



City of McAllen Crime Report

McAllen Police Department



Crime In McAllen 2016

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McAllen Police Department

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Acknowledgements

This report was compiled from data submitted to the Crime Records Bureau by members of the McAllen Police Department and from data generated from calls for service. This report is modeled after the Texas Department of Public Safety Annual Crime in Texas report.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2016 Annual Crime in McAllen offers a comprehensive analysis of crimes reported by the McAllen Police Department to the Federal Bureau of Investigations Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Crime in McAllen provides an overview of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) by the McAllen Police Department. This report examines offenses and total volume of UCR offenses that occurred in 2016.

The McAllen Police Department continues to use statistical resources by collecting, analyzing crime trends, carefully planning strategic operations, and administrative operational functions of the Department, that are used for preventing and suppressing criminal activities.

In addition, effective strategies helped our department pinpoint crime issues, which enabled us to address problems and to direct resources where needed the most.

In closing, I express my thanks to all the members of our community and members of the McAllen Police Department for their continued commitment and dedication to our community by continuing to display the principles of community oriented policing, as well as high visibility, strict enforcement of the law, and professionalism.

Sincerely,

Victor Rodriguez
Chief of Police

INTRODUCTION

The City of McAllen Police Department participates in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Uniform Crime Reporting is part of a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

History of UCR

In the 1920s, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognized the potential value in tracking national crime statistics. The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP developed and initiated this voluntary national data collection effort in 1930. Also, in 1930 the IACP was instrumental in gaining congressional approval which authorized the FBI to serve as the national clearinghouse for statistical information on crime. In June 1966, the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) established a Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting to serve in an advisory capacity and to encourage sheriffs throughout the country to fully participate in the Program. Since 1930, through the UCR Program, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in law enforcement administration, operation, management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America.

To best depict total crime and to provide the most meaningful data to police administrators, the UCR Program collects data on known offenses and persons arrested by law enforcement agencies. The UCR Program does not record the findings of a court, coroner, jury, or the decision of a prosecutor.

UCR collects reports of seven index crimes. The crimes in this group are all serious, either by their nature or because of the frequency with which they occur. These seven index crimes are:

- ❖ Murder
- ❖ Forcible rape
- ❖ Robbery
- ❖ Aggravated Assaults
- ❖ Burglary
- ❖ Larceny (theft)
- ❖ Motor Vehicle Theft

Chapter One

City of McAllen Crime Analysis

CRIME IN McALLEN

Summary of Index Crimes Overview

Table: 1

Year	Population	Index	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total
2011	132,741	Volume	4	27	72	143	511	5184	179	6120
		Rate	2.9	19.7	52.5	104.2	372.4	3777.8	130.4	4280.6
2012	135,667	Volume	1	3	56	106	503	4751	211	5631
		Rate	0.7	2.2	41.3	78.1	370.8	3502	155.5	4150.6
2013	138,659	Volume	2	6	83	80	536	4652	236	5595
		Rate	1.4	4.3	59.9	57.7	386.6	3355	170.2	4035.1
2014	141,716	Volume	6	18	68	90	411	4364	172	5129
		Rate	4.2	12.7	48.0	63.5	290.0	3079.4	121.4	3619.2
2015	144,841	Volume	2	16	51	83	435	4091	111	4789
		Rate	1.4	11.0	35.2	57.3	300.3	2824.5	76.6	3306.4
2016	148,034	Volume	3	40	65	107	331	4022	117	4685
		Rate	2.0	27.0	43.9	72.3	223.6	2716.9	79.0	3164.8

- The above chart lists the Crime Volume and Crime Rate for the City of McAllen. The "rate" reflects the number of crimes reported per 100,000 residents.

CRIME TRENDS & ANALYSIS

- ❑ Crime trends are analyzed using two methods: Crime Volume and Crime Rates.
- ❑ Crime analysis studies two categories of crime: Violent Crimes and Property Crimes

CRIME VOLUME:

- Crime Volume is the collective sum of the seven index crimes.
- By comparing the crime volume of index crimes from year to year, trends can be evaluated.

CRIME RATES:

- Crime Rates are compiled to compensate for the changes in population and to show the number of people affected by crime in a given population.
- Crime rates are generally expressed in the number of crimes per 100,000 residents.

City of McAllen Crime Volume Analysis				
Table: 2				
	Offense	2016	2015	% Change
Violent Crimes	Murder	3	2	50.0%
	Rape	40	16	150.0%
	Robbery	65	51	27.5%
	Aggravated Assault	107	83	28.9%
	Violent Crime Total	215	152	41.4%
Property Crimes	Burglary	331	435	-23.9%
	Theft	4022	4091	-1.7%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	117	111	5.4%
	Property Crime Total	4470	4637	-3.6%
Index Crime Total		4685	4789	-2.2%

VIOLENT CRIMES:

- Involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and the victim.
- This category is comprised of Homicide, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault.

PROPERTY CRIMES:

- Involve only the taking of money or property.
- This category is comprised of Burglary, Theft, and Motor Vehicle Theft.

City of McAllen Crime Rate Analysis				
Table: 3				
	Offense	2016	2015	% Change
Violent Crimes	Murder	2.0	1.4	46.8%
	Rape	27.0	11.0	144.6%
	Robbery	43.9	35.2	24.7%
	Aggravated Assault	72.3	57.3	26.1%
	Violent Crime Total	145.2	104.9	38.4%
Property Crimes	Burglary	223.6	300.3	-25.5%
	Theft	2716.9	2824.5	-3.8%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	79.0	76.6	3.1%
	Property Crime Total	3019.6	3201.4	-5.7%
Index Crime Total		3164.8	3306.3	-4.3%

- ◆ During the calendar year 2016, there were a total 4685 index offenses in the City of McAllen. The crime volume decreased 2.2% when compared to 2015.
- ◆ During the calendar year 2016, the City of McAllen's crime rate was 3164.8 crimes per 100,000 persons. The crime rate decreased 4.3% when compared to 2015.

CRIME IN McALLEN

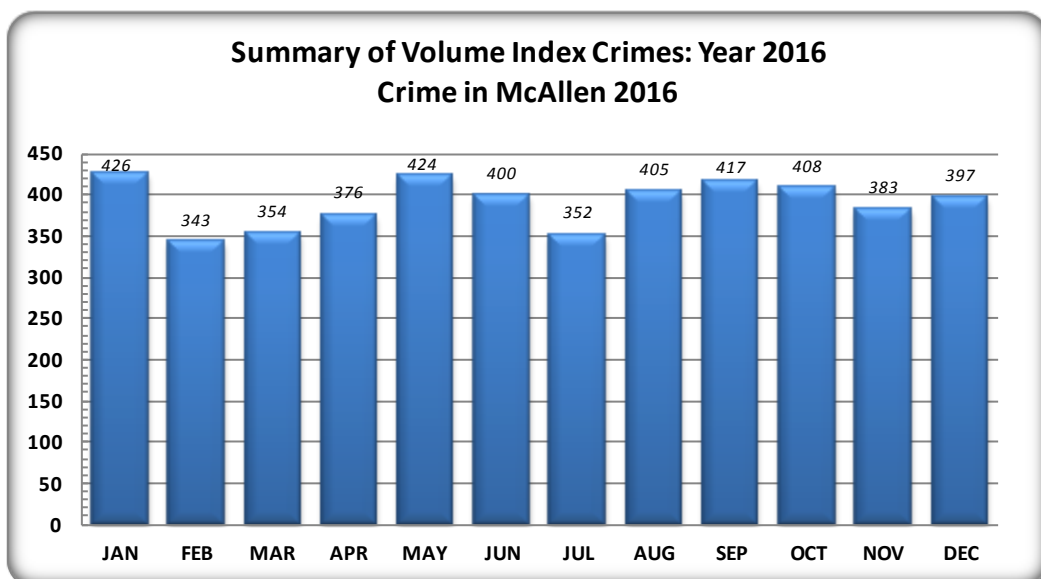
UCR INDEX CRIMES: 2016

INDEX CRIME VOLUME

- ❖ The average monthly crime volume is 390.
- ❖ This represents a decrease of 2.2% when compared to 2015.
- ❖ The month recording the highest number of offenses was January with 426 offenses.
- ❖ The month recording the lowest reported number of offenses was February with 343.
- ❖ Murder experienced an increase of 50% when compared to 2015.
- ❖ Reductions were recorded in 2 of the seven (7) index crimes during 2016.

INDEX CRIME RATE

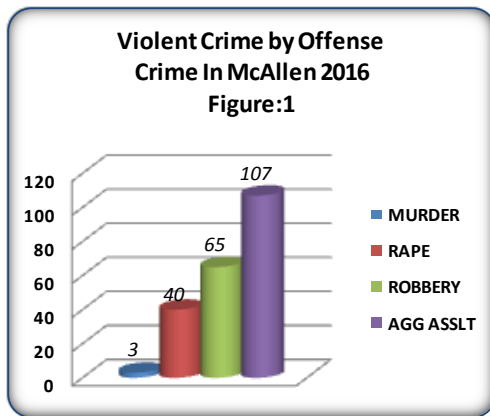
- ❖ The average monthly crime rate is 263.7.
- ❖ This represents a decrease of 4.3% when compared to 2015.
- ❖ Rape experienced an increase of 144.6% when compared to 2015.
- ❖ Theft experienced a decrease of 3.8% when compared to 2015.
- ❖ Property Crimes experienced a decrease of 5.7% when compared to 2015.
- ❖ Robbery experienced an increase of 24.7% when compared to 2015.
- ❖ Motor Vehicle Theft experienced a 3.1% increase when compared to 2015.



ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

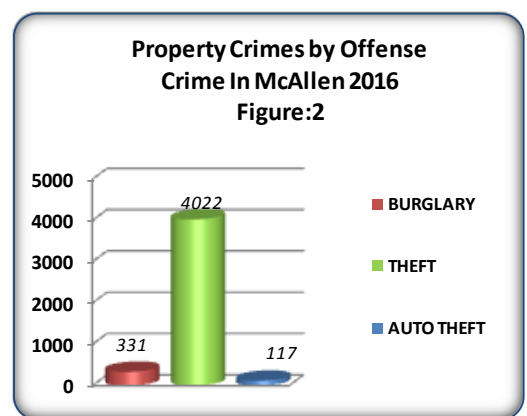
VIOLENT CRIMES

- Violent Crimes involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and the victim. Violent crimes are considered to be more serious than property crimes because of their nature.
- An estimated 215 violent crimes occurred during 2016. This represents an increase of 41.4% when compared to 2015.

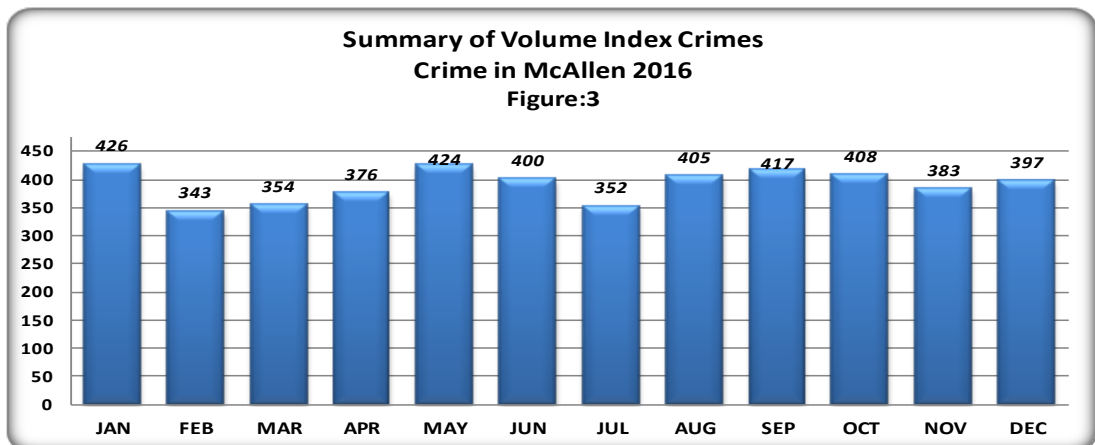


PROPERTY CRIMES

- The number of property crimes occurring during 2016 was estimated at 4470.
- Property crimes decreased by 3.6%.
- Larceny-Theft accounted for 90%, Motor Vehicle Theft accounted for 3%, and Burglary 7%.
- The property crime rate was 3019.6 for 2016.



- ❖ Monthly Part I crime variations show that in general crime occurrences peaked in the month of January with a total of 426 crimes reported.
- ❖ The month with the lowest reported crime during 2016 was February with 343 crimes reported. [See Figure 3]



City of McAllen Index Crime Clock 2016

INDEX CRIME OFFENSE
Every 1.9 hours

**ONE
VIOLENT CRIME**
Every 40.7 hours

**ONE
PROPERTY CRIME**
Every 2.0 hours

**ONE
MURDER**
Every 121.7 Days

**ONE
BURGLARY**
Every 26.5 hours

**ONE
RAPE**
Every 9.1 Days

**ONE
THEFT**
Every 2.2 hours



**ONE
ROBBERY**
Every 5.6 Days

**ONE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**
Every 3.4 Days

**ONE
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**
Every 74.9 hours

- This mode of display represents the annual ratio of crime volume to fixed time intervals.
- This is an aggregate representation of UCR data. It is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the seven Index Offenses.

City of McAllen

Crime Facts at a Glance

2016

- There were an estimated 4685 crime volume offenses.
- The Crime Rate for the City of McAllen was 3164.8 index offenses per 100,000 residents.
- During 2016, McAllen Police made 5685 arrests. Of those arrested, 524 were 17 years of age or younger.
- There were an estimated 107 Aggravated Assaults. Of these, 42% were committed with the use of firearms.
- Residential burglaries accounted for 65% of all burglaries reported.
- The reported dollar loss due to Motor vehicle theft was \$1,370,372.00.
- The reported dollar loss due to Larceny-Theft was \$2,772,343.68.

Chapter Two

Index Crime Analysis

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

MURDER /NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

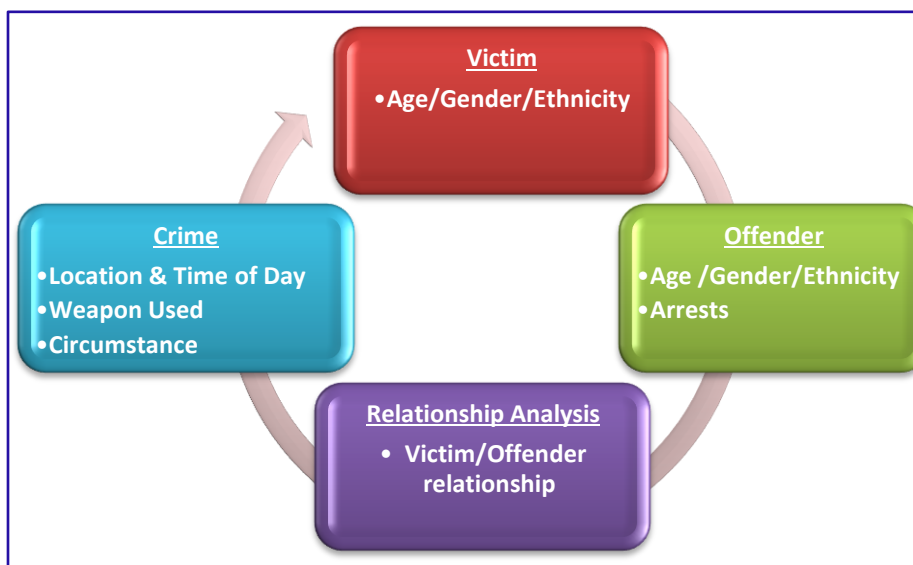
Methodology

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter as defined in UCR is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. [UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]

This offense category includes any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or the commission of a crime. Attempted murder and assaults with the intent to kill are not counted as murder, but are included in UCR as an aggravated assault.

Suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicide 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.



The McAllen Police Department participates in the UCR program by providing additional information so that an in-depth analysis of murder is attainable. The Supplement Homicide Report collects additional specific details such as: the age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of both victims and offenders. The detailed data also includes the murder weapon used and the circumstance of the offense.

Analysis

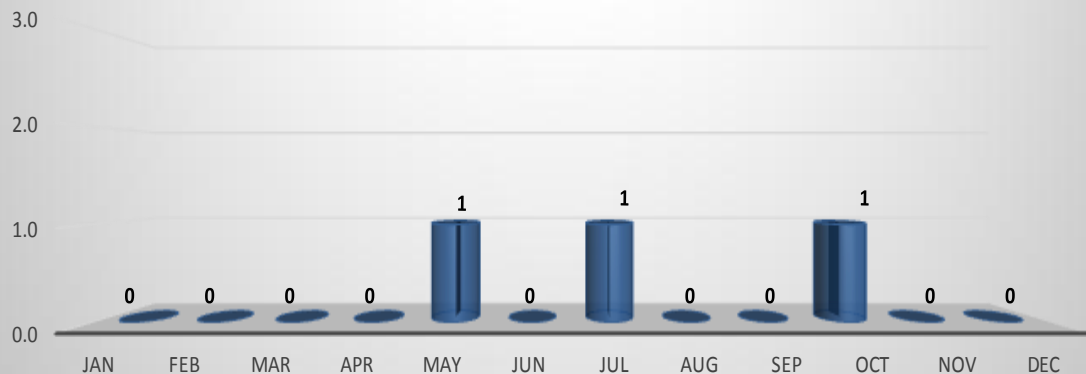
Crime Volume

- There were three (3) murders reported during 2016.
- The murders were reported in the months of May, July and October. [See Figure: 4]
- During 2016 the murder volume represents an increase of 50% when compared to 2015.

Crime Rate

- The murder rate for McAllen in 2016 was 2.0 per 100,000 residents.
- This represents an increase of 46.8% when compared to 2015.

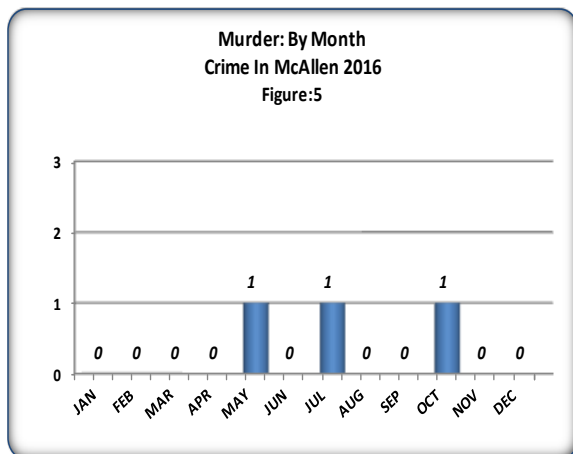
Summary of Volume Index Crime: Murder
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 4



Analysis

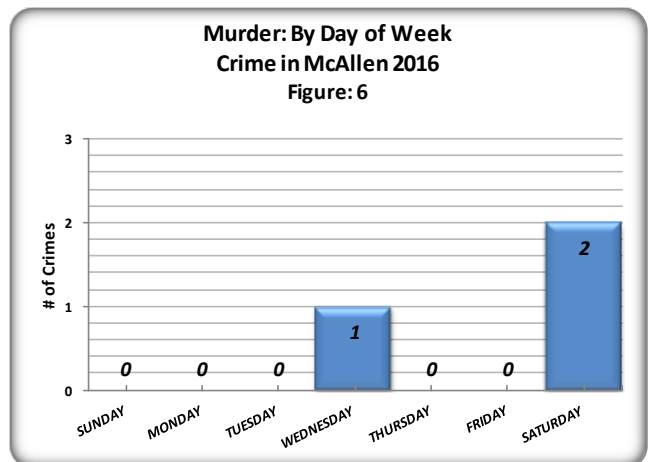
Offenses by Month

- During 2016, the months of May, July and October recorded 1 murder each in the city of McAllen. [See Figure 5]



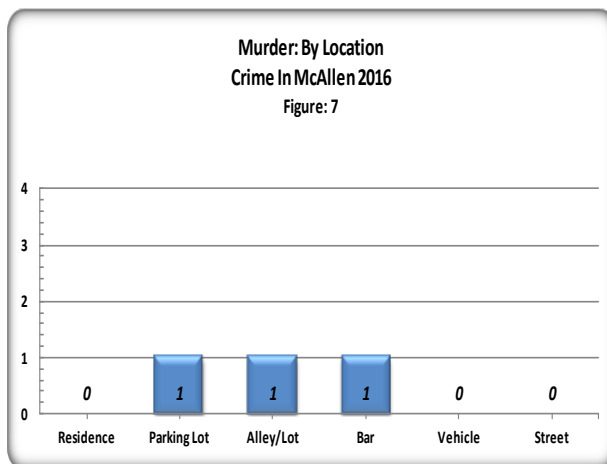
Offenses by Day of Week

- During 2016, the greatest number of murders reported occurred on Saturdays.
- The least number of murders reported occurred on Wednesday. [See Figure 6]



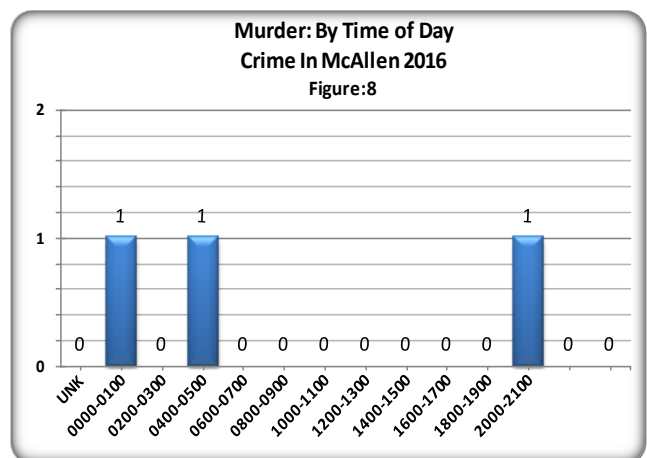
Location of Crime

- Murders occurred at a parking lot, alley, and a bar. [See Figure 7]



Time Scale

- Of the data compiled, the greatest number of Murders occurred within the hours of 0000-0100, 0400-0500 and 2000-2100 hours. [See Figure 8]



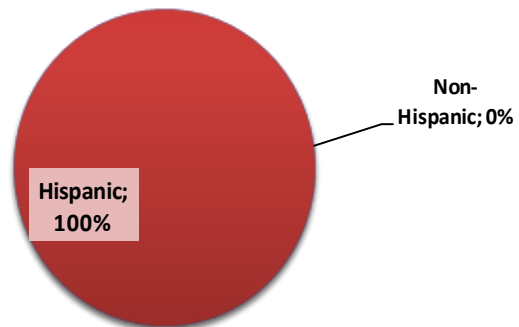
Murder: Victimology

VICTIMOLOGY

- From the data compiled, the murder victim's ethnicity in 2016 was 100% Hispanic. [See Figure 9]
- Based on the information provided, all murder victims were males.
- No female murder victims were reported in 2016. [See Figure 10]
- In 2016, the age group with the greatest number of victims was the 50-54 age group with two(2) murder victims. One (1) murder victim was from the age group of 20-24. [See Figure 11]

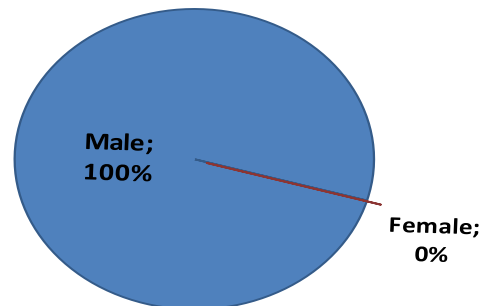
**Murder: Victims by Ethnicity
Crime in McAllen 2016**

Figure: 9



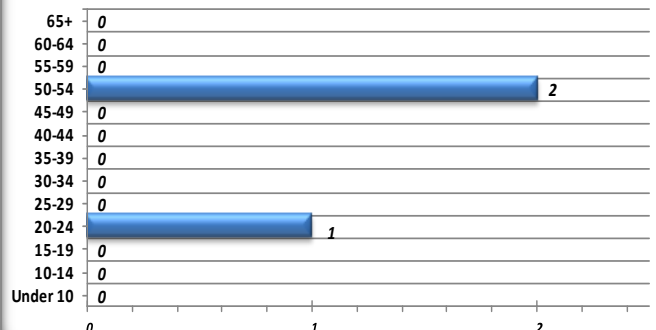
**Murder: Victims by Gender
Crime in McAllen 2016**

Figure: 10



**Murder: Victims by Age Category
Crime in McAllen 2016**

Figure: 11



Murder: Offenders

OFFENDERS

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, an offense is cleared only when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, enough evidence exists to press charges, and the subject is actually taken into custody.

The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one offense. Law enforcement agencies may also clear a crime by exceptional means when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender.

OFFENDER AGE

- Offender's age group range were one (1) from the age group 20-24, one (1) from the age group 25-29, and one (1) from the age group 40-44. [See Figure 12].

OFFENDER GENDER

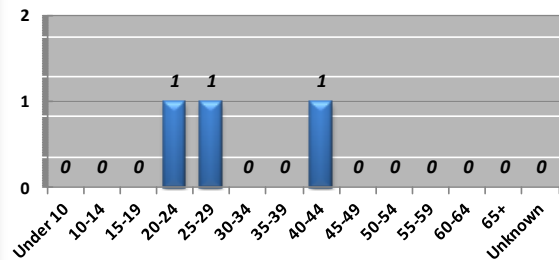
- All Offenders were 100% of male gender. [See Figure 13].

OFFENDER ETHNICITY

- Offenders were 100% of Hispanic origin. [See Figure 14].

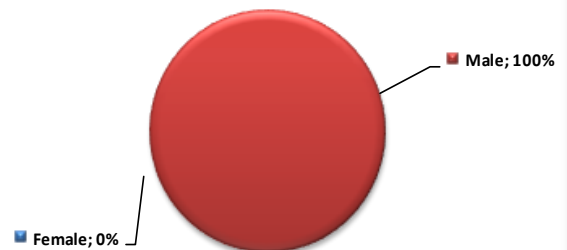
Murder: Offenders by Age Category
Crime in McAllen 2016

Figure: 12



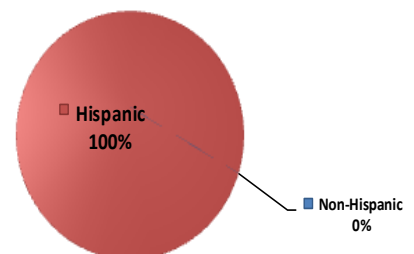
Murder: Offenders by Gender
Crime in McAllen 2016

Figure: 13



Murder: Offenders by Ethnicity
Crime in McAllen 2016

Figure: 14



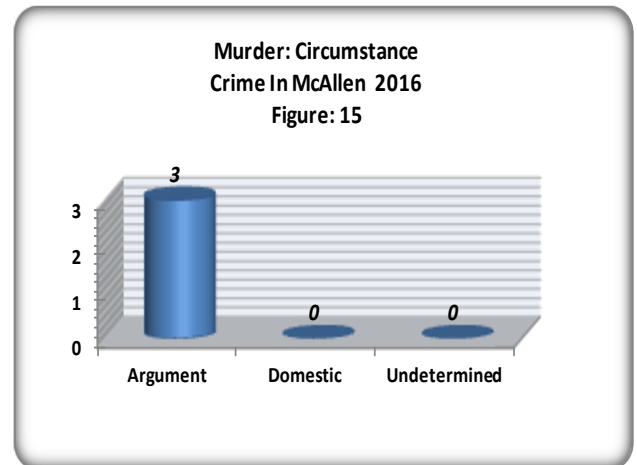
Victim/Offender Relationship

- It can be inferred from the data compiled, that the relationship of victim to offender, in which most murders were committed were by Non-Family members.
- The Non-family relationship types were two (2) strangers and one (1) acquaintance.

Murder: Victim/Offender Relationship			
Table: 4			
Relationship Type	Group Percentage (%)	Victim's Relationship	Count
FAMILY	0%	Husband	0
		Ex-Husband	0
		Father	0
		Step-Father	0
		Brother	0
		Step- Brother	0
		Brother -in-Law	0
		Uncle	0
		Grandfather	0
		Cousin	0
		Total	0
NON-FAMILY	100%	Acquaintance	1
		Boyfriend	0
		Ex-Boyfriend	0
		Stranger	2
		Total	3

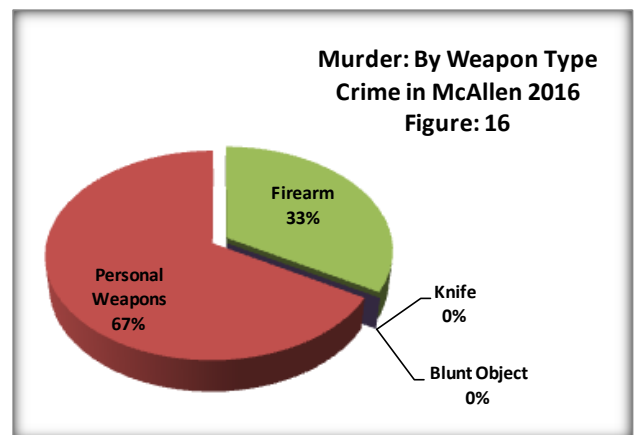
Circumstances of Crime

- The data shows that of the circumstances for the murders being committed in 2016, all three (3) were largely due to arguments. [See Figure 15].



Weapon Type

- In 2016, the most commonly used weapon in the commission of a murder were Personal Weapons (Strong-Arm, Hands/Feet, etc.). [See Figure 16].

