



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

COURTESY-SERVICE-PROTECTION

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 : 2004

Annual Report of 2004 UCR Data Collection: Crime in Texas 2004 Overview

The major crime rate in Texas decreased 2.2 percent in 2004, according to data compiled by the Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Compared with 2003, the crime rate—the number of crimes per 100,000 population in Texas—decreased 2.2 percent in 2004. The violent crime rate decreased 2.1 percent and the property crime rate decreased 2.2 percent in 2004.

“We are encouraged that the crime rate decreased once again in 2004, but there is still a lot of work left to be done,” said Col. Thomas A. Davis, Jr., director of the DPS. “Citizens and law enforcement working together can accomplish many good things.”

The total number of major crimes committed was down 0.5 percent in 2004 compared with 2003. Of the seven index crimes, murder was down 4 percent; rape was up 5.2 percent.

The total number of arrests in Texas increased 6.0 percent in 2004. The number of juvenile arrests increased 6.1 percent, while adult arrests increased 6.0 percent.

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

In 2004, Texas law enforcement agencies reported 285 incidents of hate crimes involving 317 victims and 314 offenders.

Law enforcement agencies reported 182,087 family violence incidents involving 195,042 victims and 190,865 offenders in 2004.

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 included in the Crime Index.

Index Crime Volume

The total estimated number of Index Crimes reported for 2004 was 1,131,698. This volume of crime represents a decrease of 0.5 percent when compared to 2003.

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 2004, the Texas Crime Rate was 5032.0 crimes per 100,000 population, a 2.2% decrease from 2003. The crime rate is based on the 2004 Texas population of 22,490,022.

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 2004, 1,007 law enforcement agencies participated in the UCR program representing 99.6 percent of the population.

Crime by Volume

Offense	2004	2003	% Change
Murder	1,360	1,417	-4.0%
Rape	8,401	7,986	+5.2%
Robbery	35,811	37,000	-3.2%
Aggravated Assault	75,983	75,706	+0.4%
Violent Crime Total	121,555	122,108	-0.5%
Burglary	220,079	219,733	+0.2%
Larceny-Theft	696,220	697,790	-0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	93,844	98,174	-4.4%
Property Crime Total	1,010,143	1,015,697	-0.5%
Index Crime Total	1,131,698	1,137,806	-0.5%

Arson

In 2004, reported arson offenses decreased 12.2 percent from 2003. Property damage from arson was reported at over \$91 million in 2004.

- 6,711 arsons in 2004
- 7,645 arsons in 2003

Property Value

The value of property stolen during the commission of Index Crimes in 2004 was more than \$1.7 billion.

The value of stolen property recovered by Texas law enforcement agencies in 2004 was more than \$633 million.

MOST REQUESTED TEXAS ARREST TOTALS

Texas Arrests	2004	2003	% Change
Murder	837	876	-4.5%
Aggravated Assault	23,261	22,185	+4.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,827	8,860	-0.4%
Driving Under the Influence	98,349	91,429	+7.6%
Drunkenness	131,221	130,984	+0.2%
Drug Possession	112,677	99,721	+13.0%
Sale & Manufacturing	14,209	12,115	+17.3%
State Total Arrests	1,128,131	1,063,817	+6.0%

Crime Rate by Offense

Offense	2004	2003	% Change
Murder	6.0	6.4	-6.3%
Rape	37.4	36.1	+3.6%
Robbery	159.2	167.3	-4.8%
Aggravated Assault	337.9	342.3	-1.3%
Violent Crime Total	540.5	552.1	-2.1%
Burglary	978.6	993.4	-1.5%
Larceny-Theft	3,095.7	3,154.8	-1.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	417.3	443.9	-6.0%
Property Crime Total	4,491.5	4,592.1	-2.2%
Index Crime Total	5,032.0	5,144.1	-2.2%

Texas Peace Officers Killed or Assaulted

- Three Texas law enforcement officers were killed feloniously in the line of duty due to criminal action during 2004.
- Eleven Texas law enforcement officers were killed in duty-related accidents during 2004.
- There were 4,899 officers assaulted during 2004 compared to 5,036 in 2003. This represents a decrease of 2.7 percent.

