

INDEX CRIME ANALYSIS

3

MURDER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, as defined in the Texas 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

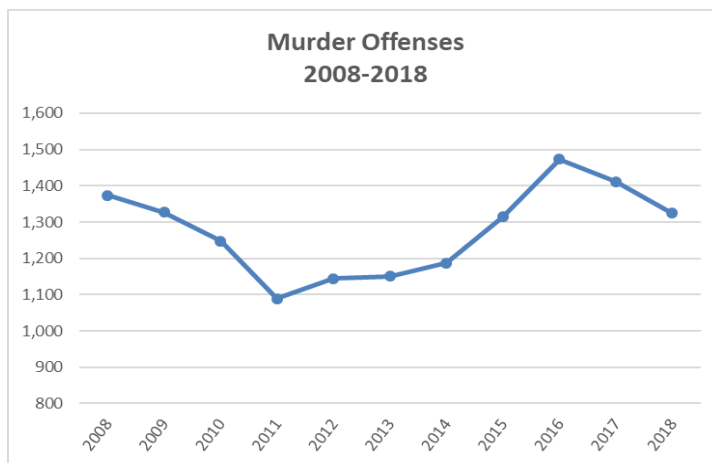
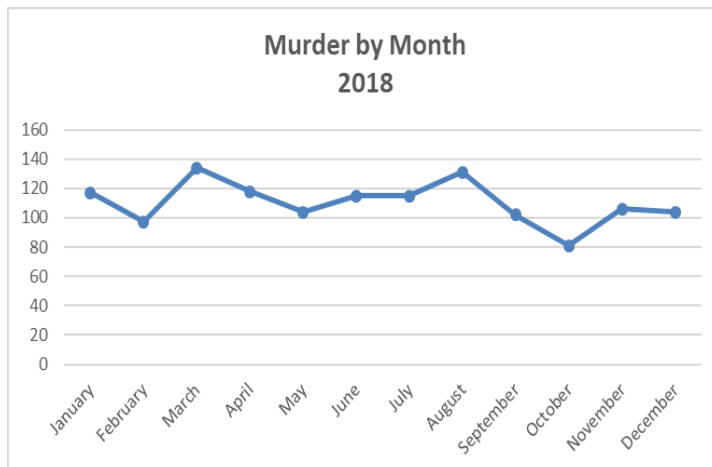
The reported number of murders committed in Texas in 2018 was 1,324. This represented a 6.2% decrease in the number of murders when compared to 2017. More persons were murdered in Texas in March, while the fewest were killed during October. Property loss during the commission of the crime of murder amounted to \$506,783.

Rate

The murder rate for Texas in 2018 was 4.6 murders for every 100,000 persons, which is a 7.5% decrease from 2017.

Clearance Rate¹

Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in clearing a greater percentage of murders than any other Index Crime. In 2018, 68.7% of all murders were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.



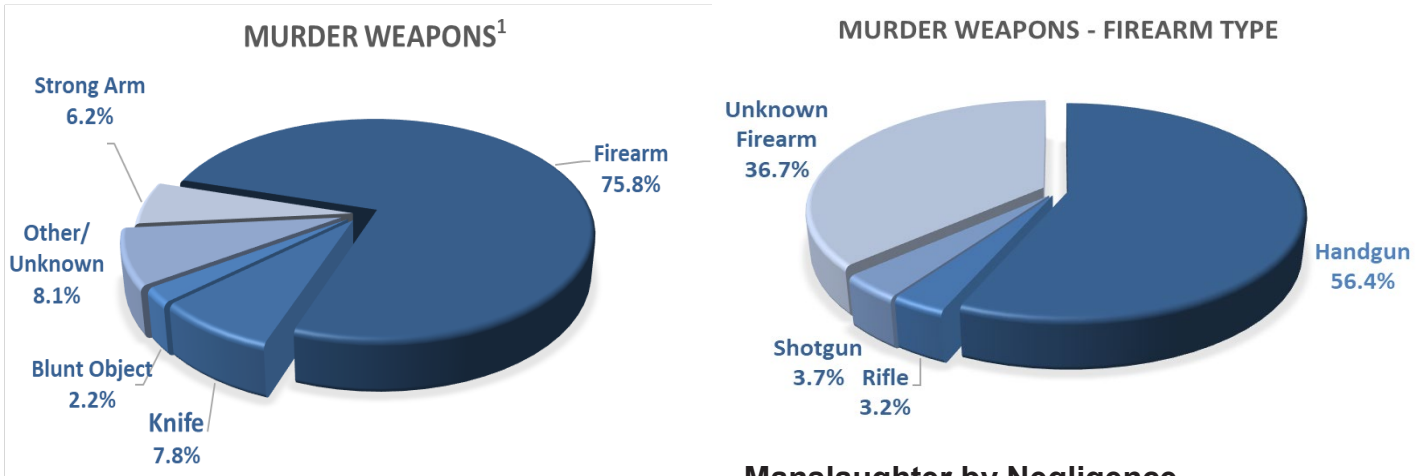
Nature

Of the 1,324 murders in 2018, 75.8% were committed by the use of firearms. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons of choice in 7.8% of the reported cases. The use of strong-arm weapons (hands, feet and fists) accounted for 6.2% of the murders. Blunt objects were utilized in 2.2% of the murders and in the remaining 8.1%, the murder weapon of choice was listed as unknown or other, which includes poison, fire, drugs, drowning, strangulation and asphyxiation.

¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

Murder Weapons

Of the murders in which firearms were the instrument, handguns accounted for 56.4% of the weapons (or 42.7% of all murders). Shotguns were employed in 3.7% of the firearm murders, rifles were used in 3.2%, and other firearms whose type was not stated accounted for the remaining 36.7%.



Justifiable Homicide

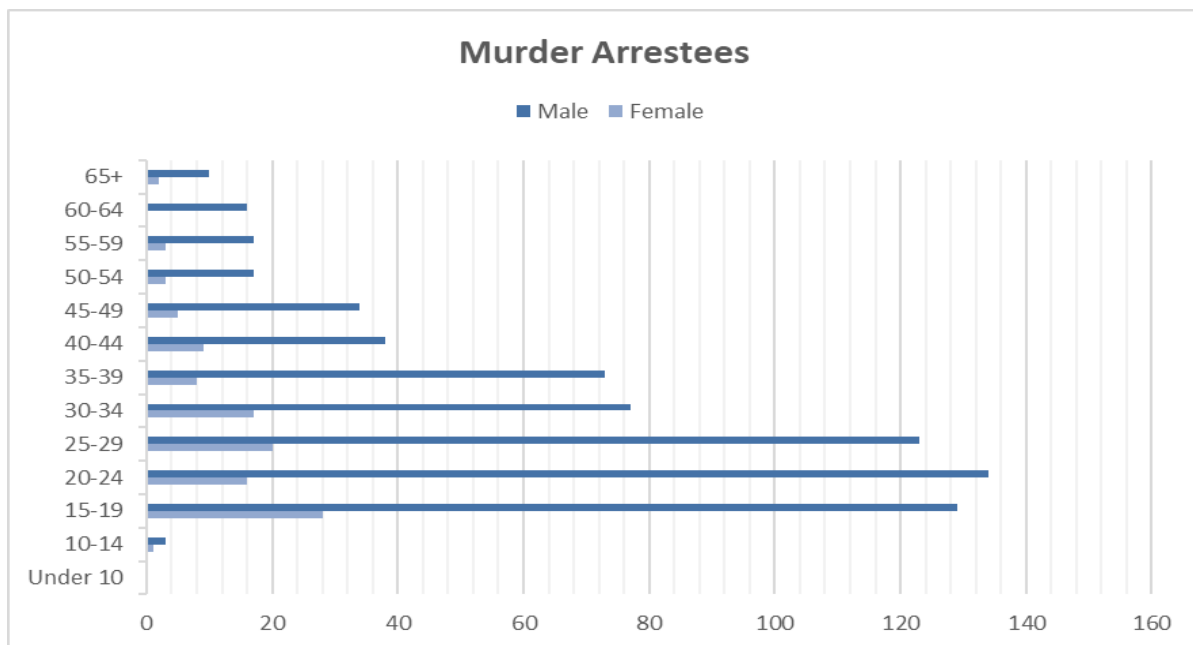
Statistics on murder circumstances and victim/offender relationships on the next page include justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicide is the killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty or the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen. In 2018, there were 97 justifiable homicides, of which, 48 were felons killed by private citizens, and 49 were felons killed by police.

Manslaughter by Negligence

Also included in the statistics on the next page are those killed through Negligent Manslaughter. These incidents can include, but are not limited to accidental deaths due to firearms. Accidental traffic fatalities are not collected within the UCR.

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies made 783 murder arrests in 2018, a decrease of 11.6% compared to 2017.



¹All percentages rounded to the nearest tenth. Please be advised that due to rounding protocol, some graphs may reflect percentages that are slightly greater or less than 100% when totaled.

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 occur in conjunction with the commission of another crime.

Relationships

Due to the nature of the relationship of victim to offender can often not be determined. Of the relationships that were known, the highest reported percentage was that of Acquaintance at 12.3%.

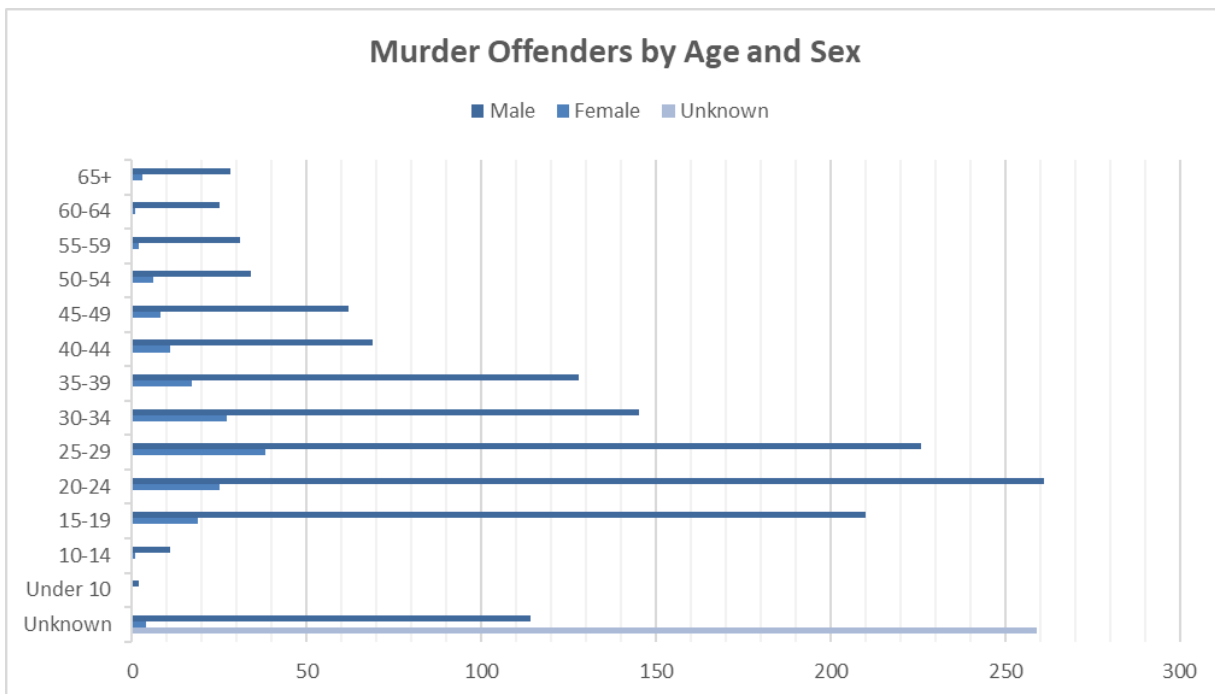
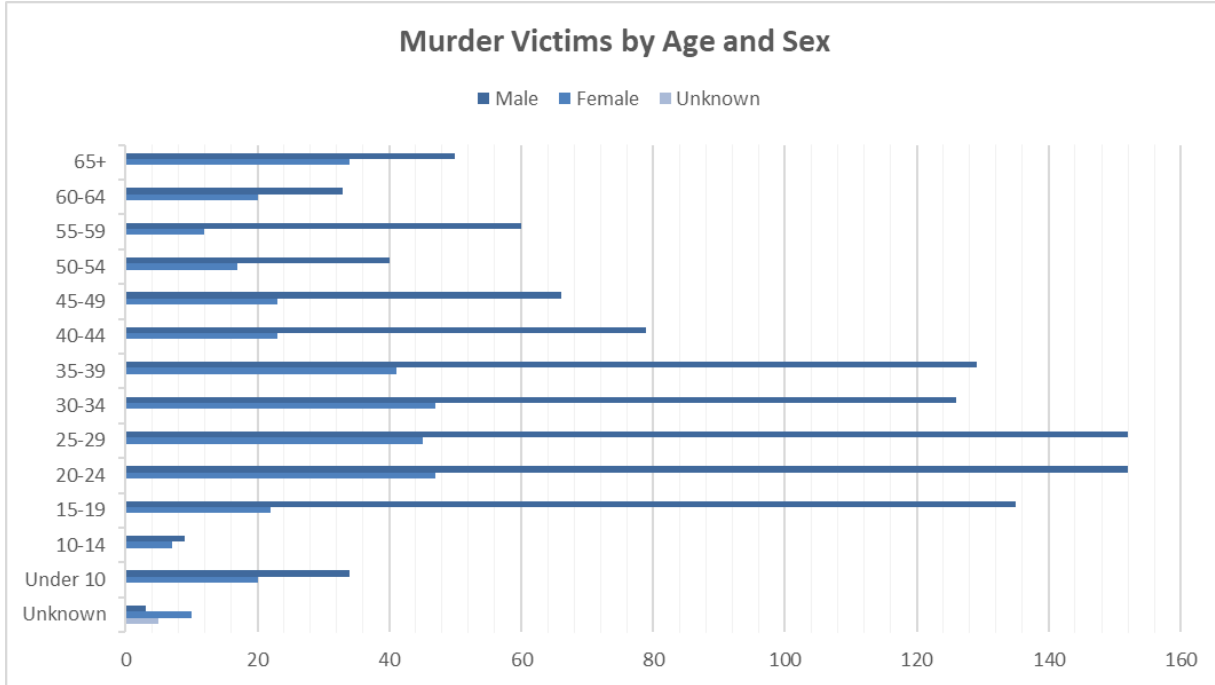
Murder Circumstances ¹					
Type	Group %	Circumstance	Total %		
Felony	7.0%	Rape	0.2%		
		Robbery	7.6%		
		Burglary	1.3%		
		Larceny-Theft	1.9%		
		Motor Vehicle Theft	2.4%		
		Arson	0.3%		
		Prostitution or Commercialized Vice	0.0%		
		Other Sex Offense	0.0%		
		Narcotic Drug Laws	6.3%		
		Gambling	0.0%		
		Other – Not Specified	5.5%		
		Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts	0.0%		
		Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude	0.0%		
		Abortion	0.0%		
		Lover’s Triangle	0.8%		
		Child Killed by Babysitter	0.3%		
		Brawl Due to Influence of Alcohol	0.5%		
		Brawl Due to Influence of Narcotics	1.5%		
		Argument Over Money or Property	1.5%		
		Other Arguments	18.6%		
		Gangland Killings	1.3%		
		Juvenile Gang Killings	0.0%		
		Institutional Killings	0.1%		
		Sniper Attack	0.0%		
		Other Attack	19.5%		
		All suspected felony types	0.5%		
		Non Felony	29.9%	Felon killed by Private Citizen	2.5%
				Felon killed by Police	2.6%
All instances where facts do not permit determination of circumstances	22.6%				
Victim shot in hunting accident	0.0%				
Gun-cleaning death-other than self-inflicted	0.1%				
Children Playing with Gun	0.1%				
Other Negligent Handling of Gun	0.6%				
All Other Manslaughter	1.4%				
Unknown	0.1%				

