

JULY 2024

2ND QUARTER REPORT (2024/Q2)

CRIME IN TEXAS

Texas Department
of Public Safety



Introduction

The Quarter 2 Crime in Texas Report analyzes crime trends in Texas for April through June, comparing data between 2023 and 2024.

This report provides a comprehensive examination of crime data for agencies across all regions of the state, with a primary focus on index crimes, which encompass a range of serious offenses including murder, aggravated assault, human trafficking, rape, arson, robbery, larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

In contrast to the static data presented in the quarterly publication, the information is also accessible through our online portal which updates continuously as reporting agencies submit new or revised data. The online portal offers users the flexibility to configure various data elements, including specific crime metrics, and to access agency or county data. Click this link to find the online portal:

<https://txucr.nibrs.com/ReportsIndex/List>

This report is reflective of the data contributed to the Uniform Crime Reporting for index crimes occurring from April 1, 2024 - June 30, 2024, and submitted on or before July 10, 2024. It may not reflect all known incidents as agencies may have been delayed in reporting information to the Department.

Included:

1. Glossary of Terms
2. Summary by Region
3. Texas DPS Regions Crime Map
4. Statewide Index Crime Total Volume
5. Changes in Violent Offenses

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- + **Crime Volume** is the aggregate sum of the offenses within the crime index. It provides a raw count of all the reported offenses, without taking into account the size of the population or any other contextual factors. By comparing the crime volume year to year, trends in the number of crimes committed can be studied and analyzed.
Example: *If a city reports 500 burglaries in a year, that is the crime volume for burglaries in that city for that year.*
- + **Crime Rate** takes into account the size of the population in the area being studied. It's calculated by dividing the number of reported offenses by the total population. The result is then multiplied by 100,000. Crime rates allow for a standardized comparison of criminal activity across different areas or over time, accounting for variations in population size.
Example: *If a city with a population of 1,000,000 reports 500 burglaries in a year, the burglary rate for that city for that year would be 50 burglaries per 100,000 residents.*
Note: Statewide entities (Region 7) will not be represented in the rates calculations due to having a zero jurisdictional population assigned by the FBI.

Summary by Region

Due to data fluctuations and slow reporting, second-quarter trends are low, possibly attributed to:

1. Higher volume of missing or slow reports in May and June.
2. Many Independent School Districts (ISDs) and Universities shifting into summer break, resulting in fewer incidents in June.

Of the agencies with over 100,000 in jurisdictional population, the following had not submitted data by the 15th of the month when statistics were pulled for this publication.

- Amarillo Police Department (Region 5)
- Brazoria County Sherriff's Office (Region 2)
- Brownsville Police Department (Region 3)
- Denton Police Department (Region 1)
- El Paso Police Department (Region 4)
- Harris County Sherriff's Office (Region 2)
- Wichita Falls Police Department (Region 5)

Incomplete data submissions contribute to regional and agency-specific decreases in reported crime.

Prolonged outages following Hurricane Beryl may also have affected data due to delays in reporting.

Regional highlights, Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023

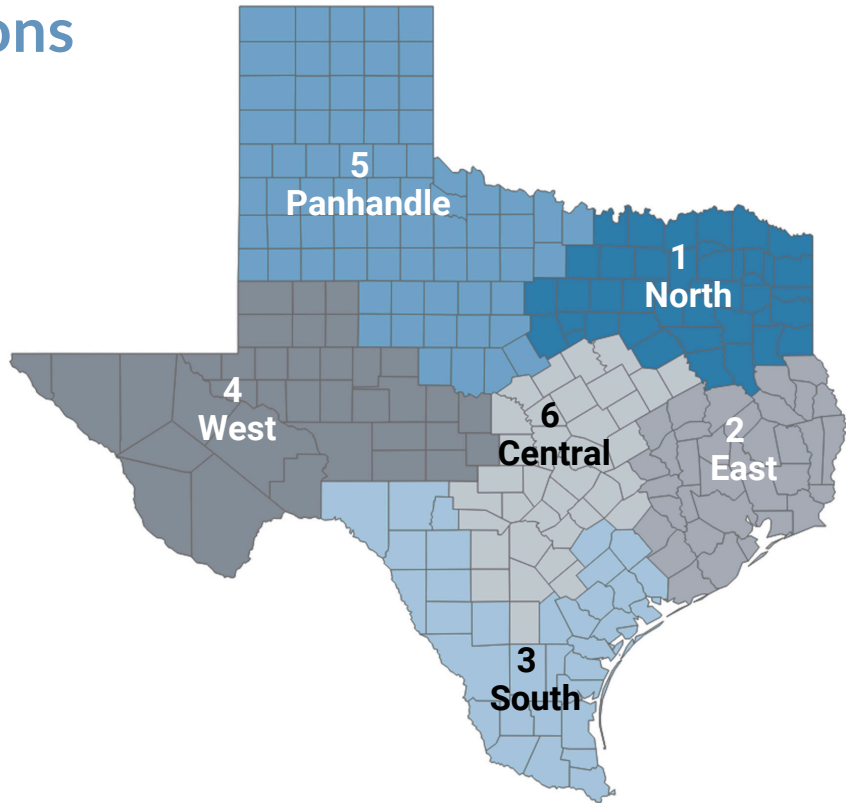
- + **Region 1 (North Texas):** The reported crime volume in Region 1 decreased from 57,780 to 48,785 (-15.57%)
- + **Region 2 (East Texas):** The reported crime volume in Region 2 decreased from 69,238 to 48,322 (-30.21%).
- + **Region 3 (South Texas):** The reported crime volume in Region 3 decreased from 14,937 to 11,938 (-20.08%).

(Cont.)

- + **Region 4 (West Texas):** The reported crime volume in Region 4 decreased from 7,141 to 2,730 (-61.77%).
- + **Region 5 (Panhandle):** The reported crime volume in Region 5 decreased from 8,555 to 4,806 (-43.82%).
- + **Region 6 (Central Texas):** The reported crime volume in Region 6 decreased from 46,815 to 42,006 (-10.27%).
- + **Region 7 (Statewide Agencies):** The reported crime volume in Region 7 is 172 for 2024. They began reporting in August of 2023.

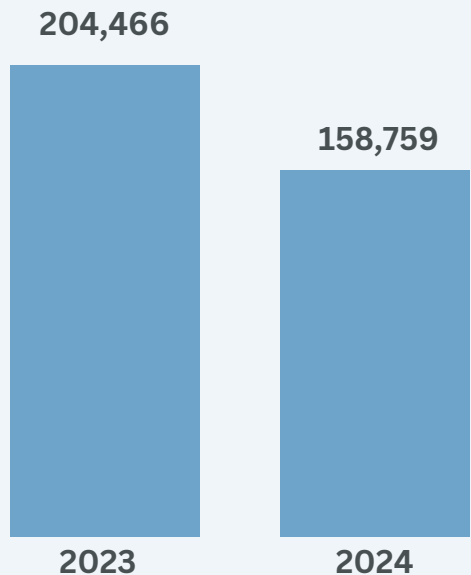
Texas DPS Regions Crime Map

Region 7: Statewide agencies



Statewide Index Crime Total Volume

Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023 Statewide Offense Comparisons



The total crimes reported in Texas fell statewide by 22.35% in the second quarter of 2024 compared to the same time period in 2023.

Changes in Violent Offenses

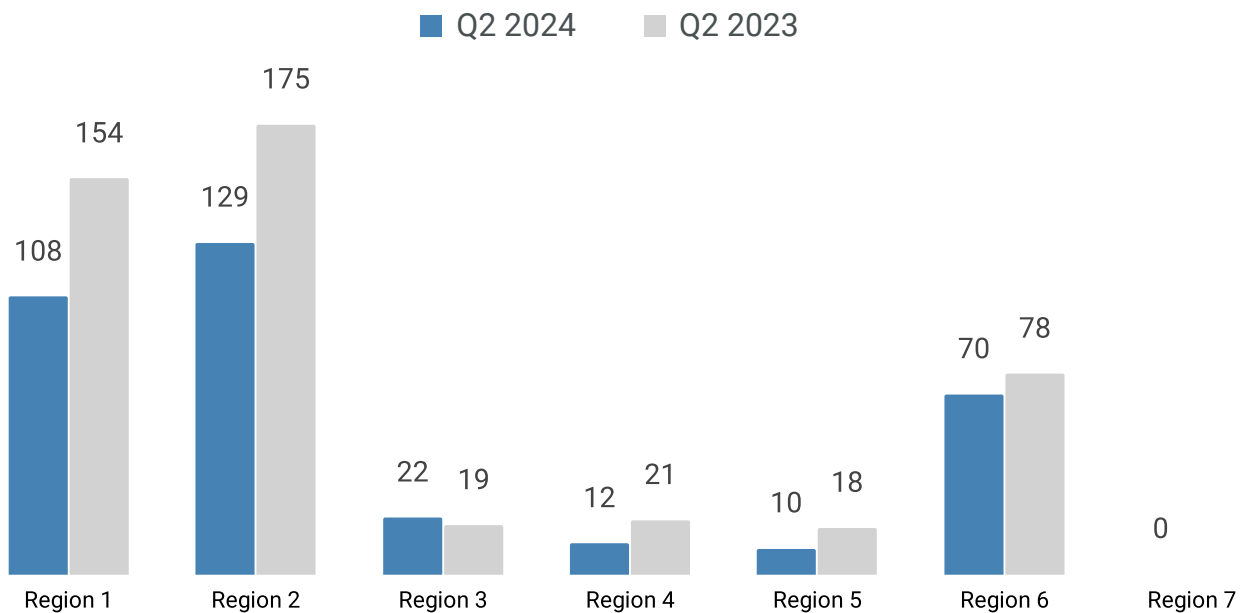
MURDER

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

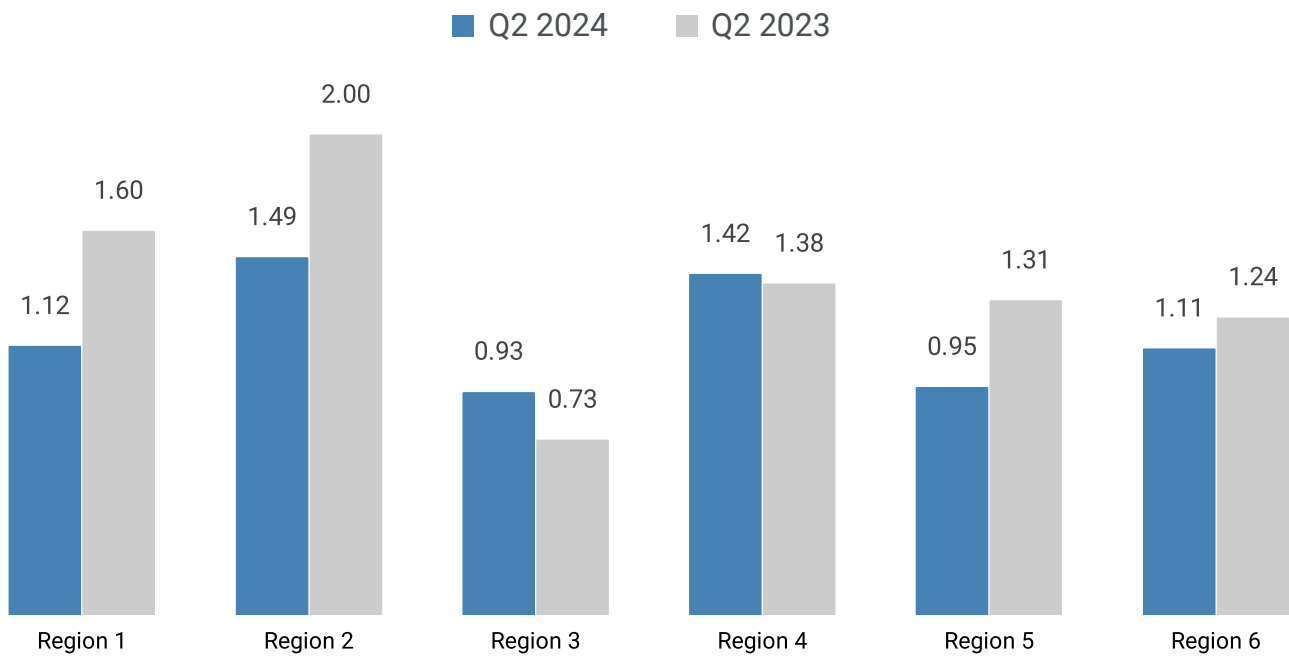
The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are classified as aggravated assaults.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