TEXAS ARREST TOTALS 1995-2004

Year	Juveniles	% Change	Adults	% Change
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
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

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 ethnicity/national origin. The third most common form of hate crime was sexual orientation. The fourth most common bias was religious and the fifth was disability.

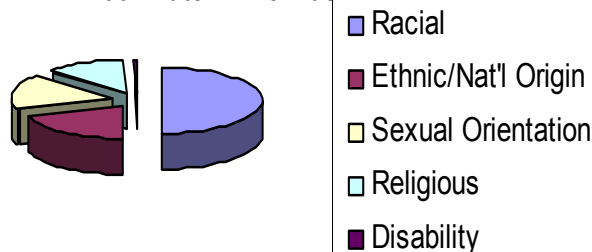
Volume

The total number of reported Texas hate crime incidents in 2004 was 285. This represents a decrease of 3.4 percent when compared to 2003. These incidents involved 317 victims, 314 offenders and resulted in a total of 302 offenses.

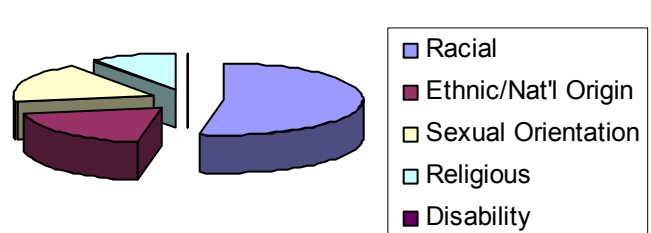
HATE CRIME VOLUME

	2004	2003	% Change
Reported Incidents	285	295	-3.4
Reported Victims	317	298	+6.4
Reported Offenders	314	326	-3.7
Reported Offenses	302	310	-2.6

2004 Hate Crime Bias Motivation



2003 Hate Crime Bias Motivation



2004 HATE CRIME BIAS MOTIVATION

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Volume (Offense)
Racial	50.0%	Anti-White	29
		Anti-Black	115
		Anti-Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	2
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	3
		Anti-Multi-Racial	2
Ethnicity/ National Origin	19.2%	Anti-Arab	12
		Anti-Hispanic	29
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	17
Sexual Orienta- tion	17.6%	Anti-Male Homosexual	36
		Anti-Female Homosexual	10
		Anti-Homosexual	7
Religious	12.6%	Anti-Heterosexual	0
		Anti-Bisexual	0
		Anti-Jewish	21
		Anti-Catholic	2
		Anti-Protestant	2
		Anti-Islamic	8
		Anti-Other Religion	2
Disability	0.6%	Anti-Multi-Religious Group	3
		Anti-Athiest/Agnostic	0
		Anti-Physical	1
		Anti-Mental	1

2003 HATE CRIME BIAS MOTIVATION

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Volume (Offense)
Racial	52.6%	Anti-White	22
		Anti-Black	130
		Anti-Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	0
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	8
		Anti-Multi-Racial	3
Ethnicity/ National Origin	19.0%	Anti-Arab	13
		Anti-Hispanic	29
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	17
Sexual Orienta- tion	18.4%	Anti-Male Homosexual	44
		Anti-Female Homosexual	6
		Anti-Homosexual	7
Religious	10.0%	Anti-Heterosexual	0
		Anti-Bisexual	0
		Anti-Jewish	20
		Anti-Catholic	4
		Anti-Protestant	1
		Anti-Islamic	4
		Anti-Other Religion	1
Disability	0.0%	Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1
		Anti-Athiest/Agnostic	0
		Anti-Physical	0
		Anti-Mental	0

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 96 percent of all bias crime offenses in 2004.

HATE CRIME OFFENSES

Offenses	Volume	%
Murder	1	0.3
Rape	0	0.0
Robbery	3	1.0
Aggravated Assault	48	15.9
Burglary	6	2.0
Larceny-Theft	2	0.7
Arson	1	0.3
Simple Assault	75	24.8
Intimidation	61	20.2
Vandalism	105	34.8
TOTAL	302	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	256	84.8
Business	14	4.6
Financial Institution	0	0.0
Government	6	2.0
Religious Organization	18	6.0
Society/Public	0	0.0
Other	8	2.6
Unknown	0	0.0
TOTAL	302	100%

Offenders

In 2004, 314 offenders were involved in incidents of hate crimes. The following chart displays the suspected offenders’ races.

