

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

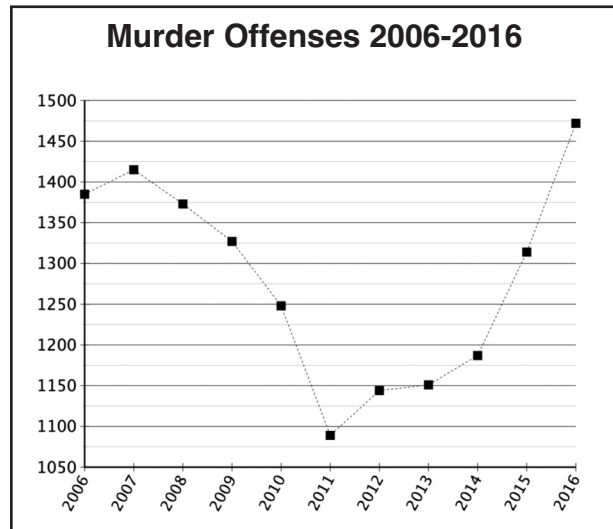
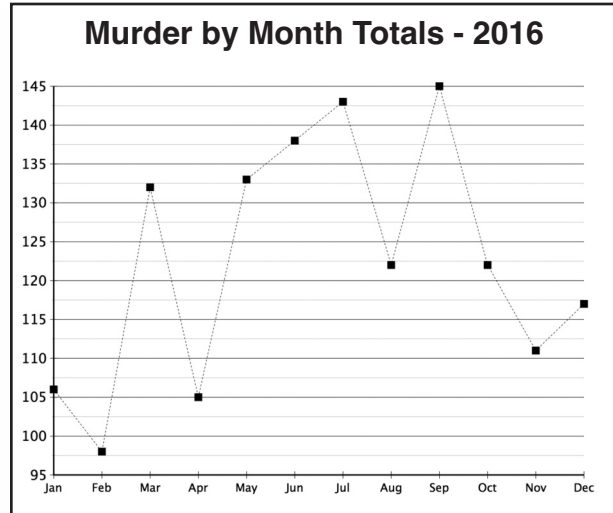
The reported number of murders committed in Texas in 2016 was 1,473. This represented a 12.1 percent increase in the number of murders when compared to 2015. More persons were murdered in Texas in September, while the fewest were killed during February. Property loss during the commission of the crime of murder amounted to \$635,838.

Rate

The murder rate for Texas in 2016 was 5.3 murders for every 100,000 persons, which is a 10.7 percent increase from 2015.

Clearance Rate

Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in solving a greater percentage of murders than any other Index Crime. In 2016, 66.7 percent of all murders were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

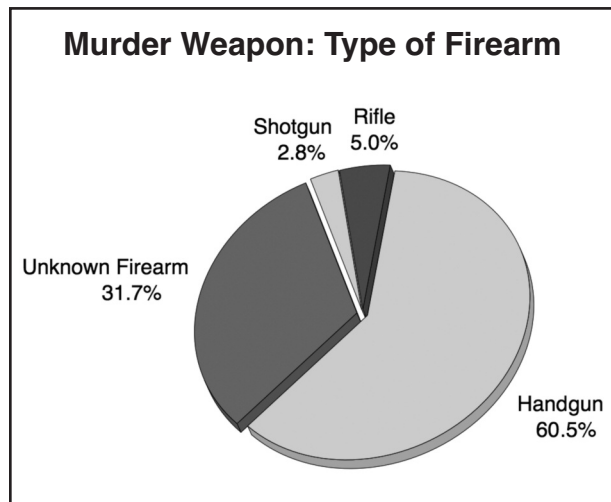
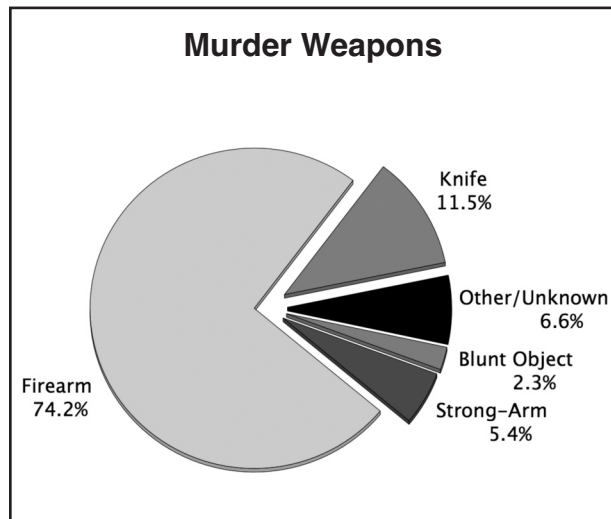


Nature

Of the 1,473 murders in 2016, 74.2 percent were committed by the use of firearms. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons of choice in 11.5 percent of the reported cases. The use of strong-arm weapons (hands, feet and fists) accounted for 5.4 percent of the murders. Blunt objects were utilized in 2.3 percent of the murders and in the

remaining 6.6 percent, the murder weapon of choice was listed as unknown or other, which includes poison, fire, drugs, drowning, strangulation and asphyxiation.

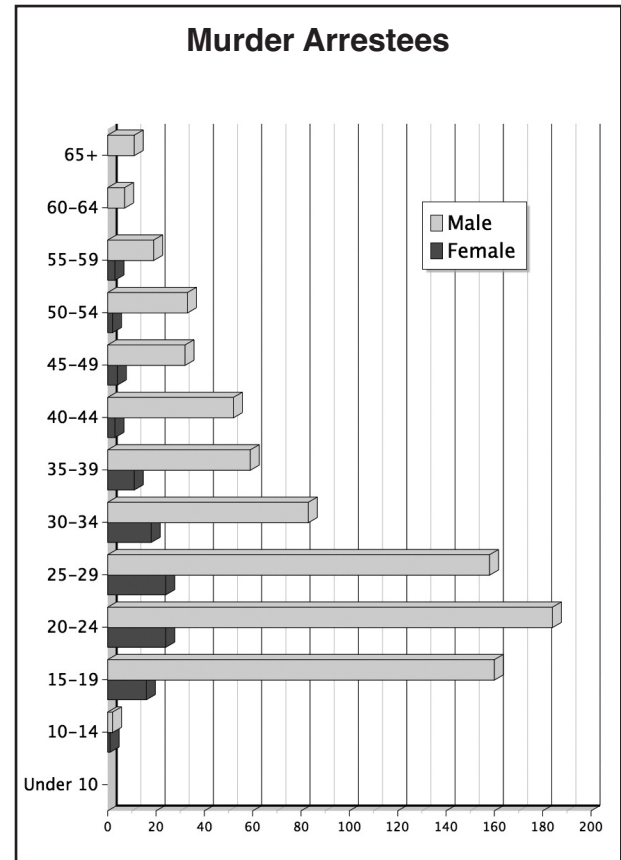
Of the murders in which firearms were the instrument, handguns accounted for 60.5 percent of the weapons (or 47.8 percent of all murders). Shotguns were employed in 2.8 percent of the firearm murders, rifles were used in 5.0 percent, and other firearms whose type was not stated accounted for the remaining 31.7 percent.



Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies made 907 murder arrests in 2016, an increase of 17.9 percent compared to 2015. Of the persons arrested for murder, 88.3 percent were male; 3.1 percent were age 16 and under, 61.8 percent were White and

37.2 percent were Black; 1.0 percent were American Indian/ Alaskan Native or Asian. None were Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 65.3 percent were not Hispanic and 34.7 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 2016, there were 94 justifiable homicides, of which, 59.6 percent were felons killed by private citizens, and 40.4 percent 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	94.0%	Rape	0.5%
		Robbery	9.1%
		Burglary	0.6%
		Larceny	0.0%
		Motor Vehicle Theft	0.1%
		Arson	0.2%
		Prostitution or Commercialized Vice	0.1%
		Other Sex Offense	0.1%
		Narcotic Drug Laws	3.2%
		Gambling	0.2%
		Other Felony Type	5.3%
		Gangland Killings	0.9%
		Juvenile Gang Killings	0.3%
		Institutional Killings	0.1%
		Sniper Attack	0.3%
		Other Attack	11.6%
		All Suspected Felony Type	0.3%
		Lovers Triangle	0.8%
		Child Killed By Babysitter	0.5%
		Brawl Due To Influence of Alcohol	0.9%
Brawl Due To Influence of Narcotics	0.2%		
Argument over Money or Property	1.8%		
Other Arguments	23.0%		
Unknown	33.9%		
Non Felony	6.0%	Felon Killed By Private Citizen	3.6%
		Felon Killed By Police	2.4%

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.

