

**Chapter
3**

**INDEX CRIME
ANALYSIS**

INDEX CRIME ANALYSIS

3

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.

ANALYSIS

Volume

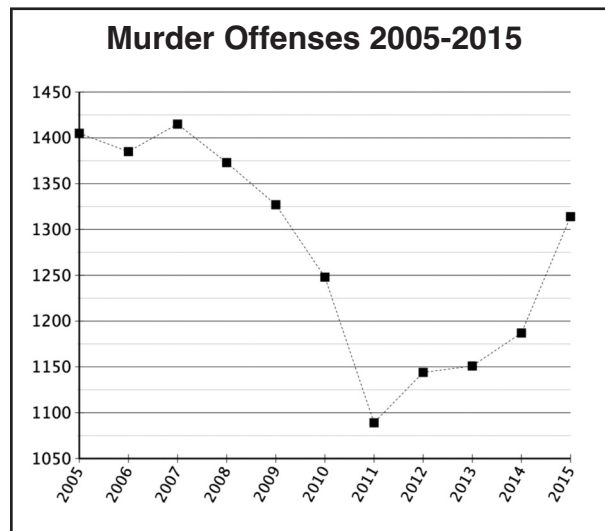
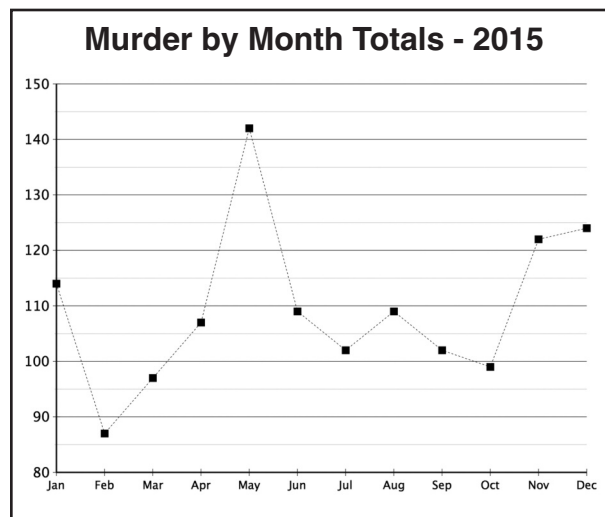
The reported number of murders committed in Texas in 2015 was 1,314. This represented a 10.7 percent increase in the number of murders when compared to 2014. More persons were murdered in Texas in May, while the fewest were killed during February. Property loss during the commission of the crime of murder amounted to \$913,554.

Rate

The murder rate for Texas in 2015 was 4.8 murders for every 100,000 persons, which is a 9.1 percent increase from 2014.

Clearance Rate

Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in solving a greater percentage of murders than any other Index Crime. In 2015, 70.9 percent of all murders were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

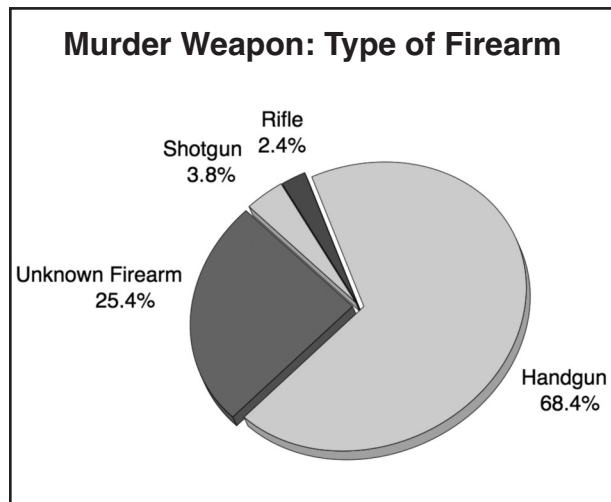
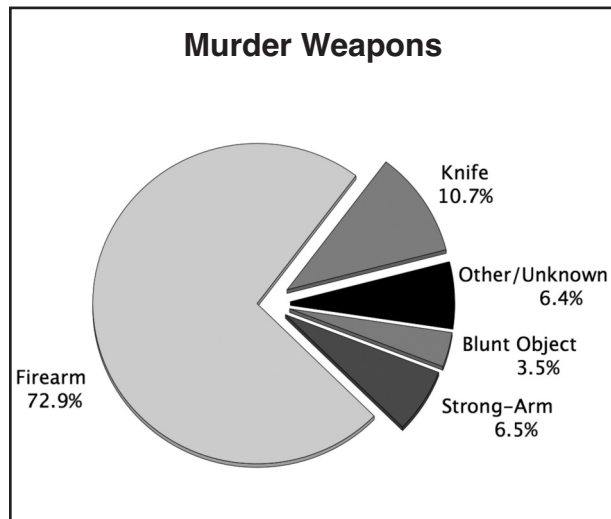


Nature

Of the 1,314 murders in 2015, 72.9 percent were committed by the use of firearms. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons of choice in 10.7 percent of the reported cases. The use of strong-arm weapons (hands, feet and fists) accounted for 6.5 percent of the murders. Blunt objects were utilized in 3.5 percent of the murders and in the

remaining 6.4 percent, the murder weapon of choice was listed as unknown or other, which includes poison, fire, drugs, drowning, strangulation and asphyxiation.

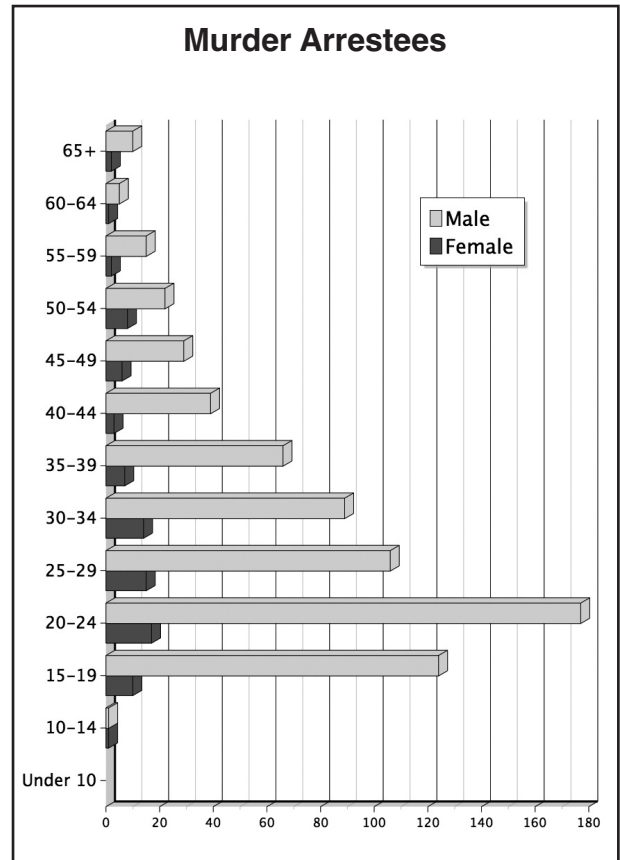
Of the murders in which firearms were the instrument, handguns accounted for 68.4 percent of the weapons (or 50 percent of all murders). Shotguns were employed in 3.8 percent of the firearm murders, rifles were used in 2.4 percent, and other firearms whose type was not stated accounted for the remaining 25.4 percent.



Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies made 769 murder arrests in 2015, an increase of 2.9 percent compared to 2014. Of the persons arrested for murder, 89 percent were male; 3 percent were age 16 and under, 61 percent were White and 38 per-

cent were Black; 1 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native or Asian. None were Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 64 percent were not Hispanic and 36 percent were Hispanic.



Justifiable Homicide

Statistics on murder circumstances, victims, and victim/offender relationships on the next page include justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicide is the killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty or the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen. In 2015, there were 122 justifiable homicides, of which, 69 were felons killed by private citizens, and 53 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			
Type	Group %	Circumstance	Total %
Felony	15.4%	Rape	0.0
		Robbery	7.1
		Burglary	0.8
		Larceny	0.2
		Motor Vehicle Theft	0.0
		Arson	0.1
		Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.1
		Other Sex Offenses	0.0
		Narcotic Drug Laws	3.5
		Gambling	0.0
		Other Felony Type	3.3
		All Suspected Felony Type	0.3
Non Felony	84.6%	Lover's Triangle	1.3
		Child Killed by Baby Sitter	0.2
		Brawl Due to Influence of Alcohol	0.7
		Brawl Due to Influence of Narcotics	0.5
		Argument Over Money or Property	1.5
		Other Arguments	25.2
		Gangland Killings	1.4
		Juvenile Gang Killings	0.1
		Institutional Killings	0.0
		Sniper Attack	0.0
		Other Circumstances	16.7
		Felon Killed by Private Citizen	4.8
		Unknown	32.2

The age group with the greatest number of murder victims for females is the 25 to 29 age group.

Of the victims whose race was known, 59.7 percent were White, 38.8 percent were Black and the remaining 1.5 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.

