



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

COURTESY-SERVICE-PROTECTION

Col. Thomas A. Davis, Jr., Director
Lt. Col. David McEathron, Assistant Director

For More Information, contact:

DPS Public Information Office
Tela Mange—Tom Vinger—Lisa Block
512/424-2080 or PIO@txdps.state.tx.us

Uniform Crime Reporting Section
512/424-2091 or UCR@txdps.state.tx.us

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY—UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

CRIME IN TEXAS : 2006

Annual Report of 2006 UCR Data Collection: Crime in Texas 2006 Overview

The major crime rate in Texas decreased 5.3 percent in 2006, according to data compiled by the Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Compared with 2005, the crime rate—the number of crimes per 100,000 population in Texas—dropped 5.3 percent in 2006. The violent crime rate decreased 2.3 percent in 2006 from 2005. The property crime rate fell 5.7 percent in 2006.

"The crime rate has declined four straight years thanks to the efforts of our citizens and the law enforcement community," said Col. Thomas A. Davis, Jr., director of the DPS. "While this is encouraging, there is still much work to be done."

The total number of major crimes committed was down 2.6 percent in 2006 compared with 2005. Of the seven index crimes, murder was down 1.4 percent; rape was down 1.2 percent.

The total number of arrests in Texas increased 2.9 percent in 2006. The number of juvenile arrests decreased 0.7 percent, while adult arrests increased 3.5 percent.

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

In 2006, Texas law enforcement agencies reported 247 incidents of hate crimes involving 222 victims and 291 offenders.

Law enforcement agencies reported 186,868 family violence incidents involving 200,803 victims and 197,037 offenders in 2006.

STATISTICAL CRIME ANALYSIS

The UCR Program

In an effort to quantify the increases and decreases in the number of crimes committed in Texas, the Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR) collects reports of crimes and arrests from Texas law enforcement agencies. This information is printed in *Crime in Texas* and in periodic special news releases.

Crime Index

To track the variations in crime, the UCR data collection program uses a statistical summary tool referred to as the Crime Index. Rather than collecting reports of all crimes that were committed in a particular year, UCR collects the reports of seven index crimes. The crimes in this group are all serious, either by their very nature or because of the frequency with which they occur, and present a common enforcement problem to police agencies. Crimes within this index can be further categorized as violent crimes, which include murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, or as property crimes, which consist of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. By reducing the overall occurrence of crime to this Crime Index, the annual comparison of crime trends is simplified. Although arson is an index crime in that the number of reported offenses are collected, arson is not included in the Crime Index.

Index Crime Volume

The total estimated number of Index Crimes reported for 2006 was 1,081,274. This volume of crime represents a decrease of 2.6 percent when compared to 2005.

Index Crime Rate

The crime rate reported by UCR is defined as the number of crimes committed per 100,000 population. This mechanism allows comparisons between periods of time to be made without being affected by population swings. For 2006, the Texas Crime Rate was 4599.6 crimes per 100,000 population, a 5.3% decrease from 2005. The crime rate is based on the 2006 Texas population of 23,507,783.

Data Estimation

Although the Texas UCR program enjoys a high rate of participation among Texas' law enforcement community, not every agency reports its crime information. To provide data that is comparable to other years, it is necessary to estimate the information for non-reporting agencies. In 2006, 1,020 law enforcement agencies participated in the UCR program representing 99.9 percent of the population.

Crime by Volume

Offense	2006	2005	% Change
Murder	1,385	1,405	-1.4%
Rape	8,407	8,505	-1.2%
Robbery	37,271	35,781	+4.2%
Aggravated Assault	74,624	75,409	-1.0%
Violent Crime Total	121,687	121,100	+0.5%
Burglary	215,754	219,733	-1.8%
Larceny-Theft	648,083	676,022	-4.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	95,750	93,471	+2.4%
Property Crime Total	959,592	989,226	-3.0%
Index Crime Total	1,081,274	1,110,326	-2.6%

Crime Rate by Offense

Offense	2006	2005	% Change
Murder	5.9	6.1	-3.3%
Rape	35.8	37.2	-3.8%
Robbery	158.5	156.5	+1.3%
Aggravated Assault	317.4	329.9	-3.8%
Violent Crime Total	517.6	529.7	-2.3%
Burglary	917.8	961.2	-4.5%
Larceny-Theft	2756.9	2,957.2	-6.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	407.3	408.9	-0.4%
Property Crime Total	4082.0	4327.3	-5.7%
Index Crime Total	4599.6	4857.1	-5.3%

Arson

In 2006, reported arson offenses decreased 3.7 percent from 2005. Property damage from arson was reported at over \$93 million in 2006.

