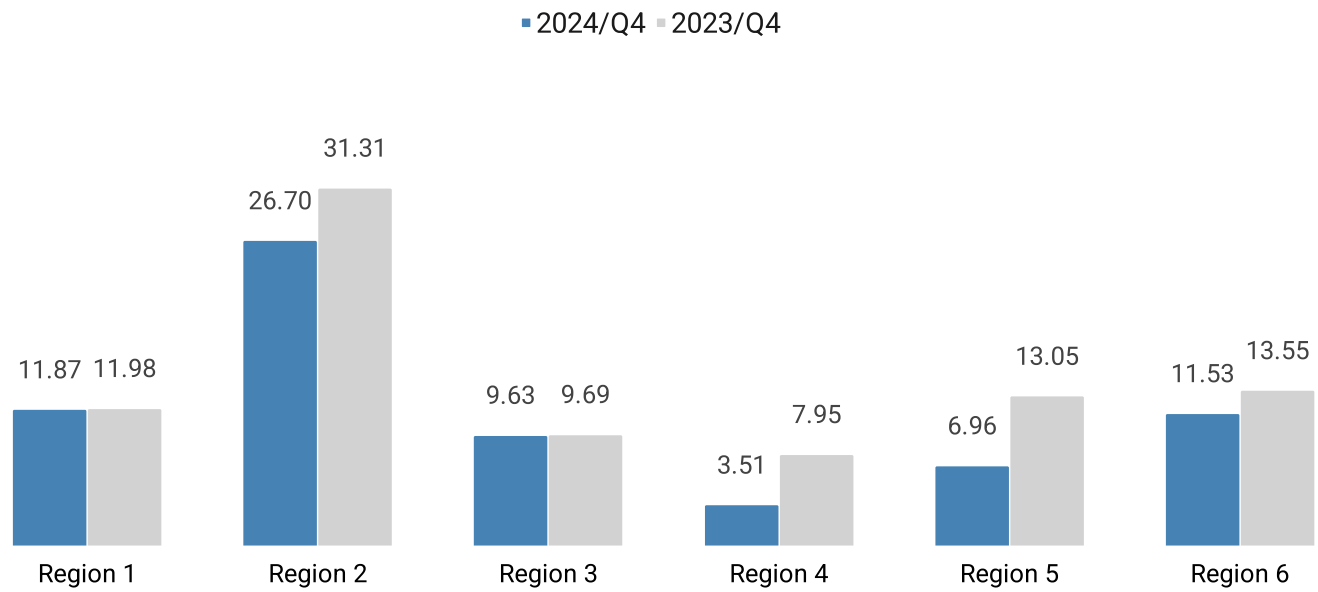
The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

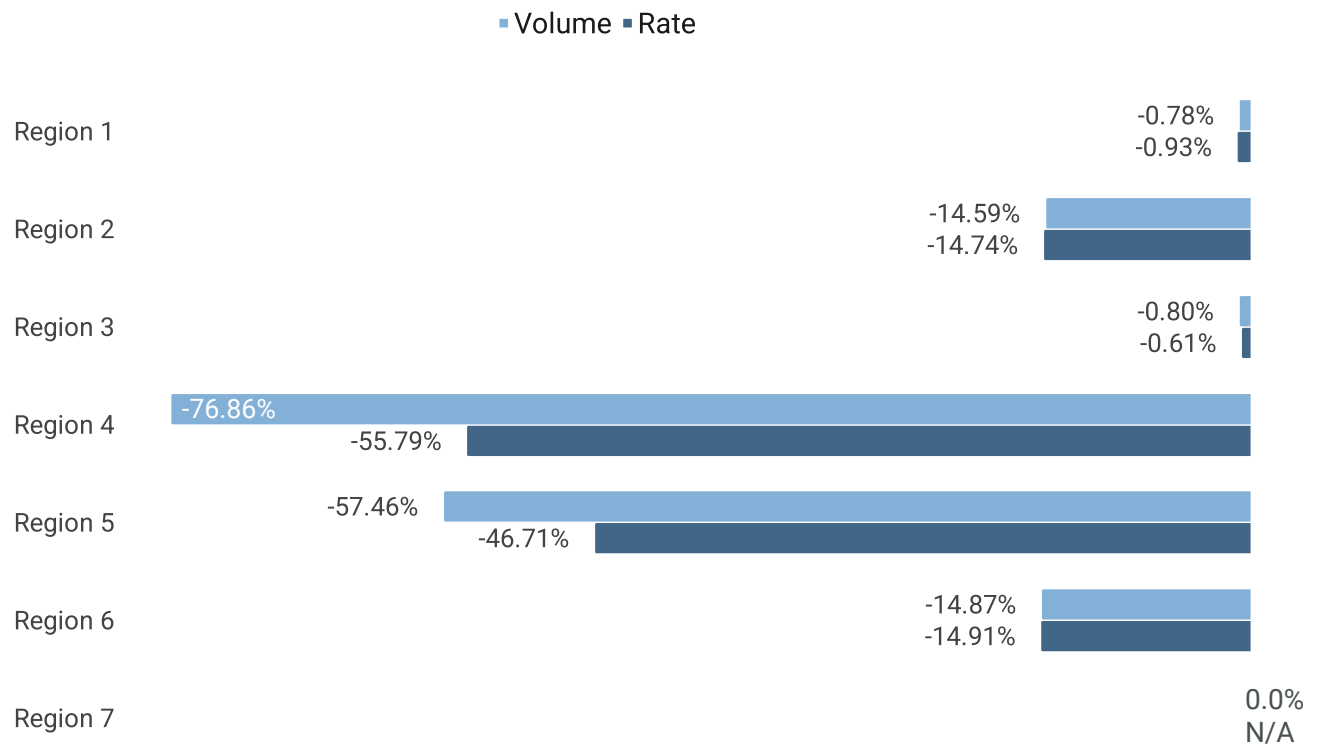
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Robbery Volume



Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Robbery Rate



Percent Change in Robbery by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023

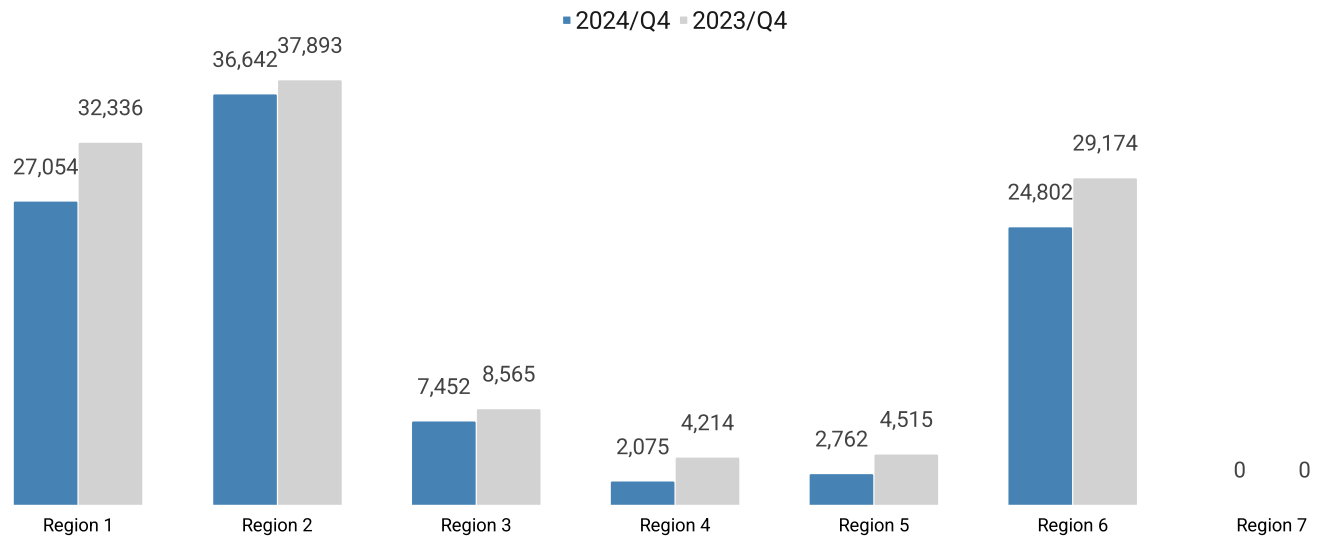


LARCENY

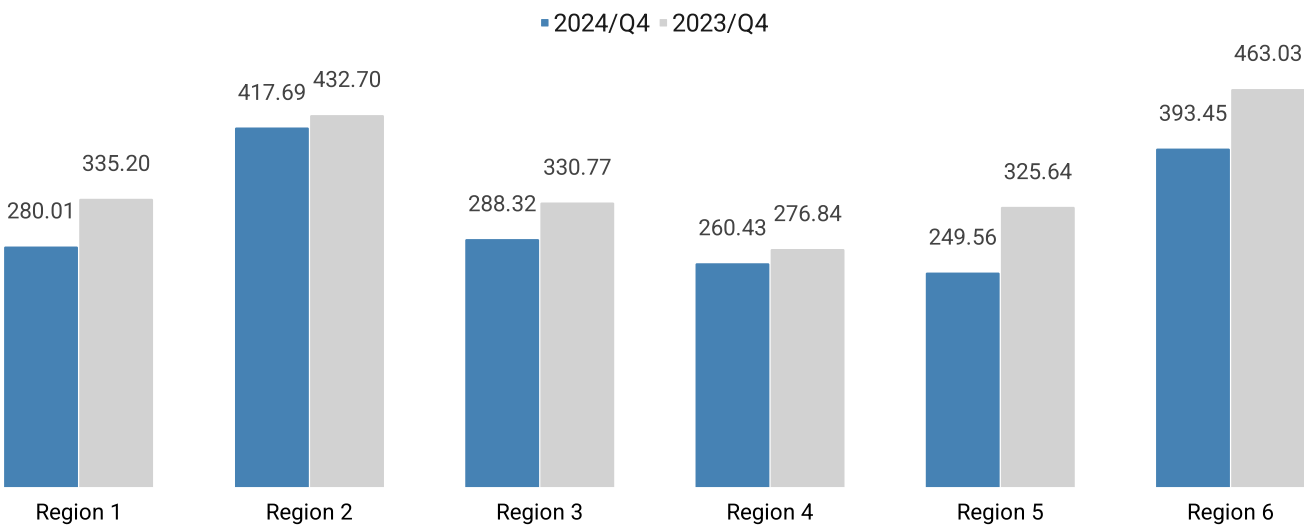
The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force, violence, or fraud. Attempted larcenies are included in offense totals. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