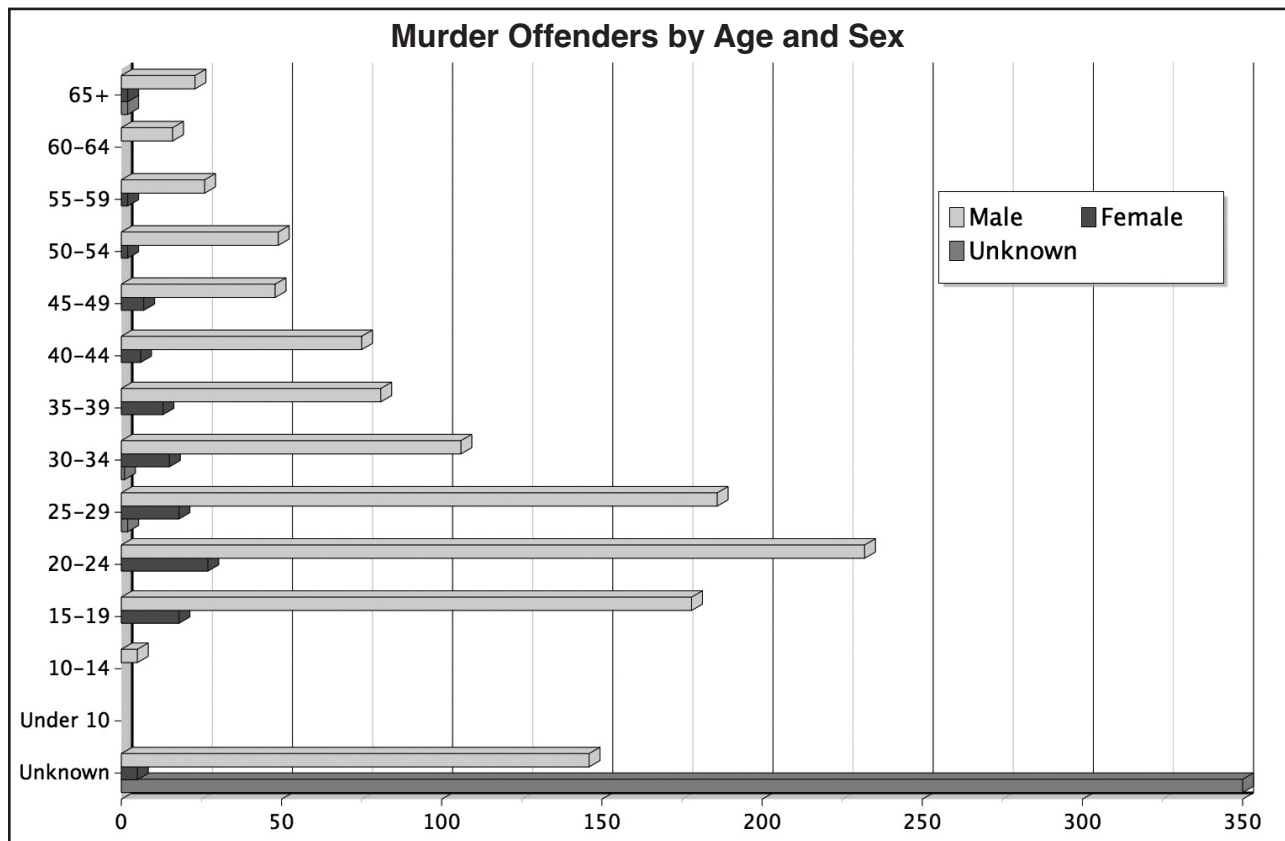
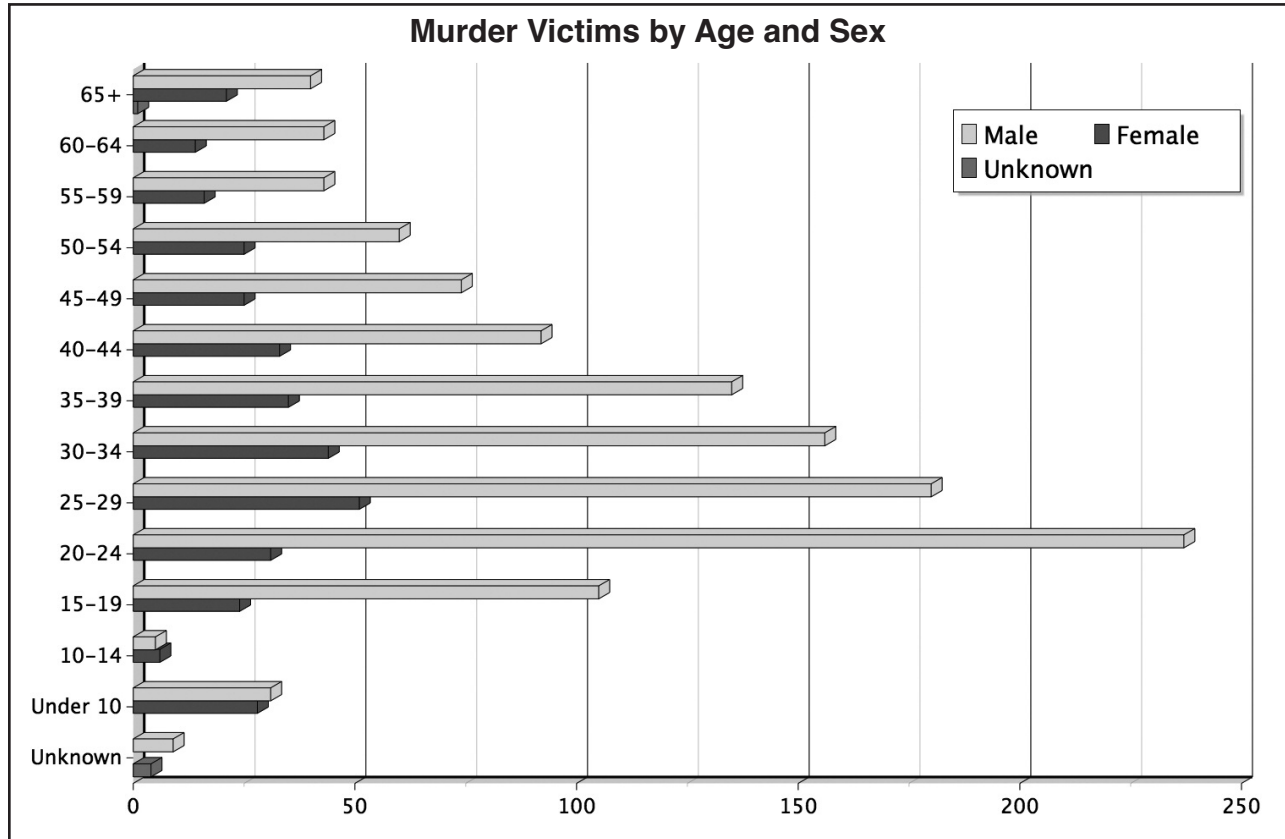
Based on the information relating to murder victims it was determined that 77 percent of murder victims were male and 22.5 percent were female. The rest were unknown. The age group with the greatest number of murder victims for males is the 20 to 24 age group.

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, 60.0 percent were White, 37.3 percent were Black and the remaining 2.2 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The remaining 0.5% were of unknown race.

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, 63.1 percent were not Hispanic and 34.5 percent were Hispanic; the final 2.4 percent were unknown.

Relationship of Victim to Offender			
Relationship Type	Group %	Victim's Relationship	Total %
Family	15.5%	Husband	0.6%
		Wife	3.6%
		Common-Law Husband	0.4%
		Common-Law Wife	0.6%
		Mother	1.2%
		Father	1.5%
		Son	1.7%
		Daughter	1.5%
		Brother	0.9%
		Sister	0.2%
		In-Law	0.4%
		Stepfather	0.5%
		Stepmother	0.1%
		Stepson	0.4%
		Stepdaughter	0.1%
		Other Family	1.8%
		Not Family, but Known to Victim	26.6%
Acquaintance	15.4%		
Boyfriend	0.8%		
Girlfriend	3.1%		
Ex-Husband	0.1%		
Ex-Wife	0.7%		
Employee	0.0%		
Employer	0.0%		
Friend	2.2%		
Homosexual Relationship	0.0%		
Other--Known to Victim	3.3%		
Other	57.9%	Stranger	24.3%
		Unknown Relationship	33.6%



RAPE

DEFINITION

The rape definition is defined 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.”

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.

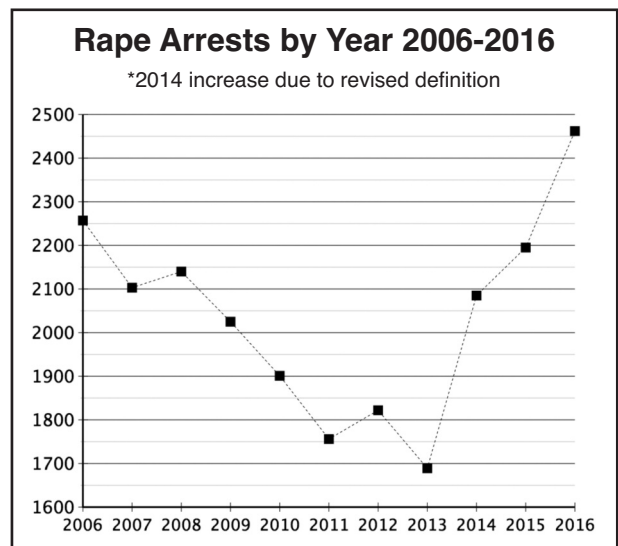
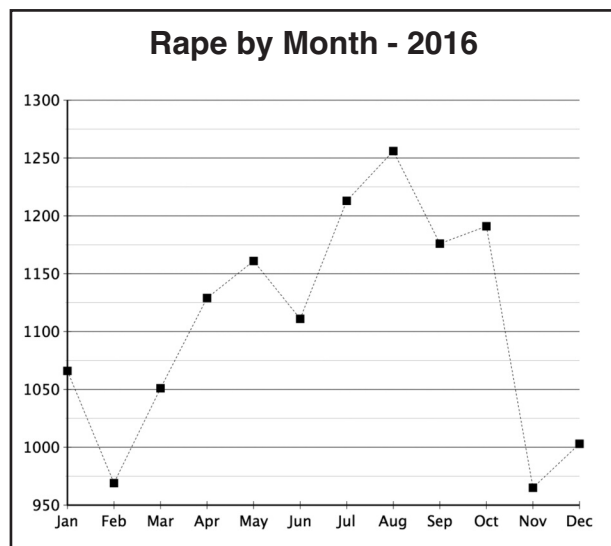
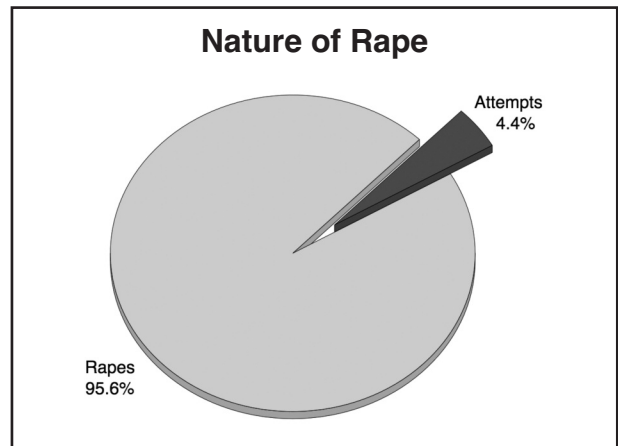
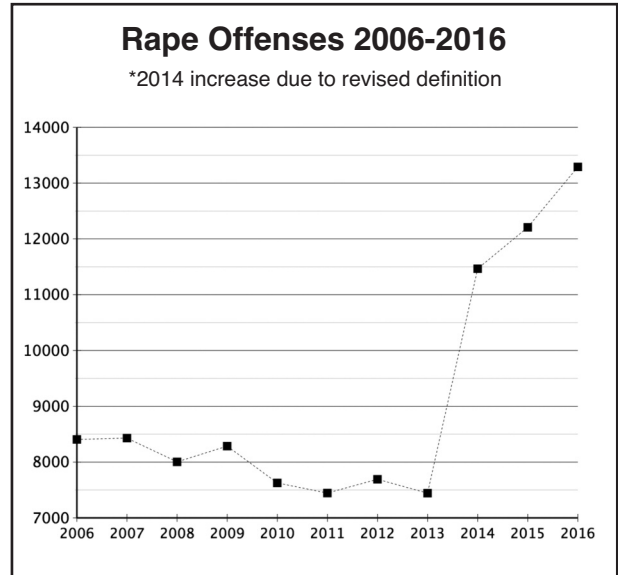
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of rapes committed in Texas in 2016 was 13,320. This represented an increase of 9.1 percent in the number of rapes when compared to 2015. More rapes were committed in Texas in August than in any other month, while the fewest rapes were committed during November. Property loss during the commission of rape amounted to \$383,821.