- 6,549 arsons in 2006
- 6,800 arsons in 2005

Property Value

The value of property stolen during the commission of Index Crimes in 2006 was more than \$2.0 billion.

The value of stolen property recovered by Texas law enforcement agencies in 2006 was more than \$697 million.

MOST REQUESTED TEXAS ARREST TOTALS

Texas Arrests	2006	2005	% Change
Murder	793	936	-15.3%
Aggravated Assault	24,059	23,517	+2.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,911	8,425	-6.1%
Driving Under the Influence	94,082	92,479	+1.7%
Drunkenness	126,137	123,373	+2.2%
Drug Possession	126,564	115,571	+9.5%
Sale & Manufacturing	17,194	14,125	+21.7%
State Total Arrests	1,139,209	1,106,887	+2.9%

Texas Peace Officers Killed or Assaulted

- Two Texas law enforcement officers were killed feloniously in the line of duty due to criminal action during 2006.
- Five Texas law enforcement officers were killed in duty-related accidents during 2006.
- There were 4,634 officers assaulted during 2006 compared to 4,619 in 2005. This represents an increase of 0.3 percent.

TEXAS ARREST TOTALS 1997-2006

Year	Juveniles	% Change	Adults	% Change
2006	140,716	-0.7	998,493	+3.5
2005	141,734	-7.6	965,153	-1.0
2004	153,450	+6.1	974,681	+6.0
2003	144,667	+2.6	919,150	+1.4
2002	140,992	-1.3	906,513	+1.7
2001	142,897	-1.5	891,437	-2.2
2000	145,063	-7.0	911,925	-0.6
1999	155,925	-10.3	917,463	-0.8
1998	173,905	-4.3	925,189	-1.8

HATE CRIME

The Texas Hate Crime Act defines hate crimes as crimes motivated by prejudice and hatred, including incidents for which statistics are kept under the federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act. The federal law defines hate crimes as crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability.

The Texas Hate Crimes Act directs every law enforcement agency within Texas to report bias offenses to the Department of Public Safety.

Bias Motivation

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

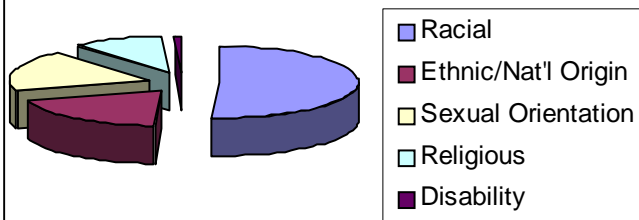
Volume

The total number of reported Texas hate crime incidents in 2006 was 247. This represents a decrease of 6.4 percent when compared to 2005. These incidents involved 222 victims, 291 offenders and resulted in a total of 300 offenses.

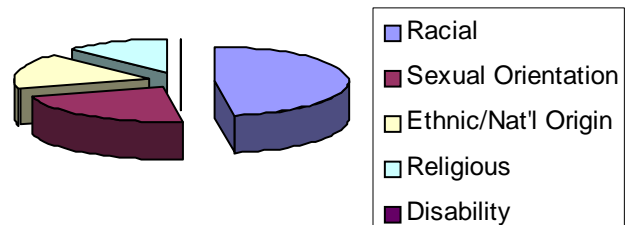
HATE CRIME VOLUME

	2006	2005	% Change
Reported Incidents	247	264	-6.4%
Reported Victims	222	266	-16.5%
Reported Offenders	291	327	-11.0%
Reported Offenses	300	278	+7.9%