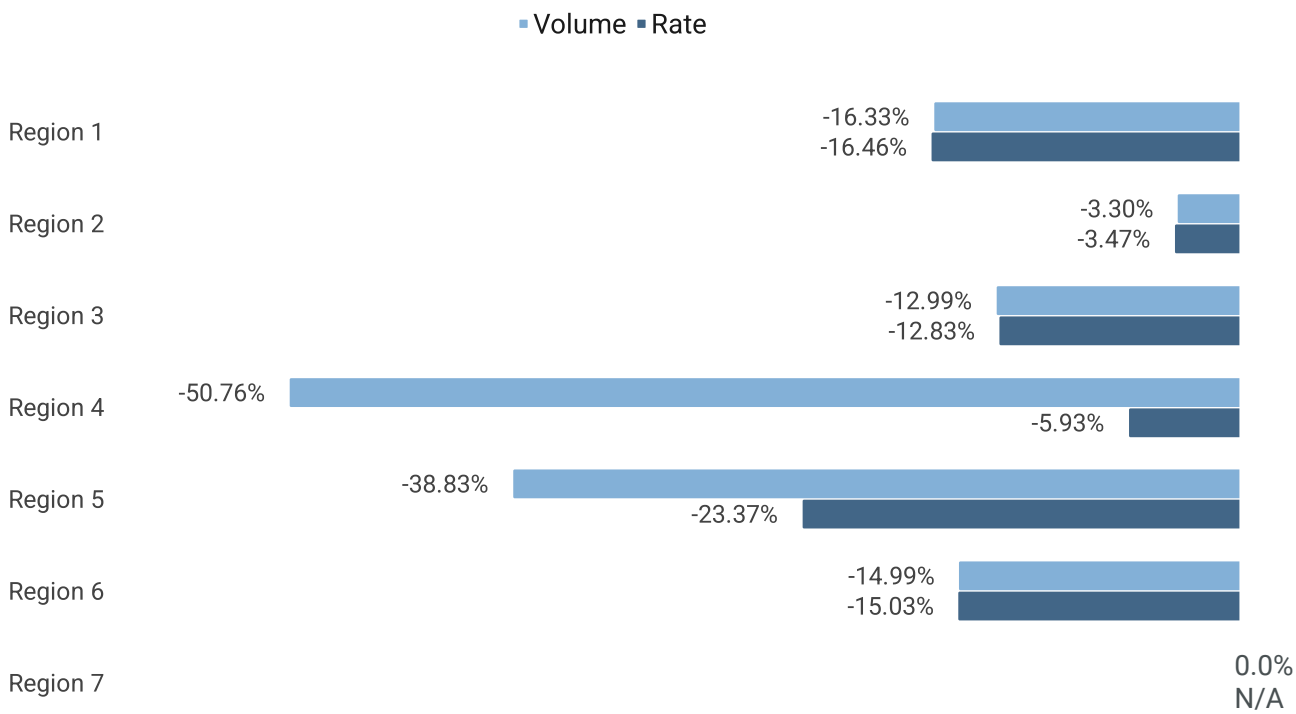
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Larceny Volume



Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Larceny Rate



Percent Change in Larceny by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023

