

INDEX CRIME ANALYSIS

MURDER

DEFINITION

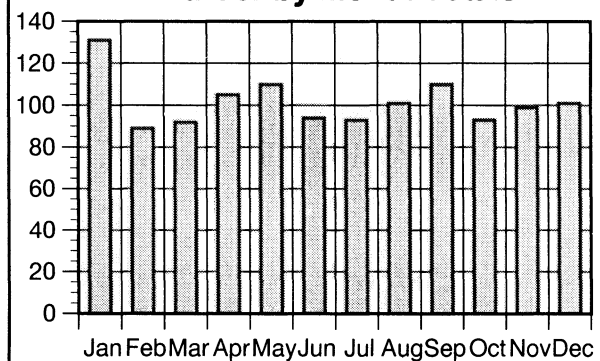
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the UCR program, is the willful killing of one human being by another.

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.

successful in solving a greater percentage of murders than any other Index Crime. In 1999, 72 percent of all murders were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

Murder by Month Totals



ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of murders committed in Texas in 1999 was 1,218. This represented a 9.3 percent decrease in the number of murders when compared to 1998. More persons were murdered in Texas in January than in any other month, while the fewest were killed during February. Property loss during the commission of the crime of murder amounted to \$251,034.

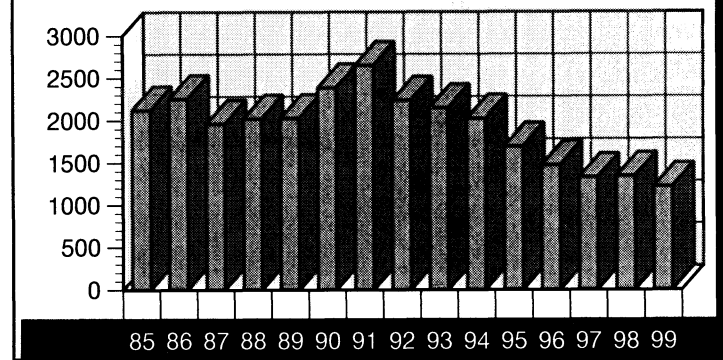
Rate

The murder rate for Texas in 1999 was 6.1 murders for every 100,000 persons, down 10.3 percent from 1998.

Clearance Rate

Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be

**Murder Offenses
1985 -- 1999**

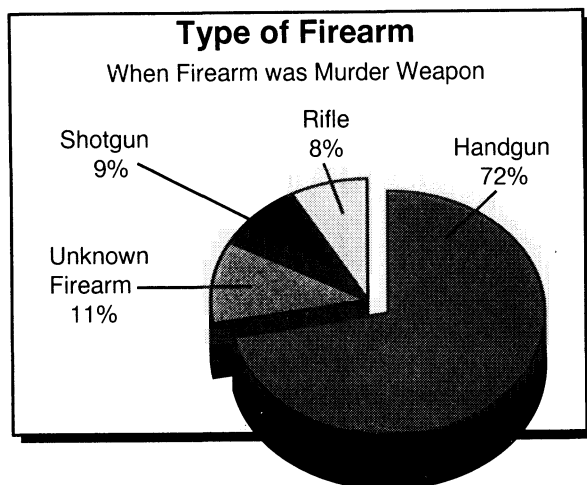
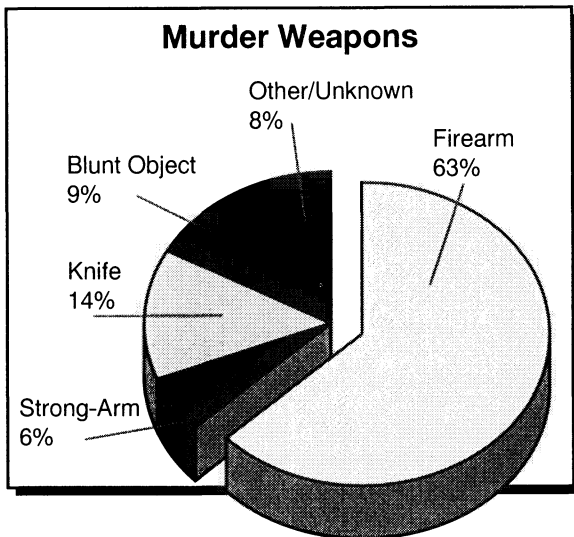


Nature

Of the 1,218 murders in 1999, 63 percent were committed by the use of firearms. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons of choice in 14 percent of the reported cases. The use of strong-arm weapons (hands, feet and fists) accounted for 6 percent of the murders. Blunt objects were

employed in 9 percent of the murders and in the remaining 8 percent, the murder weapon of choice was listed as unknown or other, which includes poison, fire, drugs, drowning, strangulation and asphyxiation.

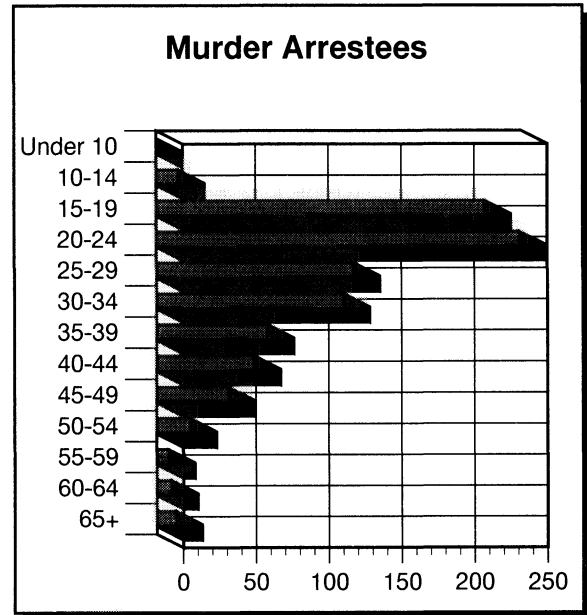
Of the murders in which firearms were the instrument, handguns accounted for 72 percent of the weapons (or 45 percent of all murders). Shotguns were the murder means in 9 percent of the firearm murders, rifles were used in 8 percent and firearms whose type was not stated accounted for the remaining 11 percent.



Persons Arrested

When compared to 1998 statistics, the number of persons arrested for the crime of murder in Texas decreased 6.3 percent. Of the persons arrested for murder, 89 percent were male; 11 percent

were age 16 and under, 72 percent were White; 27 percent were Black; 40 percent were not Hispanic; and 60 percent were Hispanic.



Justifiable Homicide

Statistics on murder circumstances, victims, and victim/offender relationships on these pages include justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicide is the intentional killing of a person without evil design and under such circumstances of necessity or duty as to render the act proper. In 1999 there were 44 justifiable homicides, of which, 18 were felons killed by private citizens, and 26 were felons killed by police.

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			
Circum-stance Type	Group %	Circumstance	Number
Felony Type	18%	Rape	8
		Robbery	112
		Burglary	4
		Larceny	1
		Arson	3
		Other Sex Offenses	3
		Gambling	1
		Other Felony Type	88
Non Felony Type	57%	Lover's Triangle	12
		Child Killed by Baby Sitter	7
		Brawl Due to Influence of Alcohol	61
		Brawl Due to Influence of Narcotics	33
		Argument Over Money or Property	29
		Other Arguments	370
		Juvenile Gang Killings	3
		Gangland Killings	1
		Other Circumstances	175
Unknown	25%	Unknown Circumstances	303