HATE CRIME OFFENDERS BY RACE

	Volume	%
White	144	50.5
Black	41	14.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial Group	3	1.0
Unknown	97	34.1
TOTAL	285	100%

Location

Residences and homes were the most frequently occurring locations of bias crimes during 2004. 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	0.7
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	0.3
Bar/Nightclub	4	1.3
Church/Synagogue/Temple	18	6.0
Commercial/Office Building	5	1.7
Construction Site	0	0.0
Convenience Store	6	2.0
Department/Discount Store	2	0.7
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	3	1.0
Field/Woods	0	0.0
Government/Public Building	6	2.0
Grocery/Supermarket	2	0.7
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	59	19.5
Hotel/Motel	0	0.0
Jail/Prison	1	0.3
Lake/Waterway	1	0.3
Liquor Store	0	0.0
Parking Lot/Garage	35	11.6
Rental Storage Facility	1	0.3
Residence/Home	106	35.1
Restaurant	5	1.7
School/College	27	8.9
Service/Gas Station	4	1.3
Specialty Store	1	0.3
Other/Unknown	13	4.3
TOTAL	302	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.

	2004	2003
	Reported	Estimated
Incidents	182,087	185,299
Victims	195,042	199,444
Offenders	190,865	195,354

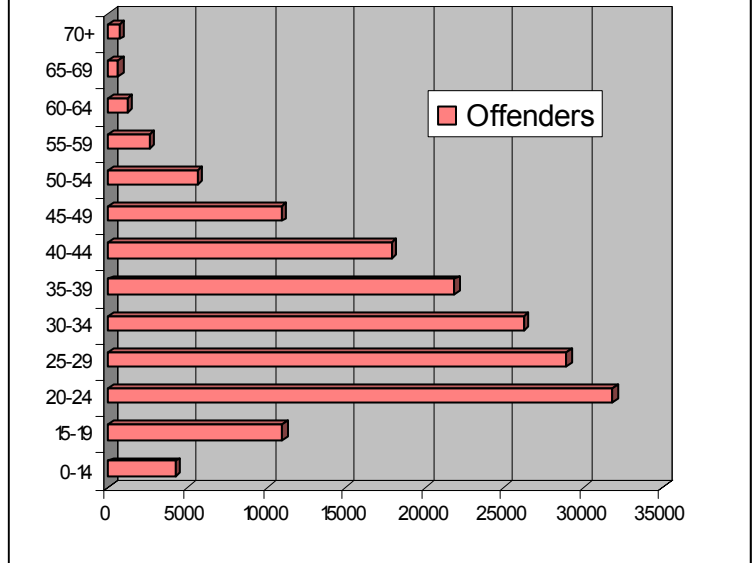
VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP

Relationship Type	Group %	Relationship of Victim	Percent Total
Marital	50.7%	Husband	5.0
		Wife	21.7
		Common-Law Husband	3.1
		Common-Law Wife	16.7
		Ex-Husband	0.8
		Ex-Wife	3.4
Parental/Child	16.0%	Father	2.0
		Mother	5.4
		Son	2.3
		Daughter	3.4
		Stepfather	0.8
		Stepmother	0.3
		Stepson	0.8
		Stepdaughter	0.9
		Foster Parent	0.05
		Foster Child	0.01
Other Family	33.3%	Grandfather	0.1
		Grandmother	0.4
		Grandson	0.1
		Granddaughter	0.2
		Brother	2.9
		Sister	3.9
		Stepbrother	0.1
		Stepsister	0.1
		Male Roommate	2.2
		Female Roommate	7.3
		Male In-Law	0.9
		Female In-Law	1.4
		Other Male Family Member	3.6
		Other Female Family Member	9.8
		Unknown Relationship-Male	0.08
Unknown Relationship-Female	0.2		

Offenders

In 2004, a reported 190,865 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence.

