



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

COURTESY-SERVICE-PROTECTION

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY—UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

CRIME IN TEXAS: 2010

Annual Report of 2010 UCR Data Collection: Crime in Texas 2010 Overview

Texas experienced a drop in major crime in 2010, according to data compiled by the Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program dates back to the 1930s when the U. S. Congress authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation to serve as the national clearinghouse for collecting crime statistical information.

Violent crime and property crimes both fell compared to the year before. The overall crime rate—the number of crimes per 100,000 population in Texas—decreased 6 percent in 2010. The violent crime rate was down 8.3 percent in 2010 compared to 2009, and the property crime rate decreased by 5.7 percent.

While the overall crime rate has been down several times over the last decade, this is the first time since 2000 that all seven index crime rates decreased during the same year. Murder was down 7.4 percent, rape 9.2 percent, robbery 14.9 percent, aggravated assault 4.9 percent, burglary 5.9 percent, larceny/theft 4.9 percent and motor vehicle theft 12.3 percent.

"Law enforcement officers throughout the state work hard every day to protect Texas from crime," said DPS Director Steven C. McCraw. "Texas must continue its proactive approach to fighting crime."

The total number of juvenile arrests in 2010 dropped 9.3 percent from 2009, while adult arrests fell 4.6 percent.

The number of assaults on police officers in 2010 showed a 6 percent decrease from 2009. Two law enforcement officers were killed feloniously in the line of duty in 2010, while 13 died in duty-related accidents.

In 2010, Texas law enforcement agencies reported 168 incidents of hate crimes involving 179 victims and 185 offenders. This marks an increase of 2.4 percent over 2009.

Law enforcement agencies reported 193,505 family violence incidents involving 211,769 victims and 207,474 offenders in 2010—a decrease of 1.6 percent in family violence incidents compared to the year before.

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 2010 was 1,065,272. This volume of crime represents a decrease of 4.6 percent when compared to 2009.

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 2010, the Texas Crime Rate was 4236.4 crimes per 100,000 population, a 6.0% decrease from 2009. The crime rate is based on the 2010 Texas population of 25,145,561.

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 2010, 1055 law enforcement agencies participated in the UCR program representing 99.8 percent of the population.

Crime by Volume

Offense	2010	2009	% Change
Murder	1,247	1,327	-6.0%
Rape	7,626	8,286	-8.0%
Robbery	32,865	38,041	-13.6%
Aggravated Assault	71,561	74,135	-3.5%
Violent Crime Total	113,299	121,789	-7.0%
Burglary	229,269	240,193	-4.5%
Larceny-Theft	654,484	678,340	-3.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	68,220	76,617	-11.0%
Property Crime Total	951,973	995,150	-4.3%
Index Crime Total	1,065,272	1,116,939	-4.6%

Crime Rate by Offense

Offense	2010	2009	% Change
Murder	5.0	5.4	-7.4%
Rape	30.3	33.4	-9.2%
Robbery	130.7	153.5	-14.9%
Aggravated Assault	284.6	299.1	-4.9%
Violent Crime Total	450.6	491.4	-8.3%
Burglary	911.8	969.2	-5.9%
Larceny-Theft	2602.8	2737.2	-4.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	271.3	309.2	-12.3%
Property Crime Total	3785.8	4015.6	-5.7%
Index Crime Total	4236.4	4507.0	-6.0%

Arson

In 2010, reported arson offenses decreased 8.5 percent from 2009. Property damage from arson was reported at over \$167 million in 2010.

- 5,517 arsons in 2010
- 6,027 arsons in 2009

Property Value

The value of property stolen during the commission of Index Crimes in 2010 was more than \$1.9 billion.

The value of stolen property recovered by Texas law enforcement agencies in 2010 was more than \$492 million.