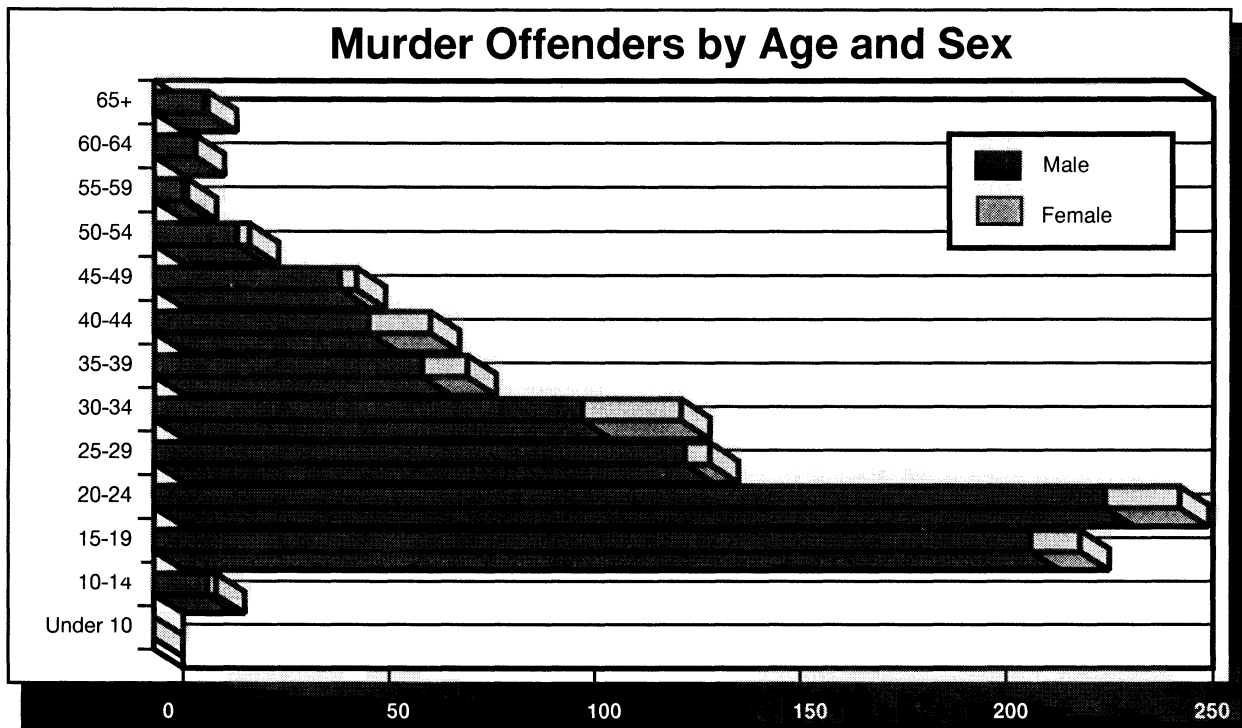
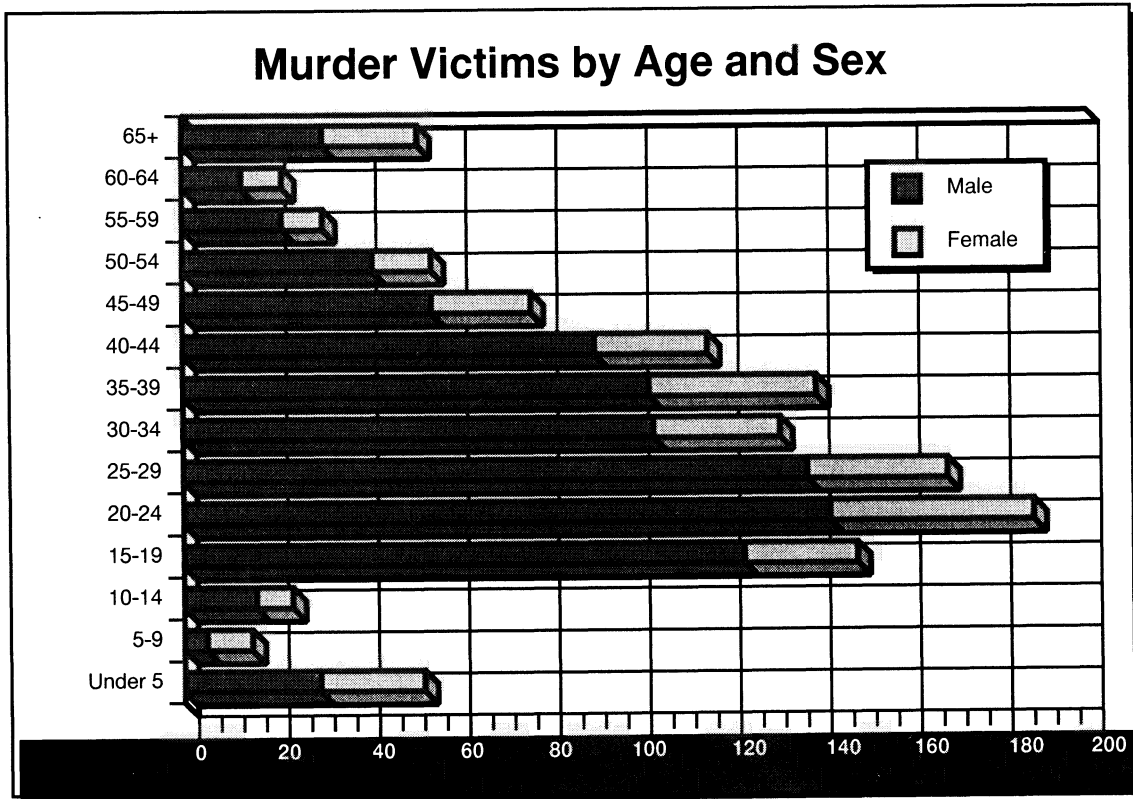
Of the victims whose race was known, 70 percent were White, 29 percent were Black, and the remainder were Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan natives. For White victims, the most common age group was the 20 to 24 age bracket. For Black victims it was the 25-29 age group. Of the murder victims whose ethnicity was known, 63 percent were not Hispanic and 37 percent were Hispanic.

Relationship of Victim to Offender			
Relation-ship Type	Group %	Victim's Relationship	Number
Family	17%	Husband	20
		Wife	49
		Common-Law Husband	7
		Common-Law Wife	11
		Mother	11
		Father	16
		Son	21
		Daughter	18
		Brother	11
		Sister	2
		In-Law	9
		Stepfather	6
		Stepmother	0
		Stepson	1
		Stepdaughter	4
		Other Family	23
Not Family, but Known to Victim	33%	Neighbor	16
		Acquaintance	259
		Boyfriend	6
		Girlfriend	33
		Ex-Husband	1
		Ex-Wife	6
		Employee	1
		Employer	0
		Friend	38
		Homosexual Relationship	1
		Other--Known to Victim	58
Other	50%	Stranger	199
		Unknown Relationship	431

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 1999, were male and 25 percent were female. The age group with the greatest number of murder victims for both males and females is the 20 to 24 age group.



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

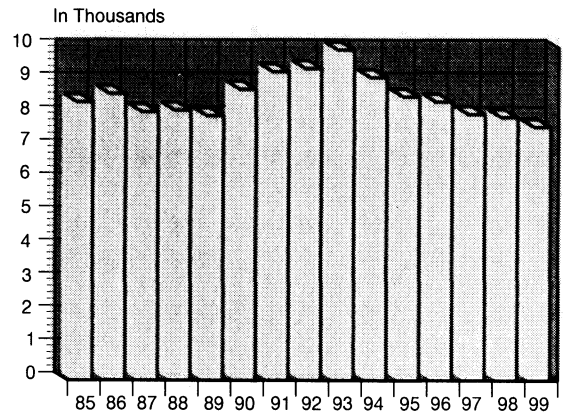
Volume

The estimated number of rapes committed in Texas in 1999 was 7,629. This represented a decrease of 3.6 percent in the number of rapes when compared with 1998. More rapes were committed in Texas in May than in any other month, while the fewest rapes were committed during December. Property loss during the commission of rape amounted to \$556,200.

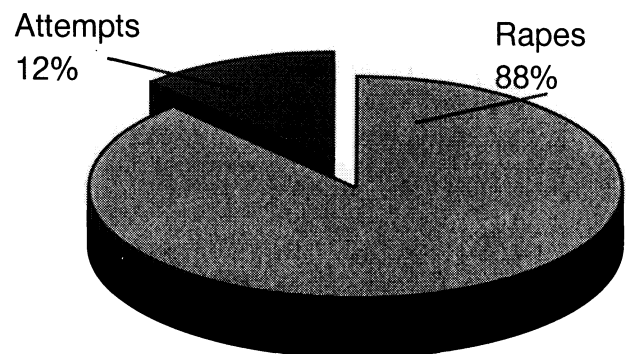
Rate

The rape rate for Texas in 1999 was 38.1 rapes for every 100,000 persons. The rape rate decreased 5.0 percent from 1998.

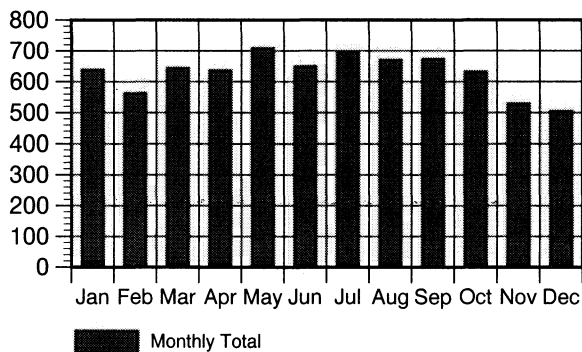
Rape Offenses 1985 -- 1999



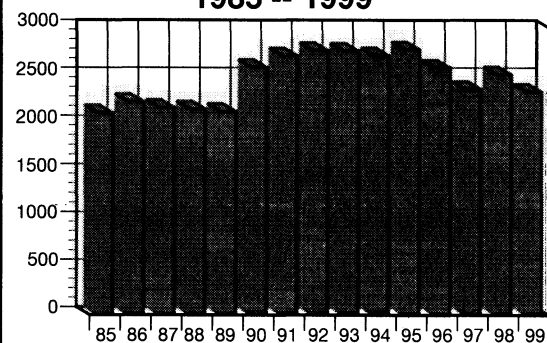
Nature of Forcible Rape



Rape by Month



**Rape Arrests by Year
1985 -- 1999**



Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in clearing or solving by arrest 54 percent of all rapes that were reported. With the attempts to commit forcible rape, and of the rapes by force, 54 percent were cleared.