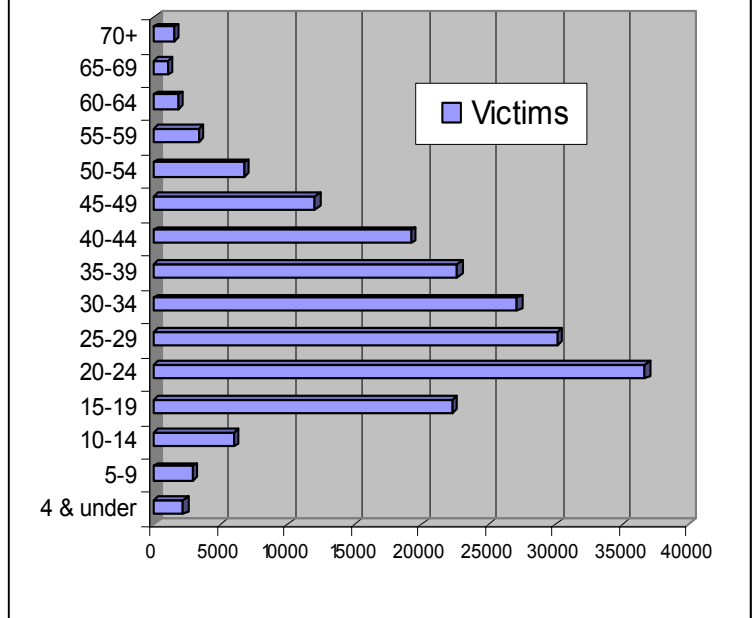
Family Violence Offenders by Known Age



Victims

Incidents of family violence in 2004 involved a reported 195,042 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 2004, during the course of reported family violence incidents, 505 Texas law officers were assaulted. During this same period 4,899 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 97 percent of all offenses.

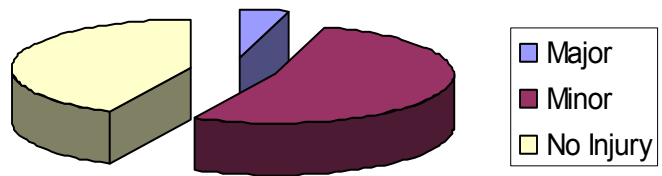
FAMILY VIOLENCE OFFENSES

Type	Group %	Offense	%
Assaults	97.3%	Aggravated Assault	15.8
		Simple Assault	72.7
		Intimidation	8.8
Homicides	0.1%	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.1
		Negligent Manslaughter	0.006
		Justifiable Homicide	0.0005
Kidnapping	0.2%	Kidnapping/Abduction	0.2
Robbery	0.1%	Robbery	0.1
		Forcible Rape	0.8
Forcible		Forcible Sodomy	0.2
Sex Offenses	2.2%	Sexual Assault with Object	0.2
		Forcible Fondling	0.9
Non-Forcible		Incest	0.05
Sex Offenses	0.1%	Statutory Rape	0.06

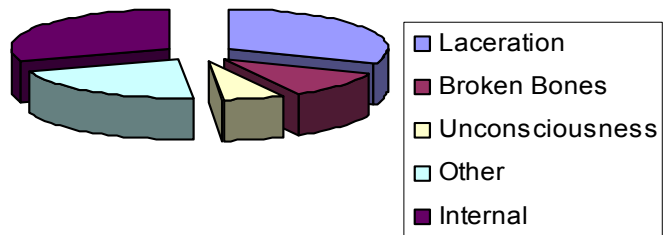
Injuries

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 (53 percent) were minor; in 43 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 32 percent. Possible internal injuries were reported in 31 percent of the cases and apparent broken bones were noted in 11 percent of the cases.

Type of Family Violence Injuries



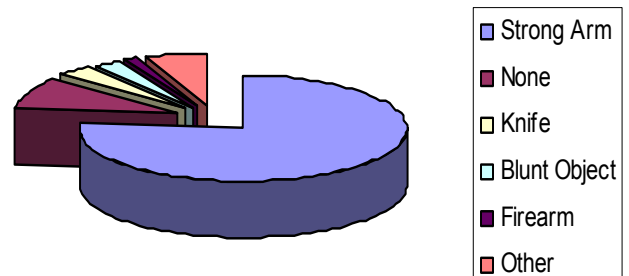
Family Violence Major Injuries



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, 9 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 (6 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



