



2017

CRIME IN McALLEN

McAllen Police Department



Crime in McAllen 2017



McAllen Police Department

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Acknowledgements

The *Crime in McAllen 2017* 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's Annual Crime in Texas report and the FBI's Crime in the United States report. We would like to thank everyone for their contribution to this report.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
INTRODUCTION	8
CHAPTER ONE: CRIME IN MCALLEN ANALYSIS	9
Summary of Index Crimes – City of McAllen, 2011 – 2017	10
Crime Trends & Analysis – Crime Volume vs Crime Rate	11
UCR Index Crimes: 2017 - Crime Volume vs Crime Rate	12
Crime Trends & Analysis – Violent Crimes vs Property Crimes	13
Index Crime Clock – City of McAllen 2017	14
Crime Facts at a Glance – City of McAllen 2017	15
CHAPTER TWO: UCR INDEX CRIME ANALYSIS	16
Index Crime Summary: Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	
Murder - Methodology	17
Murder - Analysis	18
Murder – Victimology	20
Murder – Offenders/Persons Arrested	22
Index Crime Summary: Rape	
Rape - Methodology	23
Rape - Analysis	24
Rape - Victimology	25
Rape – Offenders/Persons Arrested	27
Index Crime Summary: Robbery	
Robbery - Methodology	28
Robbery - Analysis	29

Table of Contents

Robbery – Offenders/Persons Arrested	31
Index Crime Summary: Aggravated Assault	
Aggravated Assault - Methodology	32
Aggravated Assault - Analysis	33
Aggravated Assault – Offenders/Persons Arrested	34
Index Crime Summary: Burglary	
Burglary - Methodology	35
Burglary - Analysis	36
Burglary – Offenders/Persons Arrested	37
Index Crime Summary: Larceny/Theft	
Larceny/Theft - Methodology	38
Larceny/Theft - Analysis	39
Larceny/Theft – Offenders/Persons Arrested	41
Index Crime Summary: Motor Vehicle Theft	
Motor Vehicle Theft - Methodology	42
Motor Vehicle Theft - Analysis	43
Motor Vehicle Theft – Offenders/Persons Arrested	44
CHAPTER THREE: SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES (2000 – 2009)	45
Selected Non-Index Crimes – DUI Arrests	47
Selected Non-Index Crimes – Drug Abuse Arrests	48
Selected Non-Index Crimes – Drug Seizures	49
Selected Non-Index Crimes – Weapons Arrests	50

Table of Contents

CHAPTER FOUR: FAMILY VIOLENCE	51
Family Violence - Methodology	52
Family Violence - Analysis	52
CHAPTER FIVE: CALLS FOR SERVICE	55
Calls for Service – Clock Analysis	56
Calls for Service - Analysis	57
CHAPTER SIX: LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL	58
Law Enforcement Personnel – Commissioned Personnel	59
Law Enforcement Personnel – Civilian Personnel	59
CHAPTER SEVEN: CITY OF McALLEN ARREST DATA	60
Summary of Arrest Data, 2017	61
Arrest Data 2017: Adults	62
Arrest Data 2017: Juveniles	63
CHAPTER EIGHT: APPENDICES	64
Appendix A: Glossary of Terms	65
Appendix B: Sources	66

Executive Summary



The 2017 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 2017.

The McAllen Police Department continues to use statistical resources by collecting information, 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 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 1920's, 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 Sheriff's 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. ¹

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 Assault
- ❖ Burglary
- ❖ Larceny (theft)
- ❖ Motor Vehicle Theft

¹ Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2014

Chapter One

Crime in McAllen Analysis

Summary of Index Crimes

Index Crimes

City of McAllen, 2011 - 2017

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
2017	151,298	Volume	7	27	49	124	185	3776	46	4214
		Rate	4.6	17.8	32.4	82.0	122.3	2495.7	30.4	2785.2

- 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 Volume vs Crime Rate

- Crime trends are analyzed using two methods: Crime Volume and Crime Rate.
- 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.

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.

- During the calendar year 2017, there were a total 4214 index offenses in the City of McAllen. The crime volume decreased 10.1% when compared to 2016.
- During the calendar year 2017, the City of McAllen's crime rate was 2785.2 crimes per 100,000 persons. The crime rate decreased 12.0% when compared to 2016.

City of McAllen Crime Volume Analysis				
Table: 2				
	Offense	2017	2016	% Change
Violent Crimes	Murder	7	3	133.3%
	Rape	27	40	-32.5%
	Robbery	49	65	-24.6%
	Aggravated Assault	124	107	15.9%
	Violent Crime Total	207	215	-3.7%
Property Crimes	Burglary	185	331	-44.1%
	Theft	3776	4022	-6.1%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	46	117	-60.7%
	Property Crime Total	4007	4470	-10.4%
Index Crime Total		4214	4685	-10.1%

City of McAllen Crime Rate Analysis				
Table: 3				
	Offense	2017	2016	% Change
Violent Crimes	Murder	4.6	2.0	130.0%
	Rape	17.8	27.0	-34.1%
	Robbery	32.4	43.9	-26.2%
	Aggravated Assault	82.0	72.3	13.4%
	Violent Crime Total	136.8	145.2	-5.8%
Property Crimes	Burglary	122.3	223.6	-45.3%
	Theft	2495.7	2716.9	-8.1%
	Motor Vehicle Theft	30.4	79.0	-61.5%
	Property Crime Total	2648.4	3019.6	-12.3%
Index Crime Total		2785.2	3164.8	-12.0%

UCR Index Crimes: 2017

INDEX CRIME VOLUME

- ❖ The average monthly crime volume is 351.
- ❖ This represents a decrease of 10.1% when compared to 2016.
- ❖ The month recording the highest number of offenses was October with 390 offenses.
- ❖ The month recording the lowest reported number of offenses was February with 292.
- ❖ Murder experienced an increase of 133.3% when compared to 2016.
- ❖ Aggravated Assaults experienced an increase of 15.9% when compared to 2016.
- ❖ Reductions were recorded in 5 of the seven (7) index crimes during 2017.

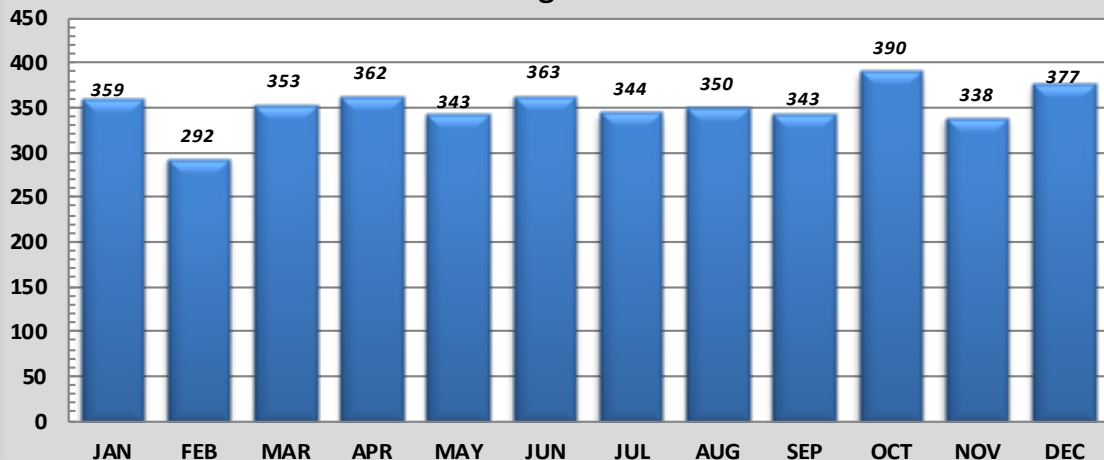
INDEX CRIME RATE

- ❖ The average monthly crime rate is 232.
- ❖ This represents a decrease of 12.0% when compared to 2016.
- ❖ Rape experienced a decrease of 34.1% when compared to 2016.
- ❖ Theft experienced a decrease of 8.1% when compared to 2016.
- ❖ Property Crimes experienced a decrease of 12.3% when compared to 2016.
- ❖ Robbery experienced a decrease of 26.2% when compared to 2016.
- ❖ Motor Vehicle Theft experienced a 61.5% decrease when compared to 2016.

Summary of Volume Index Crimes: Year 2017

Crime in McAllen 2017

Figure: 1



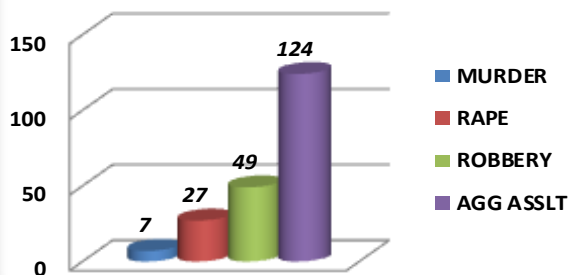
Crime Trends & Analysis:

Violent Crimes vs Property Crimes

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.
- During 2017, there were 207 violent crimes reported. This represents a decrease of 3.7% when compared to 2016.

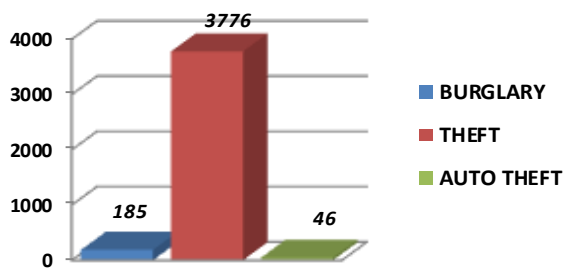
Violent Crime by Offense
Crime In McAllen 2017
Figure: 2



PROPERTY CRIMES

- The number of property crimes occurring during 2017 was 4007.
- Property crimes decreased by 10.4%.
- Larceny-Theft accounted for 94%, Motor Vehicle Theft accounted for 1%, and Burglary 5%.
- The property crime rate was 2648.4 for 2017.

Property Crimes by Offense
Crime In McAllen 2017
Figure: 3



Index Crime Clock

City of McAllen

2017

INDEX CRIME OFFENSE
Every 2.1 hours

ONE
VIOLENT CRIME
Every 1.8 days

ONE
PROPERTY CRIME
Every 2.2 hours

ONE
MURDER
Every 52.1 days

ONE
BURGLARY
Every 47.4 hours

ONE
RAPE
Every 13.5 days

ONE
THEFT
Every 2.3 hours



ONE
ROBBERY
Every 7.4 days

ONE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Every 2.9 days

ONE
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Every 190.4 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.

Crime Facts at a Glance

City of McAllen

2017

- There were 4214 crime volume offenses reported in 2017.
- The crime rate for the City of McAllen was 2785.2 index offenses per 100,000 residents.
- During 2017, McAllen Police made 6011 arrests. Of those arrested and/or detained, 547 were 17 years of age or younger.
- There were 124 Aggravated Assaults. Of these, 23% were committed with the use of firearms.
- Residential burglaries accounted for 62% of all burglaries reported.
- The reported dollar loss due to motor vehicle theft was \$682,874.00 US dollars.
- The reported dollar loss due to larceny/theft was \$2,615,321 US dollars.

Chapter Two

UCR Index Crime Analysis

Index Crime Summary:

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

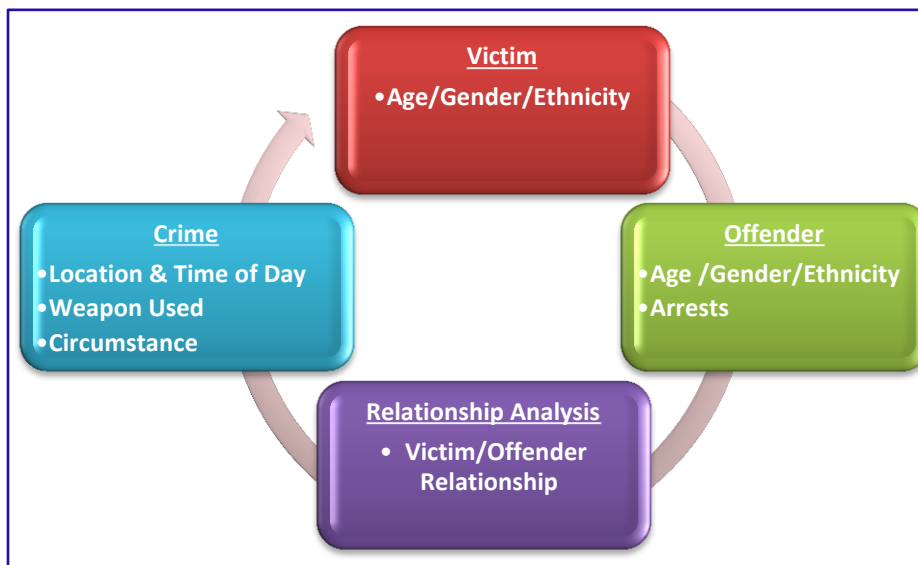
Murder - Methodology

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter as defined in UCR is “the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.” *[Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014].*

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 homicides are also excluded from the murder classification.

The classification of this offense as well as for all Index Crimes is based solely on police investigation and not upon determinations by courts, medical examiners, coroners, juries, or other judicial bodies.



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.