MOST REQUESTED TEXAS ARREST TOTALS

Texas Arrests	2010	2009	% Change
Murder	858	837	+2.5%
Aggravated Assault	23,090	24,247	-4.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,721	5,372	-12.1%
Driving Under the Influence	94,434	96,350	-2.0%
Drunkenness	131,523	142,631	-7.8%
Drug Possession	125,956	133,191	-5.4%
Sale & Manufacturing	14,630	16,598	-11.9%
State Total Arrests	1,143,961	1,205,202	-5.1%

Texas Peace Officers Killed or Assaulted

- Two Texas law enforcement officers were killed feloniously in the line of duty due to criminal action during 2010.
- Thirteen Texas law enforcement officers were killed in duty-related accidents during 2010.
- There were 4,424 officers assaulted during 2010 compared to 4,706 in 2009. This represents a decrease of 6.0 percent.

TEXAS ARREST TOTALS 2001-2010

Year	Juveniles	% Change	Adults	% Change
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%

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

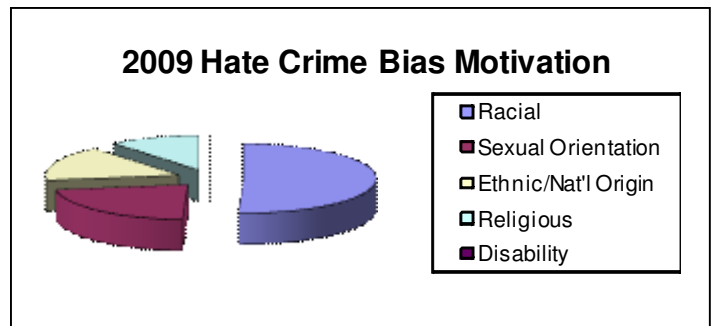
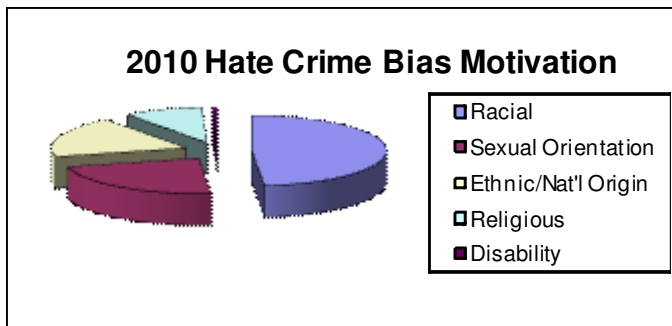
The largest percentage of hate crime reports were racial in nature. The second largest was sexual orientation. The third most common bias was ethnicity/national origin. The fourth most common bias was religious and the fifth was disability.

Volume

The total number of reported Texas hate crime incidents in 2010 was 168. This represents an increase of 2.4 percent when compared to 2009. These incidents involved 179 victims, 185 offenders and resulted in a total of 171 offenses.

HATE CRIME VOLUME

	2010	2009	% Change
Reported Incidents	168	164	+2.4
Reported Victims	179	173	+3.5
Reported Offenders	185	188	-1.6
Reported Offenses	171	167	+2.4



2010 HATE CRIME BIAS MOTIVATION

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Volume (Offense)
Racial	48.5%	Anti-White	9
		Anti-Black	66
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	3
		Anti-Multi-Racial	4
Sexual	22.5%	Anti-Male Homosexual	24
		Anti-Female Homosexual	6
		Anti-Homosexual	7
		Anti-Bi-Sexual	1
Ethnicity/ National Origin	17.8%	Anti-Arab	5
		Anti-Hispanic	21
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	4
		Anti-Jewish	3
Religious	10.7%	Anti-Protestant	3
		Anti-Islamic	5
		Anti-Catholic	2
		Anti-Other Religion	3
		Anti-Multi-Religion	2
Disability	0.5%	Anti-Physical	0
		Anti-Mental	1

2009 HATE CRIME BIAS MOTIVATION

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Volume (Offense)
Racial	50.6%	Anti-White	11
		Anti-Black	63
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	2
		Anti-Indian	1
		Anti-Multi-Racial	6
Sexual	22.0%	Anti-Male Homosexual	23
		Anti-Female Homosexual	4
		Anti-Homosexual	9
Ethnicity/ National Origin	16.4%	Anti-Arab	6
		Anti-Hispanic	18
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	3
Religious	11.0%	Anti-Jewish	10
		Anti-Protestant	1
		Anti-Islamic	3
		Anti-Other Religion	3
Disability	0.0%	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 95 percent of all bias crime offenses in 2010.