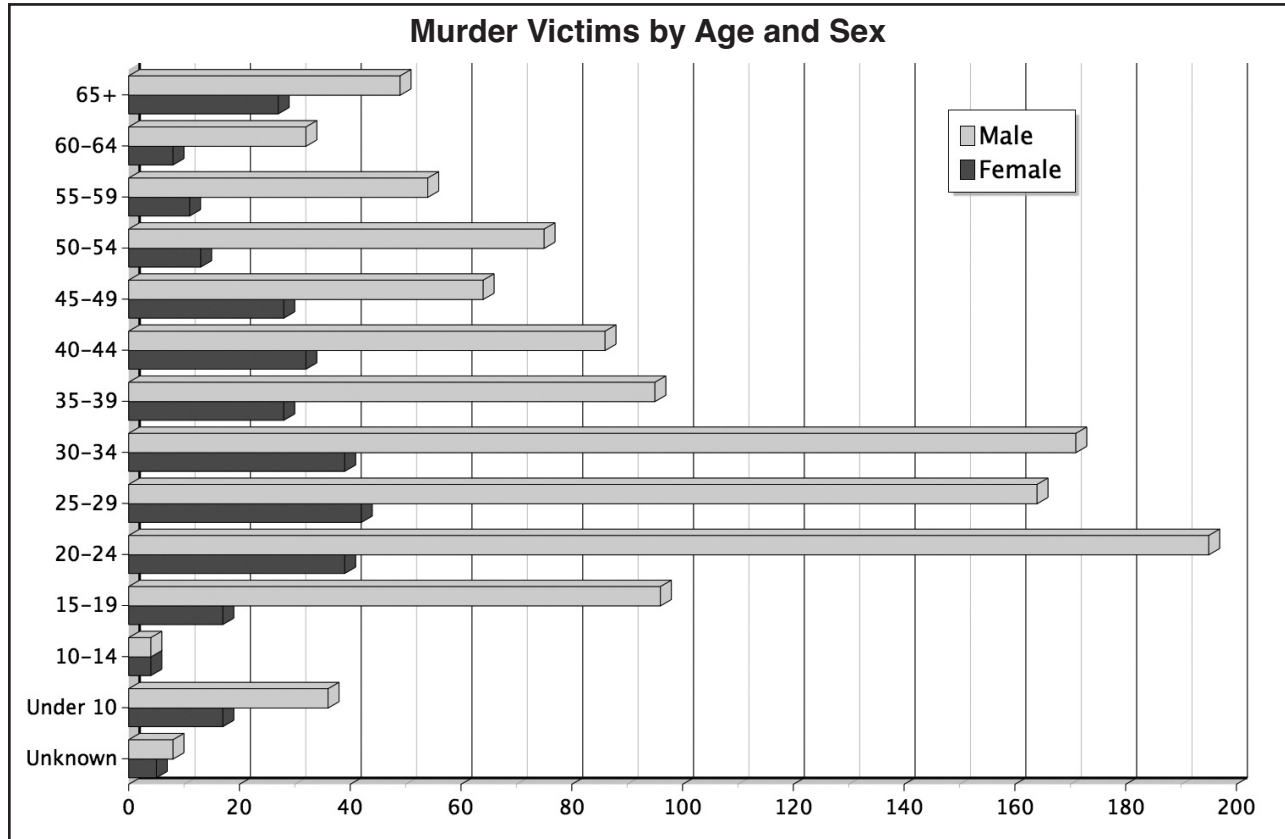
For both White and Black victims, the most common age group was the 20 to 24 age bracket. Of the murder victims whose ethnicity was known, 62.3 percent were not Hispanic and 34.1 percent were Hispanic; the final 3.5 percent were Unknown.

Relationship of Victim to Offender			
Relationship Type	Group %	Victim's Relationship	Total %
Family	16.5%	Husband	0.7
		Wife	4.9
		Common-Law Husband	0.2
		Common-Law Wife	1.0
		Mother	1.0
		Father	1.0
		Son	1.7
		Daughter	1.4
		Brother	0.6
		Sister	0.0
		In-Law	0.6
		Stepfather	0.4
		Stepmother	0.0
		Stepson	0.6
		Stepdaughter	0.0
		Other Family	2.4
		Not Family, but Known to Victim	26.3%
Acquaintance	14.7		
Boyfriend	0.9		
Girlfriend	3.5		
Ex-Husband	0.2		
Ex-Wife	0.5		
Employee	0.0		
Employer	0.1		
Friend	1.5		
Homosexual Relationship	0.3		
Other--Known to Victim	3.7		
Other	57.2%	Stranger	24.8
		Unknown Relationship	32.4

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 was determined that 78 percent of murder victims, in 2015, were male and 22 percent were female. The age group with the greatest number of murder victims for males is the 20 to 24 age group.



RAPE

DEFINITION

In 2014, the rape definition was redefined by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as:

“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.”

This redefinition caused an increase in the number of rapes to be reported in 2014. Statistics reported in this crime category include assaults to commit rape; however, statutory rape (rape against a female under the age of consent) is excluded.

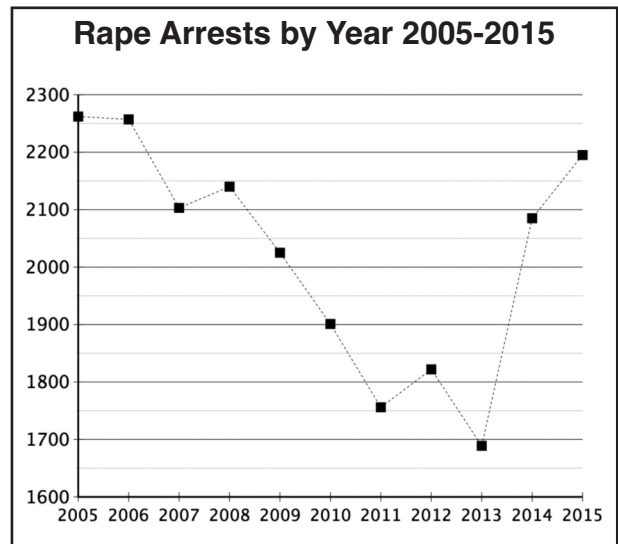
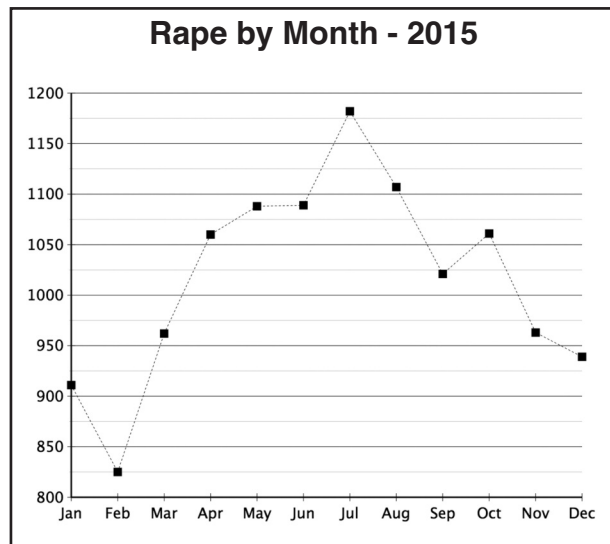
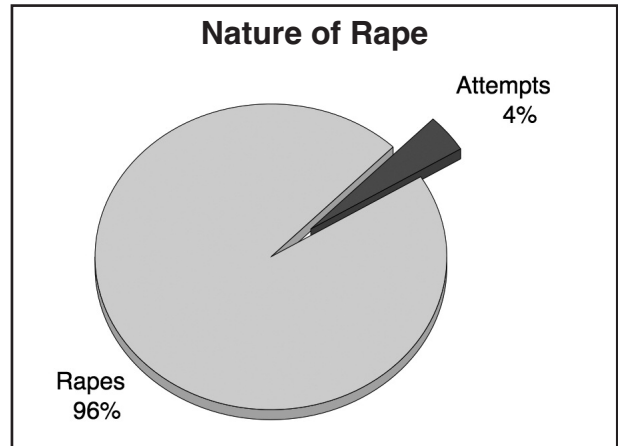
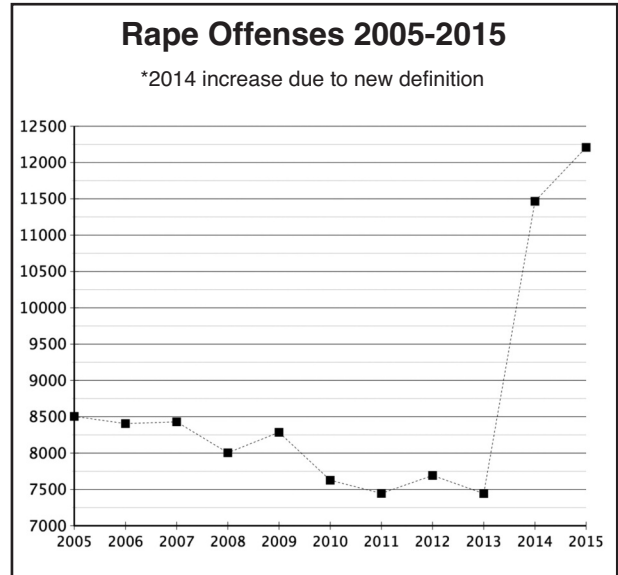
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of rapes committed in Texas in 2015 was 12,208. This represented an increase of 12.2 percent in the number of rapes when compared to 2014. More rapes were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest rapes were committed during February. Property loss during the commission of rape amounted to \$405,766.

Rate

The rape rate for Texas in 2015 was 44.4 rapes for every 100,000 persons. This is an increase of 6.5 percent from 2014.



Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in clearing 38.1 percent of all rapes that were reported. With the attempts to commit rape, 34.9 percent were cleared.