Rate

The rape rate for Texas in 2016 was 47.9 rapes for every 100,000 persons. This is an increase of 7.7 percent from 2015.



Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in clearing 37 percent of all rapes that were reported. With the attempts to commit rape, 33.7 percent were cleared.

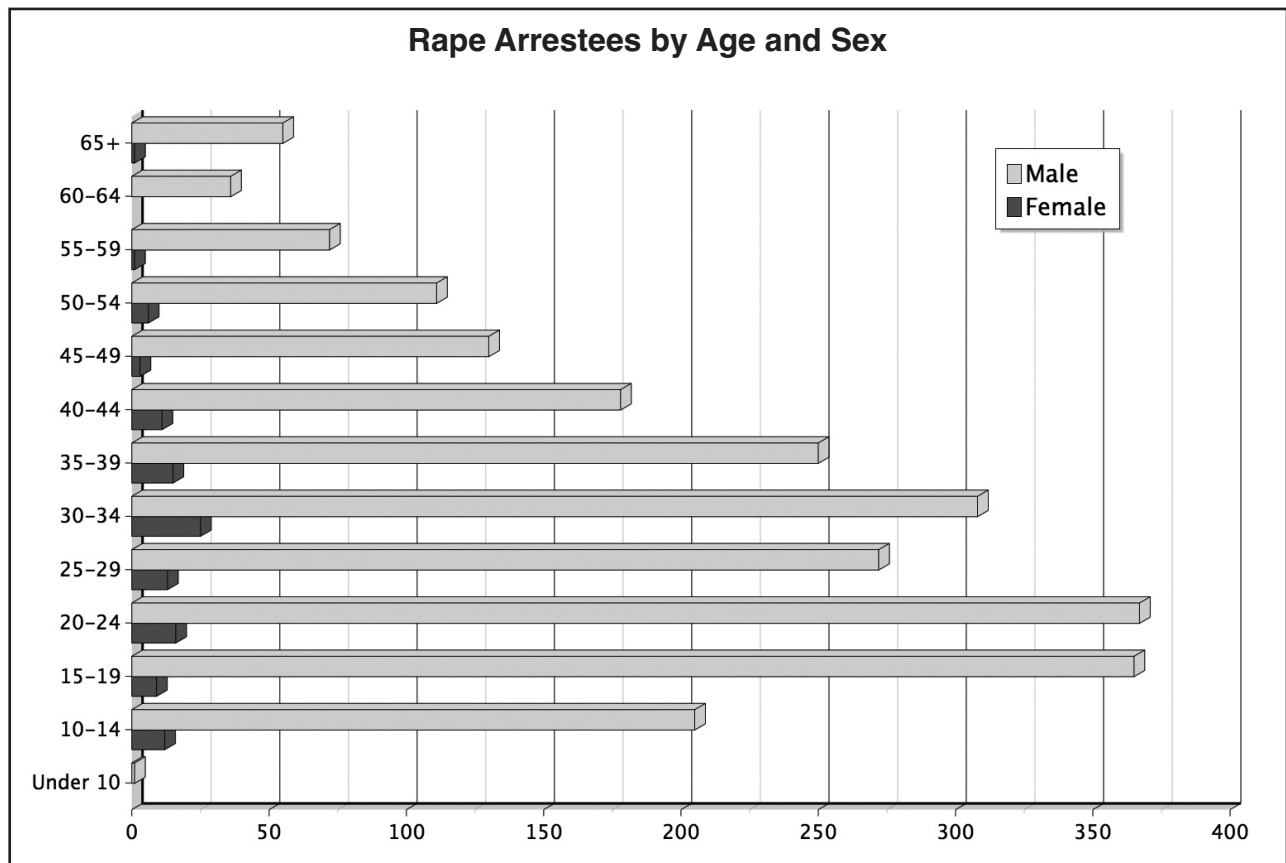
Nature

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 2016, 4.4 percent were attempts to commit rape.

Persons Arrested

When compared with 2015, the number of persons arrested for rape increased 12.5 percent to 2,470. Of the rape arrestees in 2016, 13.7 percent were juveniles (16 and under) and the remainder were adults; 95.5 percent were male; 74.3 percent were White, 24.7 percent were Black, and the remaining 1.0 percent were American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, or Pacific Islander; 57.8 percent were not Hispanic and 42.2 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.

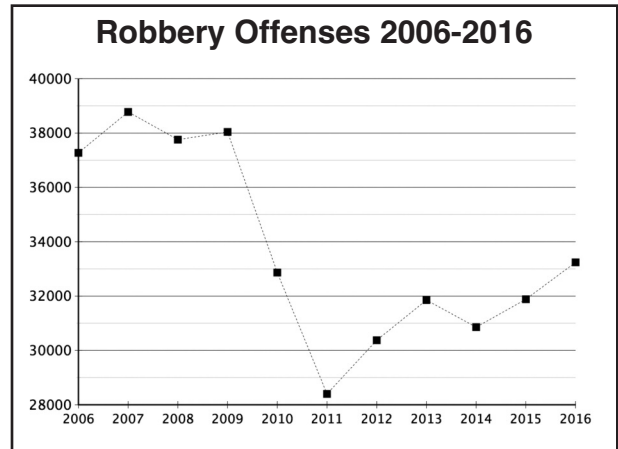
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of robberies committed in Texas in 2016 was 33,250. This represented a 4.3 percent increase in the number of robberies when compared with 2015. 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 2016 was 119.5 robberies for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of robbery from 2015 was an increase of 3.0 percent.

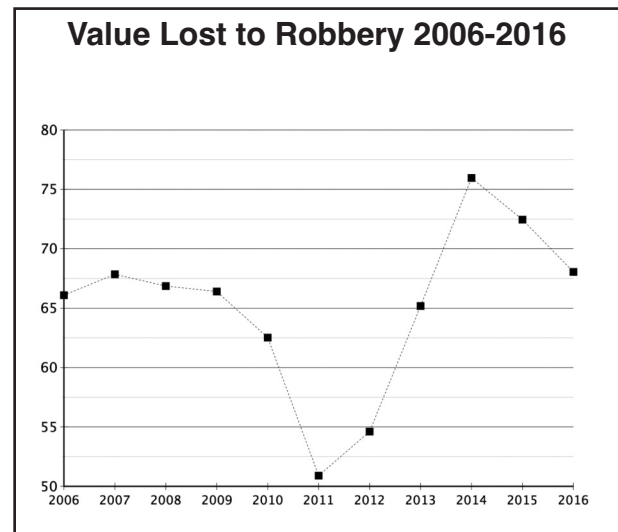
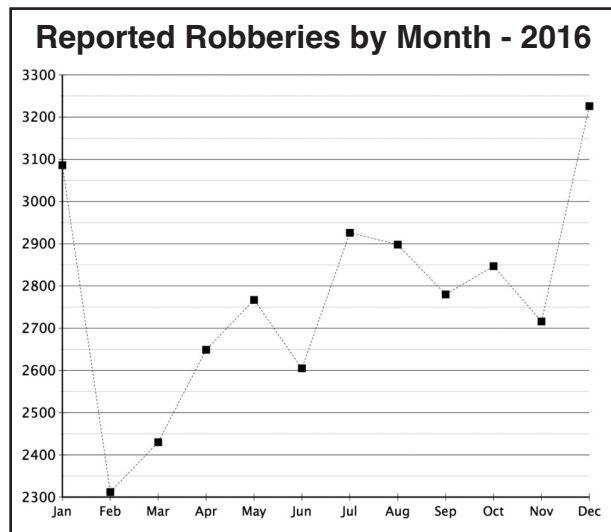


Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 23.8 percent of all robberies that were reported. Of the robberies by type of weapon used, the highest clearance rate was knife or cutting instrument at 33.1 percent, next highest was strong-arm at 29.1 percent, other dangerous weapons had a clearance rate of 27.0 percent, and the classification of firearm had a clearance rate of 19.4 percent.

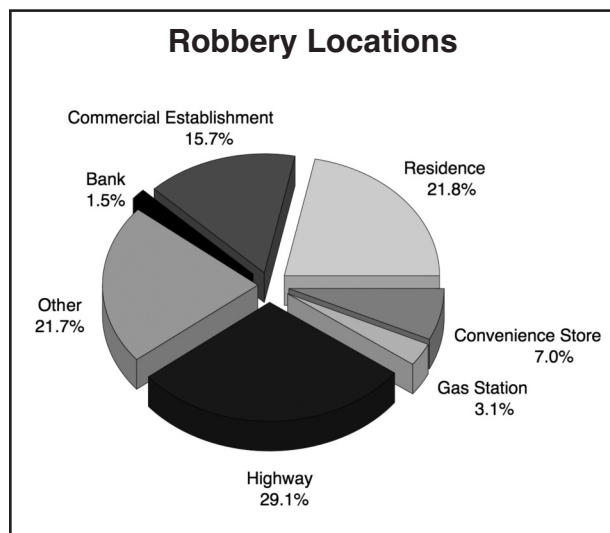
Nature

In 2016, property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$68,051,900. The state total was a 6.1 percent decrease from the property loss experienced in 2015. The value of property stolen during robberies averaged \$2,047 per incident.



Average dollar losses ranged from \$1,301 taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$3,938 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.