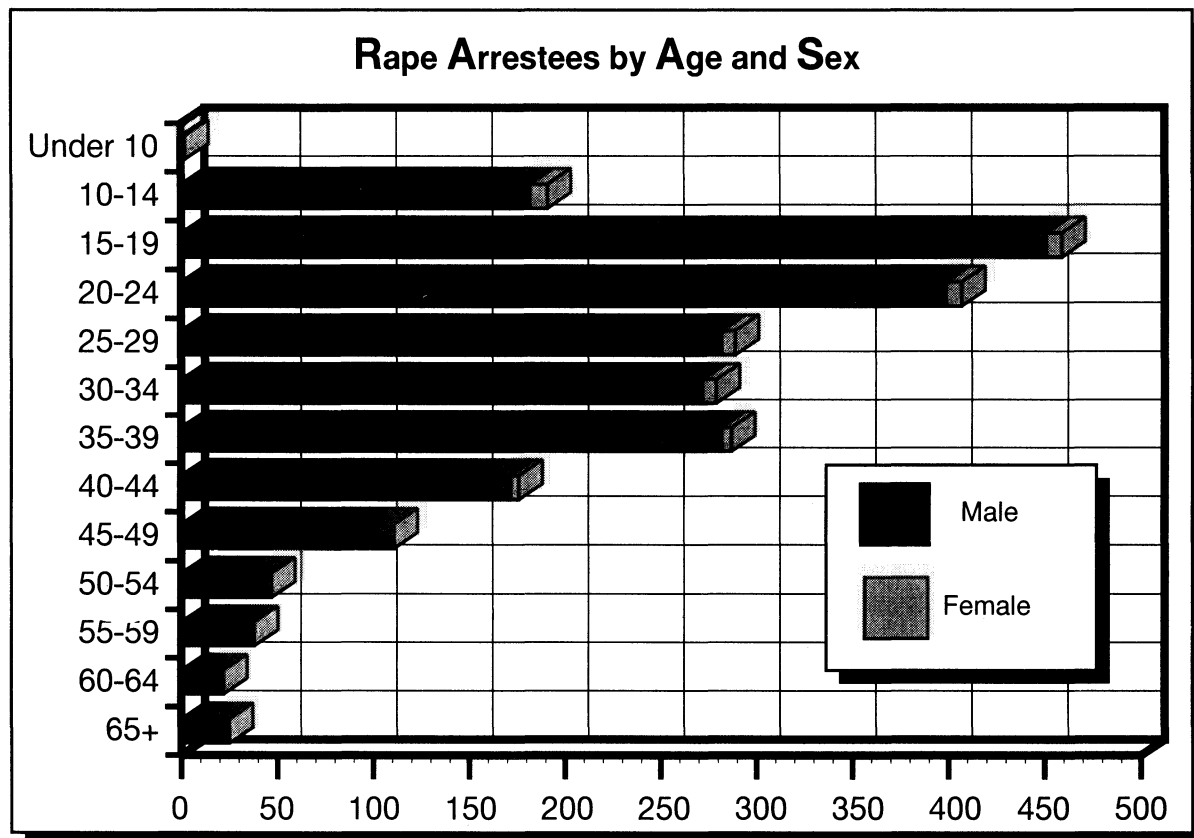
Nature

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 correspondingly.

Of all reported forcible rapes during 1999, 12 percent were attempts to commit forcible rape and 88 percent were rapes by force.

Persons Arrested

When compared with 1998, the number of persons arrested for forcible rape decreased 7 percent to 2,333. Of the forcible rape arrestees in 1999, 15 percent were juveniles (16 and under) and the remainder were adults; 98 percent were male; 75 percent were White, 24 percent were Black, and the remainder were other races; 64 percent were not Hispanic and 36 percent were Hispanic. The age group 15 to 19 was the highest group in terms of the number of those arrested. 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, 48 persons in 1999, are generally arrested as accomplices.



ROBBERY

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.

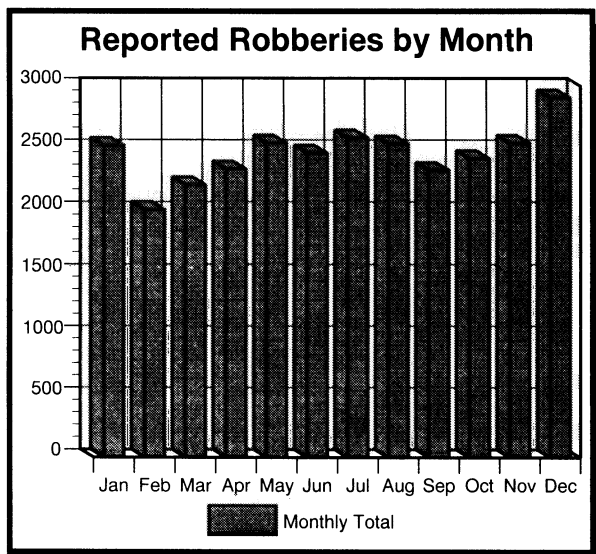
ANALYSIS

Volume

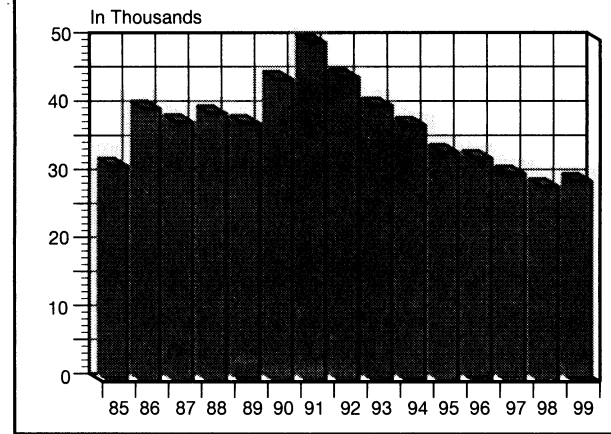
The estimated number of robberies committed in Texas in 1999 was 29,424. This represented a 2.6 percent increase in the number of robberies when compared with 1998. More robberies were committed in Texas in December than in any other month, while the fewest robberies were committed during the month of February.

Rate

The robbery rate for Texas in 1999 was 146.8 robberies for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of robbery from 1998 was an increase of 1.2 percent.



Robbery Offenses 1985 -- 1999

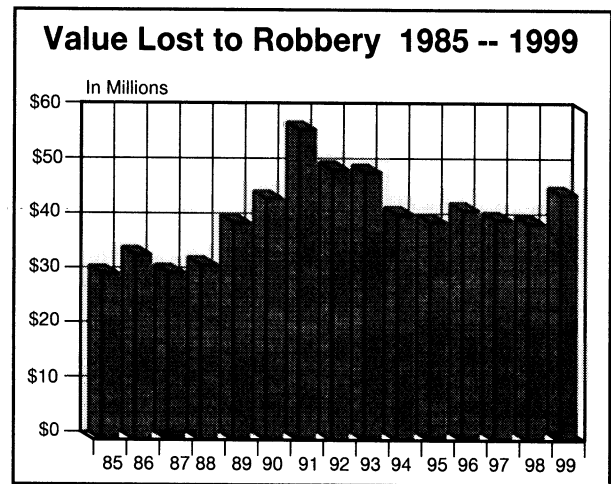


Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 28 percent of all robberies that were reported. Of the robberies by type of weapon used, strong-armed robberies experienced the highest rate of clearance 34 percent, while robbery by firearm was the classification with the lowest rate of clearance 23 percent.

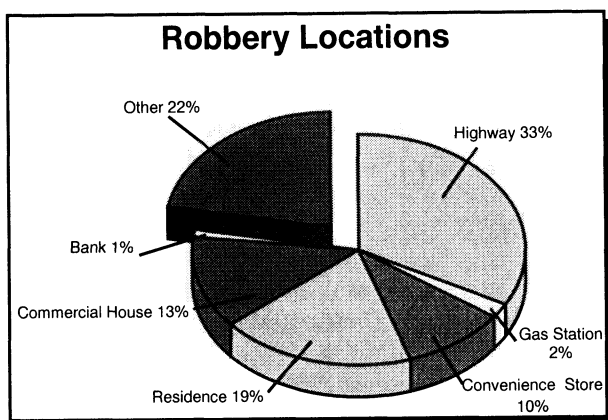
Nature

In 1999, property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$44,921,201. The state total was a 13 percent increase from the property loss experienced in 1998. The value of property stolen during robberies averaged \$1,530 per incident. Average dollar losses ranged from \$449



taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$6,810 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.