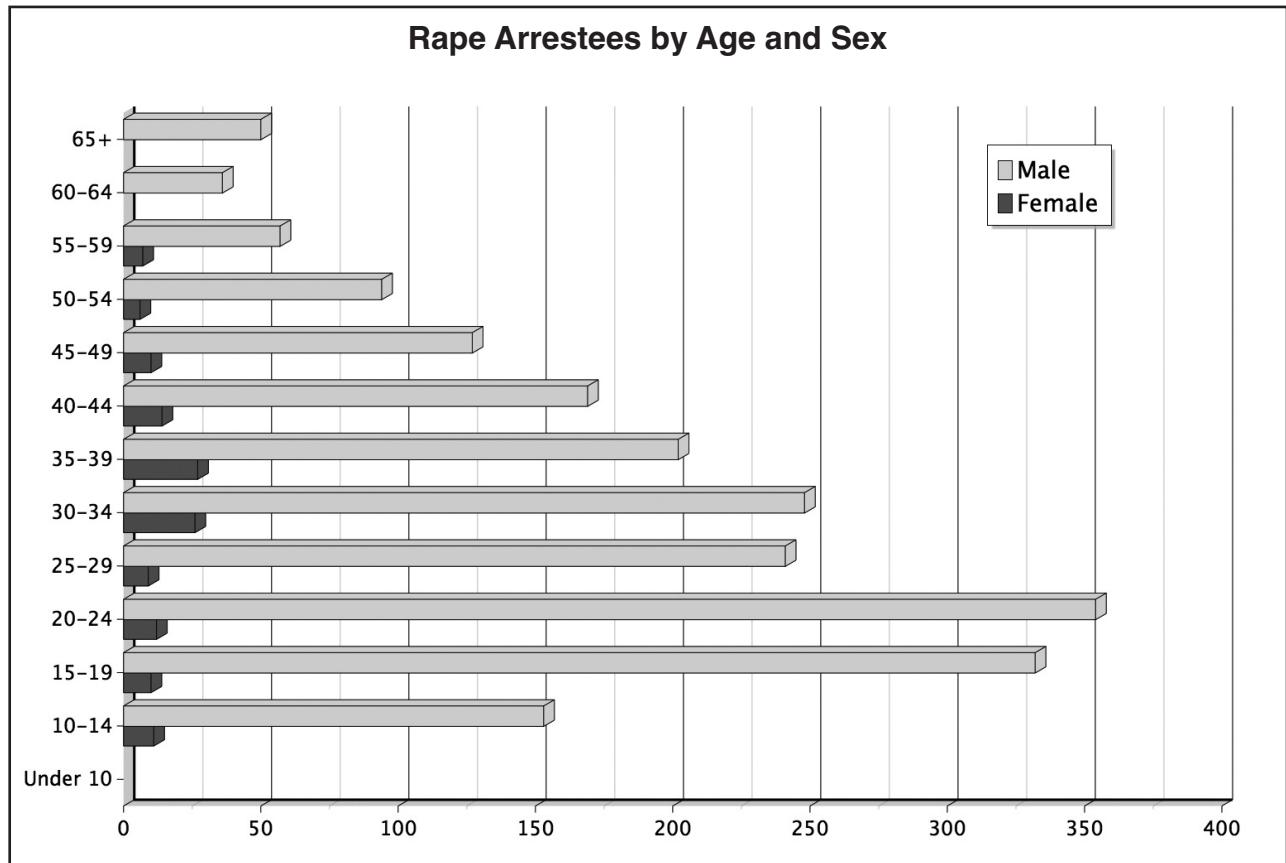
Nature

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 accordingly.

Of all reported rapes during 2015, 4 percent were attempts to commit rape.

Persons Arrested

When compared with 2014, the number of persons arrested for rape increased 5.3 percent to 2,195. Of the rape arrestees in 2015, 13 percent were juveniles (16 and under) and the remainder were adults; 94 percent were male; 77.7 percent were White, 21.4 percent were Black, and the remaining 0.9 percent were American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, or Pacific Islander; 57.5 percent were not Hispanic and 42.5 percent were Hispanic. The 20 to 24 age group had the highest number of arrests.



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.

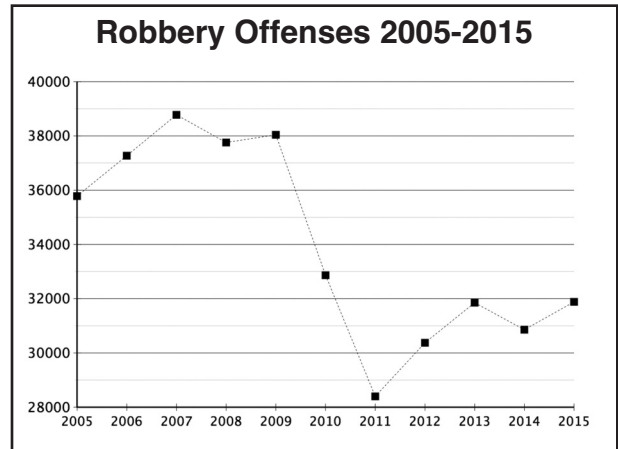
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of robberies committed in Texas in 2015 was 31,883. This represented a 3.3 percent increase in the number of robberies when compared with 2014. 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 2015 was 116.1 robberies for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of robbery from 2014 was an increase of 1.3 percent.

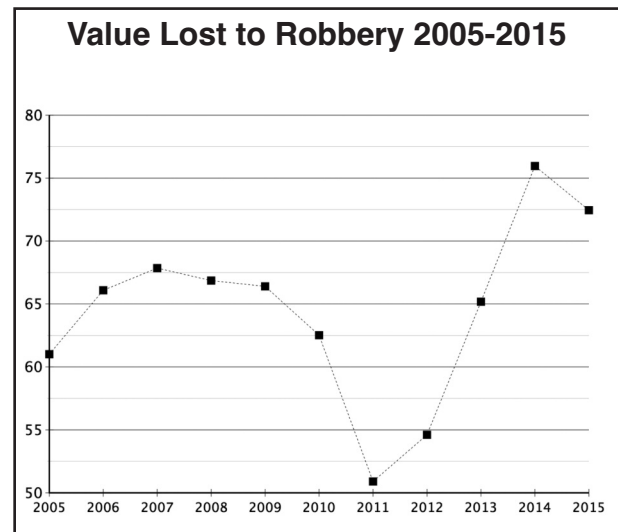
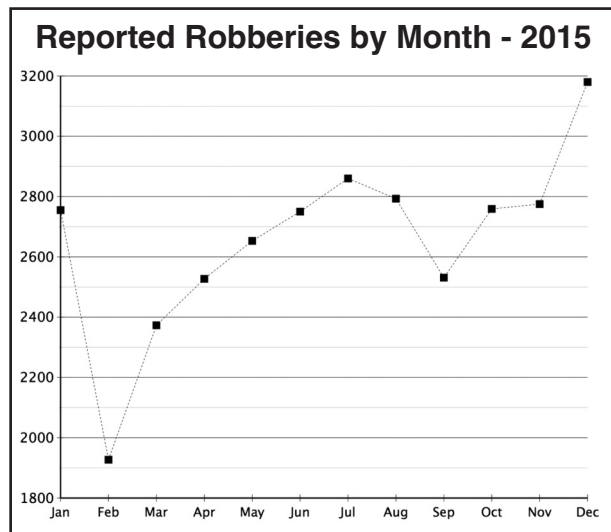


Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 23.2 percent of all robberies that were reported. Of the robberies by type of weapon used, the highest clearance rate was strong-arm at 29.2 percent, next highest was knife or cutting instrument at 27.0 percent, other dangerous weapons had a clearance rate of 26.5 percent, and the classification of firearm had a clearance rate of 18.8 percent.

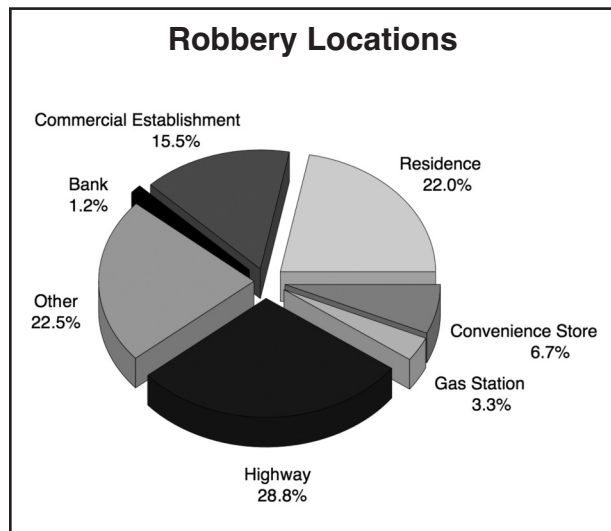
Nature

In 2015, property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$72,450,174. The state total was a 4.6 percent decrease from the property loss experienced in 2014. The value of property stolen during robberies averaged \$2,272 per incident.



Average dollar losses ranged from \$1,128 taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$4,980 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.

