

**An Analysis
Of The Arrest Rate Of
Texas Concealed Handgun License Holders
As Compared To The Arrest Rate Of
The Entire Texas Population
(1996 - 1998)**

Revised to include 1999 data

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1 ABSTRACT:

On January 1, 1996, the Texas Concealed Handgun Law went into effect. This law states that the Texas Department of Public Safety (TXDPS) “shall issue” a concealed handgun license (CHL) to any Texas resident who meets the application requirements for character (background check) and training. This is an analysis of arrest data for Texas concealed handgun licensees that was performed on data from the subsequent years of 1996 - 1999. A comparison was made with the arrest data for the entire Texas population for the same time period, showing that, on average: male Texans who are over 21 years old and are not CHL holders are 7.9 times more likely to be arrested for commission of a violent crime than male Texans with a CHL; and female Texans who are over 21 years old and are not CHL holders are 7.5 times more likely to be arrested for commission of a violent crime than female Texans with a CHL. Of the violent crime cases that have been adjudicated, approximately 22% of CHL holders who were arrested were convicted of the crime for which they were arrested; 32% are convicted of a lesser crime; and 46% are cleared of the violent crimes for which they were arrested.

2 INTRODUCTION:

“False is the idea of utility that sacrifices a thousand real advantages for one imaginary or trifling inconvenience; that would take fire from men because it burns, and water because one may drown in it; that has no remedy for evils, except destruction. The laws that forbid the carrying of arms are laws of such a nature. They disarm only those who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes. Can it be supposed that those who have the courage to violate the most sacred laws of humanity, the most important of the code, will respect the less important and arbitrary ones, which can be violated with ease and impunity, and which, if strictly obeyed, would put an end to personal liberty - so dear to men, so dear to the enlightened legislator - and subject innocent persons to all the vexations that the guilty alone ought to suffer? Such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants; they serve rather to encourage than to prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man. They ought to be designated as laws not preventive but fearful of crimes, produced by the tumultuous impression of a few isolated facts, and not by thoughtful consideration of the inconveniences and advantages of a universal decree.” Cesare Beccaria, *On Crimes And Punishments*, (1764).

The United States was founded by men that believed in “the right of the people to keep and bear arms,” and by the common citizens who, carrying their own personal arms, followed those leaders into battle against British regulars. That heritage, as well as the need for protection from wild animal or Indian attacks, were the reasons that the carrying of personal arms was customary throughout much of our country’s history. Violent crime was almost non-existent at that time, as the frontiersmen had to band together and cooperate as a matter of survival.

As the population grew and the frontier shrank, the need for protection from animal, or Indian, attack disappeared. Most people, especially those living in towns or cities, saw no need for personal protection and stopped carrying arms. It then became easier, and safer, for the criminal element to use arms in their endeavors - after all, unarmed victims can’t shoot back. As the custom of carrying arms for self-protection became less remembered with the passing of time, and as a larger percentage of the population in the cities of the coastal states were immigrants from European or Asian countries where ownership of personal arms was prohibited by government, Americans began to forget their heritage and started to look at arms as being the tool of the criminal.

A combination of things, most notably rising violent crime rates among certain immigrant groups, and the desire to keep former slaves under the thumb of oppression, led to legislation in some of the states limiting or eliminating the carrying of weapons that could easily be concealed. (The Black Codes in the south, and New York’s Sullivan Act, are good examples of this type of law.) For a time, most states outlawed the carrying of concealed weapons except by those persons who could site sufficient need - in other words, those who were politically connected. For the most part, those who carried their weapons concealed were either off-duty police officers or criminals.

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In 1986, the state legislature of Florida passed, and its governor signed, a law requiring the Secretary of State's office to issue a concealed handgun license (CHL) to any adult of sound mind who had no criminal record and who had completed a requisite training course. This law has been so popular with the law-abiding citizenry, and deemed so successful at reducing violent crime, that it has been copied by many other states in the ensuing years. There are now 31 states that have "shall issue" laws allowing their adult residents, after receiving training and undergoing a criminal background check, to obtain a CHL.

In 1995, the Texas legislature passed the Texas Concealed Handgun Law, which would allow law-abiding Texans to carry concealed weapons. Authored by Senator Jerry Patterson (R-Pasadena) and co-sponsored in the House by Representatives Ray Allen (R-Grand Prairie), Bill Carter (R-Fort Worth), and Ron Wilson (D-Houston), the Texas Concealed Handgun Law was signed into law by Governor George W. Bush and took effect on January 1, 1996. The administration of the Texas Concealed Handgun Law is the responsibility of the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS). A provision in the Texas Concealed Handgun Law requires the Texas DPS to document and record any arrests of CHL holders, the crime alleged, and the resulting legal status of the CHL. (Note: This provision was changed during the 1999 legislative session - the Texas DPS will now be required to document and report on conviction, rather than arrest, data for CHL holders.)

This analysis of data provided by the Texas DPS is an effort to insert rational information into a debate that is often fraught with emotional response - most often caused by misinformation and blatant lies. Its goal is to provide the debate with information that can help answer the question "Is this law good for Texas public safety?"

3 PURPOSE:

The purpose of this analysis is to attempt to quantify the negative effect, if any, of Texas Concealed Handgun License holders on crime and crime rates through a comparison of arrests rates with the Texas population as a whole. The scope of this analysis is the four-year period from the law's enactment in January of 1996, through December of 1999. For the proper perspective, the analysis of the DPS arrest data for CHL holders is juxtaposed against the arrest data for the state's entire population.

Unfortunately, this analysis cannot attempt to quantify the positive effect, if any, of the Texas Concealed Handgun Law, as there is no data available regarding the number of crimes prevented or the number of lives saved when a concealed handgun is used in self-defense.

4 THE TEXAS CONCEALED HANDGUN LAW:

It is often stated by proponents of more restrictive gun laws that since the government requires the registration and licensing of motor vehicles, similar stipulations should be made for guns. Gun-rights advocates correctly point out that a person, regardless of age or criminal record, may own as many motor vehicles, and use them in any way he desires, so long as he does not jeopardize the public safety. In other words, you can legally operate a motor vehicle on private property regardless of whether or not it is registered or licensed, so long as you have the permission of the property owner, and you do not create an unsafe environment for others. It is when you operate a motor vehicle on public roads that the government has the legitimate authority to regulate your behavior for the protection of the public.

The Texas Concealed Handgun Law is not a gun registration law. No requirement is made in the legislation regarding the registration of the handgun a CHL holder may carry.

However, the Texas Concealed Handgun Law is very similar to the licensing of motor vehicle operators by the state. Both systems require a “background check”; a demonstration of proficiency; and an understanding of pertinent laws and safety. Like the driver’s license required to operate a car on public roads, a Texas CHL allows an individual to “operate” a handgun in public, under very controlled situations, and only in legal self-defense.

Unlike the privilege of driving a car, the bearing of arms is a constitutionally protected right. Article 1, Section 23, of the Texas Constitution states: “Every citizen shall have the right to keep and bear arms in the lawful defense of himself or the State; but the Legislature shall have power, by law, to regulate the wearing of arms, with a view to prevent crime.”

The Texas Concealed Handgun Law is an example of the Texas Legislature exercising the authority granted to it by Texans through the state constitution. Its intent is to allow law-abiding Texans to “prevent crime” through “lawful defense of himself.”

It is important when discussing the arrest record of Texas CHL holders to understand the legal requirements for licensure. Although this is not intended to be complete, a pertinent summary of the Texas Concealed Handgun Law and the Texas Penal Code follows:

A copy of the applicable laws can be found on the Texas Department of Public Safety website at www.txdps.state.tx.us.

4.1 Issuance Or Denial Of License:

The department shall issue a license to carry a concealed handgun to an applicant if the applicant meets all the eligibility requirements and submits all the application materials.

4.2 Eligibility:

A person is eligible for a license to carry a concealed handgun if the person:

1. Is a legal resident of Texas for the six-month period proceeding the date of application.

2. Is at least 21 years of age.
3. Has not been convicted of a felony.
4. Is not charged with the commission of a Class A or Class B misdemeanor, or an offense under Section 42.01, Penal Code, or of a felony under an information or indictment.
5. Is not a fugitive from justice for a felony or a Class A or Class B misdemeanor.
6. Is not a chemically dependent person.
7. Is not a person of unsound mind.
8. Has not, in the five years preceding the date of application, been convicted of a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or an offense under Section 42.01, Penal Code.
9. Is fully qualified under applicable federal and state law to purchase a handgun.
10. Has not been finally determined to be delinquent in making a child support payment administered or collected by the attorney general.
11. Has not been finally determined to be delinquent in the payment of a tax or other money collected by the comptroller, the tax collector of a political subdivision of the state, or any agency or subdivision of the state.
12. Has not been finally determined to be in default on a loan made under Chapter 57, Education Code.
13. Is not currently restricted under a court protective order or subject to a restraining order affecting the spousal relationship, other than a restraining order solely affecting property interests.
14. Has not, in the 10 years preceding the date of application, been adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct violation a penal law of the grade of felony.
15. Has not made any material misrepresentation, or failed to disclose any material fact, in an application submitted pursuant to Section 411.174 or in a request for application submitted pursuant to Section 411.175.

4.3 Application:

The application for a Texas Concealed Handgun License includes:

1. A completed application form described by Section 411.176.
2. Two recent color passport photographs.
3. A certified copy of the applicant's birth certificate.
4. Proof of residency in Texas.
5. Two complete sets of fingerprints.
6. A \$140 application fee.
7. A handgun proficiency certificate.
8. A signed affidavit stating that the applicant understands each provision of this subchapter that creates an offense under the laws of this state and each provision of the laws of this state related to use of deadly force.
9. A form authorizing the DPS to make an inquiry into any non-criminal history records that are necessary to determine the applicant's eligibility for a license.

4.4 Revocation of License:

A license may be revoked if the license holder:

1. Was not entitled to the license at the time it was issued.
2. Gave false information on the application.
3. Subsequently becomes ineligible for a license under Section 411.172.
4. Is convicted of an offense under Section 46.035, Penal Code.
5. Is determined by the department to have engaged in conduct constituting a reason to suspend a license if the person's license has been previously suspended twice for the same reason.

4.5 Suspension of License:

A license may be suspended if the license holder:

1. Is charged with the commission of a Class A or Class B misdemeanor, or of disorderly conduct punishable as a Class C misdemeanor under Section 42.01, Penal Code.
2. Fails to display a license as required.
3. Fails to notify the department of a change of address or name as required.
4. Carries a concealed handgun for which the licensee is not qualified to carry.
5. Has been charged by indictment with the commission of an offense that would make the license holder ineligible for a license on conviction.
6. Fails to return a previously issued license after a license is modified as required by Section 411.184(d).

A license may be suspended for not less than one year and not more than three years.

4.6 Handgun Proficiency Requirement:

The director shall by rule establish minimum standards for handgun proficiency and shall develop a course to teach handgun proficiency and examinations to measure handgun proficiency. The course to teach handgun proficiency must contain training sessions divided into two parts. One part of the course must be classroom instruction and the other part must be range instruction and an actual demonstration by the applicant of the applicant's ability to safely and proficiently use the category of handgun for which the applicant seeks certification. An applicant may not be certified unless the applicant demonstrates, at a minimum, the degree of proficiency that is required to effectively operate a handgun of .32 caliber or above.

Only a qualified handgun instructor may administer a handgun proficiency course. The handgun proficiency course must include at least 10 hours and not more than 15 hours of instruction on:

1. The laws that relate to weapons and to the use of deadly force.
2. Handgun use, proficiency, and safety.
3. Non-violent dispute resolution.
4. Proper storage practices for handguns with an emphasis on storage practices that eliminate the possibility of accidental injury to a child.

Only a qualified handgun instructor may administer a continuing education course. The continuing education course must include:

1. At least four hours of instruction on one or more of the subjects listed as requirements for the handgun proficiency course.

2. Other information the director determines is appropriate.

Only a qualified handgun instructor may administer the proficiency examination. The proficiency examination must include a physical demonstration of the proficiency in the use of one or more handguns of specific categories and in handgun safety procedures.

4.7 Unlawful Carrying of by a handgun by a CHL holder:

A person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly possesses, or goes with a firearm:

1. On the physical premises, or any grounds or building on which an activity is sponsored or being conducted, or on a passenger transportation vehicle, of a school or educational institution.
2. On the premises of a polling place on the day of an election or early voting.
3. In any government court or offices utilized by the court.
4. On the premises of a racetrack.
5. In the secure area of an airport.
6. On any private property, when owner/agent gives effective notice.