Relationship of Victim to Offender ¹			
Relationship Type	Group %	Victim’s Relationship	Total %
Family	13.7%	Husband	0.8%
		Wife	2.6%
		Common-Law Husband	0.1%
		Common-Law Wife	0.8%
		Mother	0.7%
		Father	0.7%
		Son	1.4%
		Daughter	1.1%
		Brother	0.7%
		Sister	0.0%
		In-Law	0.8%
		Stepfather	0.3%
		Stepmother	0.1%
		Stepson	0.5%
		Stepdaughter	0.3%
		Other Family	2.8%
		Not Family but Known to Victim	24.9%
Acquaintance	12.3%		
Boyfriend	1.1%		
Girlfriend	3.5%		
Ex-Husband	0.1%		
Ex-Wife	0.3%		
Employee	0.1%		
Employer	0.1%		
Friend	2.7%		
Homosexual Relationship	0.2%		
Other--Known to Victim	4.2%		
Other	61.5%	Stranger	24.7%
		Unknown Relationship	36.8%

¹All percentages rounded to the nearest tenth and every percentage below 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%. Please be advised that due to rounding protocol, some graphs may reflect percentages that are slightly greater or less than 100% when totaled. Statistics on murder circumstances and the relationship of victim to offender, includes non-negligent manslaughter and justifiable homicide.

MURDER VICTIMS

Law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR program 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.



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 is excluded.

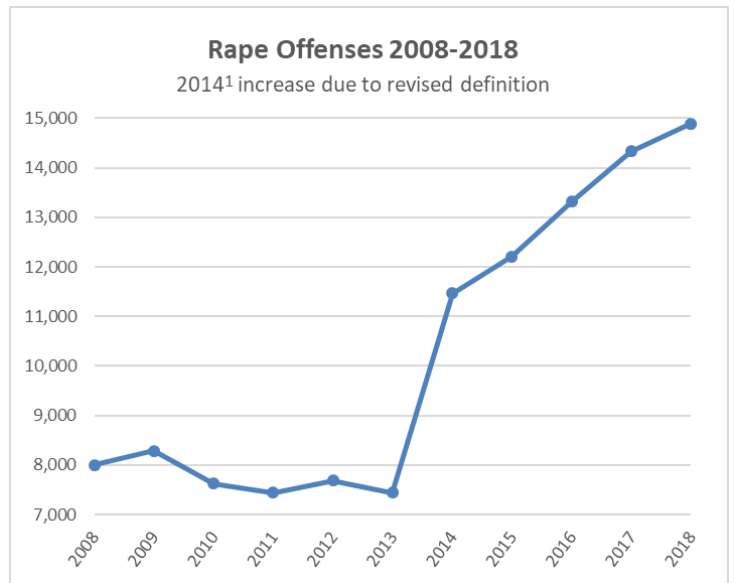
ANALYSIS

Volume

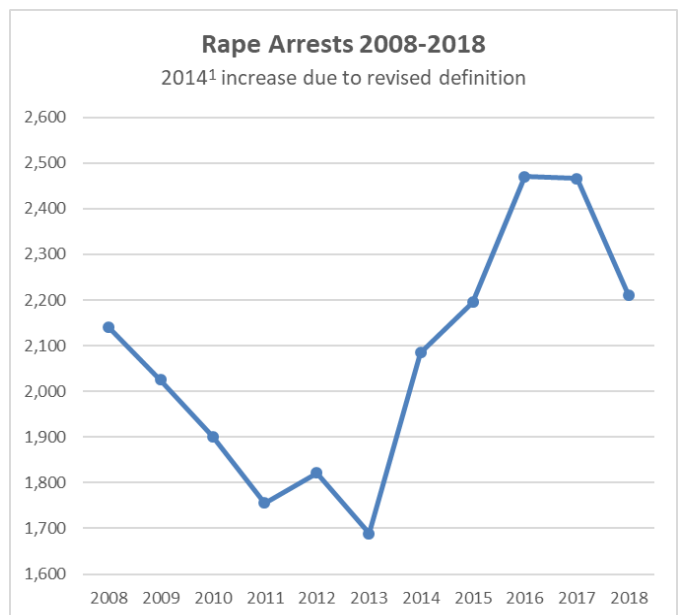
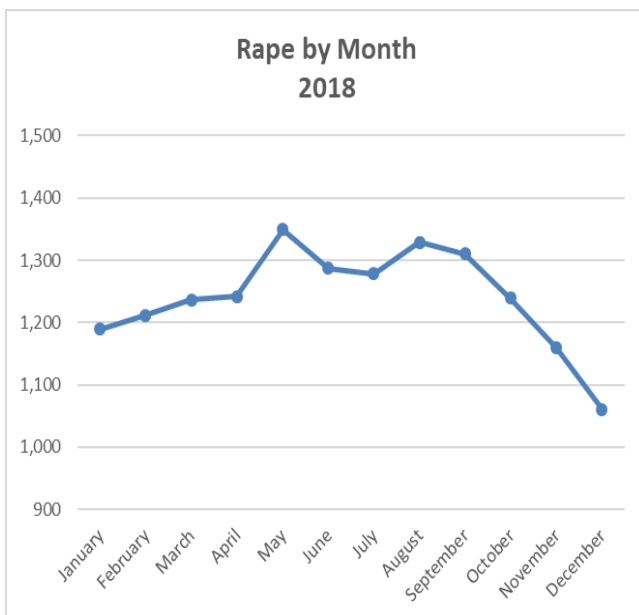
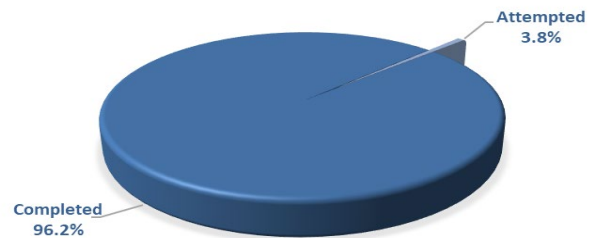
The reported number of rapes committed in Texas in 2018 was 14,891. This represented an increase of 3.9% in the number of rapes when compared to 2017. Property loss during the commission of rape amounted to \$234,133.

Rate

The rape rate for Texas in 2018 was 51.9 rapes for every 100,000 persons. This is an increase of 2.5% from 2017.



NATURE OF RAPES



¹As of 2014, both males and females may be considered a victim as opposed to only females. This is a change from prior years where sexual assaults on males were excluded.

Clearance Rate¹

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies continue to be successful in clearing 27.5% of all rapes that were completed. With the attempts to commit rape, 30.2% were cleared. The total clearance rate for all reported rapes is 27.6%.

Nature

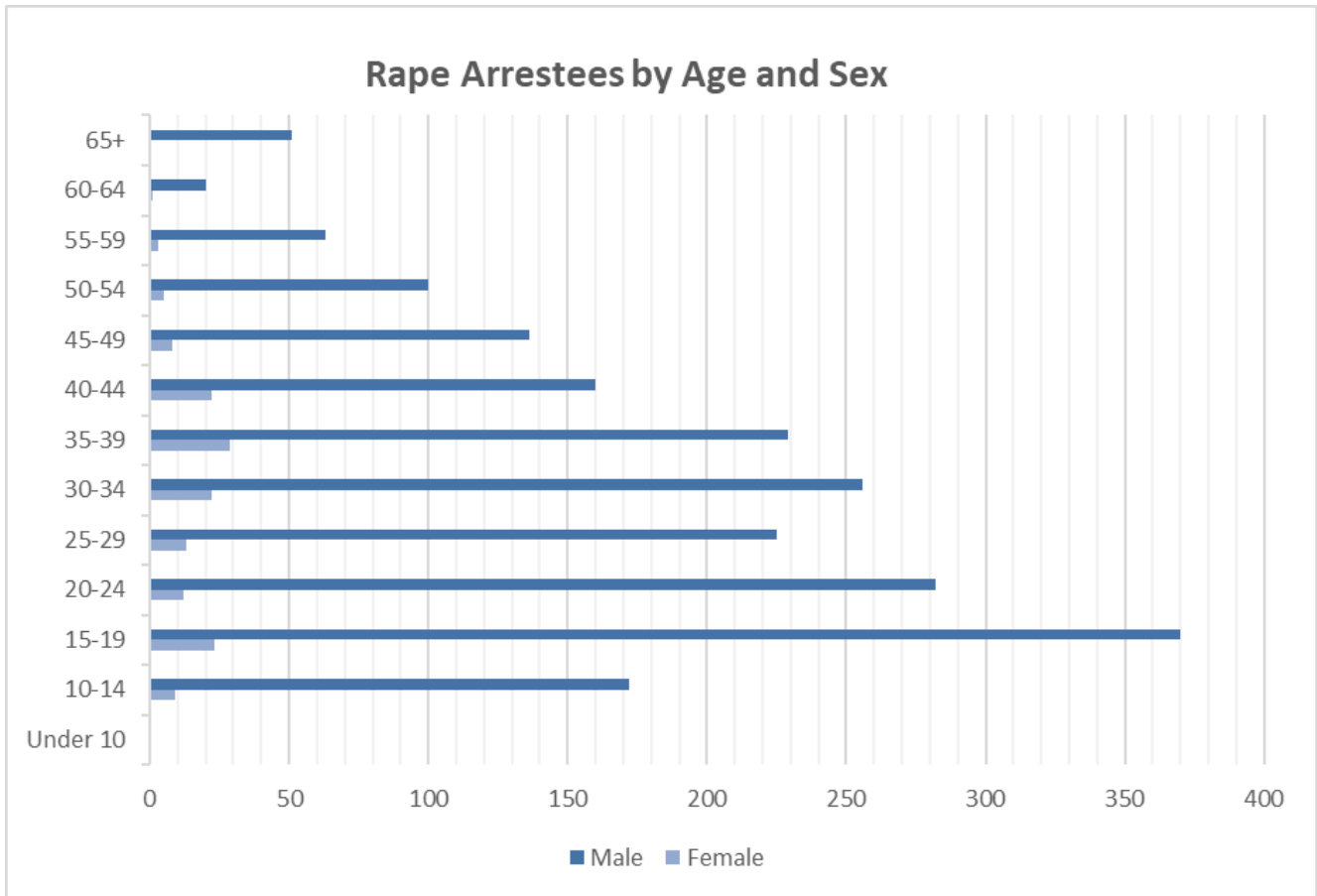
Rape differs from other violent crimes because, in many cases, the victim is hesitant to report the offense to police. The rigors of court procedures, embarrassment and fear of any accompanying stigma exert a deterrent effect upon the victim’s willingness to contact the police.