2006 Hate Crime Bias Motivation



2005 Hate Crime Bias Motivation



2006 HATE CRIME BIAS MOTIVATION

Bias	Group	Bias Type	Volume
Nature	%		(Offense)
Racial	50.9%	Anti-White	23
		Anti-Black	99
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	5
		Anti-Multi-Racial	4
		Anti-Arab	4
Ethnicity/ National Origin	19.1%	Anti-Hispanic	35
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	10
		Anti-Male Homosexual	38
Sexual Orienta- tion	18.7%	Anti-Female Homosexual	4
		Anti-Homosexual	6
		Anti-Jewish	15
Religious	10.5%	Anti-Catholic	1
		Anti-Protestant	2
		Anti-Islamic	5
		Anti-Other Religion	3
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1
Disability	0.8%	Anti-Physical	0
		Anti-Mental	2

2005 HATE CRIME BIAS MOTIVATION

Bias	Group	Bias Type	Volume
Nature	%		(Offense)
Racial	47.5%	Anti-White	25
		Anti-Black	96
		Anti-Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	0
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	8
		Anti-Multi-Racial	3
Sexual Orienta- tion	23.3%	Anti-Male Homosexual	44
		Anti-Female Homosexual	9
		Anti-Homosexual	9
		Anti-Heterosexual	1
Ethnicity/ National Origin	16.6%	Anti-Bisexual	2
		Anti-Arab	10
		Anti-Hispanic	27
		Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat'l Origin	9
		Anti-Jewish	18
Religious	12.6%	Anti-Catholic	0
		Anti-Protestant	3
		Anti-Islamic	9
		Anti-Other Religion	3
Disability	0.0%	Anti-Multi-Religious Group	2
		Anti-Athiest/Agnostic	0
		Anti-Physical	0
		Anti-Mental	0

Offenses

Offenses in the hate crime data collection program are defined in accordance with federal Uniform Crime Reporting definitions and do not necessarily conform to Texas state definitions. Complete offense definitions are available in the *Crime in Texas* annual publication or from UCR upon request.

Hate Crime offense information falls into the eight index crimes—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson—plus simple assault, intimidation and vandalism. Of these offense categories, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation and vandalism accounted for 93 percent of all bias crime offenses in 2006.

HATE CRIME OFFENSES

Offenses	Volume	%
Robbery	6	2.0
Aggravated Assault	49	16.3
Burglary	10	3.3
Larceny-Theft	3	1.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0.3
Arson	2	0.7
Simple Assault	79	26.3
Intimidation	61	20.4
Vandalism	89	29.7
TOTAL	300	100%

Victims

Information on the victims of hate crimes is limited to victim type. While the bias motivation information identifies the offender's bias, the victim may not actually belong to the group the offender sought to harm. For this reason, information on the victim's group membership is not recorded.

Victim type in the hate crime data collection program is listed as: individual, business, financial institution, government, religious organization, society/public, other and unknown. Of the victim types, individuals were the main hate crime target.

HATE CRIME VICTIM TYPE

Victim Type	Volume	%
Individual	224	74.7
Business	12	4.0
Financial Institution	0	0.0
Government	3	1.0
Religious Organization	10	3.3
Society/Public	0	0.0
Other	50	16.7
Unknown	1	0.3
TOTAL	300	100%

Offenders

In 2006, 291 offenders were involved in incidents of hate crimes. The following chart displays the suspected hate crime offenders by race.

HATE CRIME OFFENDERS BY RACE

	Volume	%
White	119	48.0
Black	34	13.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.2
Multi-Racial Group	1	0.4
Unknown	90	36.7
TOTAL	247	100%

Location

Residences and homes were the most frequently occurring locations of bias crimes during 2006. The second most common locations were highways, roads, streets and alleys. Parking lots and garages were the third most common locations.

HATE CRIME LOCATION BY OFFENSE

Location	Volume	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	5	1.6
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	0.0
Bar/Nightclub	5	1.6
Church/Synagogue/Temple	12	3.9
Commercial/Office Building	9	3.0
Construction Site	2	0.7
Convenience Store	6	2.0
Department/Discount Store	1	0.4
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	1	0.4
Field/Woods	1	0.4
Government/Public Building	4	1.3
Grocery/Supermarket	2	0.7
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	63	21.0
Hotel/Motel	5	1.6
Jail/Prison	0	0.0
Lake/Waterway	2	0.7
Liquor Store	1	0.4
Parking Lot/Garage	28	9.3
Rental Storage Facility	0	0.0
Residence/Home	108	36.0
Restaurant	2	0.7
School/College	27	9.0
Service/Gas Station	2	0.7
Specialty Store	5	1.6
Other/Unknown	9	3.0
TOTAL	300	100%

FAMILY VIOLENCE

The Texas Family Code defines family violence as an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm. The law excludes the reasonable discipline of a child. By definition, "Family" includes individuals related by consanguinity (blood) or affinity, (marriage or former marriage), biological parents of the same child, foster children, foster parents, and members or former members of the same household (including roommates). Senate Bill 68 of the 77th Legislature amended the Family Code to include "Dating Violence". The "Dating Relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.