(Note: Items 1-6 apply to all firearms)

7. On the premises of a business that has an alcohol license if the business derives 51% or more of its income from the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption. (Note: Unlicensed carrying of any firearm is a felony in any location where any premises where alcoholic beverages are sold.)
8. On the premises where a high school, collegiate, or professional sporting event or interscholastic event is taking place.
9. On the premises of a correctional facility.
10. On the premises of a hospital or nursing home, when owner/agent gives proper notice.
11. In an amusement park, when owner/agent gives proper notice.
12. On the premises of a church, synagogue, or other established place of religious worship, when owner/agent gives proper notice.
13. At any meeting of a government entity, when given proper notice.

Note 1: "Premises" means a building or portion of a building. The term does not include any public or private driveway, street, sidewalk, or walkway, parking garage, or other parking area.

Note 2: "Proper notice" can be written, verbal, or a standardized sign.

5 METHODOLOGY:

To put the information collected by the Texas Department of Public Safety into a proper perspective, the following guidelines were used:

1. The Classification of Offenses were sub-totaled into “Violent Crime” and “Non-Violent Crime” sub-categories.
2. The “Violent Crime” and “Non-Violent Crime” sub-categories include both felony and misdemeanor arrests.
3. The race and ethnicity of the CHL holders, as well as the whole Texas population, was not considered as part of the analysis.

The scope of this analysis includes a comparison of the arrests and arrest rates for those with, and those without, CHL’s, with sub-groups of male/female and over/under age 21 years. No attempt was made to analyze data based upon race nor ethnicity.

5.1 Treatment of the “Concealed Handgun License Suspension - Revocation Information” data.

Under the Texas Concealed Handgun Law, passed in 1995 and amended in 1997 and 1999, the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) “shall maintain statistics related to responses by law enforcement agencies to incidents in which a person licensed to carry a handgun under Subchapter H, is arrested for an offense under Section 46.035, Penal Code, or discharges a handgun.” This information is sent to DPS by the police agency making the arrest. DPS will provide this information to anyone who requests it in a spreadsheet titled “*Concealed Handgun License Suspension - Revocation Information*” on a computer disk.

Note: The Texas Legislature amended the Texas Concealed Handgun Law in 1999 to order the Texas DPS to collect conviction, rather than arrest data on CHL holders.

The following are the column headings on the spreadsheet:

- A. Date of Birth:** DOB of CHL holder.
- B. Sex:** Sex of CHL holder.
- C. Race:** Race of CHL holder.
- D. Zip Code:** Postal zip code of home address of CHL holder.
- E. Agency Identifier:** Denotes ID number of police agency making the arrest.
- F. Incid(ent) Date:** Date the incident involving the CHL holder occurred.
- G. Arrest/Offense Code:** Code number of the offense.
- H. Arrest/Offense Text Description:** Description of the offense.
- I. Arrest/Offense Code:** Code number of the second offense, if needed.
- J. Arrest/Offense Text Description:** Description of the second offense.
- K. Arrest/Offense Code:** Code number of the third offense, if needed.
- L. Arrest/Offense Text Description:** Description of the third offense.
- M. Conv(iction) Y/N:** Has the CHL licensee been convicted of the offense? Yes or No.
- N. Conv(iction) Off(ense) Code:** Code number for the offense the CHL licensee was convicted of.

- O. Conv(iction) Text Desc(ription):** Description of the offense the CHL licensee was convicted of.
- P. Legal Status:** Legal status of the individual's CHL license.
- Q. Fam(ily) Viol(ence):** Did the offense involve violence against a member of the household? Yes or No.

The data in the spreadsheet provided by the DPS was not organized or sorted in any recognizable manner or pattern. The following sorting was done to organize the data:

1. Primary sort by Arrest/Offense Code.
2. Secondary sort by Incident Date.
3. Tertiary sort by Date of Birth.
4. Quaternary sort by Zip Code.

This arrangement allowed for the data to be totaled by offense type, offense date, and, using the date of birth and zip code, by individual. All offenses were counted, but individuals were only counted once. It was assumed that for arrests listed in different rows of the spreadsheet, that **IF** the Date of Birth **AND** the Zip Code information were the same, **AND EITHER** the Incident Date **OR** the Text Description were the same, **THEN** the offenses were perpetrated by the same individual. In such cases, the number of offenses would be greater than the number of persons arrested.

The offenses were arranged in the following categories:

1. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.
2. Manslaughter by negligence.
3. Forcible rape. This category included one "civil rights person in custody violate/sexual."
4. Robbery.
5. Aggravated assault.
6. Other assault. (Includes assaults against children and spouses.)
7. Total violent offenses.
8. Burglary - breaking and entering.
9. Larceny and theft.
10. Vehicle theft.
11. Arson.
12. Forgery and counterfeiting.
13. Fraud.
14. Embezzlement.
15. Stolen property.
16. Vandalism.
17. Weapons. This category includes:
 - Fail or refuse to display concealed handgun license.
 - Unlawfully carrying weapon.
 - Unlawfully discharging a weapon.
 - Possession of an illegal weapon.
 - Carrying weapon in a prohibited place.
 - Hunting with artificial light.

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- Unlawfully carrying a weapon in a national park.
 - Dealing firearms without a license.
 - Unlawful sale of a firearm.
18. Prostitution.
 19. Sex offenses.
 20. Drug abuse violations.
 21. Gambling.
 22. Offenses against family and children. (non-violent.)
 23. Driving under the influence.
 24. Liquor law violations.
 25. Drunkenness.
 26. Disorderly conduct.
 27. Vagrancy.
 28. Suspicion.
 29. All other offenses. This category included:
 - Taxes.
 - Violation of protective order.
 - Evading arrest.
 - Criminal trespass.
 - Mental.
 - Engaging in organized criminal activity.
 - Driving while license suspended.
 - Delinquent student loan.
 - Cruelty to animals.
 - Reckless driving.
 - Delinquent child support.
 - Interfere with duties of a public servant.
 - False report to police officer.
 - Impersonating a police officer.
 - Failure to stop and give information.

The number of CHL holders arrested for each offense category was totaled for each of the years 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999, as well as the total for the four-year period. These data were used to calculate the offense rate per 100,000 CHL holders by dividing the number of offenses by the total number of valid CHL's for that specific year. The offenses that occurred prior to 1996, as well as undated offenses such as taxes, school loans, and "unknown," were handled separately. Table 1: *Arrests and Arrest Rate for Texas Concealed Handgun Licensees* contains these results.

The number of CHL holders arrested; the number of offenses (categorized as above); the number of convictions or acquittals; the number of offenses classified as family violence; and the legal status of each individual's CHL was totaled for each category of offense for the period of time from January, 1996, to April, 2000. The results are summarized in Table 4 *Arrest/Conviction/Family Violence Data and License Status for Texas CHL Holders Jan. '96 to Apr. '00.*

Table 4 also includes a “percent of total” calculation. The “percent of total” calculations are based on the total number in the group.

For the years of 1996 through 1999, the number of arrests, and the arrest rate per 100,000 per year, was calculated for male and female CHL holders for each of the above classifications of offense. This information is tabulated in Table 8 *Arrest Data and Arrest Rates by Sex for Texas CHL Holders 1996 - 1999*. The crime rate per 100,000 persons per year was calculated for each classification of offense based upon the 80:20 ratio of male to female CHL holders at the end of 1999.

5.2 Treatment of the “Age, Sex, Race and Ethnicity of Persons Arrested” data.

The Texas Department of Public Safety also records arrest data on the Texas population as a whole. This information is also available to the public from the DPS in a spreadsheet form, and is disseminated as a paper copy titled “*Age, Sex, Race and Ethnicity of Persons Arrested.*”

The following are the column headings on the spreadsheet:

- A. Classification of Offenses.
- B. Sex.
- C. Age (Under 10; 10-12; 13-14; 15; 16; 17; Total Under 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55-59; 60-64; 65-over; Total)
- D. Record Count
 1. Race: (White; Black; Am(eric)an Ind(ian)/Alas(ka) N(ative); and Asian/P(acific) I(slander))
 2. Ethnic: (Hispanic; Not Hisp(anic))

For each of the above classifications of offense, the number of persons arrested was totaled in each year from 1996 through 1999. The arrest rate for each classification of offense was calculated as a rate per 100,000 based upon the total Texas population for that calendar year. These data and statistics are summarized in Table 2 *Arrest Data and Arrest Rates for the Total Texas Population.*

For each of the above classifications of offense, the number of persons arrested in each year from 1996 through 1999 was totaled for each of the following subdivisions of the total Texas population:

1. Males under 21 years of age.
2. Females under 21 years of age.
3. Total persons under 21 years of age.
4. Males 21 years of age and older.
5. Females 21 years of age and older.
6. Total persons 21 years of age and older.

The crime rate per 100,000 persons per year was calculated for each classification of offense based upon the US Census Bureau data for each population subgroup, and is tabulated in Table 6 *Crime Rates of the Texas Population By Sex and Age.*

Table 7 *Comparison of Violent Crime Arrest Rates of Males v. Females, Age 21 And Older, 1996 - 1999* includes a comparison of the crime rate of each of the above population subgroups with the total population, for each classification of offense.

5.3 The comparison of arrest data and arrest rates between Texas CHL holders and the overall Texas population.

The data and statistics from Sections 5.1 and 5.2 are tabulated side by side in Table 3 *Comparison of Crime Rate of Texas Concealed Handgun Licensees v. The Entire Texas Population* to offer a comparison of the yearly, and total, number of arrests, and the arrest rate per 100,000, of the Texas CHL holders versus the total Texas population. The offense data on CHL holders for offenses that occurred prior to 1996, or that were for undated student loan, tax, or “unknown” offenses, are listed in separate columns in Table 3. These data are not included in the total.

Table 9. *Comparison of Arrest Rate By Sex And Age For CHL Holders v. The Entire Texas Population 1996 - 1999* shows a comparison of the number of arrests and arrest rate per 100,000 per year for Texas CHL holders versus the total Texas population for the 1996 through 1999 time period.

5.4 Sources of error.

Sources of error include:

1. Offense data in the DPS “Concealed Handgun License Suspension - Revocation Information” spreadsheet that did not have an “Offense Code.”
2. Data in the DPS “Concealed Handgun License Suspension - Revocation Information” spreadsheet where the “Offense Code” was not compatible with the “Arrest/Offense Text Description.”

Note: In cases 1 and 2 above, the “Arrest/Offense Text Description” was assumed to be correct.

Other sources of error:

1. Non-reporting or duplicate reporting by the arresting police agency.
2. Mis-categorization of offense by the reporting police agency.
3. Classification of Offense data listed as “unk(nown).”
4. Incident dates prior to 1996; undated “tax law” violations; undated “school loan” payback problems; and offenses with “unk(nown)” dates are not assignable to the reporting years of 1996 - 1999. These data are, however, included in a separate column, but not included in the total.
5. The date of the offense is not necessarily the same as the date of arrest. For incidents serious enough to warrant a police investigation, there may have been a significant amount of time that elapsed from the time of the incident to the time of the arrest. There is no way to determine from the DPS data when this is the case, nor how long the time delay is. For these reasons, it is assumed (but not verified) that the number of arrests for crimes committed in a different calendar year remain reasonably constant from year to year, and therefore this effect becomes negligible.

6. Incorrect assumptions in the determination of the number of individuals responsible for the listed offenses. It was assumed that for arrests listed in different lines of the spreadsheet, that IF the Date of Birth AND the Zip Code information were the same, AND EITHER the Incident Date OR the Text Description were the same, THEN the offenses were perpetrated by the same individual. In such cases, the number of offenses would be greater than the number of persons arrested.
7. The number of Texas CHL holders, and the number of arrests of Texas CHL holders, were not subtracted from the data for the total Texas population. Therefore, the resulting comparisons are between Texas CHL holders and the total Texas population - the comparison is not between those Texans with a CHL versus those without a CHL. Since CHL holders are a higher percentage of the total population than their arrests are a percentage of total arrests, the comparison of rates between CHL holders and the total Texas population are slightly skewed to the detriment of CHL holders. Said another way, because their arrest rates are lower than that of total Texas population, CHL holders have a higher comparative crime rate versus the total Texas population than they have versus the non-CHL population.
8. "Typo's" by the arresting law enforcement agency, the Texas DPS, or the author. It is believed that these errors are negligible and statistically insignificant.
9. The number of male and female CHL holders in December, 1999, was used to calculate the ratio of male to female CHL holders. This ratio was assumed to be constant for the entire 1996 through 1999 time period.