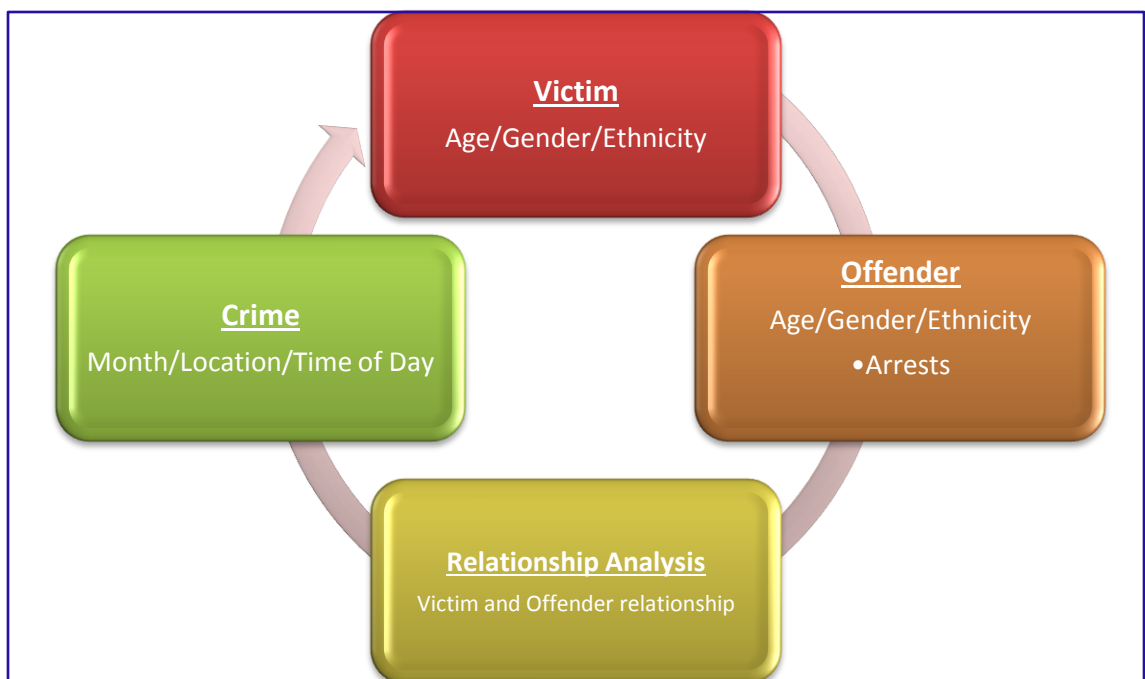


RAPE

Methodology

Rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is “penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any part of the body or object, or oral penetration by sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim”. [UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]

In 2013, the FBI UCR Program began collecting rape data under a revised definition. This definition includes either male or female victims or offenders. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent. Attempts to commit Rape are also scored under the new definition. Rapes that occurred prior to 2013 but are reported after 2013 should be consistent with the new definition. Statutory rape and incest are excluded from this category. [UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]



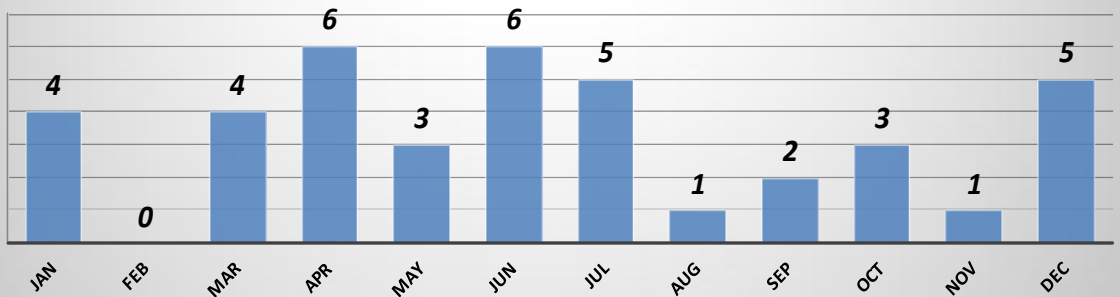
Crime Volume

- There were 40 rapes reported during 2016.
- This represents a 150% increase when compared to 2015.
- The months with the highest number of reported rapes were April and June.
- The months with the least number of reported rapes was in August and November.
- No rapes were reported in February.

Crime Rate

- The rape rate for McAllen was 27.0 rapes per 100,000 residents.
- This represents a 144.6% increase when compared to 2015.

Summary of Volume Index Crime: Rape
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 17



Rape: Victimology

- Rape differs from other violent crimes because, in many cases, the victims are hesitant to report the offense to the 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. As attitudes towards the reporting of rape change, trends in the number of reported offenses can be expected to change accordingly.
- Data compiled during 2016 shows that there were 40 victims.

VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP

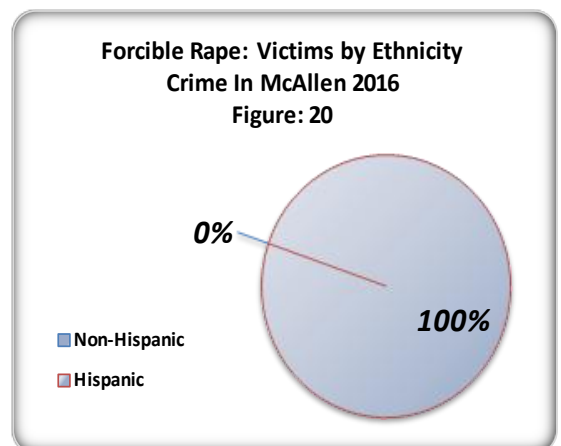
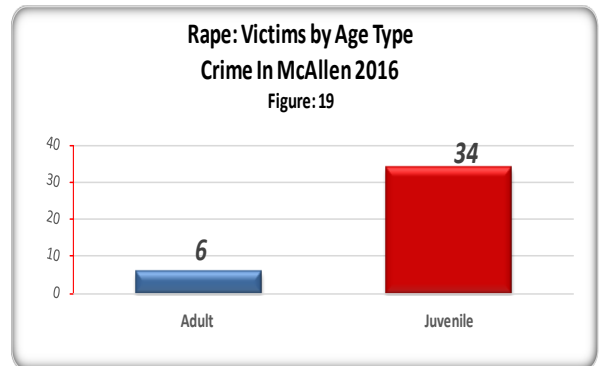
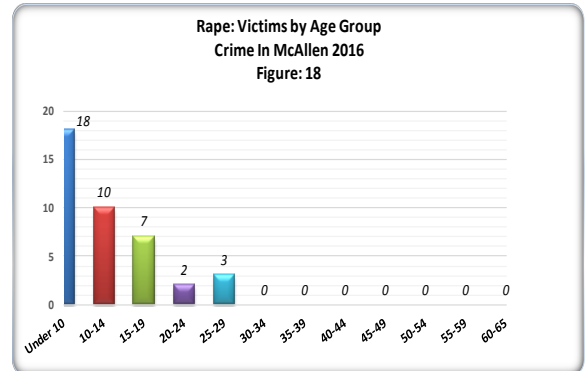
- Of the age groups reporting an offense, the age group reporting the highest incidence was the age group of 'under 10 years of age'.
- Of the age groups reporting an offense, the age group reporting the lowest incidence was the age group 20-24. [See Figure: 18]

VICTIMS BY AGE TYPE

- Total Adult Victims: 6
 - Total Juvenile Victims: 34
- [See Figure: 19]

VICTIMS BY ETHNICITY

- Based on the data reported, the victims were 100% Hispanic. [See Figure: 20]



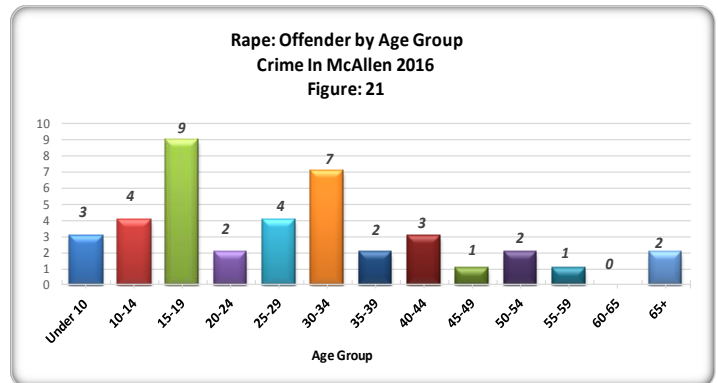
Rape: Offenders

PERSONS ARRESTED

- During 2016, a total of 40 offenders were reported for rape.
- Of the 40 offenders, twenty-two (22) perpetrators were arrested for rape.

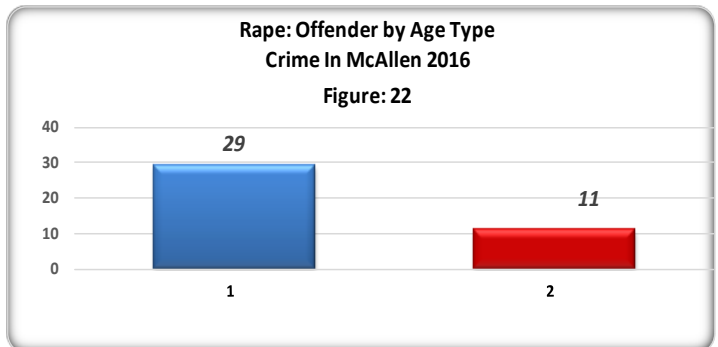
OFFENDER BY AGE GROUP

- The age group that reported the highest number of offenders: 15-19.
[See Figure: 21]
- Nine (9) perpetrators were from the 15-19 age group.



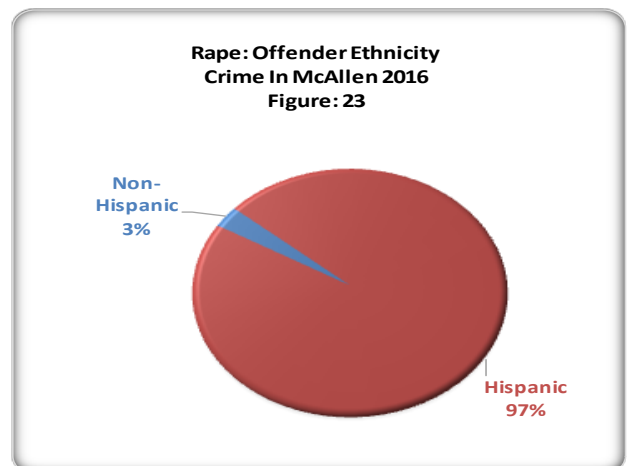
OFFENDER BY AGE TYPE

- Total Adult Offenders: 29
- Total Juvenile Offenders: 11
[See Figure: 22]



OFFENDER BY ETHNICITY

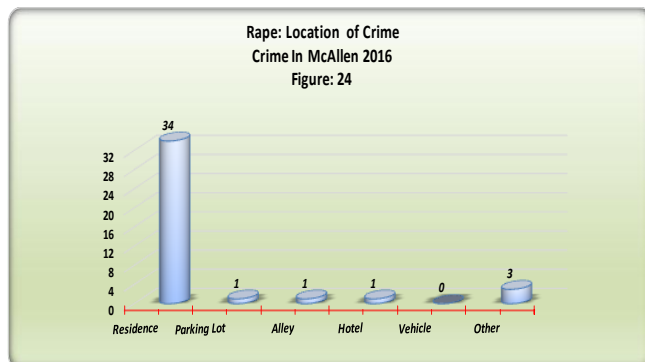
- Offenders of rape were 97.3% of Hispanic origin and 3% were of Non-Hispanic origin. [See Figure: 23]



Analysis

Location of Crime

- During 2016, 83% of rapes occurred in a residential type location. [See Figure 24]
- The 'Other location' category represented 8% of all rapes. The 'Other' category included: a barn, the street and a bar.



Victim/Offender Relationship

- Based on the data compiled in 2016, 45% of rapes were committed by Family members.
- Fifty-five percent (55%) of rapes were committed by Non-Family Members. [See Table: 5]
- The most frequent Non-Family offender in 2016 was an acquaintance/friend of the victim.
- The most frequent Family offender in 2016 was the 'Father' of the victim.

Rape: Victim/Offender Relationship			
Table: 5			
Relationship Type	%	Victim's Relationship	No.
FAMILY	45%	Husband	0
		Ex-Husband	0
		Father	6
		Step-Father	2
		Brother	1
		Step- Brother	2
		Brother -in-Law	0
		Uncle	4
		Grandfather	1
		Cousin	2
		Total	18
NON - FAMILY	55%	Acquaintance	18
		Boyfriend	1
		Ex-Boyfriend	1
		Stranger	2
		Total	22

ROBBERY

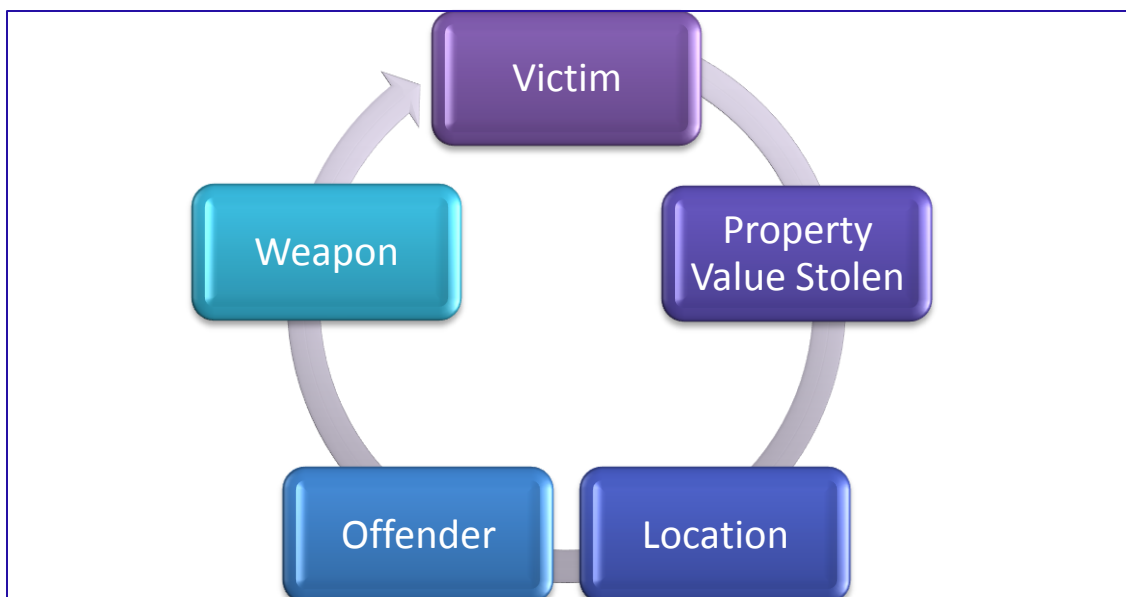
Methodology

Robbery is 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”. [UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]

Robbery is a vicious type of theft in that it is committed in the presence of the victim. The victim, who usually is the owner or person having custody of the property, is directly confronted by the perpetrator and is threatened with force or is put in fear that force will be used. Robbery involves a theft or larceny but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.

Injury to the victim during the commission of this violent crime is common and recurrent.

The following figure illustrates the data collection for the nature and extent of the Robbery Category.