	2006	2005	Pct Change
Incidents	186,868	187,811	-0.5%
Victims	200,803	199,574	+0.6%
Offenders	197,037	195,174	+1.0%

VICTIM'S RELATIONSHIP

Relationship Type	Group %	Relationship of Victim	Percent Total
Marital	47.6	Husband	4.7
		Wife	20.1
		Common-Law Husband	2.8
		Common-Law Wife	15.7
		Ex-Husband	0.8
		Ex-Wife	3.5
Parental/Child	15.5	Father	2.0
		Mother	5.3
		Son	2.2
		Daughter	3.2
		Stepfather	0.8
		Stepmother	0.3
		Stepson	0.7
		Stepdaughter	0.9
		Foster Parent	0.05
		Foster Child	0.01
Other Family	36.9	Grandfather	0.1
		Grandmother	0.4
		Grandson	0.1
		Granddaughter	0.3
		Brother	2.8
		Sister	3.7
		Stepbrother	0.1
		Stepsister	0.1
		Male Roommate	2.1
		Female Roommate	7.2
		Male In-Law	0.9
		Female In-Law	1.3
		Other Male Family Member	4.4
		Other Female Family Member	13.3
		Unknown Relationship-Male	0.03
Unknown Relationship-Female	0.07		

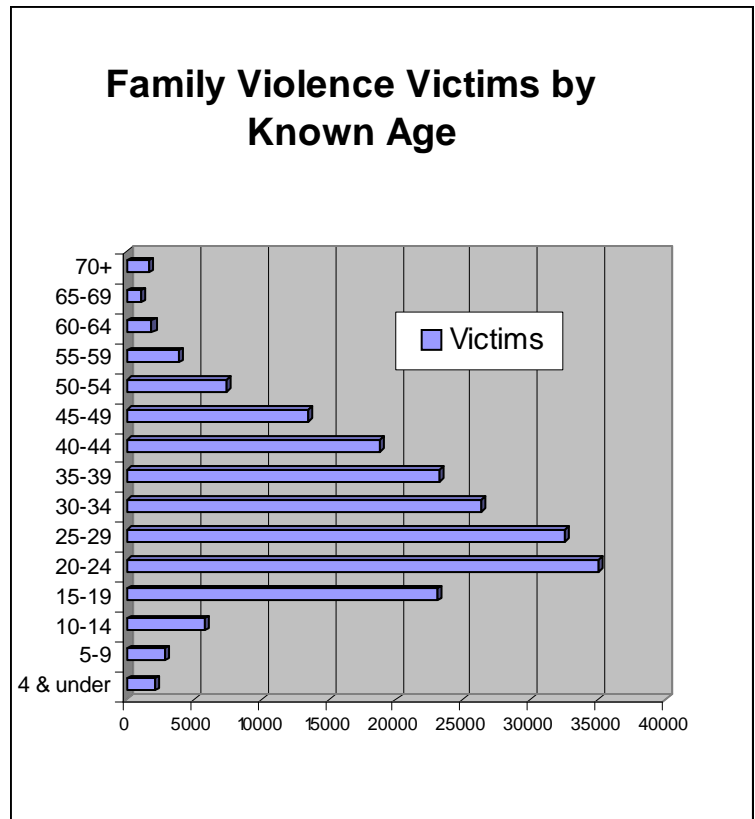
Offenders

In 2006, a reported 197,037 offenders were involved in incidents of family violence.



Victims

Incidents of family violence in 2006 involved a reported 200,803 victims.



Officers

Potential assaults on peace officers are a serious problem inherent to police intervention and investigation of family violence. In 2006, during the course of reported family violence incidents, 474 Texas law officers were assaulted. During this same period 4,634 assaults were made on law officers during all types of police activity.