6 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The purpose of this analysis is to attempt to quantify the negative affect, if any, of Texas Concealed Handgun License holders on crime and crime rates through a comparison of arrest rates with the Texas population as a whole. To put the information collected by the Texas Department of Public Safety into a proper perspective, the following guidelines were used:

The Classification of Offenses was sub-totaled into “Violent Crime” and “Non-Violent Crime” sub-categories. (Note: the author believes that all inappropriate, threatening behavior where a weapon is involved is by definition “violent.” By this all-inclusive definition, therefore, in a discussion of arrest data where the effect of licensed handguns is of interest, “non-violent” arrests become moot, as there is no connection between non-violent behavior and gun possession.)

1. The “Violent Crime” and “Non-Violent Crime” sub-categories include both felony and misdemeanor arrests. (Note: there was no differentiation in the DPS data for the entire Texas population with regard to felony or misdemeanor arrests.)
2. The race and ethnicity of the CHL holders, as well as the whole Texas population, was not considered as part of the analysis.
3. This analysis includes a comparison of the arrests and arrest rates for those with, and those without, CHL’s, with sub-groups of male/female and over/under age 21 years.

It should be noted that there is no record of the number of times each year that a person, whether a CHL holder or not, prevents the commission of a crime in Texas. Therefore, a determination of CHL holders’ positive affect on crime and crime rates cannot be ascertained. No conclusions, neither positive nor negative, could nor should be made on this point from the data and statistics presented.

6.1 Texas CHL data:

6.1.1 All CHL Holders

Table 1. *Arrests and Arrest Rate for Texas Concealed Handgun Licensees* summarizes the yearly arrest data, and arrest rates, for CHL holders for 1996 - 1999, by year and total.

Table 1 also notes the number of CHL holders who were arrested prior to 1996, or were arrested or had their CHL’s revoked or suspended for non-payment of school loans or taxes, and those arrested for “unknown” offenses. The DPS data indicates that 72 CHL holders were arrested for alleged violent crimes committed and 423 arrested for alleged non-violent crimes committed, prior to 1996. Since the alleged crimes were committed before the CHL law went into effect, these arrests are not relevant to whether or not the individual charged was a CHL holder. Therefore, these arrests will not be counted in the statistics of CHL holders for the three-year period of 1996 through 1999.

There is not a trend in the arrest rates calculated for CHL holders from 1996 to 1999. In addition to the fact that four statistical points a poor trend make, the data for the number of arrests is small

- and the rates therefore less significant - especially for the year of 1996. Reasonable conclusions cannot be made with regard to a trend with this limited information.

The arrest rate for violent crime for CHL holders for the calendar years 1996 - 1999 is 128 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for non-violent crime for CHL holders for this same period is 346 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for all crime for CHL holders is 473 arrests per 100,000 per year.

(Note: There is no logical connection between guns, licensed or not, and non-violent crime. Driving while intoxicated, gambling, drugs, theft, burglary - all are totally unrelated to firearms and concealed handgun laws. As the purpose of this analysis of arrest data for CHL holders is to determine the effect of the Texas Concealed Handgun Law on crime rates, the non-violent crime arrest rate will be noted, but not discussed.)

Breaking down violent crime arrest rate for CHL holders for the 1996 through 1999 period: the rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 4.0 arrests per 100,000 per year; for negligent manslaughter the rate is zero; for forcible rape the rate is 0.3; for robbery the rate is 0.7; for aggravated assault the rate is 56; and for other assault the rate is 67.

6.1.2 CHL Holders By Sex.

The arrest data for CHL holders is broken into male and female subgroups and summarized in Table 8 *Arrest Data and Arrest Rates by Sex for Texas CHL Holders 1996 - 1999*. There is not a trend in the crime rates for either male or female CHL holders for this time period. If a trend did exist, it would not be meaningful, for the reasons noted above.

The arrest rate for violent crime for male CHL holders for the calendar years 1996 - 1999 is 152 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for non-violent crime for male CHL holders for this same period is 400 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for all crime for male CHL holders is 552 arrests per 100,000 per year.

Breaking down violent crime arrest rate for male CHL holders for the 1996 through 1999 period: the rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 4.8 arrests per 100,000 per year; for negligent manslaughter the rate is zero; for forcible rape the rate is 0.4; for robbery the rate is 0.9; for aggravated assault the rate is 64; and for other assault the rate is 82.

The arrest rate for violent crime for female CHL holders for the calendar years 1996 - 1999 is 32 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for non-violent crime for female CHL holders for this same period is 127 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for all crime for female CHL holders is 159 arrests per 100,000 per year.

Breaking down violent crime arrest rate for female CHL holders for the 1996 through 1999 period: the rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 0.7 arrests per 100,000 per year; for negligent manslaughter the rate is zero; for forcible rape the rate is zero; for robbery the rate is zero; for aggravated assault the rate is 21; and for other assault the rate is 9.

A comparison of Texas CHL holders, male versus female, violent crime arrest rates for the 1996 through 1999 time period is also tabulated in Table 7 *Comparison of Violent Crime Arrest Rates of Males v. Females, Age 21 And Older, 1996 - 1999*. During this time, male CHL holders were 6.5 times more likely to be arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter; (no CHL holders were arrested for negligent manslaughter); (no women were arrested for rape or robbery); 3.0 times more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault; 9.2 times more likely to be arrested for other assault; and overall 4.8 times more likely to be arrested for violent crime than female CHL holders.

Although the data exists, a comparison of Texas CHL holders, male versus female non-violent crime arrest rates is not within the scope of this analysis.

6.2 Texas population data:

6.2.1 Total Texas Population

Table 2. *Arrest Data and Arrest Rates for the Total Texas Population* summarizes the yearly arrest data, and arrest rates, for the entire Texas population for 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and the entire 1996 - 1999 period.

There is a downward trend in the violent crime arrest rate of the total Texas population, from 710 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996, to 704 in 1997, to 679 in 1998, to 639 in 1999. This trend is shared by the arrest rate for non-violent crimes, from 5,170 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996, to 5,079 in 1997, to 4,883 in 1998, to 4,510 in 1999. The total arrest rate therefore trended downward also, from 5,881 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996, to 5,783 in 1997, to 5,562 in 1998, and to 5,150 in 1999.

No conclusion(s) regarding the reason(s) for the downward trend in arrest rates can be made from the data. The author leaves speculation on this point to others.

The arrest rate for violent crime for the total Texas population for the calendar years 1996 - 1999 is 683 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for non-violent crime for the total Texas population for this same period is 4,906 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for all crime for the total Texas population is 5,589 arrests per 100,000 per year

Breaking down violent crime arrest rate for the total Texas population for the 1996 through 1999 period: the rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 5.2 arrests per 100,000 per year; for negligent manslaughter the rate is 1.0; for forcible rape the rate is 12; for robbery the rate is 35; for aggravated assault the rate is 121; and for other assault the rate is 507.

6.2.2 Texas Population By Sex.

The arrest data for the total Texas population is broken into male and female subgroups and reported in Table 6 *Arrest Rates of the Texas Population By Sex and Age*.

6.2.2.1 Males

There is a downward trend in the violent crime arrest rate of males in the total Texas population: from 1,194 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 1,164 in 1997; to 1,107 in 1998, to 1,044 in 1999. This trend is shared by the arrest rate for non-violent crimes: from 8,361 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 8,156 in 1997; to 7,825 in 1998, to 7,564 in 1999. The total arrest rate therefore trended downward also, from: 9,555 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 9,320 in 1997; and to 8,932 in 1998, and to 8,608 in 1999.

Again, no conclusion(s) regarding the reason(s) for the downward trend in arrest rates can be made from the data. The author leaves speculation on this point to others.

The arrest rate for violent crime for males of the Texas population for the calendar years 1996 - 1999 is 1,126 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for non-violent crime for males of the Texas population for this same period is 7,9712 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for all crime for males of the Texas population is 9,097 arrests per 100,000 per year.

Breaking down violent crime arrest rate for males of the Texas population for the 1996 through 1999 period: the rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 9.5 arrests per 100,000 per year; for negligent manslaughter the rate is 1.7; for forcible rape the rate is 25; for robbery the rate is 64; for aggravated assault the rate is 199; and for other assault the rate is 827.

6.2.2.2 Females

There is a slight up then downward trend in the violent crime arrest rate of females in the total Texas population: from 240 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 256 in 1997; to 263 in 1998, to 246 in 1999. This trend is not shared by the arrest rate for non-violent crimes, which varied slightly from: 2,068 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 2,088 in 1997; and then dropped down to 2,023 in 1998, and to 1,947 in 1999. A similar pattern is seen for the total arrest rate, varying from: 2,308 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 2,344 in 1997; and dropping to 2,286 in 1998, and to 2,193 in 1999.

Again, no conclusion(s) regarding the reason(s) for any trend in arrest rates can be made from the data. The author leaves speculation on this point to others.

The arrest rate for violent crime for females of the Texas population for the calendar years 1996 - 1999 is 252 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for non-violent crime for females of the Texas population for this same period is 2,030 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for all crime for females of the Texas population is 2,282 arrests per 100,000 per year.

Breaking down violent crime arrest rate for females of the Texas population for the 1996 through 1999 period: the rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 1.1 arrests per 100,000 per year; for negligent manslaughter the rate is 0.3; for forcible rape the rate is 0.3; for robbery the rate is 8.0; for aggravated assault the rate is 45; and for other assault the rate is 196.

6.2.2.3 Comparison of Males versus Females

A comparison of the Texas population male versus female violent crime arrest rates for the 1996 through 1999 time period is tabulated in Table 7 *Comparison of Violent Crime Arrest Rates of Males v. Females, Age 21 And Older, 1996 - 1999*. During this time, males of the Texas population who are age 21 and older were 7.1 times more likely to be arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter; 5.1 times more likely to be arrested for negligent manslaughter; 71 times more likely to be arrested for rape; 6.5 times more likely to be arrested for robbery; 4.3 times more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault; 5.1 times more likely to be arrested for other assault; and overall 5.1 times more likely to be arrested for violent crime than females of the Texas population.

Although the data exists, a comparison of the Texas population male versus female non-violent crime arrest rates is not within the scope of this analysis.

6.2.3 Texas Population By Age

The arrest data for the total Texas population is broken into “younger than 21 years of age” and “21 years of age and older” subgroups are reported in Table 6 *Arrest Rates of the Texas Population By Sex and Age*.

6.2.3.1 Age Less Than 21 Years Old

There is a slight upward trend in the violent crime arrest rate of those < 21 years in the total Texas population: from 627 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 634 in 1997; to 636 in 1998; and then a fairly significant drop to 590 in 1999. This trend is not shared by the arrest rate for non-violent crimes, which varied slightly from: 4,494 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; down to 4,455 in 1997; up again to 5,143 in 1998; and down to 4,852 in 1999. The total arrest rate also varied, from: 5,122 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 5,089 in 1997; to 5,779 in 1998; and to 5,442 in 1999..

Again, no conclusion(s) regarding the reason(s) for any trend in arrest rates can be made from the data. The author leaves speculation on this point to others.

The arrest rate for violent crime of the Texas population ages < 21 for the calendar years 1996 – 1999 is 622 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for non-violent crime for the Texas population ages < 21 for this same period is 4,739 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for all crime of the Texas population ages < 21 is 5,361 arrests per 100,000 per year.

Breaking down violent crime arrest rates for the Texas population ages < 21 for the 1996 – 1999 period: the rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 5.6 arrests per 100,000 per year; for negligent manslaughter the rate is 0.7; for forcible rape the rate is 12; for robbery the rate is 55; for aggravated assault the rate is 109; and for other assault the rate is 438.

6.2.3.2 Age 21 Years And Older

There is a downward trend in the violent crime arrest rate of those > 21 years in the total Texas population: from 752 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 738 in 1997; to 701 in 1998; to 664 in 1999. This trend is shared by the arrest rate for non-violent crimes: from 5,506 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 5,388 in 1997; to 4,755 in 1998; to 4,649 in 1999. The total arrest rate therefore trended downward also, from: 6,258 arrests per 100,000 population in 1996; to 6,126 in 1997; to 5,456 in 1998; and to 5,313 in 1999.

Again, no conclusion(s) regarding the reason(s) for the downward trend in arrest rates can be made from the data. The author leaves speculation on this point to others.