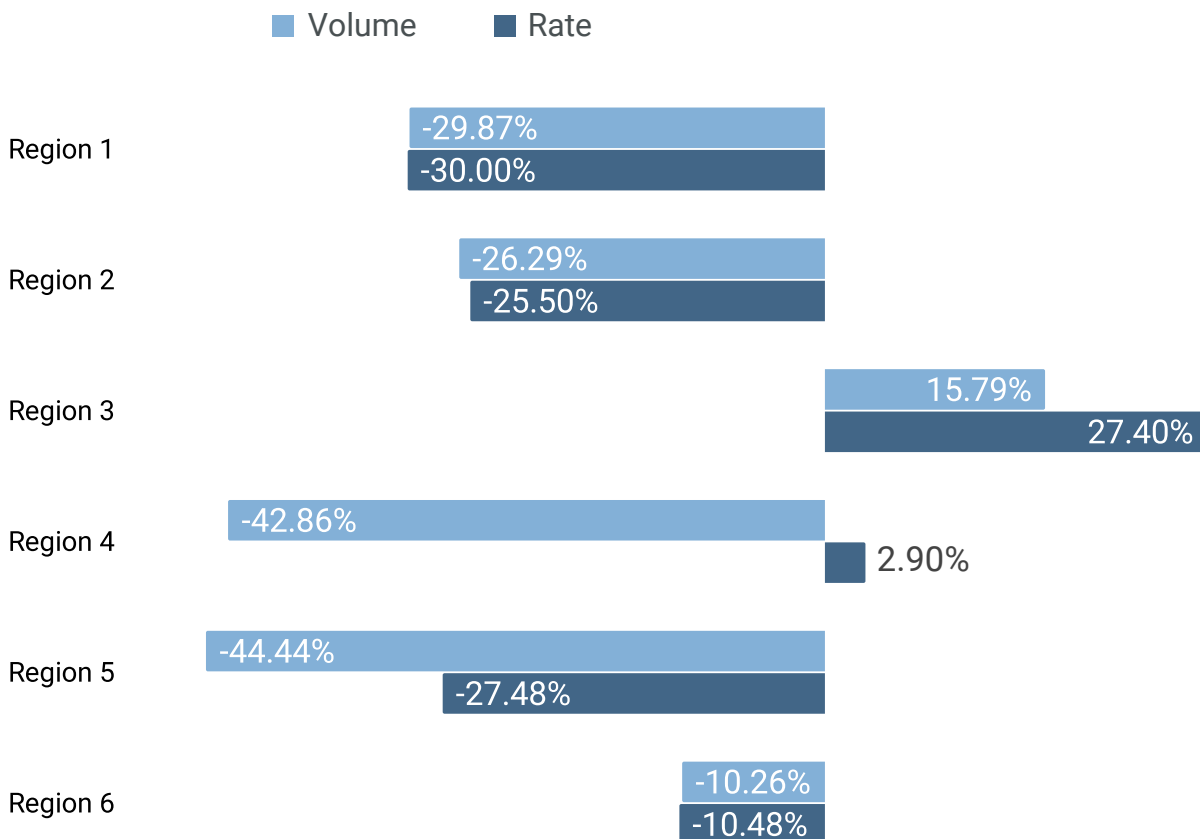
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Murder Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Murder Rate



Percent Change in Murder by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023



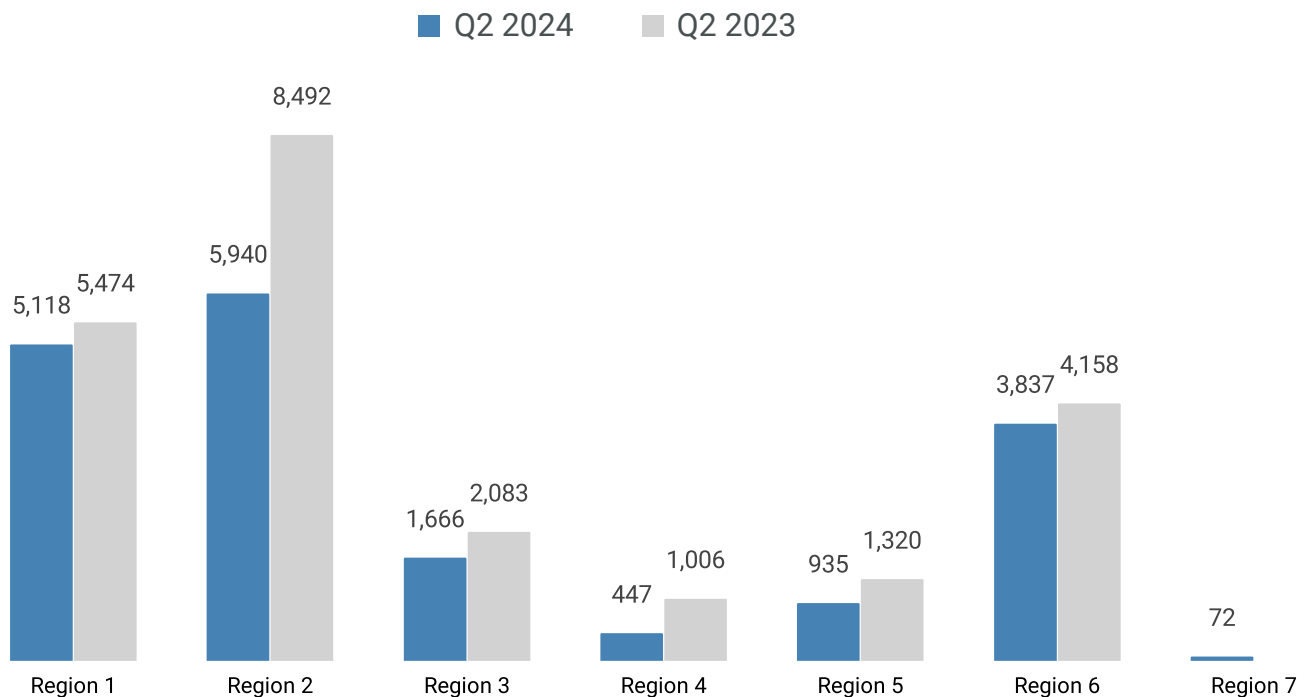
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines aggravated assault as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. The UCR Program further specifies that this type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

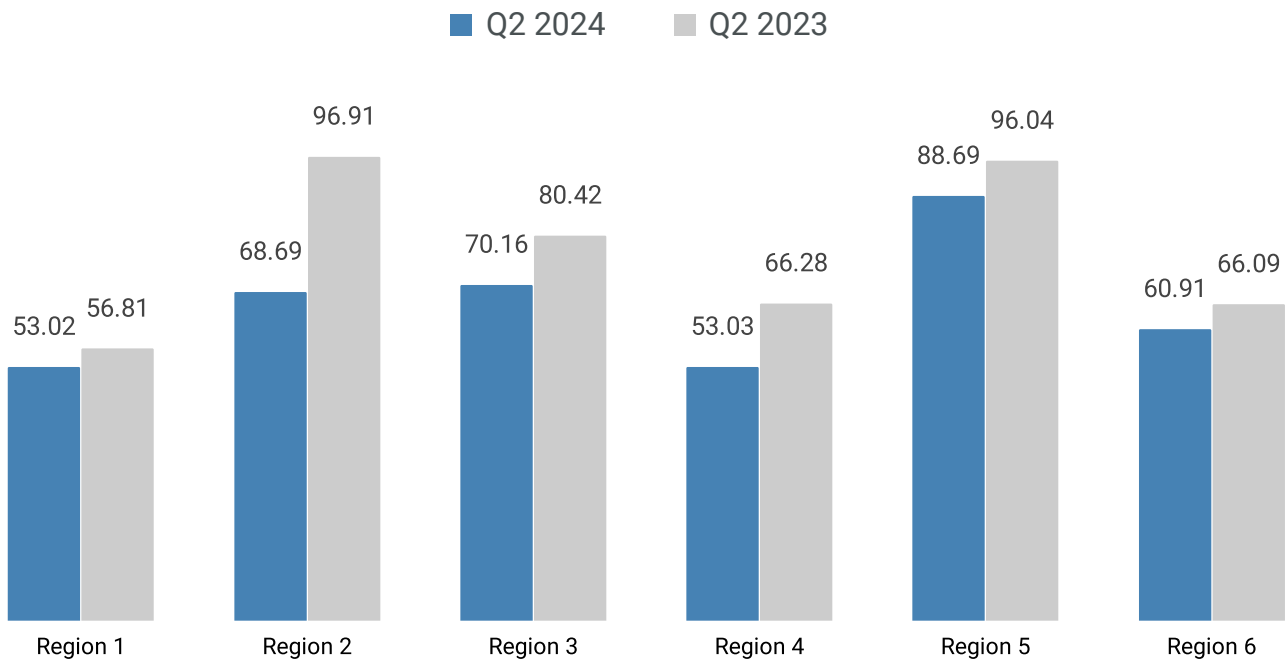
Attempted aggravated assault that involves the display of, or threat to use, a gun, knife, or other weapon is included in this crime category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