Offenses

Family violence offense information falls into six general categories: assaults, homicides, kidnapping/abductions, robberies, forcible sex offenses, and non-forcible sex offenses. Of the six main categories, assaults accounted for 96.7 percent of all offenses.

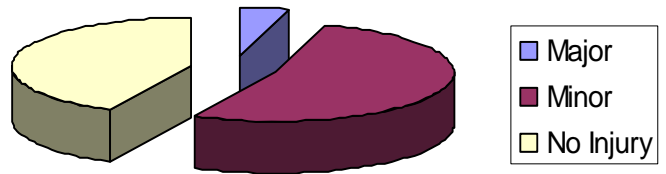
FAMILY VIOLENCE OFFENSES

Type	Group %	Offense	%
Assaults	96.7	Aggravated Assault	15.7
		Simple Assault	72.3
		Intimidation	8.7
Homicides	0.1	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.1
		Negligent Manslaughter	0.01
		Justifiable Homicide	0.001
Kidnapping	0.3	Kidnapping/Abduction	0.3
Robbery	0.2	Robbery	0.2
		Forcible Rape	1.0
Forcible		Forcible Sodomy	0.3
Sex Offenses	2.5	Sexual Assault with Object	0.2
		Forcible Fondling	1.0
Non-Forcible		Incest	0.09
Sex Offenses	0.2	Statutory Rape	0.1

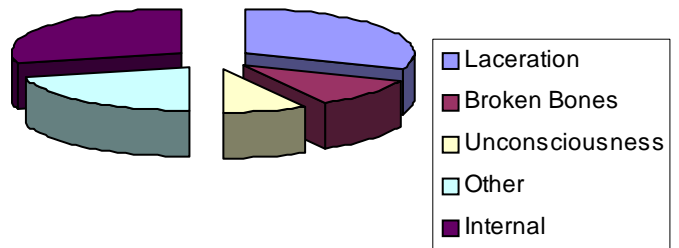
Injuries

The extent of injuries sustained by victims of family violence are determined by the responding officer. Therefore, all injuries are noted at the time of the report. If later medical attention indicates that the injuries were more or less severe than noted by the responding officer, this information is not included in the family violence report. The majority of reported injuries (53 percent) were minor; in 43 percent of family violence reports "no injury" was recorded. Major injuries were reported in 4 percent of the cases. Of the major injuries, severe lacerations were the most common at 31 percent. Possible internal injuries were reported in 29 percent of the cases and apparent broken bones were noted in 11 percent of the cases.

Type of Family Violence Injuries



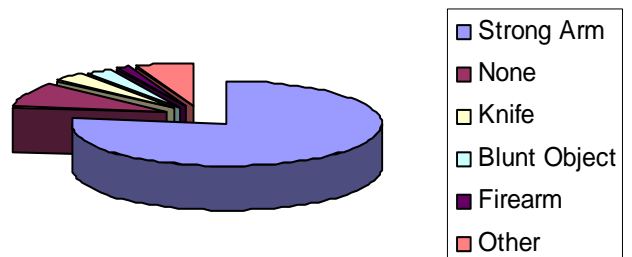
Family Violence Major Injuries



Weapons

The most common weapon involved in family violence cases was physical force through the use of hands, feet and fists (strong arm), which accounts for 77 percent of the incidents. The Texas Family Violence law considers the use of threats and intimidation to be serious enough to report and, thus, 9 percent of the reports were listed as involving no weapons. Knives or cutting instruments (4 percent), blunt objects (3 percent), firearms (1 percent) and other (6 percent) account for the remaining cases. Included in the "other" weapons category are: motor vehicles, poison, explosives, fire, drugs, unknown, and miscellaneous weapons.

Weapons Used in Family Violence



Texas Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 Population
2006 vs. 2005