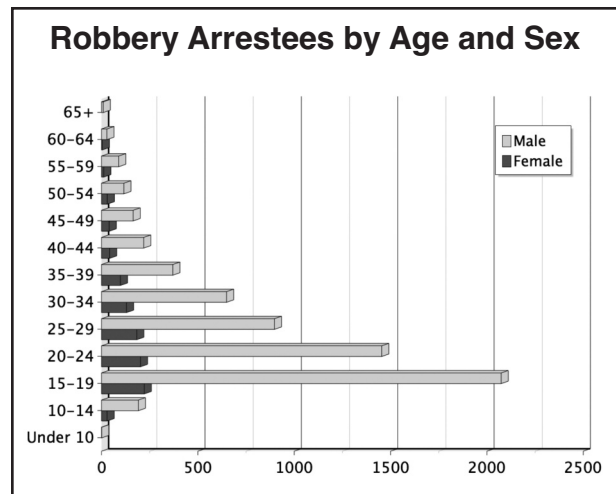
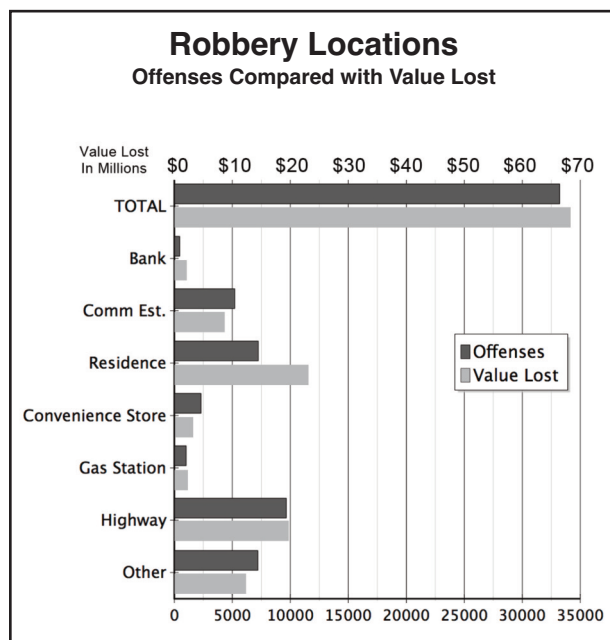
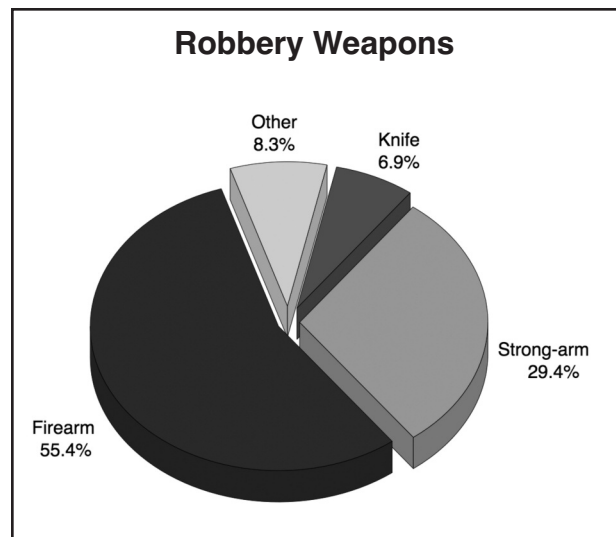
Robberies on streets or highways accounted for 29.1 percent of the offenses in this category. Robberies of residences accounted for 21.8 percent of the total, and robberies occurring at commercial and financial establishments, 17.2 percent. The remainder were convenience stores and gas stations (10.1 percent) and miscellaneous types (21.7 percent).



Of all reported robberies in 2016, 55.4 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Strong-arm tactics accounted for 29.4 percent, other dangerous weapons were used in 8.3 percent and knives or cutting instruments also at 6.9 percent.

Persons Arrested

Statewide arrests for robbery in 2016 amounted to 7,255 persons. When compared with 2015, the number of persons arrested for robbery increased 3.6 percent. Of the robbery arrestees in 2016, 12.9 percent were juveniles with the remainder being adults; 86.3 percent were male; 51.4 percent were White; 47.8 percent were Black; 66.9 percent were not Hispanic and 33.1 percent were Hispanic. The age group reflecting the largest number of robbery arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old bracket.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

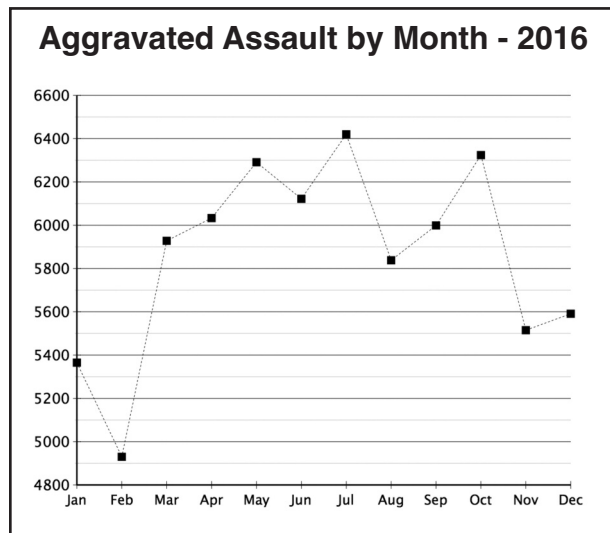
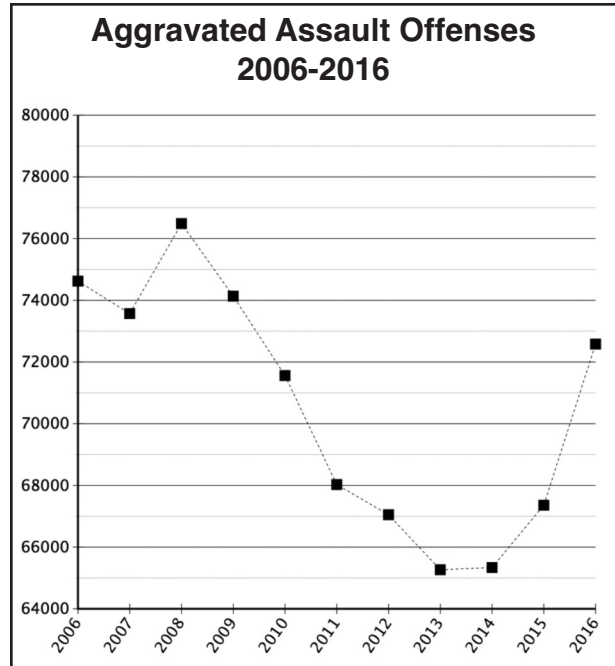
DEFINITION

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 2016, was 72,609. This represented an increase of 7.8 percent when compared to 2015. More aggravated assaults were committed in Texas in July than in any other month, while the fewest aggravated assaults were committed during February.



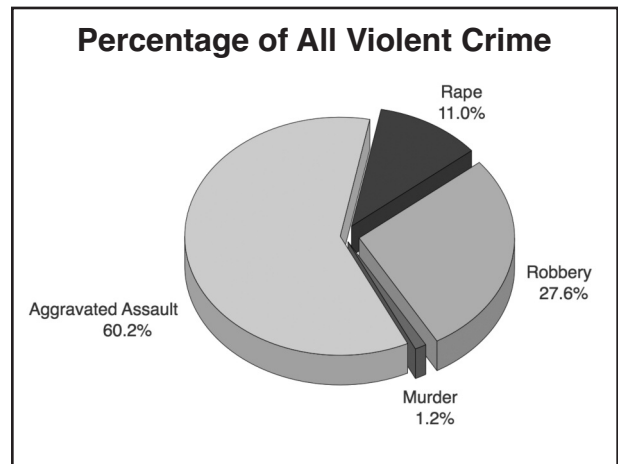
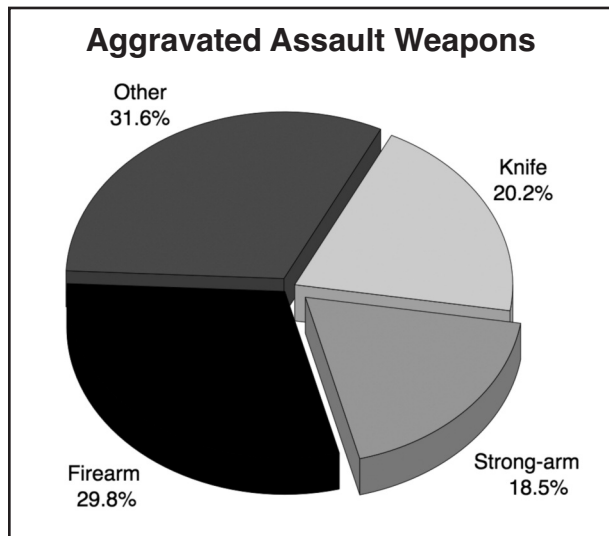
Rate

The aggravated assault rate for Texas in 2016 was 261 aggravated assaults for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of aggravated assault from 2015 was an increase of 6.4 percent.

Nature

Of all reported aggravated assaults in 2016, 29.8 percent were committed with the use of firearms. Other dangerous weapons accounted for 31.6 percent of the aggravated assaults. Knives or cutting instruments accounted for 20.2 percent and Strong-arm weapons (hands, feet, fist, etc.) made up the remaining 18.5 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 305,504 simple assaults in 2016.