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 2018, 3.8% were attempts to commit rape.

Persons Arrested

When compared with 2017, the number of persons arrested for rape decreased 10.3% to 2,211. The largest group of arrestees was males ages 15-19, while the second largest was males ages 20-24.



¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery, in the Texas 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

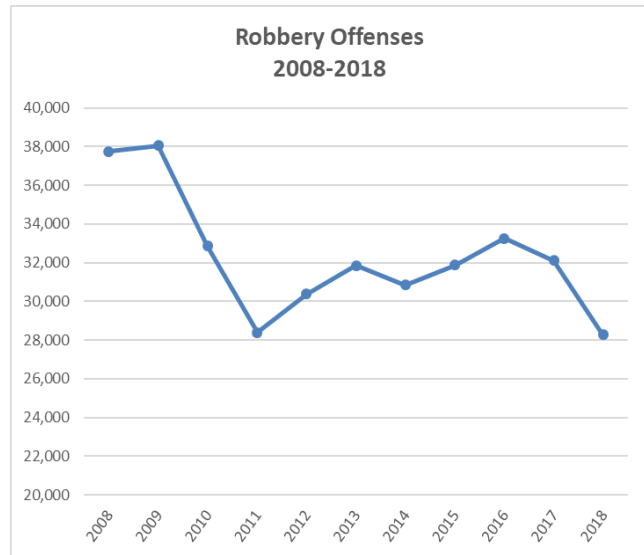
The reported number of robberies committed in Texas in 2018 was 28,273. This represented a 12.0% decrease in the number of robberies when compared with 2017. The value of property stolen during robberies averaged \$6,154 per incident.

Rate

The robbery rate for Texas in 2018 was 98.5 robberies for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of robbery from 2017 was a decrease of 13.2%.

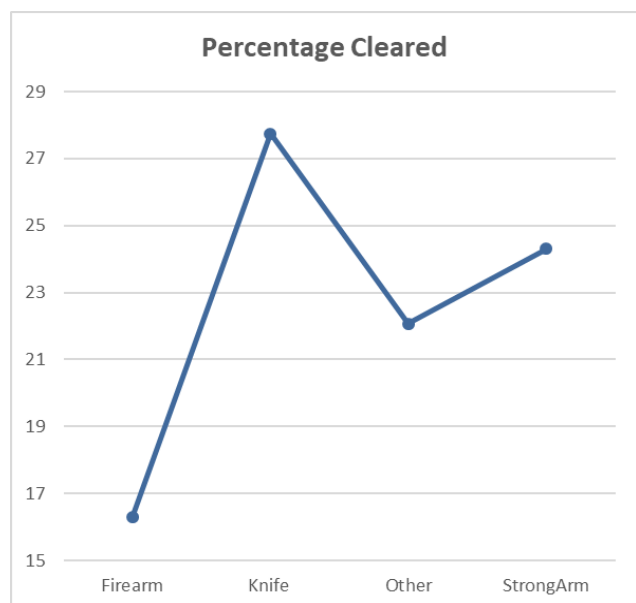
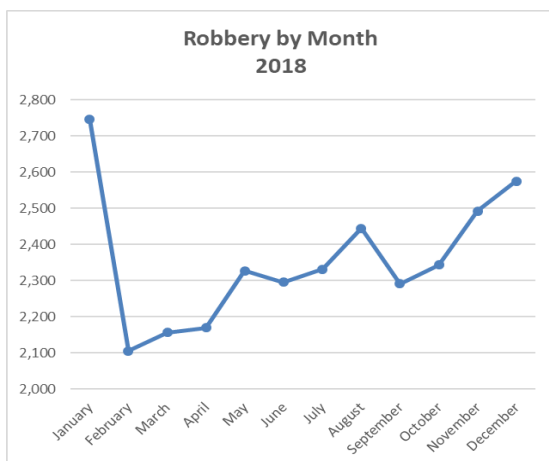
Nature

In 2018, property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$173,962,903. The state total was a 164.1% increase from the property loss experienced in 2017.



Clearance Rate¹

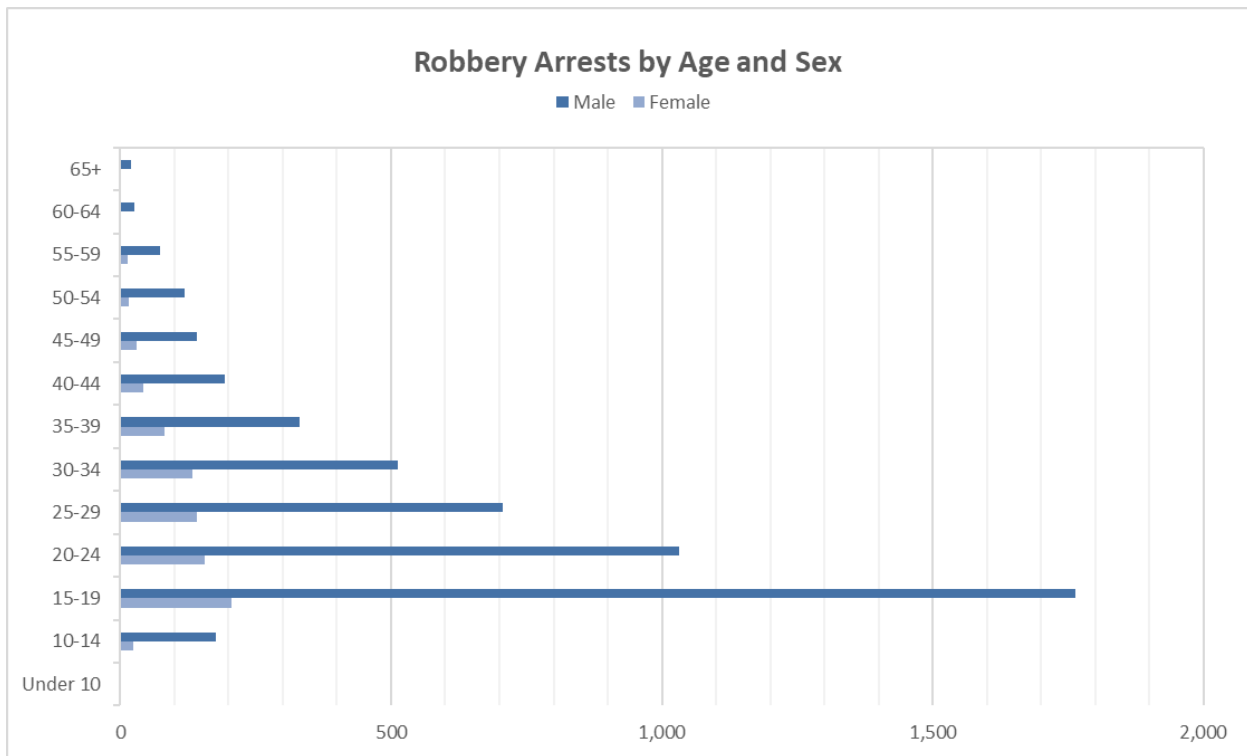
Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 20.0% of all robberies reported. Of the robberies by type of weapon used, the highest clearance rate was knife or cutting instrument at 27.7%, next highest was strong-arm at 24.3%, other dangerous weapons had a clearance rate of 22.1%, and the classification of firearm had a clearance rate of 16.3%.



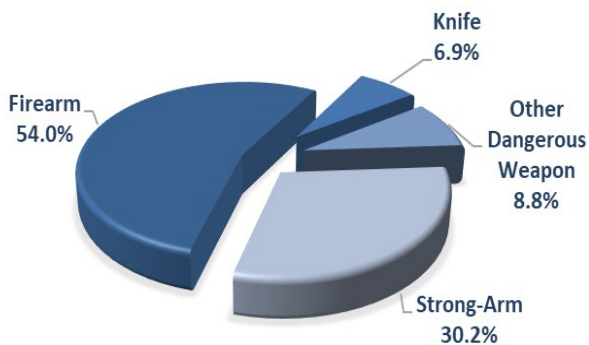
¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

Persons Arrested

Statewide arrests for robbery in 2018 amounted to 5,934 persons. When compared with 2017, the number of persons arrested for robbery decreased 12.9%.

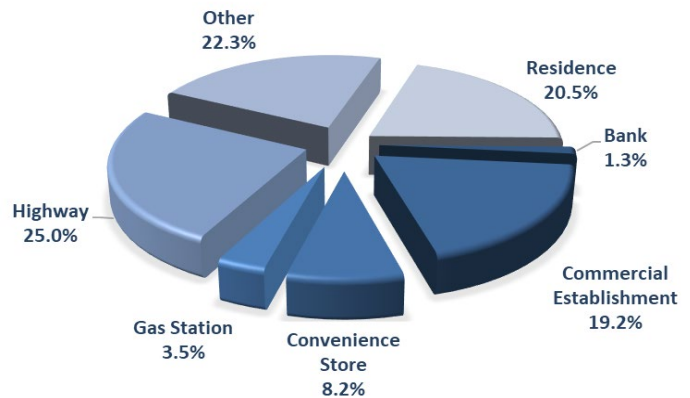


ROBBERY WEAPONS¹



Of all reported robberies in 2018, 54.0% were committed with the use of firearms. Strong-arm tactics accounted for 30.2%, other dangerous weapons were used in 8.8% and knives or cutting instruments at 6.9%.

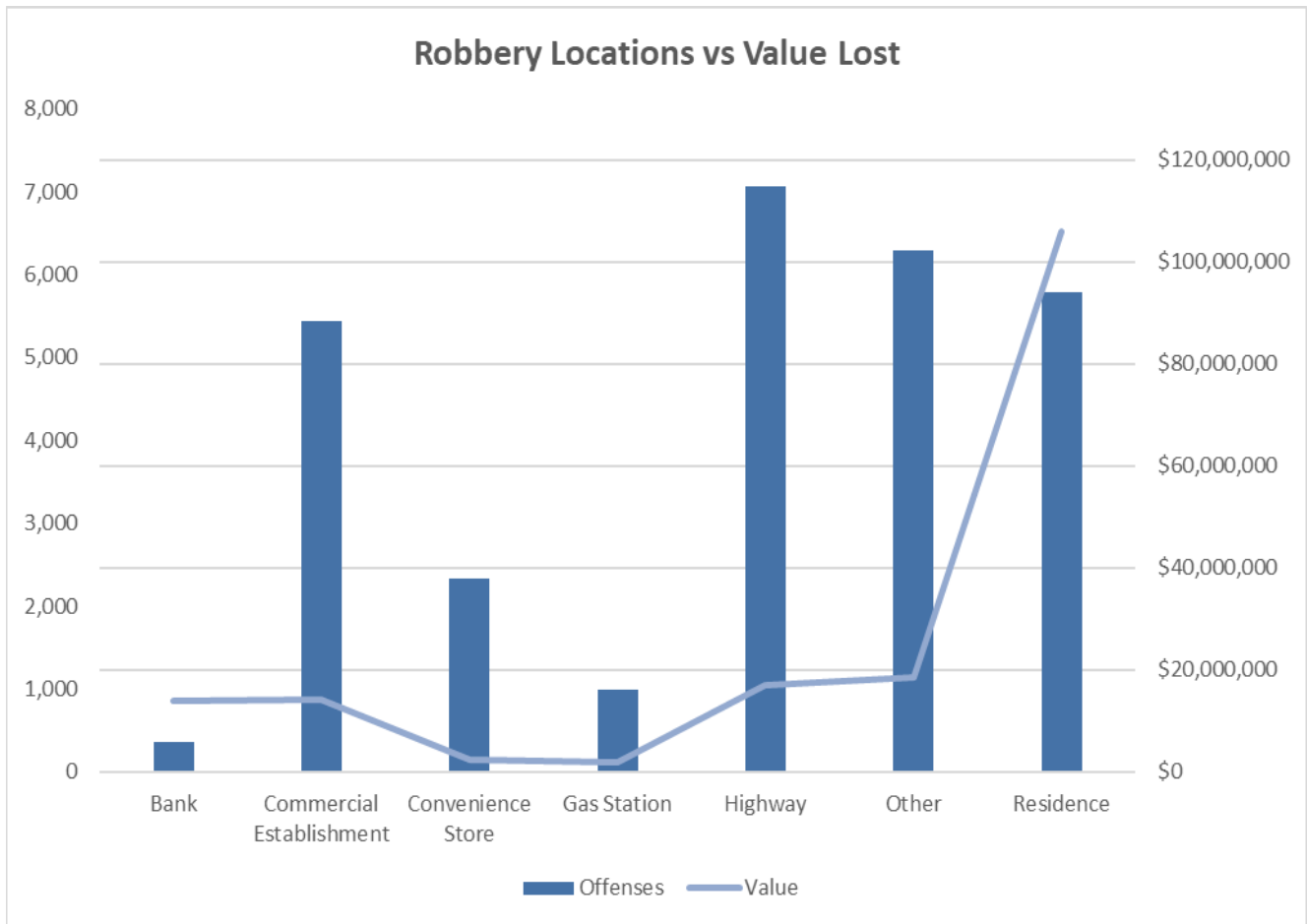
ROBBERY LOCATIONS



during robberies of convenience stores to \$38,219 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.