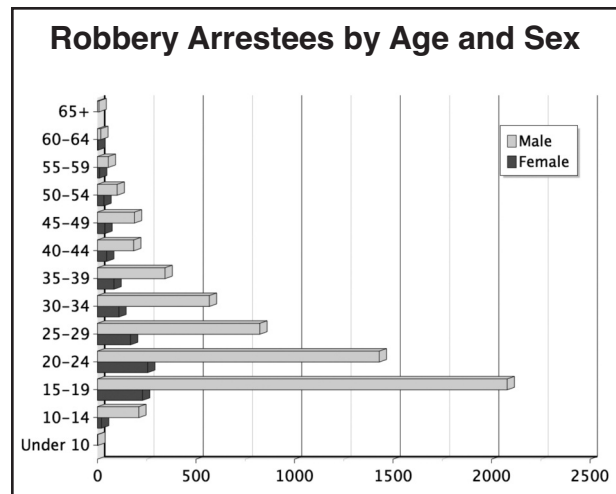
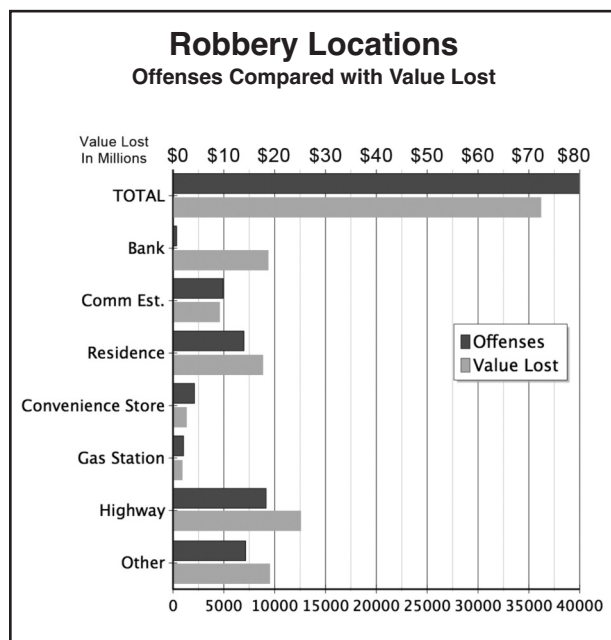
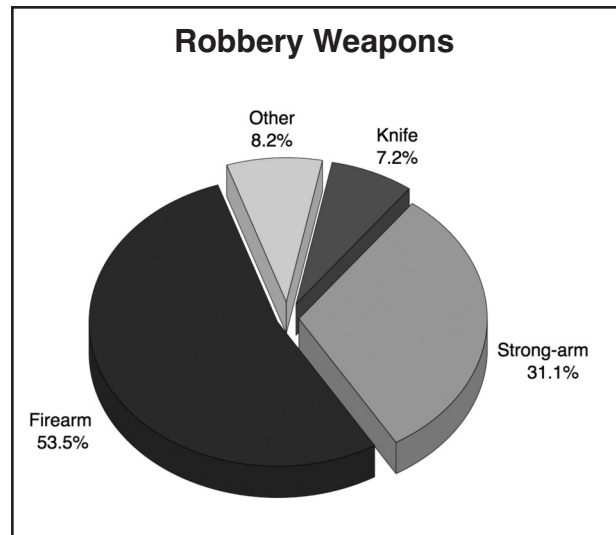
Robberies on streets or highways accounted for 28.8 percent of the offenses in this category. Robberies of residencies accounted for 22.0 percent of the total, and robberies occurring at commercial and financial establishments, 16.7 percent. The remainder were convenience stores and gas stations (6.7 percent) and miscellaneous types (22.5 percent).



Of all reported robberies in 2015, 54 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Strong-arm tactics accounted for 31 percent, other dangerous weapons were used in 8 percent and knives or cutting instruments also at 7 percent.

Persons Arrested

Statewide arrests for robbery in 2015 amounted to 7,005 persons. When compared with 2014, the number of persons arrested for robbery increased 10.4 percent. Of the robbery arrestees in 2015, 13.7 percent were juveniles with the remainder being adults; 86 percent were male; 52 percent were White; 47 percent were Black; 67 percent were not Hispanic and 33 percent were Hispanic. The age group reflecting the largest number of robbery arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old bracket.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

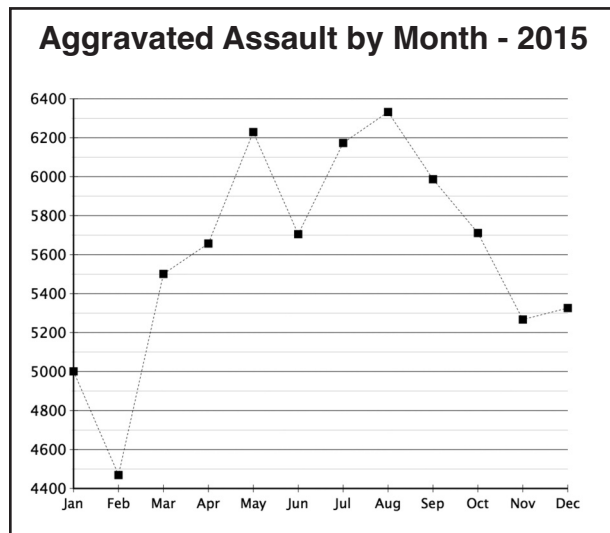
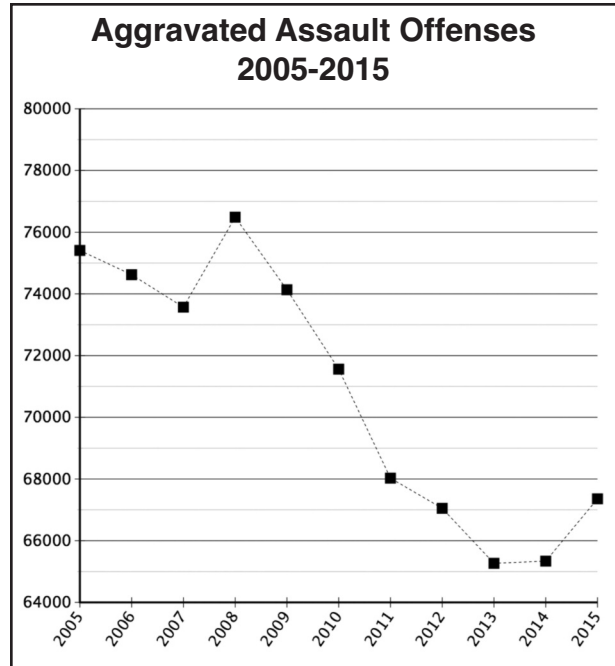
DEFINITION

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 reported number of aggravated assault committed in Texas, in 2015, was 67,358. This represented an increase of 3.1 percent when compared to 2014. More aggravated assaults were committed in Texas in August than in any other month, while the fewest aggravated assaults were committed during February.



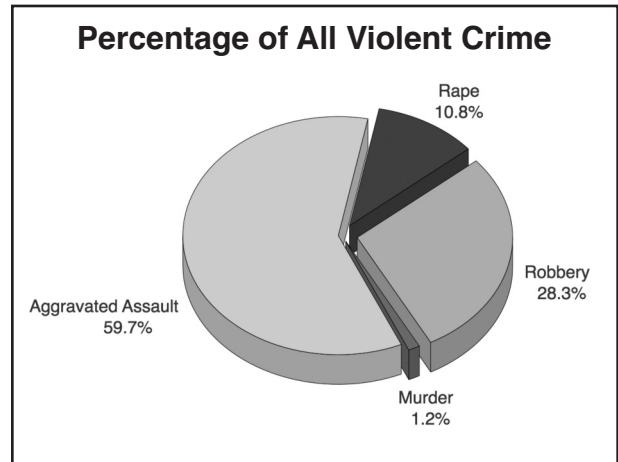
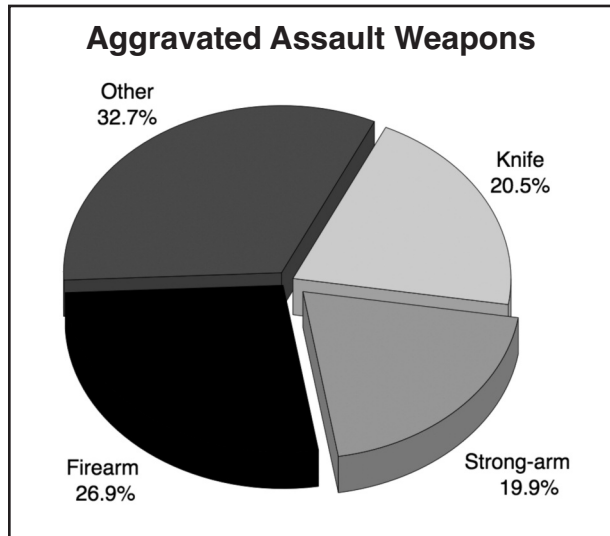
Rate

The aggravated assault rate for Texas in 2015 was 245.2 aggravated assaults for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of aggravated assault from 2014 was an increase of 1.1 percent.

Nature

Of all reported aggravated assaults in 2015, 26.9 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Other dangerous weapons accounted for 32.7 percent of the aggravated assaults. Knives or cutting instruments accounted for 20.5 percent and Strong-arm weapons (hands, feet, fist, etc.) made up the remaining 19.9 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”. Texas reported 300,448 simple assaults in 2015.

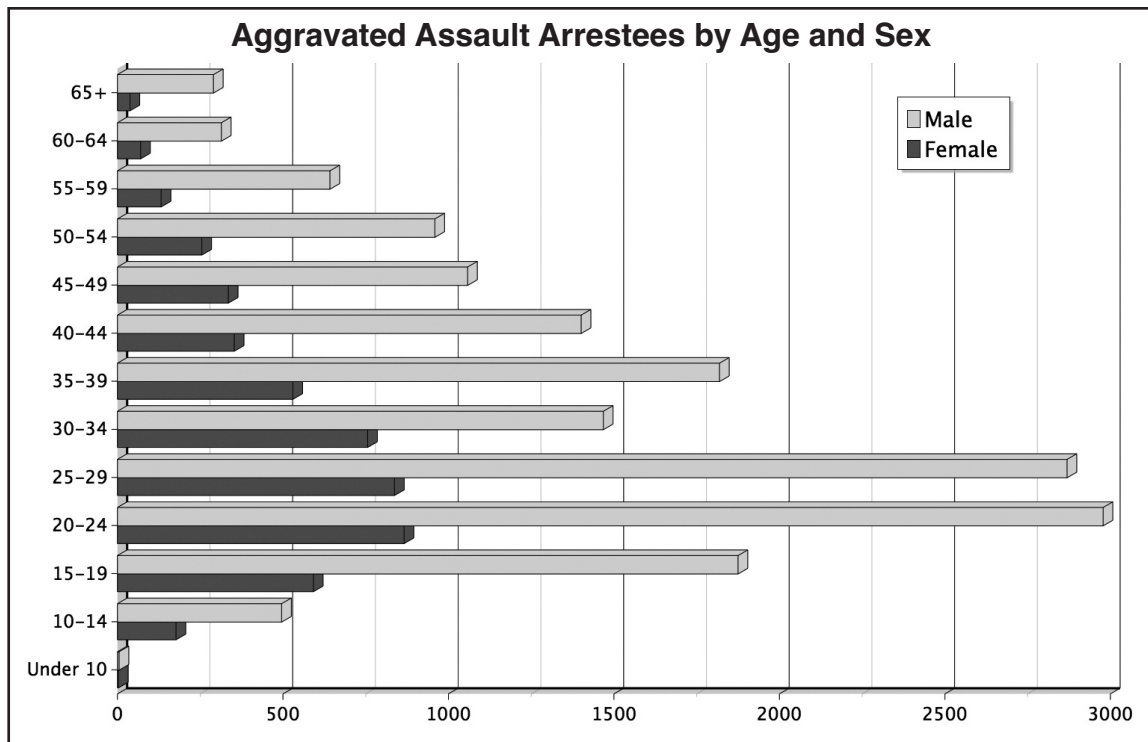


Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 50.9 percent of all aggravated assaults that were reported. Of the aggravated assaults by type of weapon used, knife or cutting instrument assaults experienced the highest rate of clearance (63 percent), while aggravated assault by firearm showed the lowest rate of clearance (38 percent).