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Allen PD	2006	0	7	16	36	333	1,468	71	1,931	+22.1%
	2005	0	9	14	30	286	1,188	54	1,581	
Baytown PD	2006	3	46	137	164	789	2,115	329	3,583	+7.5%
	2005	4	32	112	143	705	2,100	237	3,333	
Bryan PD	2006	6	31	100	452	1,004	2,570	186	4,349	-10.0%
	2005	6	45	93	473	1,207	2,784	225	4,833	
College Station PD	2006	0	39	33	138	549	2,192	119	3,070	-2.1%
	2005	2	38	38	128	555	2,292	82	3,135	
Edinburg PD	2006	1	13	49	200	681	2,969	409	4,322	-19.8%
	2005	1	31	67	343	712	3,887	346	5,387	
Eules PD	2006	0	3	36	64	298	1,153	156	1,710	-16.7%
	2005	3	7	49	103	371	1,379	142	2,054	
Flower Mound PD	2006	2	8	4	24	135	615	33	821	+16.5%
	2005	1	1	5	24	105	524	45	705	
Frisco PD	2006	1	11	14	72	733	2,376	72	3,279	+25.1%
	2005	0	15	11	52	611	1,849	84	2,622	
Galveston PD	2006	4	121	166	304	658	2,267	306	3,826	-7.7%
	2005	8	89	172	263	719	2,528	365	4,144	
Harlingen PD	2006	3	22	67	261	1,043	3,255	272	4,923	-6.9%
	2005	0	24	63	243	1,128	3,598	233	5,289	
League City PD	2006	0	18	24	41	342	1,249	87	1,761	+11.5%
	2005	1	11	9	21	365	1,088	84	1,579	
Lewisville PD	2006	2	36	71	105	510	2,160	387	3,271	-17.6%
	2005	2	23	55	119	510	2,910	349	3,968	
Longview PD	2006	10	56	118	539	1,106	3,308	489	5,626	-2.6%
	2005	8	67	127	646	1,095	3,258	576	5,777	
McKinney PD	2006	2	41	37	184	490	1,614	111	2,479	+9.9%
	2005	1	42	41	142	447	1,442	141	2,256	
Mission PD	2006	2	2	24	36	275	2,206	288	2,833	-19.3%
	2005	4	5	20	43	619	2,497	321	3,509	
Missouri City PD	2006	1	9	55	80	282	706	119	1,252	-13.0%
	2005	2	13	72	78	344	815	115	1,439	
North Richland Hills PD	2006	0	19	41	128	499	1,677	186	2,550	+10.8%
	2005	0	21	37	100	416	1,599	129	2,302	
Odessa PD	2006	2	12	88	512	774	2,624	256	4,268	-1.0%
	2005	3	12	72	503	756	2,785	179	4,310	
Pearland PD	2006	0	25	24	66	402	1,031	122	1,670	+15.3%
	2005	1	35	22	29	363	910	89	1,449	
Pharr PD	2006	4	26	62	98	597	2,525	217	3,529	+13.5%
	2005	4	17	52	125	573	2,183	156	3,110	
Port Arthur PD	2006	2	12	140	240	814	1,014	247	2,469	-22.3%
	2005	11	26	118	215	938	1,632	239	3,179	
Round Rock PD	2006	0	23	31	50	277	1,642	49	2,072	-10.9%
	2005	0	21	24	76	281	1,873	51	2,326	
Rowlett PD	2006	3	8	13	41	238	840	61	1,204	+11.8%
	2005	0	3	17	49	185	744	79	1,077	
San Angelo PD	2006	2	53	62	279	974	3,333	221	4,924	-13.0%
	2005	3	55	40	275	1,130	3,881	274	5,658	
Sugar Land PD	2006	0	6	45	50	212	1,322	75	1,710	-12.1%
	2005	1	4	62	50	285	1,434	110	1,946	
Temple PD	2006	2	34	62	91	668	2,048	167	3,072	+13.0%
	2005	3	5	57	110	502	1,890	151	2,718	
Tyler PD	2006	5	41	110	407	842	3,280	191	4,876	-8.0%
	2005	6	52	172	344	1,119	3,412	197	5,302	
Victoria PD	2006	5	32	89	211	688	2,112	182	3,319	-16.1%
	2005	2	34	58	206	830	2,672	155	3,957	