¹All percentages rounded to the nearest tenth. Please be advised that due to rounding protocol, some graphs may reflect percentages that are slightly greater or less than 100% when totaled.

The graph below illustrates the number of offenses per location, as well as the total property lost at each location. The highest number of offenses occurred on the Road/Highway, with a total offense count of 7,059 and a property loss of \$16,924,690. While the lowest number of offenses occurred at Bank (367 offenses) the lowest total value lost occurred at Gas Station, with a loss of \$1,888,162.



Robbery Locations vs Value Lost			
<i>Location</i>	<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Average</i>
Bank	367	\$14,026,425	\$38,219
Commercial Establishment	5,436	\$14,246,247	\$2,621
Convenience Store	2,328	\$2,385,143	\$1,025
Gas Station	993	\$1,888,162	\$1,901
Highway	7,059	\$16,924,690	\$2,398
Other	6,298	\$18,548,780	\$2,945
Residence	5,787	\$105,943,456	\$18,307
Total	28,268	\$173,962,903	\$6,154

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.

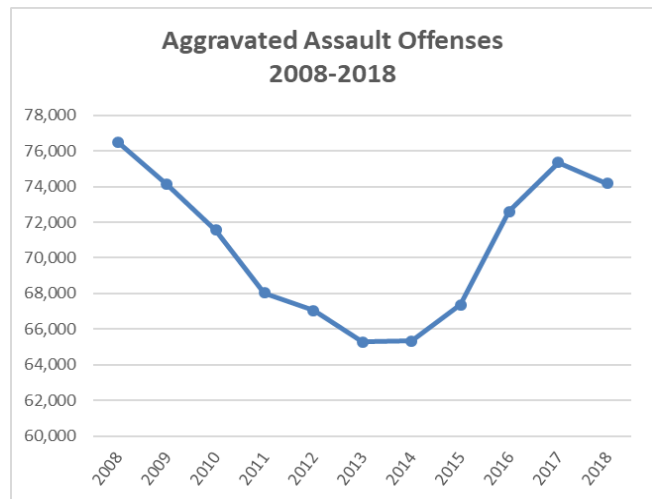
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of aggravated assaults committed in Texas, in 2018, was 74,165. This represented a decrease of 1.6% when compared to 2017.

Rate

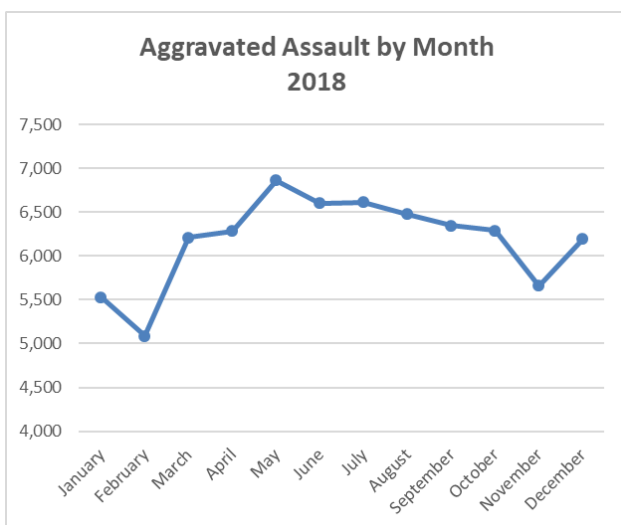
The aggravated assault rate for Texas in 2018 was 258.4 aggravated assaults for every 100,000 persons. The change in the rate of aggravated assault from 2017 was a decrease of 2.9%.



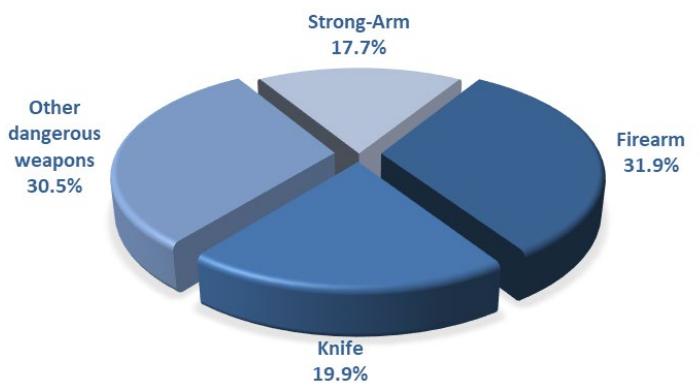
Nature

Of all reported aggravated assaults in 2018, 31.9% were committed with the use of firearms. Other dangerous weapons accounted for 30.5% of the aggravated assaults. Knives or cutting instruments accounted for 19.9% and strong-arm weapons (hands, feet, fist, etc.) made up the remaining 17.7%.

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 316,159 simple assaults in 2018.

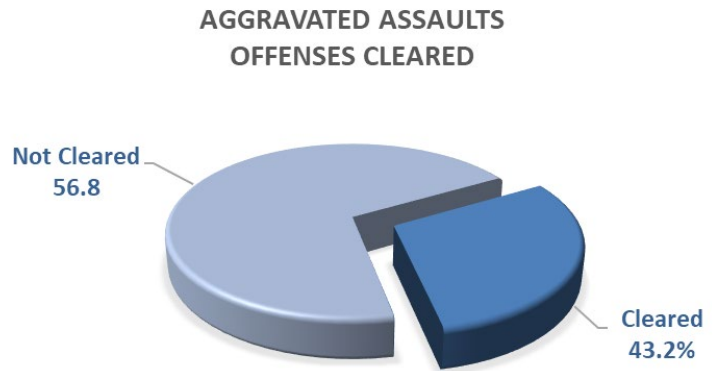


AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WEAPONS



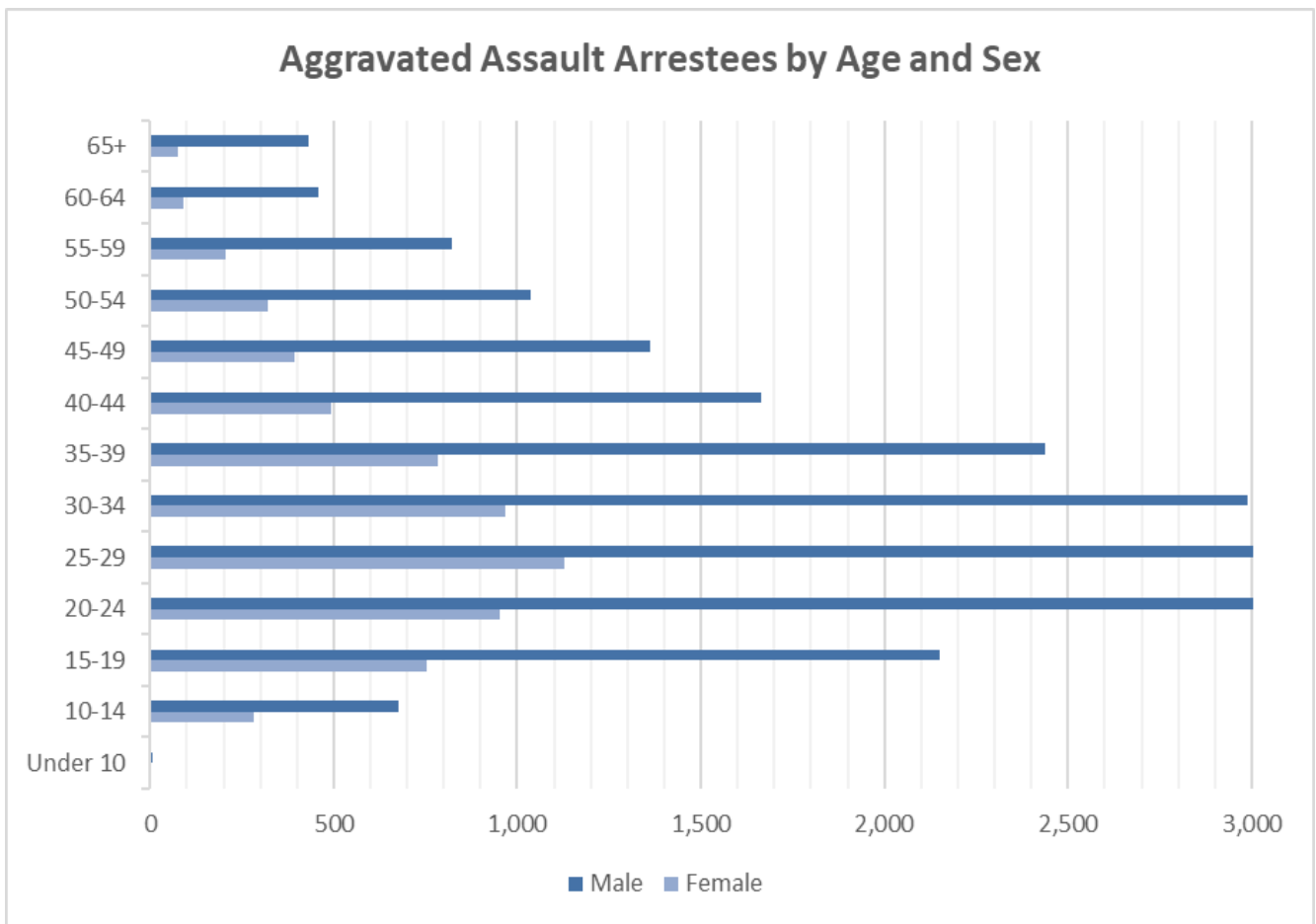
Clearance Rate¹

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 43.2% 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 (56.7%), while aggravated assaults by firearm showed the lowest rate of clearance (29.7%).



Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 27,072 persons for aggravated assault in 2018. When compared with 2017, the number of aggravated assault arrests increased by 20.3%.



¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

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 these crime statistics.

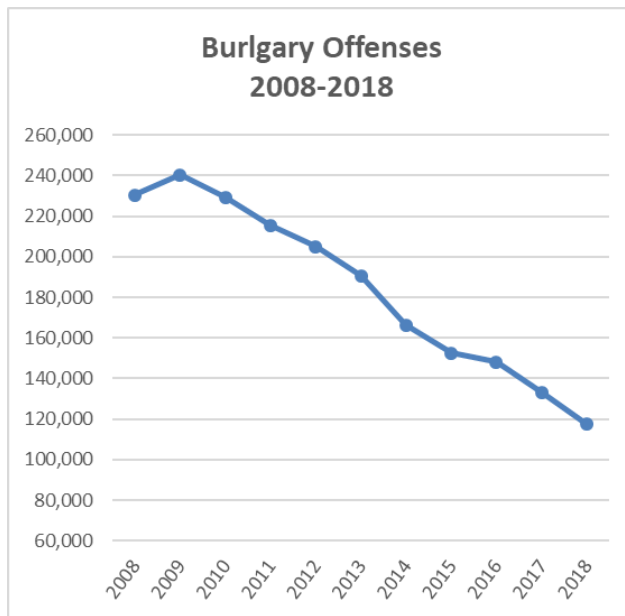
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of burglaries committed in Texas in 2018 was 117,513. This number represents an 11.7% decrease when compared with the number of burglaries in 2017.