**Texas Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 Population
2004 vs. 2003**

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Allen PD	2004	0	17	10	32	329	1,095	52	1,535	+6.8%
	2003	3	7	12	38	338	983	56	1,437	
Baytown PD	2004	6	31	84	158	657	2,039	216	3,191	+0.06%
	2003	5	31	75	153	590	2,103	232	3,189	
Bryan PD	2004	0	49	101	550	961	3,140	219	5,020	+6.3%
	2003	2	81	85	443	971	2,963	176	4,721	
College Station PD	2004	0	49	21	127	469	2,420	81	3,167	+8.2%
	2003	2	40	17	105	384	2,276	102	2,926	
Denton PD	2004	6	73	87	237	620	2,919	205	4,147	+7.1%
	2003	3	68	63	234	673	2,600	230	3,871	
Edinburg PD	2004	1	22	74	402	814	5,717	320	7,350	+6.5%
	2003	6	17	44	198	765	5,617	257	6,904	
Eules PD	2004	0	8	23	64	349	1,268	163	1,875	+1.7%
	2003	0	11	28	86	327	1,276	116	1,844	
Flower Mound PD	2004	0	6	5	35	132	548	29	755	-18.0%
	2003	0	7	2	37	183	665	27	921	
Frisco PD	2004	1	8	18	53	578	1,666	79	2,403	+32.0%
	2003	0	14	14	30	408	1,255	99	1,820	
Galveston PD	2004	3	75	145	267	758	2,284	305	3,837	+0.5%
	2003	8	85	182	201	637	2,348	357	3,818	
Harlingen PD	2004	3	21	68	245	1,137	3,609	231	5,314	+15.9%
	2003	2	13	53	256	911	3,171	178	4,584	
Killeen PD	2004	5	62	153	551	1,741	3,153	197	5,862	-8.0%
	2003	6	76	186	520	1,812	3,502	271	6,373	
League City PD	2004	1	6	9	25	327	1,089	62	1,519	-0.1%
	2003	1	7	25	22	337	1,051	78	1,521	
Lewisville PD	2004	4	18	76	84	543	3,078	406	4,209	+1.3%
	2003	3	15	49	106	611	2,942	427	4,153	
Longview PD	2004	3	35	163	608	1,004	3,107	348	5,268	-6.5%
	2003	4	73	165	258	1,059	3,616	458	5,633	
McKinney PD	2004	4	42	40	96	374	1,349	133	2,038	-4.7%
	2003	0	38	36	69	470	1,395	130	2,138	
Mission PD	2004	0	0	40	52	353	2,016	258	2,719	-27.6%
	2003	0	2	17	39	761	2,568	368	3,755	
Missouri City PD	2004	0	21	61	52	406	751	108	1,399	+1.2%
	2003	1	18	63	63	317	831	90	1,383	
North Richland Hills PD	2004	1	19	22	100	502	2,000	158	2,802	-2.6%
	2003	1	27	38	131	521	2,008	152	2,878	
Odessa PD	2004	2	16	87	456	895	2,865	216	4,537	-13.2%
	2003	3	12	65	508	826	3,608	205	5,227	
Pharr PD	2004	4	18	58	167	584	2,148	87	3,066	-10.2%
	2003	5	10	76	241	664	2,329	90	3,415	
Port Arthur PD	2004	6	21	111	155	768	1,287	204	2,552	-21.0%
	2003	9	20	175	233	1,055	1,445	293	3,230	
Rowlett PD	2004	2	10	10	51	260	881	55	1,269	+6.8%
	2003	2	10	3	42	240	829	62	1,188	
San Angelo PD	2004	1	83	58	276	1,079	4,521	245	6,263	-0.7%
	2003	2	78	62	266	1,248	4,414	240	6,310	
Sugar Land PD	2004	2	15	62	76	234	1,385	93	1,867	+2.1%
	2003	5	10	42	97	262	1,311	102	1,829	
Temple PD	2004	1	1	57	100	632	1,914	140	2,845	-0.7%
	2003	5	1	48	116	668	1,843	185	2,866	
Tyler PD	2004	6	50	133	352	1,061	3,548	229	5,379	-10.3%
	2003	7	40	147	522	994	4,019	267	5,996	
Victoria PD	2004	6	28	92	289	870	3,232	183	4,700	-3.4%
	2003	8	47	111	359	848	3,289	205	4,867	