The arrest rate for violent crime for the Texas population ages > 21 for the calendar years 1996 - 1999 is 713 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for non-violent crime for the Texas population ages > 21 for this same period is 5,068 arrests per 100,000 per year. The arrest rate for all crime for the Texas population ages > 21 is 5,781 arrests per 100,000 per year.

Breaking down violent crime arrest rate for the Texas population ages > 21 for the 1996 through 1999 period: the rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 5.1 arrests per 100,000 per year; for negligent manslaughter the rate is 1.2; for forcible rape the rate is 13; for robbery the rate is 26; for aggravated assault the rate is 127; and for other assault the rate is 542.

6.2.3.3 Comparison Of < 21 v. 21 Years And Older

A comparison of arrest rates for the Texas population age > 21 versus < 21 during the 1996 through 1999 time period is also tabulated in Table 6 *Arrest Rates of the Texas Population By Sex and Age*. During this time, persons of the Texas population who were less than 21 years old were 1.1 times more likely to be arrested for murder and non-negligent manslaughter; were equally as likely to be arrested for rape; and 2.2 times more likely to be arrested for robbery than persons of the Texas population who were 21 years old or older.

Persons of the Texas population who were 21 years old or older were 1.8 times more likely to be arrested for negligent manslaughter; 1.2 times more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault; 1.2 times more likely to be arrested for other assault; and overall 1.1 times more likely to be arrested for violent crime than persons of the Texas population who were less than 21 years old.

6.3 Comparison Of Texas CHL Holders v. The Total Texas Population

6.3.1 Comparison of the total group

Table 3. *Comparison of Crime Rate of Texas Concealed Handgun Licensees v. The Entire Texas Population* shows the number of arrests, and the arrest rate, of CHL holders and the total population in Texas.

With the information available, a juxtaposition of the arrest rates for Texas CHL holders and the general public is the best, though imperfect, method of determining any negative effect (an

increase in violent crime) of the Texas Concealed Handgun Law on Texas society. If allowing normally law abiding and peaceful citizens to carry a weapon concealed on their person were to somehow convert them into violent predators, it would be expected that CHL holders would have a higher crime rate than unlicensed Texans. The comparison of arrest rates suggests just the opposite - Texans licensed to carry a gun are much less violent than Texans who are not.

As Table 3 shows, the average Texan is 5.3 times more likely to be arrested for the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault than the average CHL holder. The average Texan is 14 times more likely to be arrested for committing a non-violent crime.

Looking at violent crimes individually, the average Texan is 1.3 times (rate of 5.2 v. 4.0) more likely to be arrested for murder; 42 times (rate of 12 v. 0.3) more likely to be arrested for rape; 48 times (rate of 35 v. 0.7) more likely to be arrested for robbery; 2.2 times (rate of 121 v. 56) more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault; and 7.6 times (rate of 507 v. 67) more likely to be arrested for other assaults than the average CHL holder.

No Texas CHL holder was arrested for negligent manslaughter during the 1996 through 1999 period.

There seems to be an order of magnitude difference in the comparison of crime rates for the general public v. CHL holders for some violent crimes as compared to others. For example, the average Texan is almost 50 times more likely to be arrested for committing a robbery, but less than twice as likely to be arrested for committing a murder. The average Texan is over 40 times more likely to be arrested for committing a rape, but less than three times as likely to be arrested for committing aggravated assault. Why the discrepancy?

A possible explanation could be the following: When a person uses a gun in the state of Texas, he or she is arrested. Whether the situation involves a career criminal robbing a convenience store, or a law-abiding CHL holder lawfully defending him/herself from attack, an arrest is made. The police leave the sorting of the guilty from the innocent to the criminal justice system. Even though a CHL holder (or other law-abiding citizen) may have acted lawfully in self-defense, they still get arrested, and therefore end up as a data point in the DPS report, skewing the statistics to show a higher crime rate for CHL holders than what really exists.

Certainly, a much more accurate and equitable way to determine the crime rates of Texas CHL holders would be to rely on conviction, rather than arrest, data. The problem has been that, to date, there has only been four years of experience and data for CHL holders - and with the lag time from arrest-to-conviction in the court system, there is not yet a statistically significant number of convictions to obtain an accurate comparison.

Table 4. *Arrest/Conviction/Family Violence Data and License Status for Texas CHL Holders Jan. '96 to Apr. '00* shows the number of arrests, the number of convictions/acquittals, the number of family violence offenses, and the legal status of the CHL's of those arrested since the CHL law took effect in 1996, through April, 1999. (Note: This is a slightly different time period than the arrest data.) From this information, we can start to get a more accurate picture of the real crime rates of CHL holders.

Of the violent crime cases that have been adjudicated, approximately 22% of CHL holders who were arrested were convicted of the crime for which they were arrested; 32% are convicted of a lesser crime; and 46% are cleared of the violent crimes for which they were arrested.

This understanding helps to answer the question posed above regarding why the arrest rates of CHL holders for some violent crimes are significantly higher than for others. A CHL holder who uses his weapon in lawful self-defense will be arrested and charged (and subsequently cleared) with murder or aggravated assault - but he/she would not be charged with rape or robbery - crimes that are never confused with lawful self-defense. In short, those CHL holders arrested for murder or aggravated assault are frequently found to have been acting lawfully - those arrested for robbery or rape are obviously not.

The data in Table 4 show that 23% of the incidents are listed as “family violence” where this data are available. Seventy seven percent of the incidents are listed as “no family violence.” There is one arrest of a CHL holder for murder/non-negligent manslaughter in the “family violence” category. This incident is noted in the DPS data as “murder knife.” Table 4 also shows 104 of the 122 incidents (85%) involving family violence were categorized as “other assault;” that is, those assaults did not involve a weapon. Eighteen of the 913 violent incidents possibly involving a weapon (2%) are listed as “family violence.” There is no “family violence” arrest data available for the entire Texas population, so a comparison was not possible.

6.3.2 Comparison By Age

Persons under the age of 21 years cannot obtain a Texas CHL. Therefore, the comparison by age will by default be limited to those persons who are 21 years old and older.

Table 9 *Comparison of Arrest Rate By Sex And Age For CHL Holders v. The Entire Texas Population 1996 - 1999* shows the ratio of the arrest rates of Texas CHL holders versus the persons 21 years and older in the total Texas population.

As Table 9 shows, the average Texan who is 21 years or older is 5.6 times more likely to be arrested for the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault than the average CHL holder. The average Texan who is 21 years or older is 15 times more likely to be arrested for committing a non-violent crime than the average CHL holder.

Looking at violent crimes individually, the average Texan who is 21 years or older is 1.3 times (rate of 5.1 v. 4.0) more likely to be arrested for murder; 42 times (rate of 13 v. 0.3) more likely to be arrested for rape; 35 times (rate of 26 v. 0.7) more likely to be arrested for robbery; 2.3 times (rate of 127 v. 56) more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault; and 8.1 times (rate of 542 v. 67) more likely to be arrested for other assaults than the average CHL holder.

No Texas CHL holder was arrested for negligent manslaughter during the 1996 through 1999 period.

6.3.3 Comparison By Sex

Table 9 *Comparison of Arrest Rate By Sex And Age For CHL Holders v. The Entire Texas Population 1996 - 1999* also shows the ratio of crime rates of males and females, (again, 21 years and older), for Texas CHL holders versus the total Texas population.

6.3.3.1 Males

The average male Texan who is 21 years or older is 7.9 times more likely to be arrested for the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and assault than the average male CHL holder. The average male Texan who is 21 years or older is 20 times more likely to be arrested for committing a non-violent crime than the average male CHL holder.

Looking at violent crimes individually, the average male Texan who is 21 years or older is 1.9 times (rate of 9.0 v. 4.8) more likely to be arrested for murder; 68 times (rate of 25 v. 0.4) more likely to be arrested for rape; 49 times (rate of 45 v. 0.9) more likely to be arrested for robbery; 3.2 times (rate of 207 v. 64) more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault; and 11 times (rate of 914 v. 82) more likely to be arrested for other assaults than the average male CHL holder.

No male Texas CHL holder was arrested for negligent manslaughter during the 1996 through 1999 period.

6.3.3.2 Females

The average female Texan who is 21 years or older is 7.5 times more likely to be arrested for the violent crimes of murder and assault than the average female CHL holder. The average female Texan who is 21 years or older is 16 times more likely to be arrested for committing a non-violent crime than the average female CHL holder.

Looking at violent crimes individually, the average female Texan who is 21 years or older is 1.7 times (rate of 1.3 v. 0.7) more likely to be arrested for murder; 2.2 times (rate of 48 v. 22) more likely to be arrested for aggravated assault; and 20 times (rate of 180 v. 9) more likely to be arrested for other assaults than the average female CHL holder.

No female Texas CHL holder has arrested for negligent manslaughter, rape, or robbery during the 1996 through 1999 period.

6.4 Population Data.

Table 5. *Number of Texas Concealed Handgun Licensees and Texas Population by Year* displays the CHL and general population numbers used to calculate the arrest rates per 100,000. This data is from the Texas Department of Public Safety and the United States Census Bureau.

7 CONCLUSIONS:

7.1 Violent crime.

- 7.1.1 Arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicate that violent crime is not a consequence of handgun ownership or possession.
- 7.1.2 The total population of Texas has an arrest rate for violent crime that is 5.3 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.1.3 The population of Texas that are 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for violent crime that is 5.6 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.1.4 The population of Texas that are males 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for violent crime that is 7.9 times higher than male Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.1.5 The population of Texas that are females 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for violent crime that is 7.5 times higher than female Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.2 Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

- 7.2.1 Arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicate that murder and non-negligent manslaughter is not a consequence of handgun ownership or possession.
- 7.2.2 The total population of Texas has an arrest rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter that is 1.3 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.2.3 The population of Texas that are 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter that is 1.3 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.2.4 The population of Texas that are males 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter that is 1.9 times higher than male Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.2.5 The population of Texas that are females 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter that is 1.7 times higher than female Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.3 Negligent manslaughter.

- 7.3.1 Arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicate that negligent manslaughter is not a consequence of handgun ownership or possession.

7.3.2 No individual licensed to carry a concealed weapon in the state of Texas has been arrested for negligent manslaughter, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.4 Forcible rape.

7.4.1 Arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicate that forcible rape is not a consequence of handgun ownership or possession.

7.4.2 The total population of Texas has an arrest rate for forcible rape that is 42 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.4.3 The population of Texas that are 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for forcible rape that is 42 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.4.4 The population of Texas that are males 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for forcible rape that is 68 times higher than male Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.4.5 No female CHL holder has been arrested for forcible rape, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.5 Robbery.

7.5.1 Arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicate that robbery is not a consequence of handgun ownership or possession.

7.5.2 The total population of Texas has an arrest rate for robbery that is 48 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.5.3 The population of Texas that are 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for robbery that is 35 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.5.4 The population of Texas that are males 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for robbery that is 49 times higher than male Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.5.5 No female CHL holder has been arrested for robbery, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.6 Aggravated assault.

7.6.1 Arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicate that aggravated assault is not a consequence of handgun ownership or possession.

7.6.2 The total population of Texas has an arrest rate for aggravated assault that is 2.2 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

- 7.6.3 The population of Texas that are 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for aggravated assault that is 2.3 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.6.4 The population of Texas that are males 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for aggravated assault that is 3.2 times higher than male Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.6.5 The population of Texas that are females 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for aggravated assault that is 2.2 times higher than female Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.7 Other assault.

- 7.7.1 Arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicate that other assault is not a consequence of handgun ownership or possession.
- 7.7.2 The total population of Texas has an arrest rate for other assault that is 7.6 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.7.3 The population of Texas that are 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for other assault that is 8.1 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.7.4 The population of Texas that are males 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for other assault that is 11 times higher than male Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.
- 7.7.5 The population of Texas that are females 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for other assault that is 20 times higher than female Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.8 Arrest rate v. conviction rate.

- 7.8.1 The arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicates a much higher crime rate than that indicated by conviction data.
- 7.8.2 As of April 30, 1999, for those CHL holders who were arrested for violent crime, 22% have been convicted for the crime for which they were arrested, 33% have been convicted of a lesser crime, and 36% have been adjudicated as not-guilty.

7.9 Family violence.

- 7.9.1 Less than two percent (1.9%) of the arrests of CHL holders for violent crimes that possibly involve weapons (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) were classified as “family violence” crimes.

7.10 Non-violent crime.

7.10.1 Arrest data for Texas CHL holders indicate that non-violent crime is not a consequence of handgun ownership or possession.