HATE CRIME OFFENSES

Offenses	Volume	%
Murder	1	0.6
Robbery	5	2.9
Aggravated Assault	25	14.6
Burglary	0	0
Larceny-Theft	1	.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	.6
Arson	1	.6
Simple Assault	51	29.8
Intimidation	37	21.6
Vandalism	49	28.7
TOTAL	171	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	152	88.9
Business	8	4.7
Financial Institution	0	0.0
Government	6	3.5
Religious Organization	5	2.9
Other	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0
TOTAL	171	100%

Offenders

In 2010, 185 offenders were involved in incidents of hate crimes. The following chart displays the suspected hate crime offenders by race.

HATE CRIME OFFENDERS BY RACE

	Volume	%
White	85	50.6
Black	19	11.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial Group	2	1.2
Unknown	62	36.9
TOTAL	168	100%

Location

Residences and homes were the most frequently occurring locations of bias crimes during 2010. The second most common locations were highways, roads, streets and alleys. Parking lots and garages were the third most common locations.

HATE CRIME LOCATION BY OFFENSE

Location	Volume	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	0.6
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	0.0
Bar/Nightclub	7	4.2
Church/Synagogue/Temple	11	6.5
Commercial/Office Building	1	0.6
Construction Site	0	0.0
Convenience Store	4	2.4
Department/Discount Store	4	2.4
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	0	0.0
Field/Woods	0	0.0
Government/Public Building	1	0.6
Grocery/Supermarket	5	3.0
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	30	17.8
Hotel/Motel	2	1.2
Jail/Prison	0	0.0
Lake/Waterway	2	1.2
Liquor Store	0	0.0
Parking Lot/Garage	17	10.1
Rental Storage Facility	0	0.0
Residence/Home	59	35.1
Restaurant	5	3.0
School/College	11	6.5
Service/Gas Station	1	0.6
Specialty Store	1	0.6
Other/Unknown	6	3.6
TOTAL	168	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.

	2010	2009	Pct Change
Incidents	193,505	196,713	-1.6
Victims	211,769	212,106	-0.2
Offenders	207,474	207,315	+0.08

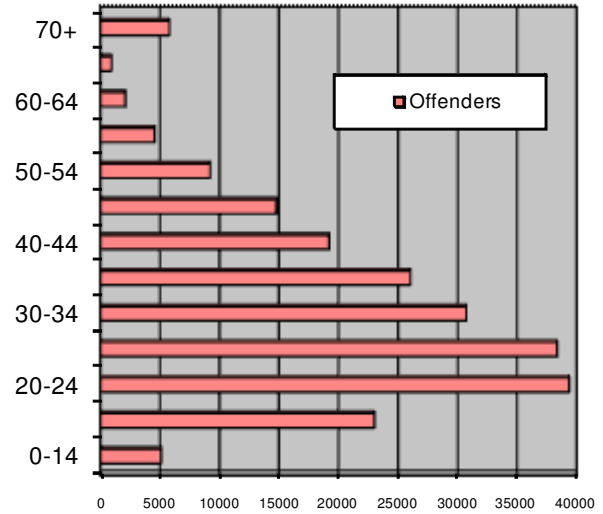
VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP