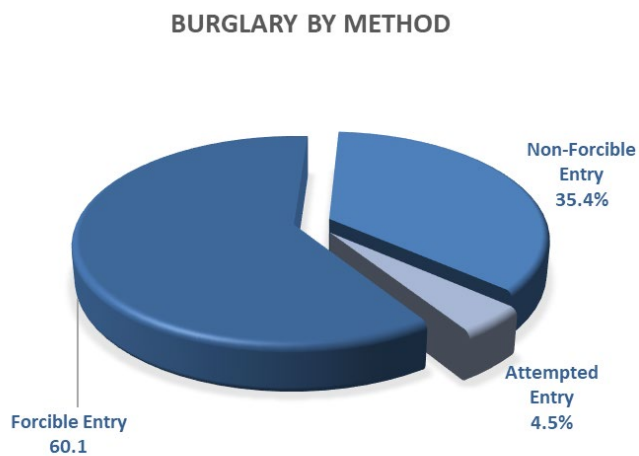
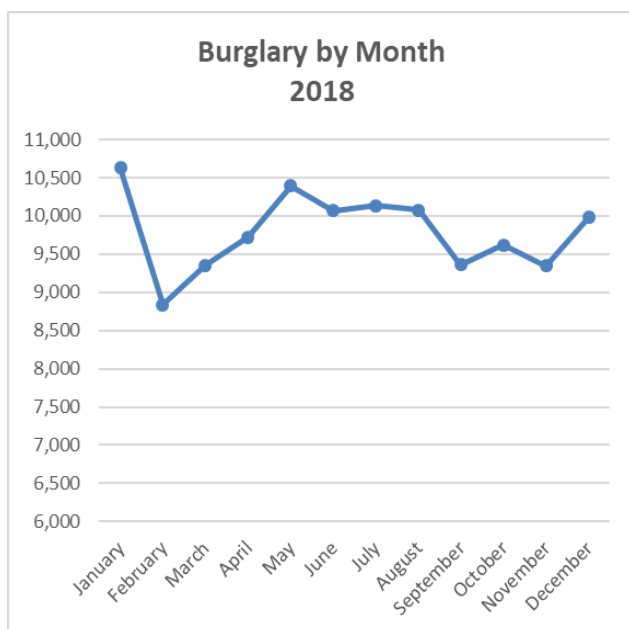
Rate

The 2018 burglary rate for Texas was 409.4 for every 100,000 persons. The change in the burglary rate from 2017 was a decrease of 13.0%.



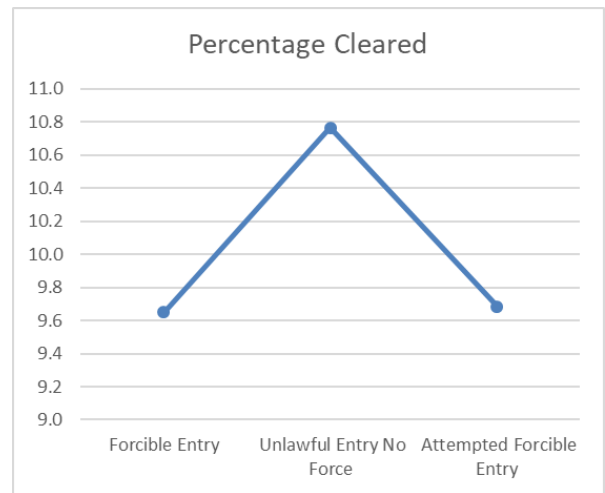
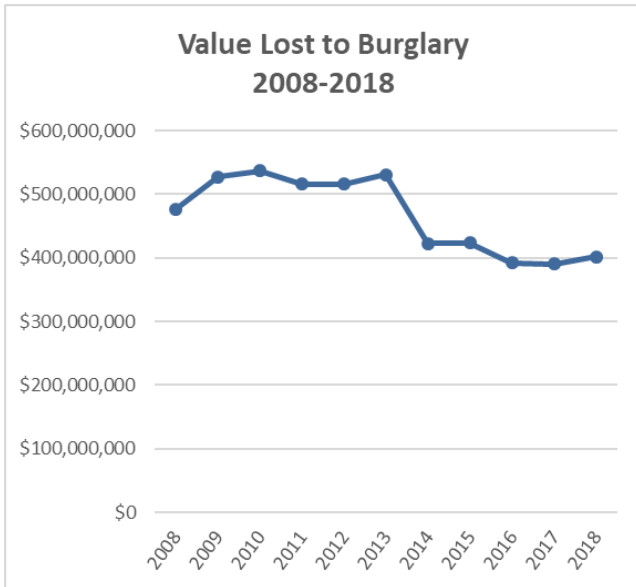
Nature

Of all reported burglaries in 2018, 61.9% occurred at residences and 38.1% occurred at non-residences. Forcible entry accounted for 60.1% of all burglaries, while 35.4% were unlawful entries without force and the remainder were attempted entries. Of the offenses reported, 42.1% were during the day with 35.2% during the night, and the value lost was greater during the day (40.1%) than at night (25.9%).



Value

In 2018, Texas burglary victims suffered losses totaling \$401,582,207. This total represented an increase of 3.0% when compared to 2017 total burglary losses. The average dollar loss per burglary was \$3,417.

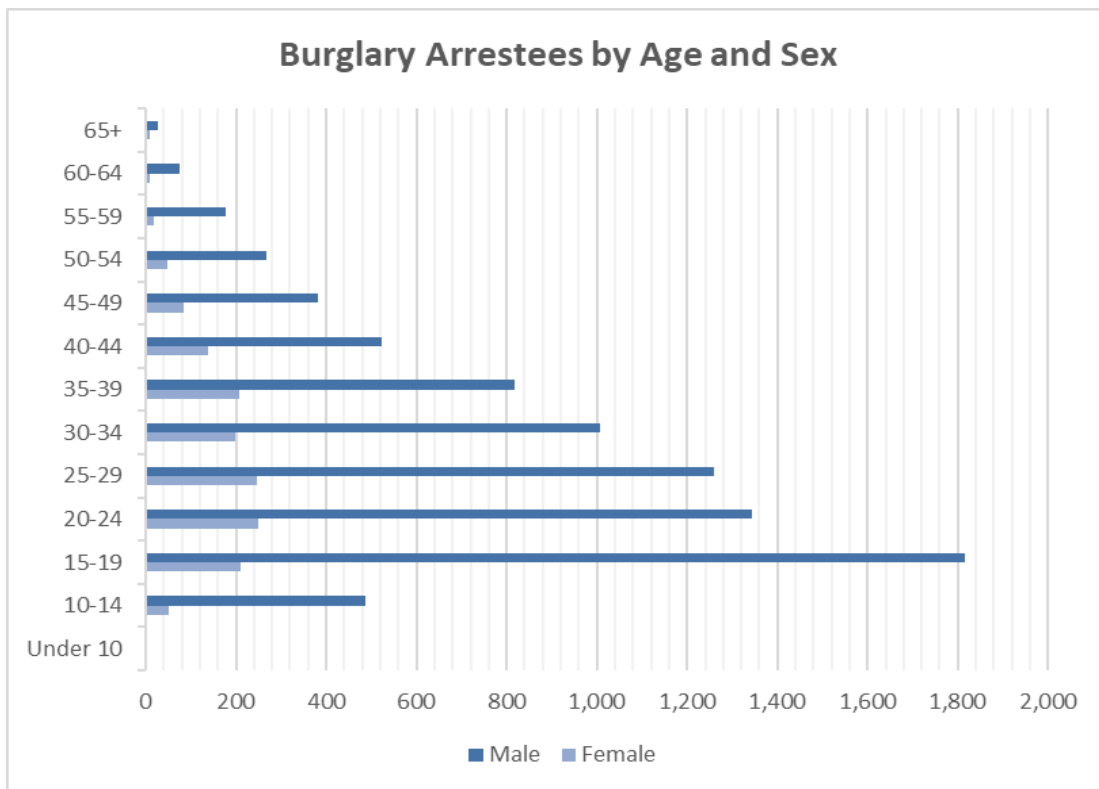


Clearance Rate¹

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 9.7% of all burglaries reported. Burglaries classified as unlawful entry had the highest rate of clearance (10.8%). Forcible entry had a clearance rate of 9.0% and attempted forcible entry had a 9.7% clearance rate.

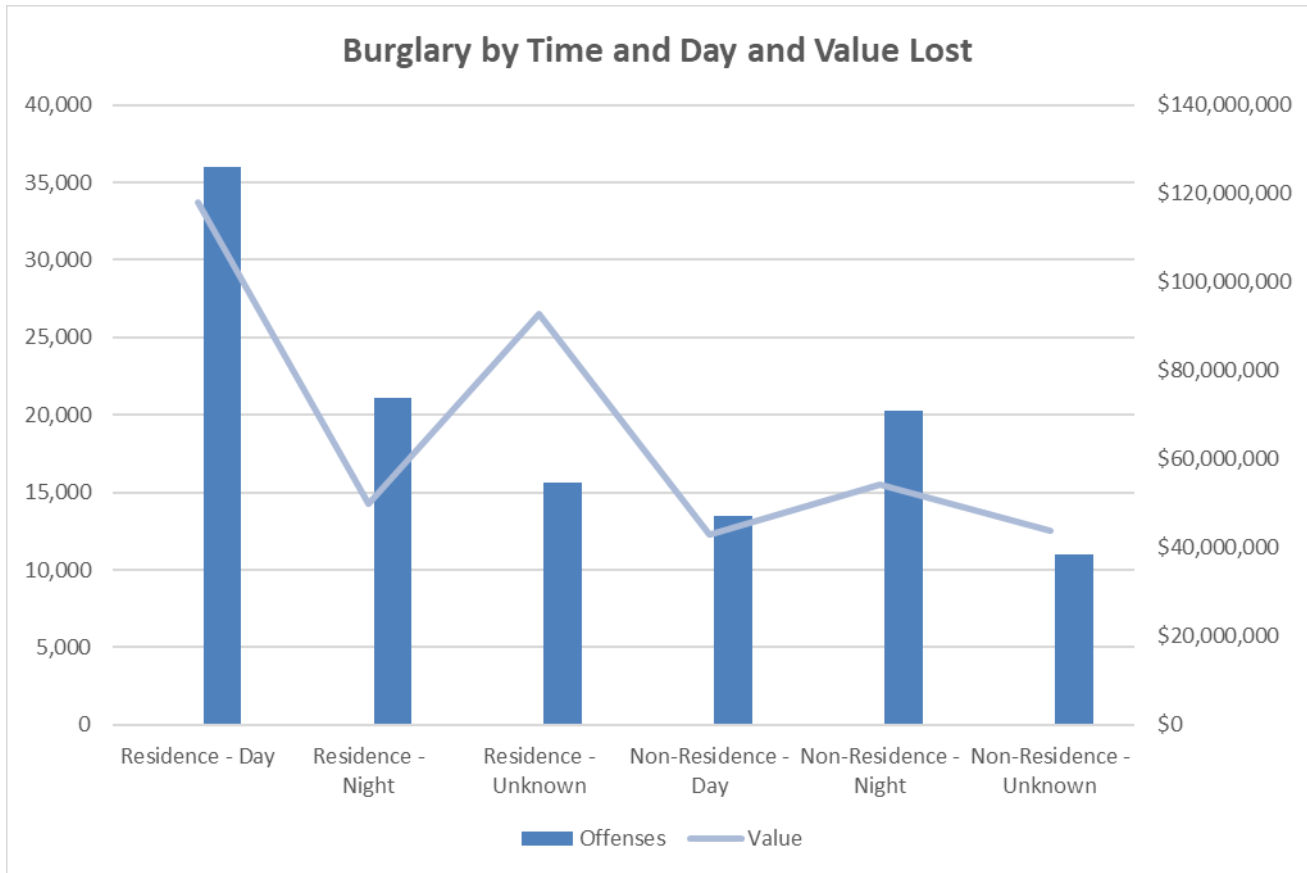
Persons Arrested

In 2018, 9,653 arrests for burglary were made by Texas law enforcement agencies. When compared to 2017, the number of persons arrested for burglary decreased 15%.



¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

The graph below illustrates the number of offenses for each location based on time of day, as well as value lost in those burglaries. The highest number of offenses occurred at a residence during the day, with 36,018 offenses, with a total property loss of \$117,982,445.



Burglary by Time of Day ¹			
<i>Location - Time</i>	<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>% Total</i>
Residence - Day	36,018	\$117,982,445	30.7
Residence - Night	21,095	\$49,830,846	18.0
Residence - Unknown	15,630	\$92,812,004	13.3
Non-Residence - Day	13,513	\$42,921,756	11.5
Non-Residence - Night	20,261	\$54,279,715	17.2
Non-Residence - Unknown	10,996	\$43,755,341	9.4
Total	117,513	\$401,582,107	100.0

¹The total percentages reflected may not equal the group percentage listed due to the raw data being captured prior to rounding protocol.