Murder - Analysis

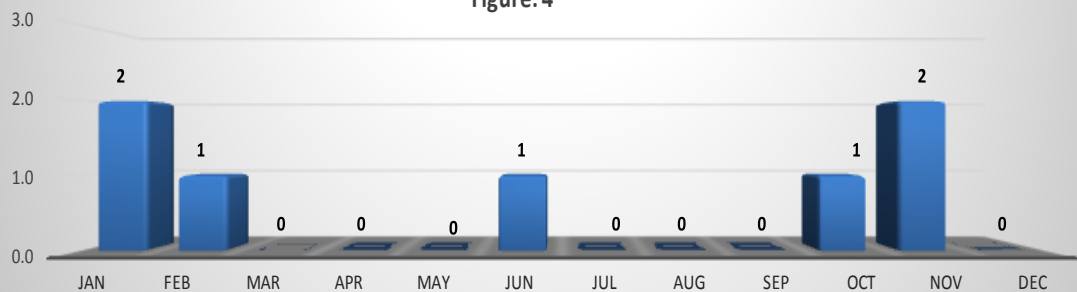
Crime Volume

- There were seven (7) murders reported during 2017.
- The murders were reported in the months of January, February, June, October, and November. *[See Figure: 4]*
- During 2017, the murder volume represents an increase of 133.3% when compared to 2016.

Crime Rate

- The murder crime rate for McAllen in 2017 was 4.6 per 100,000 residents.
- This represents an increase of 130% when compared to 2016.

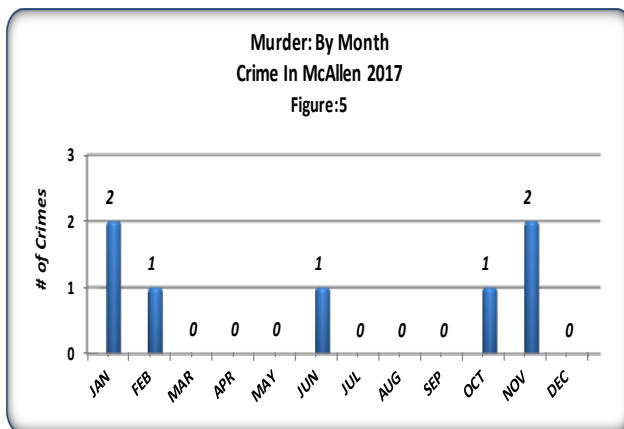
Summary of Volume Index Crime: Murder
Crime In McAllen 2017
Figure: 4



Murder - Analysis

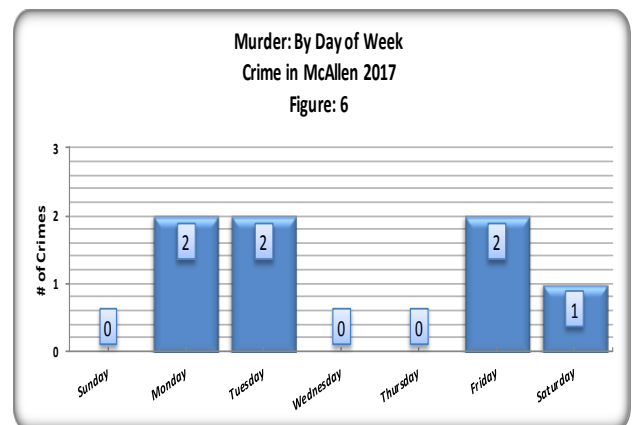
Offenses by Month

- During 2017, the months of January and November recorded 2 murders each in the City of McAllen. [See Figure: 5]



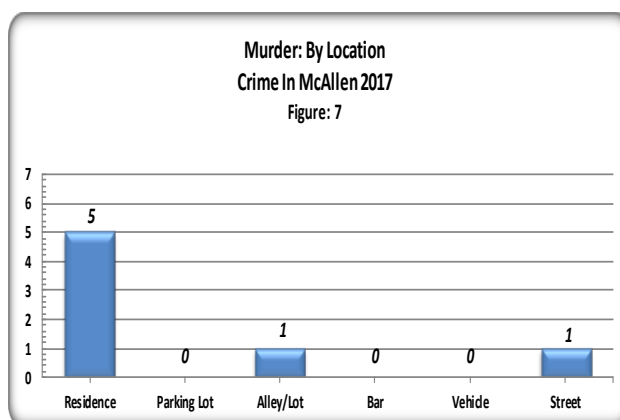
Offenses by Day of Week

- During 2017, an equal number of murders occurred on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.
- The least number of murders reported occurred on Saturday. [See Figure: 6]



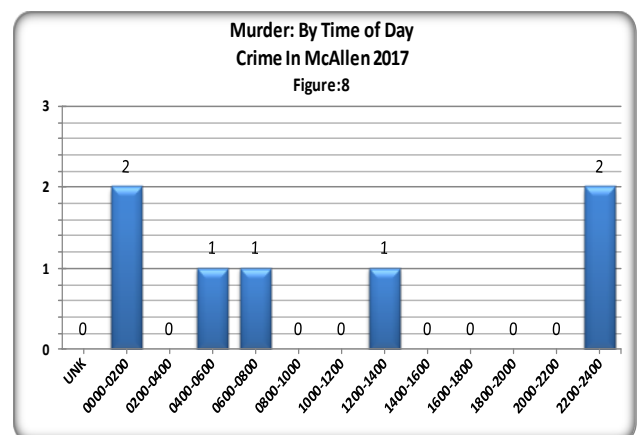
Location of Crime

- Most murders in 2017 were committed at residence-type locations. [See Figure: 7]
- There were five (5) murders occurring at residence-type locations.



Time Scale

- Of the data compiled, most of the murders occurred within the hours of 0000-0200 and 2200-2400 hours. [See Figure: 8]



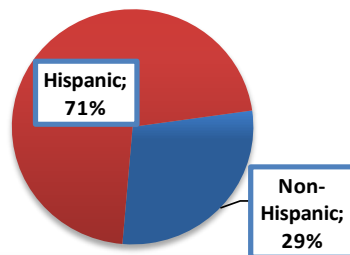
Murder - Victimology

VICTIMOLOGY

- From the data compiled, the murder victim's ethnicity in 2017 was 71% Hispanic and 29% were of Non-Hispanic origin. [See Figure: 9]
- Based on the information provided, the greatest number of murder victims were females.
- Five (5) female murder victims were reported in 2017. [See Figure: 10]
- In 2017, the age group with the greatest number of victims was the 40-44 age group with two(2) murder victims. [See Figure: 11]

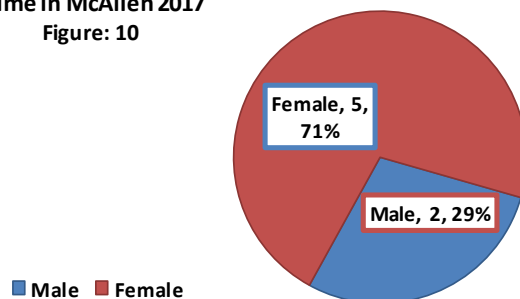
**Murder: Victims by Ethnicity
Crime in McAllen 2017**

Figure: 9



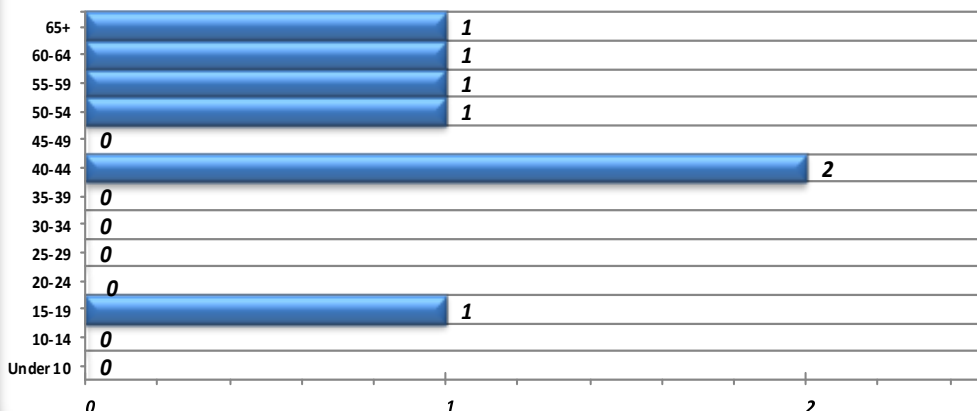
**Murder: Victims by Gender
Crime in McAllen 2017**

Figure: 10



**Murder: Victims by Age Category
Crime in McAllen 2017**

Figure: 11



Murder - Victimology

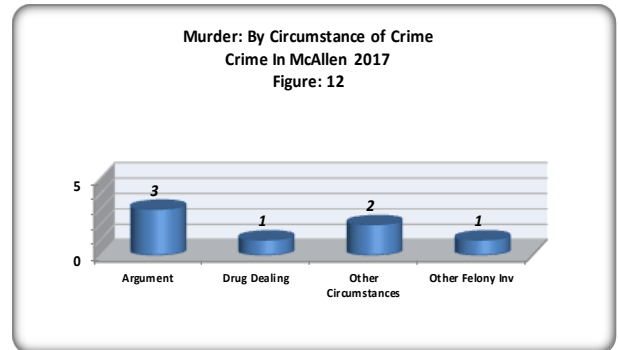
Victim/Offender Relationship

- 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. [See Table: 4]
- The Non-family relationship types were six (6) acquaintances and two (2) strangers.

Murder: Victim/Offender Relationship			
Table: 4			
Relationship Type	Group Percentage (%)	Victim's Relationship	Count
FAMILY	20%	Spouse	1
		Ex-Spouse	0
		Father	0
		Step-Father	0
		Brother	0
		Step- Brother	0
		Brother -in-Law	0
		Uncle	0
		Grandfather	0
		Cousin	0
		Other Family Member	2
		Total	3
NON-FAMILY	80%	Acquaintance	6
		Boyfriend	0
		Ex-Boyfriend	0
		Stranger	2
		Other Non-Family Member	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	8

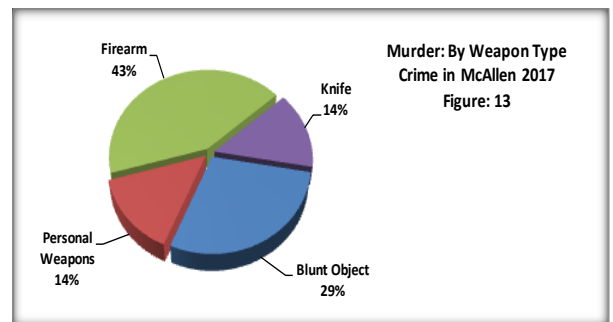
Circumstances of Crime

- The data shows that of the circumstances for the murders being committed in 2017, three (3) were largely due to arguments. [See Figure: 12]



Weapon Type

- In 2017, the most commonly used weapon in the commission of a murder was a firearm.
- Firearms accounted for 43% of murder weapons used and blunt objects accounted for 29% of weapons utilized during the commission of a murder. [See Figure: 13]



Murder – Offenders/Persons Arrested

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.

- Of the seven (7) murder cases, nine (9) persons were arrested for murder.
- In 2017, two (2) cases were exceptionally cleared as a result of the death of the offender.

AGE OF OFFENDER

- Most offenders were from the 30-34 age group.
- There were two (2) offenders each from the 20-24 and 25-29 age group and one (1) each from the 35-39 and 45-49 age group. [See Figure: 14]

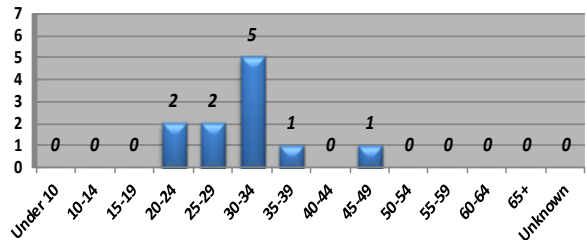
GENDER OF OFFENDER

- Offenders were 82% males and 18% were females. [See Figure: 15]

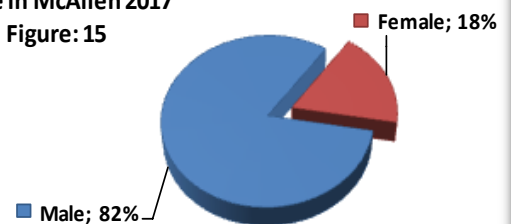
ETHNICITY OF OFFENDER

- Offenders were 82% of Hispanic origin. [See Figure: 16]

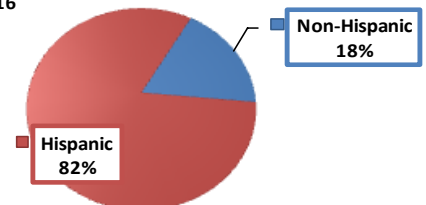
Murder: Offenders by Age Category
Crime in McAllen 2017
Figure: 14