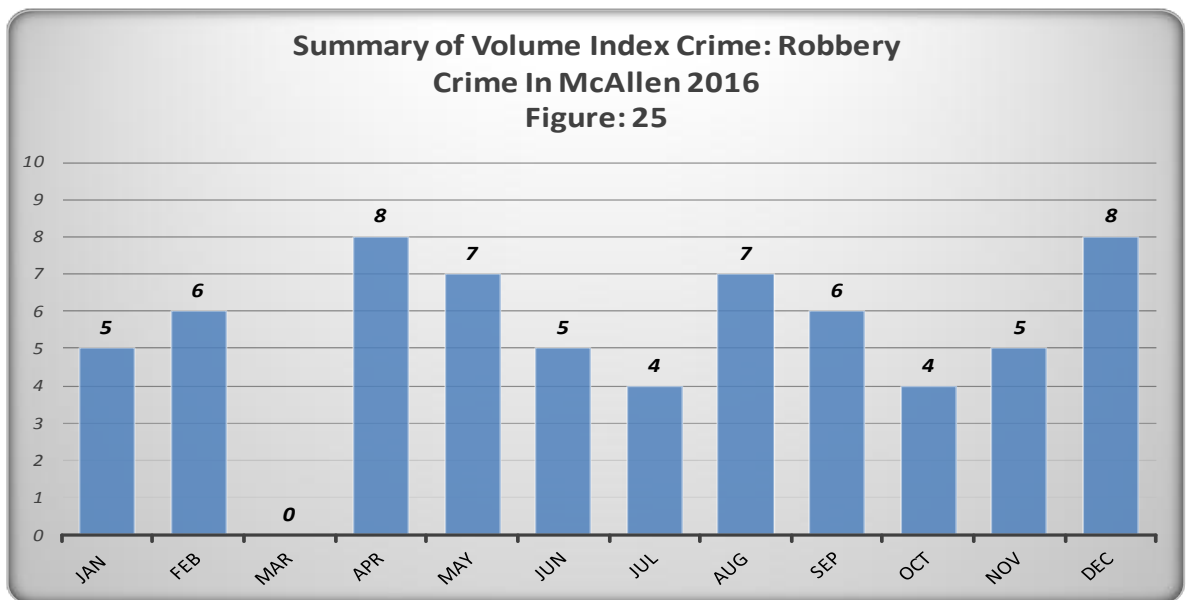


Crime Volume

- The total number of robberies reported during 2016 were 65.
- This represents an increase of 27.5% when compared to 2015.
- The month recording the highest number of reported offenses were April and December with eight (8) robberies respectively.
- The month recording the lowest number of reported offenses were July and October with four (4) robberies respectively.
- The month of March had no reported robberies.

Crime Rate

- The robbery rate for McAllen in 2016 was 43.9 robberies for every 100,000 residents.
- This represents an increase of 24.7% when compared to 2015.

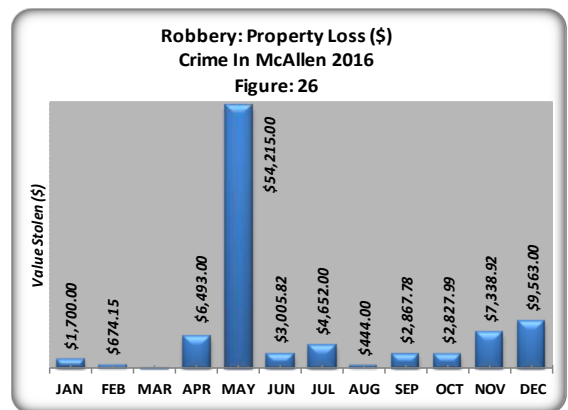


Analysis

Property Losses

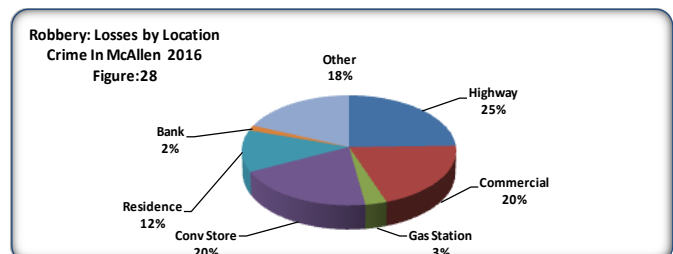
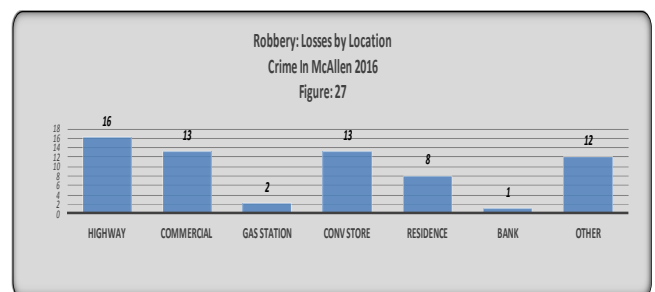
- During 2016, the total property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$93,377.66 US dollars. [See Table 6]
- The month with the highest property loss reported was May. There as a reported loss of \$54,215.00 in the month of May 2016. [See Figure 26]
- The month with the lowest reported loss reported was August. There was a reported loss of \$444.00 in the month of August.

Robbery: Property Loss Values (\$) Crime in McAllen 2016 Table: 6	
Month	Total (\$)
January	\$ 1,700.00
February	\$ 674.15
March	\$ -
April	\$ 6,493.00
May	\$ 54,215.00
June	\$ 3,005.82
July	\$ 4,652.00
August	\$ 444.00
September	\$ 2,867.78
October	\$ 2,827.99
November	\$ 7,338.92
December	\$ 9,563.00
Total	\$ 93,781.66



Location of Crime

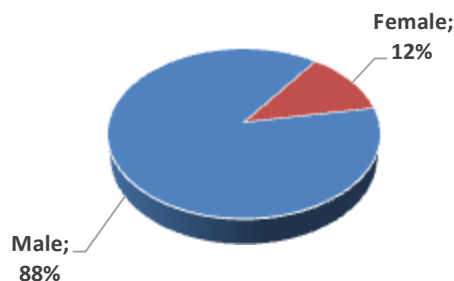
- Based on the reported robberies in 2016, the highest incidence of robberies occurred on the 'Highway/Street'. This location yielded 25% of all reported robberies. [See Figure 27]
- Reported robberies in Convenience stores yielded 20% of all robberies in 2016 [See Figure 28].



Persons Arrested

- During 2016, 51 persons were arrested for robbery.
- Of the persons arrested for robbery in 2016, 88% were male and 12% were female. [See Figure 29]

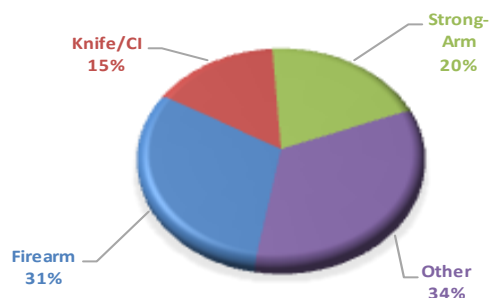
Robbery: Persons Arrested
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 29



Weapon Type

- The weapon most frequently used to commit a robbery in 2016 was in the category labeled as 'Other Dangerous Weapon'. This category may include clubs, brass knuckles, vehicles and/or any other weapon not listed otherwise.
- The 'Other Dangerous Weapon' category accounted for 34% of all weapons used, while Firearms accounted for 31%.
- Of the least reported weapons used in robberies in 2016, 15% of incidents show that a 'Knife/Cutting Instrument' was used. [See Figure 30]

Robbery: Weapons Used
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 30



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Methodology

Aggravated Assault, as per the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is 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. *[UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]*

Aggravated Assaults are classified into four different categories:

- (1) Assault with a Firearm
- (2) Assault with a Knife or Cutting Instrument
- (3) Assault with other Dangerous Weapon
- (4) Assault using Strong-Arm tactics



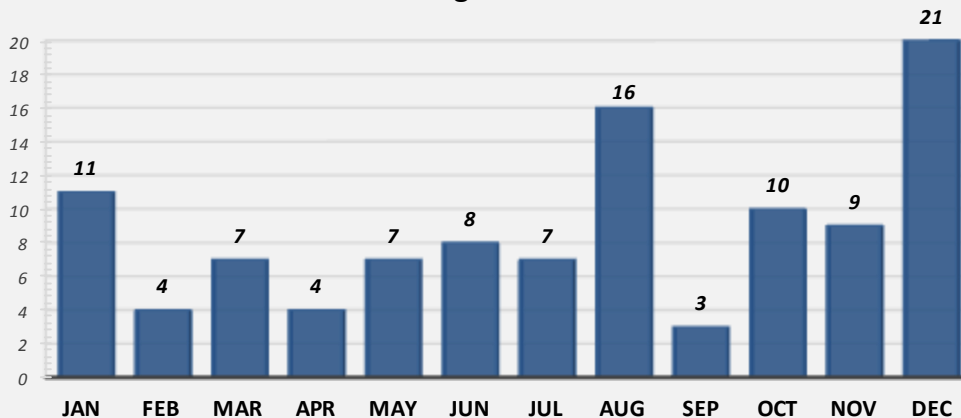
Crime Volume

- During 2016, a total of 107 aggravated assaults were reported. [See Figure 31]
- This represents an increase of 28.9% when compared to 2015.
- The average monthly volume for aggravated assaults was 9.
- The month recording the highest number of reported aggravated assaults was December with 21.
- The month recording the lowest number of reported aggravated assaults was September with 3.

Crime Rate

- The aggravated assault rate for McAllen in 2016 was 72.3 per 100,000 residents.
- This represents an increase of 26.1% when compared to 2015.

**Summary of Volume Index Crime: Aggravated Assaults
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 31**



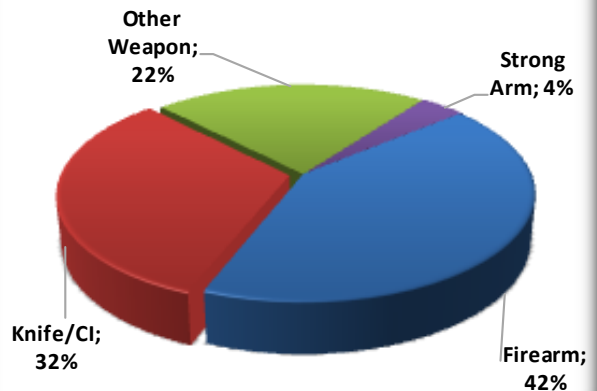
Analysis

Weapon Type

- During 2016, the most frequently used weapon in the commission of an aggravated assault was a 'firearm'. Nearly 42% of aggravated assaults were committed with a firearm.
- Knife/Cutting Instruments were used in 32% of all reported Aggravated Assaults, making it the second highest weapon type used. [See Figure 32]
- Attacks using personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, commonly known as 'Strong Arm', comprised the lowest reported weapon used in Aggravated Assaults with only 4% of incidents.
- 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 the assault categorized as "simple assaults".

**Aggravated Assault: By Weapon
Crime in McAllen 2016**

Figure:32

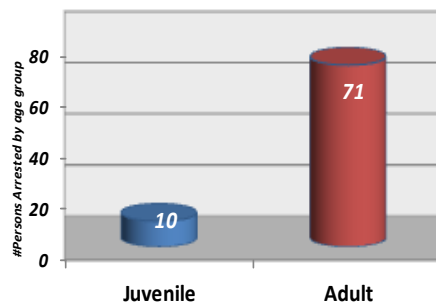


Persons Arrested

- McAllen Law Enforcement Officers arrested 81 persons for Aggravated Assaults in 2016.
- Of the 81 perpetrators arrested, seventy-one (71) were adults and ten (10) were juveniles. [See Figure 33]

**Aggravated Assault: Persons Arrested
Crime in McAllen 2016**

Figure: 33



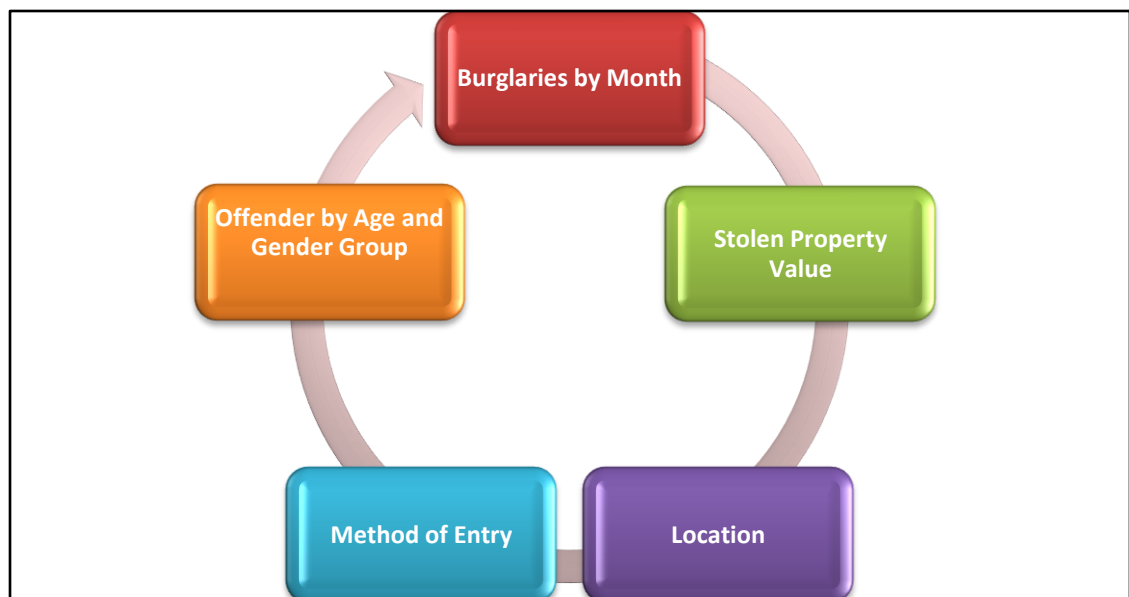
BURGLARY

Methodology

Burglary, under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Burglary can be classified as forcible entry, unlawful entry (no force) or attempted forcible entry. 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.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program's definition of structure includes, but is not limited to, an apartment, barn, cabin, church, condominium, dwelling house, factory, garage, house trailer, office, school, railroad car and other buildings.

Additionally, any house trailer or other mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse is considered a structure. Tents, tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, or other mobile units being used for recreational purposes are not considered structures. *[UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]*

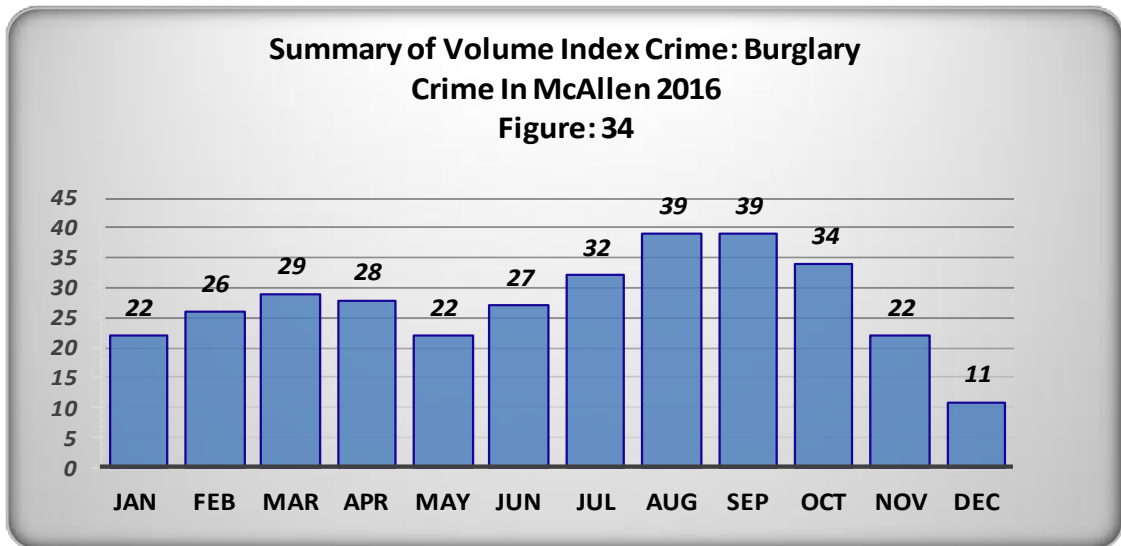


Crime Volume

- During 2016, there were 331 burglaries reported in the City of McAllen.
- This represents a decrease of 23.9% when compared to 2015.
- The average monthly volume was 28.
- The months recording the highest reported burglaries were August and September with thirty-nine (39) offenses.
- The month recording the lowest reported burglaries was December with eleven (11) offenses.