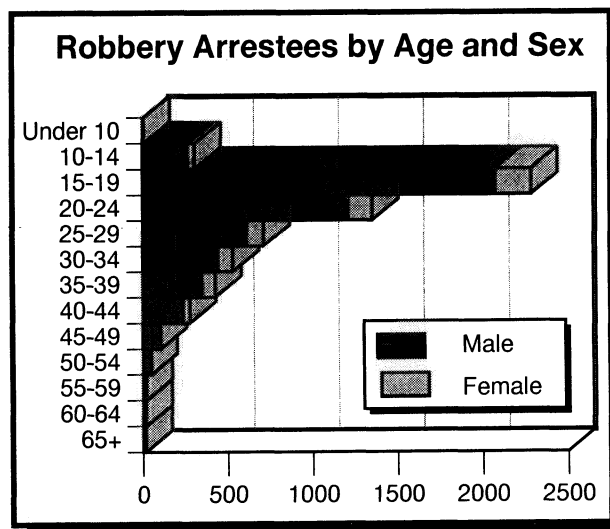
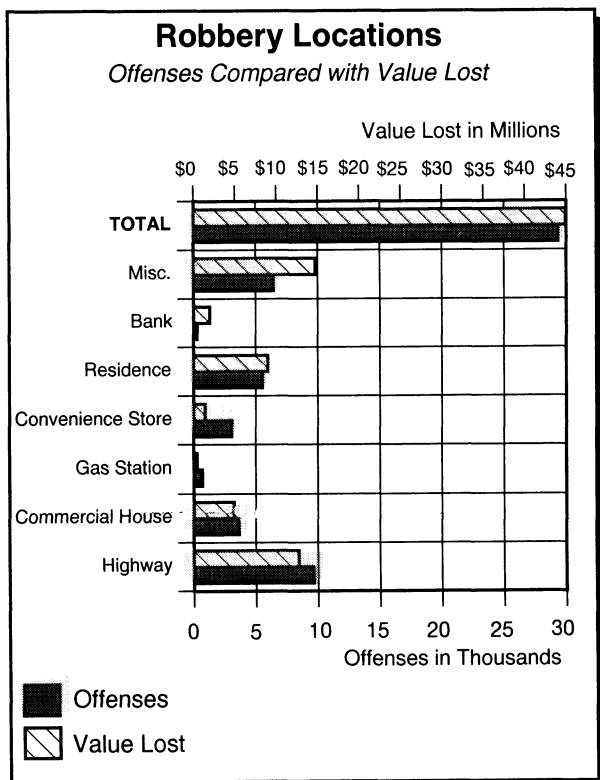
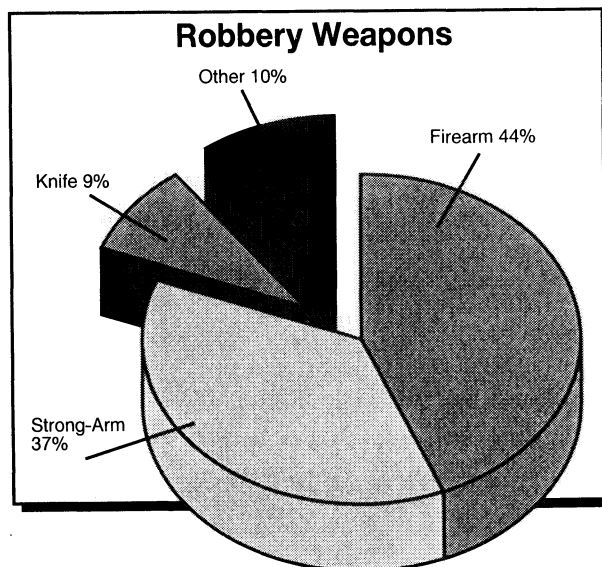
Robberies on streets or highways accounted for one third (33 percent) of the offenses in this category. Robberies of commercial and financial establishments accounted for 13 percent of the total and robberies occurring at residences, 19 percent. The remainder were miscellaneous types.



Of all reported robberies in 1999, 44 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Strong-arm tactics accounted for 37 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 1999 amounted to 6,100 persons. When compared with 1998, the number of persons arrested for robbery decreased 6.5 percent. Of the robbery arrestees in 1999, 17 percent were juveniles with the remainder being adults; 88 percent were male; 55 percent were White; 45 percent were Black; 69 percent were not Hispanic and 31 percent were Hispanic. The age group reflecting the largest number of robbery arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old bracket.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

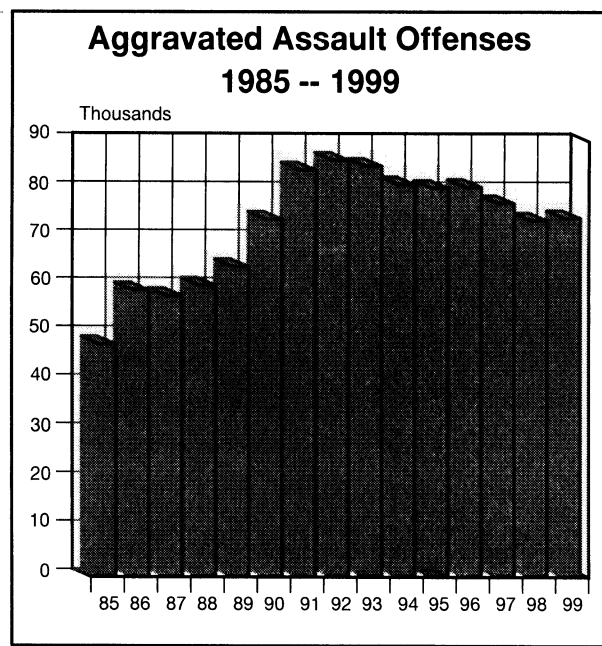
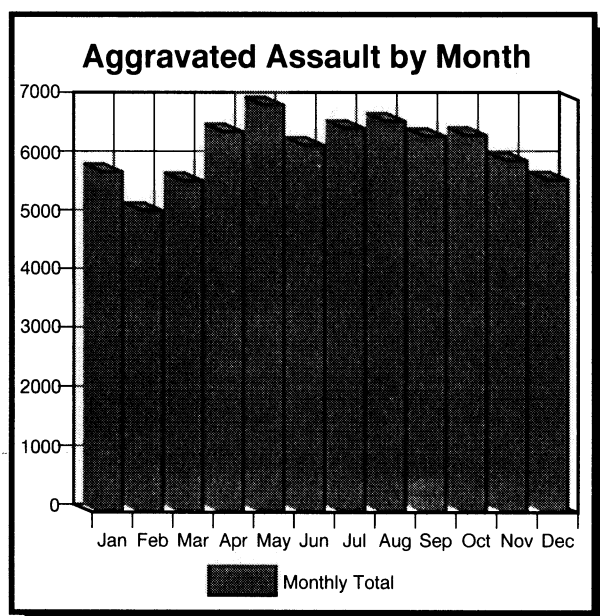
DEFINITION

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 1999, was 74,165. This represented an increase of 0.7 percent in the number of aggravated assaults when compared to 1998. More aggravated assaults were committed in Texas in May than in any other month, while the fewest aggravated assaults were committed during February.



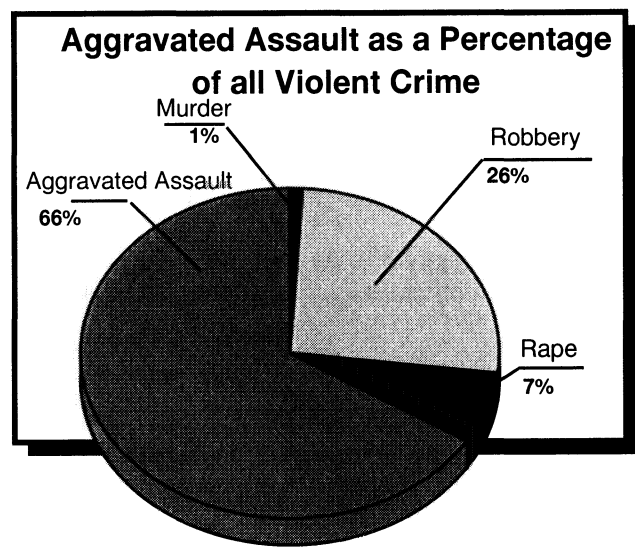
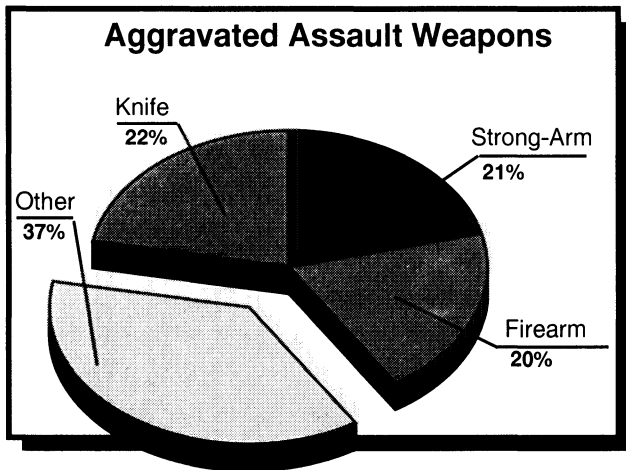
Rate

The aggravated assault rate for Texas in 1999 was 370.0 aggravated assaults for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of aggravated assault from 1998 was a decrease of 0.7 percent.