Murder: Offenders by Gender
Crime in McAllen 2017
Figure: 15



Murder: Offenders by Ethnicity
Crime in McAllen 2017
Figure: 16

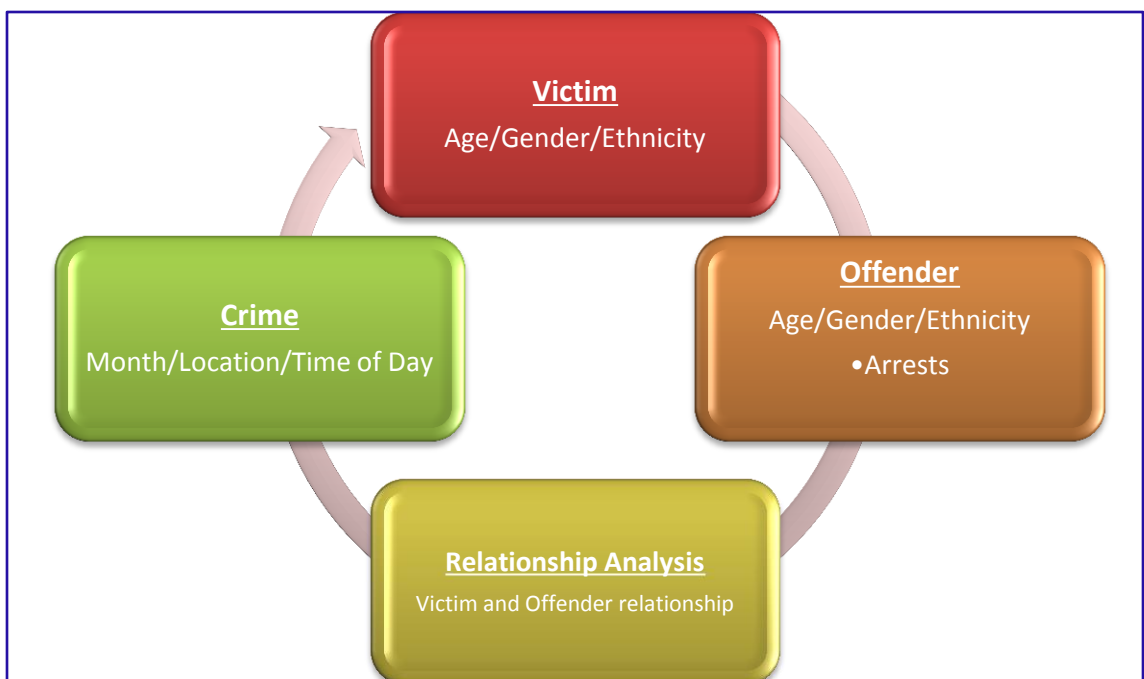


RAPE

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”. [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014]

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]



Rape - Analysis

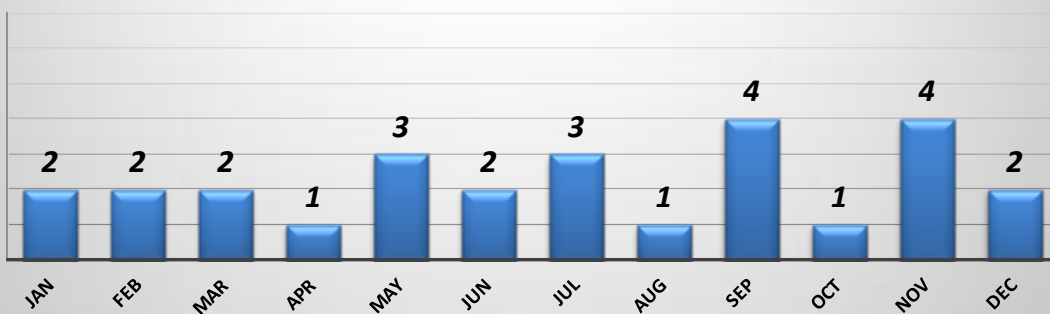
Crime Volume

- There were 27 rapes reported during 2017.
- This represents a 32.5% decrease when compared to 2016.
- The months with the highest number of reported rapes were September and November.
- The months with the least number of reported rapes was April, August, and October with one (1) rape reported each month. *[See Figure: 17]*

Crime Rate

- The rape crime rate for McAllen was 17.8 rapes per 100,000 residents.
- This represents a decrease of 34.1% when compared to 2016.

Summary of Volume Index Crime: Rape
Crime In McAllen 2017
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 2017 shows that there were 27 victims.

VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP

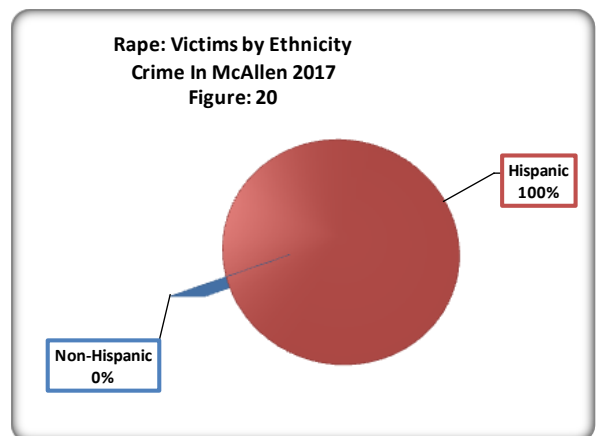
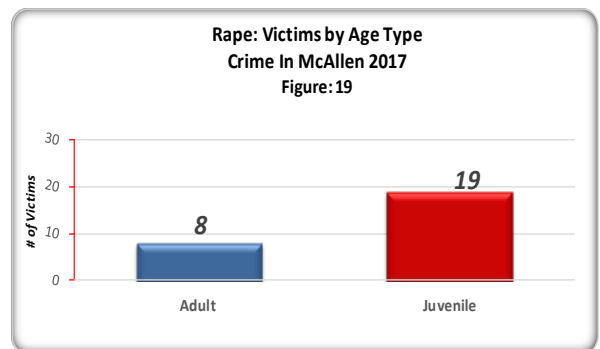
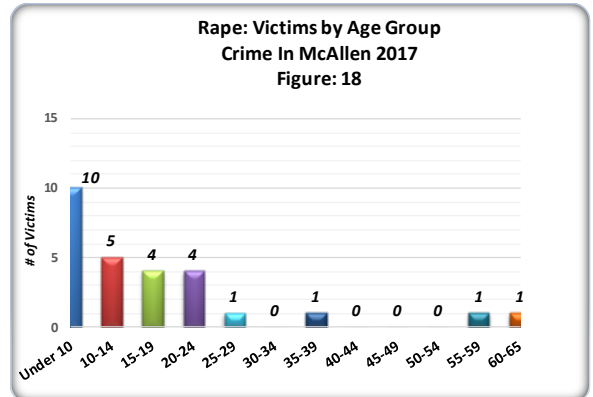
- Of the age groups reporting an offense, the age group reporting the highest incidence was the age group of 'under 10 years of age'.
- Of the age groups reporting an offense, the age group reporting the second highest incidence was the age group of 10-14 year olds. [See Figure: 18]

VICTIMS BY AGE TYPE

- Total Adult Victims: 8
 - Total Juvenile Victims: 19
- [See Figure: 19]

VICTIMS BY ETHNICITY

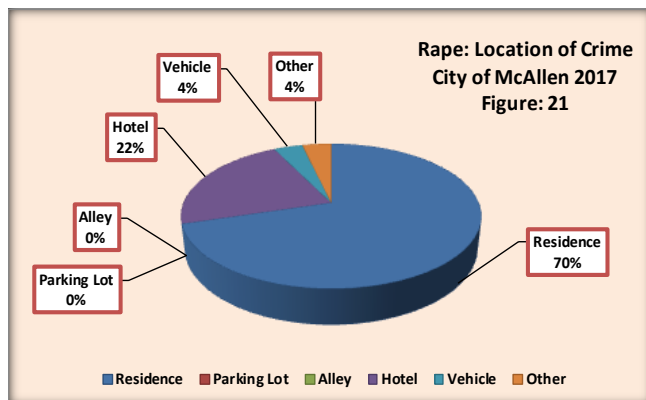
- Based on the data reported, the victims were 100% Hispanic. [See Figure: 20]



Rape - Analysis

Location of Crime

- During 2017, 70% of rapes occurred in a residence/apartment type location. [See Figure: 21]
- The 'Hotel/Motel' category represented 22% of rapes reported.



Victim/Offender Relationship

- Based on the data compiled in 2017, 41% of rapes were committed by Family members.
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of rapes were committed by Non-Family Members. [See Table: 5]
- The most frequent Non-Family offender in 2017 was an acquaintance of the victim.
- The most frequent Family offender in 2017 was the 'Uncle' of the victim.

Rape: Victim/Offender Relationship			
Table: 5			
Relationship Type	%	Victim's Relationship	No.
FAMILY	41%	Spouse	1
		Ex-Spouse	0
		Father	0
		Step-Father	1
		Brother	1
		Step- Brother	0
		Brother-in-Law	0
		Uncle	4
		Grandfather	1
		Cousin	3
		Other Family Member	0
		Total	11
NON - FAMILY	59%	Acquaintance	7
		Boyfriend	2
		Ex-Boyfriend	1
		Stranger	2
		Other Non-Family Member	3
		Unknown	1
		Total	16

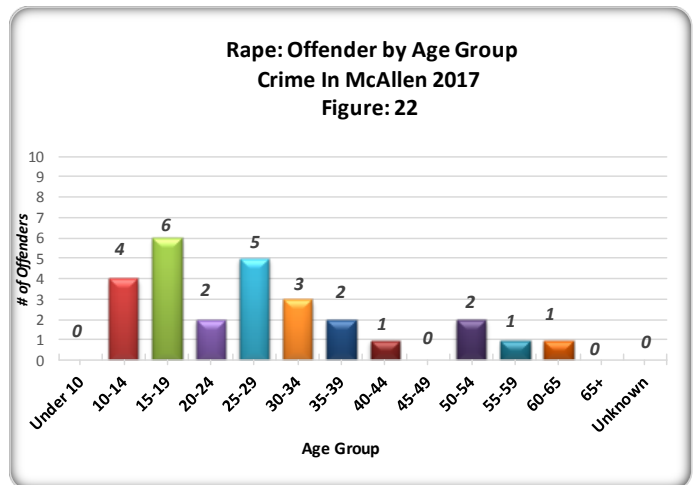
Rape - Offenders / Persons Arrested

PERSONS ARRESTED

- During 2017, there were a total of 27 offenders of rape.
- Of the 27 offenders, fifteen (15) perpetrators were arrested for rape.

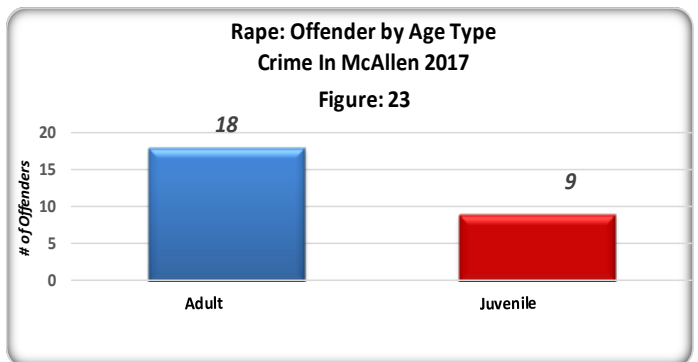
OFFENDER BY AGE GROUP

- The age group that reported the highest number of offenders: 15-19.
[See Figure: 22]
- Six (6) perpetrators were from the 15-19 age group.



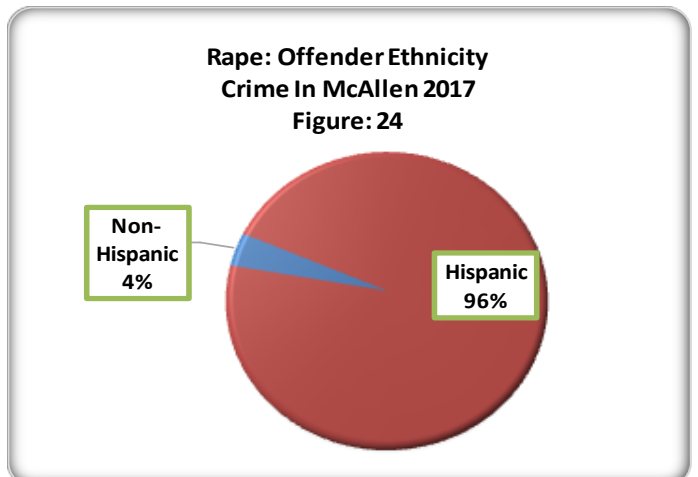
OFFENDER BY AGE TYPE

- Total Adult Offenders: 18
- Total Juvenile Offenders: 9
[See Figure: 23]



OFFENDER BY ETHNICITY

- Offenders of rape were 96% of Hispanic origin and 4% were of Non-Hispanic origin. [See Figure: 24]



ROBBERY

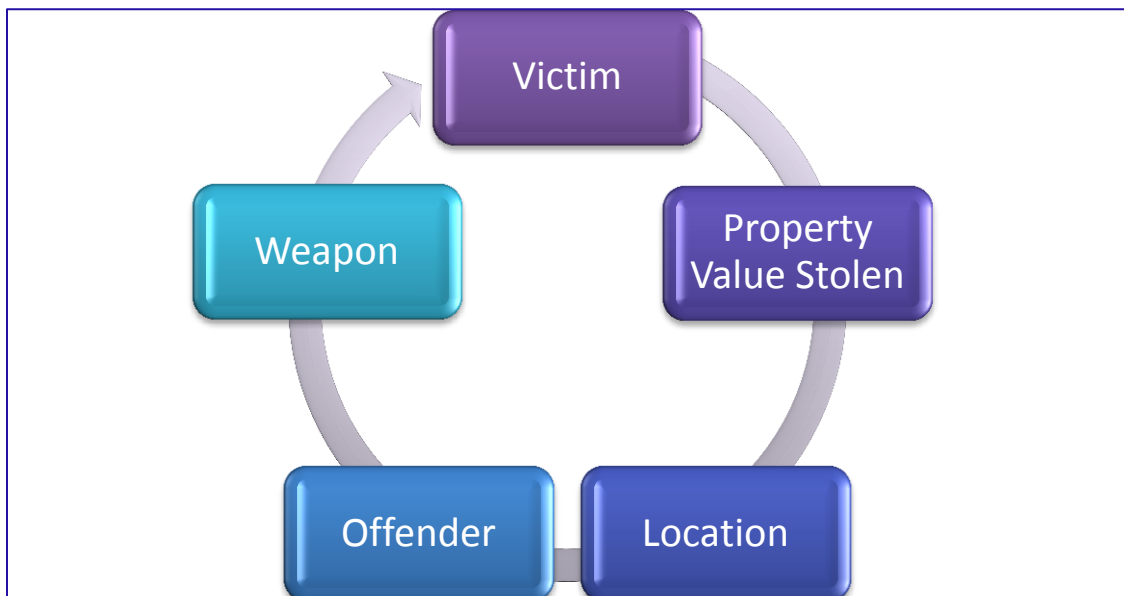
Robbery - Methodology

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”. *[Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014]*

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.