7.10.2 The total population of Texas has an arrest rate for non-violent crime that is 14 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.10.3 The population of Texas that are 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for non-violent crime that is 15 times higher than Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.10.4 The population of Texas that are males 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for non-violent crime that is 20 times higher than male Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.10.5 The population of Texas that are females 21 years old or older has an arrest rate for non-violent crime that is 16 times higher than female Texas CHL holders, based upon data from 1996 - 1999.

7.11 Positive effect of CHL holders on crime rate.

7.11.1 Data are not available that would enable a determination of the positive effect on public safety that the Texas Concealed Handgun Law may have.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS:

8.1 Positive effect on crime rate.

- 8.1.1 Methods should be created to measure the Texas Concealed Handgun Law's positive effect on public safety.
- 8.1.2 Data on the use of a handgun by a CHL holder, whether the weapon was fired or not, should be collected.
- 8.1.3 For each incident noted above, the police officer and CHL holder should (separately) evaluate whether the possession of a handgun by the CHL holder prevented, caused, or had no effect on the commission of a crime.

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September 1, 2000

10 DATA TABLES

Table 1 Arrests and Arrest Rate for Texas Concealed Handgun Licensees

Classification of Offenses	Pre-1996/Loan/ Tax/Unknown		1996		1997		1998		1999		1996 - 1999	
	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	2	1.1	1	0.9	9	5.5	8	4.3	9	4.2	27	4.0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	3	1.6	1	0.9	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	2	0.3
Robbery	8	4.3	0	0	3	1.8	1	0.5	1	0.5	5	0.7
Aggravated Assault	11	5.9	40	35	108	66	111	60	117	55	376	56
Other Assault	46	25	61	53	119	73	125	67	149	70	454	67
Total Violent Offenses	72	39	103	91	239	146	246	132	276	130	864	128
Burglary - Breaking/Entering	28	15	3	2.6	4	2.4	1	0.5	0	0	8	1.2
Larceny - Theft	59	32	24	21	54	33	64	34	57	27	199	29
Vehicle Theft	23	12	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.1
Arson	0	0	1	0.9	0	0	7	3.8	0	0	8	1.2
Forgery/Counterfeiting	10	5.4	1	0.9	4	2.4	4	2.1	2	0.9	11	1.6
Fraud	11	5.9	4	3.5	9	5.5	5	2.7	14	6.6	32	4.7
Embezzlement	5	2.7	2	1.7	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	3	0.4
Stolen Property	3	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	4	2.1	9	7.9	11	6.7	10	5.4	13	6.1	43	6.4
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	13	7.0	83	73	166	101	145	78	178	84	572	85
Prostitution	0	0	8	7.0	16	9.8	18	10	14	6.6	56	8.3
Sex Offenses	4	2.1	4	3.5	10	6.1	15	8.1	10	4.7	39	5.8
Drug Abuse Violations	31	17	23	20	63	38	66	35	69	33	221	33
Gambling	2	1.1	1	0.9	1	0.6	1	0.5	1	0.5	4	0.6
Offenses Against Family/Children	4	2.1	12	10	15	9.1	16	8.6	18	8.5	61	9.0
Driving Under the Influence	16	8.6	102	89	202	123	200	107	227	107	731	108
Liquor Laws	0	0	2	1.7	8	4.9	3	1.6	13	6.1	26	3.8
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	3	1.8	0	0	0	0	3	0.4
Disorderly Conduct	4	2.1	2	1.7	8	4.9	14	7.5	32	15	56	8.3
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspicion	1	0.5	0	0	2	1.2	1	0.5	0	0	3	0.4
All Other Offenses	264	142	50	44	100	61	125	67	127	60	402	59
Total Non-Violent Offenses	423	227	307	268	622	379	633	340	775	366	2,337	346
Total All Offenses	495	266	411	359	861	525	879	472	1,051	496	3,202	473

Table 2 Arrest Data and Arrest Rates for the Total Texas Population

Classification of Offenses	1996 - 1999		1999		1998		1997		1996	
	Total	Rate per 100,000	Total	Rate per 100,000	Total	Rate per 100,000	Total	Rate per 100,000	Total	Rate per 100,000
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	4,112	5.2	855	4.3	912	4.6	1,042	5.4	1,303	6.8
Manslaughter by Negligence	815	1.0	191	1.0	191	1.0	218	1.1	215	1.1
Forcible Rape	9,790	12	2,333	12	2,512	13	2,361	12	2,584	14
Robbery	27,819	35	6,100	30	6,521	33	7,282	37	7,916	41
Aggravated Assault	94,868	121	22,211	111	22,726	115	24,356	125	25,575	134
Other Assaults	397,693	507	96,487	481	101,356	513	101,562	522	98,288	514
Total Violent Crime	535,097	683	128,177	639	134,218	679	136,821	704	135,881	710
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	82,852	106	18,263	91	19,717	100	21,762	112	23,110	121
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	397,792	508	88,467	441	92,899	470	106,183	546	110,243	576
Motor Vehicle Theft	40,936	52	9,320	46	9,896	50	10,404	54	11,316	59
Arson	3,805	4.9	868	4.3	877	4.4	937	4.8	1,123	5.9
Forgery/Counterfeiting	34,066	43	8,256	41	8,183	41	9,357	48	8,270	43
Fraud	64,321	82	14,608	73	16,791	85	16,306	84	16,616	87
Embezzlement	1,532	2.0	405	2.0	355	1.8	376	1.9	396	2.1
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	3,646	4.7	766	3.8	871	4.4	962	4.9	1,047	5.5
Vandalism	57,603	74	12,737	64	14,135	72	15,009	77	15,722	82
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	54,498	70	11,759	59	12,795	65	14,236	73	15,708	82
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	26,252	33	7,159	36	6,239	32	5,802	30	7,052	37
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	21,457	27	5,194	26	5,314	27	5,090	26	5,859	31
Drug Abuse Violations	396,203	506	106,516	531	101,430	513	98,369	506	89,888	470
Gambling	2,101	2.7	445	2.2	421	2.1	641	3.3	594	3.1
Offenses Against Family/Children	19,946	25	4,738	24	4,437	22	5,230	27	5,541	29
Driving Under the Influence	347,998	444	92,895	463	84,570	428	85,174	438	85,359	446
Liquor Laws	117,603	150	32,017	160	31,995	162	27,446	141	26,145	137
Drunkenness	689,220	879	160,346	800	166,604	843	177,897	915	184,373	964
Disorderly Conduct	169,711	217	39,593	198	44,422	225	42,357	218	43,339	227
Vagrancy	3,545	4.5	987	4.9	725	3.7	958	4.9	875	4.6
Suspicion	146	0.2	28	0.1	36	0.2	57	0.3	25	0.1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	1,153,363	1,472	288,696	1,440	294,923	1493	288,309	1483	281,435	1471
Total Non-Violent Arrests	3,845,266	4,906	904,063	4,510	964,876	4,883	987,347	5,079	988,980	5,170
Total All Arrests	4,380,363	5,589	1,032,240	5,150	1,099,094	5,562	1,124,168	5,783	1,124,861	5,881

Table 3 Comparison of Crime Rate of Texas Concealed Handgun Licensees v. The Entire Texas Population

Classification of Offenses	Pre-1996/Loan/ Tax/Unknown		1996				1997				1998			
	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Population		CHL Licensees		Total Population		CHL Licensees		Total Population		CHL Licensees	
			No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	2	1.1	1,303	6.8	1	0.9	1,042	5.4	9	5.5	912	4.6	8	4.3
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	1.1	215	1.1	0	0	218	1.1	0	0	191	1.0	0	0
Forcible Rape	3	1.6	2,584	14	1	0.9	2,361	12	0	0	2,512	13	1	0.5
Robbery	8	4.3	7,916	41	0	0	7,282	37	3	1.8	6,521	33	1	0.5
Aggravated Assault	11	5.9	25,575	134	41	36	24,356	125	108	66	22,726	115	111	60
Other Assault	46	25	98,288	514	61	53	101,562	522	119	73	101,356	513	125	67
Total Violent Offenses	72	39	135,881	710	104	91	136,821	704	239	146	134,218	679	246	132
Burglary - Breaking/Entering	28	15	23,110	121	3	2.6	21,762	112	4	2.4	19,717	100	1	0.5
Larceny - Theft	59	32	110,243	576	24	21	106,183	546	54	33	92,899	470	64	34
Vehicle Theft	23	12	11,316	59	0	0	10,404	54	0	0	9,896	50	1	0.5
Arson	0	0	1,123	5.9	1	0.9	937	4.8	0	0	877	4.4	7	3.8
Forgery/Counterfeiting	10	5.4	8,270	43	1	0.9	9,357	48	4	2.4	8,183	41	4	2.1
Fraud	11	5.9	16,616	87	4	3.5	16,306	84	9	5.5	16,791	85	5	2.7
Embezzlement	5	2.7	396	2.1	2	1.7	376	1.9	0	0	355	1.8	1	0.5
Stolen Property	3	1.6	1,047	5.5	0	0	962	4.9	0	0	871	4.4	0	0
Vandalism	4	2.1	15,722	82	9	7.9	15,009	77	11	6.7	14,135	72	10	5.4
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	13	7.0	15,708	82	83	73	14,236	73	166	101	12,795	65	145	78
Prostitution	0	0	7,052	37	8	7.0	5,802	30	16	9.8	6,239	32	18	10
Sex Offenses	4	2.1	5,859	31	4	3.5	5,090	26	10	6.1	5,314	27	15	8.1
Drug Abuse Violations	31	17	89,888	470	23	20	98,369	506	63	38	101,430	513	66	35
Gambling	2	1.1	594	3.1	1	0.9	641	3.3	1	0.6	421	2.1	1	0.5
Offenses Against Family/Children	4	2.1	5,541	29	12	10	5,230	27	15	9.1	4,437	22	16	8.6
Driving Under the Influence	16	8.6	85,359	446	102	89	85,174	438	202	123	84,570	428	200	107
Liquor Laws	0	0	26,145	137	2	1.7	27,446	141	8	4.9	31,995	162	3	1.6
Drunkenness	0	0	184,373	964	0	0	177,897	915	3	1.8	166,604	843	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	4	2.1	43,339	227	2	1.7	42,357	218	8	4.9	44,422	225	14	7.5
Vagrancy	0	0	875	4.6	0	0	958	4.9	0	0	725	3.7	0	0
Suspicion	1	0.5	25	0.1	0	0	57	0.3	2	1.2	36	0.2	1	0.5
All Other Offenses	264	142	281,435	1,471	50	44	288,309	1,483	100	61	294,923	1,493	125	67
Total Non-Violent Offenses	423	227	988,980	5,170	307	268	987,347	5,079	622	379	964,876	4,883	633	340
Total All Offenses	495	266	1,124,861	5,881	411	359	1,124,168	5,783	861	525	1,099,094	5,562	879	472

An Analysis Of The Arrest Rate Of Texas Concealed Handgun License Holders

Table 3 Continued

Classification of Offenses	1999				1996-1999				Ratio Pop. vs. CHL
	Total Population		CHL Licensees		Total Population		CHL Holders		
	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	No. of Arrests	Rate per 100,000	
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	855	4.3	9	4.2	4,112	5.2	27	4.0	1.3
Manslaughter by Negligence	191	1.0	0	0	815	1.0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	2,333	11.6	0	0	9,790	12	2	0.3	42
Robbery	6,100	30	1	0.5	27,819	35	5	0.7	48
Aggravated Assault	22,211	111	117	55	94,868	121	377	56	2.2
Other Assault	96,487	481	149	70	397,693	507	454	67	7.6
Total Violent Offenses	128,177	639	276	130	535,097	683	865	128	5.3
Burglary - Breaking/Entering	18,263	91	0	0	82,852	106	8	1.2	89
Larceny - Theft	88,467	441	57	27	397,792	508	199	29	17
Vehicle Theft	9,320	46	0	0	40,936	52	1	0.1	353
Arson	868	4.3	0	0	3,805	4.9	8	1.2	4.1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	8,256	41	2	0.9	34,066	43	11	1.6	27
Fraud	14,608	73	14	6.6	64,321	82	32	4.7	17
Embezzlement	405	2.0	0	0	1,532	2.0	3	0.4	4.4
Stolen Property	766	3.8	0	0	3,646	4.7	0	0	0
Vandalism	12,737	64	13	6.1	57,603	74	43	6.4	12
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	11,759	59	178	84	54,498	70	572	85	0.8
Prostitution	7,159	36	14	6.6	26,252	33	56	8.3	4.0
Sex Offenses	5,194	26	10	4.7	21,457	27	39	5.8	4.7
Drug Abuse Violations	106,516	531	69	33	396,203	506	221	33	15
Gambling	445	2.2	1	0.5	2,101	2.7	4	0.6	4.5
Offenses Against Family/Children	4,738	24	18	8.5	19,946	25	61	9.0	2.8
Driving Under the Influence	92,895	463	227	107	347,998	444	731	108	4.1
Liquor Laws	32,017	160	13	6.1	117,603	150	26	3.8	39
Drunkenness	160,346	800	0	0	689,220	879	3	0.4	1983
Disorderly Conduct	39,593	198	32	15.1	169,711	217	56	8.3	26
Vagrancy	987	4.9	0	0	3,545	4.5	0	0	0
Suspicion	28	0.1	0	0	146	0.2	3	0.4	0.4
All Other Offenses	288,696	1,440	127	60	1,153,363	1,472	402	59	25
Total Non-Violent Offenses	904,063	4,510	775	366	3,845,266	4,906	2,337	346	14
Total All Offenses	1,032,240	5,150	1,051	496	4,380,363	5,589	3,202	473	12