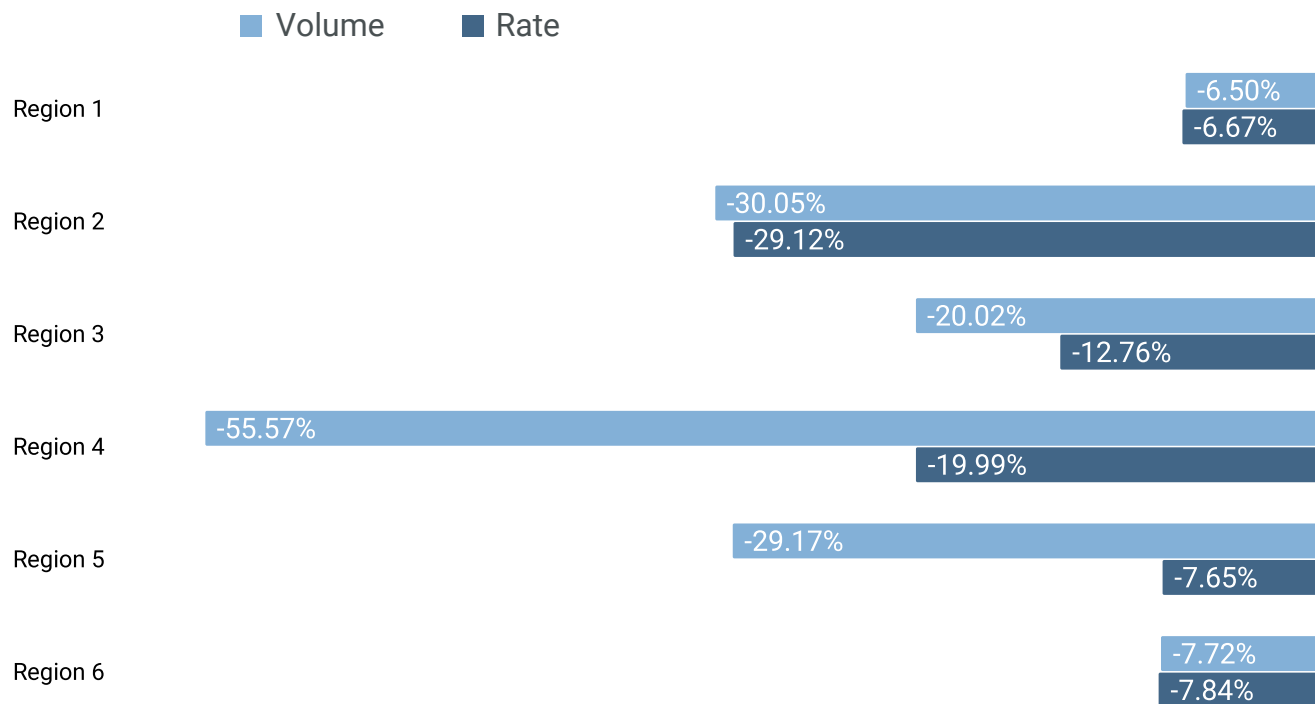
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Aggravated Assault Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Aggravated Assault Rate



Percent Change in Aggravated Assault by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023



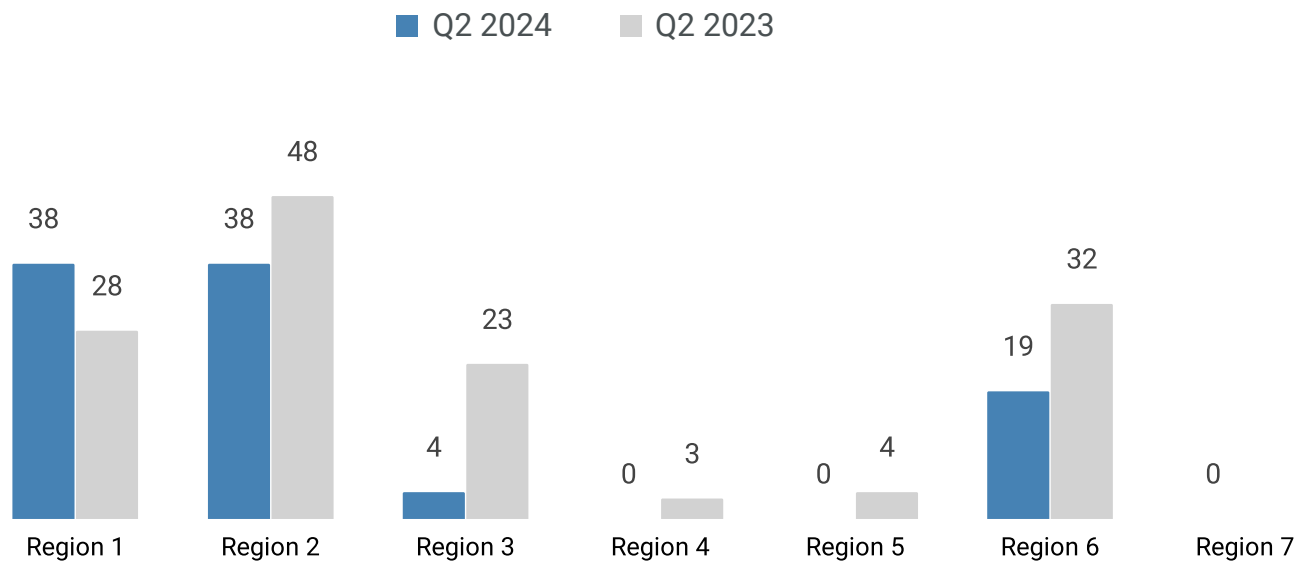
HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts: 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.

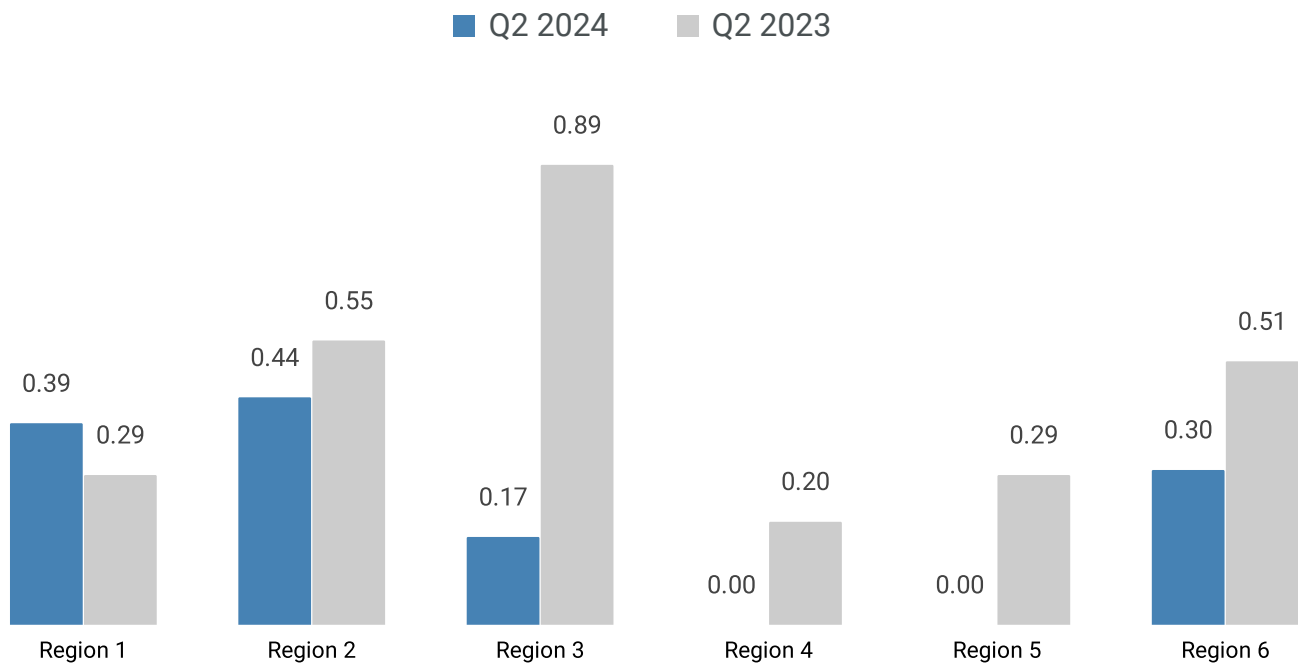
Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude: obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

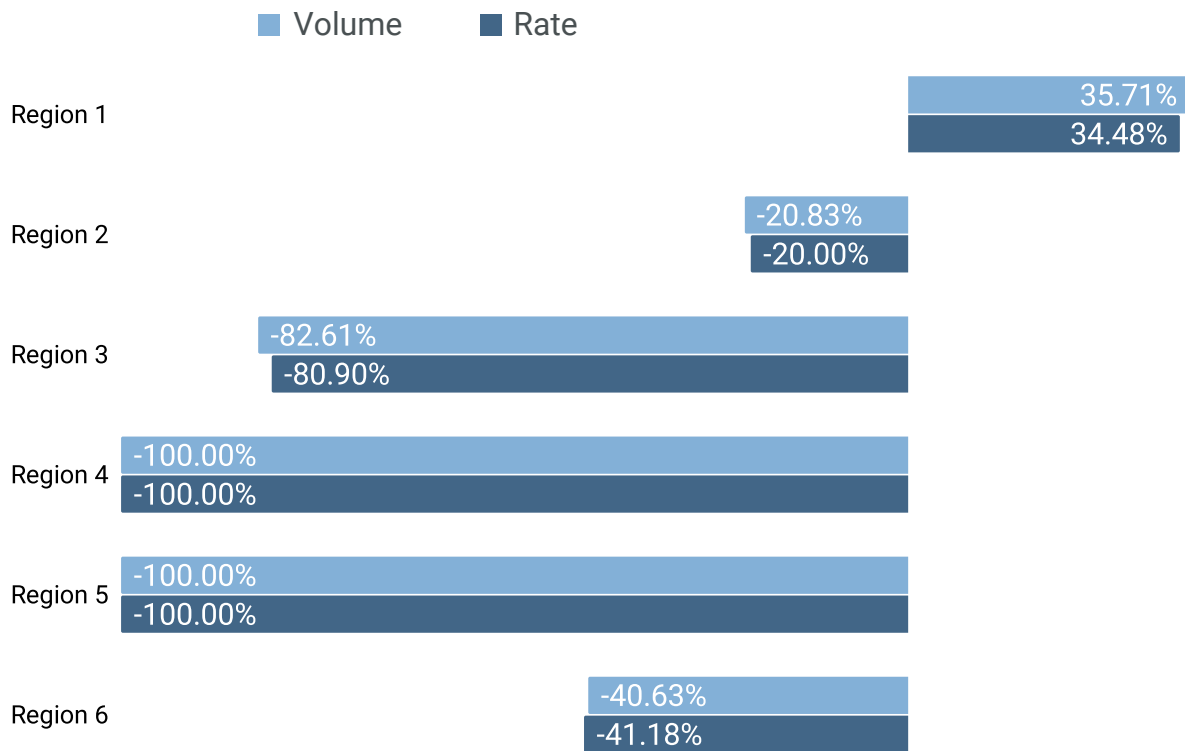
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Human Trafficking Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Human Trafficking Rate