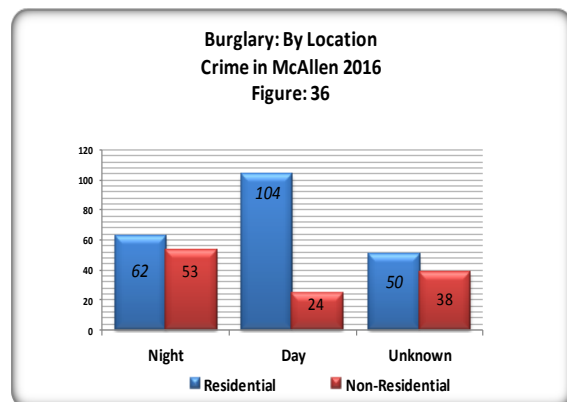
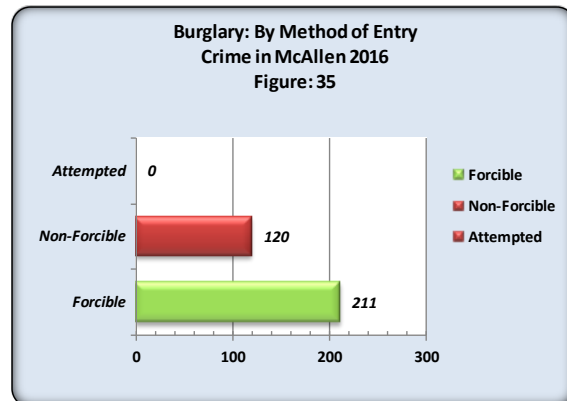
Crime Rate

- The 2016 burglary rate was 223.6 burglaries for every 100,000 residents.
- This represents a decrease of 25.5% when compared to 2015.

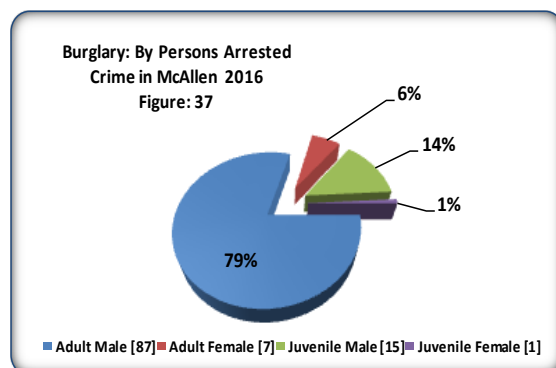


Analysis

- The most common method of entry for all reported Burglaries was Forcible Entry with 64%.
- Non-Forcible method of entry accounted for 36% of all reported burglaries in 2016.
- Of the number of reported burglaries in 2016, 65% were residential and 35% were non- residential.
- ‘Breaking or Entering’ includes breakdowns for all reportable burglaries by time of day. Based on the data compiled, most burglaries occurred during the day time hours of 6am – 6pm in a residential type dwelling. [See Figure 36]
- Total property loss reported for burglary was \$776,182.36. [See Table 7]
- Of the 331 burglaries, 110 persons were arrested.
- Seventy-nine percent (79%) of persons arrested were adult males. [See Figure 37]



Burglary: Property Loss Values (\$) Crime in McAllen 2016 Table: 7	
Month	Amount
January	\$63,852.00
February	\$87,471.14
March	\$78,437.48
April	\$41,340.00
May	\$70,419.00
June	\$76,607.92
July	\$71,568.17
August	\$69,773.37
September	\$46,067.98
October	\$26,316.30
November	\$135,031.00
December	\$9,298.00
Total	\$776,182.36



LARCENY (THEFT)

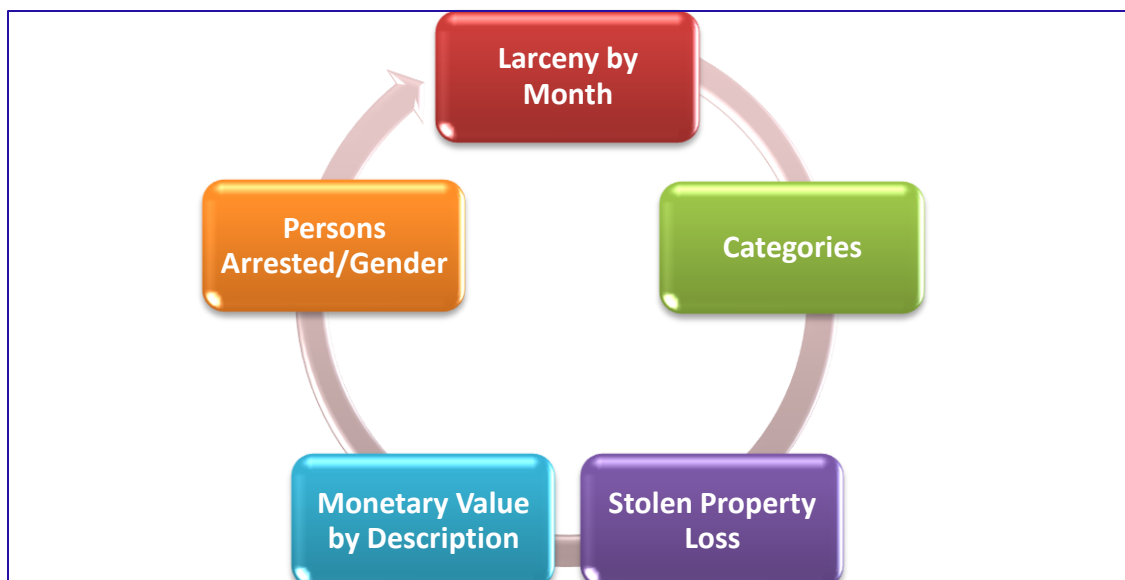
Methodology

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 in sub-categories such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and other things of value in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs.

In the UCR Program, 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. [UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]

Larceny can be sub-classified into 9 different categories:

- ❖ Pocket Picking
- ❖ Purse Snatching
- ❖ Shoplifting
- ❖ Theft from Motor Vehicles
- ❖ Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories
- ❖ Theft of Bicycles
- ❖ Theft from Buildings
- ❖ Theft from Coin-Operated Device or Machine
- ❖ All Other Larceny - Thefts



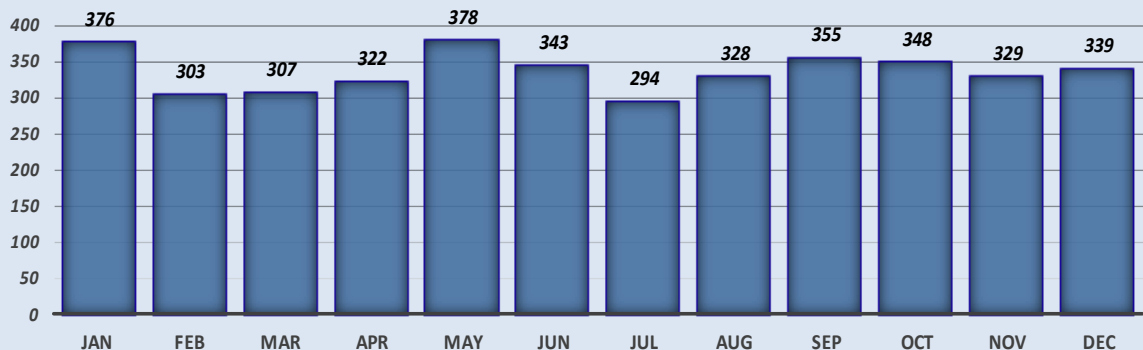
Crime Volume

- The number of thefts committed in McAllen in 2016 was 4022.
- This represents a decrease of 1.7% when compared to 2015.
- This the largest crime category of the seven reported Index Crimes.
- The month recording the highest number of reported thefts was May with 378 offenses. *[See Figure 38]*
- The month recording the lowest number of reported thefts was July with 294 offenses.

Crime Rate

- The 2016 Larceny crime rate was 2716.9 thefts per 100,000 residents.
- This represents a decrease of 3.8% when compared to 2015.

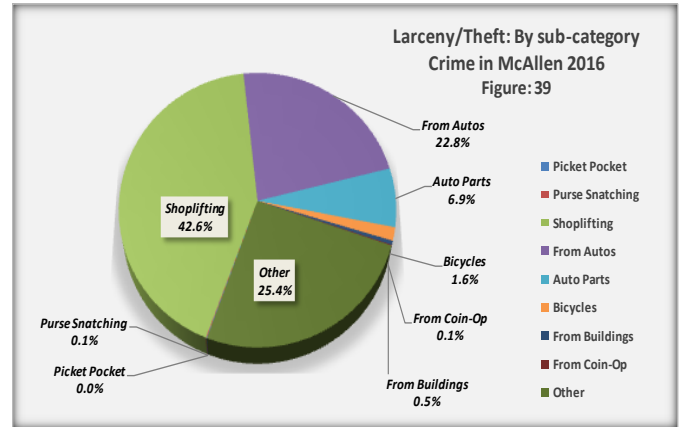
Summary of Volume Index Crime: Larceny
Crime in McAllen 2016
Figure: 38



Analysis

Nature of Crime

- The highest reported type of theft was the category of Shoplifting with 42.6%.
- Theft from Autos accounted for 22.8% of all reported theft.
- The “Other” category consists of thefts that do not fit any of the other categories listed. This can include: theft of lawn furniture, lawn equipment, farming equipment and theft from fenced enclosures, etc. [See Table 8]
- The ‘Other’ category yielded 25.4% of all thefts reported in 2016.



Property Losses by Larceny Type

Larceny: Property Stolen by Month Crime in McAllen 2016 Table: 9	
Theft Category	Property Loss (\$)
January	\$ 254,938.05
February	\$ 258,596.94
March	\$ 155,930.30
April	\$ 171,039.74
May	\$ 270,960.86
June	\$ 198,572.72
July	\$ 350,647.14
August	\$ 196,109.81
September	\$ 255,313.79
October	\$ 200,255.66
November	\$ 210,442.48
December	\$ 249,536.19
Total	\$ 2,772,343.68

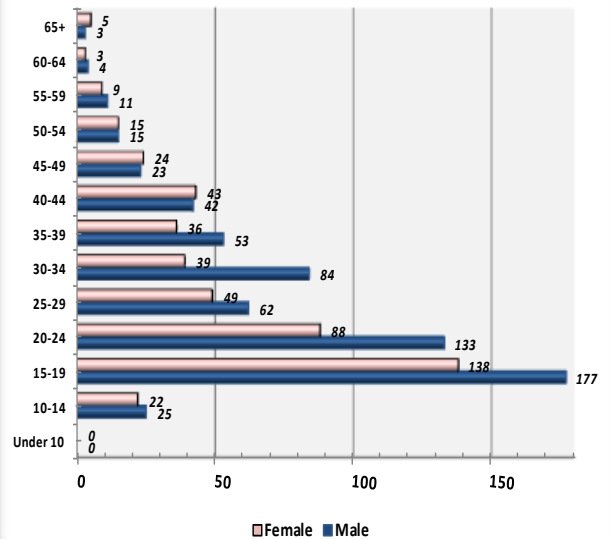
Larceny: Property Stolen by Classification Crime in McAllen 2016 Table: 8			
Theft Category	2016	2015	% Change
Picket Pocket	2	7	-71.4%
Purse Snatching	3	5	-40.0%
Shoplifting	1713	1832	-6.5%
From Autos	919	843	9.0%
Auto Parts	279	393	-29.0%
Bicycles	63	74	-14.9%
From Buildings	19	15	26.7%
From Coin-Op	4	5	-20.0%
Other	1020	917	11.2%
Total	4022	4091	-1.7%

- The month recording the highest reported property loss was July with \$350,647.14.
- The month recording the lowest reported property loss was March with \$155,930.30. [See Table 9]

Persons Arrested

- McAllen Law Enforcement officers made 1103 theft arrests during 2016.
- Of the subjects arrested for theft during 2016, fifty-seven (57%) were male and forty-three (43%) were female.
- The age group with the largest number of theft arrestees was the 15-19 year old group with a total of 315 persons arrested. [See Figure 40]

Larceny/Theft:
Persons Arrested by Age and Gender
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 40



All Reported Property Losses

- Monthly reporting of the nature of crime and the type and value of property stolen and recovered is prepared for the UCR Program.
- Property stolen and recovered is categorized into 10 property types. These types are: currency, jewelry, clothing, office equipment, TV/radios, firearms, household goods, consumable goods, livestock and miscellaneous.
- Items in the 'Miscellaneous' category yielded the highest reported loss with \$1,200,048.90
- Livestock reported the lowest loss in 2016 with \$2,350.00.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Methodology

Motor vehicle theft is a theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the UCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails. [UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]

The Category of Motor Vehicle Theft is further sub-categorized into three subcategories:

1. Automobiles:

The Automobile category includes all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, and other similar vehicles whose primary purpose is to transport persons from one place to another.

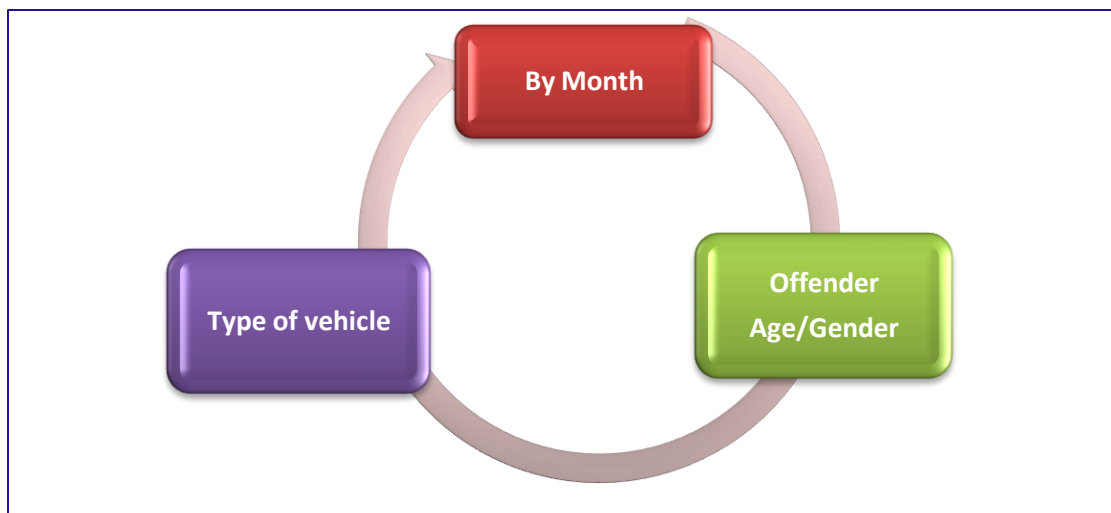
2. Trucks & Buses:

The Truck & Buses category includes vehicles whose purpose is to transport persons for a commercial basis. This includes pick-up trucks, vans, and self propelled motor homes.