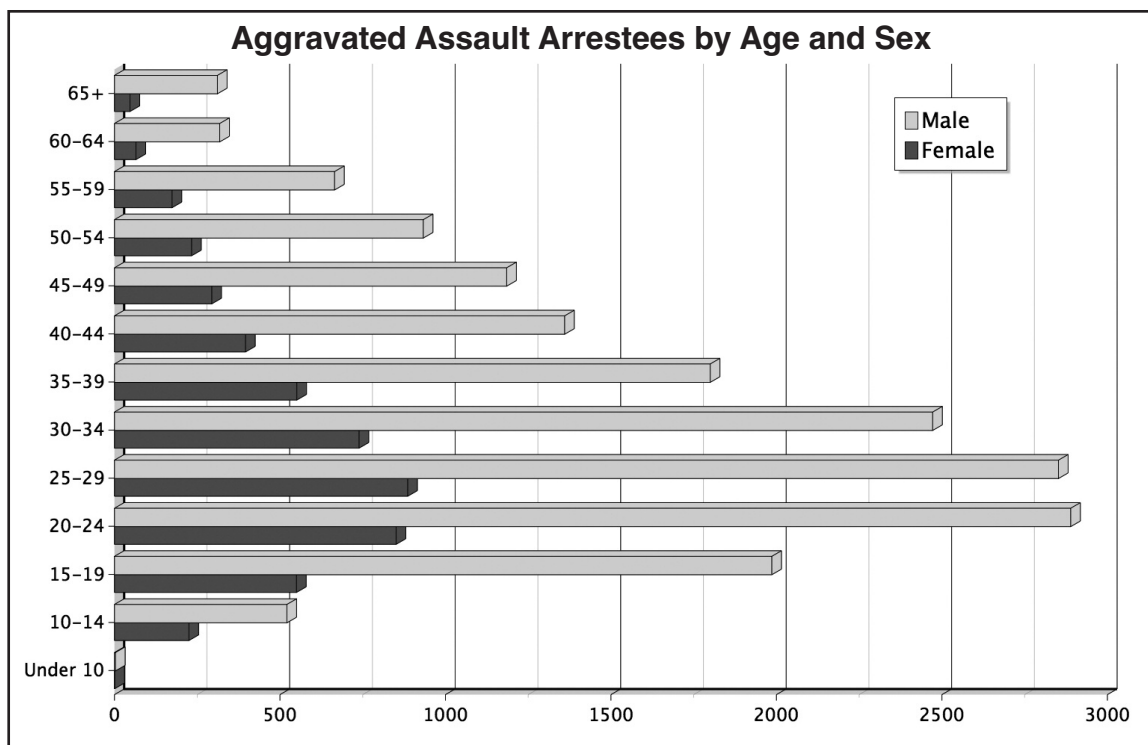


Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 49.5 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 (61.3 percent), while aggravated assault by other showed the lowest rate of clearance (32.4 percent).

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 22,331 persons for aggravated assault in 2016. When compared with 2015, the number of aggravated assault arrests increased by 0.9 percent. Of the aggravated assault arrestees in 2016, 7.2 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 77.5 percent were male; 67.8 percent were White; 30.8 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 35.8 percent were Hispanic and 64.2 percent were not Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of aggravated assault arrestees was the 25-to-29-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.

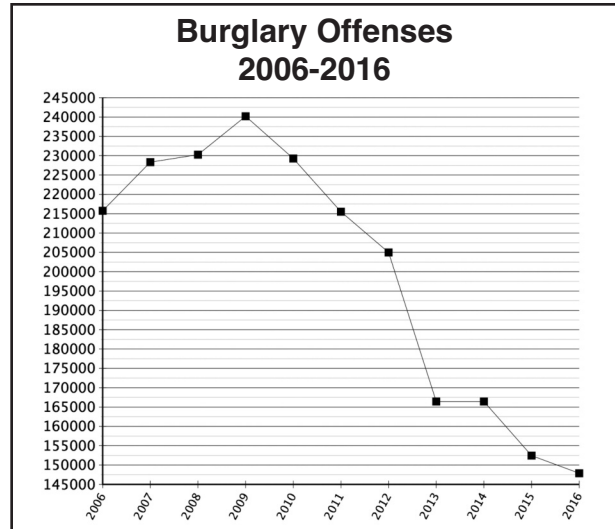
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of burglaries committed in Texas in 2016 was 148,073. This number represents an 2.9 percent decrease when compared with the number of burglaries in 2015. More burglaries were committed in January than in any other month. The month with the fewest burglaries was February.

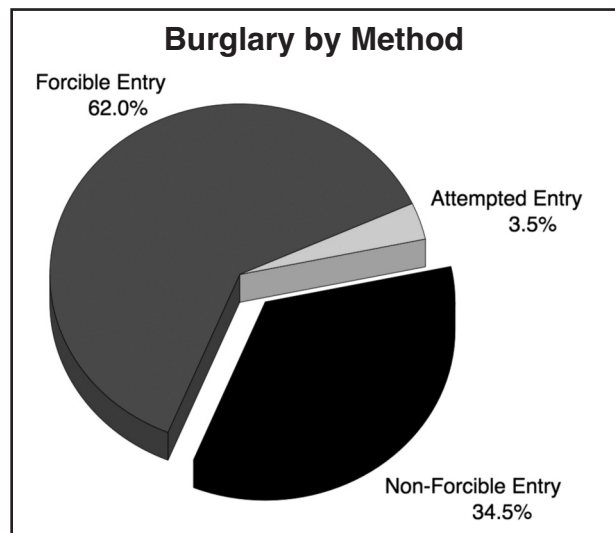
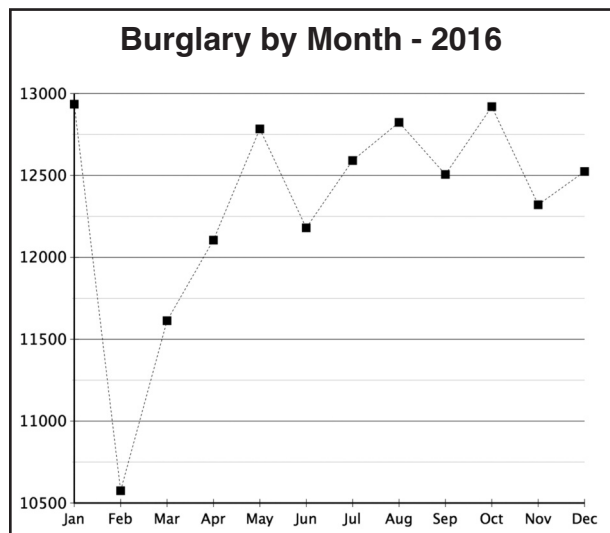
Rate

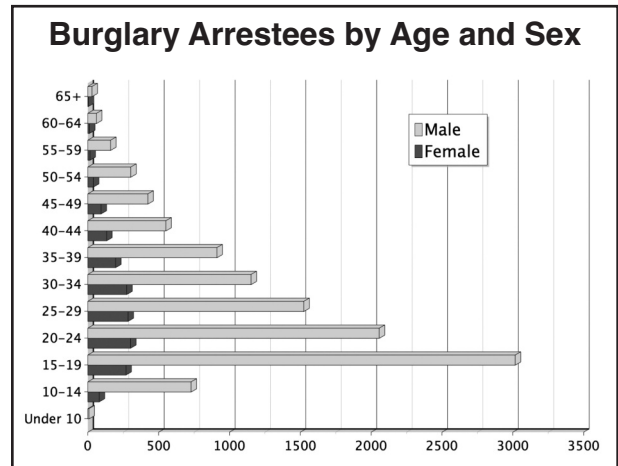
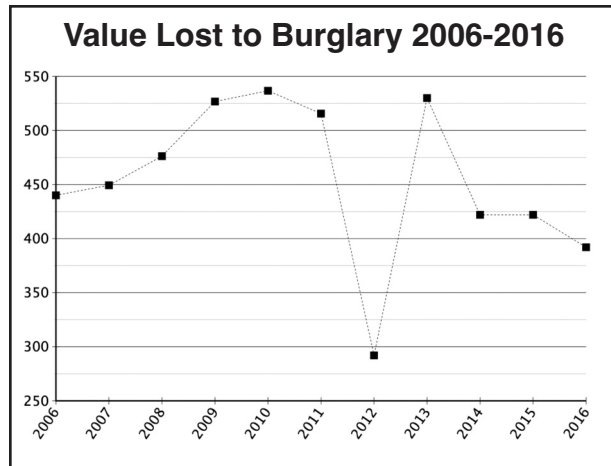
The 2016 burglary rate for Texas was 532.2 for every 100,000 persons. The change in the burglary rate from 2015 was a decrease of 4.1 percent.



Nature

Of all reported burglaries in 2016, 66.6 percent occurred at residences. Forcible entry accounted for 62 percent of all burglaries, while 34.5 percent were unlawful entries without force and the remainder were forcible entry attempts. Of the offenses for which the time of occurrence was known, 42.3 percent were during the day with 57.7 percent during the night, and the value lost was greater during the day (61.0 percent) than at night (39.0 percent).





Value

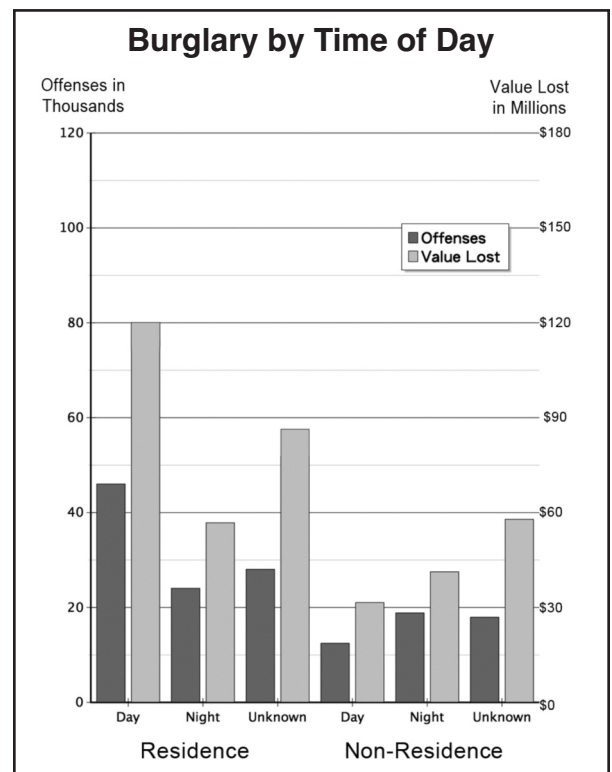
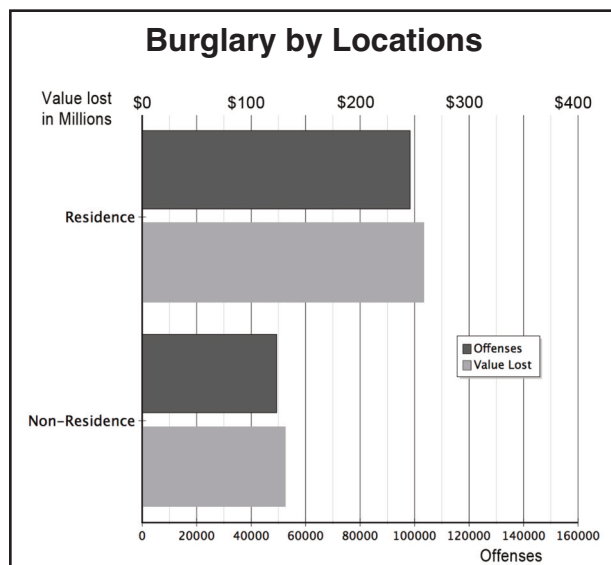
In 2016, Texas burglary victims suffered losses totaling \$391,994,795. This total represented a decrease of 7.4 percent when compared to 2015 total burglary losses. The average dollar loss per burglary was \$2,647.

Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 10.5 percent of all burglaries reported. Burglaries classified as unlawful entry had the highest rate of clearance (12.1 percent). Forcible entry had a clearance rate of 9.7 percent, and attempted forcible entry had a 10.1 percent clearance rate.

Persons Arrested

In 2016, 12,653 arrests for burglary were made by Texas law enforcement agencies. When compared to 2015, the number of persons arrested for burglary decreased 4.9 percent. Of the burglary arrestees, 15.9 percent were juveniles (16 and under) with the remainder being adults; 86.5 percent were male; 71.8 percent were White; 27.4 percent were Black; 61.9 percent were not Hispanic and 38.1 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the largest number of burglary arrestees was the 15-to-19 year-old group.



LARCENY-THEFT

DEFINITION

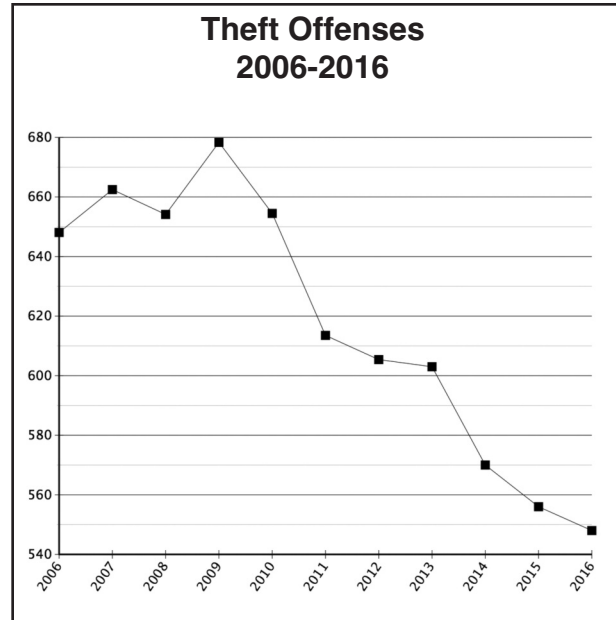
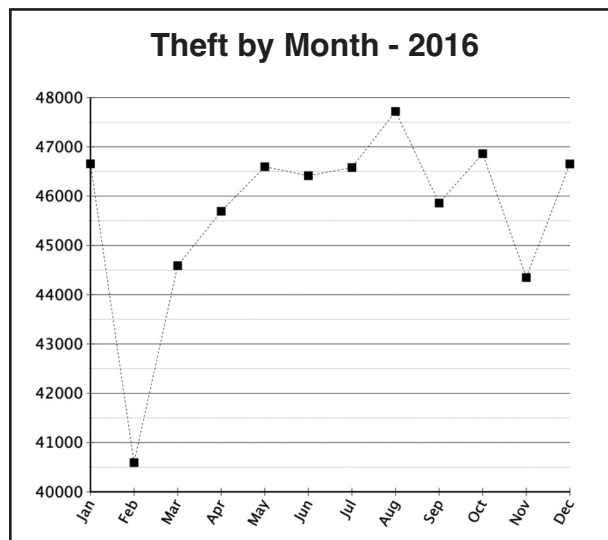
Larceny-Theft, in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny-Theft includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts 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

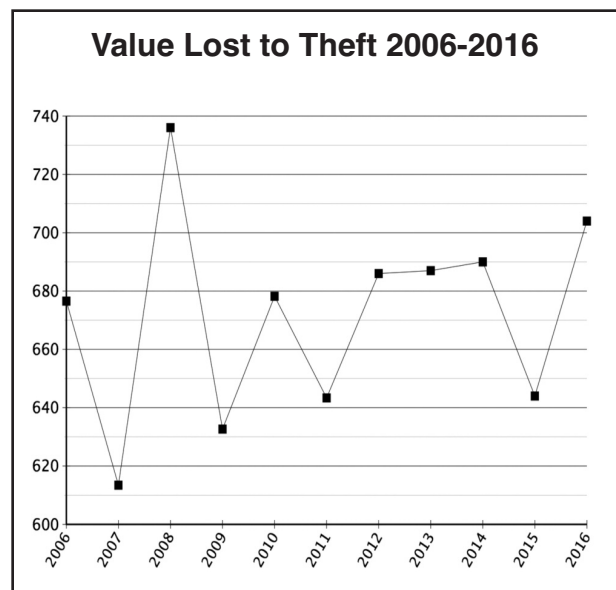
The reported number of thefts committed in Texas in 2016 was 548,941, making this the largest crime category of the Index Crimes. The volume of theft in 2016 decreased 1.2 percent from 2015. More thefts were committed in Texas in August than in any other month, while the fewest thefts were committed 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 2016 theft rate for Texas was 1,973.1 thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the theft rate from 2015 was a decrease of 2.5 percent.



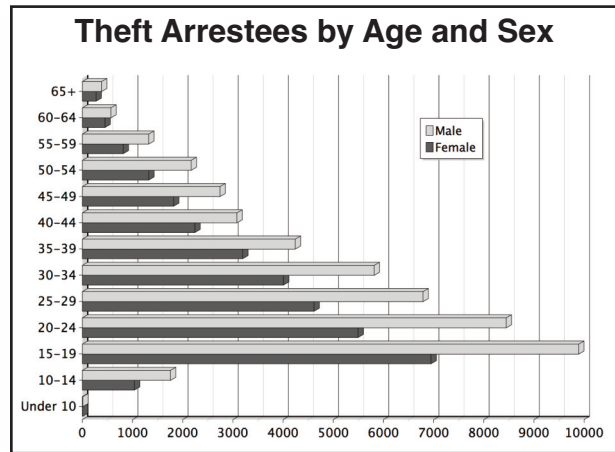
Nature

In 2016, theft victims suffered losses totaling \$704,540,480. This total represents an increase of 6.1 percent when compared with 2015 total theft losses. The average dollar loss per theft was \$1,283, up from \$1,195 in 2015. Thefts in the 'under \$50' category accounted for 26.4 percent of all reported thefts (but only 0.3 percent of the value lost), while thefts of values greater than \$200 accounted for 52.9 percent of the total (and 97.9 percent of the total value lost). The remainder of the thefts were between \$50 and \$200--these thefts accounted for 20.7 percent of the volume (and 1.8 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 \$2,184 per reported occurrence. Theft from Motor Vehicles averaged \$999 per report, while the average Purse-snatching resulted in a \$709 loss and the average loss to victims of Pocket-picking was \$525. The lowest average value lost to theft was Shoplifting with an average of \$269.

Clearance Rate

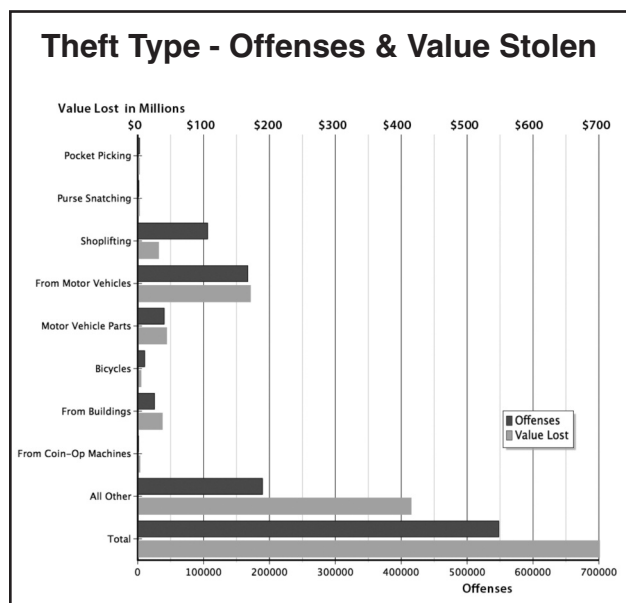
Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 16.7 per-



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 79,473 larceny-theft arrests in 2016. When compared with 2015, the number of persons arrested for theft decreased 20.3 percent. Of the theft arrestees, 9.9 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 59.4 percent were male; 72.5 percent were White; 26 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 65.3 percent were not Hispanic and 34.7 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	3,253	\$1,708,111	\$525
Purse-Snatching	2,172	\$1,539,939	\$709
Shoplifting	106,518	\$28,623,476	\$269
Theft from Motor Vehicles	167,675	\$167,451,015	\$999
Motor Vehicle Parts	40,627	\$48,103,609	\$1,184
Bicycles	10,994	\$4,698,512	\$427
Theft from Buildings	25,971	\$36,819,359	\$1,418
Theft from Coin-Operated Machines	1,675	\$561,488	\$335
All Other	190,056	\$415,034,971	\$2,184
TOTAL	548,941	\$704,540,480	\$1,283

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.

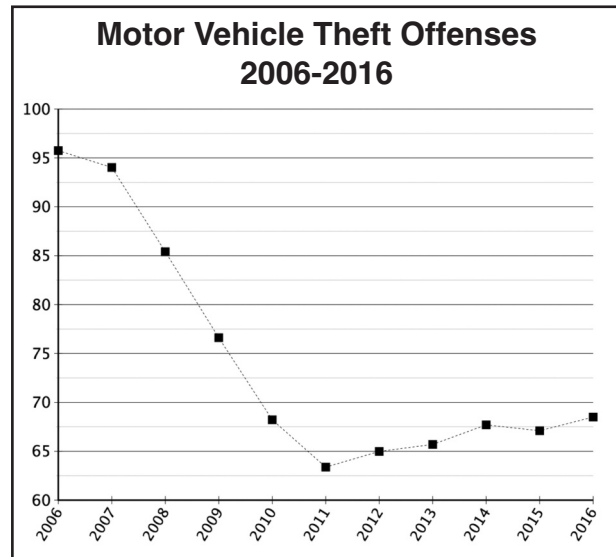
ANALYSIS

Volume

The number of motor vehicle thefts committed in Texas in 2016 was 68,523. The volume of motor vehicle theft increased 2.1 percent when compared with 2015. More motor vehicle thefts were committed in July than in any other month, while the fewest motor vehicle thefts were committed during February.