Table 4 Arrest/Conviction/Family Violence Data and License Status for Texas CHL Holders Jan. '96 to Apr. '00

Classification of Offenses	No. of Incidents	No. of Persons	Convicted			Family Violence	No Family Violence	No. Revoked	No. Suspended	No. Cleared	No. Pending	No. Expired
			Number Convicted	Reduced Level	Number Dismissed							
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	27	27	3	0	8	0	16	5	12	6	4	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	2	2	13*	0*	10*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Robbery	11	5	2	0	4	0	6	2	1	1	3	1
Aggravated Assault	415	377	44*	25*	77*	18	114	55	21	71	80	25
Other Assault	458	454	82*	177*	192*	104	267	145	54	160	205	43
Total Violent Offenses	913	865	144	202	291	122	403	208	88	238	292	70
Percent of total		95%	23%	32%	46%	23%	77%	23%	10%	27%	33%	8%
Burglary - Breaking/Entering	9	8	2	1	3	0	13	7	2	1	3	1
Larceny - Theft	210	199	51	38	61	0	211	53	16	65	55	25
Vehicle Theft	3	1	11	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Arson	8	8	1	0	1	0	8	2	2	2	1	1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	11	11	5	1	11	0	2	0	1		1	
Fraud	37	32	11	4	21	0	60	21	7	17	15	4
Embezzlement	3	3	5	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	53	43	11	22	26	0	39	12	3	16	8	3
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	648	572	119	191	260	5	606	193	76	188	133	38
Prostitution	56	56	34	6	15	0	57	28	2	8	13	7
Sex Offenses	66	39	37	11	20	0	72	36	9	11	27	9
Drug Abuse Violations	268	221	84	39	71	1	258	93	30	38	77	25
Gambling	6	4	3	0	2	0	5	3	0	0	2	0
Offenses Against Family/Children	54	61	5	4	7	0	6	1	1	2	1	2
Driving Under the Influence	1126	731	411	150	420	1	801	325	68	110	257	58
Liquor Laws	26	26	7	4	14	0	32	6	2	7	13	2
Drunkenness	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	49	56	47	45	63	1	4	3	1	0	4	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspicion	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
All Other Offenses	834	402	92	66	109	91	764	341	46	217	149	30
Total Non-Violent Offenses	3,474	2,479	939	582	1,104	99	2,949	1,128	267	687	761	207
Percent of total		71%	36%	22%	42%	3%	97%	37%	9%	23%	25%	7%
Total All Offenses	4,387	3,344	1,083	784	1,395	221	3,352	1,336	355	925	1,053	277
Percent of total		76%	33%	24%	43%	6%	94%	34%	9%	23%	27%	7%

* Note: The conviction data for "Forcible Rape" also includes all sexual assaults. For this reason, the conviction data presented for "Forcible Rape," "Aggravated Assault," and "Other Assault" shows different numbers than the arrest data. The total for "Violent Offenses" remains the same.

Table 5 Number of Texas Concealed Handgun Licensees and Texas Population by Year

Year/ Age	No. TX CHL Total Licensees	No. TX CHL Male Licensees	No. TX CHL Female Licensees	Texas Total Population	Texas Male Population	Texas Female Population
1996	114,475	91,374	23,101	19,128,000	9,430,104	9,697,896
< 21	-	-	-	6,347,538	3,129,336	3,218,202
> 21	114,475	91,374	23,101	12,780,462	6,300,768	6,479,694
1997	163,942	130,859	33,083	19,439,000	9,583,427	9,855,573
< 21	-	-	-	6,436,528	3,173,208	3,263,320
> 21	163,942	130,859	33,083	13,002,472	6,410,219	6,592,253
1998	186,196	148,622	37,574	19,760,000	9,741,680	10,018,320
< 21	-	-	-	6,528,779	3,218,688	3,310,091
> 21	186,196	148,622	37,574	13,231,221	6,522,992	6,708,229
1999	211,769	170,509	41,260	20,044,000	9,881,692	10,162,308
< 21	-	-	-	6,594,476	3,251,077	3,343,399
> 21	211,769	170,509	41,260	13,449,524	6,630,615	6,818,909

Table 6 Crime Rates of the Texas Population By Sex and Age

1996

Classification of Offenses	1996	Male	1996	Female	1996	1996	1996	Male	1996	Female
	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Total	Rate per	Male	Rate	Female	Rate
	<21	<21	<21	<21	< 21	100,000	>21	>21	>21	>21
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	452	14	39	1.2	491	7.7	711	11	101	1.6
Manslaughter by Negligence	34	1.1	7	0.2	41	0.6	139	2.2	35	0.5
Forcible Rape	831	27	8	0.2	839	13	1,721	27	24	0.4
Robbery	3,862	123	414	13	4,276	67	3,138	50	502	7.7
Aggravated Assault	6,558	210	1,295	40	7,853	124	14,504	230	3,218	50
Other Assaults	19,859	635	6,460	201	26,319	415	60,749	964	11,220	173
Total Violent Crime	31,596	1,010	8,223	256	39,819	627	80,962	1,285	15,100	233
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	14,176	453	971	30	15,147	239	7,248	115	715	11
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	37,158	1,187	19,198	597	56,356	888	33,461	531	20,426	315
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,206	198	905	28	7,111	112	3,623	58	582	9.0
Arson	657	21	91	2.8	748	12	298	4.7	77	1.2
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1,318	42	782	24	2,100	33	3,720	59	2,450	38
Fraud	1,565	50	962	30	2,527	40	7,533	120	6,556	101
Embezzlement	96	3.1	59	1.8	155	2.4	134	2.1	107	1.7
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	449	14	66	2.1	515	8.1	443	7.0	89	1.4
Vandalism	9,556	305	1,174	36	10,730	169	4,089	65	903	14
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	6,239	199	334	10	6,573	104	8,366	133	769	12
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	175	5.6	288	8.9	463	7.3	2,346	37	4,243	65
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	1,283	41	146	4.5	1,429	23	4,006	64	424	6.5
Drug Abuse Violations	28,097	898	3,917	122	32,014	504	47,227	750	10,647	164
Gambling	225	7.2	3	0.1	228	3.6	320	5.1	46	0.7
Offenses Against Family/Children	521	17	144	4.5	665	10	3,991	63	885	14
Driving Under the Influence	5,512	176	541	17	6,053	95	69,691	1,106	9,615	148
Liquor Laws	13,963	446	2,882	90	16,845	265	8,093	128	1,207	19
Drunkenness	21,434	685	2,171	67	23,605	372	142,707	2,265	18,061	279
Disorderly Conduct	18,739	599	6,341	197	25,080	395	14,386	228	3,873	60
Vagrancy	136	4.3	38	1.2	174	2.7	607.0	9.6	94	1.5
Suspicion	14	0.4	3	0.1	17	0.3	7	0.1	1	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	64,360	2,057	12,387	385	76,747	1,209	166,457	2,642	38,231	590
Total Non-Violent Arrests	231,879	7,410	53,403	1,659	285,282	4,494	556,575	8,833	147,123	2,271
Total All Arrests	263,475	8,420	61,626	1,915	325,101	5,122	637,537	10,118	162,223	2,504
Texas Population	3,129,336		3,218,202		6,347,538		6,300,768		6,479,694	

An Analysis Of The Arrest Rate Of Texas Concealed Handgun License Holders

Table 6 Continued

Classification of Offenses	1996 Total > 21	Total Rate >21	1996 Total Male	1996 Tot male Rate	1996 Total Female	1996 Tot Fem Rate	1996 Total	1996 Rate per 100,000
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	812	6.4	1,163	12	140	1.4	1,303	6.8
Manslaughter by Negligence	174	1.4	173	1.8	42	0.4	215	1.1
Forcible Rape	1,745	14	2,552	27	32	0.3	2,584	14
Robbery	3,640	28	7,000	74	916	9.4	7,916	41
Aggravated Assault	17,722	139	21,062	223	4,513	47	25,575	134
Other Assaults	71,969	563	80,608	855	17,680	182	98,288	514
Total Violent Crime	96,062	752	112,558	1,194	23,323	240	135,881	710
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	7,963	62	21,424	227	1,686	17	23,110	121
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	53,887	422	70,619	749	39,624	409	110,243	576
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,205	33	9,829	104	1,487	15	11,316	59
Arson	375	2.9	955	10	168	1.7	1,123	5.9
Forgery/Counterfeiting	6,170	48	5,038	53	3,232	33	8,270	43
Fraud	14,089	110	9,098	96	7,518	78	16,616	87
Embezzlement	241	1.9	230	2.4	166	1.7	396	2.1
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	532	4.2	892	9.5	155	1.6	1,047	5.5
Vandalism	4,992	39	13,645	145	2,077	21	15,722	82
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	9,135	71	14,605	155	1,103	11	15,708	82
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	6,589	52	2,521	27	4,531	47	7,052	37
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	4,430	35	5,289	56	570	5.9	5,859	31
Drug Abuse Violations	57,874	453	75,324	799	14,564	150	89,888	470
Gambling	366	2.9	545	5.8	49	0.5	594	3.1
Offenses Against Family/Children	4,876	38	4,512	48	1,029	11	5,541	29
Driving Under the Influence	79,306	621	75,203	797	10,156	105	85,359	446
Liquor Laws	9,300	73	22,056	234	4,089	42	26,145	137
Drunkenness	160,768	1,258	164,141	1,741	20,232	209	184,373	964
Disorderly Conduct	18,259	143	33,125	351	10,214	105	43,339	227
Vagrancy	701	5.5	743	7.9	132	1.4	875	4.6
Suspicion	8	0.1	21	0.2	4	0	25	0.1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	204,688	1,602	230,817	2,448	50,618	522	281,435	1,471
Total Non-Violent Arrests	703,698	5,506	788,454	8,361	200,526	2,068	988,980	5,170
Total All Arrests	799,760	6,258	901,012	9,555	223,849	2,308	1,124,861	5,881
	12,780,462		9,430,104		9,697,896		19,128,000	