3. Other Vehicle Category:

The Other Vehicle category includes vehicles such as scooters, ATV's, motorcycles, snowmobiles, mopeds, and golf carts, etc.

Note: Specifically excluded from this category are motor boats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.



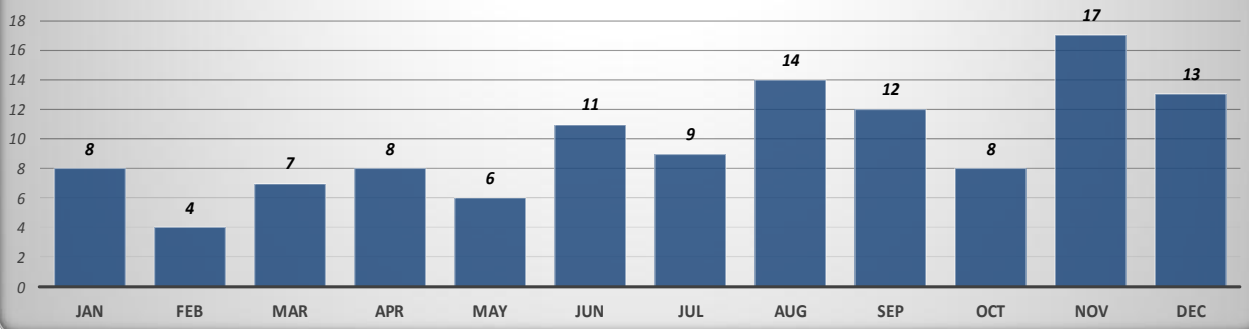
Crime Volume

- During 2016 a total of 117 Motor Vehicle Thefts were reported.
- This represents an increase of 5.4% when compared to 2015.
- The average monthly Motor Vehicle Theft was 10.
- The month reporting the highest number of reported Motor Vehicle Thefts was November with seventeen (17).
- The month reporting the lowest number of reported Motor Vehicle Thefts was February with four (4).

Crime Rate

- The Motor Vehicle Theft crime rate for McAllen in 2016 was 79.0 thefts for 100,000 residents.
- This represents an increase of 3.1% when compared to 2015.

Summary of Volume Index Crime: Motor Vehicle Theft
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 41



Analysis

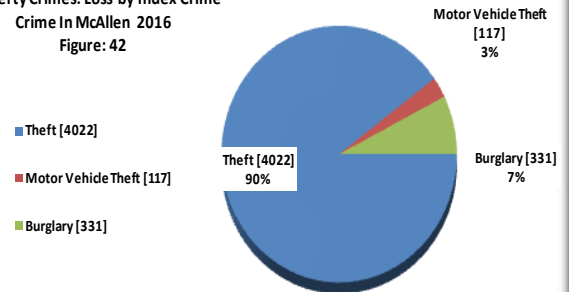
Nature of Crime

- Because of the volume of Motor Vehicle Thefts, this crime has its own offense category as per the UCR Program.
- Compared to all other property losses by property index crimes, Motor Vehicle Theft accounted for 3% of all reported losses in the city of McAllen in 2016. [See Figure 42]
- The property loss in Motor Vehicle Theft is the highest reported loss in property for the City of McAllen. The loss is largely due to the value of the vehicles, which is greater than the value of other tangible items reported in the other Property Index crimes. The total loss in motor vehicles was \$1,370,372.00 US dollars for 2016.
- Of the 117 reported Motor Vehicle Thefts, 51% were Trucks, 39% were Autos and 10% were Other Vehicles. [See Figure 43]

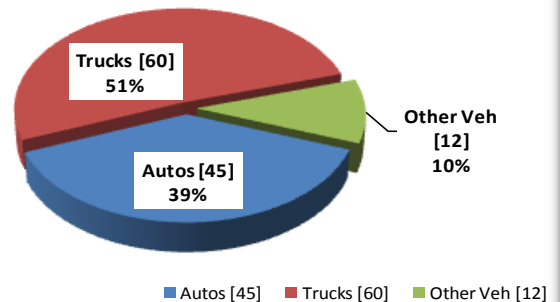
Persons Arrested

- During 2016, the number of persons arrested for Motor Vehicle Theft was 27.
- Of those arrested for Motor Vehicle Theft, 81% were males and 19% were females.
- The 20-24 male age group saw the highest number of persons arrested for Motor Vehicle Theft in 2016. [See Figure 44]

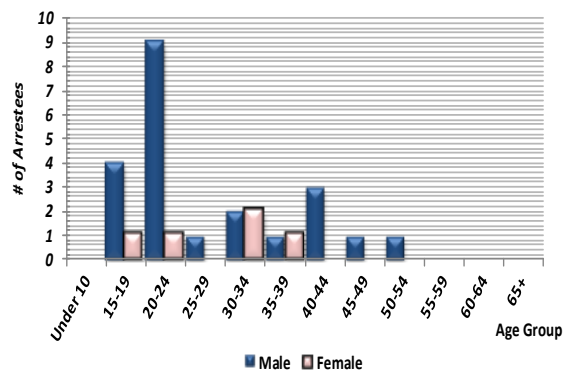
Property Crimes: Loss by Index Crime
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 42



Motor Vehicle Theft: Vehicle Type Stolen
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 43



Motor Vehicle Theft:
Persons Arrested by Age And Gender
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 44



Chapter Three

Selected Non-Index Crimes

SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES 2016

There are selected crimes that have been selected to represent important and essential information with respect to Part II offenses. As with all Part II Non-Index crimes, information on the number of reported crimes is not collected by the UCR Program for these offenses; however, the number of persons arrested for this crime is collected.

The following are the Non-Index crimes selected to analyze:

- ❖ Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Arrests
- ❖ Drug Abuse Arrests
- ❖ Drug Seizures
- ❖ Weapons Arrests

SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES:

D.U.I ARRESTS

Methodology

For UCR purposes, Driving Under the Influence (D.U.I.) is the driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while under the influence of liquor or narcotics. This includes operating a motor vehicle, train, streetcar, boat, etc.

Analysis

CRIME VOLUME

- As with Part II Non-Index crimes, information on the number of reported crimes is not collected by the UCR program for this offense. However, the number of persons arrested for this crime is collected.
- The number of arrests for D.U.I. in McAllen in 2016 was 665. The volume of arrests increased by 2% when compared to 2015.

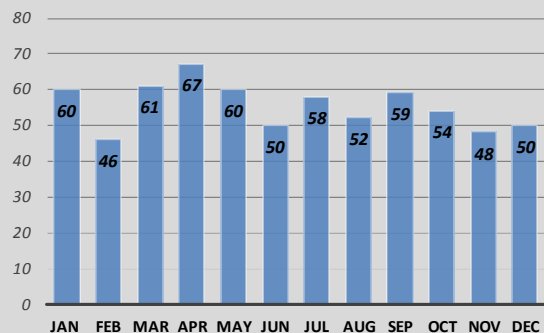
CRIME RATE

- The 2016 D.U.I. arrest crime rate was 449.2 per 100,000 residents. This represents a decrease of less than 1% when compared to 2015.

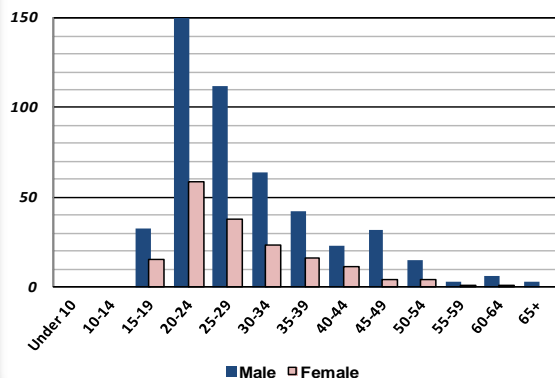
PERSONS ARRESTED

- Of the persons arrested in 2016, the age group recording the highest number of arrests was the male 20-24 age group. [See Figure: 46]
- The month with the most arrests was April with 67 D.U.I.'s.
- The month with the fewest arrests was February with 46 D.U.I.'s. [See Figure:45]

Driving Under the Influence : Monthly Arrests
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 45



D.U.I.: Arrestees by Age
Crime In McAllen 2016
Figure: 46



SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES: DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

Methodology

For UCR purposes, drug abuse encompasses all violations of narcotic drug laws. These are offenses such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

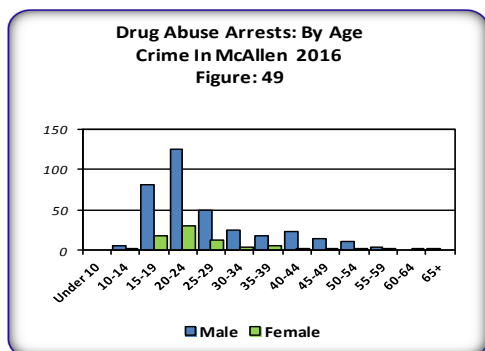
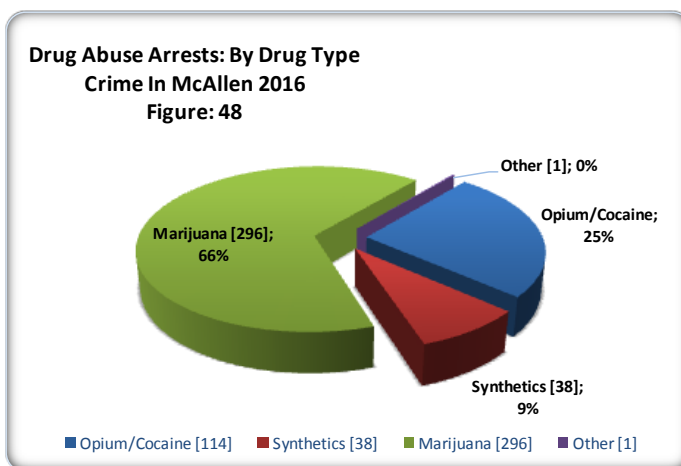
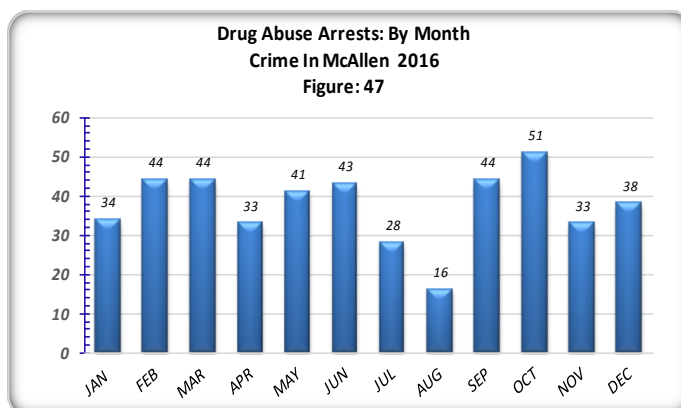
In this report, these violations are summarized to include all drug abuse arrests (sale, manufacturing and drug possession arrests).

As with all Part II Non-Index crimes, information on the number of reported crimes is not collected for the UCR program. However, the number of persons arrested for these crimes is collected.

Analysis

PERSONS ARRESTED

- The reported number of arrests for drug abuse in the City of McAllen in 2016 was 449. Of those arrested, 409 were Adults and 40 were Juveniles.
- The largest number of drug abuse arrests were for Marijuana with 66%, followed by Opium with 25%. [See Figure 48]
- The age group recording the largest number of persons arrested for drug abuse offenses was the male 20-24 age group. [See Figure 49]



SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES: DRUG SEIZURES

Methodology

Drug seizure information is presented in compliance with Health & Safety Code Section §481.185 and its requirement that “All law enforcement agencies in this state shall file monthly, with the (DPS) Director, a report of all arrests for drug offenses made and quantities of controlled substances seized by them during the preceding month.”

Drug Seizures: Type and Quantity

The chart below displays the quantity of illegal drugs seized in the City of McAllen during 2016. *[See Table 10]*

Dose units refer to one pill, tablet, capsule, or other single user quantity. The information presented are drugs seized by the McAllen Police Department and do not include drugs seized by any federal law enforcement agency.

Drug Seizures: Type and Quantity Crime In McAllen 2016 Table: 10		
<u>Drug Class</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	1419.746 lbs
Opiates	Heroin	0 lbs
Cocaine	Cocaine	444.957 lbs
	Crack	0.039 lbs
Hallucinogens	Designer Drugs	0 lbs
Other Drugs	Barbituarates	0 lbs
	Amphetamines	0 lbs
	Methamphetamines	30.162 lbs
	Tranquilizers	0.1089 lbs

SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES:

WEAPONS ARRESTS

Methodology

As with all Part II Non-Index offenses, the UCR Program collects reports of arrests for this offense. Weapon offenses are violation of laws or ordinances “prohibiting the manufacture, sale purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons” .

Analysis

- As previously indicated in this report, firearms accounted for 42% of all Aggravated Assaults in the City of McAllen.

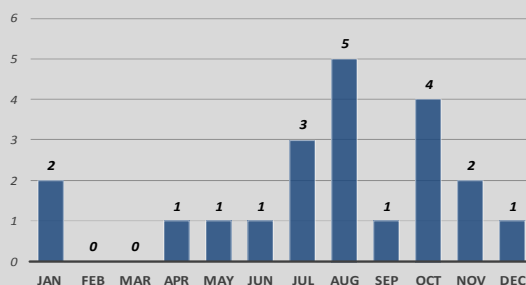
NATURE

- There were 21 persons arrested for weapons offenses in 2016.
- During 2016, the month recording the highest number of weapons arrests was August with five (5) arrests. [See Figure 50]

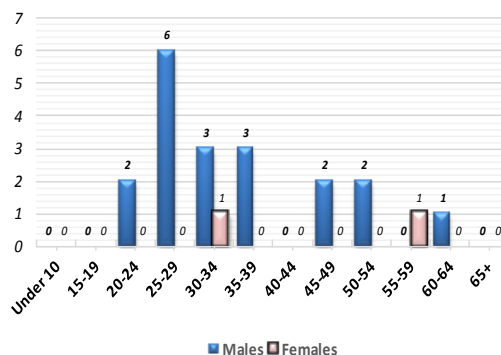
PERSONS ARRESTED

- Of the 21 persons arrested, 19 were Male and 2 were Female.
- The age group recording the highest number of arrests for weapon violations was the male 25-29 age group. [See Figure 51]

Weapons Arrest: By Month
Crime in McAllen 2016
Figure:50



Weapons Arrests: By Age Group
Crime in McAllen 2016
Figure: 51



Chapter Four

Family Violence

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Methodology

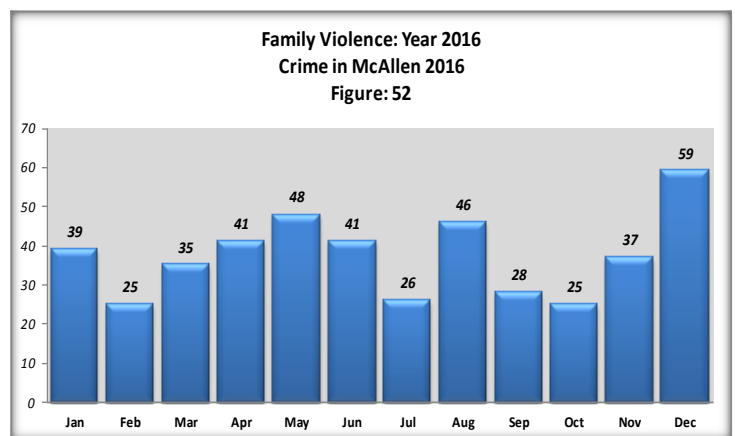
The Texas Family Code defines ‘Family Violence’ as an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm.