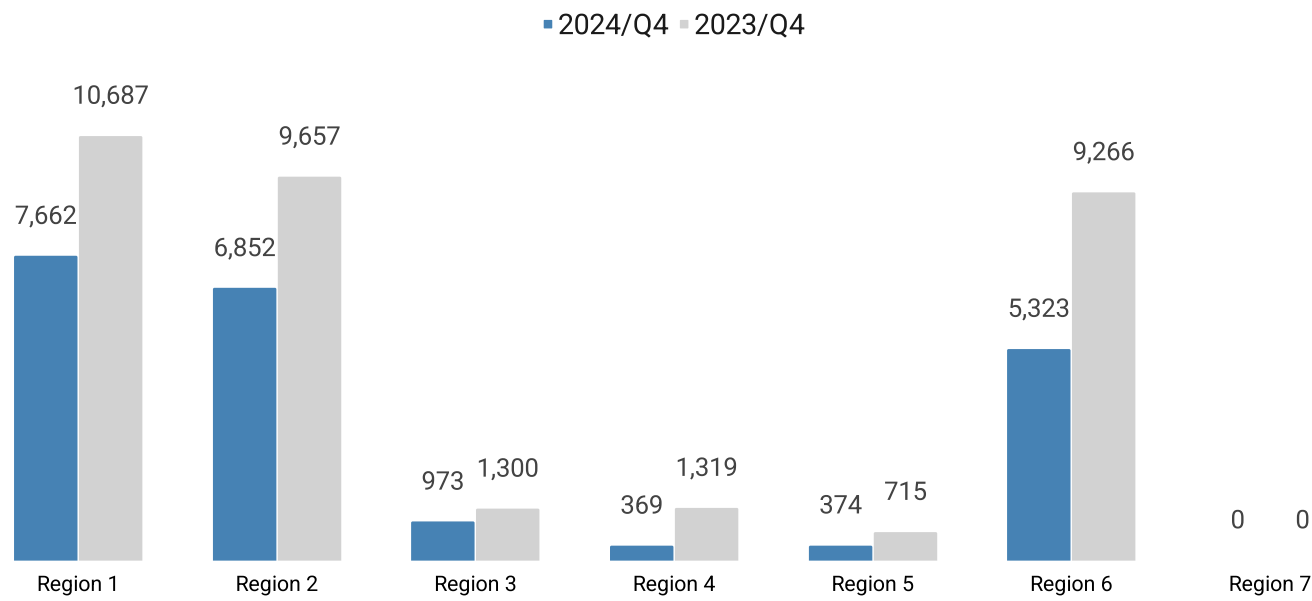


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

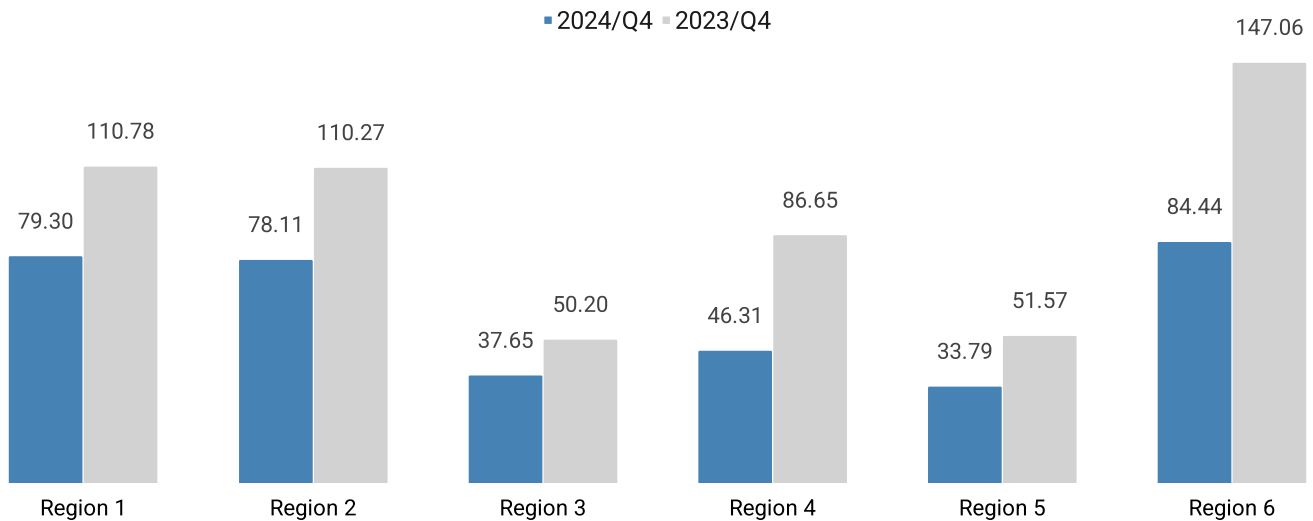
In the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined in the UCR Program as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles include sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Motor vehicle theft does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or watercraft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