Robbery - Analysis

Crime Volume

- The total number of robberies reported during 2017 were 49.
- This represents a decrease of 24.6% when compared to 2016.
- The month recording the highest number of reported offenses was March with ten (10) robberies. *[See Figure: 25]*
- The month of August had no reported robberies.

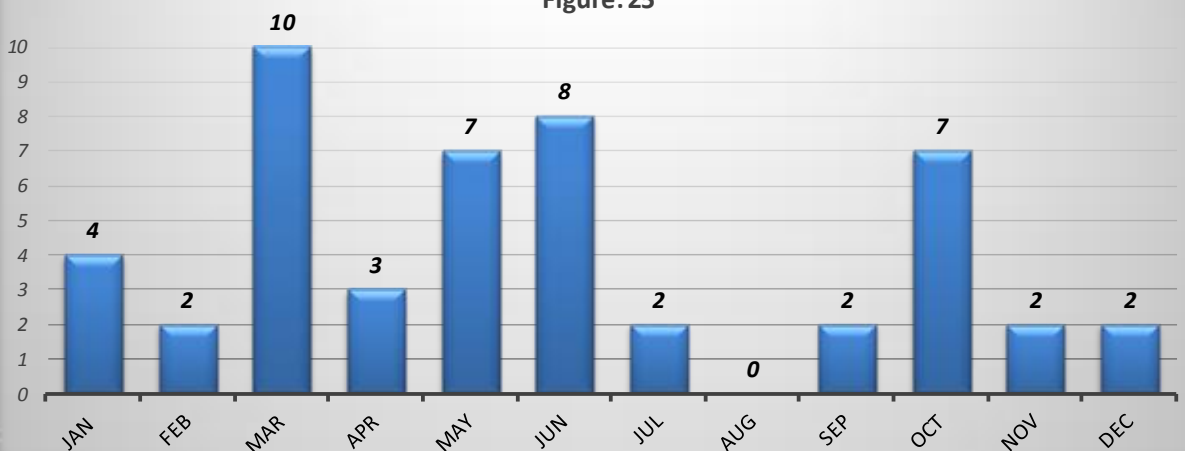
Crime Rate

- The robbery crime rate for McAllen in 2017 was 32.4 robberies for every 100,000 residents.
- This represents decrease of 26.2% when compared to 2016.

Summary of Volume Index Crime: Robbery

Crime In McAllen 2017

Figure: 25



Robbery - Analysis

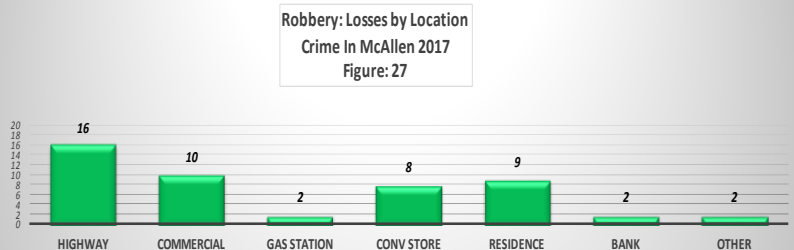
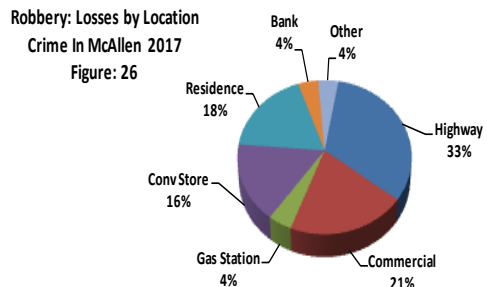
Property Losses

- During 2017, the total property loss during the commission of robberies amounted to \$71,703.00 US dollars. [See Table: 6]
- The month with the highest property loss reported was June. The reported loss in June was \$26,326.00 US dollars in 2017.
- The month with the lowest reported loss reported was September. There was a reported loss of \$60.00 in the month of September.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>
January	\$ 862.00
February	\$ 5,205.00
March	\$ 14,483.00
April	\$ 20,000.00
May	\$ 1,956.00
June	\$ 26,326.00
July	\$ 80.00
August	\$ -
September	\$ 60.00
October	\$ 1,291.00
November	\$ 1,040.00
December	\$ 400.00
Total	\$ 71,703.00

Location of Crime

- Based on the reported robberies in 2017, the highest incidence of robberies occurred on the 'Highway/Street'. This location yielded 33% of all reported robberies. [See Figure: 26]
- Reported robberies in Convenience stores yielded 21% of all robberies in 2017. [See Figure: 27]



Robbery - Offenders / Persons Arrested

Persons Arrested

- During 2017, 54 persons were arrested for robbery.
- Of the persons arrested for robbery in 2017, 83% were males and 17% were females. [See Figure: 28]

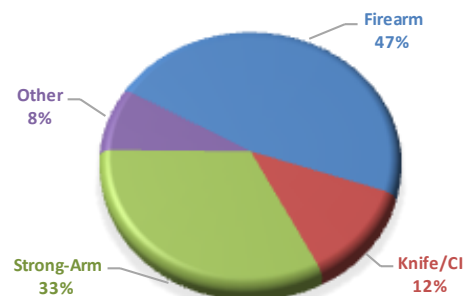
**Robbery: Persons Arrested
Crime In McAllen 2017**
Figure: 28



Weapon Type

- In terms of type of weapon used to commit a robbery in 2017, 47% used a firearm.
- The 'Strong Arm' category accounted for 33% of all weapons used.
- Of the least reported weapons used in robberies in 2017, 8% of incidents show that 'Other Dangerous Weapon' was used. [See Figure: 29]
- The 'Other Dangerous Weapon' category may include clubs, brass knuckles, vehicles, and/or any other weapon not listed otherwise.

**Robbery: Weapons Used
Crime In McAllen 2017**
Figure: 29



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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”. [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014]

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



Aggravated Assault - Analysis

Crime Volume

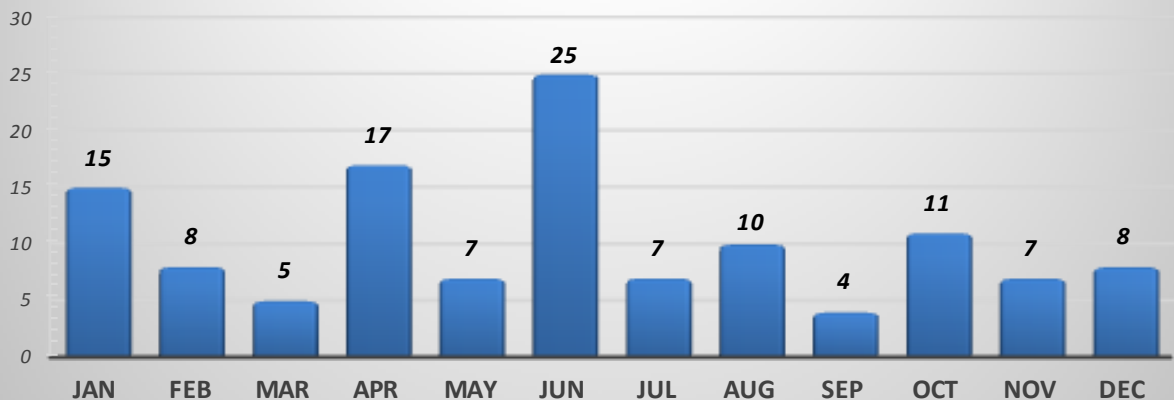
- During 2017, a total of 124 Aggravated Assaults were reported. [See Figure: 30]
- This represents an increase of 15.9% when compared to 2016.
- The average monthly volume for Aggravated Assaults was ten (10).
- The month recording the highest number of reported Aggravated Assaults was June with twenty-five (25).
- The month recording the lowest number of reported Aggravated Assaults was September with four (4).

Crime Rate

- The Aggravated Assault rate for McAllen in 2017 was 82.0 per 100,000 residents.
- This represents an increase of 13.4% when compared to 2016.

Summary of Volume Index Crime: Aggravated Assaults
Crime In McAllen 2017

Figure: 30

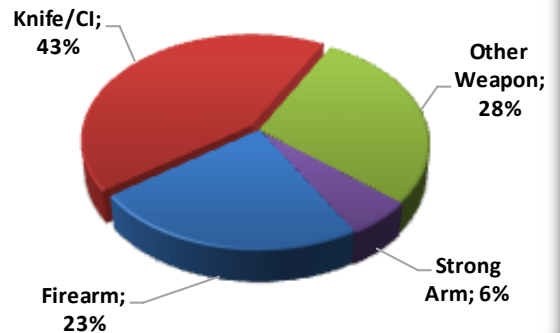


Aggravated Assault – Offenders / Persons Arrested

Weapon Type

- During 2017, the most frequently used weapon in the commission of an aggravated assault was a 'knife/cutting instrument'. Nearly 43% of aggravated assaults were committed with a knife/cutting instrument.
- 'Other Weapon' types were used in 28% of all reported Aggravated Assaults, making it the second highest weapon type used. [See Figure: 31]
- 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 6% 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".

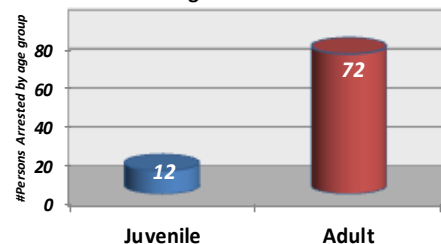
**Aggravated Assault: By Weapon
Crime in McAllen 2017**
Figure:31



Persons Arrested

- McAllen Law Enforcement Officers arrested 84 persons for Aggravated Assault in 2017.
- Of the 84 perpetrators arrested, seventy-two (72) were adults and twelve (12) were juveniles. [See Figure: 32]

**Aggravated Assault: Persons Arrested
Crime in McAllen 2017**
Figure: 32



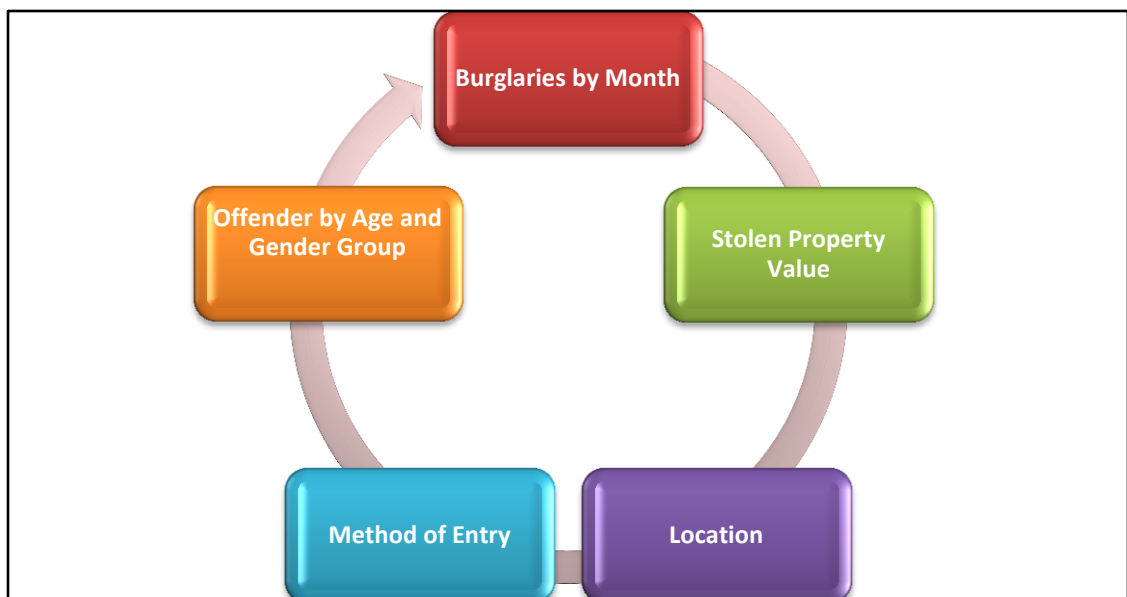
BURGLARY

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.” [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014]