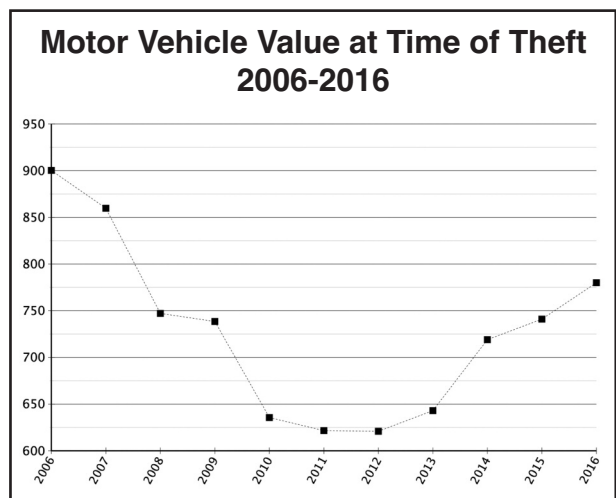
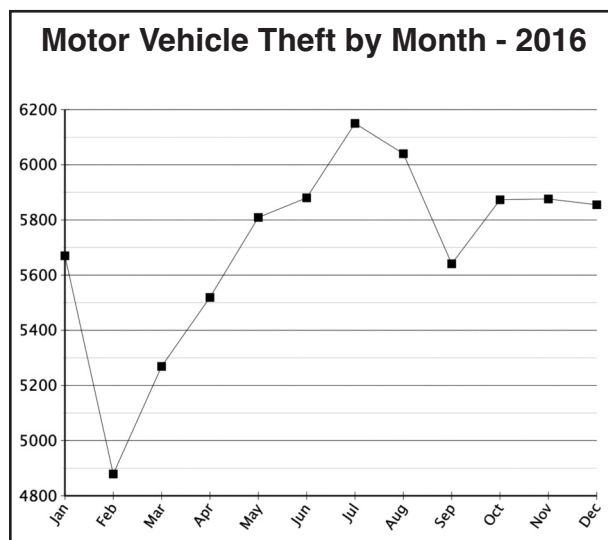
Rate

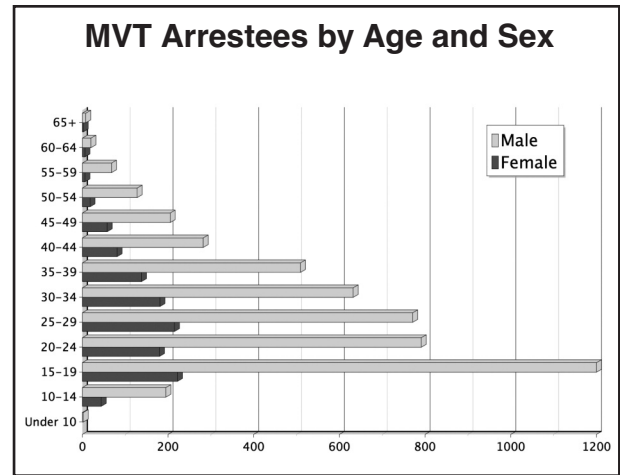
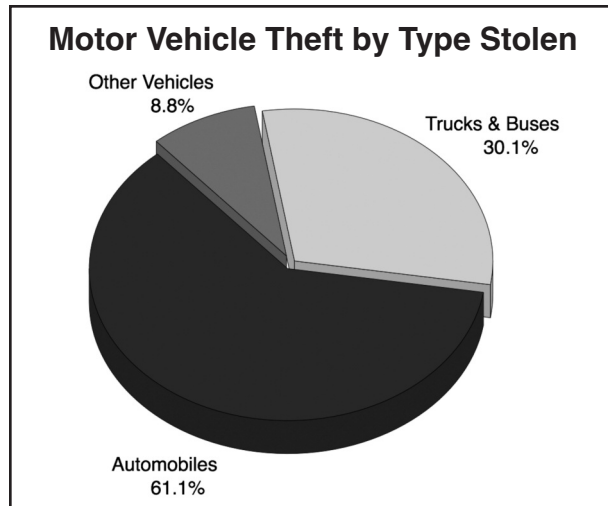
The 2016 motor vehicle theft rate for Texas was 246.3 motor vehicle thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the motor vehicle theft rate from 2015 was an increase of 0.9 percent.



Nature

In 2016, motor vehicle theft victims suffered losses totaling \$779,937,777. This total value loss represents an increase of 5.3 percent when compared to 2015 total motor vehicle theft losses. The average dollar loss per motor vehicle theft was \$11,382, up from \$11,044 in 2015. Of the types of motor vehicles that are reported to be stolen, 61.1 percent are automobiles, 30.1 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 13.6 percent of all motor vehicle thefts that were reported. Juveniles (16 and under) accounted for 8.8 percent of the motor vehicle thefts that were cleared.

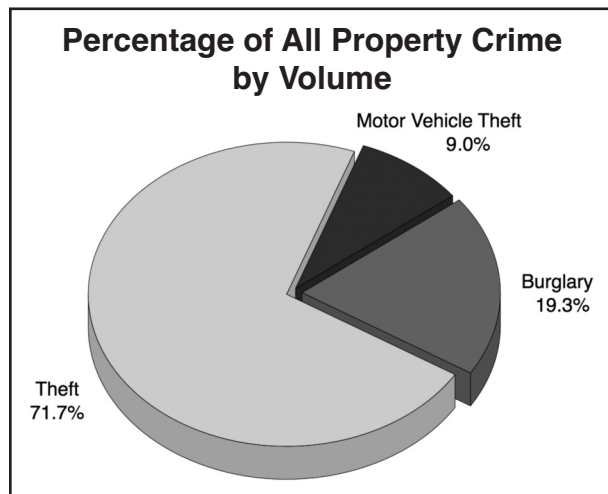
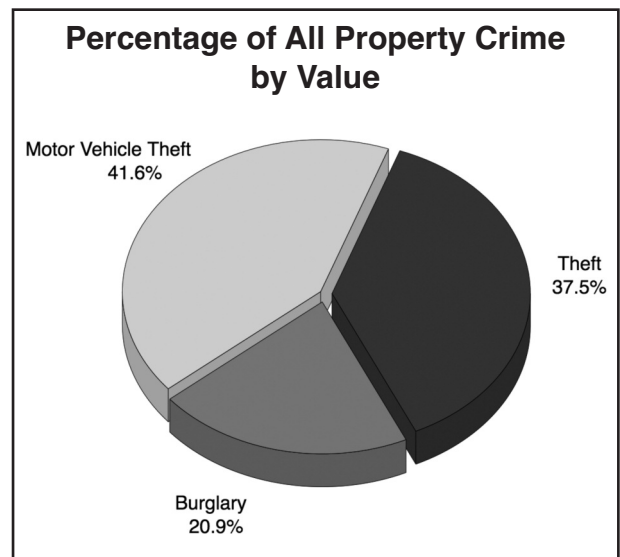
Of the three vehicle types for which information is collected, automobiles show the highest rate of clearance at 16.0 percent. Thefts of trucks and buses were cleared at a 9.2 percent rate, and the 'other vehicle' classification shows a 11.6 percent clearance rate.

Persons Arrested

In 2016, Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 5,970 persons for motor vehicle theft. When compared with 2015, the number of motor vehicle theft arrests increased 5.8 percent. Of the motor vehicle theft arrestees in 2016, 13.8 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 80.7 percent were male; 71 percent were White and 28.2 percent were Black; 67.4 percent were not Hispanic and 32.6 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the largest number of motor vehicle theft arrests was the 15-to-19 year-old group.

Recoveries

In 2016, 47,914 of the motor vehicles reported stolen were recovered (70 percent). Out of the recovered vehicles, 61.8 percent were stolen locally and recovered locally. The remaining 38.2 percent were stolen locally and recovered by another jurisdiction.



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.

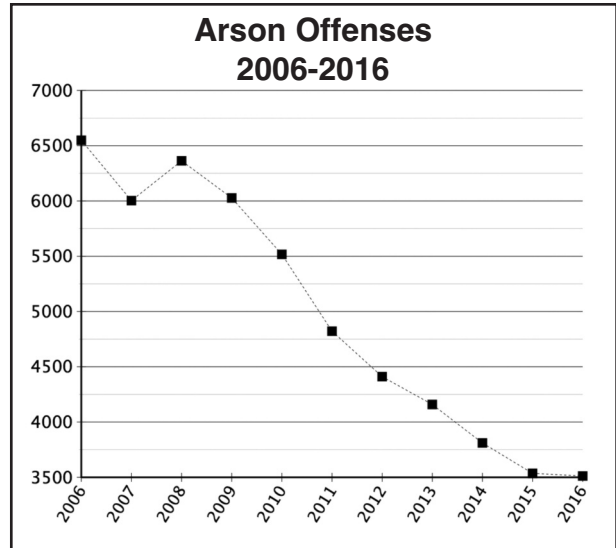
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of arsons committed in Texas in 2016 was 3,512. The volume of arson offenses decreased 0.7 percent in comparison with 2015. 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