Percent Change in Human Trafficking by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023

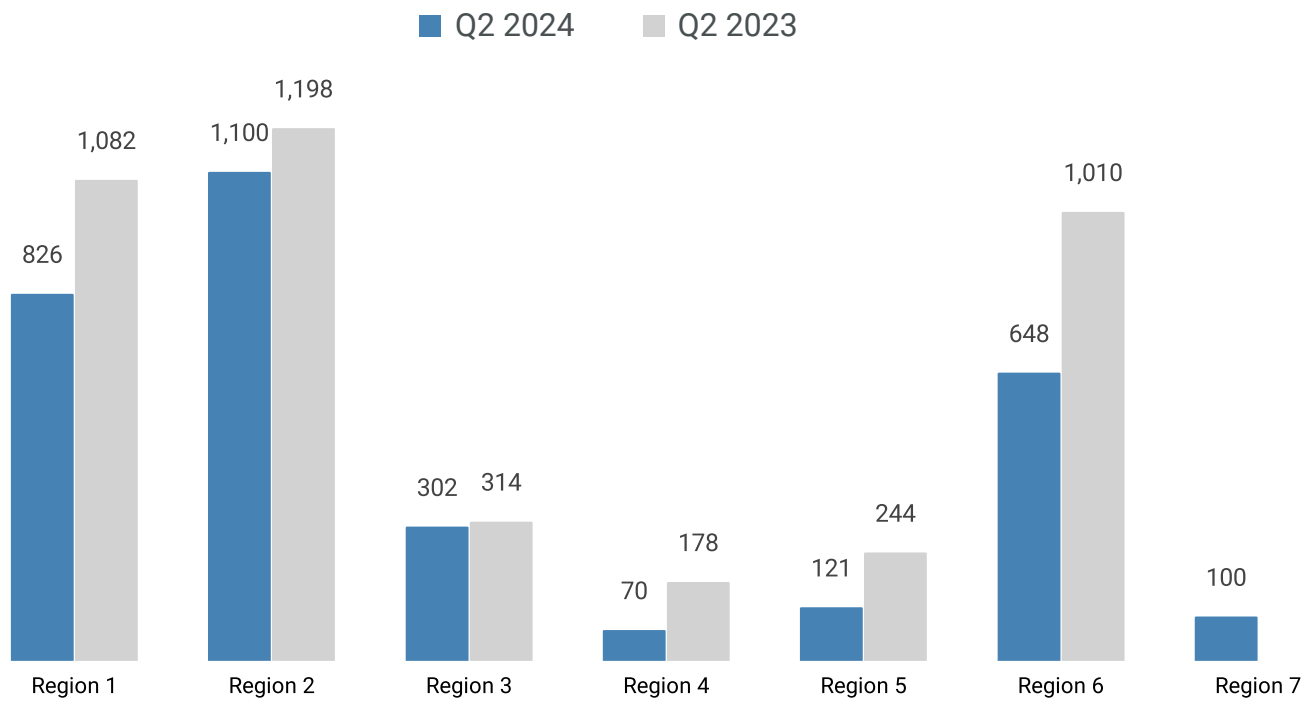


RAPE

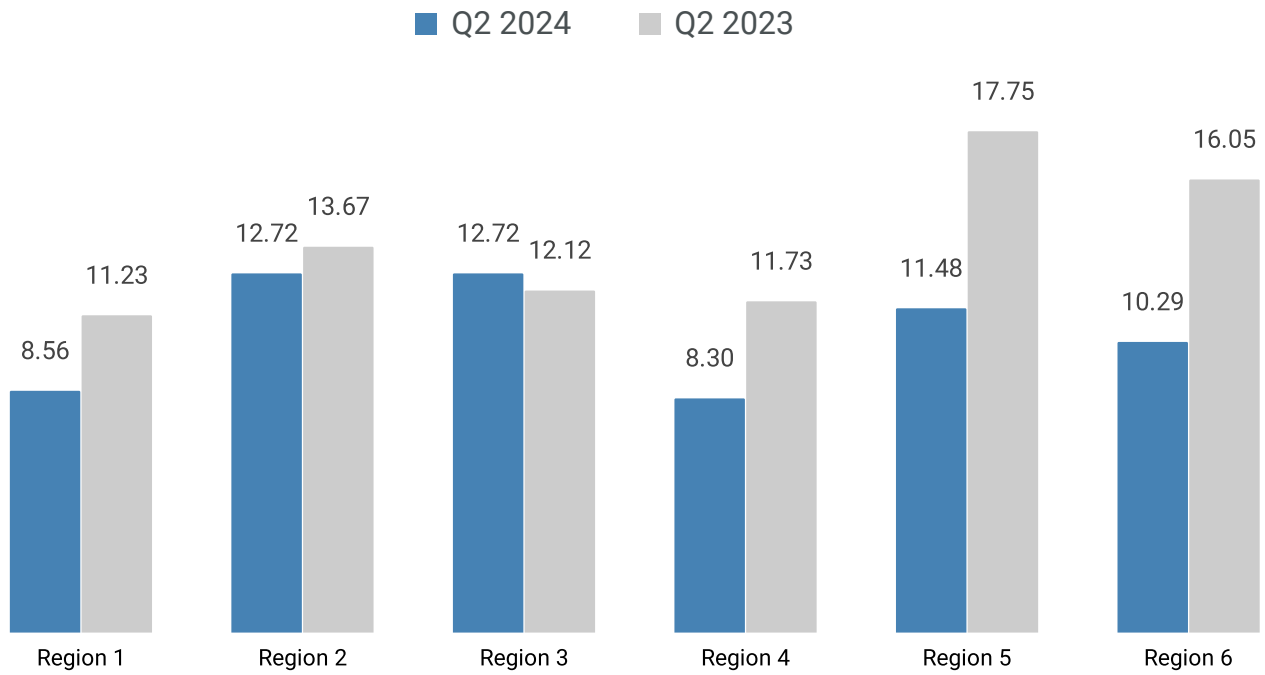
The revised UCR definition of rape in 2017 is penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

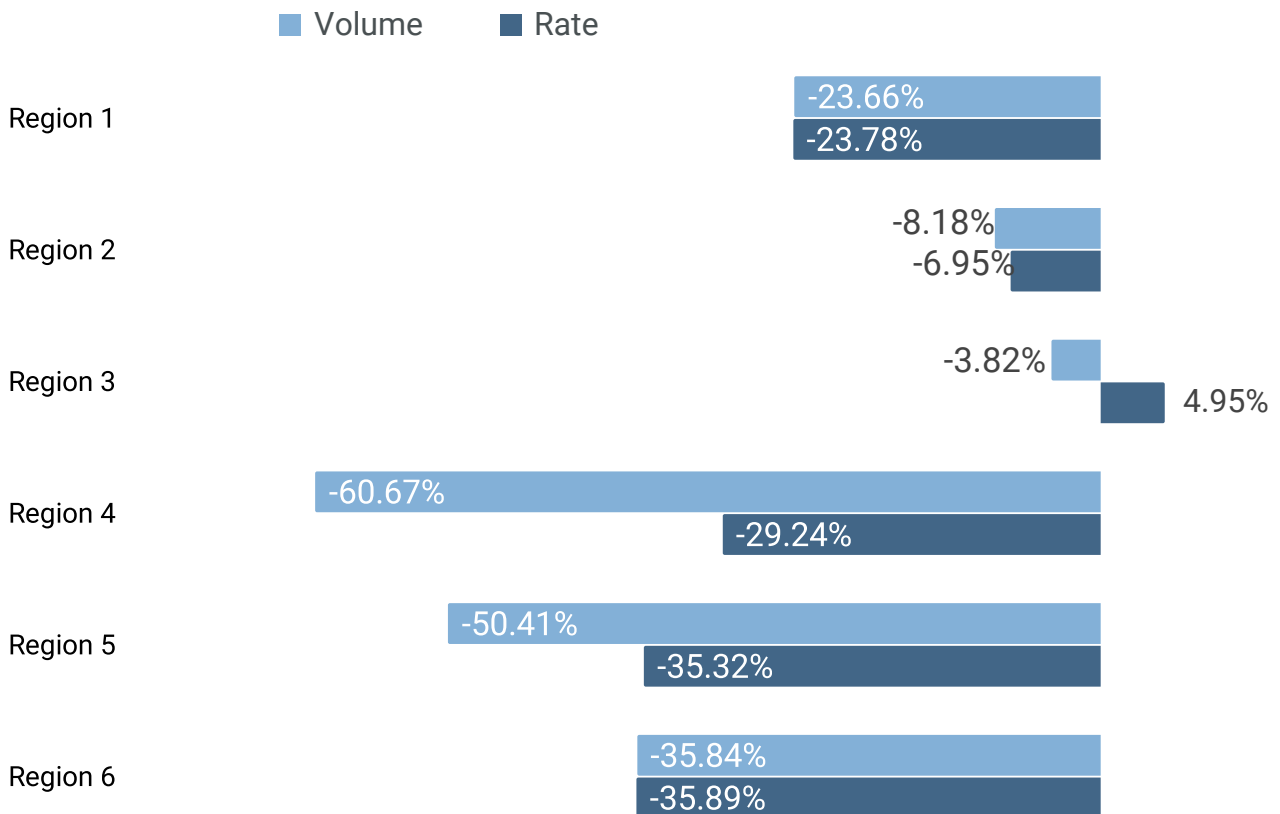
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Rape Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Rape Rate



Percent Change in Rape by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023