The law excludes the reasonable discipline of a child and defines abuse as physical injury that results in substantial harm or genuine threat; sexual contact, intercourse, or conduct; or compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct.

By definition and for the purpose of family violence reports, “family” includes individuals related by consanguinity (blood) or affinity, marriage or former marriage, biological parents of the same child, foster children, foster parents, and member 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 continuing relationship of romantic or intimate nature. [UCR Program: Summary Reporting System, 2013]

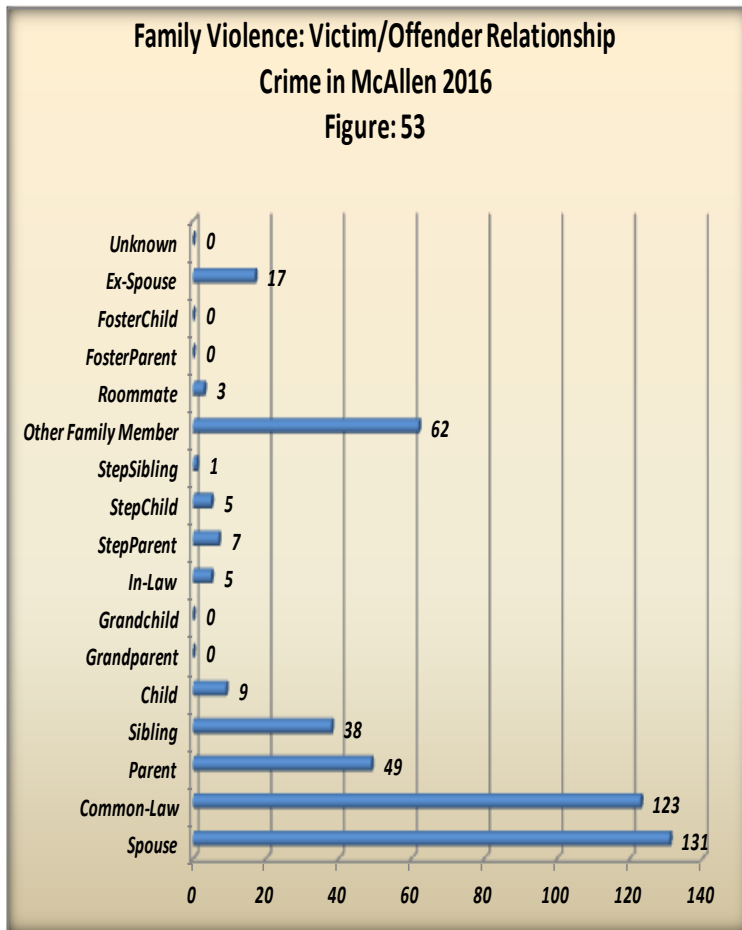
Analysis

- During 2016, the total number of Family Violence incidents reported were 450. [See Figure 52]
- The most common victim/offender relationship reported was the ‘Spouse’ category.
- In Family Violence, the use of Personal Weapons (Hands, Feet, etc.) accounted for 88% of all weapon types used.



FV Victim/Offender Relationship

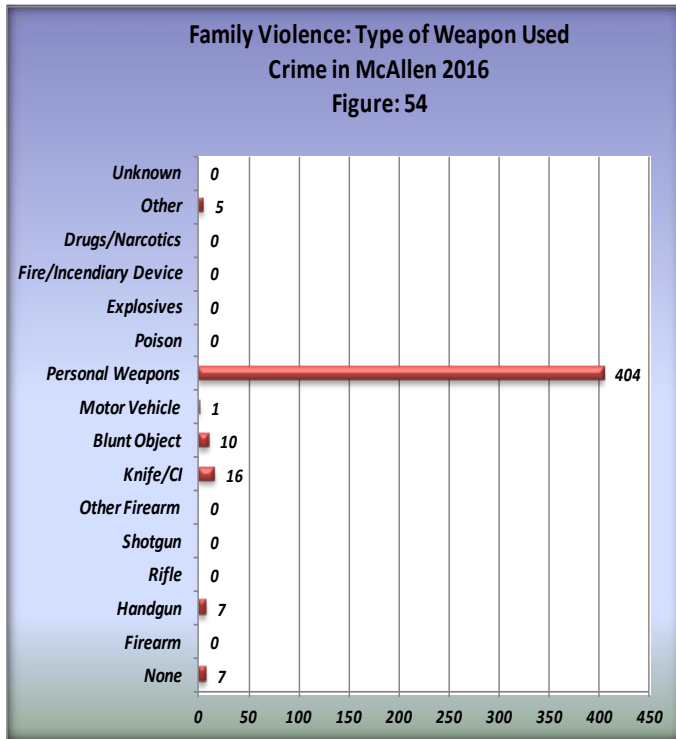
- During 2016, there were 450 family violence incidents reported. [See Table 11]
- Of the incidents reported 76% accounted for female victims and 51% were male offenders.
- The highest number of offenders of family violence in 2016 were 'Spouses' with a total of 131 incidents reported.
- The category of 'Common-law' was the second highest of offenders of family violence in 2016 with a total of 123 incidents reported. [See Figure 53]



Family Violence: 2016	
Table: 11	
Description	Total
Victims	450
Offenders	450
Injury Type	
None	101
Broken Bones	1
Possible Internal Injury	4
Severe Laceration	4
Minor Injury	332
Other Major Injury	5
Loss of Teeth	0
Unconsciousness	3
Offenses	
Aggravated Assault	21
Simple Assault	425
Intimidation	4
Murder & Non-Neg Murder	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0
Justifiable Homicide	0
Kidnapping	0
Robbery	0
Forcible Rape	0
Forcible Sodomy	0
Sex Assault w/Object	0
Forcible Fondling	0
Incest	0
Statutory Rape	0
Weapon Type	
None	7
Firearm	0
Handgun	7
Rifle	0
Shotgun	0
Other Firearm	0
Knife/CI	16
Blunt Object	10
Motor Vehicle	1
Personal Weapons	350
Poison	0
Explosives	0
Fire/Incendiary Device	0
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	0
Other	5
Unknown	0

FV Weapons Used

- The most common weapon used in reported family violence cases was Personal Weapons (Strong Arm, Hands, Feet, etc.) with 88%. [See Figure 54]

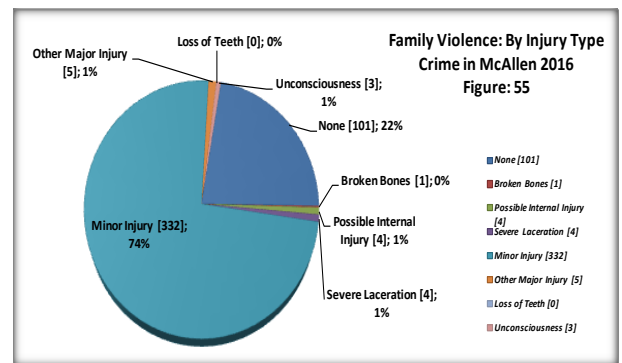


Offenses Reported

- Offense information in the Family Violence Program is collected according to the Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines and does not necessarily conform to Texas definitions.
- Complete offense definitions are available in the appendix to this report.
- Of the offenses listed reported, 'Simple Assaults' accounted for 94% of family violence related offenses. [See Figure 56]

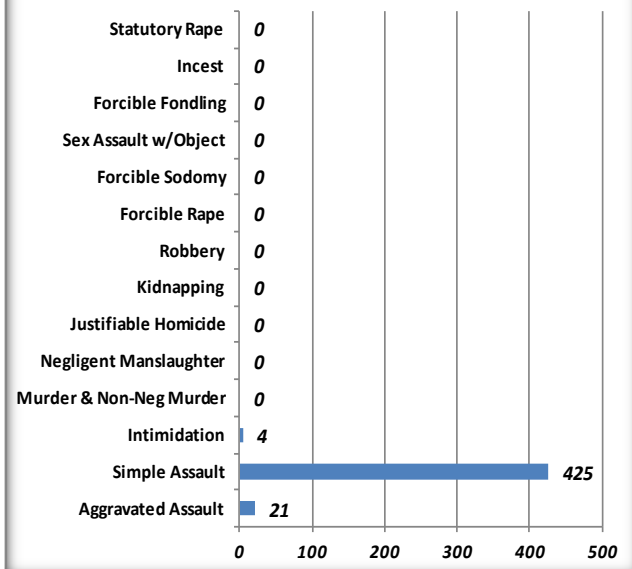
FV Injury Types

- For purpose of family violence reports, the McAllen Police Officers who responded to disturbance calls determined the extent of all injuries were considered apparent injuries.
- The highest number of reported injuries were 'minor injuries' with 74%. [See Figure 55]



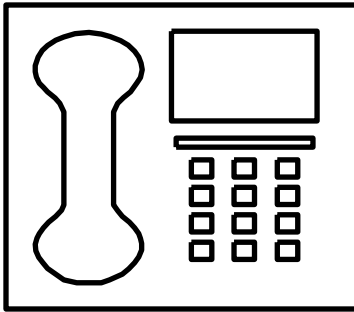
Family Violence: By Offenses Reported

Crime in McAllen 2016
Figure: 56



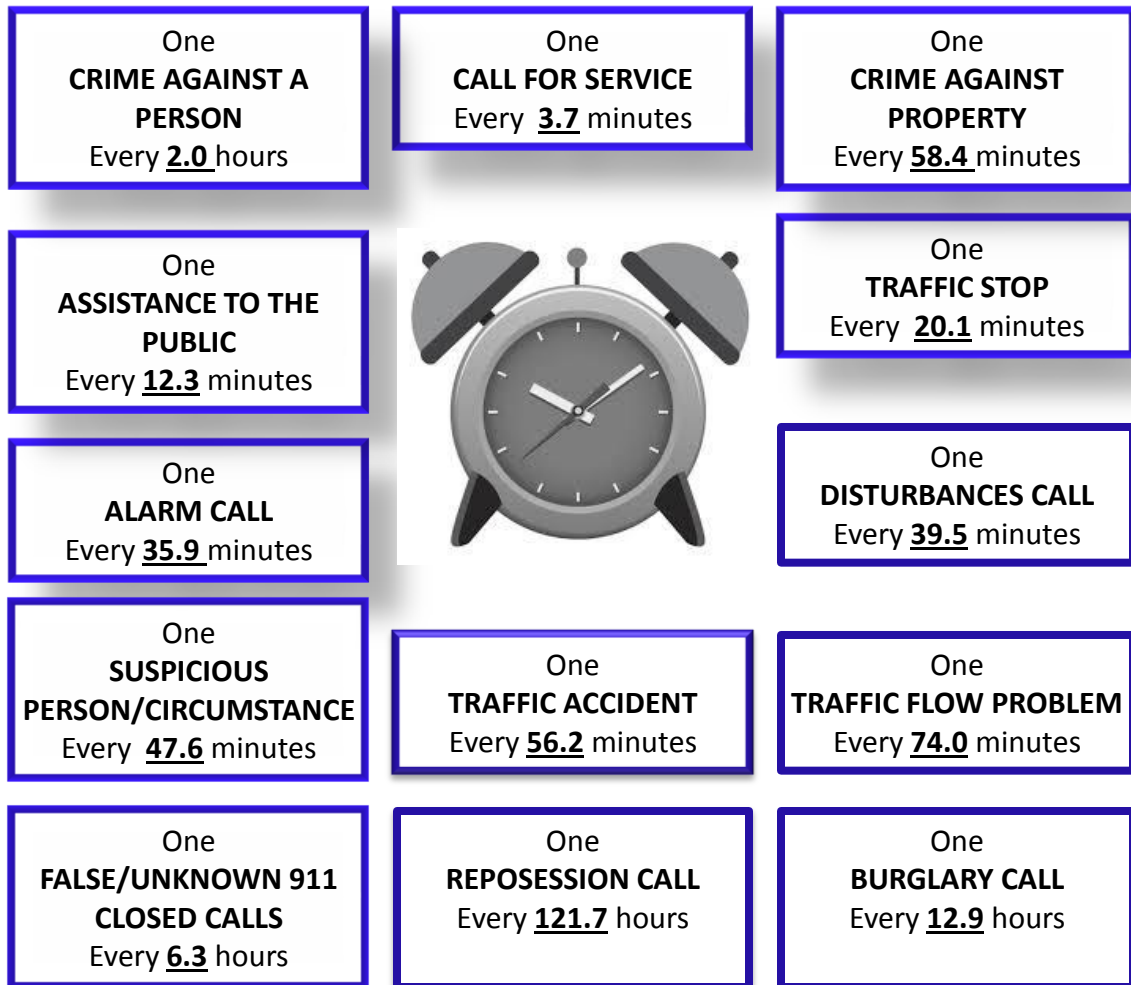
Chapter Five

Calls For Service



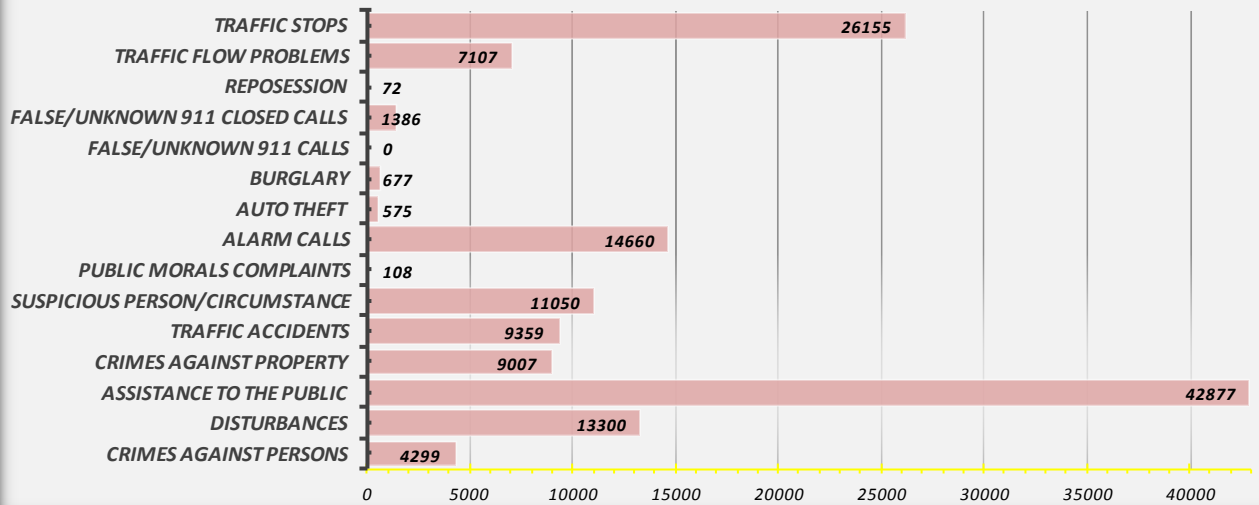
Calls for Service

During 2016, the department responded to 140,632 calls for service. This represents a decrease of 7.7% when compared to 2015.