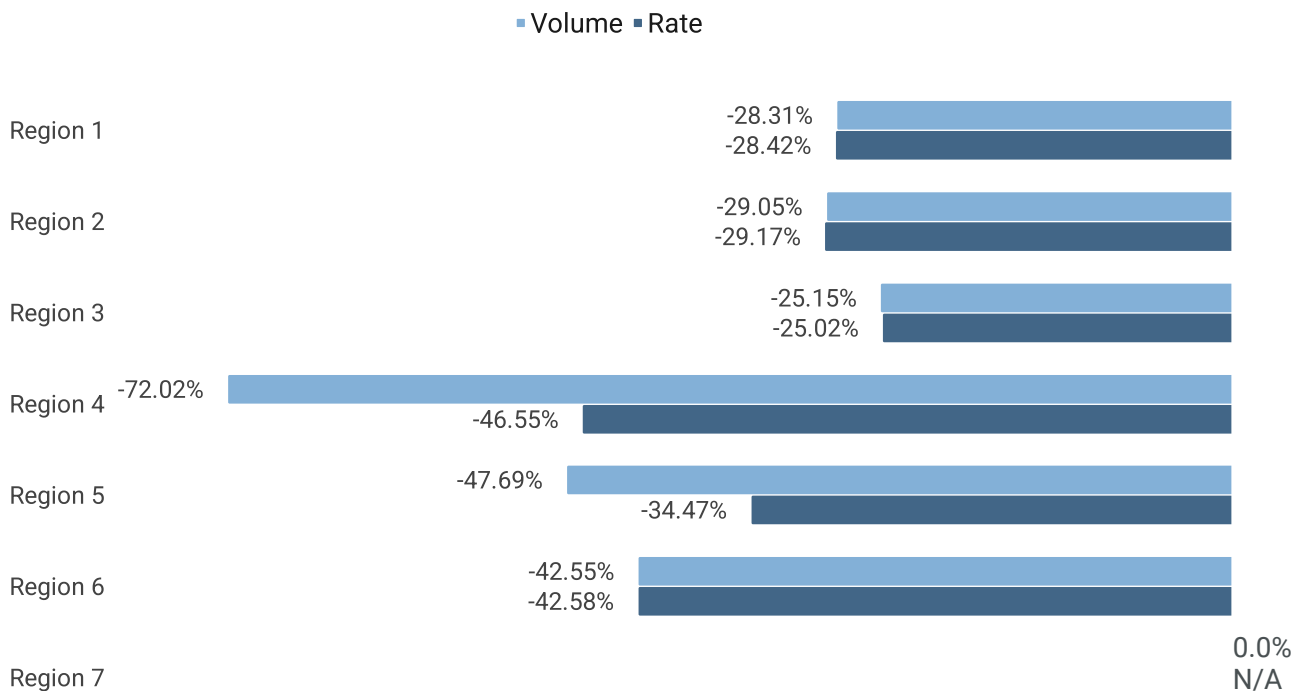
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Motor Vehicle Theft Volume



Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Motor Vehicle Theft Rate



Percent Change in Motor Vehicle Theft by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023