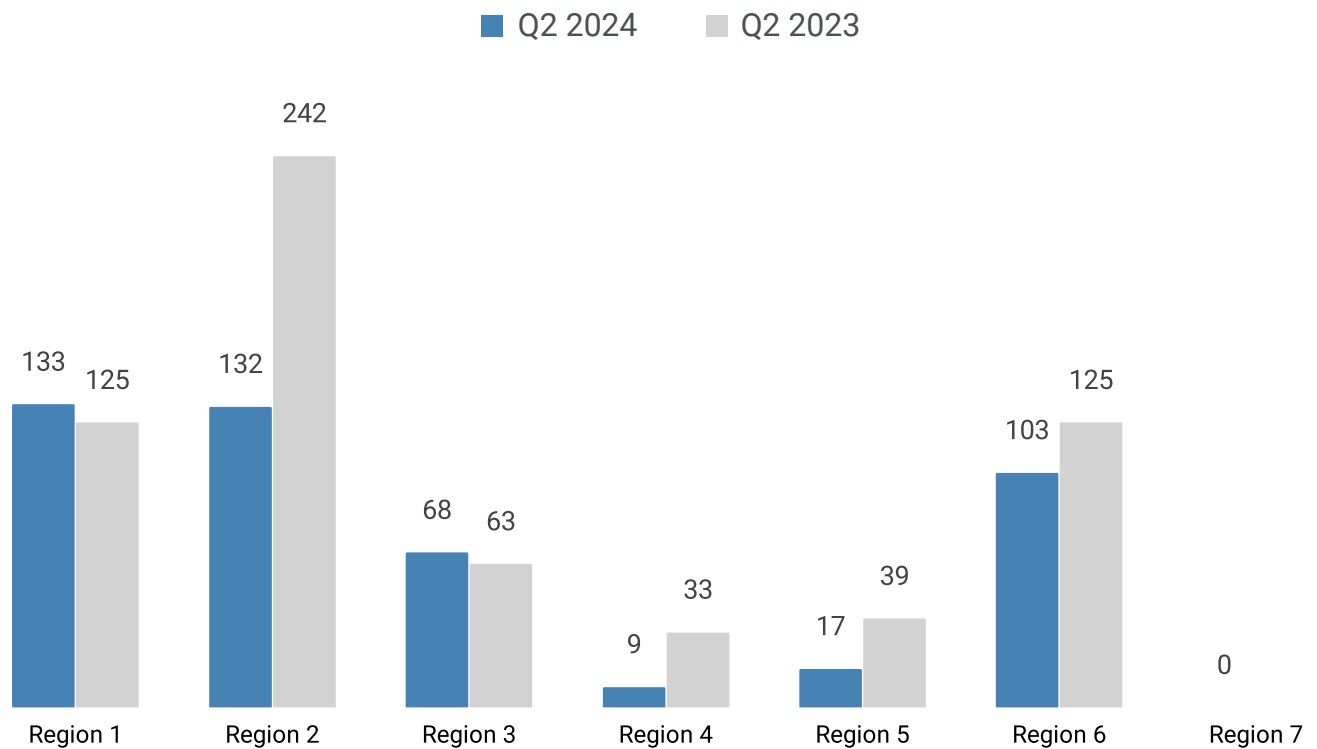


ARSON

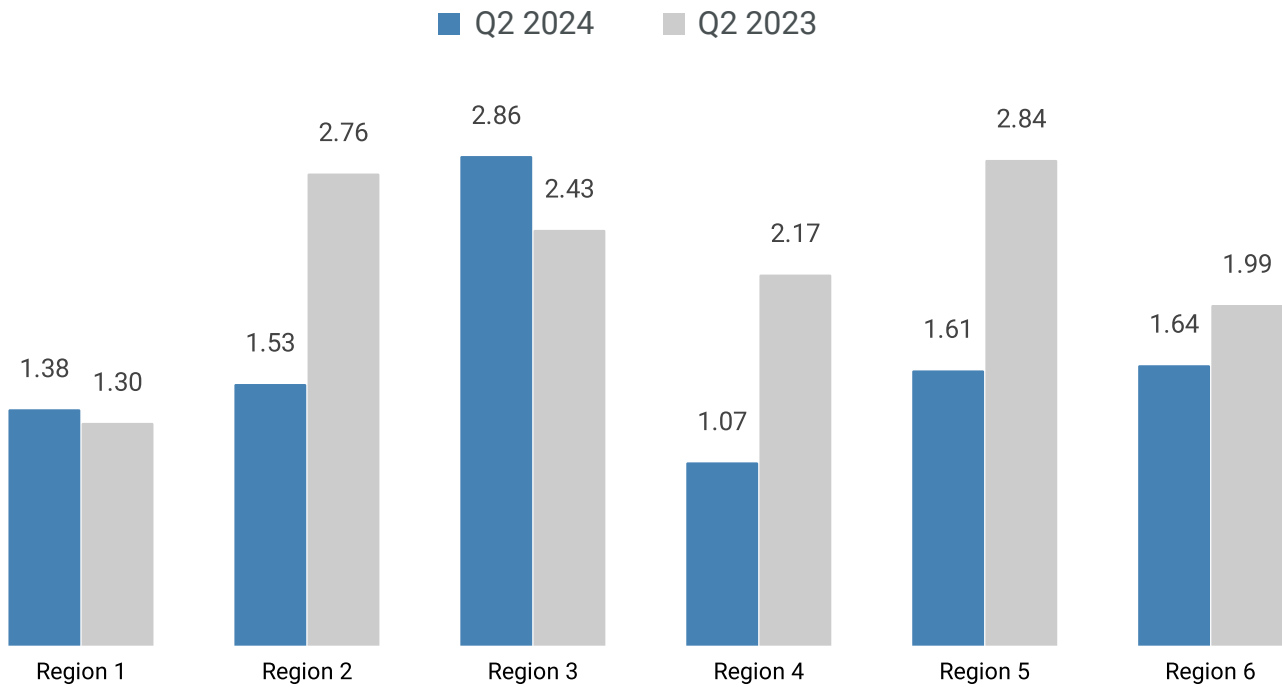
The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines arson as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

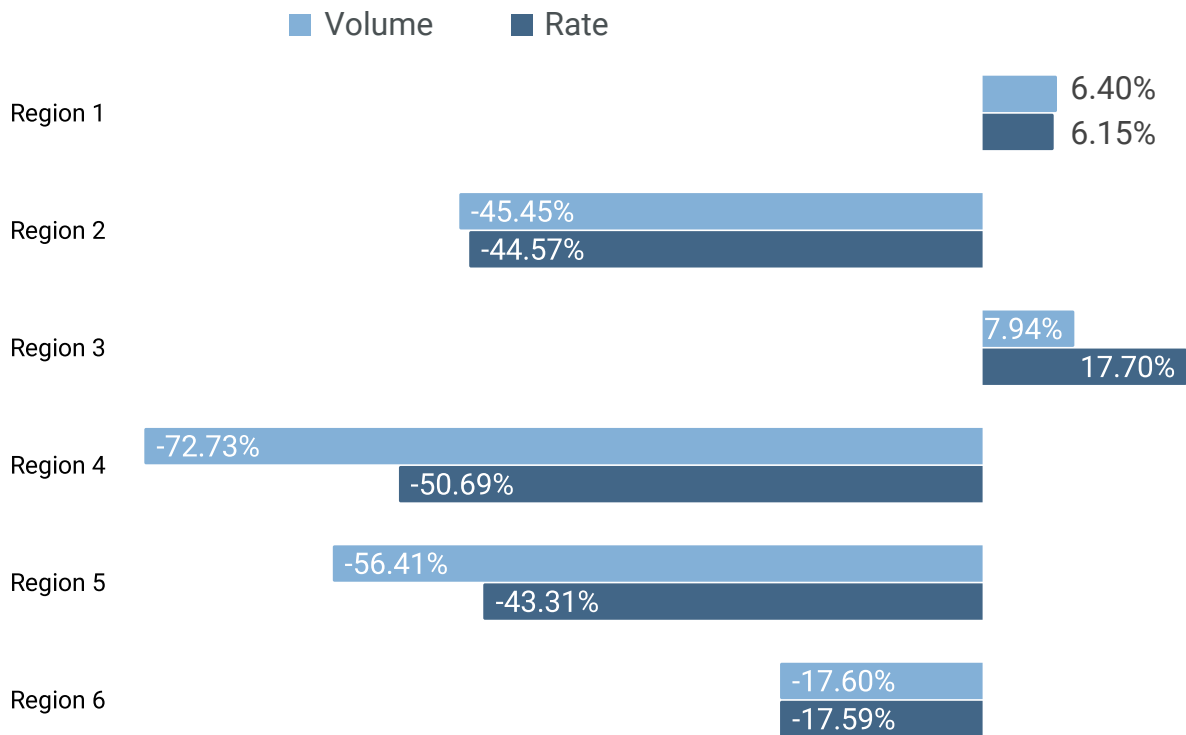
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Arson Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Arson Rate



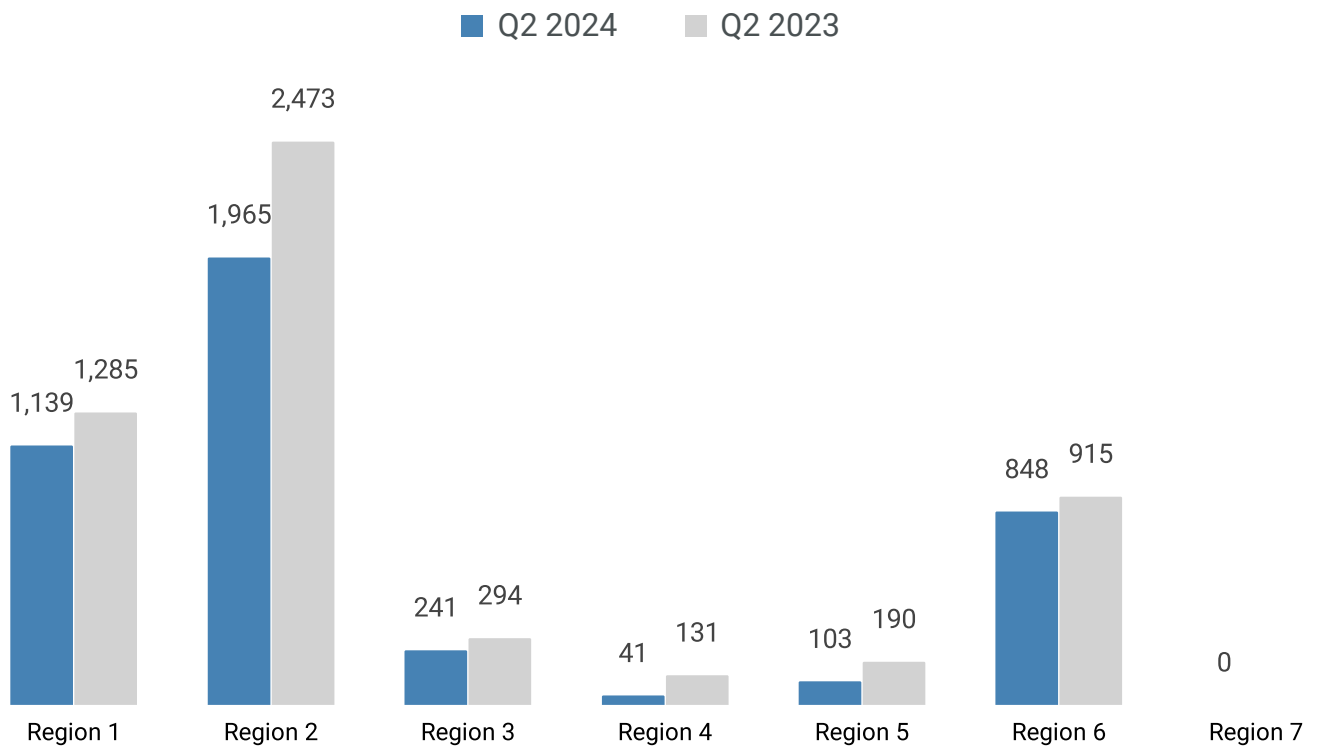
Percent Change in Arson by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023