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 22,117 persons for aggravated assault in 2015. When compared with 2014, the number of aggravated assault arrests increased by 3.7 percent. Of the aggravated assault arrestees in 2015, 6.6 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 78 percent were male; 69 percent were White; 30 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 36 percent were Hispanic and 64 percent were not Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of aggravated assault arrestees was the 20-to-24-year-old bracket.



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.

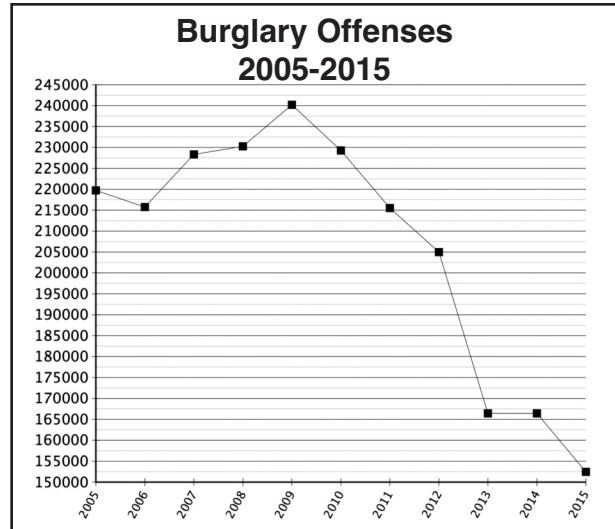
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of burglaries committed in Texas in 2015 was 152,444. This number represents an 8.4 percent decrease when compared with the number of burglaries in 2014. More burglaries were committed in July than in any other month. The month with the fewest burglaries was February.

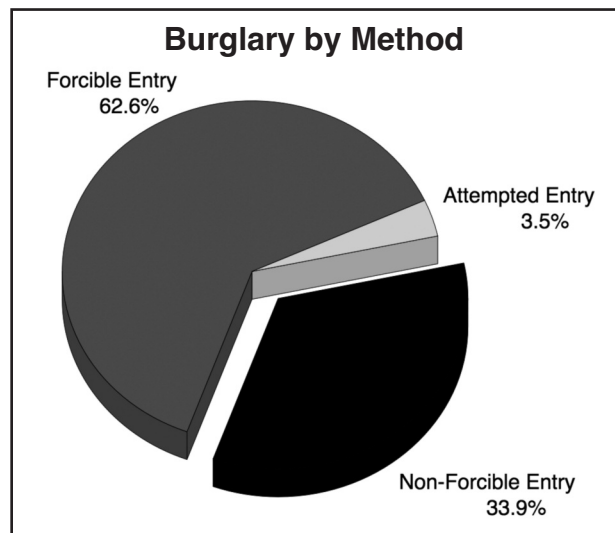
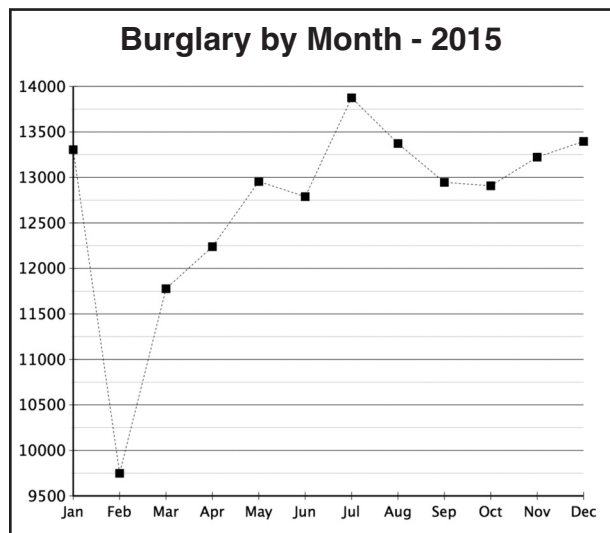
Rate

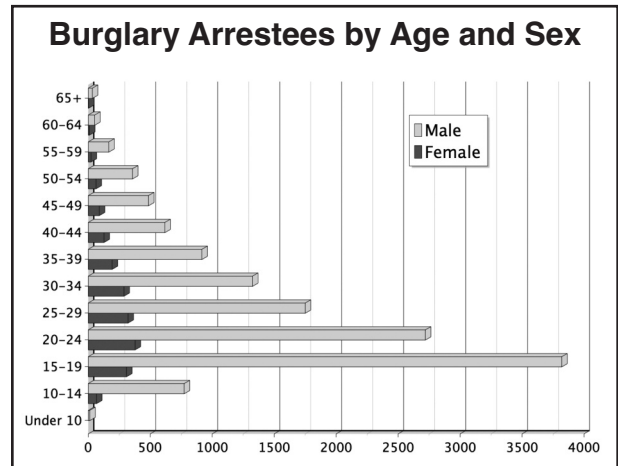
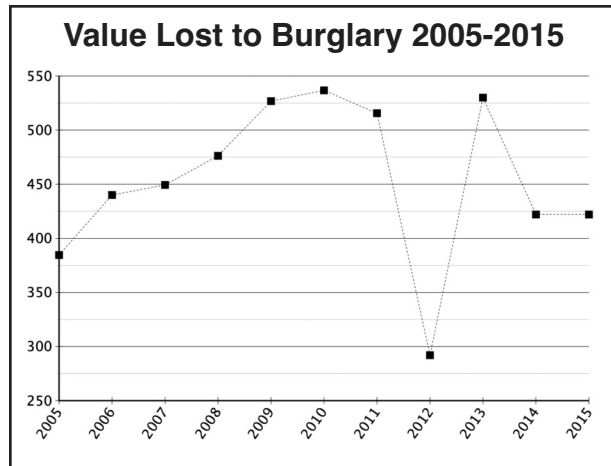
The 2015 burglary rate for Texas was 555.0 for every 100,000 persons. The change in the burglary rate from 2014 was a decrease of 10.2 percent.



Nature

Of all reported burglaries in 2015, 69 percent occurred at residences. Forcible entry accounted for 63 percent of all burglaries, while 34 percent were unlawful entries without force and the remainder were forcible entry attempts. Of the offenses for which the time of occurrence was known, 42 percent were during the day with 28 percent during the night, and the value lost was greater during the day (39 percent) than at night (23 percent).





Value

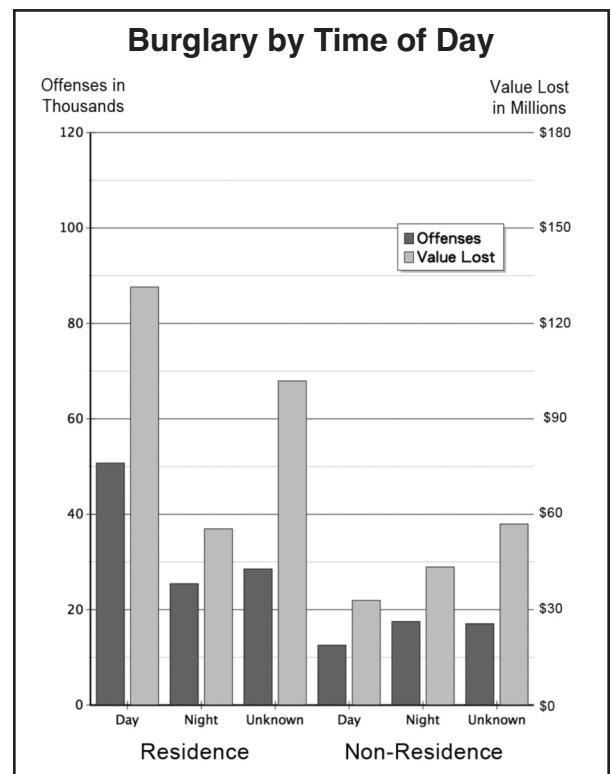
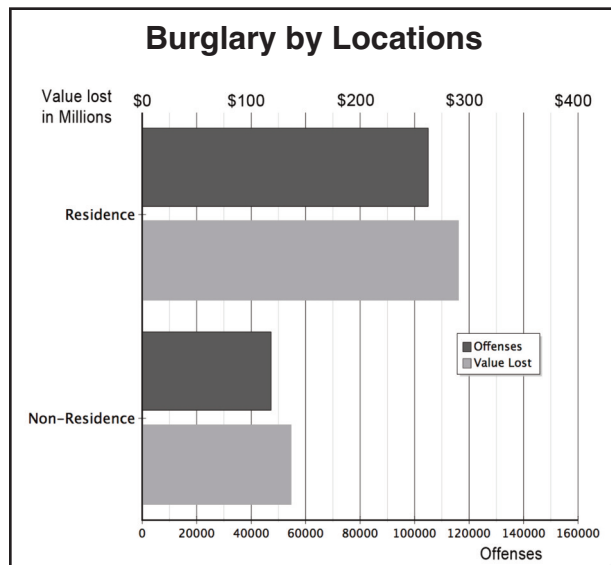
In 2015, Texas burglary victims suffered losses totaling \$422,340,792. This total represented an increase of 0.2 percent when compared to 2014 total burglary losses. The average dollar loss per burglary was \$2,777. The average loss for residential offenses was \$2,750, while for non-residential property, it was \$2,836.

Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 10.3 percent of all burglaries reported. Burglaries classified as unlawful entry had the highest rate of clearance (11.8 percent). Forcible entry and attempted forcible entry both had a 9.6 percent clearance rate.

Persons Arrested

In 2015, 13,292 arrests for burglary were made by Texas law enforcement agencies. When compared to 2014, the number of persons arrested for burglary decreased 10.8 percent. Of the burglary arrestees, 17.4 percent were juveniles (16 and under) with the remainder being adults; 86.4 percent were male; 71.7 percent were White; 27.7 percent were Black; 63.4 percent were not Hispanic and 36.7 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the largest number of burglary arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old group.



LARCENY-THEFT

DEFINITION

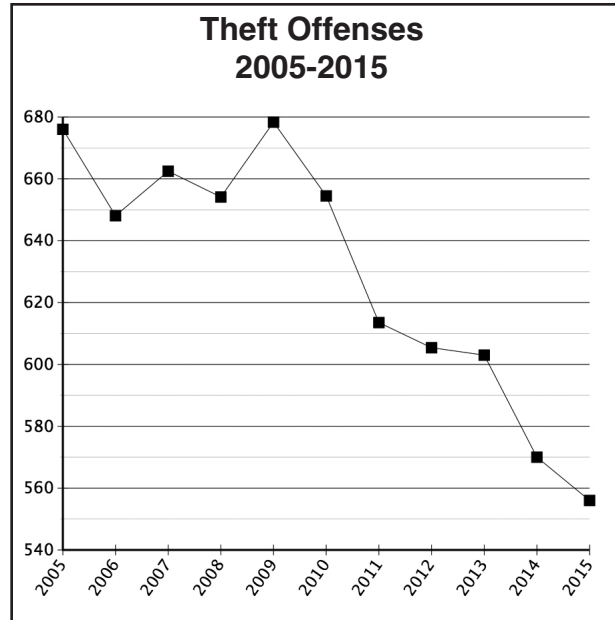
Larceny-Theft, in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny-Theft includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts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

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

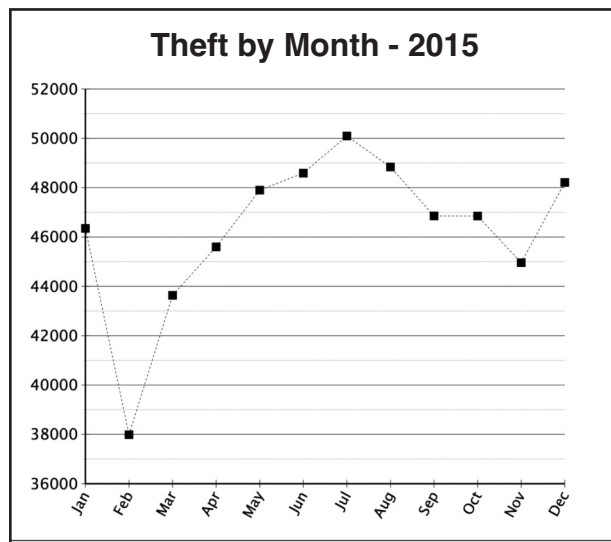
The reported number of thefts committed in Texas in 2015 was 555,867, making this the largest crime category of the Index Crimes. The volume of theft in 2015 decreased 2.5 percent from 2014. More thefts were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest thefts were committed during 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 2015 theft rate for Texas was 2,023.6 thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the theft rate from 2014 was a decrease of 4.5 percent.



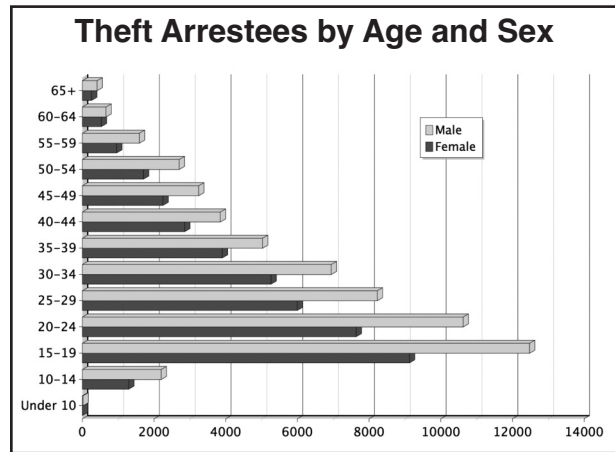
Nature

In 2015, theft victims suffered losses totaling \$664,087,886. This total represents an decrease of 3.8 percent when compared with 2014 total theft losses. The average dollar loss per theft was \$1,195, up from \$1,210 in 2014. Thefts in the 'under \$50' category accounted for 26 percent of all reported thefts (but only 0.3 percent of the value lost), while thefts of values greater than \$200 accounted for 52 percent of the total (and 97.7 percent of the total value lost). The remainder of the thefts were between \$50 and \$200--these thefts accounted for 22 percent of the volume (and 2 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 \$1,994 per reported occurrence. Theft from motor vehicles averaged \$960 per report, while the average purse-snatching resulted in a \$601 loss and the average loss to victims of pocket-picking was \$907. The lowest average value lost to theft was shoplifting with an average of \$211.

Clearance Rate

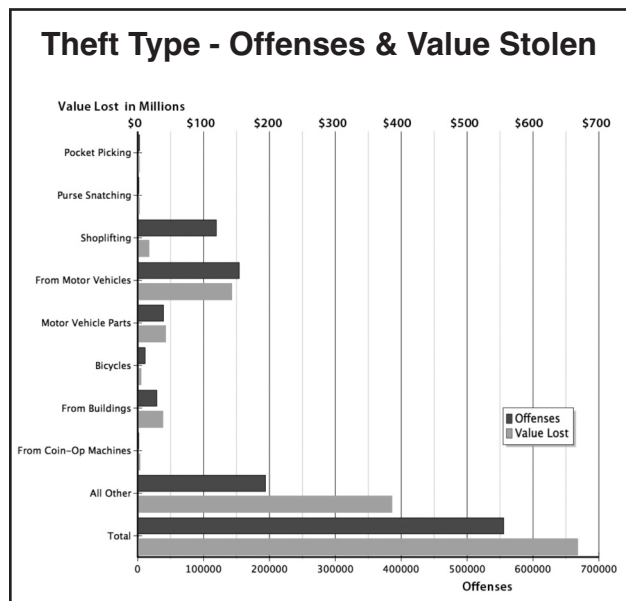
Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 19 per-



cent 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 99,752 larceny-theft arrests in 2015. When compared with 2014, the number of persons arrested for theft decreased 8.3 percent. Of the theft arrestees, 10 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 58 percent were male; 73 percent were White; 26 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 66 percent were not Hispanic and 34 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	# of Offenses	Property Amount	Average Loss
Pocket-Picking	3,143	\$2,851,449	\$907.24
Purse-Snatching	2,017	\$1,213,153	\$601.46
Shoplifting	119,772	\$25,263,432	\$210.93
Theft from Motor Vehicles	154,415	\$148,186,904	\$959.67
Motor Vehicle Parts	39,534	\$48,716,715	\$1,232.27
Bicycles	11,514	\$5,144,480	\$446.80
Theft from Buildings	29,285	\$44,029,441	\$1,503.48
Theft from Coin-Operated Machines	1,820	\$1,022,551	\$561.84
All Other	194,367	\$387,659,761	\$1,994.47
TOTAL	555,867	\$664,087,886	\$1,194.69

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.

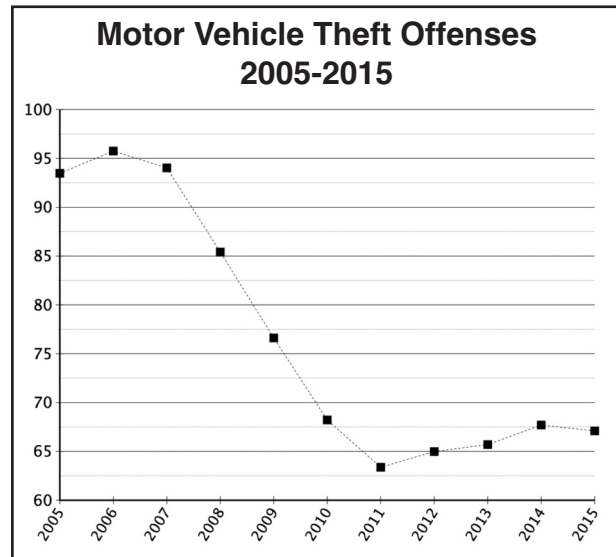
ANALYSIS

Volume

The number of motor vehicle thefts committed in Texas in 2015 was 67,081. The volume of motor vehicle theft decreased 1.0 percent when compared with 2014. More motor vehicle thefts were committed in July than in any other month, while the fewest motor vehicle thefts were committed during February.