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

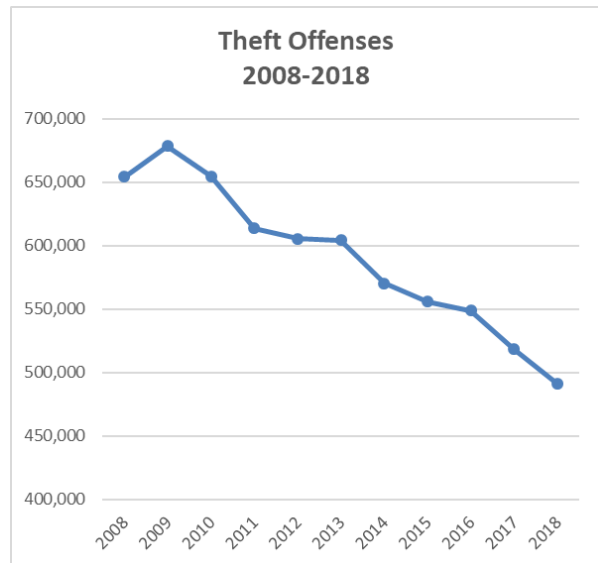
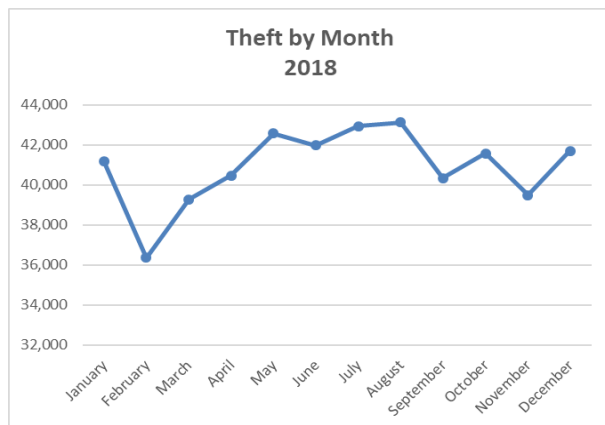
Volume

The reported number of larceny thefts committed in Texas in 2018 was 491,028, making this the largest crime category of the Index Crimes. The volume of theft in 2018 decreased 5.3% from 2017.

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 2018 theft rate for Texas was 1,710.8 thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the theft rate from 2017 was a decrease of 6.6%.



Nature

In 2018, theft victims suffered losses totaling \$938,364,542. This total represents an increase of 27.1% when compared with 2017 total theft losses. The average dollar loss per theft was \$1,911, up from \$1,425 in 2017. Thefts in the 'under \$50' category accounted for 26.8% of all reported thefts (but only 0.2% of the value lost), while thefts of values greater than \$200 accounted for 52.9% of the total thefts (and 98.6% of the total value lost). The remainder of the thefts was between \$50 and \$200--these thefts accounted for 20.3% of the volume (and 1.2% of the value lost).

For data collection, larceny-theft is divided into nine categories: pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft 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).

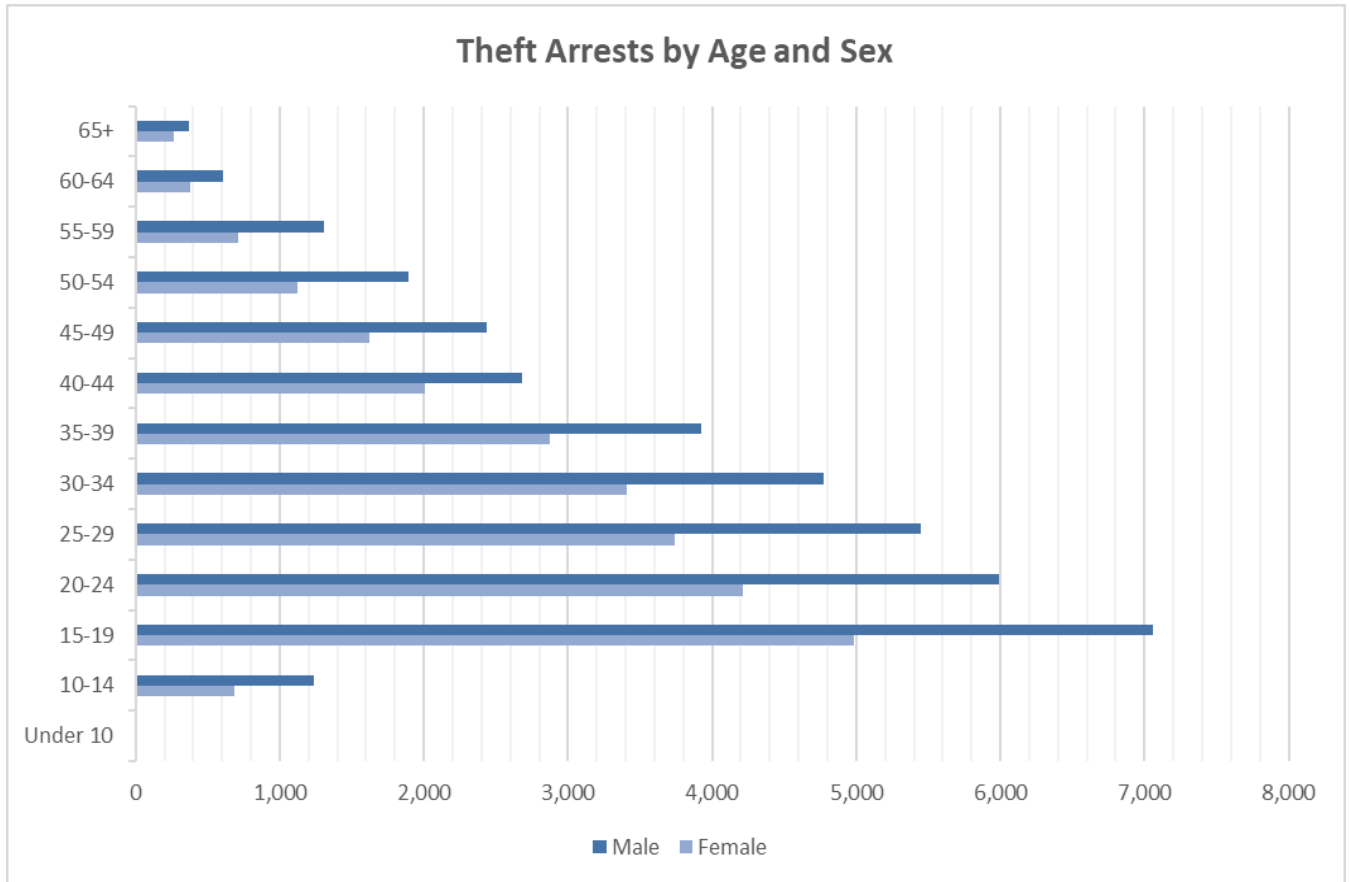
Clearance Rate¹

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 14.4% 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.

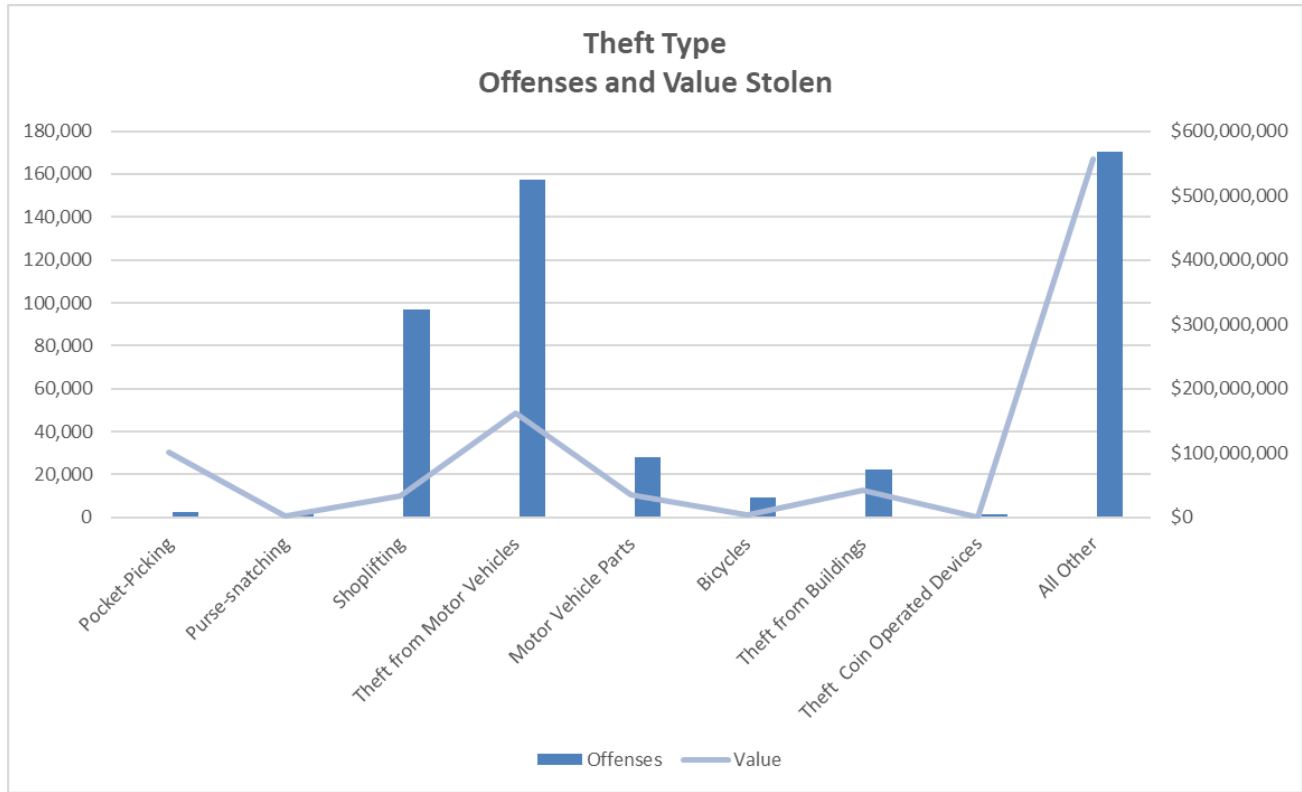
¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies made 63,745 larceny-theft arrests in 2018. When compared with 2017, the number of persons arrested for theft decreased 5.0%.



The graph below illustrates both the number of offenses, as well as value stolen during those offenses. The highest in both categories was All Other Larcenies with a total value loss of \$557,444,191.



Value of Property Stolen in Theft			
Type of Theft	Offenses	Value	Average
Pocket-Picking	2,699	\$101,754,292	\$37,701
Purse-snatching	2,155	\$2,690,017	\$1,248
Shoplifting	96,837	\$32,721,666	\$338
Theft from Motor Vehicles	157,346	\$161,676,805	\$1,028
Motor Vehicle Parts	28,194	\$35,205,297	\$1,249
Bicycles	9,117	\$4,346,424	\$477
Theft from Buildings	22,420	\$41,397,501	\$1,846
Theft Coin Operated Devices	1,633	\$1,128,349	\$691
All Other	170,627	\$557,444,191	\$3,267
TOTAL	491,028	\$938,364,542	\$1,911

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.

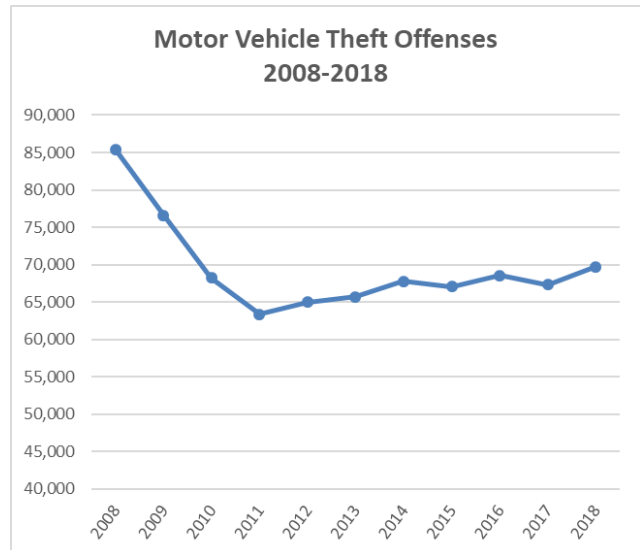
ANALYSIS

Volume

The number of motor vehicle thefts committed in Texas in 2018 was 69,730. The volume of motor vehicle theft increased 3.6% when compared with 2017.