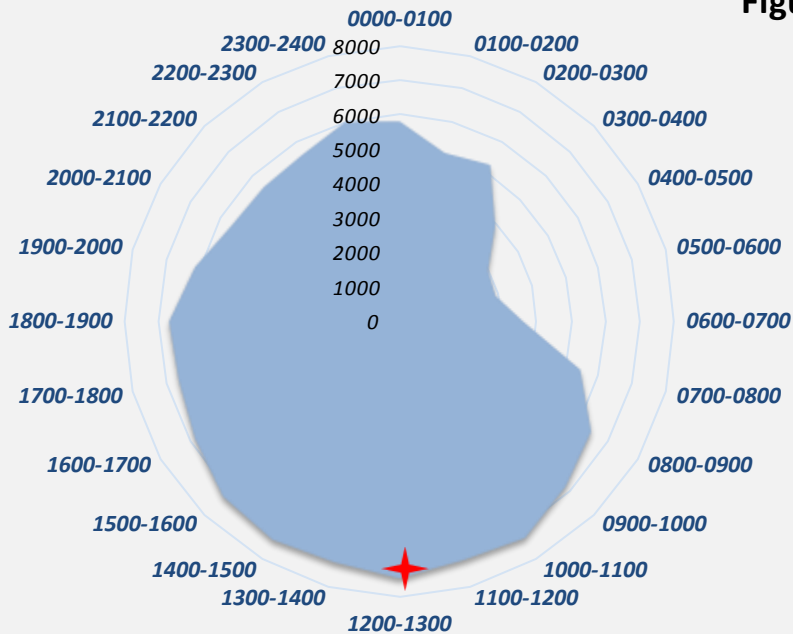


- This mode of display represents the annual ratio of calls for service to fixed time intervals.
- This is an aggregate representation of data. It is designed to convey the annual service call experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence.

**Calls or Service
Crime in McAllen 2016
Figure: 57**



**Calls for Service: By Hour
Crime in McAllen 2016
Figure: 58**



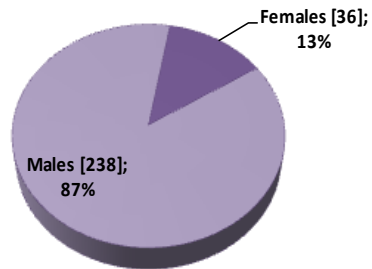
Chapter Six

Law Enforcement Personnel

Commissioned Personnel

- The City of McAllen Police Department is authorized 289 sworn officers.
- McAllen's sworn –to- population ratio is 2 officers per 1000 population.
- McAllen is currently at 95% of full strength.
- Of the current strength 87% are Males and 13% are Females.

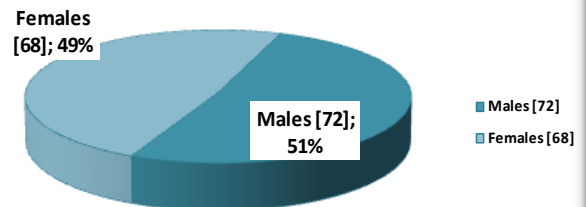
McPD Personnel: Sworn Officers
Figure: 59



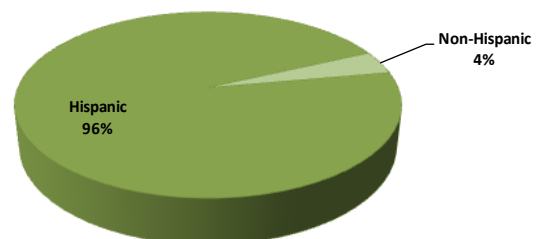
Civilian Personnel

- The City of McAllen Police Department is authorized 149 civilian employees.
- Civilian employees include: Community Service Specialists, Detention Service Specialists, Emergency Communications Specialists, Emergency Communications Manager, Custodians, Senior Administrative Clerks, Administrative Assistants, Crime Statistician, Animal Wardens and Fleet Maintenance personnel.
- Of 149 civilian employees 5 are exempt.

McPD Personnel: Civilian Personnel
Figure: 60



McPD Personnel: Employee Ethnicity
Figure: 61



Chapter Seven

McAllen Arrest Data

SUMMARY OF ARREST DATA 2016

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE		Juvenile		Adult		Total	Percentage Combined
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	0	0%	5	0%	5	0%
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Forcible Rape	2	8	2%	14	0%	22	0%
Robbery	3	7	1%	44	1%	51	1%
Aggravated Assault	4	10	2%	71	1%	81	1%
Burglary -Breaking or Entering	5	16	3%	94	2%	110	2%
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	6	202	39%	901	17%	1103	19%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	1	0%	26	1%	27	0%
Other Assaults	8	69	13%	481	9%	550	10%
Arson	9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	1	0%	19	0%	20	0%
Fraud	11	6	1%	28	1%	34	1%
Embezzlement	12	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Stolen Property;Buying,Receiving, Possessing	13	0	0%	22	0%	22	1%
Vandalism	14	6	1%	31	1%	37	1%
Weapons;Carrying,Possessing,etc.	15	0	0%	21	0%	21	0%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice -Total	16	0	0%	26	1%	26	0%
Prostitution	16a	0	0%	20	0%	20	0%
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	16b	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Purchasing Prostitution	16c	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	4	1%	25	0%	29	1%
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	18	40	8%	409	8%	449	8%
(1) Sale/Manufacturing	Subtotal 180	1	0%	32	1%	33	1%
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine,Heroin,Codeine)	a	1	0%	30	1%	31	1%
Marijuana	b	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True drug Addiction (Demoral, Methadones)	c	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates,Benzedrine)	d	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
(2) Possession	Subtotal 185	39	7%	377	7%	416	7%
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphin,Herion,Codeine)	e	7	1%	76	1%	83	1%
Marijuana	f	26	5%	270	5%	296	5%
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True drug Addiction (Demoral, Methadones)	g	6	1%	31	1%	37	1%
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates,Benzedrine)	h	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Gambling Total	19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	a	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Numbers and Lottery	b	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
All other Gambling	c	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	4	1%	32	1%	36	1%
Driving Under the Influence	21	9	2%	656	13%	665	12%
Liquor Laws	22	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Drunkness	23	36	7%	1280	25%	1316	23%
Disorderly Conduct	24	5	1%	96	2%	101	2%
Vagrancy	25	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	44	8%	869	17%	913	16%
Suspicion (Not Applicable in Texas)	27	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Curfew Violations	28	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Runaways	29	56	11%	0	0%	56	1%
Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts	30	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude	31	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL		524	100%	5161	100%	5685	100%

ADULT ARREST DATA 2016

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE		Gender																		
		GENDER	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	50-55	60-64	65+	TOTAL	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forcible Rape	2	Male	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	14	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	3	Male	2	0	2	3	1	1	5	12	8	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	39	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Aggravated Assault	4	Male	1	1	4	0	2	5	4	12	6	7	5	4	2	3	0	2	58	
		Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	13	
Burglary -Breaking or Entering	5	Male	3	7	2	2	3	8	4	9	19	13	13	3	1	0	0	0	87	
		Female	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	6	Male	37	46	37	34	27	17	18	62	84	53	42	23	15	11	4	3	513	
		Female	52	25	25	17	17	13	16	49	39	36	43	24	15	9	3	5	388	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	Male	1	3	1	2	4	0	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	22	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Other Assaults	8	Male	9	12	16	22	21	11	17	75	62	46	36	27	14	5	1	1	375	
		Female	7	5	6	5	5	5	6	25	7	9	9	10	4	2	0	1	106	
Arson	9	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	Male	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	12	
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	
Fraud	11	Male	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	5	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	20	
		Female	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	
Embezzlement	12	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Stolen Property;Buying,Receiving, Possessing	13	Male	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	18	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Vandalism	14	Male	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	7	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	23	
		Female	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Weapons;Carrying,Possessing,etc.	15	Male	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	19	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice -Total	16	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	2	1	1	13	
		Female	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	13	
Prostitution	16a	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	2	1	1	12	
		Female	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	16b	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Purchasing Prostitution	16c	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	Male	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	4	1	4	3	0	1	2	0	1	25	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	18	Male	20	32	29	27	21	31	18	49	26	19	24	15	11	5	0	2	329	
		Female	10	6	6	11	4	5	5	13	4	6	3	1	2	3	1	0	80	
(1) Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	180	Male	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	5	7	4	3	0	0	0	26	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives	a	Male	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	5	7	4	3	0	0	0	25	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	
Marijuana	b	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True	c	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates,Benzedrine)	d	Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Possession Subtotal	185	Male	20	32	28	27	19	31	18	47	24	14	17	11	8	5	0	2	303	
		Female	10	6	6	11	4	4	5	11	4	6	3	1	1	2	0	0	74	
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives	e	Male	4	5	2	0	2	4	7	6	12	4	4	2	2	4	0	2	60	
		Female	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	16	
Marijuana	f	Male	13	22	26	25	14	26	9	36	8	10	12	7	6	1	0	0	215	
		Female	8	6	5	10	2	3	5	6	2	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	55	
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True	g	Male	3	5	0	2	3	1	2	5	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	28	
		Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates,Benzedrine)	h	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gambling Total	19	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	a	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Numbers and Lottery	b	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All other Gambling	c	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	Male	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	4	1	1	2	0	0	18	
		Female	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	
Driving Under the Influence	21	Male	7	19	27	33	32	35	33	112	64	42	23	32	15	3	6	3	486	
		Female	6	7	11	9	17	13	9	38	23	16	11	4	4	1	1	0	170	
Liquor Laws	22	Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drunkness	23	Male	38	45	45	66	72	70	50	162	150	86	70	60	51	47	17	20	1049	
		Female	15	17	21	21	19	16	10	40	32	16	6	10	2	4	1	1	231	
Disorderly Conduct	24	Male	4	2	4	2	1	3	2	15	13	16	8	5	0	1	2	3	81	
		Female	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	
Vagrancy	25	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	Male	17	18	32	31	33	24	33	128	137	78	56	42	25	12	10	7	683	
		Female	5	8	7	8	11	10	11	33	24	25	21	12	6	4	0	1	186	
Suspicion (Not Applicable in Texas)	27	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts	30	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									

JUVENILE ARREST DATA 2016

CLASSIFICATION BY OFFENSES			GENDER	AGE						TOTAL
				Under 10	12	13-14	15	16	17	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forcible Rape	2	Male	0	0	3	1	2	1	7	
		Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Robbery	3	Male	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Aggravated Assault (Return A-4A-d)	4	Male	0	1	0	2	2	2	7	
		Female	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	
Burglary-Breaking or Entering	5	Male	0	1	2	1	9	2	15	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	6	Male	0	2	23	21	27	46	119	
		Female	0	2	20	14	19	28	83	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Other Assaults (Return A-4e)	8	Male	0	10	11	6	6	13	46	
		Female	0	3	7	6	2	5	23	
Arson	9	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Fraud	11	Male	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Embezzlement	12	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stolen Property;Buying,Receiving, Possessing	13	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vandalism	14	Male	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Weapons;Carrying,Possessing,etc.	15	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice -Total	16	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prostitution	16a	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	16b	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Purchasing Prostitution	16c	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	Male	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	18	Male	0	0	6	3	6	20	35	
		Female	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	
(1) Sale/Manufacturing	Subtotal 180	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphin,Herion,Codeine)	a	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Marijuana	b	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True drug Addiction (Demoral, Methadones)	c	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbitutrates,Benzedrine)	d	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2) Possession	Subtotal 185	Male	0	0	6	3	6	19	34	
		Female	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphin,Herion,Codeine)	e	Male	0	0	0	1	2	4	7	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Marijuana	f	Male	0	0	5	2	1	13	21	
		Female	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True drug Addiction (Demoral, Methadones)	g	Male	0	0	1	0	3	2	6	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbitutrates,Benzedrine)	h	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gambling Total	19	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bookmarking (Horse and Sport Book)	a	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Numbers and Lottery	b	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All other Gambling	c	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	Male	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Driving Under the Influence	21	Male	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Liquor Laws	22	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drunkness	23	Male	0	0	1	0	2	21	24	
		Female	0	0	0	3	1	8	12	
Disorderly Conduct	24	Male	0	1	0	0	1	3	5	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vagrancy	25	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	Male	0	2	3	3	4	13	25	
		Female	0	1	1	8	4	5	19	
Suspicion (Not Applicable in Texas)	27	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	28	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Runaway	29	Male	0	3	8	1	4	0	16	
		Female	0	3	17	11	9	0	40	
Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts	30	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Human Trafficking/Invuntary Servitude	31	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL			0	32	107	87	106	192	524	

Appendix

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES

Part I Offenses

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting are divided into two groups designated as Part I and Part II offenses. Offense and arrest information is reported for the Part I offenses, while only arrest information is reported for Part II offenses.

Criminal Homicide – (a) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Excluded are attempts to kill, assaults, to kill, suicides, accidental deaths and justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to: the killing of a person by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen; (b) Manslaughter by negligence: any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. This includes any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities and attempted murders are not included.

Justifiable Homicide – The killing of a person by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen.

Manslaughter by Negligence – The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Forcible Rape – Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any part of the body or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Robbery – 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.

Aggravated Assault – 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.

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. This includes breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safe cracking; and all attempts at these offenses.

Larceny-Theft – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. This includes pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, theft from buildings, theft from coin-operated machines, and all thefts that don't fit into the above mentioned categories.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails.

Glossary of Terms

Adult – In Texas, an adult is a person 17 years of age or over. National law provides that adults are age 18 or over. Unless otherwise indicated, this publication follows the state definition.

Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means – For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, an offense is cleared by arrest or solved when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of an offense and turned over to court for prosecution. In certain situations, police are not able to follow these three steps and, if the following four conditions can be met, the offense can be cleared exceptionally: (1) the investigation has definitely established the identity of the offender; (2) there is enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution; (3) the exact location of the offender is known so that he could be taken into custody; (4) there is some reason outside the police control that prevents the arresting, charging, and prosecuting of the offender.

Crime Index – The sum of seven index offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of a crime in a given geographical area. Crime classifications used in the Crime Index are: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. While arson is also an index offense, it is not part of the Crime Index.

Crime Rate – The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. To calculate a crime rate, divide the population by 100,000 and then divide the number of offenses by that answer. The crime rate is useful in determining the relative frequency of crime without regard to fluctuations in population.

Index Crime – A crime for which reports of offenses committed are collected. Index crimes are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

Juvenile – In Texas, a juvenile is a person 16 years of age or under.

Non-Violent Crime – Property crimes; the index offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

Personal Weapon – The use of hands, feet, fists and teeth as a weapon to commit a crime; also termed strong-arm weapon.

Strong-Arm Weapons – The use of hands, feet, fists and teeth as a weapon to commit a crime. Also termed personal weapon.

Threat – A declared intent to inflict bodily harm on a person.

Violent Crime – Consists of the Index Offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Also referred to as crimes against persons.