**Texas Cities with over 100,000 Population
2004 vs. 2003**

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Abilene PD	2004	6	58	178	256	1,694	3,915	272	6,379	-3.7%
	2003	6	71	129	311	1,814	3,991	302	6,624	
Amarillo PD	2004	11	75	377	963	2,298	8,240	931	12,895	-1.6%
	2003	17	93	377	1,011	2,203	8,501	903	13,105	
Arlington PD	2004	14	200	662	1,017	3,375	14,680	1,526	21,474	-1.4%
	2003	9	167	598	1,089	3,606	14,656	1,659	21,784	
Austin PD	2004	27	303	1,406	1,853	6,810	31,938	2,636	44,973	-1.0%
	2003	27	226	1,251	1,649	7,240	32,259	2,771	45,423	
Beaumont PD	2004	8	74	334	644	1,875	6,469	518	9,922	+0.4%
	2003	6	85	331	629	1,726	6,613	490	9,880	
Brownsville PD	2004	1	48	162	640	1,208	6,676	403	9,138	-11.7%
	2003	8	42	164	543	1,024	8,121	445	10,347	
Carrollton PD	2004	2	5	77	162	844	2,553	413	4,056	-5.2%
	2003	2	15	77	144	808	2,742	489	4,277	
Corpus Christi PD	2004	25	214	531	1,226	3,985	14,893	1,062	21,936	-2.8%
	2003	21	228	592	1,621	3,757	15,064	1,280	22,563	
Dallas PD	2004	248	588	7,466	7,863	23,126	55,059	15,881	110,231	-4.0%
	2003	226	601	7,963	8,075	21,927	58,554	17,419	114,765	
El Paso PD	2004	11	201	570	2,460	2,304	16,702	1,840	24,088	-4.7%
	2003	21	219	581	2,681	2,185	17,735	1,860	25,282	
Fort Worth PD	2004	52	288	1,415	2,029	8,569	26,492	3,631	42,476	+2.9%
	2003	57	243	1,462	1,989	8,788	25,092	3,649	41,280	
Garland PD	2004	6	43	217	295	2,052	6,463	767	9,843	-9.2%
	2003	7	44	362	322	2,197	6,848	1,057	10,837	
Grand Prairie PD	2004	9	59	158	223	1,362	4,750	939	7,500	+3.3%
	2003	4	49	153	289	1,368	4,242	1,154	7,259	
Houston PD	2004	272	908	10,182	12,065	27,110	74,752	21,563	146,852	+2.0%
	2003	278	768	10,985	11,957	26,522	72,032	21,451	143,993	
Irving PD	2004	10	52	249	504	1,535	7,222	1,273	10,845	-0.3%
	2003	7	75	258	533	1,515	7,254	1,238	10,880	
Laredo PD	2004	15	52	220	801	2,064	10,304	1,029	14,485	-2.7%
	2003	29	55	257	976	1,975	10,619	979	14,890	
Lubbock PD	2004	16	96	310	1,778	2,678	9,494	696	15,068	-3.7%
	2003	14	101	311	1,969	2,829	9,726	691	15,641	
McAllen PD	2004	4	22	154	360	1,001	7,244	649	9,434	+4.2%
	2003	6	29	145	332	902	6,985	655	9,054	
Mesquite PD	2004	5	10	110	341	908	4,438	744	6,556	-4.3%
	2003	1	8	148	306	855	4,774	762	6,854	
Pasadena PD	2004	8	60	129	383	1,207	3,836	580	6,203	-5.3%
	2003	5	51	153	369	1,269	4,068	638	6,553	
Plano PD	2004	5	45	141	458	1,346	6,716	541	9,252	-9.0%
	2003	5	48	134	522	1,527	7,254	672	10,162	
Richardson PD	2004	2	14	96	146	728	2,500	228	3,714	-3.5%
	2003	1	16	100	118	699	2,589	326	3,849	
San Antonio PD	2004	94	677	2,127	4,948	14,720	60,868	5,667	89,101	-1.3%
	2003	85	537	2,060	4,570	14,619	62,179	6,202	90,252	
Waco PD	2004	17	43	240	556	2,167	6,486	550	10,059	+5.0%
	2003	14	40	215	540	2,176	5,990	607	9,582	
Wichita Falls PD	2004	9	71	216	885	1,750	5,378	564	8,873	+3.3%
	2003	8	49	199	826	1,719	5,208	580	8,589	