Relationship Type	Group %	Relationship of Victim	Percent Total
Marital	42.6	Husband	4.3
		Wife	16.7
		Common-Law Husband	2.8
		Common-Law Wife	14.1
		Ex-Husband	0.9
		Ex-Wife	3.8
Parental/Child	15.6	Father	2.0
		Mother	5.4
		Son	2.2
		Daughter	3.2
		Stepfather	0.8
		Stepmother	0.3
		Stepson	0.7
		Stepdaughter	0.9
		Foster Parent	0.05
		Foster Child	0.03
Other Family	41.7	Grandfather	0.1
		Grandmother	0.4
		Grandson	0.1
		Granddaughter	0.3
		Brother	2.8
		Sister	3.8
		Stepbrother	0.1
		Stepsister	0.2
		Male Roommate	2.3
		Female Roommate	6.8
		Male In-Law	0.9
		Female In-Law	1.3
		Other Male Family Member	5.7
		Other Female Family Member	16.9
		Unknown Relationship-Male	0.0
Unknown Relationship-Female	0.0		

Offenders

In 2010, a reported 207,474 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence.

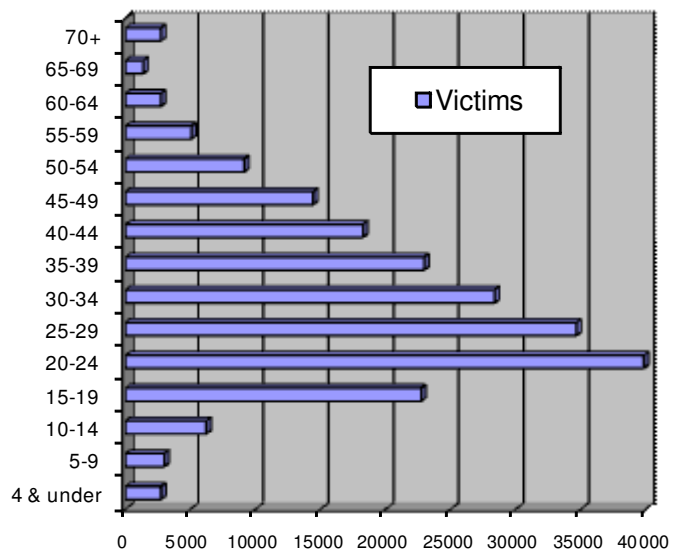
Family Violence Offenders by Known Age



Victims

Incidents of family violence in 2010 involved a reported 211,769 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 2010, during the course of reported family violence incidents, 358 Texas law officers were assaulted. During this same period 4,424 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 96.8 percent of all offenses.

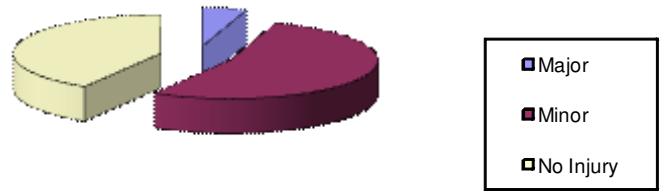
FAMILY VIOLENCE OFFENSES

Type	Group %	Offense	%
Assaults	96.8	Aggravated Assault	15.2
		Simple Assault	73.3
		Intimidation	8.3
Homicides	0.1	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.1
		Negligent Manslaughter	0.008
		Justifiable Homicide	0.0009
Kidnapping	0.3	Kidnapping/Abduction	0.3
Robbery	0.2	Robbery	0.2
Forcible		Forcible Rape	0.9
		Forcible Sodomy	0.2
Sex Offenses	2.4	Sexual Assault with Object	0.2
		Forcible Fondling	1.1
Non-Forcible		Incest	.09
Sex Offenses	0.3	Statutory Rape	0.2

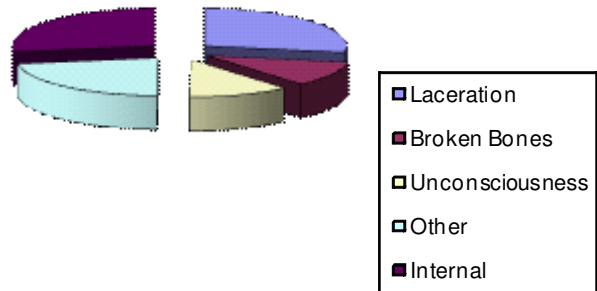
Injuries

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 (54 percent) were minor; in 41 percent of family violence reports “no injury” was recorded. Major injuries were reported in 5 percent of the cases. Of the major injuries, severe lacerations and possible internal injuries were the most common at 28 percent. Other major injuries were reported in 22 percent of the cases and apparent broken bones were noted in 11 percent of the cases.