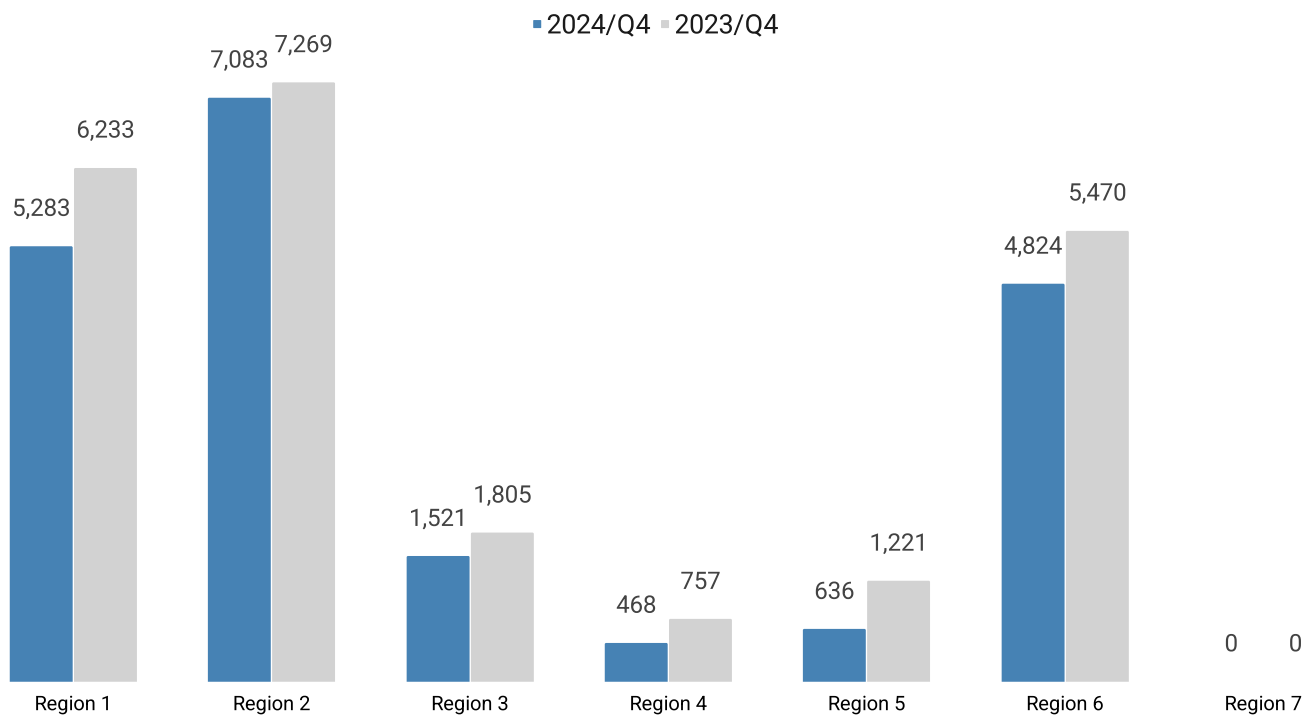


BURGLARY

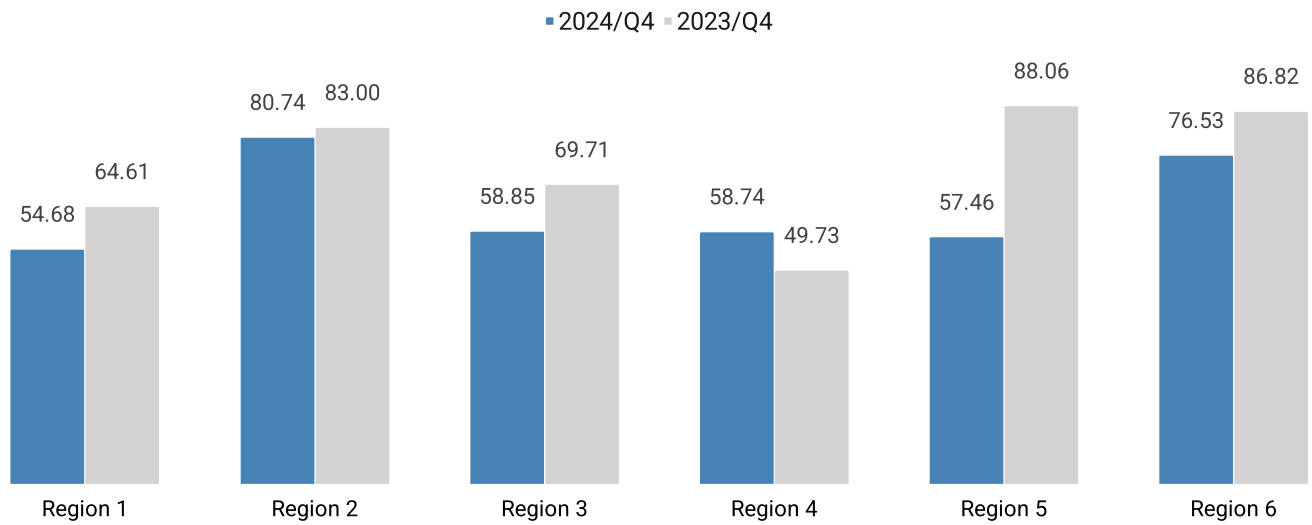
The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime>

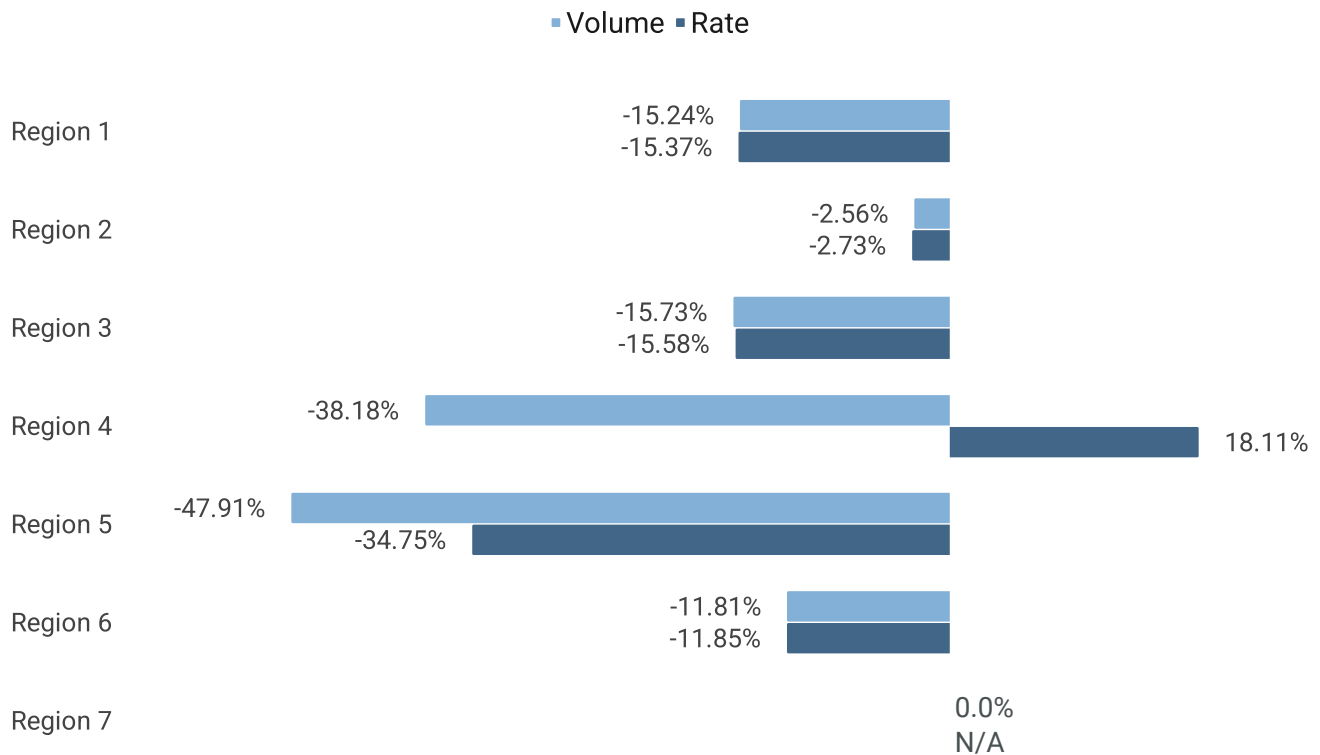
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Burglary Volume