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]



Burglary - Analysis

Crime Volume

- During 2017, there were 185 burglaries reported in the City of McAllen.
- This represents a decrease of 44.1% when compared to 2016.
- The average monthly volume was 15.
- The months recording the highest reported burglaries were April and September with twenty-one (21) offenses.
- The month recording the lowest reported burglaries was December with nine (9) offenses. *[See Figure: 33]*

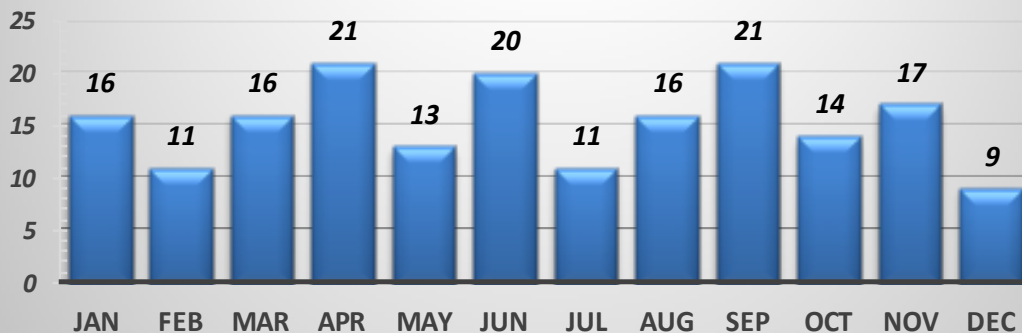
Crime Rate

- The 2017 Burglary crime rate was 122.3 burglaries for every 100,000 residents.
- This represents a decrease of 45.3% when compared to 2016.

Summary of Volume Index Crime: Burglary

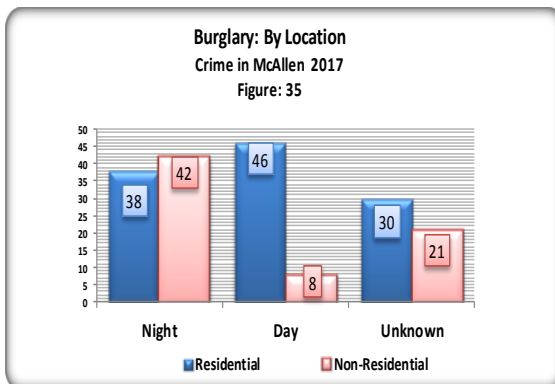
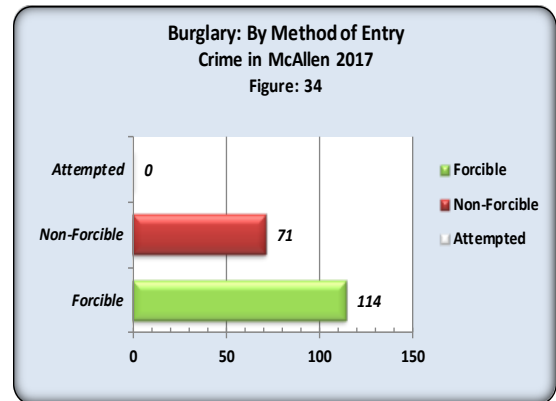
Crime In McAllen 2017

Figure: 33



Burglary - Analysis

- The most common method of entry for all reported Burglaries was Forcible Entry with 62%. [See Figure: 34]
- Of the number of reported burglaries in 2017, 62% were residential and 38% were non-residential.
- Based on the data compiled, most burglaries occurred during the day time hours of 6am – 6pm in a residential type dwelling. [See Figure: 35]
- Total property loss reported for burglary was \$264,386.00 US dollars. [See Table: 7]

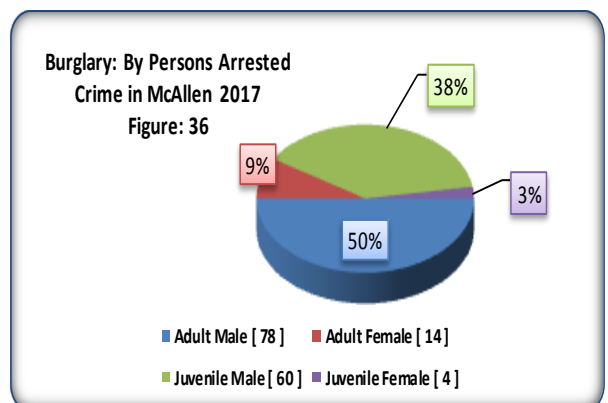


Burglary: Property Loss Values (\$)
Crime in McAllen 2017
Table: 7

Month	Amount
January	\$24,555.00
February	\$7,385.00
March	\$15,289.00
April	\$20,978.00
May	\$23,569.00
June	\$24,845.00
July	\$15,714.00
August	\$41,963.00
September	\$20,259.00
October	\$13,844.00
November	\$40,665.00
December	\$15,320.00
Total	\$264,386.00

Burglary – Offenders/Persons Arrested

- Of the 185 burglaries, 156 persons were arrested in 2017.
- Fifty percent (50%) of persons arrested were adult males and thirty-eight percent (38%) were juvenile males detained for burglary. [See Figure: 36]



LARCENY/THEFT

Larceny/Theft - Methodology

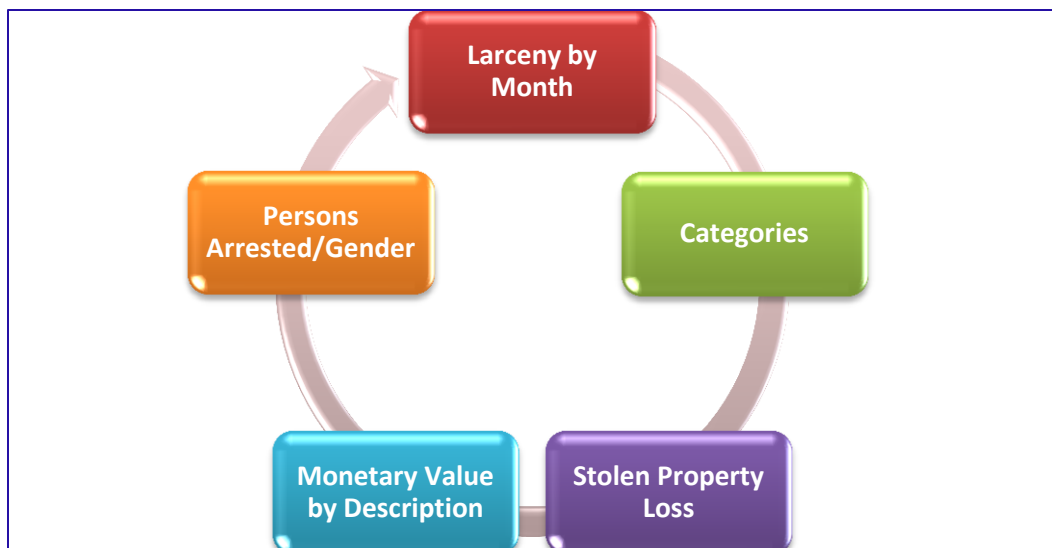
Larceny/Theft, in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the “unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another”. [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014]

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.” [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014]

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



Larceny/Theft - Analysis

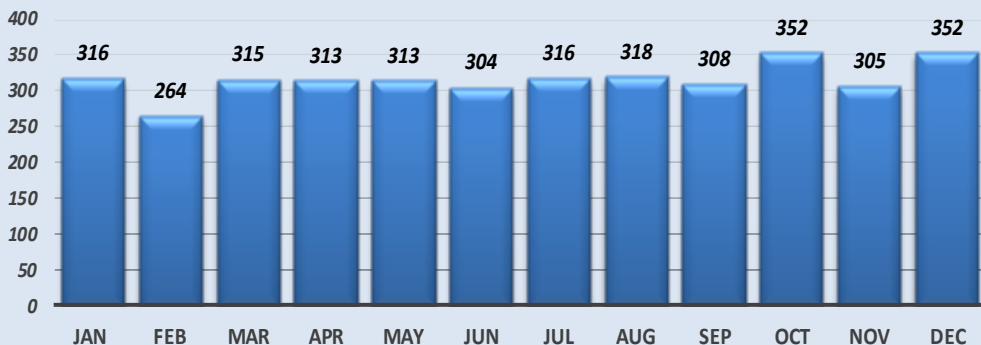
Crime Volume

- The number of Larceny/Thefts committed in McAllen in 2017 was 3776.
- This represents a decrease of 6.1% when compared to 2016.
- Larceny/Theft was the largest crime category of the seven reported Index Crimes.
- The month recording the highest number of reported thefts was October and December with 352 offenses respectively. [See Figure: 37]
- The month recording the lowest number of reported thefts was February with 264 offenses.

Crime Rate

- The 2017 Larceny/Theft crime rate was 2495.7 thefts per 100,000 residents.
- This represents a decrease of 8.1% when compared to 2016.

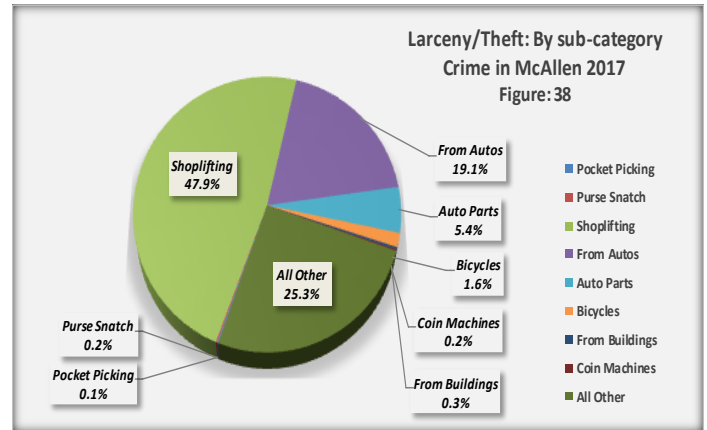
Summary of Volume Index Crime: Larceny
Crime in McAllen 2017
Figure: 37



Larceny/Theft - Analysis

Nature of Crime

- The highest reported type of theft was the category of 'Shoplifting' with 47.9%.
- 'Theft from Autos' accounted for 19.1% of all reported theft.
- The 'All 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 'All Other' category yielded 25.3% of all thefts reported in 2017.



Property Losses by Larceny Type

Larceny: Property Stolen by Month Crime in McAllen 2017 Table: 9	
Theft Category	Property Loss (\$)
January	\$ 141,058
February	\$ 182,586
March	\$ 416,420
April	\$ 231,826
May	\$ 140,964
June	\$ 657,830
July	\$ 169,017
August	\$ 144,033
September	\$ 181,278
October	\$ 94,504
November	\$ 118,363
December	\$ 137,441
Total	\$ 2,615,321

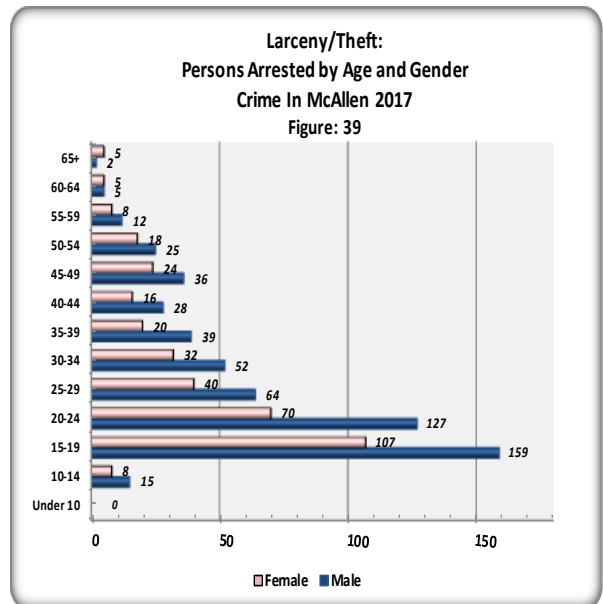
Larceny: Property Stolen by Classification Crime in McAllen 2017 Table: 8			
Theft Category	2017	2016	% Change
Pocket Picking	5	2	150.0%
Purse Snatching	6	3	100.0%
Shoplifting	1809	1713	5.6%
From Autos	720	919	-21.7%
Auto Parts	203	279	-27.2%
Bicycles	62	63	-1.6%
From Buildings	11	19	-42.1%
From Coin-Op	6	4	50.0%
All Other	954	1020	-6.5%
Total	3776	4022	-6.1%

- The month recording the highest reported property loss was June with \$657,830.00 US dollars.
- The month recording the lowest reported property loss was October with \$94,504.00 US dollars. [See Table: 9]

Larceny/Theft – Offenders/Persons Arrested

Persons Arrested

- During 2017, 917 persons were arrested for Larceny/Theft.
- Of the subjects arrested for Larceny/Theft during 2017, sixty-two percent (62%) were male and thirty-eight percent (38%) were female.
- The age group with the largest number of persons arrested was the 15-19 year old group with a total of 266 persons arrested. [See Figure: 39]



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. [See Table: 10]
- Items in the 'Miscellaneous' category yielded the highest reported loss with \$1,444,970.00 US dollars .
- Items in the 'Miscellaneous' category also yielded the highest reported recovery with \$548,910.00 US dollars.
- Livestock reported the lowest loss in 2017 with \$34.00 US dollars.