Table 6 1997

Classification of Offenses	1997	Male	1997	Female	1997	1997	1997	Male	1997	Female
	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Total	Rate per	Male	Rate	Female	Rate
	<21	<21	<21	<21	< 21	100,000	>21	>21	>21	>21
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	351	11	10	0.3	361	5.6	595	9.3	86	1.3
Manslaughter by Negligence	42	1.3	9	0.3	51	0.8	137	2.1	30	0.5
Forcible Rape	783	25	5	0.2	788	12	1,554	24	19	0.3
Robbery	3479	110	344	11	3823	59	2,987	47	472	7.2
Aggravated Assault	6018	190	1295	40	7313	114	13,751	215	3,292	50
Other Assaults	21007	662	7489	229	28496	443	60,867	950	12,199	185
Total Violent Crime	31680	998	9152	280	40832	634	79,891	1,246	16,098	244
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	13273	418	977	30	14250	221	6,717	105	795	12
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	35019	1104	19589	600	54608	848	31,745	495	19,830	301
Motor Vehicle Theft	5421	171	877	27	6298	98	3,498	55	608	9.2
Arson	498	16	61	1.9	559	8.7	304	4.7	74	1.1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1398	44	858	26	2256	35	4,256	66	2,845	43
Fraud	1328	42	965	30	2293	36	7,511	117	6,502	99
Embezzlement	80	2.5	43	1.3	123	1.9	158	2.5	95	1.4
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	368	12	66	2.0	434	6.7	411	6.4	117	1.8
Vandalism	9094	287	1106	34	10200	158	3,921	61	888	13
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	5493	173	311	10	5804	90	7,731	121	701	11
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	155	4.9	267	8.2	422	6.6	1,830	29	3,550	54
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	1182	37	120	3.7	1302	20	3,433	54	355	5.4
Drug Abuse Violations	30506	961	4371	134	34877	542	51,144	798	12,348	187
Gambling	252	7.9	7	0.2	259	4.0	335	5.2	47	0.7
Offenses Against Family/Children	432	14	150	4.6	582	9.0	3,714	58	934	14
Driving Under the Influence	5873	185	649	20	6522	101	68,825	1,074	9,827	149
Liquor Laws	14555	459	3465	106	18,020	280	8,172	127	1,254	19
Drunkenness	21436	676	2396	73	23,832	370	136,228	2,125	17,837	271
Disorderly Conduct	18652	588	6599	202	25,251	392	13,180	206	3,926	60
Vagrancy	172	5.4	40	1.2	212	3.3	674	11	72	1.1
Suspicion	20	0.6	6	0.2	26	0	30	0.5	1	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	65367	2060	13237	406	78604	1221	169,557	2,645	40,148	609
Total Non-Violent Arrests	230,574	7,266	56,160	1,721	286,734	4,455	551,007	8,596	149,606	2,269
Total All Arrests	262,254	8,265	65,312	2,001	327,566	5,089	630,898	9,842	165,704	2,514
	3,173,208		3,263,320		6,436,528		6,410,219		6,592,253	

An Analysis Of The Arrest Rate Of Texas Concealed Handgun License Holders

Table 6 Continued

Classification of Offenses	1997 Total > 21	1997 Rate per 100,000	1997 Total Male	1997 Tot male Rate	1997 Total Female	1997 Tot Fem Rate	1997 Total	1997 Rate per 100,000
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	681	5.2	946	9.9	96	1.0	1,042	5.4
Manslaughter by Negligence	167	1.3	179	1.9	39	0.4	218	1.1
Forcible Rape	1,573	12	2,337	24	24	0.2	2,361	12
Robbery	3,459	27	6,466	67	816	8.3	7,282	37
Aggravated Assault	17,043	131	19,769	206	4,587	47	24,356	125
Other Assaults	73,066	562	81,874	854	19,688	200	101,562	522
Total Violent Crime	95,989	738	111,571	1,164	25,250	256	136,821	704
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	7,512	58	19,990	209	1,772	18	21,762	112
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	51,575	397	66,764	697	39,419	400	106,183	546
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,106	32	8,919	93	1,485	15	10,404	54
Arson	378	2.9	802	8.4	135	1.4	937	4.8
Forgery/Counterfeiting	7,101	55	5,654	59	3,703	38	9,357	48
Fraud	14,013	108	8,839	92	7,467	76	16,306	84
Embezzlement	253	1.9	238	2.5	138	1.4	376	1.9
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	528	4.1	779	8.1	183	1.9	962	4.9
Vandalism	4,809	37	13,015	136	1,994	20	15,009	77
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	8,432	65	13,224	138	1,012	10	14,236	73
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	5,380	41	1,985	21	3,817	39	5,802	30
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	3,788	29	4,615	48	475	4.8	5,090	26
Drug Abuse Violations	63,492	488	81,650	852	16,719	170	98,369	506
Gambling	382	2.9	587	6.1	54	0.5	641	3.3
Offenses Against Family/Children	4,648	36	4,146	43	1,084	11	5,230	27
Driving Under the Influence	78,652	605	74,698	779	10,476	106	85,174	438
Liquor Laws	9,426	72	22,727	237	4,719	48	27,446	141
Drunkenness	154,065	1,185	157,664	1,645	20,233	205	177,897	915
Disorderly Conduct	17,106	132	31,832	332	10,525	107	42,357	218
Vagrancy	746	5.7	846	8.8	112	1.1	958	4.9
Suspicion	31	0.2	50	0.5	7	0.1	57	0.3
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	209,705	1,613	234,924	2,451	53,385	542	288,309	1,483
Total Non-Violent Arrests	700,613	5,388	781,581	8,156	205,766	2,088	987,347	5,079
Total All Arrests	796,602	6,127	893,152	9,320	231,016	2,344	1,124,168	5,783
	13,002,472		9,583,427		9,855,573		19,439,000	

Table 6 1998

Classification of Offenses	1998	Male	1998	Female	1998	1998	1998	Male	1998	Female
	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Total	Rate per	Male	Rate	Female	Rate
	<21	<21	<21	<21	< 21	100,000	>21	>21	>21	>21
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	268	8	23	0.7	291	4.5	537	8.2	84	1.3
Manslaughter by Negligence	37	1.1	9	0.3	46	0.7	128	2.0	17	0.3
Forcible Rape	814	25	10	0.3	824	13	1,666	26	22	0.3
Robbery	2,993	93	293	8.9	3,286	50	2,783	43	452	6.7
Aggravated Assault	5,497	171	1,259	38	6,756	103	12,775	196	3,195	48
Other Assaults	21,760	676	8,554	258	30,314	464	58,581	898	12,461	186
Total Violent Crime	31,369	975	10,148	307	41,517	636	76,470	1,172	16,231	242
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	11,724	364	848	26	12,572	193	6,358	97	787	12
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	30,024	933	17,253	521	47,277	724	27,969	429	17,653	263
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,818	150	918	28	5,736	88	3,442	53	718	11
Arson	518	16	50	1.5	568	8.7	238	3.6	71	1.1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1,186	37	727	22	1,913	29	3,665	56	2,605	39
Fraud	1,396	43	1,056	32	2,452	38	7,481	115	6,858	102
Embezzlement	62	1.9	51	1.5	113	1.7	150	2.3	92	1.4
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	302	9.4	59	1.8	361	5.5	402	6.2	108	1.6
Vandalism	8,394	261	1,134	34	9,528	146	3,757	58	850	13
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	4,877	152	275	8.3	5,152	79	7,070	108	573	8.5
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	177	5.5	396	12	573	8.8	1,906	29	3,760	56
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	1,276	40	113	3.4	1,389	21	3,554	54	371	5.5
Drug Abuse Violations	31,108	966	4,489	136	35,597	545	52,971	812	12,862	192
Gambling	149	4.6	4	0.1	153	2.3	239	3.7	29	0.4
Offenses Against Family/Children	360	11	118	3.6	478	7.3	3,153	48	806	12
Driving Under the Influence	7,684	239	990	30	8,674	133	66,341	1,017	9,555	142
Liquor Laws	17,290	537	4,184	126	21,474	329	9,262	142	1,259	19
Drunkenness	20,343	632	2,394	72	22,737	348	126,779	1,944	17,088	255
Disorderly Conduct	19,573	608	7,768	235	27,341	419	13,130	201	3,951	59
Vagrancy	146	4.5	32	1.0	178	2.7	499	7.6	48	0.7
Suspicion	21	0.7	3	0.1	24	0.4	10	0.2	2	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	69,155	2,149	15,094	456	84,249	1,290	169,067	2,592	41,607	620
Total Non-Violent Arrests	254,806	7,916	80,974	2,446	335,780	5,143	507,443	7,779	121,653	1,813
Total All Arrests	286,175	8,891	91,122	2,753	377,297	5,779	583,913	8,952	137,884	2,055
	3,218,688		3,310,091		6,528,779		6,522,992		6,708,229	

An Analysis Of The Arrest Rate Of Texas Concealed Handgun License Holders

Table 6 Continued

Classification of Offenses	1998 Total > 21	1998 Rate per 100,000	1998 Total Male	1998 Tot male Rate	1998 Total Female	1998 Tot Fem Rate	1998 Total All	1998 Rate per 100,000
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	621	4.7	805	8.3	107	1.1	912	4.6
Manslaughter by Negligence	145	1.1	165	1.7	26	0.3	191	1.0
Forcible Rape	1,688	13	2,480	25	32	0.3	2,512	13
Robbery	3,235	24	5,776	59	745	7.4	6,521	33
Aggravated Assault	15,970	121	18,272	188	4,454	44	22,726	115
Other Assaults	71,042	537	80,341	825	21,015	210	101,356	513
Total Violent Crime	92,701	701	107,839	1,107	26,379	263	134,218	679
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	7,145	54	18,082	186	1,635	16	19,717	100
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	45,622	345	57,993	595	34,906	348	92,899	470
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,160	31	8,260	85	1,636	16	9,896	50
Arson	309	2.3	756	7.8	121.0	1.2	877	4.4
Forgery/Counterfeiting	6,270	47	4,851	50	3,332	33	8,183	41
Fraud	14,339	108	8,877	91	7,914	79	16,791	85
Embezzlement	242	1.8	212	2.2	143	1.4	355	1.8
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	510	3.9	704	7.2	167	1.7	871	4.4
Vandalism	4,607	35	12,151	125	1,984	20	14,135	72
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	7,643	58	11,947	123	848	8.5	12,795	65
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	5,666	43	2,083	21	4,156	41	6,239	32
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	3,925	30	4,830	50	484	4.8	5,314	27
Drug Abuse Violations	65,833	498	84,079	863	17,351	173	101,430	513
Gambling	268	2.0	388	4.0	33	0.3	421	2.1
Offenses Against Family/Children	3,959	30	3,513	36	924	9.2	4,437	22
Driving Under the Influence	75,896	574	74,025	760	10,545	105	84,570	428
Liquor Laws	10,521	80	26,552	273	5,443	54	31,995	162
Drunkenness	143,867	1,087	147,122	1,510	19,482	194	166,604	843
Disorderly Conduct	17,081	129	32,703	336	11,719	117	44,422	225
Vagrancy	547	4.1	645	6.6	80	0.8	725	3.7
Suspicion	12	0.1	31	0.3	5	0	36	0.2
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	210,674	1,592	238,222	2,445	56,701	566	294,923	1,493
Total Non-Violent Arrests	629,096	4,755	762,249	7,825	202,627	2,023	964,876	4,883
Total All Arrests	721,797	5,455	870,088	8,932	229,006	2,286	1,099,094	5,562
	13,231,221		9,741,680		10,018,320		19,760,000	

Table 6 1999

Classification of Offenses	1999	Male	1999	Female	1999	1999	1999	Male	1999	Female
	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Total	Rate per	Male	Rate	Female	Rate
	<21	<21	<21	<21	< 21	100,000	>21	>21	>21	>21
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	276	8.5	30	0.9	306	4.6	485	7.3	64	0.9
Manslaughter by Negligence	31	1.0	6	0.2	37	0.6	128	1.9	26	0.4
Forcible Rape	729	22	19	0.6	748	11	1,556	23.5	29	0.4
Robbery	2,690	83	293	8.8	2,983	45	2,696	41	421	6.2
Aggravated Assault	5,168	159	1,262	38	6,430	98	12,586	190	3,195	47
Other Assaults	20,718	637	7,683	230	28,401	431	56,124	846	11,962	175
Total Violent Crime	29,612	911	9,293	278	38,905	590	73,575	1,110	15,697	230
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	10,377	319	762	23	11,139	169	6,317	95	807	12
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	27,982	861	16,353	489	44,335	672	27,121	409	17,011	249
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,311	133	784	23	5,095	77	3,519	53	706	10
Arson	425	13.1	59	1.8	484	7.3	319	4.8	65	1.0
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1,176	36	752	22	1,928	29	3,801	57	2,527	37
Fraud	1,288	40	857	26	2,145	33	6,613	100	5,850	86
Embezzlement	94	2.9	56	1.7	150	2.3	143	2.2	112	1.6
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	289	8.9	53	1.6	342	5.2	346	5.2	78	1.1
Vandalism	7,423	228	1,085	32	8,508	129	3,395	51	834	12
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	4,437	136	228	6.8	4,665	71	6,545	99	549	8.1
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	222	6.8	528	16	750	11	2,159	33	4,250	62
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	1,271	39	133	4.0	1,404	21	3,530	53	260	3.8
Drug Abuse Violations	33,121	1,019	4,902	147	38,023	577	54,962	829	13,531	198
Gambling	135	4.2	5	0.1	140	2.1	273	4.1	32	0.5
Offenses Against Family/Children	419	13	138	4.1	557	8.4	3,321	50	860	13
Driving Under the Influence	8,843	272	1,074	32	9,917	150	72,064	1,087	10,914	160
Liquor Laws	17,049	524	4,884	146	21,933	333	8,780	132	1,304	19
Drunkenness	19,532	601	2,282	68	21,814	331	121,777	1,837	16,755	246
Disorderly Conduct	17,085	526	6,624	198	23,709	360	12,322	186	3,653	54
Vagrancy	113	3.5	38	1.1	151	2.3	732	11	104	1.5
Suspicion	14	0.4	3	0.1	17	0.3	8	0.1	3	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	87,977	2,706	34,795	1,041	122,772	1,862	165,838	2,501	41,234	605
Total Non-Violent Arrests	243,583	7,492	76,395	2,285	319,978	4,852	503,885	7,599	121,439	1,781
Total All Arrests	273,195	8,403	85,688	2,563	358,883	5,442	577,460	8,709	137,136	2,011
Texas Population	3,251,077		3,343,399		6,594,476		6,630,615		6,818,909	