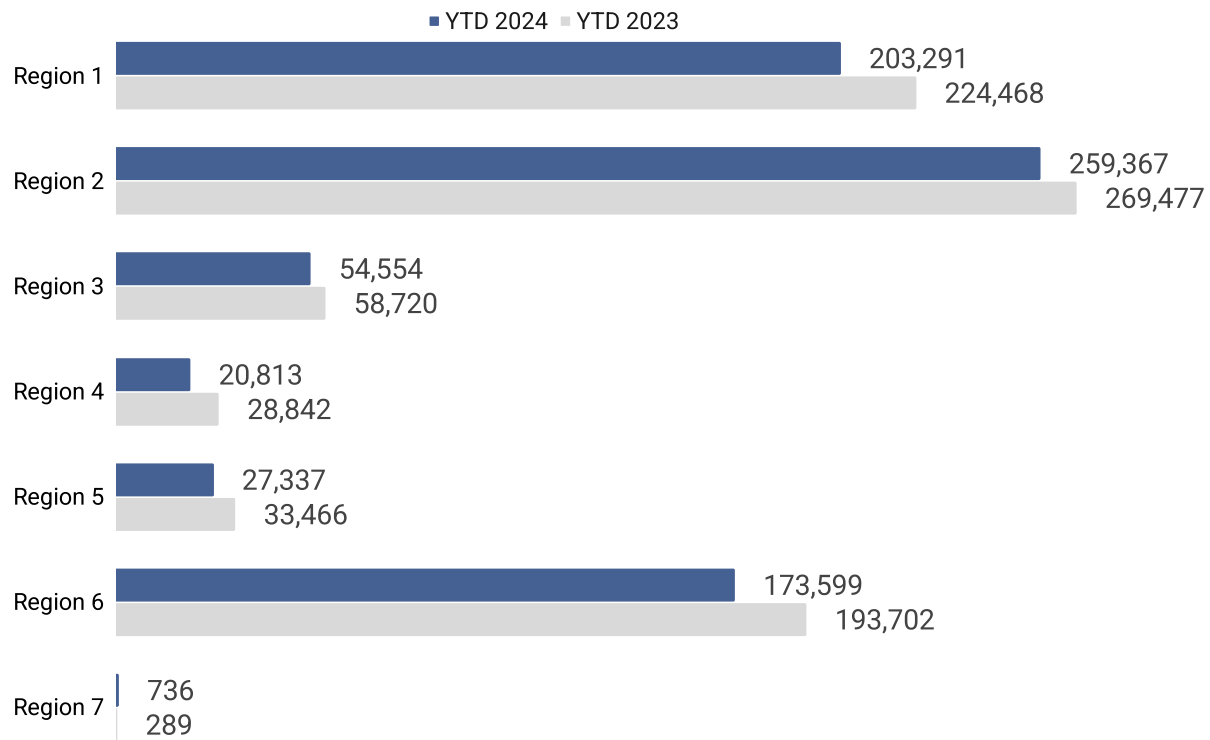
Q4 2024 vs. Q4 2023: Regional Comparison of Burglary Rate



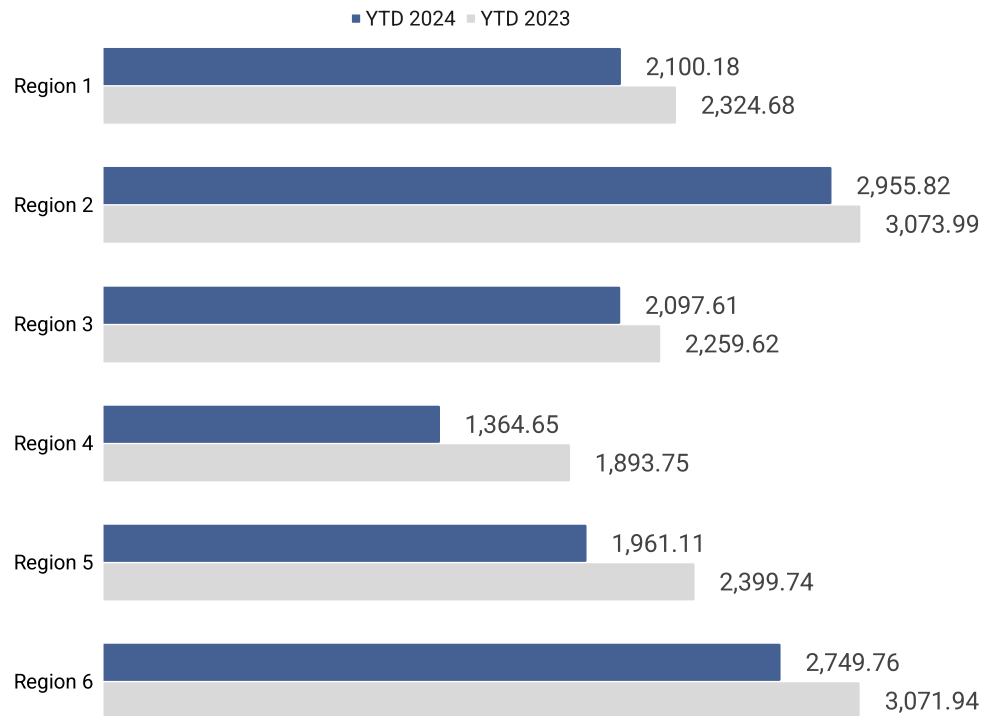
Percent Change in Burglary by Region: Q4 2024 vs Q4 2023