Nature

Of all reported aggravated assaults in 1999, 20 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 21 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 294,987 simple assaults in 1999.

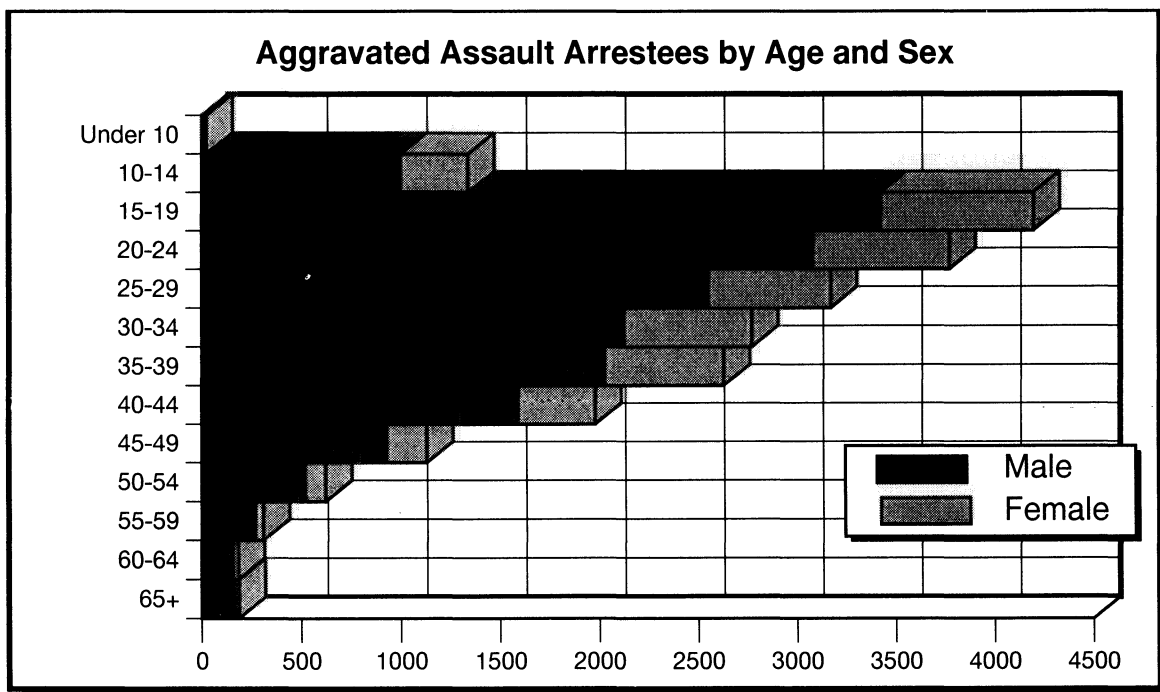


Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 57 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 (64 percent), while aggravated assault by firearm showed the lowest rate of clearance (48 percent).

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 22,211 persons for aggravated assault in 1999. When compared with 1998, the number of aggravated assault arrests decreased 2.2 percent. Of the aggravated assault arrestees in 1999, 13 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 80 percent were male; 71 percent were White; 28 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 34 percent were Hispanic and 66 percent were not Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of aggravated assault arrestees was the 15-to-19-year-old bracket for both males and 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.

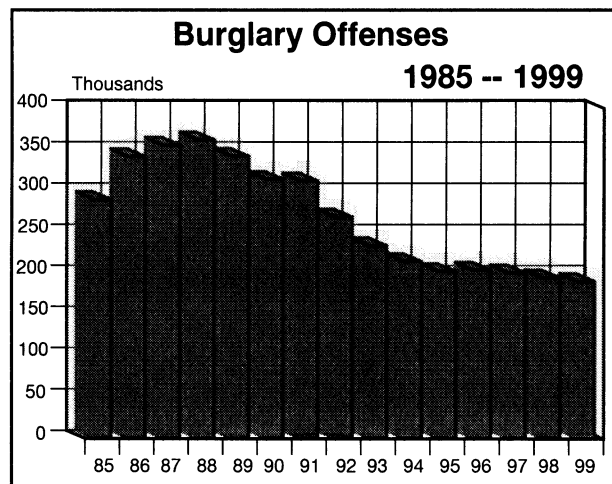
ANALYSIS

Volume

The estimated number of burglaries committed in Texas in 1999 was 190,347 — this number represents a 2.3 percent decrease when compared with the number of crimes in 1998. More burglaries were committed, in Texas, in July than in any other month. The month with the fewest burglaries was February.

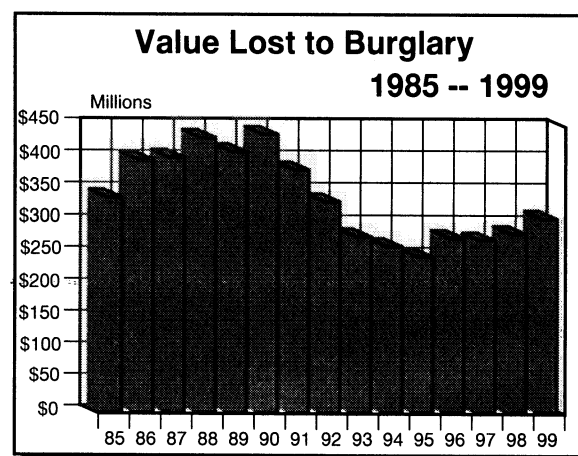
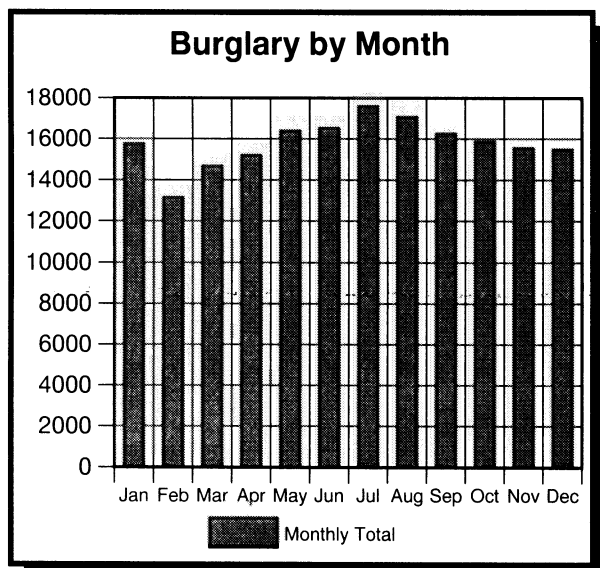
Rate

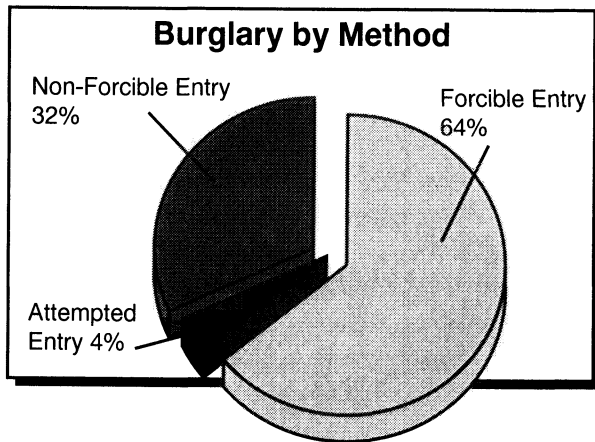
The 1999 burglary rate for Texas was 949.6 burglaries for every 100,000 persons. The change in the burglary rate from 1998 was a decrease of 3.7 percent.



Nature

Of all reported burglaries in 1999, 67 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, 37 percent were during the day with 31 percent during the night, and the value lost was greater during the day (35 percent) than at night (30 percent).