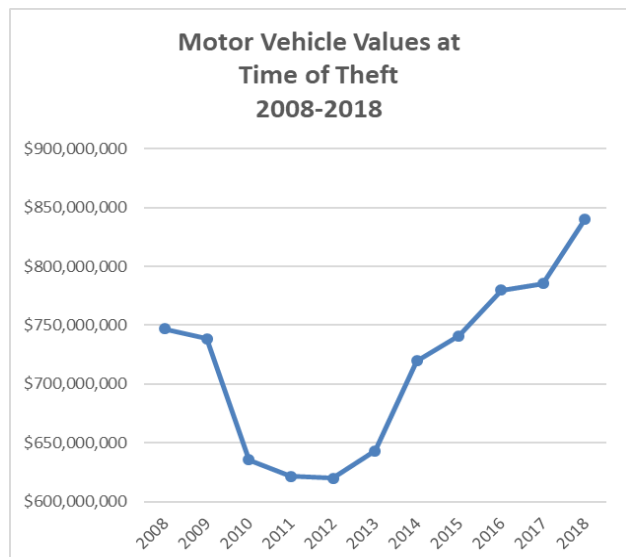
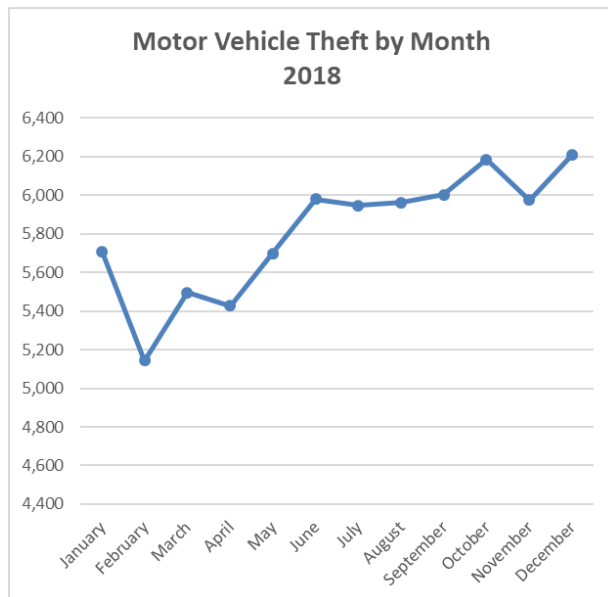
Rate

The 2018 motor vehicle theft rate for Texas was 242.9 motor vehicle thefts for every 100,000 persons. The change in the motor vehicle theft rate from 2017 was an increase of 2.2%.

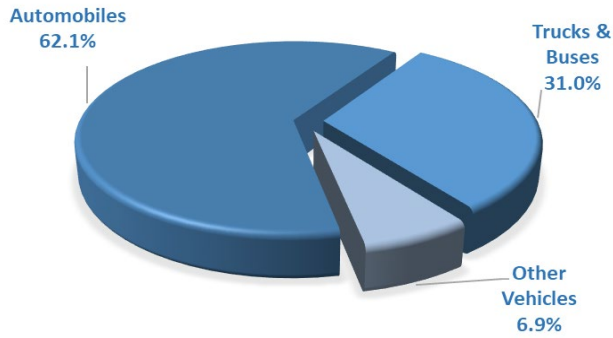


Nature

In 2018, motor vehicle theft victims suffered losses totaling \$840,298,502. This total value loss represents an increase of 7.0% when compared with 2017 total motor vehicle theft losses. The average dollar loss per motor vehicle theft was \$12,051, up from \$11,674 in 2017. Of the types of motor vehicles that are reported to be stolen, 62.1% are automobiles, 31.0% are trucks and buses, and the remainder is 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.



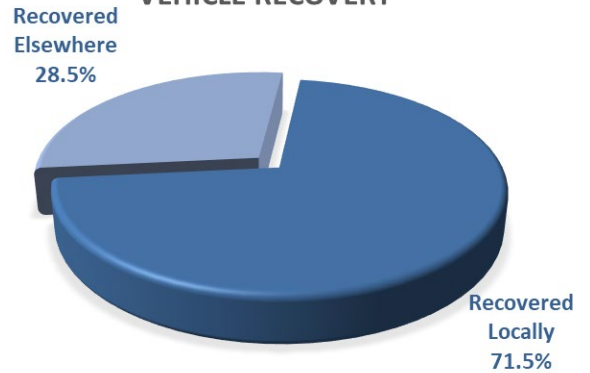
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY TYPE STOLEN



Recoveries

In 2018, 25,019 of the motor vehicles reported stolen were recovered (35.9%). Out of the recovered vehicles, 71.5% were stolen locally and recovered locally. The remaining 28.5% were stolen locally and recovered by another jurisdiction.

VEHICLE RECOVERY



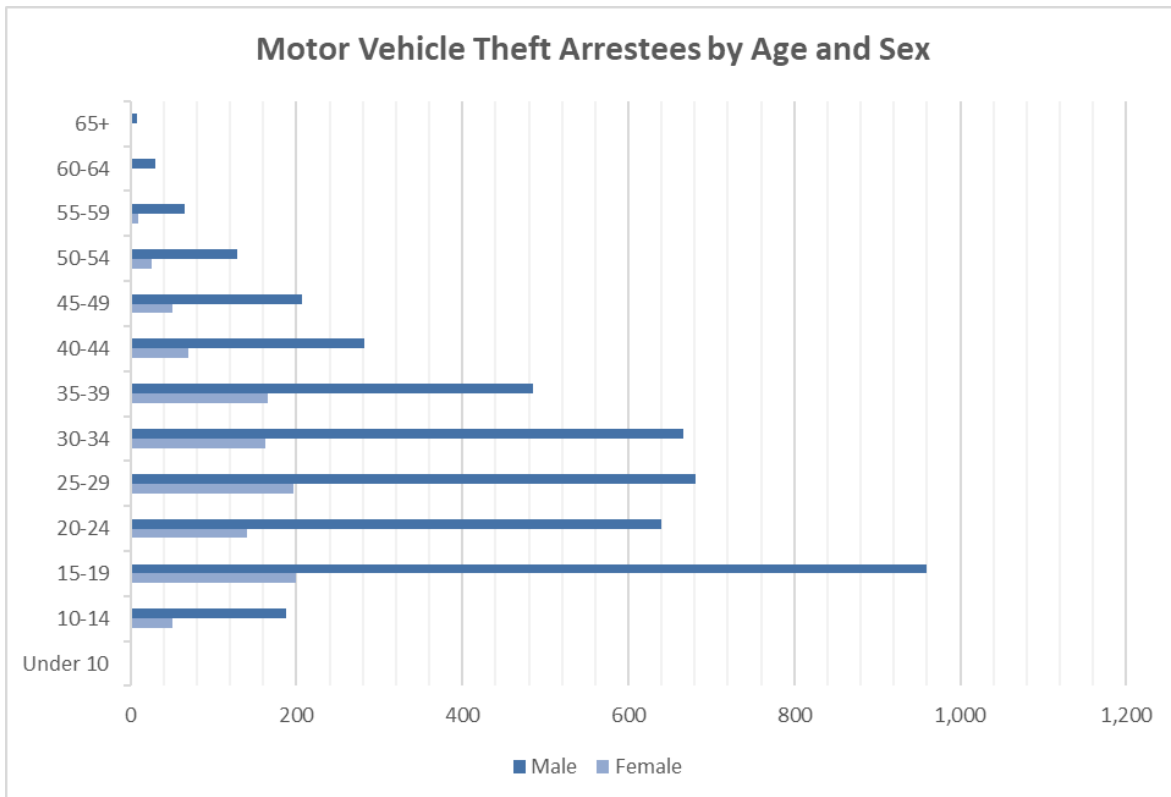
Clearance Rate¹

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 12.3% of all motor vehicle thefts that were reported.

Of the three vehicle types for which information is collected, automobiles show the highest rate of clearance at 14.4%. Thefts of trucks and buses were cleared at an 8.5% rate, and the 'other vehicle' classification shows a 10.3% clearance rate.

Persons Arrested

In 2018, Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 5,416 persons for motor vehicle theft. When compared with 2017, the number of motor vehicle theft arrests decreased 2.7%.



¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

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.

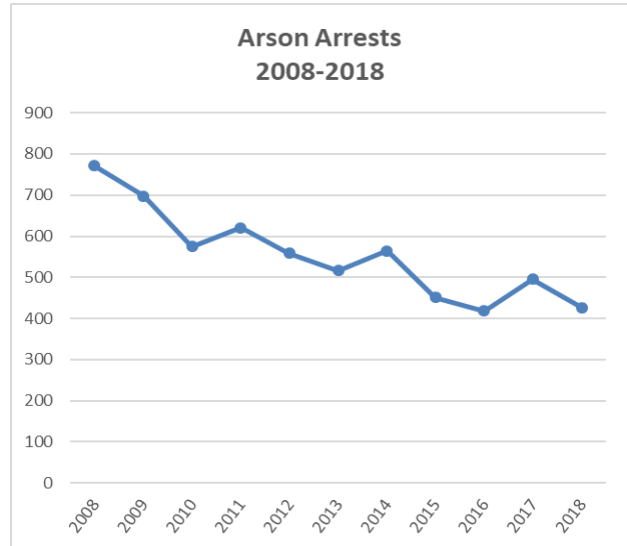
ANALYSIS

Volume

The reported number of arsons committed in Texas in 2018 was 2,446. The volume of arson offenses decreased 25.7% in comparison with 2017.

Rate

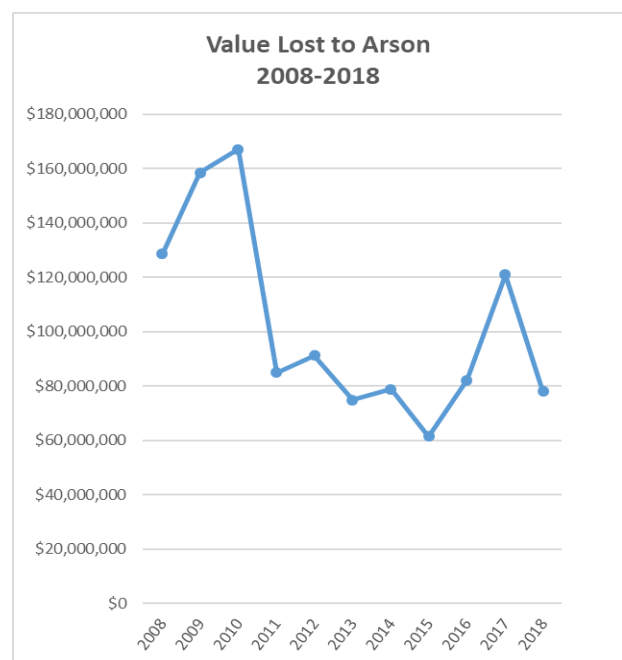
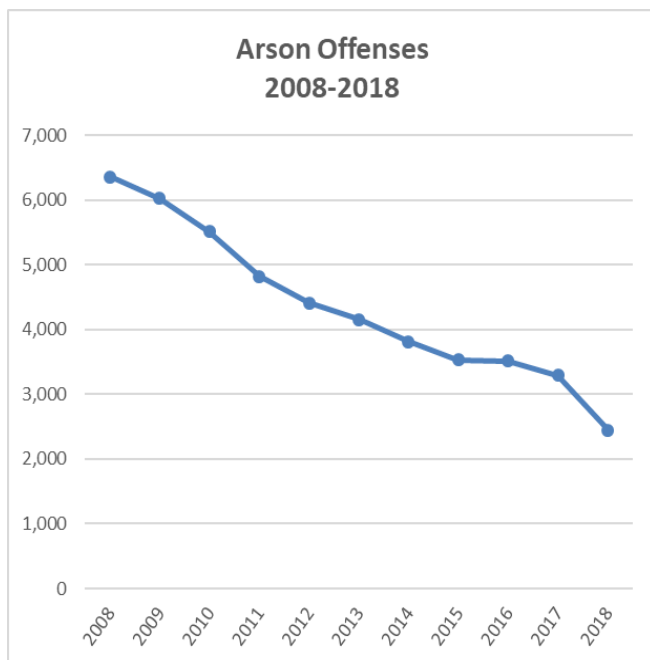
The 2018 arson rate for Texas was 8.5% arsons for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arson rate from 2017 was a decrease of 26.8%.



Nature

Structures comprised 48.2% of the reported incidents and 88.5% of the property value lost to arson. Mobile property constituted 29.4% of the reported arsons, but only 9.6% of the value lost. The 'other' category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) formed the remaining 22.4% of the arsons and 1.9% of the value lost.

Residential property was involved in 28.4% of the structural arsons in 2018, with 71.6% of such arsons directed at single occupancy dwellings.