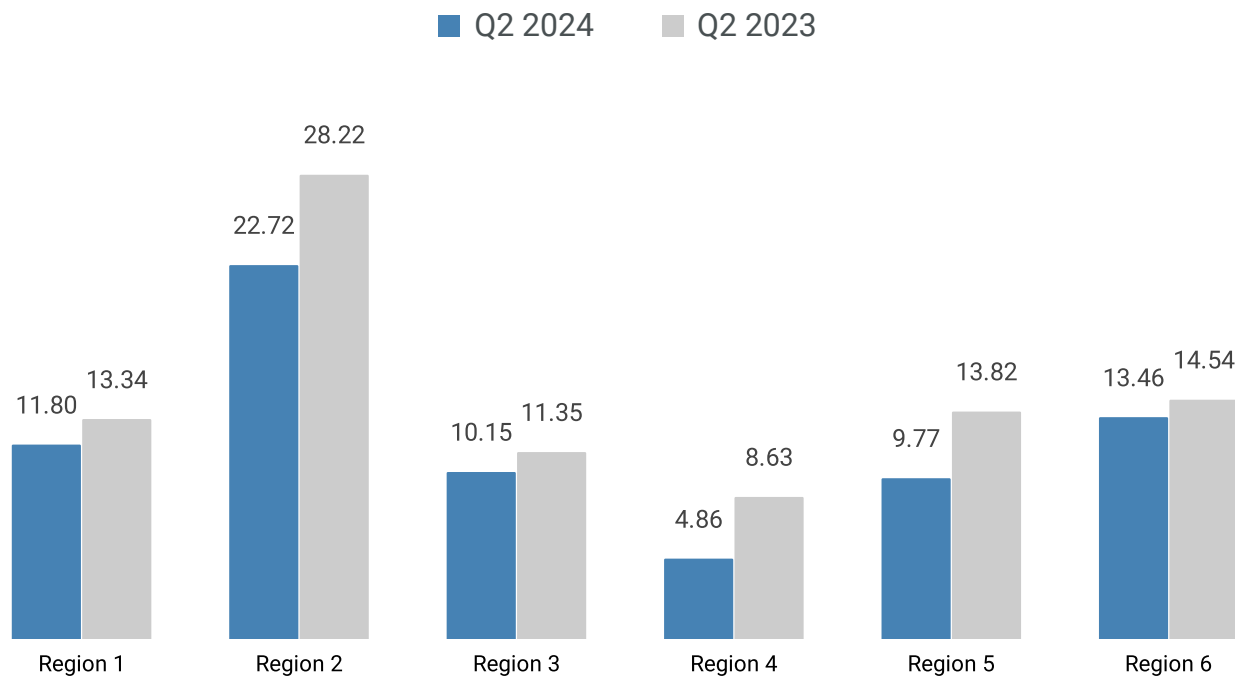
ROBBERY

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

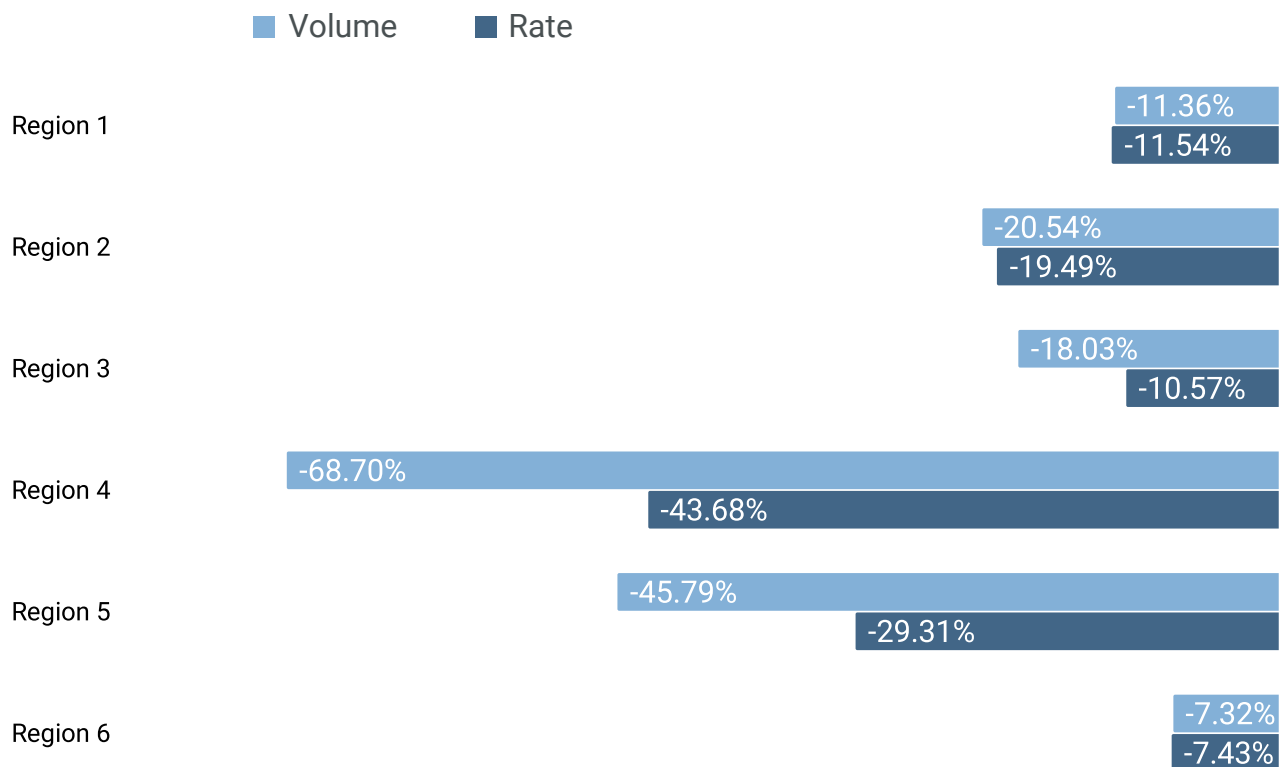
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Robbery Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Robbery Rate



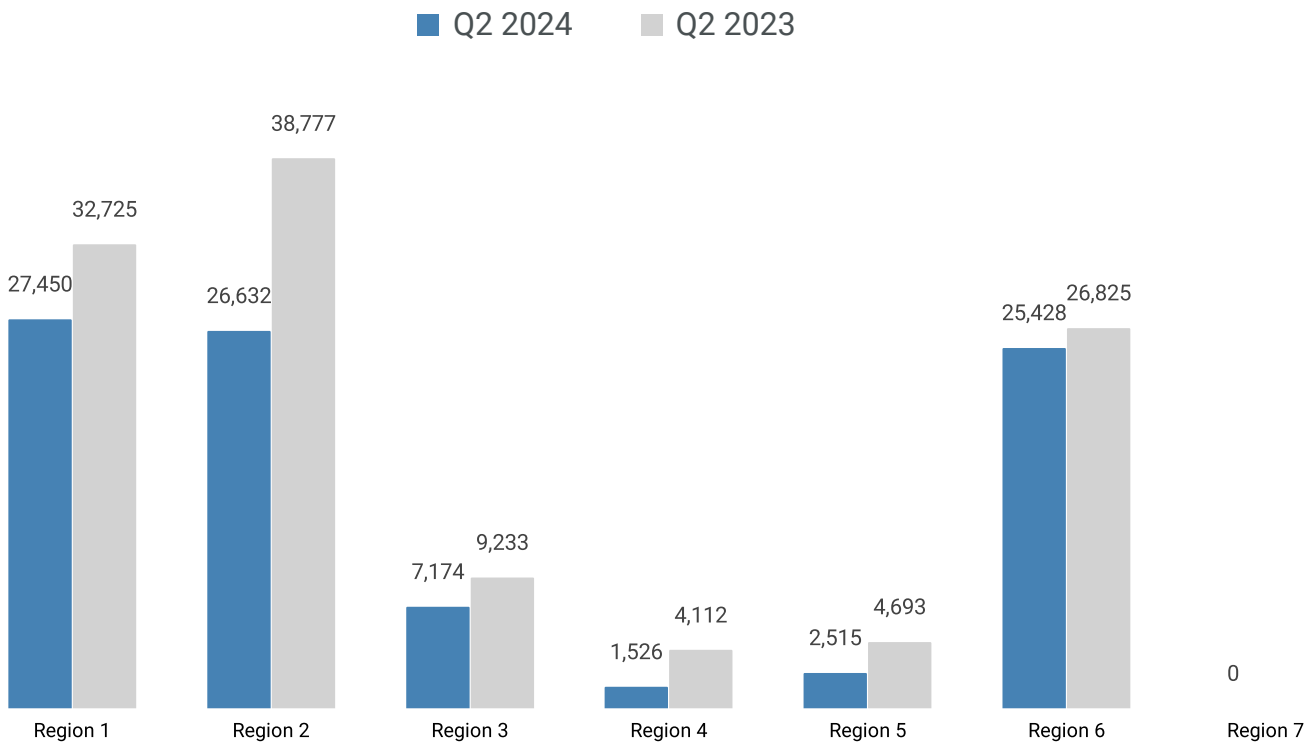
Percent Change in Robbery by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023



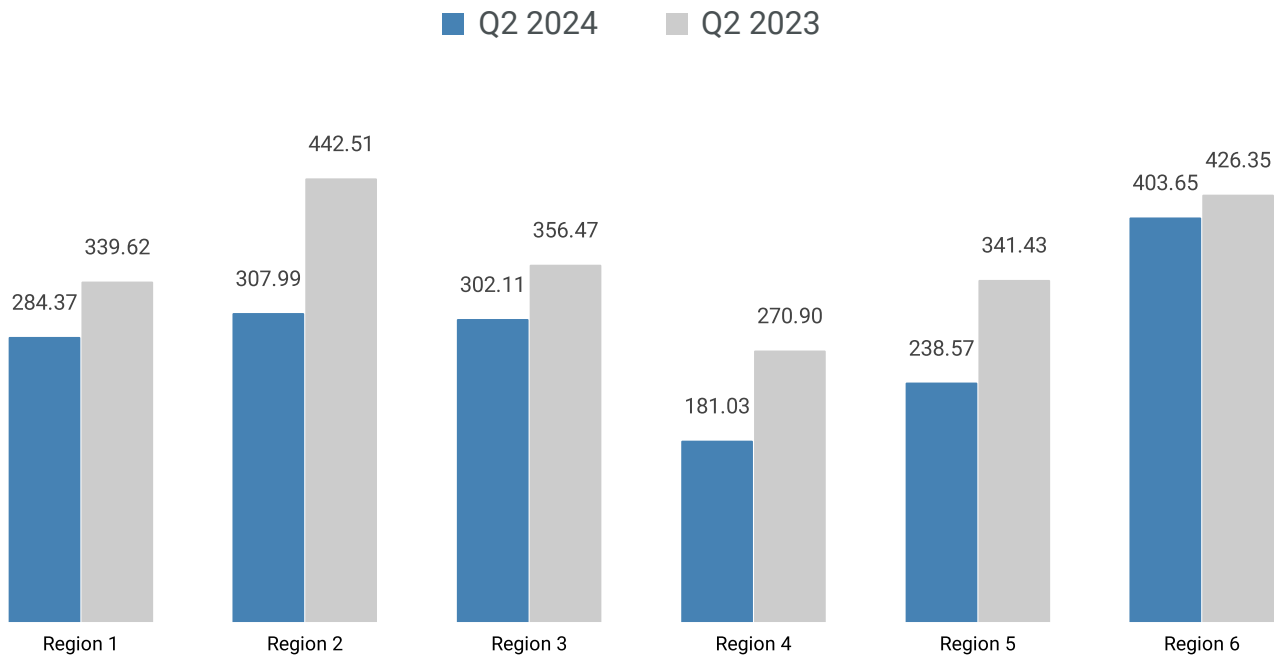
LARCENY

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force, violence, or fraud. Attempted larcenies are included in offense totals. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.
Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