All Property Loss by Type (\$) Crime in McAllen 2017 Table: 10		
Property Type	Stolen	Recovered
Currency	\$ 165,249	\$ 2,034
Jewelry	\$ 455,465	\$ 9,763
Clothing	\$ 234,588	\$ 54,554
Office Equipment	\$ 139,598	\$ 24,319
TV/Radios	\$ 139,678	\$ 10,812
Firearms	\$ 25,355	\$ 2,189
Household Goods	\$ 165,194	\$ 4,412
Consumable Goods	\$ 96,069	\$ 26,932
Livestock	\$ 34	\$ -
Miscellaneous	\$1,444,970	\$ 548,910
Total Loss (\$)	\$3,646,284	\$1,224,611

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

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”. [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014]

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

1. Automobiles:

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

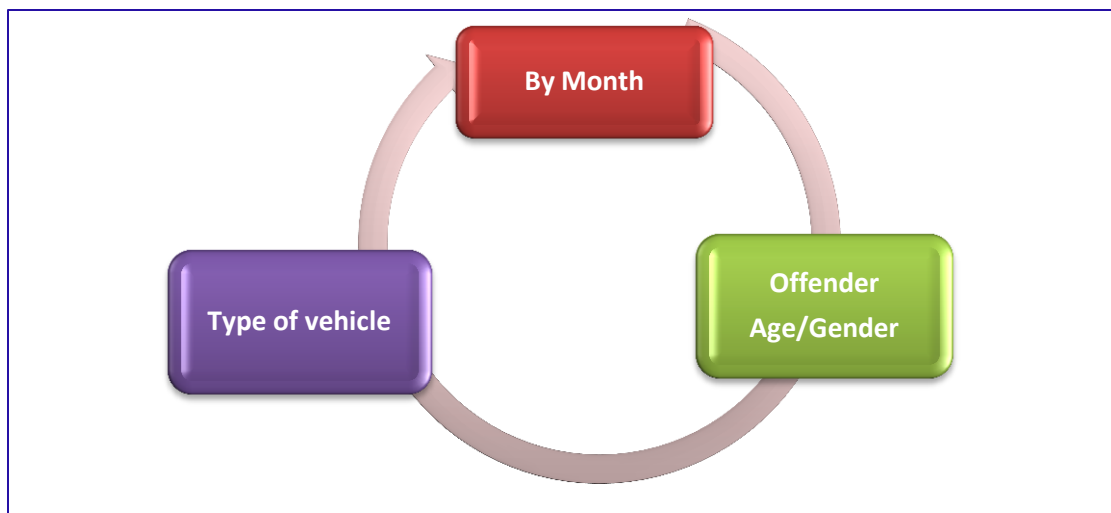
2. Trucks & Buses:

The Trucks & 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 Vehicles:

The Other Vehicles 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.



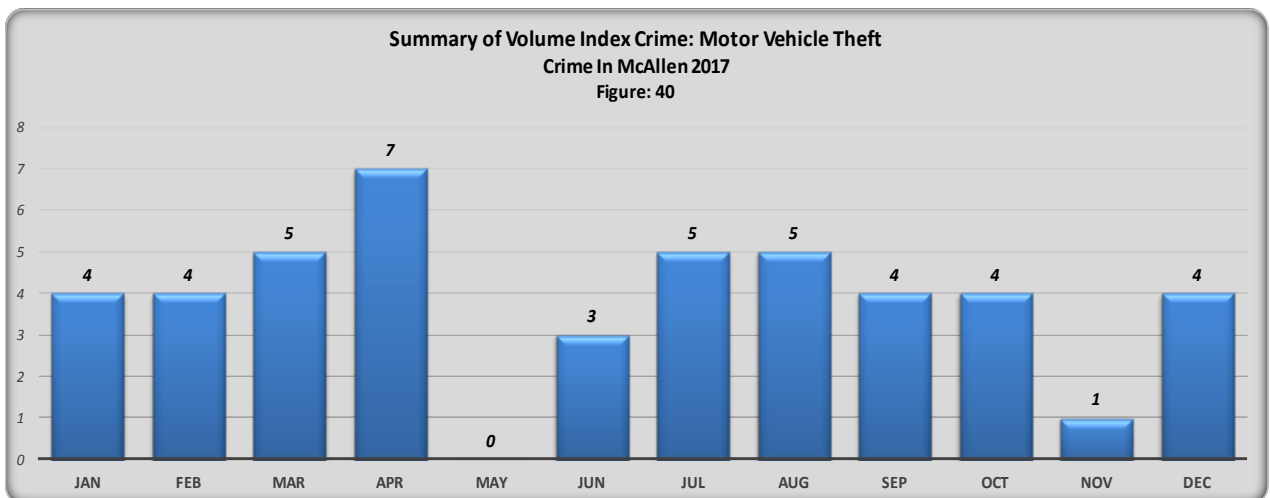
Motor Vehicle Theft - Analysis

Crime Volume

- During 2017, a total of 46 Motor Vehicle Thefts were reported.
- This represents a decrease of 60.7% when compared to 2016.
- The average number of motor vehicle thefts in 2017 was 4.
- The month reporting the highest number of reported Motor Vehicle Thefts was April with seven (7) offenses. *[See Figure: 40]*
- No motor vehicle thefts were reported in the month of May 2017.

Crime Rate

- The Motor Vehicle Theft crime rate for McAllen in 2017 was 30.4 thefts for 100,000 residents.
- This represents a decrease of 61.5% when compared to 2016.

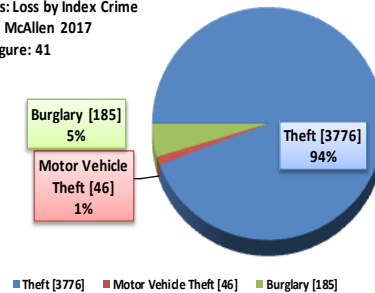


Motor Vehicle Theft - Analysis

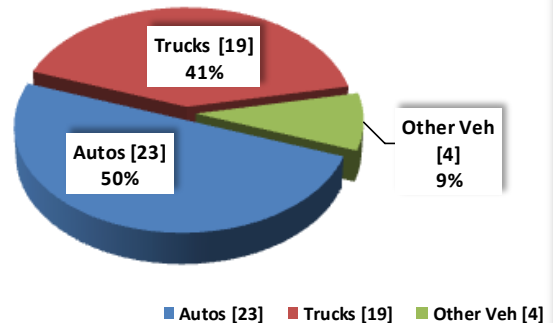
Nature of Crime

- 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 1% of all reported losses in the city of McAllen in 2017. [See Figure: 41]
- The total loss in motor vehicles was \$682,874.00 US dollars for 2017.
- Of the 46 reported Motor Vehicle Thefts, 41% were Trucks, 50% were Autos and 9% were Other Vehicles. [See Figure: 42]

Property Crimes: Loss by Index Crime
Crime In McAllen 2017
Figure: 41



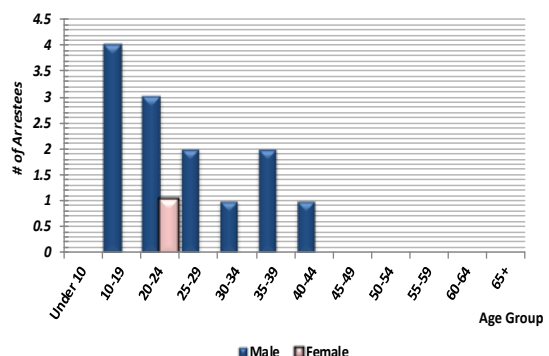
Motor Vehicle Theft: Vehicle Type Stolen
Crime In McAllen 2017
Figure: 42



Motor Vehicle Theft – Offenders/Persons Arrested

- During 2017, the number of persons arrested for Motor Vehicle Theft was 14.
- Of those arrested for Motor Vehicle Theft, 93% were males and 7% were females.
- The 10-19 and 20-24 male age group had the highest number of persons arrested for Motor Vehicle Theft in 2017. [See Figure: 43]

Motor Vehicle Theft:
Persons Arrested by Age And Gender
Crime In McAllen 2017
Figure: 43



Chapter Three

Selected Non-Index Crimes

SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES 2017

There are 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 (D.U.I.) 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 2017 was 699. The volume of arrests increased by 5.1% when compared to 2016.

CRIME RATE

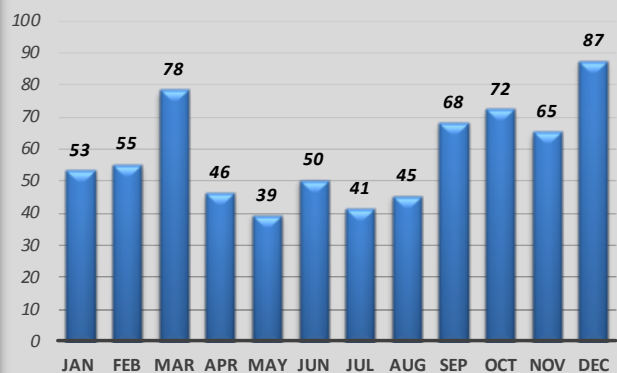
- The 2017 D.U.I. arrest crime rate was 462.0 per 100,000 residents. This represents an increase of 2.8% when compared to 2016.

PERSONS ARRESTED

- The month with the most arrests was December with eighty-seven (87) D.U.I.'s.
- The month with the fewest arrests was May with thirty-nine (39) D.U.I.'s. [See Figure: 44]
- Of the persons arrested in 2017, the age group recording the highest number of arrests was the male 20-24 age group. [See Figure: 45]

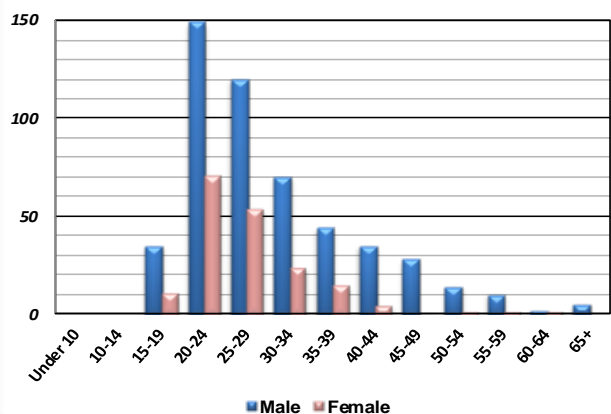
Driving Under the Influence: By Month
Crime In McAllen 2017

Figure: 44



Driving Under the Influence: Arrestees by Age
Crime In McAllen 2017

Figure: 45



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.

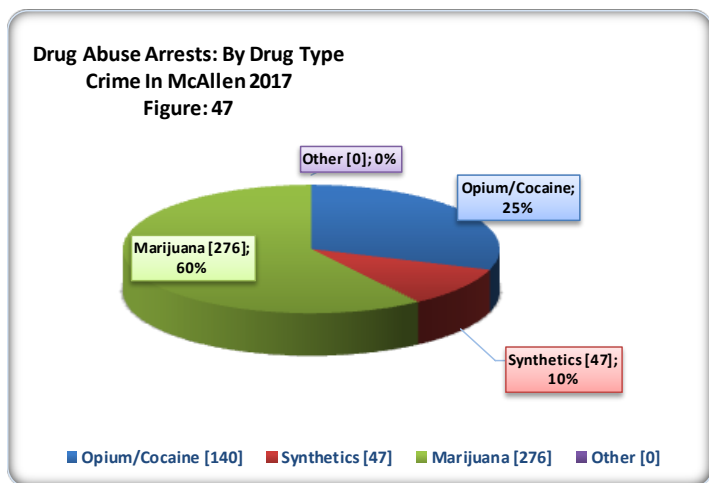
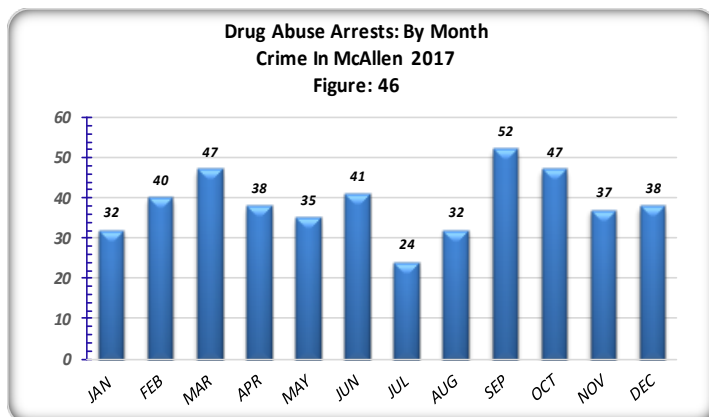
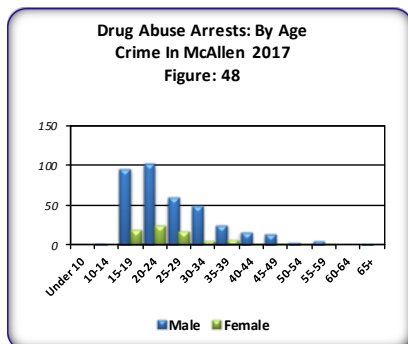
In this report, these violations are summarized to include all drug abuse arrests.