Type of Family Violence Injuries



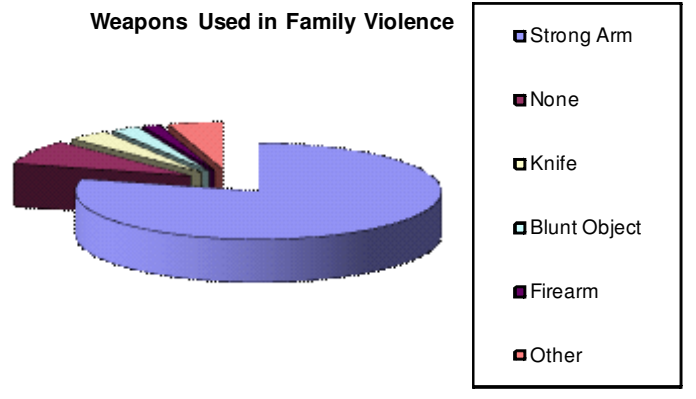
Family Violence Major Injuries



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 79 percent of the incidents. The Texas Family Violence law considers the use of threats and intimidation to be serious enough to report and, thus, 8 percent of the reports were listed as involving no weapons. Knives or cutting instruments (4 percent), blunt objects (3 percent), firearms (2 percent) and other (5 percent) account for the remaining cases. Included in the “other” weapons category are: motor vehicles, poison, explosives, fire, drugs, unknown, and miscellaneous weapons.

Weapons Used in Family Violence



Texas Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 Population
2010 vs. 2009