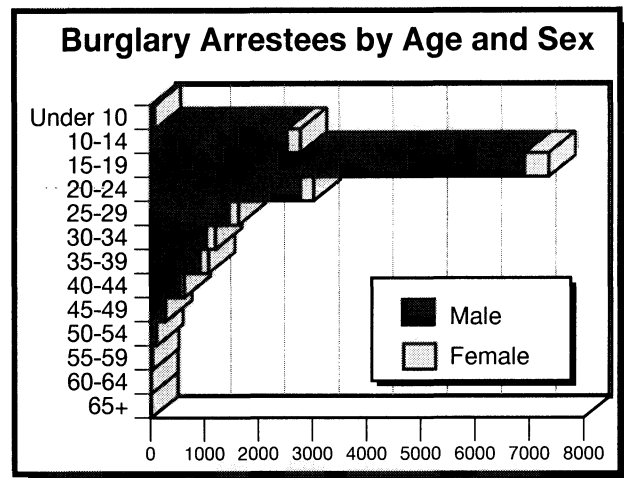


Value

In 1999, Texas burglary victims suffered losses totaling \$307,478,359. This total represented an increase of 8.3 percent when compared to 1998 total burglary losses. The average dollar loss per burglary was \$1,623. The average loss for residential offenses was \$1,570, while for non-residential property, it was \$1,732.

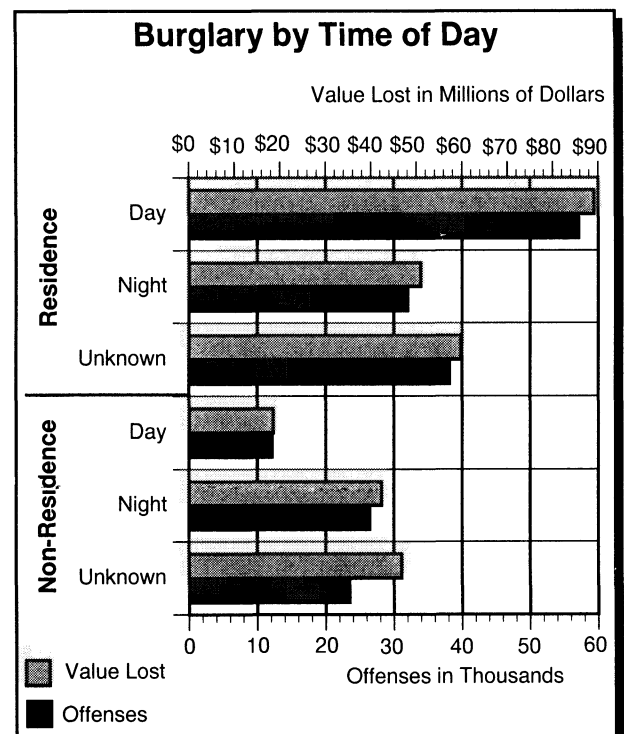
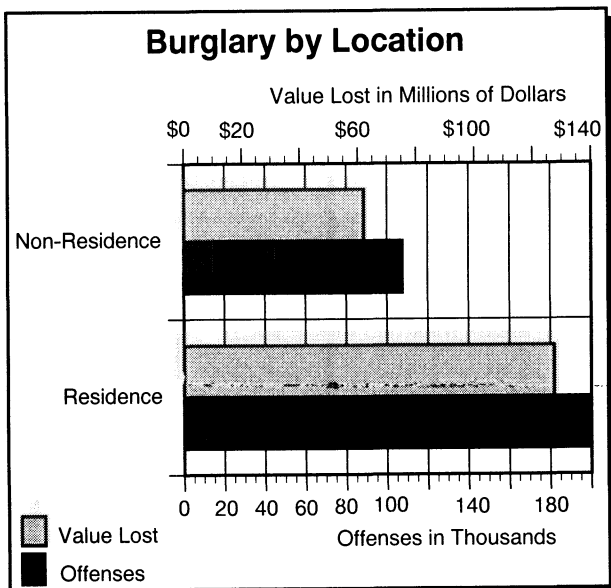
Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 12 percent of all burglaries reported. Burglaries classified as unlawful entry had the highest rate of clearance (13 percent). Forcible entry Burglary had a 12 percent clearance rate and attempted forcible entry had the lowest clearance rate (10 percent).



Persons Arrested

In 1999, 18,263 arrests for burglary were made by Texas law enforcement agencies. When compared to 1998, the number of persons arrested for burglary decreased 7.4 percent. Of the burglary arrestees, 32 percent were juveniles (16 and under) with the remainder being adults; 91 percent were male; 77 percent were White; 23 percent were Black; 35 percent were not Hispanic and 65 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the largest number of burglary arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old group.



LARCENY-THEFT

DEFINITION

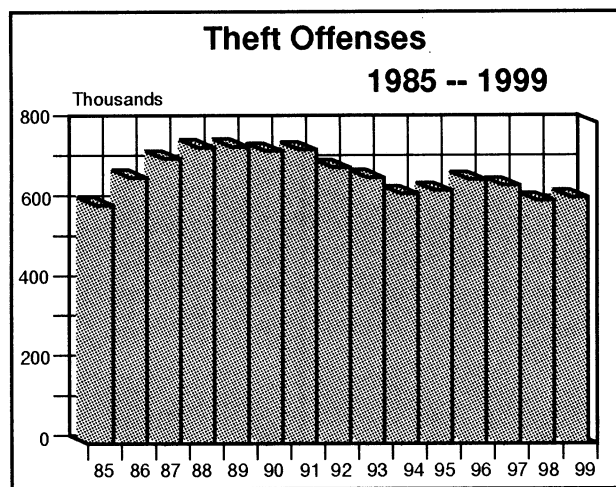
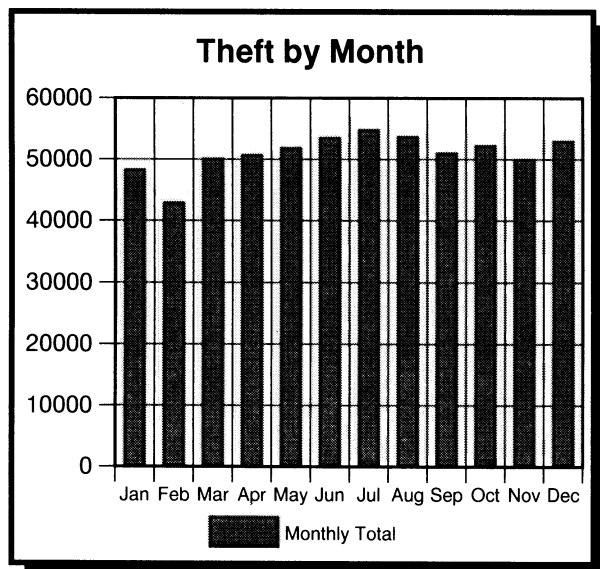
Larceny-Theft, in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny-Theft includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts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

In the UCR program, 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

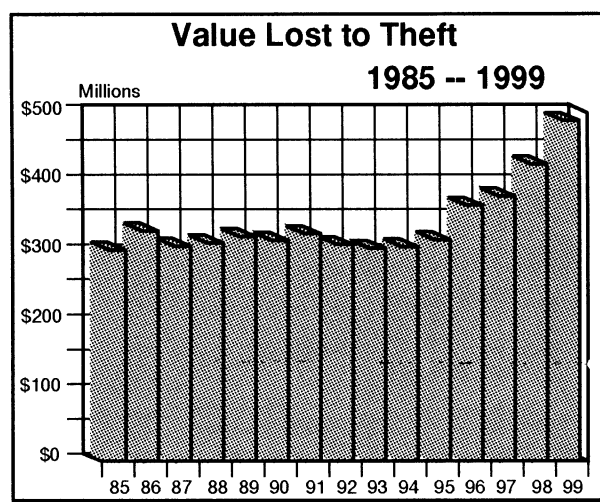
The estimated number of thefts committed in Texas in 1999 was 614,478, making this the largest crime category of the Index Crimes. The volume of theft in 1999 increased 1.3 percent from 1998. More thefts were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest thefts were committed during 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 1999 theft rate for Texas was 3,065.6 thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the theft rate from 1998 was a decrease of 0.2 percent.