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 2017 were 463, of those arrested, 415 were Adults and 48 were Juveniles. In December there were 52 arrests. [See Figure: 46]
- The largest number of drug abuse arrests were for Marijuana with 60%, followed by Opium/Cocaine with 25%. [See Figure: 47]
- The age group recording the largest number of persons arrested for drug abuse offenses was the male 20-24 age group. [See Figure: 48]



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”. *[Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual: U.S. Department of Justice – Federal Bureau of Investigation; 2013]*

Drug Seizures: Type and Quantity

The chart below displays the quantity of illegal drugs seized in the City of McAllen during 2017. *[See Table: 11]*

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 2017		
Table: 11		
<u>Drug Class</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	2830.100 lbs
Opiates	Heroin	0.052 lbs
Cocaine	Cocaine	36.609 lbs
	Crack	0.215 lbs
Hallucinogens	Designer Drugs	0.073 lbs
Other Drugs	Barbituarates	0
	Amphetamines	0
	Methamphetamines	8.009 lbs
	Tranquilizers	0.287 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”. [Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014]

Analysis

- As previously indicated in this report, firearms accounted for 43% of all murders in the City of McAllen.

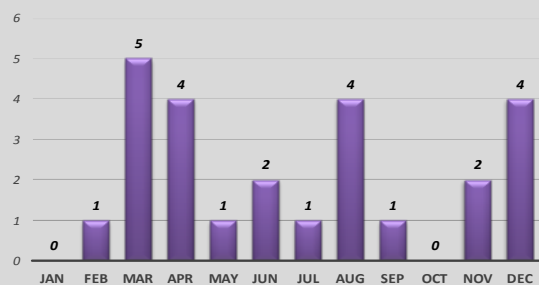
NATURE OF CRIME

- There were twenty-five (25) persons arrested for weapons offenses in 2017.
- During 2017, the month recording the highest number of weapons arrests was March with five (5) arrests. [See Figure: 49]

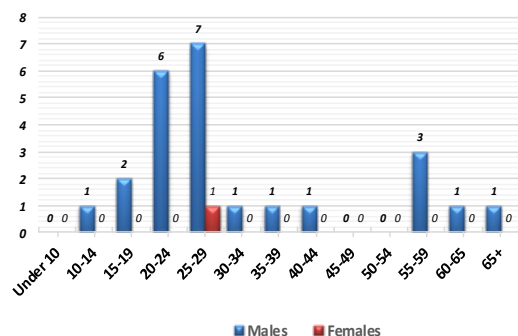
PERSONS ARRESTED

- Of the 25 persons arrested, 24 were males and 1 was a female.
- The age group recording the highest number of arrests for weapon violations was the male 25-29 age group. [See Figure: 50]

Weapons Arrest: By Month
Crime in McAllen 2017
Figure: 49



Weapons Arrests: By Age Group
Crime In McAllen 2017
Figure: 50



Chapter Four

Family Violence

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Methodology

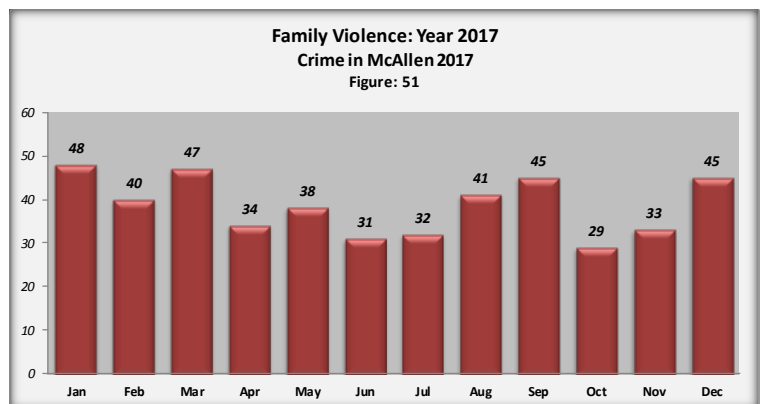
The Texas Family Code defines ‘Family Violence’ as an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm.

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 a continuing relationship of romantic or intimate nature. *[Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual: U.S. Department of Justice – Federal Bureau of Investigation; 2013]*

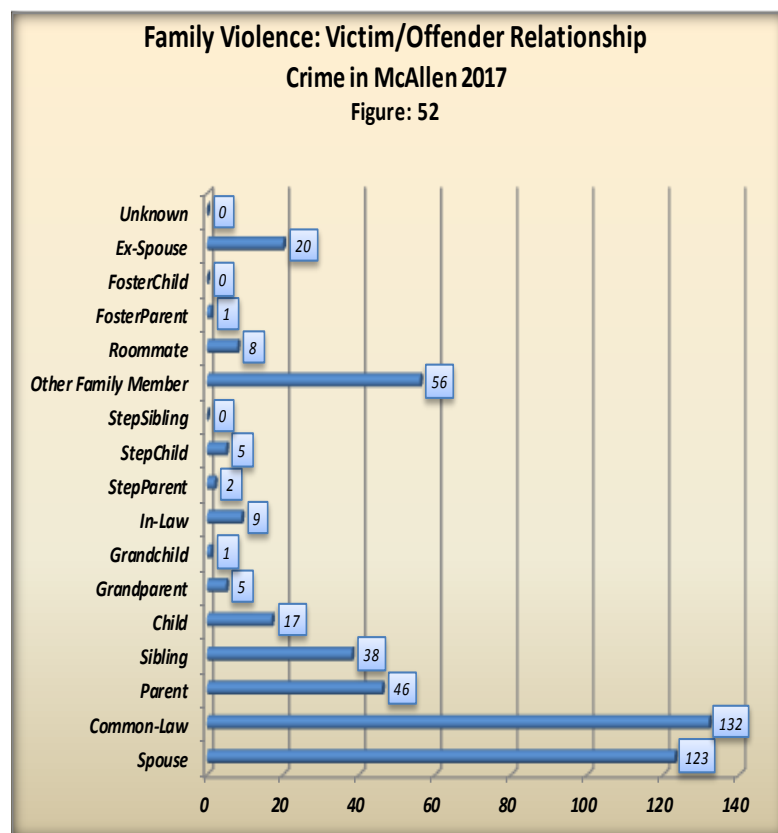
Analysis

- During 2017, the total number of Family Violence incidents reported were 463. *[See Figure: 51]*
- The highest incident of family violence was reported in the offense of ‘Simple Assaults’.
- The month of January had the highest number of family violence incidents reported.
- The most common victim/offender relationship reported was the ‘Common-law’ category.



VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

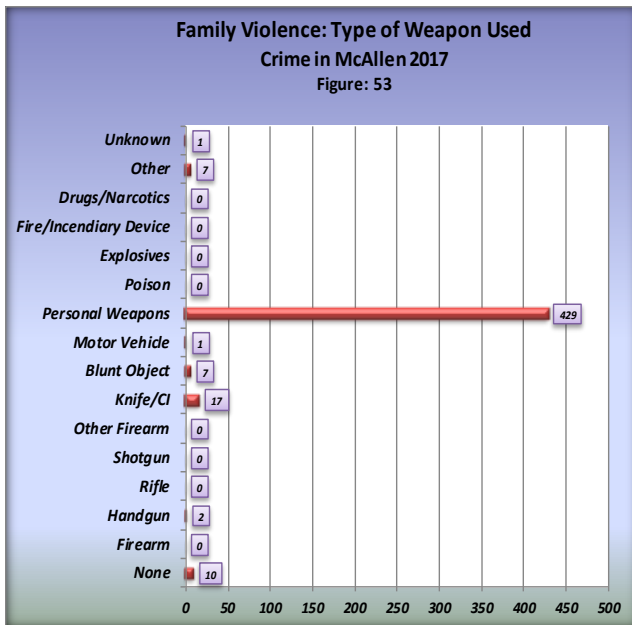
- During 2017, there were 463 family violence incidents reported. [See Table: 12]
- Of the incidents reported 76% accounted for female victims and 24% were male victims.
- Most injuries as a result of a family violence offense were considered 'minor injury'.
- The category of 'Spouse' was the second highest of offenders of family violence in 2017 with a total of 123 incidents reported. [See Figure: 52]



Family Violence: 2017	
Table: 12	
Description	Total
Victims	463
Offenders	463
Injury Type	
None	118
Broken Bones	1
Possible Internal Injury	3
Severe Laceration	4
Minor Injury	330
Other Major Injury	7
Loss of Teeth	0
Unconsciousness	0
Offenses	
Aggravated Assault	32
Simple Assault	426
Intimidation	5
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	10
Firearm	0
Handgun	2
Rifle	0
Shotgun	0
Other Firearm	0
Knife/CI	17
Blunt Object	7
Motor Vehicle	1
Personal Weapons	429
Poison	0
Explosives	0
Fire/Incendiary Device	0
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	0
Other	7
Unknown	1

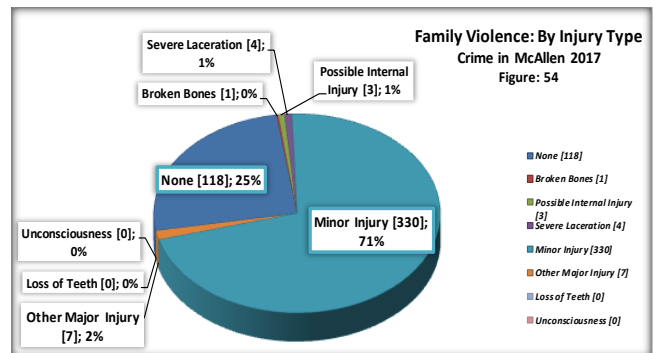
TYPE OF WEAPON USED

- The most common weapon used in reported family violence cases was Personal Weapons (Strong Arm, Hands, Feet, etc.) with 91%. [See Figure: 53]



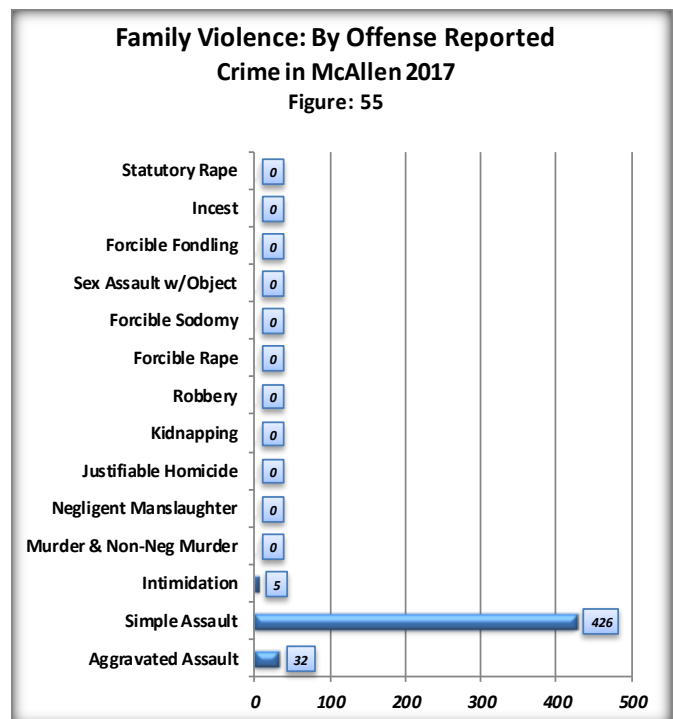
INJURY TYPE

- 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 injury' with 71%. [See Figure: 54]



OFFENSE 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, the category 'Simple Assault' accounted for 87% of family violence related offenses. [See Figure: 55]



Chapter Five

Calls For Service



Calls for Service Clock

- During 2017, the department responded to 143,598 calls for service. This represents an increase of 2.1% when compared to 2016.