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Allen PD	2010	0	11	18	34	319	1,219	65	1,666	+3.4
	2009	2	14	15	47	273	1,196	64	1,611	
Baytown PD	2010	6	21	148	126	822	2,707	320	4,150	-4.2
	2009	2	34	114	180	831	2,889	281	4,331	
Bryan PD	2010	4	34	90	282	890	2,632	125	4,057	-13.7
	2009	1	33	128	405	1,140	2,809	185	4,701	
Cedar Park PD	2010	2	8	12	36	147	622	27	854	-18.8
	2009	4	13	12	41	160	795	27	1,052	
College Station PD	2010	3	37	44	136	475	2,091	89	2,875	-16.4
	2009	3	43	24	100	613	2,580	74	3,437	
Conroe PD	2010	5	22	80	141	601	2,069	134	3,052	+6.7
	2009	1	26	99	127	610	1,850	148	2,861	
Edinburg PD	2010	2	23	44	163	1,011	3,294	294	4,831	-2.1
	2009	3	20	69	175	820	3,596	253	4,936	
Eules PD	2010	1	22	50	68	486	1,385	137	2,149	+7.9
	2009	3	15	40	50	471	1,257	156	1,992	
Flower Mound PD	2010	0	4	6	33	108	424	46	621	+1.8
	2009	1	10	3	33	121	422	20	610	
Galveston PD	2010	1	77	128	167	791	2,141	250	3,555	-3.3
	2009	6	64	121	222	954	2,064	247	3,678	
Georgetown PD	2010	0	13	4	37	142	680	38	914	+6.7
	2009	0	8	10	35	134	615	55	857	
Grapevine PD	2010	2	10	16	47	217	1,276	149	1,717	-4.1
	2009	0	8	12	62	206	1,378	125	1,791	
Harlingen PD	2010	3	34	87	275	850	3,375	180	4,804	+1.5
	2009	1	32	70	197	799	3,435	199	4,733	
League City PD	2010	1	18	21	29	340	1,604	77	2,090	-5.3
	2009	2	20	32	68	456	1,568	62	2,208	
Longview PD	2010	10	41	135	397	857	3,056	361	4,857	-21.3
	2009	11	28	185	483	1,212	3,812	440	6,171	
Mission PD	2010	2	7	37	46	482	2,454	307	3,335	-6.0
	2009	1	7	41	75	570	2,538	317	3,549	
Missouri City PD	2010	5	13	41	127	297	818	69	1,370	-3.4
	2009	1	15	46	61	366	872	57	1,418	
New Braunfels PD	2010	0	10	25	86	373	1,530	63	2,087	-8.9
	2009	0	14	39	89	366	1,691	92	2,291	
North Richland Hills PD	2010	0	31	40	155	411	1,607	94	2,338	+5.9
	2009	2	25	38	113	423	1,499	108	2,208	
Pearland PD	2010	3	18	29	80	327	1,321	83	1,861	-13.0
	2009	1	20	40	70	387	1,513	107	2,138	
Pharr PD	2010	6	13	55	177	698	2,697	297	3,943	-7.4
	2009	2	23	84	193	842	2,773	343	4,260	
Port Arthur PD	2010	6	26	169	218	1,020	1,567	165	3,171	+3.1
	2009	7	31	165	230	980	1,471	193	3,077	
Rowlett PD	2010	2	9	16	49	210	675	37	998	-12.7
	2009	0	14	5	42	265	767	50	1,143	
San Angelo PD	2010	1	48	50	177	1,035	2,959	159	4,429	-3.3
	2009	8	65	45	250	996	3,062	153	4,579	
San Marcos PD	2010	1	13	34	104	263	1,390	73	1,878	-0.3
	2009	1	3	46	132	300	1,317	85	1,884	
Sugar Land PD	2010	0	7	60	75	235	1,556	88	2,021	+2.7
	2009	0	6	61	46	270	1,506	78	1,967	
Temple PD	2010	1	23	71	114	537	1,462	80	2,288	-2.0
	2009	3	22	65	84	500	1,575	86	2,335	
Victoria PD	2010	7	37	75	269	788	2,425	105	3,706	-19.5
	2009	1	48	80	302	1,044	3,022	108	4,605	