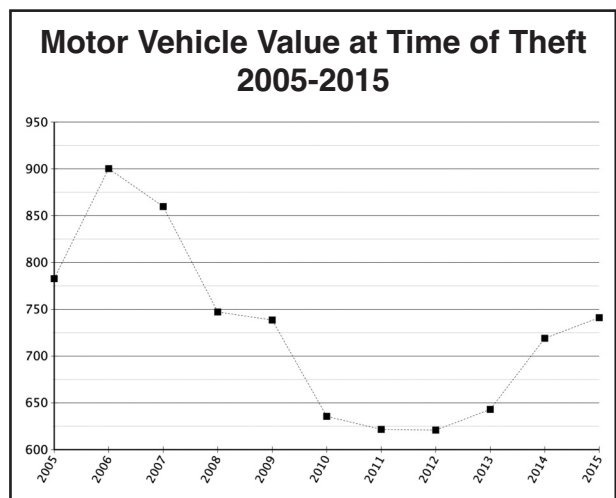
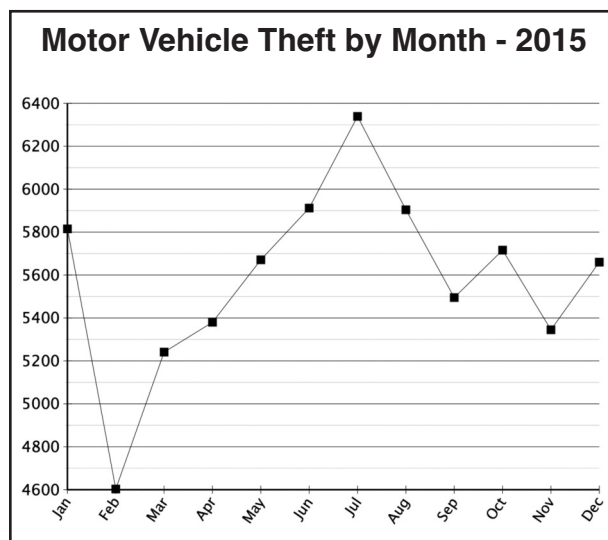
Rate

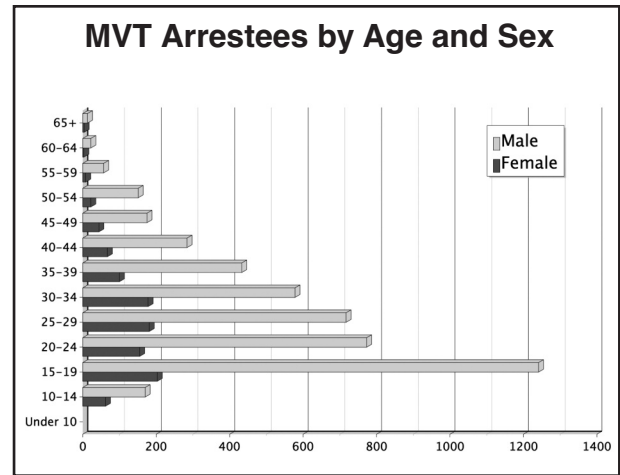
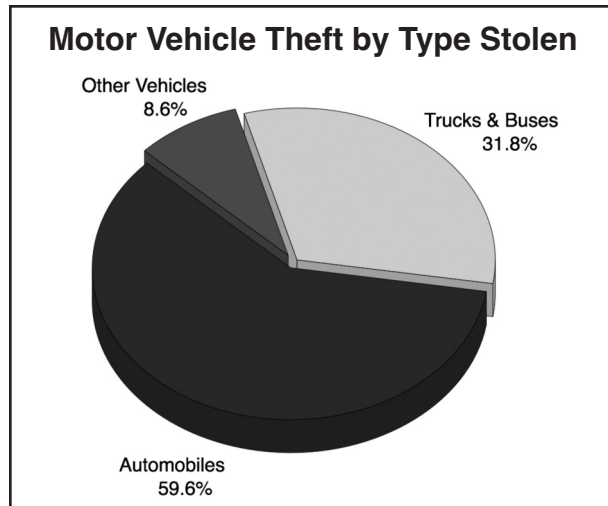
The 2015 motor vehicle theft rate for Texas was 244.2 motor vehicle thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the motor vehicle theft rate from 2014 was an decrease of 2.9 percent.



Nature

In 2015, motor vehicle theft victims suffered losses totaling \$740,819,760. This total value loss represents an increase of 2.9 percent when compared to 2014 total motor vehicle theft losses. The average dollar loss per motor vehicle theft was \$11,044, up from \$10,622 in 2014. Of the types of motor vehicles that are reported to be stolen, 60 percent are automobiles, 32 percent are trucks and buses, and the remainder are classed as 'other vehicles.' The 'other vehicles' classification includes all other motor vehicles, 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 13 percent of all motor vehicle thefts that were reported. Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 12 percent of the motor vehicle thefts that were cleared.

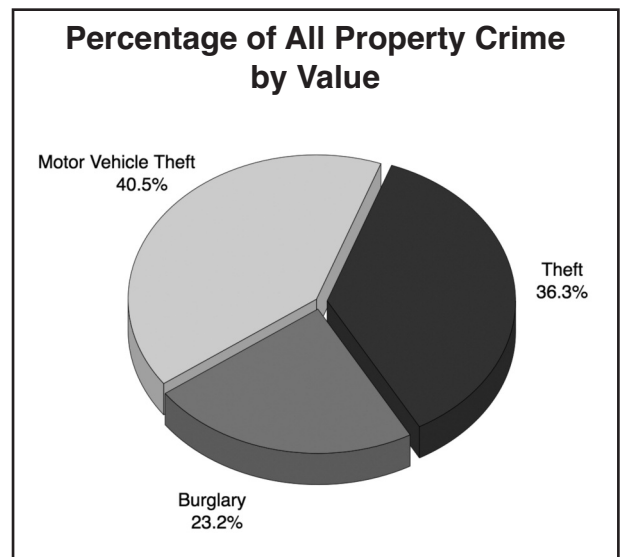
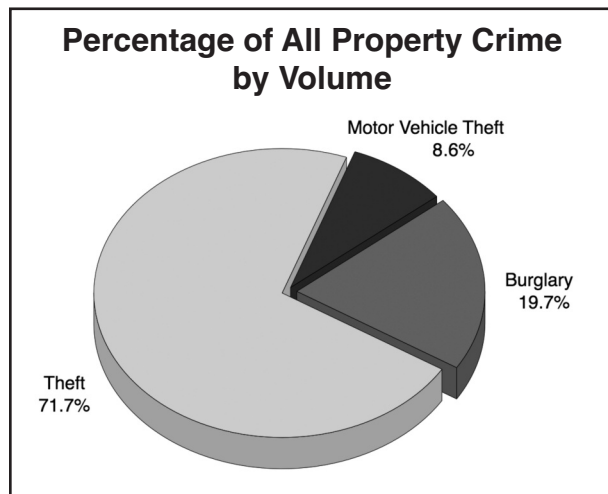
Of the three vehicle types for which information is collected, automobiles show the highest rate of clearance at 15.4 percent. Thefts of trucks and buses were cleared at a 9.2 percent rate, and the 'other vehicle' classification shows a 12.1 percent clearance rate.

Recoveries

In 2015, 46,701 of the motor vehicles reported stolen were recovered (70 percent). 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 2015, Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 5,641 persons for motor vehicle theft. When compared with 2014, the number of motor vehicle theft arrests increased 20.4 percent. Of the motor vehicle theft arrestees in 2015, 15 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 82 percent were male; 73 percent were White and 26 percent were Black; 66 percent were not Hispanic and 34 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the largest number of motor vehicle theft arrests was the 15-to-19 year-old group.



ARSON

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.

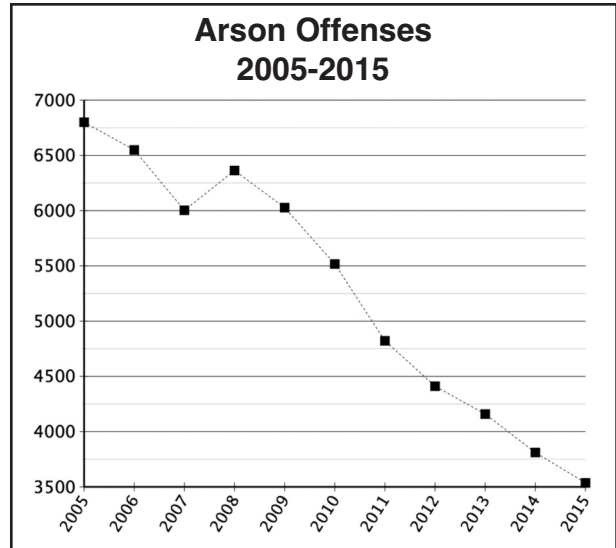
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of arsons committed in Texas in 2015 was 3,536. The volume of arson offenses decreased 7.2 percent in comparison with 2014. 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

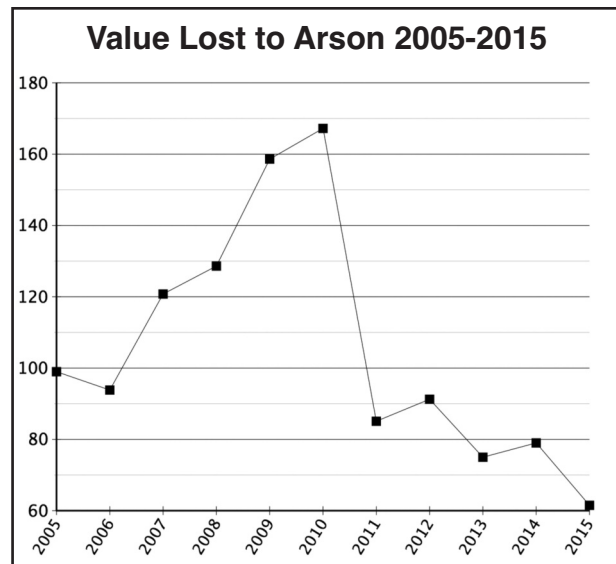
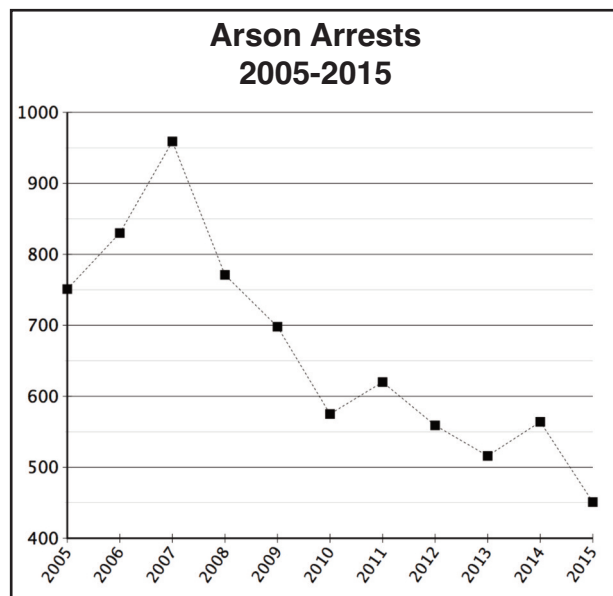
The 2015 arson rate for Texas was 12.9 arsons for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arson rate from 2014 was a decrease of 9.2 percent.