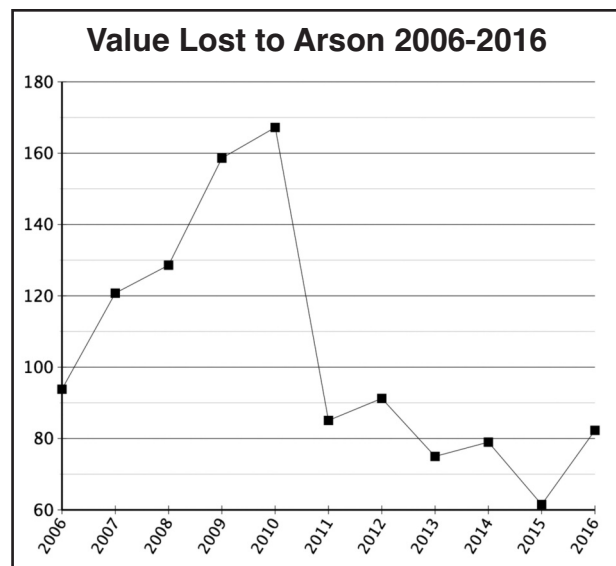
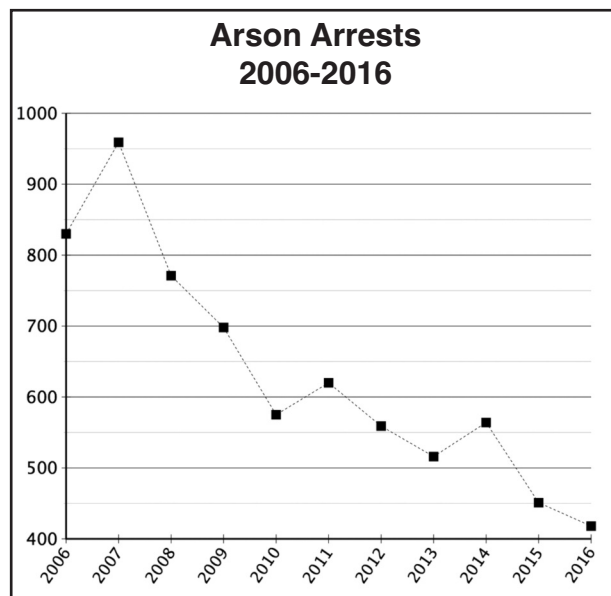
The 2016 arson rate for Texas was 12.6 arsons for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arson rate from 2015 was a decrease of 1.9 percent.



Nature

Structures comprised 47.9 percent of the reported incidents and 82 percent of the property value lost to arson. Mobile property constituted 37 percent of the reported arsons, but only 16.2 percent of the value lost. The 'other' category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) formed the remaining 15 percent of the arsons and 1.8 percent of the value lost.

Residential property was involved in 69.9 percent of the structural arsons in 2016, with 50.8 percent of such arsons directed at single occupancy dwellings. Of all targeted structural property,



15.2 percent of the properties were uninhabited at the time the arson occurred. Motor vehicles composed 95.2 percent of all mobile property at which arsons were directed.

In 2016, arson victims suffered losses totaling \$82,259,653. This total value loss represents a 33.8 percent increase when compared with 2015 total arson losses. The average dollar loss per arson was \$23,422, up from \$17,393 in 2015. Other-Commercial was the classification with the highest average loss of \$107,736 per offense. Community/public structures showed an average loss of \$34,034, motor vehicle arsons averaged a loss of \$10,250 and the “other” group (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) had the lowest average loss of \$2,860.

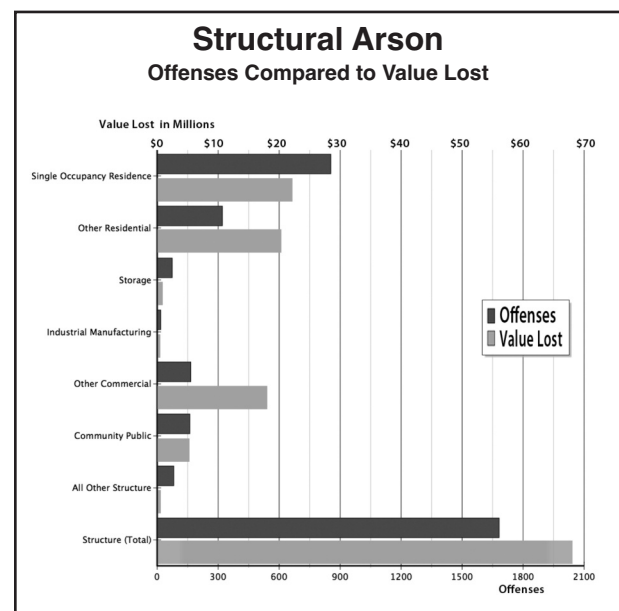
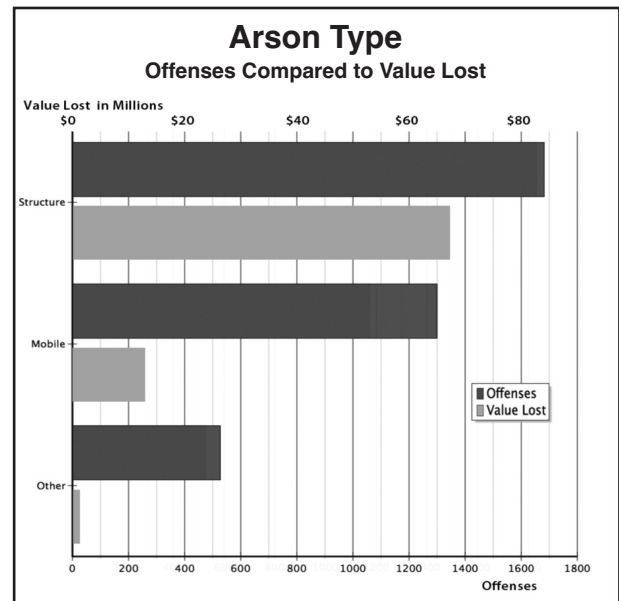
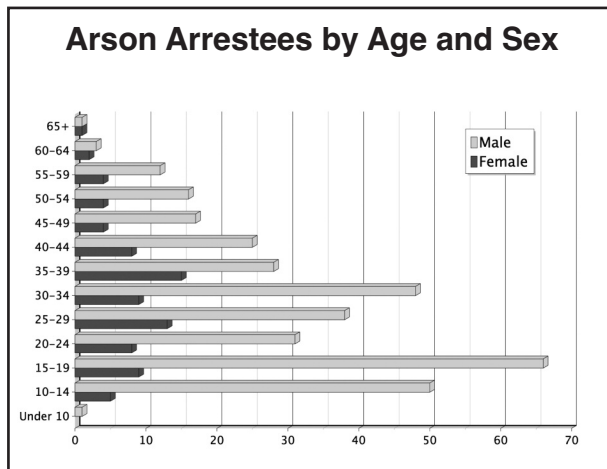
Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 18.7 percent of all arsons that were reported. Of the various property classifications, All Other Structure had the highest clearance rates (41 percent). Other Residential showed 24.8 percent clearance rate, and the lowest clearance rate, at 10.0 percent, was Mobile- Automobiles.

Of all arson clearances, 26.3 percent involved persons under the age of eighteen. Persons in this age group accounted for 67.2 percent of the Community/Public structure arson clearances, 47.1 percent of All Other Structure category clearances and 20.6 percent of the “other” arson clearances.

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 418 persons for the crime of arson in 2016. When compared with the previous year, the number of persons arrested for arson decreased 7.3 percent. Of the persons arrested for arson in 2016, 21.5 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 80.4 percent were male; 76.3 percent were White; 23.2 percent were Black; the remaining 0.5 percent were Asian or Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. 66.5 percent were not Hispanic and 33.5 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

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

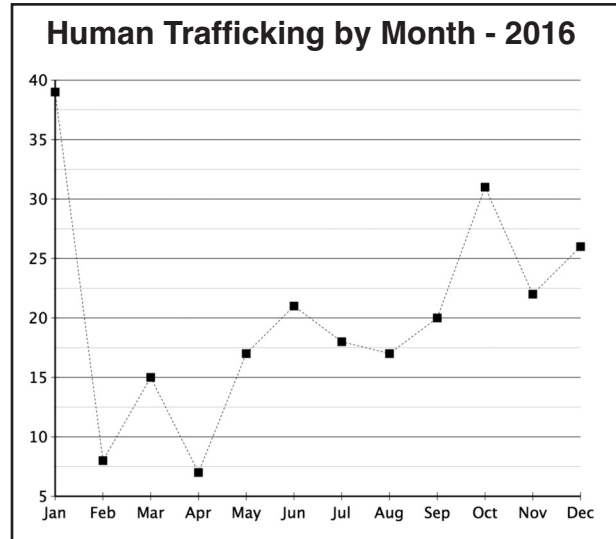
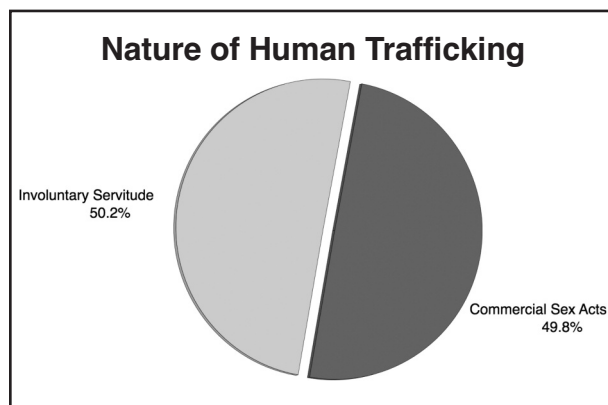
The data represents the offenses and arrests that were reported by participating agencies; however the clandestine nature of human trafficking presents a problem in verification. As participation increases, trends in the number of reported offenses can be expected to change accordingly.

ANALYSIS

Volume and Rate

The reported number of human trafficking offenses committed in Texas in 2016 was 241. More human trafficking offenses were committed in January than in any other month, while the fewest incidents occurred in April. The 2016 human trafficking rate was 0.9 for every 100,000 persons in Texas.

Of all human trafficking offenses, 50.2 percent were Involuntary Servitude and 49.8 percent were Commercial Sex Acts.



Clearance Rate

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing or solving by arrest 32.4 percent of all human trafficking offenses reported. Commercial Sex Acts had a clearance rate of 43.3 percent, whereas Involuntary Servitude had a clearance rate of 21.5 percent.

Persons Arrested

Statewide, arrests for human trafficking in 2016 amounted to 526 persons, a reduction of 5.6 percent from the previous year. Of those arrestees, 5.5 percent were juveniles with the remainder being adults; 69.2 percent were male; 79.3 percent were White; 20.2 percent were Black; 74.3 percent were not Hispanic and 25.7 percent were Hispanic. The age group reflecting the largest number of trafficking arrestees was the 25-to-29- year-old group.