Texas Cities with over 100,000 Population - 2010 vs. 2009

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Abilene PD	2010	4	68	112	394	1,340	3,375	182	5,475	-0.2%
	2009	7	114	137	400	1,301	3,267	262	5,488	
Amarillo PD	2010	10	93	238	845	2,590	7,805	641	12,222	-3.0%
	2009	10	99	352	1,116	2,561	7,759	709	12,606	
Arlington PD	2010	16	119	532	1,258	4,763	13,342	1,245	21,275	-6.9%
	2009	12	152	672	1,494	4,891	14,186	1,439	22,846	
Austin PD	2010	38	265	1,231	2,256	8,749	34,827	2,250	49,616	-4.7%
	2009	22	265	1,415	2,322	8,753	37,054	2,219	52,050	
Beaumont PD	2010	10	65	312	513	1,611	4,041	289	6,841	-6.7%
	2009	5	73	332	592	1,665	4,385	281	7,333	
Brownsville PD	2010	7	31	165	360	1,286	7,784	246	9,879	-3.4%
	2009	4	26	152	272	1,576	7,865	337	10,232	
Carrollton PD	2010	4	4	63	113	897	2,256	357	3,694	-14.3%
	2009	4	16	124	106	1,085	2,633	343	4,311	
Corpus Christi PD	2010	16	191	389	1,472	2,626	12,027	448	17,169	-7.1%
	2009	12	212	459	1,682	2,976	12,538	598	18,477	
Dallas PD	2010	148	505	4,487	4,021	19,594	36,147	8,384	73,286	-10.2%
	2009	166	485	5,501	4,069	19,428	41,481	10,455	81,585	
Denton PD	2010	3	67	65	191	564	2,525	154	3,569	0%
	2009	2	71	79	154	681	2,392	190	3,569	
El Paso PD	2010	5	179	479	2,198	1,953	13,899	1,552	20,265	-5.1%
	2009	12	182	452	2,184	1,991	14,647	1,890	21,358	
Fort Worth PD	2010	63	319	1,333	2,584	9,358	23,162	2,470	39,289	-1.9%
	2009	44	367	1,449	2,378	10,203	23,451	2,146	40,038	
Frisco PD	2010	0	13	23	93	429	2,093	123	2,774	+28.8%
	2009	2	13	13	76	357	1,617	75	2,153	
Garland PD	2010	7	39	209	237	2,159	5,764	703	9,118	-6.1%
	2009	7	54	304	243	2,206	6,139	753	9,706	
Grand Prairie PD	2010	4	66	193	336	1,967	4,596	920	8,082	-4.6%
	2009	7	52	194	271	2,082	4,743	1,123	8,472	
Houston PD	2010	269	712	9,449	12,061	27,924	74,582	12,817	137,814	-5.9%
	2009	287	823	11,367	13,116	29,279	77,058	14,596	146,526	
Irving PD	2010	6	36	170	317	1,632	5,488	624	8,273	-8.4%
	2009	4	34	214	352	1,913	5,730	784	9,031	
Killeen PD	2010	11	91	259	632	2,062	3,536	239	6,830	+9.1%
	2009	5	69	179	497	1,735	3,566	212	6,263	
Laredo PD	2010	9	78	209	846	1,821	8,740	903	12,606	-16.1%
	2009	17	73	309	895	2,164	10,077	1,484	15,019	
Lewisville PD	2010	3	24	80	131	659	2,465	383	3,745	-1.9%
	2009	3	21	75	98	657	2,525	437	3,816	
Lubbock PD	2010	10	91	328	1,572	3,083	8,802	506	14,392	-4.6%
	2009	13	93	311	1,662	3,730	8,754	526	15,089	
McAllen PD	2010	5	14	115	165	711	6,283	404	7,697	-8.0%
	2009	4	20	132	192	796	6,783	441	8,368	
McKinney PD	2010	1	31	40	150	643	2,322	138	3,325	-7.1%
	2009	0	47	56	142	711	2,513	111	3,580	
Mesquite PD	2010	7	8	165	302	1,457	4,345	714	6,998	-3.8%
	2009	5	17	220	292	1,390	4,661	688	7,273	
Midland PD	2010	2	44	65	296	893	2,558	148	4,006	-7.9%
	2009	3	51	85	287	909	2,845	171	4,351	
Odessa PD	2010	3	36	96	591	824	2,508	191	4,249	-13.2%
	2009	5	36	189	557	1,084	2,834	191	4,896	
Pasadena PD	2010	7	68	149	387	1,113	4,066	372	6,162	-2.4%
	2009	8	56	184	458	1,213	3,955	442	6,316	
Plano PD	2010	4	53	152	293	1,236	5,066	399	7,203	-14.8%
	2009	4	46	143	276	1,477	6,026	483	8,455	
Richardson PD	2010	0	13	90	90	608	2,189	217	3,207	-16.0%
	2009	0	12	109	109	919	2,366	305	3,820	
Round Rock PD	2010	0	26	35	55	464	2,452	100	3,132	+8.0%
	2009	1	23	32	72	412	2,255	105	2,900	
San Antonio PD	2010	79	467	2,360	5,528	17,301	65,395	5,657	96,787	-2.7%
	2009	99	628	2,683	4,434	18,164	67,684	5,803	99,495	
Tyler PD	2010	6	44	99	495	1,040	3,815	225	5,724	-10.2%
	2009	3	62	93	416	1,040	4,518	244	6,376	
Waco PD	2010	5	51	195	587	1,856	4,373	210	7,277	-9.0%
	2009	9	49	228	597	1,897	4,879	334	7,993	
Wichita Falls PD	2010	7	44	133	279	1,317	3,710	287	5,777	-5.9%
	2009	11	46	157	306	1,277	4,011	330	6,138	