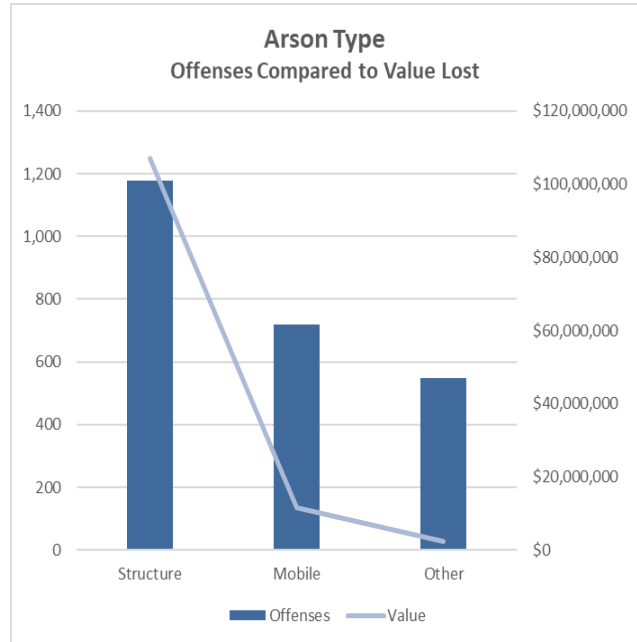
Of all targeted structural property, 14.5% of the properties were uninhabited at the time the arson occurred. Motor vehicles composed 94.2% of all mobile property at which arsons were directed.

In 2018, arson victims suffered losses totaling \$78,067,014. This total value loss represents a 35.5% decrease when compared with 2017 total arson losses. The average dollar loss per arson was \$31,916, down from \$36,767 in 2017. Other Commercial was the classification with the highest average loss of \$207,273 per offense. Community/Public structures showed an average loss of \$5,013, Motor Vehicle arsons averaged a loss of \$10,429 and the “other” group (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.) had the lowest average loss of \$4,295.

Clearance Rate¹

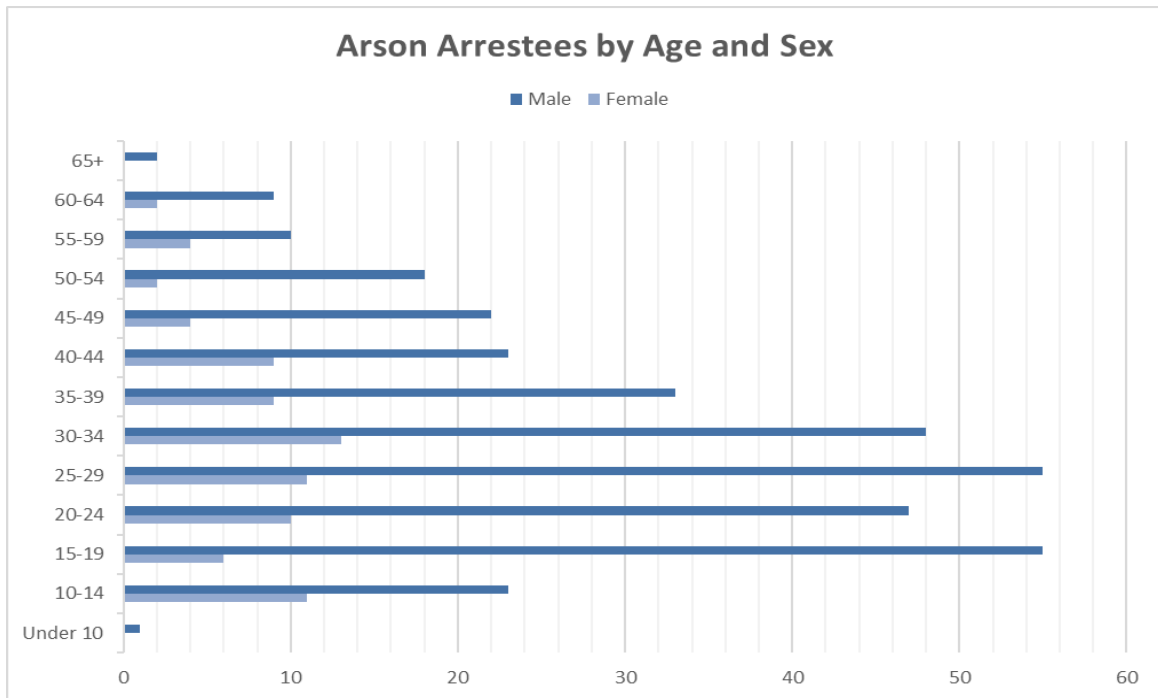
Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 19.1% of all arsons that were reported. Of the various property classifications, Community/Public had the highest clearance rates (29.3%). All Other Structure showed 19.3% clearance rate, and the lowest clearance rate, at 9.0%, was Motor Vehicles.

Of all arson clearances, 20.2% involved persons under the age of eighteen. Persons in this age group accounted for 58.6% of the Community/Public structure arson clearances, 41.2% of All Other Structure category clearances and 31.3% of the Storage arson clearances.



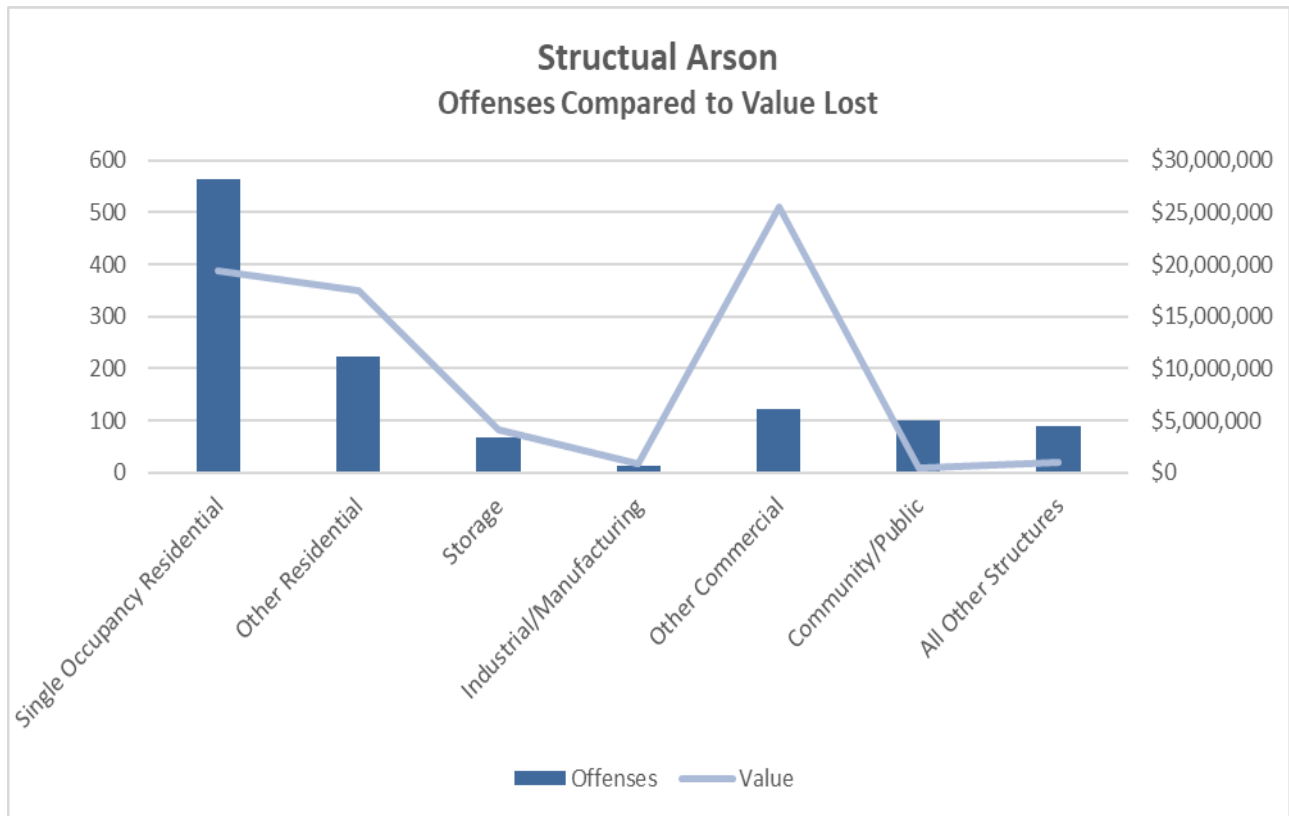
Persons Arrested

Texas law enforcement agencies arrested 427 persons for the crime of arson in 2018. When compared with the previous year, the number of persons arrested for arson decreased 13.7%.



¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

The graph below illustrates the number of offenses of arson, as well as value loss during those offenses. The highest amount of offenses occurred at Single Occupancy Residential with 564 offenses however, the highest value lost was Other Commercial with a loss of \$25,494,562.



Structural Arson by Type and Value			
Type	Offenses	% Total Offenses	Value
Single Occupancy Residential	564	47.8	\$19,444,896
Other Residential	224	19.0	\$17,494,875
Storage	67	5.7	\$4,155,135
Industrial/Manufacturing	14	1.2	\$911,196
Other Commercial	123	10.4	\$25,494,562
Community/Public	99	8.4	\$496,310
All Other Structures	88	7.5	\$1,013,440
Total	1,179	100.0	\$69,010,414

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).

Trafficking vs. Smuggling

There is often confusion when discussing human trafficking and human smuggling. While the two terms may be thought to be similar acts, human trafficking and human smuggling are distinct criminal activities, and the terms are not interchangeable. Human trafficking centers on exploitation, while human smuggling centers on transportation. According to the U.S Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), human smuggling is generally defined as: Importation of people into the United States involving deliberate evasion of immigration laws. Within both NIBRS and SRS reporting methodologies, it is important to remember that human smuggling data is not captured within Human Trafficking statistical reports.

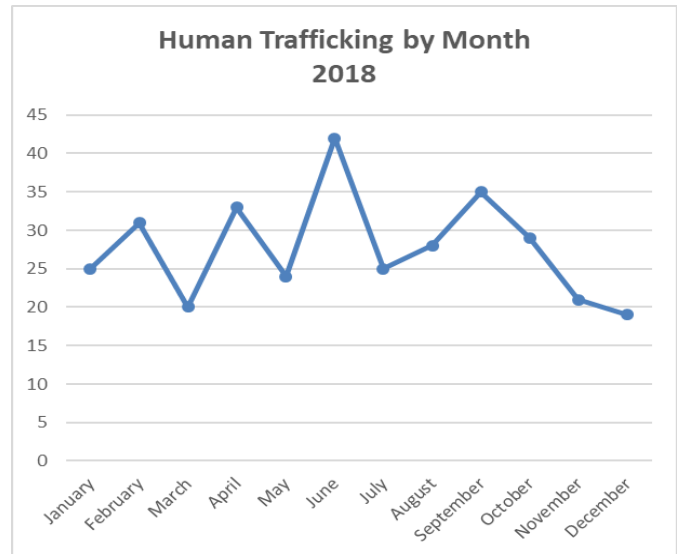
ANALYSIS

Volume

The number of human trafficking offenses reported in Texas in 2018 was 332. The 2018 human trafficking rate was 1.2 for every 100,000 persons in Texas.

Rate

Of all human trafficking offenses, 19.0% were Involuntary Servitude and 81.0% were Commercial Sex Acts.

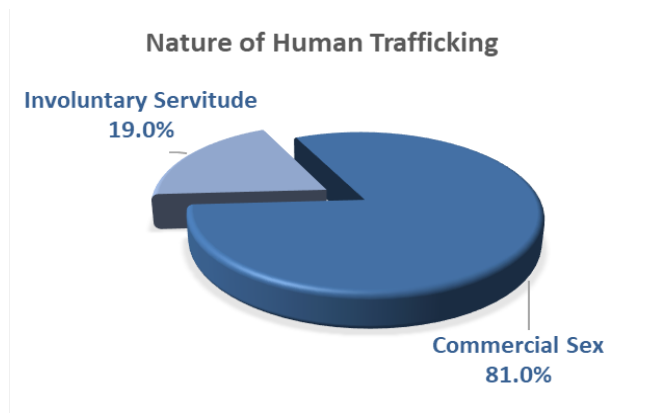


Clearance Rate¹

Statewide, Texas law enforcement agencies were successful in clearing 27.1% of all human trafficking offenses reported. Commercial Sex Acts had a clearance rate of 23.8%, whereas Involuntary Servitude had a clearance rate of 41.3%.

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.



¹Clearance by arrest or exceptional clearances are further explained in Chapter 2.

Persons Arrested

There was an increase in the number of Human Trafficking arrests from 2017 through 2018. Statewide, there were 90 persons arrested in 2018, resulting in a reported 91.5% increase. The Texas UCR program began collecting Human Trafficking data in 2013. The first three years of Human Trafficking data indicates that law enforcement agencies were still learning the UCR guidelines for reporting, their systems were still being fine-tuned to submit the data, and DPS was still developing training and auditing for this data. With the growing numbers of Agencies transitioning to the more-detailed NIBRS data submissions, coupled with increased training on Human Trafficking and data checks, we continue to improve the quality of Human Trafficking data reported to the Texas UCR program each year.