Nature

Structures comprised some 52 percent of the reported incidents and 82 percent of the property value lost to arson. Mobile property constituted 33 percent of the reported arsons, but only 17 percent of the value lost. The 'other' category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) formed the remaining 15 percent of the arsons and 1 percent of the value lost.

Residential property was involved in 69 percent of the structural arsons in 2015, with 52 percent of such arsons directed at single occupancy dwellings. Of all targeted structural property,



17 percent of the properties were uninhabited at the time the arson occurred. Motor vehicles composed 97 percent of all mobile property at which arsons were directed.

In 2015, arson victims suffered losses totaling \$61,500,232. This total value loss represents a 23.0 percent decrease when compared with 2014 total arson losses. The average dollar loss per arson was \$17,393, down from \$20,682 in 2014. Industrial- Manufacturing was the classification with the highest average loss per offense, \$87,108. Community/public structures showed an average loss of \$17,803, motor vehicle arsons averaged a loss of \$9,141 and the “other” group (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) had the lowest average loss of \$1,131.

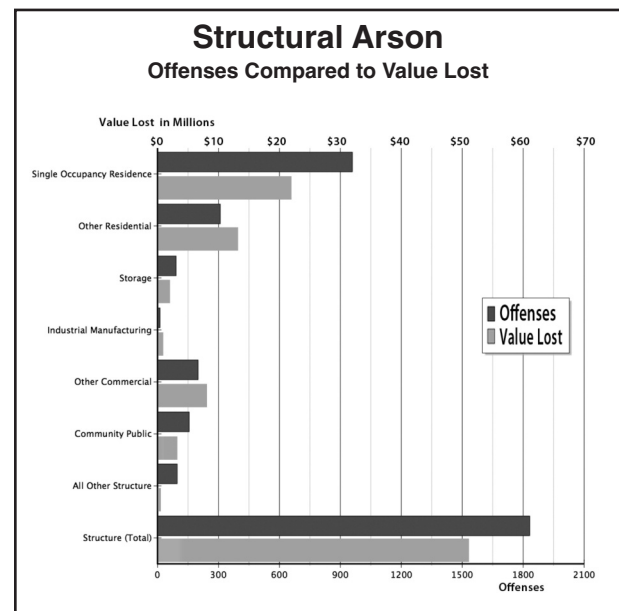
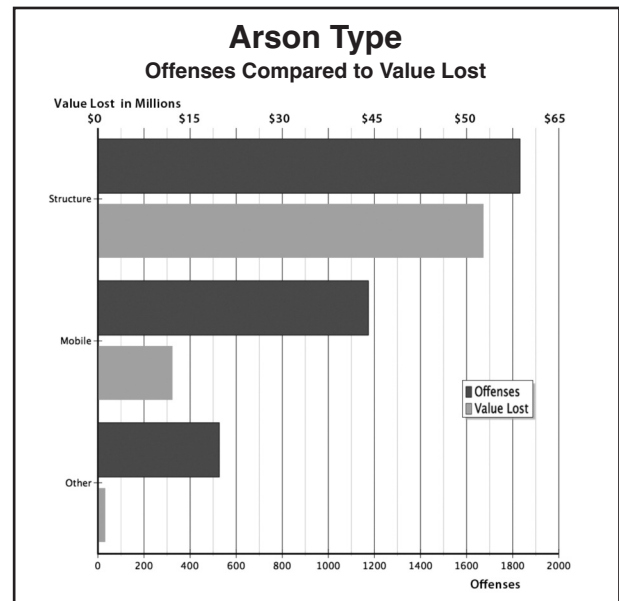
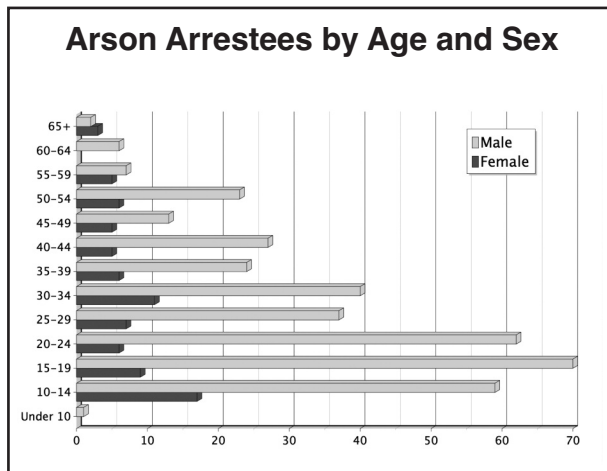
Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 17 percent of all arsons that were reported. Of the various property classifications, Community/Public had the highest clearance rates (40 percent). Other Residential showed 31.0 percent clearance rate, and the lowest clearance rate, at 8.0 percent, was Mobile- Automobiles.

Of all arson clearances, 26 percent involved persons under the age of eighteen. Persons in this age group accounted for 65 percent of the Community/Public structure arson clearances, 22 percent of all other structure category clearances and 32 percent of the “other” arson clearances.

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 451 persons for the crime of arson in 2015. When compared with the previous year, the number of persons arrested for arson decreased 20.0 percent. Of the persons arrested for arson in 2015, 25 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 82 percent were male; 78 percent were White; 21 percent were Black; the remaining 1 percent were Asian. 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.



HUMAN TRAFFICKING

DEFINITION

A new addition to Crime In Texas, Human Trafficking collects both offense and arrest data for Commercial Sex Acts and Involuntary Servitude. The FBI defines Commercial Sex Acts as 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. Involuntary Servitude is defined as the 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).

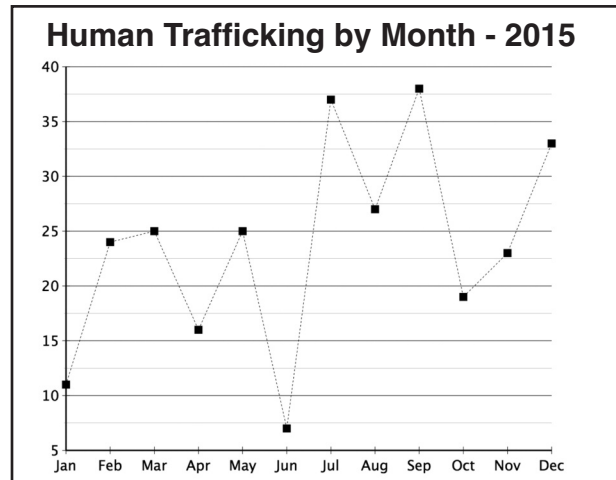
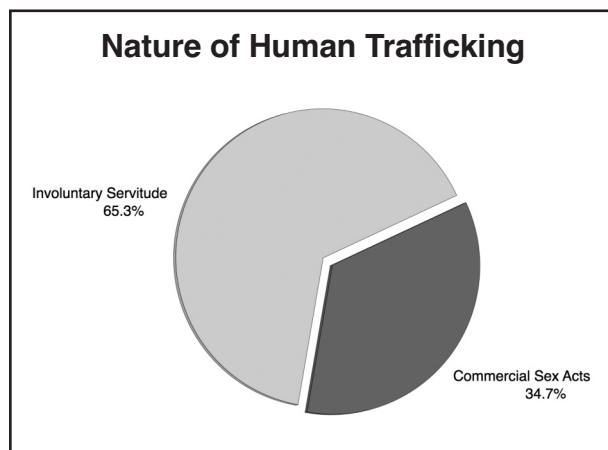
Nature

The data included in this inaugural addition to Crime in Texas represents the offenses and arrests that were reported by participating agencies; however the clandestine nature of human trafficking presents a problem in verification. As participation increases, trends in the number of reported offenses can be expected to change accordingly.

ANALYSIS

Volume and Rate

The reported number of human trafficking offenses committed in Texas in 2015 was 285. More human trafficking offenses were committed in September than in any other month, while the fewest incidents occurred in June. The 2015 human trafficking rate was 1.04 for every 100,000 persons in Texas.



Of all human trafficking offenses, 65.3 percent were Involuntary Servitude and 34.7 percent were Commercial Sex Acts.

Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 35.8 percent of all human trafficking offenses reported. Commercial Sex Acts had a clearance rate of 38.2 percent, whereas Involuntary Servitude had a clearance rate of 31.3 percent.

Persons Arrested

Statewide, arrests for human trafficking in 2015 amounted to 557 persons. Of those arrestees, 8.4 percent were juveniles with the remainder being adults; 65.4 percent were male; 74.9 percent were White; 24.8 percent were Black; 76.3 percent were not Hispanic and 23.7 percent were Hispanic. The age group reflecting the largest number of trafficking arrestees was the 20-to-24- year-old group.