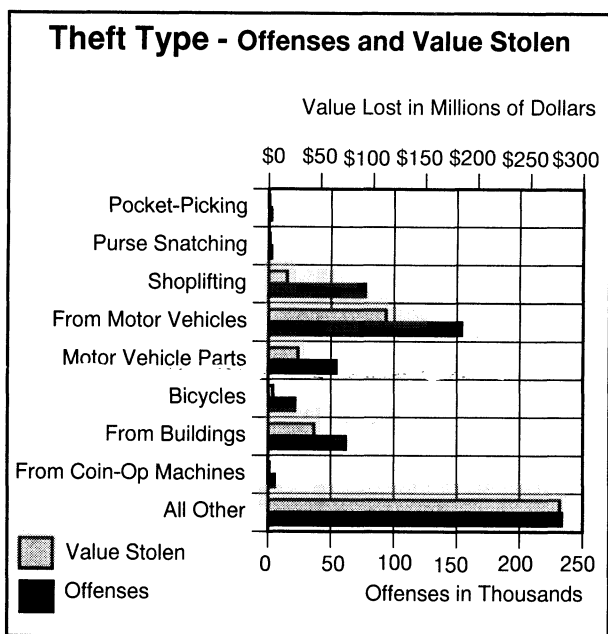
Nature

In 1999, theft victims suffered losses totaling \$488,422,176. This total represents an increase of 14.6 percent when compared with 1998 total theft losses. The average dollar loss per theft was \$795, up from \$702 in 1998. Thefts in the 'under \$50' category accounted for 37 percent of all reported thefts (but only 1.3 percent of the value lost), while thefts of values greater than \$200 accounted for 40 percent of the total (and 95 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 3.7 percent of the value lost).

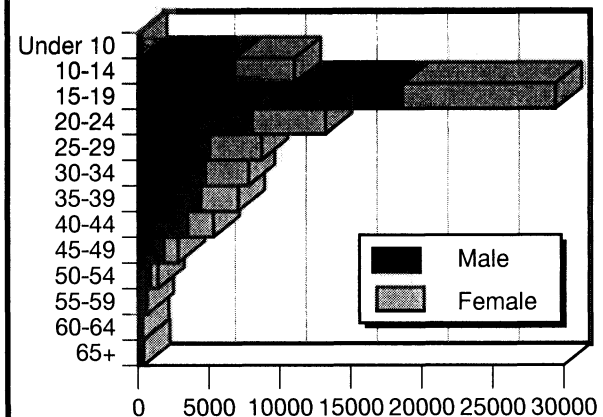
For data collection, larceny-theft is divided into nine categories: pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts, theft of bicycles, theft from buildings, theft from coin-operated machines, and all other thefts (except motor vehicles). Of the nine theft categories, the highest average theft was all other thefts which yielded an average \$1,186 per reported occurrence. Theft from motor vehicles averaged \$727 per report, while the average purse-snatching resulted in a \$429 loss and the average loss to victims of pocket-picking was \$286. The lowest average value lost to theft was bicycles with an average of \$212.

Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were



Theft Arrestees by Age and Sex



successful in clearing or solving by arrest 15 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 88,467 larceny-theft arrests in 1999. When compared with 1998, the number of persons arrested for theft decreased 4.8 percent. Of the theft arrestees, 26 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 62 percent were male; 73 percent were White; 26 percent were Black; 67 percent were not Hispanic and 33 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	2,055	588,062	286
Purse-Snatching	2,375	1,018,300	429
Shoplifting	77,573	18,080,606	233
Theft from Motor Vehicles	154,303	112,196,912	727
Motor Vehicle Parts	54,437	28,445,145	523
Bicycles	21,462	4,543,732	212
Theft from Buildings	62,121	43,977,157	708
Theft from Coin-Operated Machines	5,497	1,381,485	251
All Other	234,655	278,190,777	1,186
TOTAL	614,478	488,422,176	795

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.

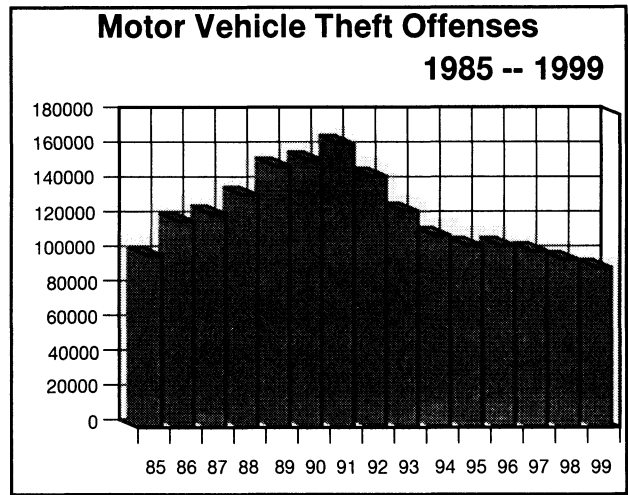
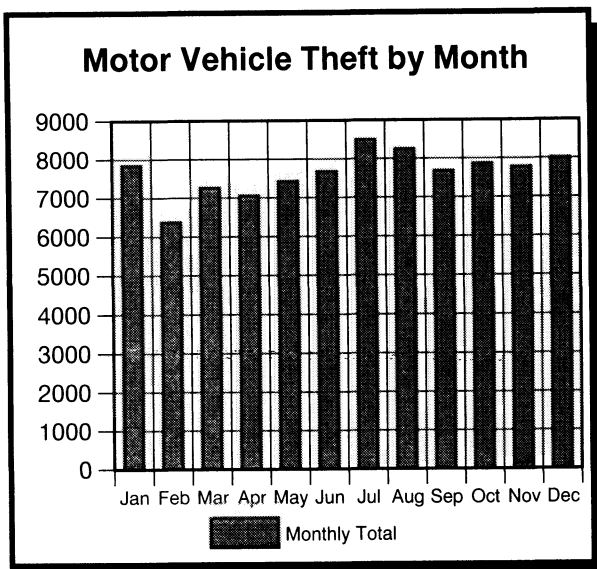
ANALYSIS

Volume

The estimated number of motor vehicle thefts committed in Texas in 1999 was 91,992. The volume of motor vehicle theft decreased 4.8 percent when compared with 1998. More motor vehicle thefts were committed in July than in any other month, while the fewest motor vehicle thefts were committed during February.

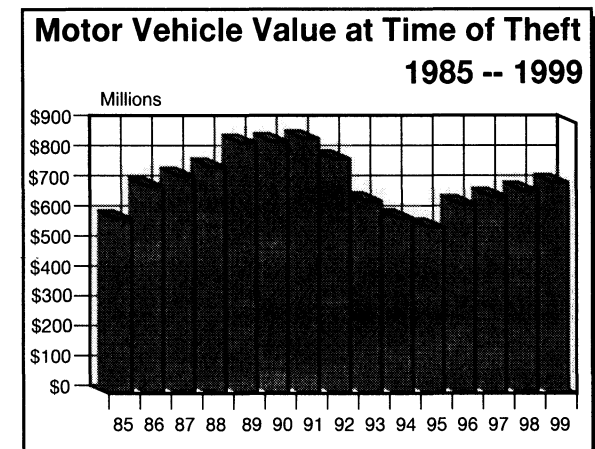
Rate

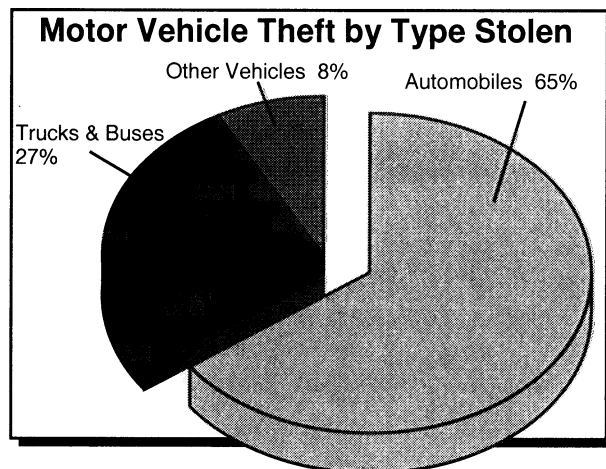
The 1999 motor vehicle theft rate for Texas was 459.0 motor vehicle thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the motor vehicle theft rate from 1998 was a decrease of 6.1 percent.



Nature

In 1999 motor vehicle theft victims suffered losses totaling \$703,689,576. This total value loss represents an increase of 3.8 percent when compared to 1998 total motor vehicle theft losses. The average dollar loss per motor vehicle theft was \$7,671, up from \$7,025 in 1998. Of the types of motor vehicles that are reported to be stolen, 65 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 included in the UCR definition, such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts and the like.