One
**CRIME AGAINST A
PERSON**
Every 1.5 hours

One
CALL FOR SERVICE
Every 3.7 minutes

One
**CRIME AGAINST
PROPERTY**
Every 64.7 minutes

One
**ASSISTANCE TO THE
PUBLIC**
Every 12.3 minutes



One
TRAFFIC STOP
Every 19.9 minutes

One
ALARM CALL
Every 36.7 minutes

One
DISTURBANCES CALL
Every 37.1 minutes

One
**SUSPICIOUS
PERSON/CIRCUMSTANCE**
Every 51.3 minutes

One
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
Every 48.2 minutes

One
TRAFFIC FLOW PROBLEM
Every 67.3 minutes

One
**FALSE/UNKNOWN 911
CLOSED CALLS**
Every 6.2 hours

One
REPOSSESSION CALL
Every 28.1 days

One
BURGLARY CALL
Every 12.7 hours

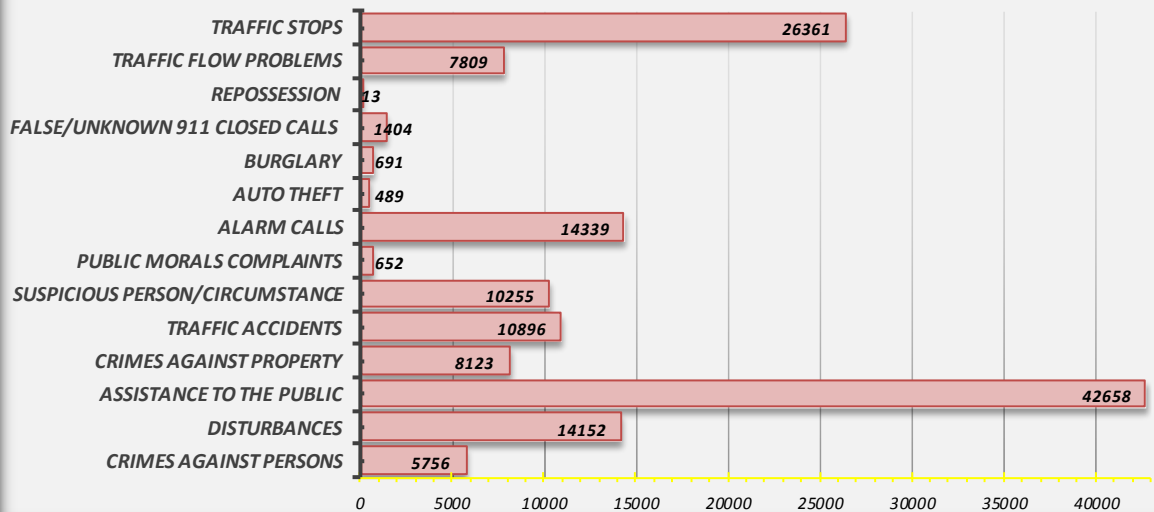
- This mode of display represents the annual ratio of calls for service to fixed time intervals.
- This is an aggregate representation of data. It is designed to convey the annual service call experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence.

CALLS FOR SERVICE - ANALYSIS

Calls for Service: By Category

Crime in McAllen 2017

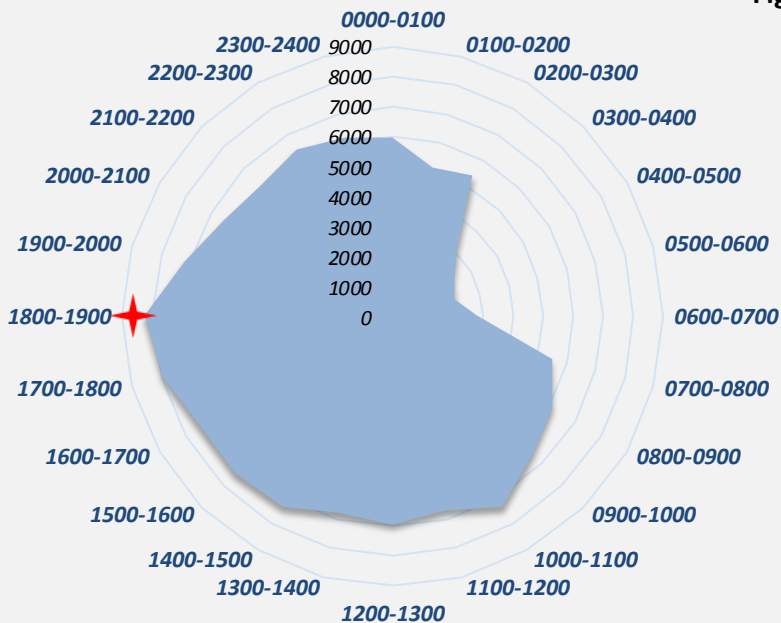
Figure: 56



Calls for Service: By Hour

Crime in McAllen 2017

Figure: 57



Chapter Six

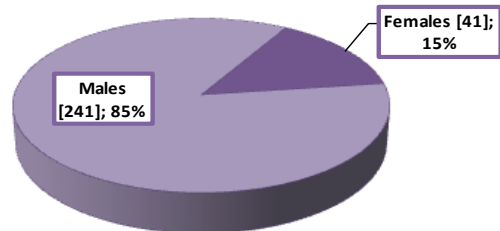
Law Enforcement Personnel

Commissioned Personnel

- The City of McAllen Police Department is authorized 289 sworn officers.
- McAllen's sworn officers to population ratio is 2 officers per 1000 population.
- McAllen is currently at 98% of full strength.
- Of the current strength 85% are males and 15% are females. [See Figure: 58]

McPD Personnel: Sworn Police Officers

Figure: 58

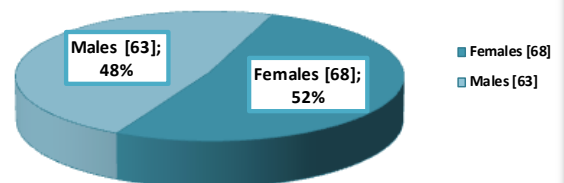


Civilian Personnel

- 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.

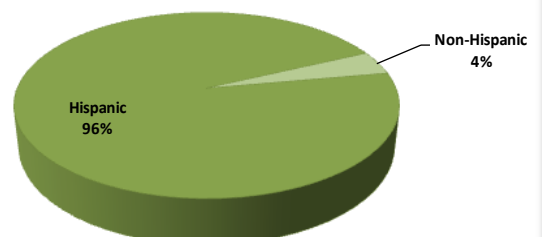
McPD Personnel: Civilian Personnel

Figure: 59



McPD Personnel: Employee Ethnicity

Figure: 60



Chapter Seven

City of McAllen Arrest Data

SUMMARY OF ARREST DATA 2017

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE		Juvenile		Adult		Total	Percentage Combined
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	0	0%	9	0%	9	0%
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Forcible Rape	2	6	1%	9	0%	15	0%
Robbery	3	6	1%	48	1%	54	1%
Aggravated Assault	4	12	2%	72	1%	84	1%
Burglary -Breaking or Entering	5	64	12%	92	2%	156	3%
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	6	145	27%	772	14%	917	15%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	2	0%	12	0%	14	0%
Other Assaults	8	63	12%	497	9%	560	9%
Arson	9	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	0	0%	32	1%	32	1%
Fraud	11	5	1%	65	1%	70	1%
Embezzlement	12	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Stolen Property;Buying,Receiving, Possessing	13	1	0%	8	0%	9	0%
Vandalism	14	6	1%	22	0%	28	0%
Weapons;Carrying,Possessing,etc.	15	2	0%	23	0%	25	0%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice -Total	16	0	0%	32	1%	32	1%
<i>Prostitution</i>	16a	0	0%	30	1%	30	0%
<i>Assisting or Promoting Prostitution</i>	16b	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Purchasing Prostitution</i>	16c	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	6	1%	30	1%	36	1%
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	18	48	9%	415	8%	463	8%
(1) Sale/Manufacturing	Subtotal 180	7	1%	53	1%	60	1%
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine,Heroin,Codeine)	a	2	0%	37	1%	39	1%
Marijuana	b	2	0%	16	0%	18	0%
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True drug Addiction (Demoral, Methadones)	c	3	1%	0	0%	3	0%
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates,Benzedrine)	d	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
(2) Possession	Subtotal 185	41	7%	362	7%	403	7%
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphin,Herion,Codeine)	e	10	2%	91	2%	101	2%
Marijuana	f	26	5%	232	4%	258	4%
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True drug Addiction (Demoral, Methadones)	g	5	1%	39	1%	44	1%
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates,Benzedrine)	h	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Gambling Total	19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)</i>	a	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Numbers and Lottery</i>	b	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>All other Gambling</i>	c	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	0	0%	46	1%	46	1%
Driving Under the Influence	21	4	1%	695	13%	699	12%
Liquor Laws	22	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Drunkenness	23	51	9%	1436	26%	1487	25%
Disorderly Conduct	24	7	1%	115	2%	122	2%
Vagrancy	25	0	0%	10	0%	10	0%
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	59	11%	1021	19%	1080	18%
Suspicion (Not Applicable in Texas)	27	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Curfew Violations	28	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Runaways	29	59	11%	0	0%	59	1%
Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts	30	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Human Trafficking/Invuntary Servitude	31	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL		547	100%	5464	100%	6011	100%

ARREST DATA 2017: ADULTS																						
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE		Age																				
		GENDER	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	TOTAL			
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	Male	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
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	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	8			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Robbery	3	Male	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	6	11	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	40			
		Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8			
Aggravated Assault	4	Male	3	0	1	2	4	2	6	10	5	15	7	2	4	1	1	0	63			
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9			
Burglary - Breaking or Entering	5	Male	10	7	5	3	5	2	4	9	20	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	78			
		Female	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	14			
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	6	Male	61	31	37	21	14	31	24	64	52	39	28	36	25	12	5	2	482			
		Female	32	20	13	21	13	8	15	40	32	20	16	24	18	8	5	5	290			
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	Male	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Other Assaults	8	Male	14	13	10	24	18	11	19	87	50	47	31	25	13	9	5	9	385			
		Female	8	2	4	4	8	9	8	21	17	13	9	2	3	3	1	0	112			
Arson	9	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	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			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	Male	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	5	1	4	0	0	1	1	22			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	10			
Fraud	11	Male	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	11	3	7	2	3	0	1	0	0	32			
		Female	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	13	9	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	33			
Embezzlement	12	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Stolen Property;Buying,Receiving, Possessing	13	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6			
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Vandalism	14	Male	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	17			
		Female	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
Weapons;Carrying,Possessing,etc.	15	Male	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	7	1	1										

ARREST DATA 2017: JUVENILES

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	2	4	0	0	0	6		
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Robbery	3	Male	0	0	0	3	1	1	5		
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Aggravated Assault (Return A-4A-d)	4	Male	0	1	3	1	1	0	6		
		Female	0	1	0	0	2	3	6		
Burglary -Breaking or Entering	5	Male	0	3	17	15	17	8	60		
		Female	0	0	1	3	0	0	4		
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle)	6	Male	0	2	13	15	13	39	82		
		Female	0	4	4	9	14	32	63		
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	2		
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Assaults (Return A-4e)	8	Male	1	3	7	10	8	10	39		
		Female	0	0	10	3	6	5	24		
Arson	9	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fraud	11	Male	0	0	0	0	2	2	4		
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
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	1	0	0	1		
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vandalism	14	Male	0	0	2	0	0	3	5		
		Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Weapons;Carrying,Possessing,etc.	15	Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	2		
		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	2	0	2	6	
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total			18	Male	0	1	2	9	11	15	38
				Female	0	0	0	0	3	7	10
(1) Sale/Manufacturing			Subtotal 180	Male	0	0	0	3	2	1	6
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphin,Herion,Codeine)			a	Male	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijuana			b	Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True drug Addiction (Demoral, Methadones)			c	Male	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates,Benzedrine)			d	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Possession			Subtotal 185	Male	0	1	2	6	9	14	32
				Female	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphin,Herion,Codeine)			e	Male	0	1	0	0	2	5	8
				Female	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Marijuana			f	Male	0	0	2	5	5	8	20
				Female	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Synthetic Narcotics-Manufactured Narcotics which can cause True drug Addiction (Demoral, Methadones)			g	Male	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
				Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates,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
Bookmaking (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	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence			21	Male	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Laws			22	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drunkenness			23	Male	1	0	2	1	3	31	38
				Female	1	0	1	0	1	10	13
Disorderly Conduct			24	Male	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
				Female	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
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	3	10	5	7	14	39
				Female	0	0	7	3	5	5	20
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	2	7	14	7	0	30
				Female	0	5	15	5	4	0	29
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				3	27	110	98	111	198	547	

Chapter Eight

Appendices

Appendix A – 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.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. Although actual injury is not a requirement, this type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES

Except Traffic - Included is every other state or local offense, not listed elsewhere.

BURGLARY

The unlawful entry of a structure or dwelling with intent to commit a felony or a theft.

CRIME INDEX

The sum of seven index offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime in a given geographical area.

CRIME RATE

The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Crimes Against Persons include criminal offenses where the victim is present and the act is violent, threatening or has the potential of being physically harmful.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Crimes Against Property include offenses that involve taking something of value by theft or deception or the destruction of property.

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Offenses - Exclude motor vehicle traffic deaths.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (D.U.I.)

Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while under the influence of liquor or drugs.

ETHNICITY

In UCR, race and ethnic origin are counted as two separate designations. The ethnic origin categories were adopted from the U.S. Department of Commerce and are Hispanic and Non-Hispanic. Included in Hispanic are all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

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.

LARCENY/THEFT

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

RAPE

In 2013, the UCR Program redefined rape to '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. Statutory rape and incest are excluded from this category'.

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 or by putting the victim in fear.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

Assaults which are limited to the use of physical force and result in little or no injury to the victim.

Appendix B - Sources

- *Crime in Texas 2016*: Texas Department of Public Safety; 2016
- *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*: Texas Department of Public Safety – Crime Records; 2014
- *Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual*: U.S. Department of Justice – Federal Bureau of Investigation; 2013