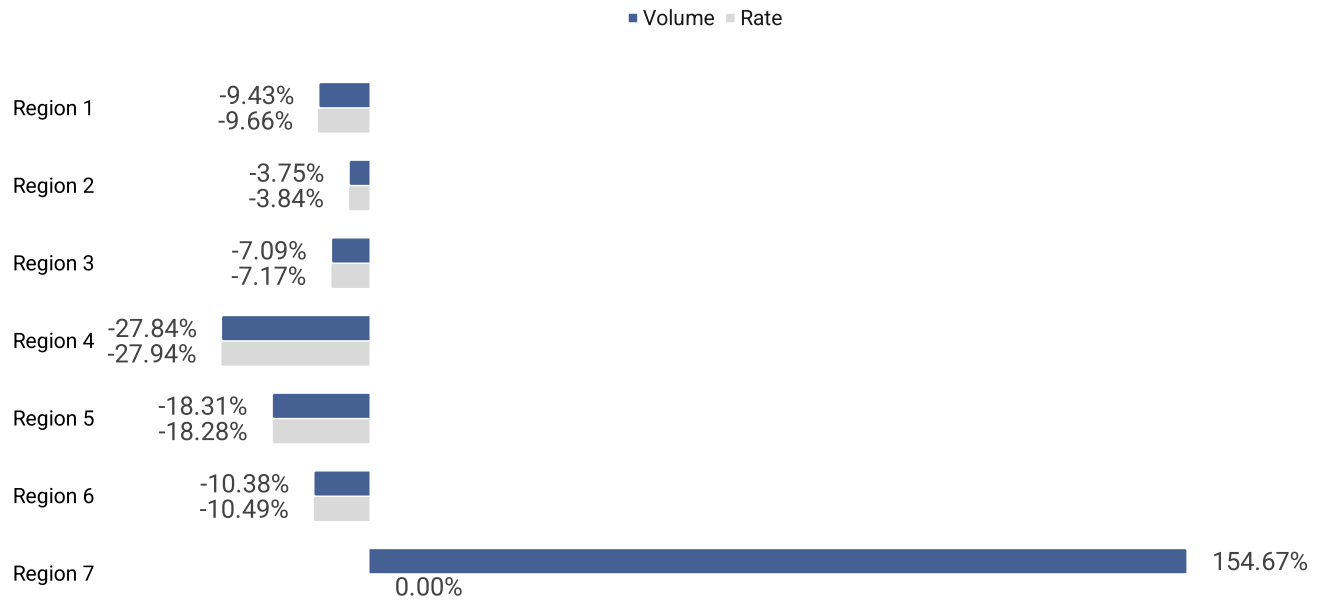
YTD 2024 vs. YTD 2023: Regional Comparison of Total Crime Volume



YTD 2024 vs. YTD 2023: Regional Comparison of Total Crime Rate



YTD 2024 vs. YTD 2023: Regional Comparison of Total Crime Percent Change



Regional Highlights Year to Date 2023 vs 2024

- + **Region 1 (North Texas):** The crime volume decreased from 224,468 in 2023 to 203,291 in 2024 (-9.43%).
- + **Region 2 (East Texas):** The crime volume decreased from 269,477 in 2023 to 259,367 in 2024 (-3.75%).
- + **Region 3 (South Texas):** The crime volume decreased from 58,720 in 2023 to 54,554 in 2024 (-7.09%).
- + **Region 4 (West Texas):** The crime volume decreased from 28,842 in 2023 to 20,813 in 2024 (-27.84%).
- + **Region 5 (Panhandle):** The crime volume decreased from 33,466 in 2023 to 27,337 in 2024 (-18.31%).
- + **Region 6 (Central Texas):** The crime volume decreased from 193,702 in 2023 to 173,599 in 2024 (-10.38%).
- + **Region 7 (Statewide Agencies):** The crime volume increased from 289 in 2023 to 736 in 2024 (154.67%).

**REPORT
END**