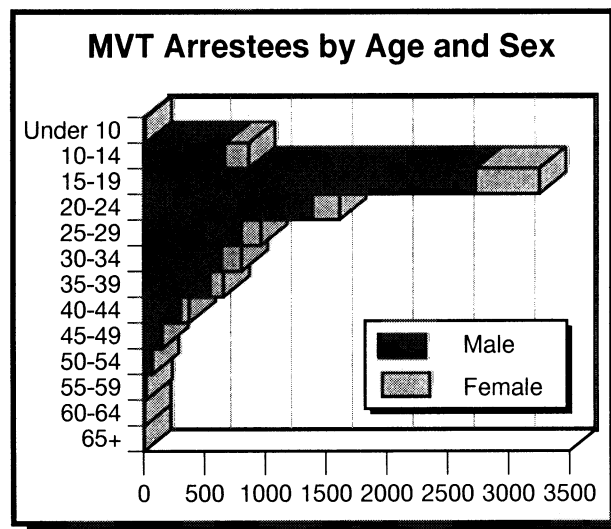
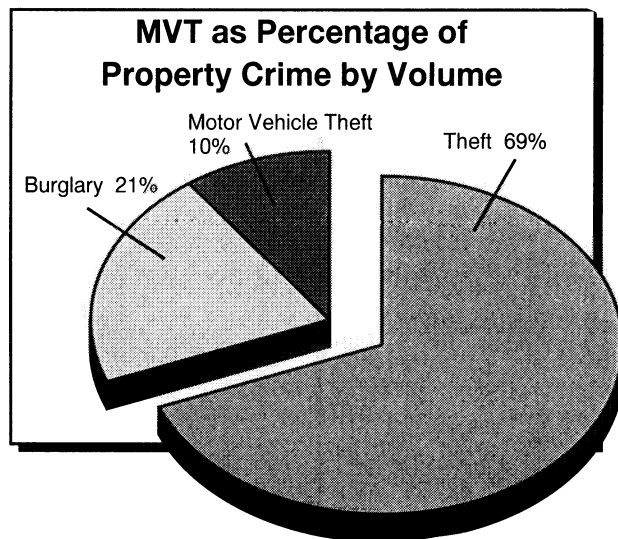
Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 16 percent of all motor vehicle thefts that were reported. Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 15 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 17 percent. Thefts of trucks and buses were cleared at a 14 percent rate, and the 'other vehicle' classification shows an 11 percent clearance rate.

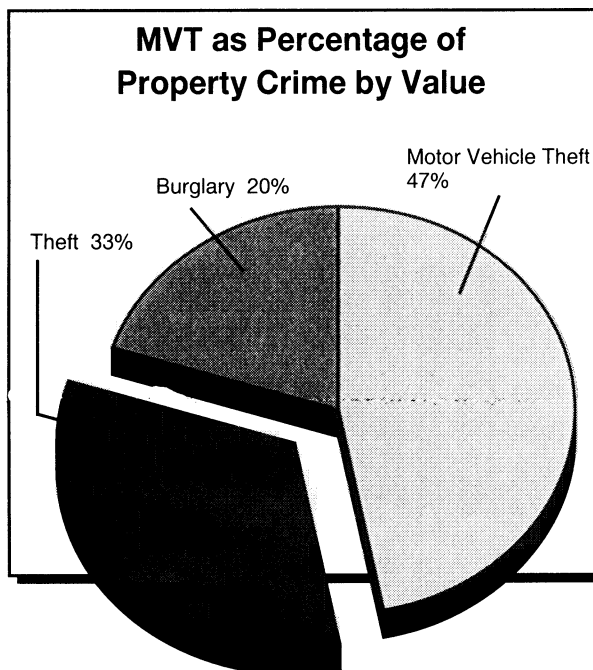
Recoveries

In 1999, 75 percent of the reported motor vehicle thefts were recovered. Out of the recovered vehicles, 77 percent were stolen locally and recovered locally. The remaining 23 percent were stolen locally and recovered by another jurisdiction.



Persons Arrested

In 1999, Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 9,320 persons for motor vehicle theft. When compared with 1998 the number of motor vehicle theft arrests decreased 5.8 percent. Of the motor vehicle theft arrestees in 1999, 28 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 84 percent were male; 64 percent were White; 35 percent were Black; 72 percent were not Hispanic and 28 percent were Hispanic. The age group that contained the largest number of motor vehicle theft arrestees 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.

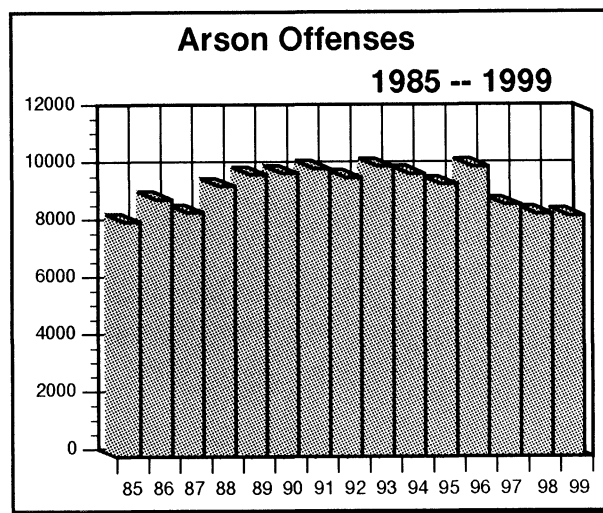
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of arsons committed in Texas in 1999 was 8,397. The volume of arson offenses decreased 0.7 percent in comparison with 1998. 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

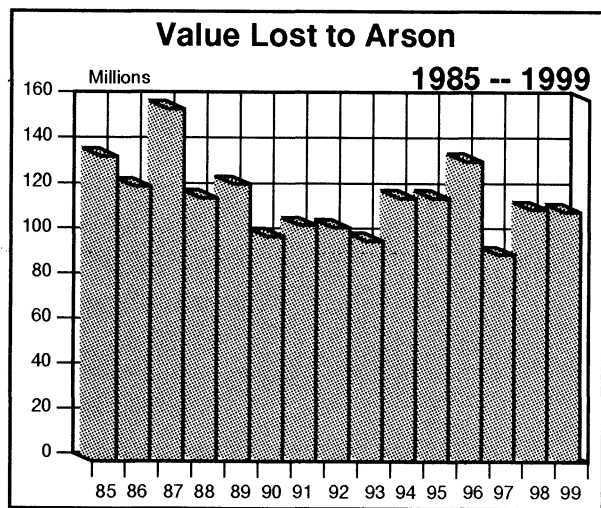
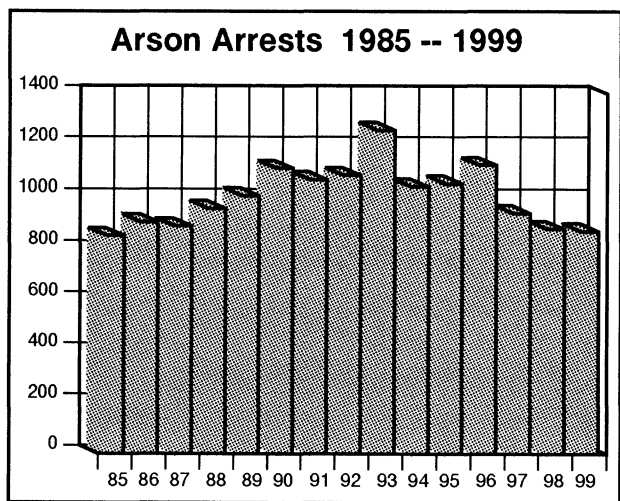
The 1999 arson rate for Texas was 41.9 arsons for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arson rate from 1998 was a decrease of 2.1 percent.



Nature

Structures were the most frequent targets of arsonists in 1999, comprising some 46 percent of the reported incidents and 79 percent of the property value lost to arson. Mobile property constituted 41 percent of the reported arsons, but only 19 percent of the value lost. The 'other' category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) formed the remaining 13 percent of the arsons and 1 percent of the value lost.

Residential property was involved in 63 percent of the structural arsons in 1999, with 74 percent of such arsons directed at single occupancy dwellings. Of all targeted structural property, 23



percent of the properties were uninhabited at the time the arson occurred. Motor vehicles composed 96 percent of all mobile property at which arsons were directed.

In 1999, arson victims suffered losses totaling \$111,585,476. This total value loss represents a .8 percent decrease when compared with 1998 total arson losses. The average dollar loss per arson was \$13,289 - down from \$13,305 in 1998. Industrial/manufacturing property was the classification with the highest average loss per offense, \$234,049. Single occupancy residences showed an average loss of \$15,424, motor vehicle arsons averaged a loss of \$6,126 and the "other" group (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) had the lowest average loss of \$1,312.

Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 18 percent of all arsons that were reported. Of the various property classifications, industrial and manufacturing had the highest clearance rates (48 percent). Motor vehicles showed the lowest clearance rate (6 percent) of any property class.

Of all arson clearances, 51 percent involved persons under the age of eighteen. Persons in this age group accounted for 82 percent of the community/public structure arson clearances, 55 percent of all structure category clearances and 57 percent of the "other" category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.)

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 868 persons for the crime of arson in 1999. When compared with the previous year, the number of persons arrested for arson decreased 1 percent. Of the persons arrested for arson in 1999, 40 percent were juveniles 16 and under; 86 percent were male; 82 percent were White; 18 percent were Black; 65 percent were not Hispanic and 35 percent were Hispanic. The age group that contained the highest number of arson arrestees was the 15-to-19 year old group.