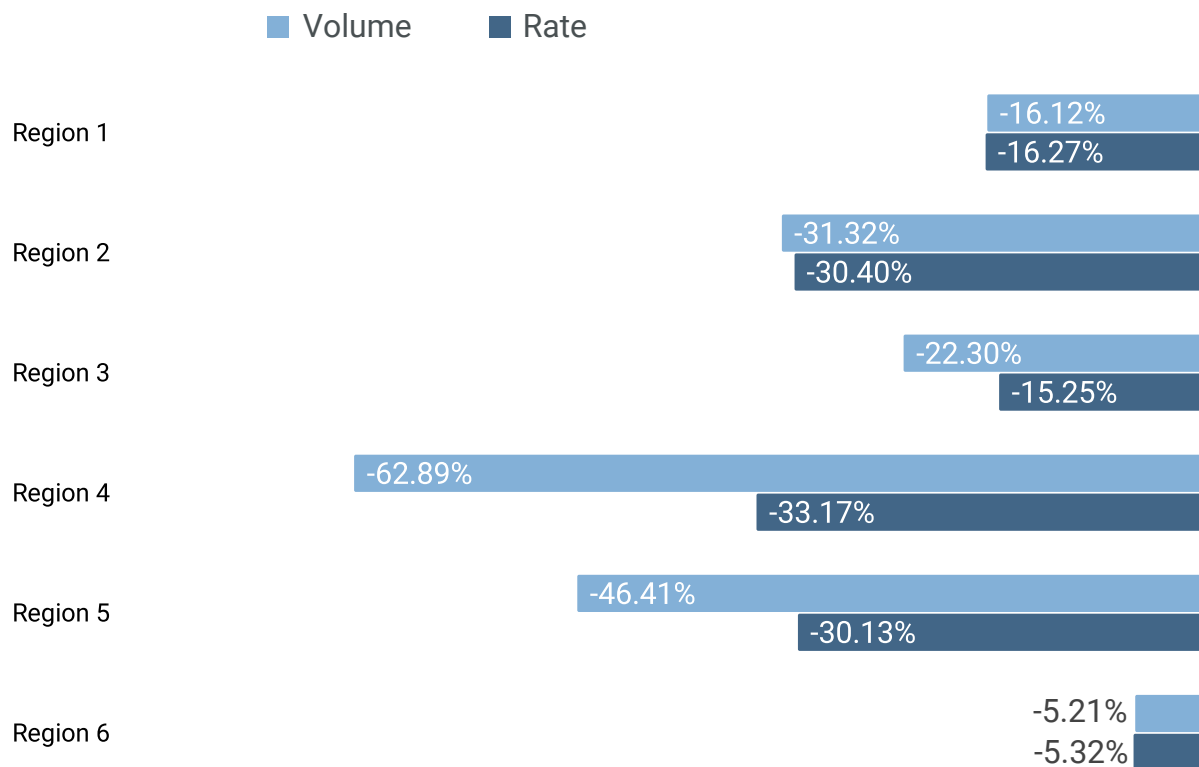
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Larceny Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Larceny Rate



Percent Change in Larceny by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023

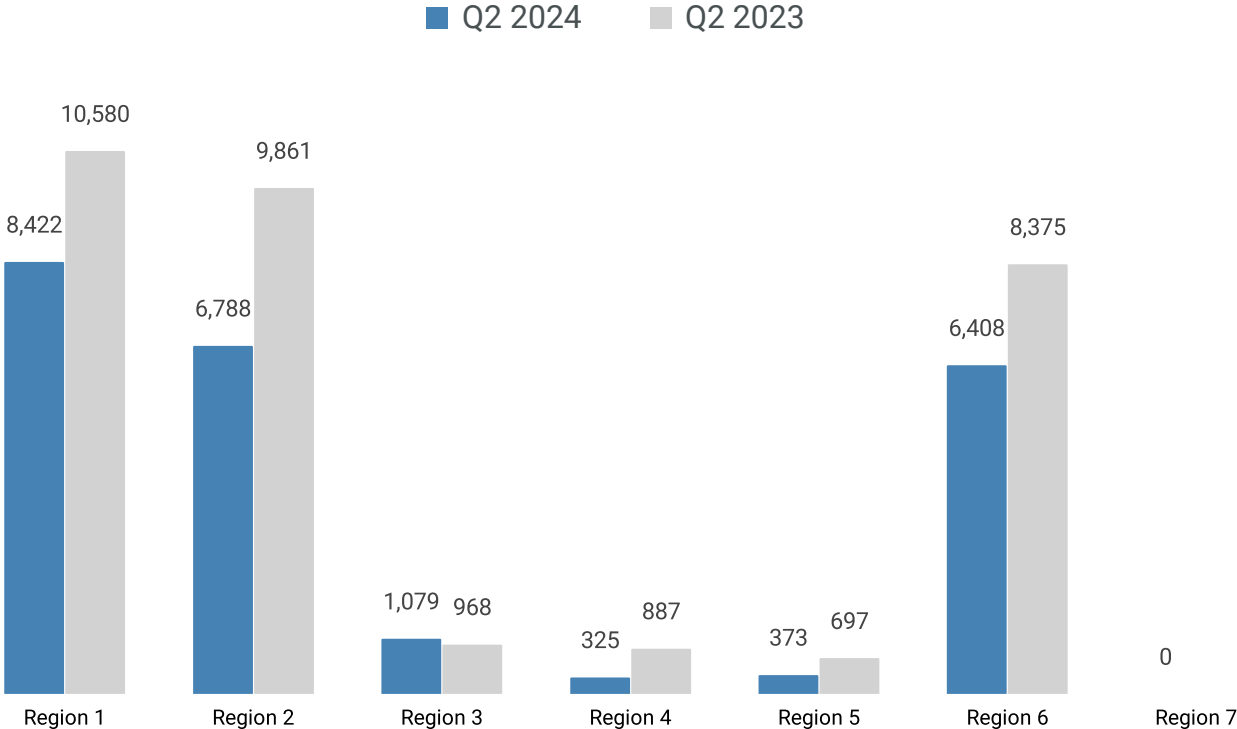


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

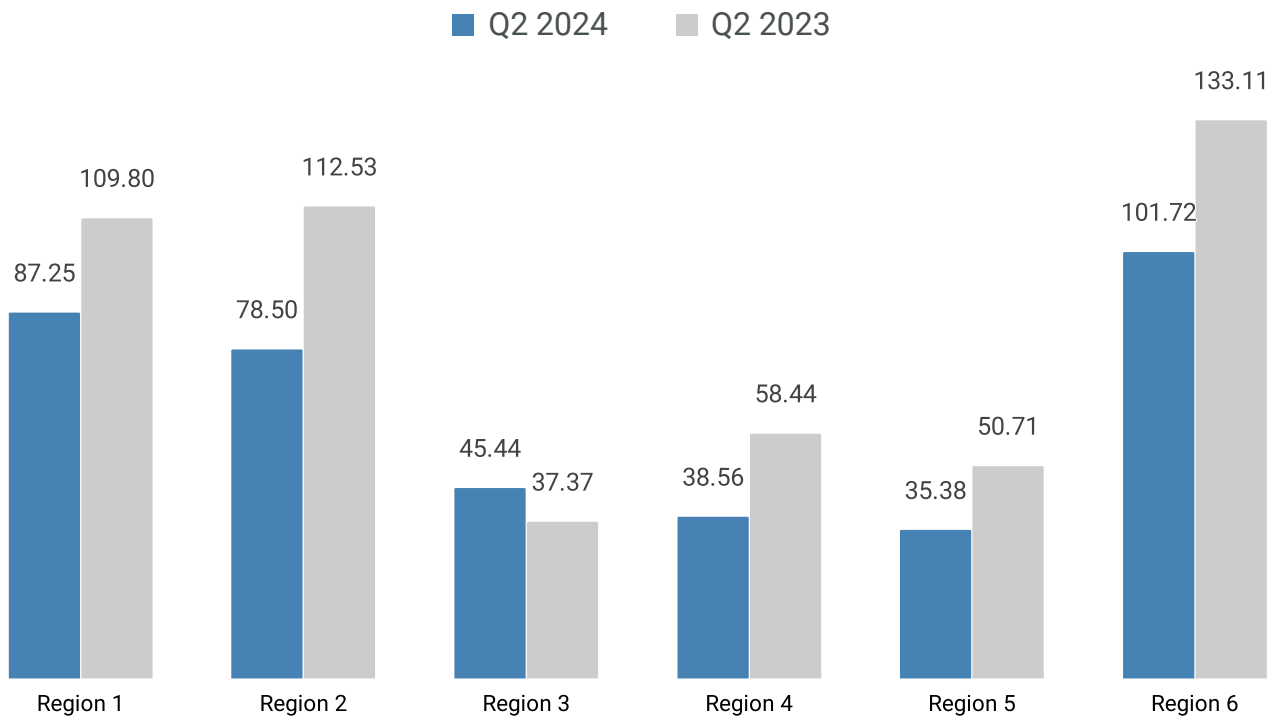
In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined in the UCR Program as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles include sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Motor vehicle theft does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or watercraft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s>