Texas Cities with over 100,000 Population
2006 vs. 2005

Agency	Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total	% Change
Abilene PD	2006	5	67	107	375	1,282	3,460	303	5,599	-7.9%
	2005	5	78	146	347	1,521	3,685	298	6,080	
Amarillo PD	2006	5	98	403	1,120	2,416	7,605	1,076	12,723	-5.0%
	2005	10	88	347	1,092	2,549	8,239	1,063	13,388	
Arlington PD	2006	14	192	890	1,632	4,042	13,905	1,719	22,394	-1.7%
	2005	24	178	768	1,399	3,984	14,609	1,810	22,772	
Austin PD	2006	20	319	1,358	1,961	7,467	31,562	2,544	45,231	+0.4%
	2005	26	312	1,182	1,873	7,285	31,835	2,548	45,061	
Beaumont PD	2006	10	75	344	726	1,887	4,525	550	8,117	-14.1%
	2005	11	97	337	685	2,057	5,735	528	9,450	
Brownsville PD	2006	5	46	168	648	1,377	6,483	525	9,252	+0.4%
	2005	4	53	128	718	1,236	6,647	430	9,216	
Carrollton PD	2006	5	6	87	131	815	2,489	478	4,011	-8.6%
	2005	5	12	95	188	916	2,675	499	4,390	
Corpus Christi PD	2006	21	167	468	1,414	3,005	15,261	872	21,208	-4.4%
	2005	8	217	481	1,342	3,357	15,870	906	22,181	
Dallas PD	2006	187	665	6,914	7,292	21,653	50,009	13,930	100,650	-3.6%
	2005	202	562	6,882	7,783	22,363	52,315	14,277	104,384	
Denton PD	2006	0	60	65	204	664	2,284	209	3,486	-21.8%
	2005	5	79	76	227	678	3,138	255	4,458	
El Paso PD	2006	13	304	503	1,606	2,212	14,808	3,552	22,998	+4.7%
	2005	13	286	448	1,854	2,127	14,662	2,580	21,970	
Fort Worth PD	2006	50	252	1,419	2,503	8,999	24,015	3,517	40,755	-0.9%
	2005	60	311	1,379	2,170	8,684	24,811	3,715	41,130	
Garland PD	2006	3	50	223	300	1,889	5,278	717	8,460	-4.5%
	2005	7	41	239	368	2,011	5,445	750	8,861	
Grand Prairie PD	2006	3	69	156	262	1,591	4,844	1,044	7,969	+0.7%
	2005	9	56	170	214	1,439	4,979	1,050	7,917	
Houston PD	2006	377	854	11,371	11,648	26,869	73,091	21,093	145,303	+0.6%
	2005	334	872	11,128	11,653	27,541	72,476	20,408	144,412	
Irving PD	2006	3	48	264	535	1,674	6,728	1,242	10,494	+0.3%
	2005	2	66	270	572	1,730	6,658	1,160	10,458	
Killeen PD	2006	8	81	246	452	2,121	3,108	242	6,258	-6.1%
	2005	8	85	224	489	2,071	3,644	147	6,668	
Laredo PD	2006	22	96	266	814	1,643	9,661	1,207	13,709	+1.4%
	2005	18	64	246	726	1,552	9,953	957	13,516	
Lubbock PD	2006	13	98	367	1,691	3,070	8,610	693	14,542	-3.1%
	2005	11	105	309	1,797	2,697	9,312	777	15,008	
McAllen PD	2006	4	28	123	228	637	5,820	469	7,309	-15.1%
	2005	8	34	129	250	734	6,877	576	8,608	
Mesquite PD	2006	5	10	171	310	926	3,743	705	5,870	-2.8%
	2005	7	15	169	339	837	3,964	709	6,040	
Midland PD	2006	5	58	76	234	861	2,619	232	4,085	-2.1%
	2005	1	80	50	277	779	2,808	178	4,173	
Pasadena PD	2006	7	49	171	393	1,017	3,395	436	5,468	-1.4%
	2005	5	51	146	430	1,063	3,397	454	5,546	
Plano PD	2006	4	42	154	543	1,393	6,629	583	9,348	-0.5%
	2005	2	54	119	546	1,365	6,713	593	9,392	
Richardson PD	2006	3	12	98	122	685	2,118	315	3,353	-10.4%
	2005	2	12	98	149	764	2,436	281	3,742	
San Antonio PD	2006	119	514	2,321	5,023	14,629	57,377	6,615	86,598	-2.7%
	2005	86	593	2,154	5,174	14,365	60,649	5,973	88,994	
Waco PD	2006	9	72	257	614	2,188	4,869	455	8,464	-13.1%
	2005	12	60	257	566	2,413	5,740	692	9,740	
Wichita Falls PD	2006	9	27	169	286	1,291	4,574	420	6,776	-19.1%
	2005	6	43	239	445	1,703	5,386	552	8,374	