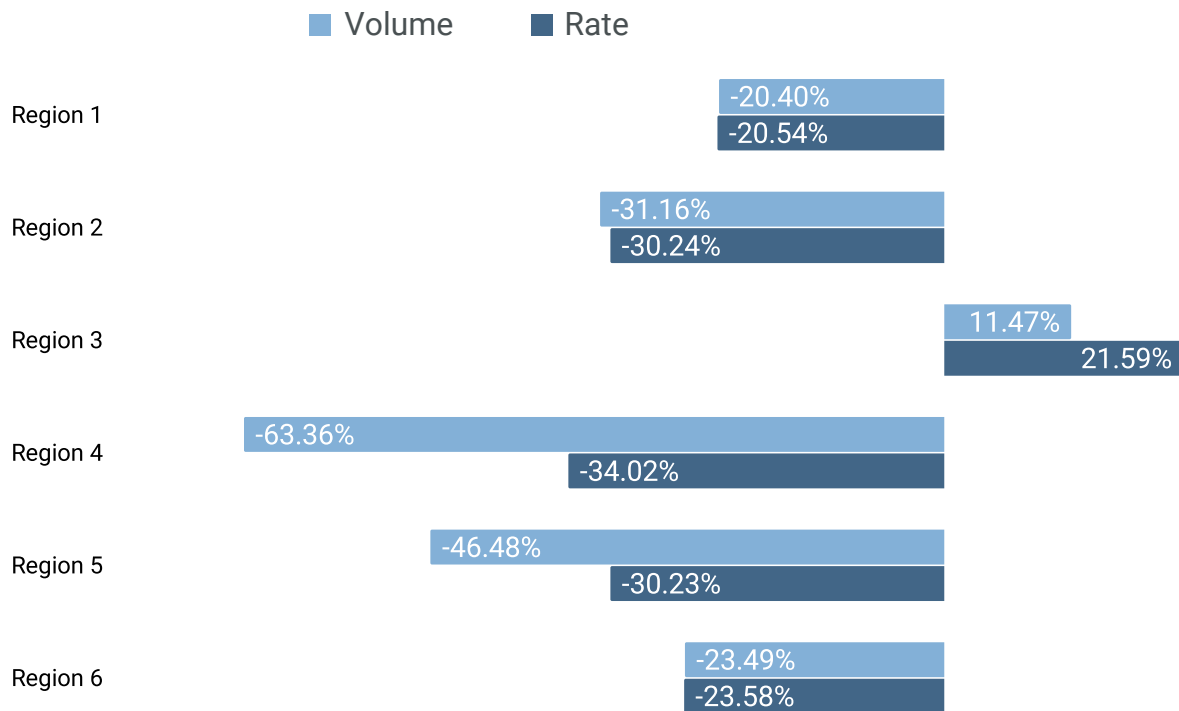
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Motor Vehicle Theft Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Motor Vehicle Theft Rate



Percent Change in Motor Vehicle Theft by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023

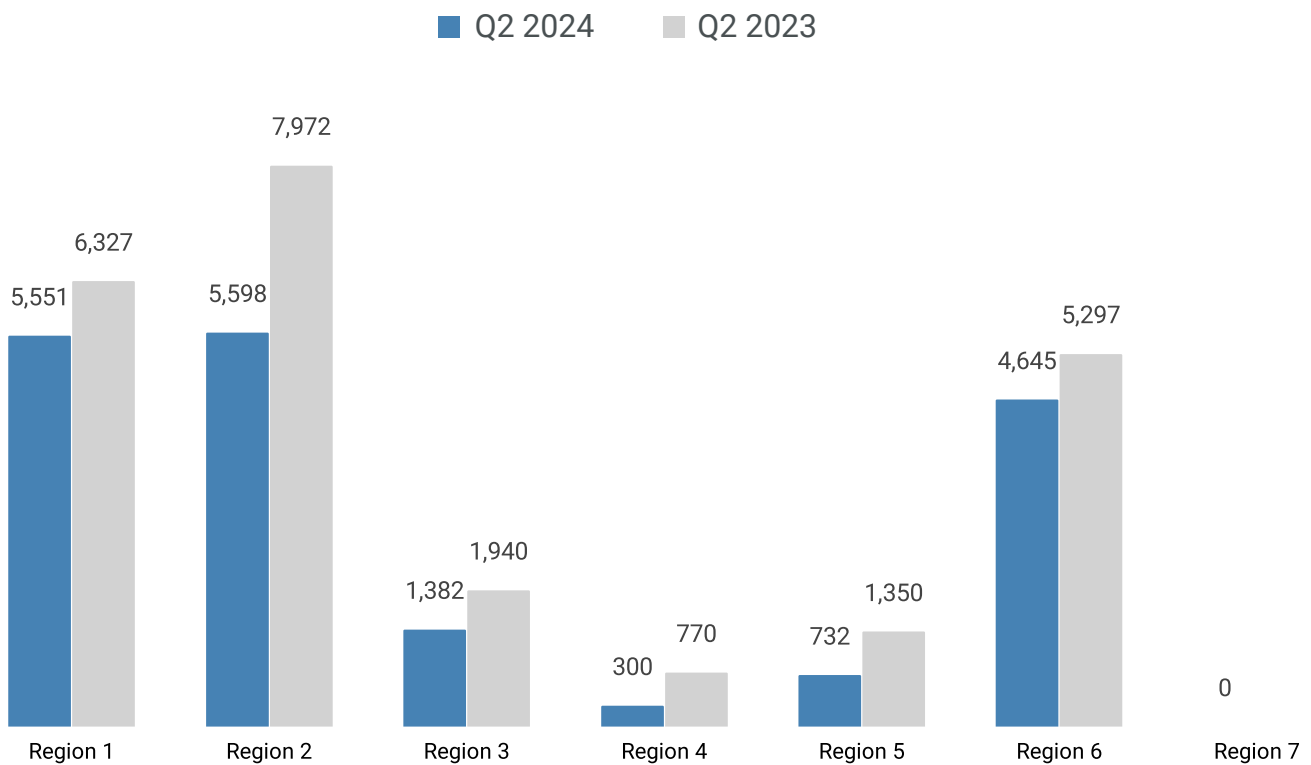


BURGLARY

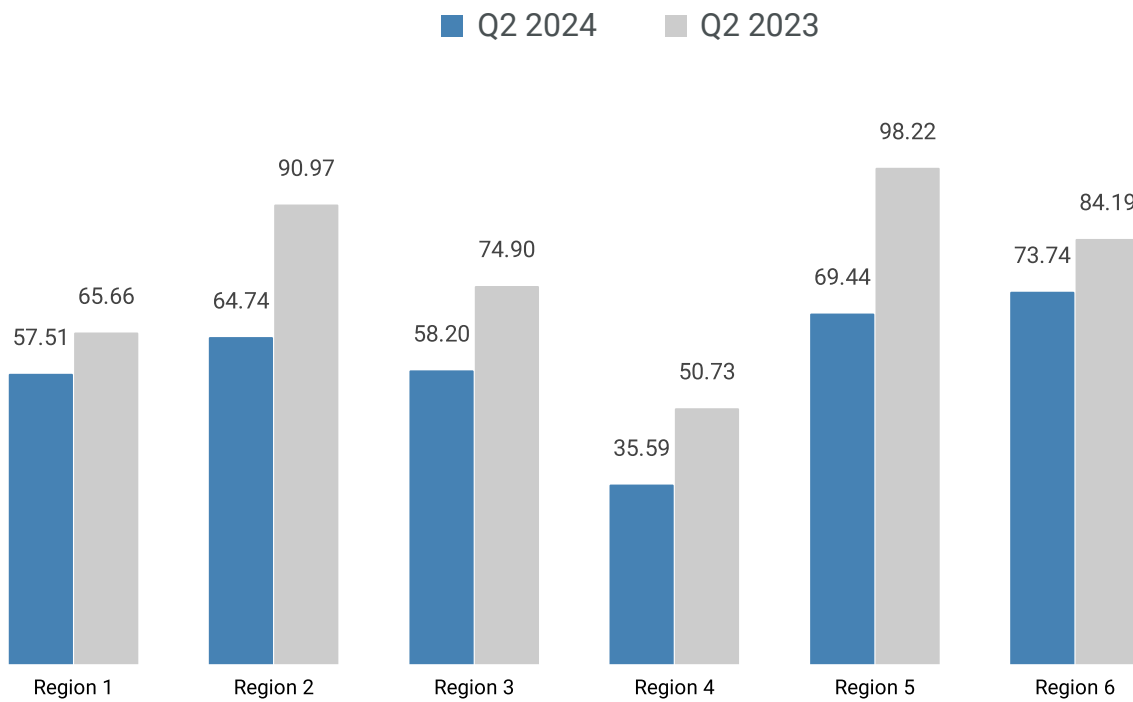
The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred.

Source: FBI, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime>

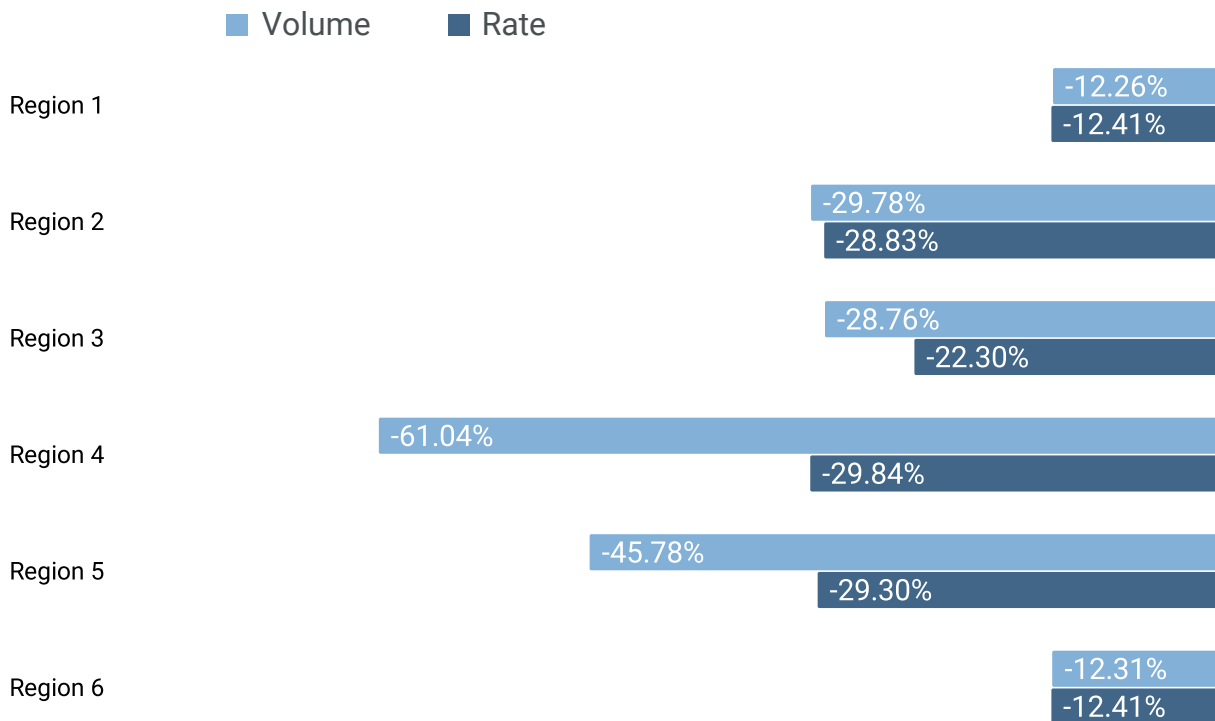
Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Burglary Volume



Q2 2024 vs. Q2 2023: Regional Comparison of Burglary Rate



Percent Change in Burglary by Region: Q2 2024 vs Q2 2023



REPORT

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