An Analysis Of The Arrest Rate Of Texas Concealed Handgun License Holders

Table 6 Continued

Classification of Offenses	1999 Total > 21	1999 Rate per 100,000	1999 Total Male	1999 Tot male Rate	1999 Total Female	1999 Tot Fem Rate	1999 Total All	1999 Rate per 100,000
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	549	4.1	761	7.7	94	0.9	855	4.3
Manslaughter by Negligence	154	1.1	159	1.6	32	0.3	191	1.0
Forcible Rape	1,585	11.8	2,285	23.1	48	0.5	2,333.0	11.6
Robbery	3,117	23	5,386	55	714	7.0	6,100	30
Aggravated Assault	15,781	117	17,754	180	4,457	44	22,211	111
Other Assaults	68,086	506	76,842	778	19,645	193	96,487	481
Total Violent Crime	89,272	664	103,187	1,044	24,990	246	128,177	639
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	7,124	53	16,694	169	1,569	15	18,263	91
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	44,132	328	55,103	558	33,364	328	88,467	441
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,225	31	7,830	79	1,490	15	9,320	46
Arson	384	2.9	744	7.5	124	1.2	868	4.3
Forgery/Counterfeiting	6,328	47	4,977	50	3,279	32	8,256	41
Fraud	12,463	93	7,901	80	6,707	66	14,608	73
Embezzlement	255	1.9	237	2.4	168.0	1.7	405	2.0
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	424	3.2	635	6.4	131	1.3	766	3.8
Vandalism	4,229	31	10,818	109	1,919	19	12,737	64
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	7,094	53	10,982	111	777	7.6	11,759	59
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	6,409	48	2,381	24	4,778	47	7,159	36
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	3,790	28	4,801	49	393	3.9	5,194	26
Drug Abuse Violations	68,493	509	88,083	891	18,433	181	106,516	531
Gambling	305	2.3	408	4.1	37	0.4	445	2.2
Offenses Against Family/Children	4,181	31	3,740	38	998	10	4,738	24
Driving Under the Influence	82,978	617	80,907	819	11,988	118	92,895	463
Liquor Laws	10,084	75	25,829	261	6,188	61	32,017	160
Drunkenness	138,532	1,030	141,309	1,430	19,037	187	160,346	800
Disorderly Conduct	15,975	119	29,407	298	10,277	101	39,684	198
Vagrancy	836	6.2	845	8.6	142	1.4	987	4.9
Suspicion	11	0.1	22	0.2	6	0.1	28	0.1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	207,072	1,540	253,815	2,569	76,029	748	329,844	1,646
Total Non-Violent Arrests	625,324	4,649	747,468	7,564	197,834	1,947	945,302	4,716
Total All Arrests	714,596	5,313	850,655	8,608	222,824	2,193	1,073,479	5,356
Texas Population	13,449,524		9,881,692		10,162,308		20,044,000	

Table 6 Total

Classification of Offenses	'96 - '99	Male	'96 - '99	Female	'96 - '99	'96 - '99	'96 - '99	Male	'96 - '99	Female
	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Total	Rate per	Male	Rate	Female	Rate
	<21	<21	<21	<21	< 21	100,000	>21	>21	>21	>21
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	1,347	10.5	102	0.8	1,449	5.6	2,328	9.0	335	1.3
Manslaughter by Negligence	144	1.1	31	0.2	175	0.7	532	2.1	108	0.4
Forcible Rape	3,157	24.7	42	0.3	3,199	12	6,497	25	94	0.4
Robbery	13,024	102	1,344	10	14,368	55	11,604	45	1,847	6.9
Aggravated Assault	23,241	182	5,111	39	28,352	109	53,616	207	12,900	48
Other Assaults	83,344	653	30,186	230	113,530	438	236,321	914	47,842	180
Total Violent Crime	124,257	973	36,816	280	161,073	622	310,898	1,202	63,126	237
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	49,550	388	3,558	27	53,108	205	26,640	103	3,104	12
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	130,183	1,019	72,393	551	202,576	782	120,296	465	74,920	282
Motor Vehicle Theft	20,756	163	3,484	27	24,240	94	14,082	54	2,614	10
Arson	2,098	16	261	2.0	2,359	9.1	1,159	4.5	287	1.1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	5,078	40	3,119	24	8,197	32	15,442	60	10,427	39
Fraud	5,577	44	3,840	29	9,417	36	29,138	113	25,766	97
Embezzlement	332	2.6	209	1.6	541	2.1	585	2.3	406	1.5
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	1,408	11	244	1.9	1,652	6.4	1,602	6.2	392	1.5
Vandalism	34,467	270	4,499	34	38,966	150	15,162	59	3,475	13
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	21,046	165	1,148	8.7	22,194	86	29,712	115	2,592	10
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	729	5.7	1,479	11	2,208	8.5	8,241	32	15,803	59
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	5,012	39	512	3.9	5,524	21	14,523	56	1,410	5.3
Drug Abuse Violations	122,832	962	17,679	135	140,511	542	206,304	798	49,388	186
Gambling	761	6.0	19	0.1	780	3.0	1,167	4.5	154	0.6
Offenses Against Family/Children	1,732	14	550	4.2	2,282	8.8	14,179	55	3,485	13
Driving Under the Influence	27,912	219	3,254	25	31,166	120	276,921	1,071	39,911	150
Liquor Laws	62,857	492	15,415	117	78,272	302	34,307	133	5,024	19
Drunkenness	82,745	648	9,243	70	91,988	355	527,491	2,039	69,741	262
Disorderly Conduct	74,049	580	27,332	208	101,381	391	53,018	205	15,403	58
Vagrancy	567	4.4	148	1.1	715	2.8	2,512	9.7	318	1.2
Suspicion	69	0.5	15	0.1	84	0.3	55	0.2	7	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	286,859	2,246	75,513	575	362,372	1,399	670,919	2,594	161,220	606
Total Non-Violent Arrests	960,842	7,523	266,932	2,032	1,227,774	4,739	2,118,910	8,192	539,821	2,029
Total All Arrests	1,085,099	8,496	303,748	2,313	1,388,847	5,361	2,429,808	9,394	602,947	2,267
	12,772,309		13,135,012		25,907,321		25,864,594		26,599,085	

An Analysis Of The Arrest Rate Of Texas Concealed Handgun License Holders

Table 6 Continued

Classification of Offenses	'96 - '99 Total > 21	'96 - '99 Rate per 100,000	'96 - '99 Total Male	'96 - '99 Tot male Rate	'96 - '99 Total Female	'96 - '99 Tot Fem Rate	'96 - '99 Total All	'96 - '99 Rate per 100,000	Rate <21 vs > 21
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2,663	5.1	3,675	9.5	437	1.1	4,112	5.2	1.1
Manslaughter by Negligence	640	1.2	676	1.7	139	0.3	815	1.0	0.6
Forcible Rape	6,591	13	9,654	25	136	0.3	9,790	12.5	1.0
Robbery	13,451	26	24,628	64	3,191	8.0	27,819	35	2.2
Aggravated Assault	66,516	127	76,857	199	18,011	45	94,868	121	0.9
Other Assaults	284,163	542	319,665	827	78,028	196	397,693	507	0.8
Total Violent Crime	374,024	713	435,155	1,126	99,942	252	535,097	683	0.9
Burglary/Breaking or Entering	29,744	57	76,190	197	6,662	17	82,852	106	3.6
Larceny/Theft (except motor vehicle)	195,216	372	250,479	648	147,313	371	397,792	508	2.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	16,696	32	34,838	90	6,098	15	40,936	52	2.9
Arson	1,446	2.8	3,257	8.4	548	1.4	3,805	4.9	3.3
Forgery/Counterfeiting	25,869	49	20,520	53	13,546	34	34,066	43	0.6
Fraud	54,904	105	34,715	90	29,606	75	64,321	82	0.3
Embezzlement	991	1.9	917	2.4	615	1.5	1,532	2.0	1.1
Stolen Property; Buy/Receive/Possess	1,994	3.8	3,010	7.8	636	1.6	3,646	4.7	1.7
Vandalism	18,637	36	49,629	128	7,974	20	57,603	74	4.2
Weapons; Carrying/Possessing/Etc.	32,304	62	50,758	131	3,740	9.4	54,498	70	1.4
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	24,044	46	8,970	23	17,282	43	26,252	33	0.2
Sex Offenses (Except Rape/Prost.)	15,933	30	19,535	51	1,922	4.8	21,457	27	0.7
Drug Abuse Violations	255,692	487	329,136	852	67,067	169	396,203	506	1.1
Gambling	1,321	2.5	1,928	5.0	173	0.4	2,101	2.7	1.2
Offenses Against Family/Children	17,664	34	15,911	41	4,035	10	19,946	25	0.3
Driving Under the Influence	316,832	604	304,833	789	43,165	109	347,998	444	0.2
Liquor Laws	39,331	75	97,164	251	20,439	51	117,603	150	4.0
Drunkenness	597,232	1,138	610,236	1,579	78,984	199	689,220	879	0.3
Disorderly Conduct	68,421	130	127,067	329	42,735	108	169,802	217	3.0
Vagrancy	2,830	5.4	3,079	8.0	466	1.2	3,545	4.5	0.5
Suspicion	62	0.1	124	0.3	22	0.1	146	0.2	2.7
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	832,139	1,586	957,778	2,479	236,733	596	1,194,511	1,524	0.9
Total Non-Violent Arrests	2,658,731	5,068	3,079,752	7,971	806,753	2,030	3,886,505	4,959	0.9
Total All Arrests	3,032,755	5,781	3,514,907	9,097	906,695	2,282	4,421,602	5,642	0.9
	52,463,679		38,636,903		39,734,097		78,371,000		

Table 7 Comparison of Violent Crime Arrest Rates of Males v. Females, Age 21 And Older, 1996 – 1999

Classification of Offenses	Texas Population				CHL Holders			
	Age 21 and older		> 21 Total	Male / Female	Age 21 and older		> 21 Total	Male / Female
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	9.0	1.3	5.1	7.1	4.8	0.7	4.0	6.5
Manslaughter by Negligence	2.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	25	0.4	13	71	0.4	0	0.3	0
Robbery	45	6.9	26	6.5	0.9	0	0.7	0
Aggravated Assault	207	48	127	4.3	64	21	56	3.0
Other Assaults	914	180	542	5.1	82	8.9	67	9.2
Total Violent Crime	1,202	237	713	5.1	152	32	128	4.8

Table 8 Arrest Data and Arrest Rates by Sex for Texas CHL Holders 1996 – 1999

1996, 1997

Classification of Offenses	1996						1997					
	Male Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Female Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Male Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Female Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	1	1.1	-	-	1	0.9	8	6.1	1	3.0	9	5.5
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	1	1.1	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.3	-	-	3	1.8
Aggravated Assault	37	40	3	13	40	35	103	79	5	15	108	66
Other Assault	58	63	3	13	61	53	115	88	4	12	119	73
Total Violent Offenses	97	106	7	30	103	91	229	175	10	30	239	146
Burglary - Breaking/Entering	3	3.3	-	0	3	2.6	4	3.1	-	-	4	2.4
Larceny - Theft	22	24	2	8.7	24	21	47	36	7	21	54	33
Vehicle Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	1	1.1	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery/Counterfeiting	-	-	1	4.3	1	0.9	4	3.1	-	-	4	2.4
Fraud	3	3.3	1	4.3	4	3.5	8	6.1	1	3.0	9	5.5
Embezzlement	2	2.2	-	-	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stolen Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism	8	8.8	1	4.3	9	7.9	10	7.6	1	3.0	11	6.7
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	79	86	4	17	83	73	155	118	11	33	166	101
Prostitution	8	8.8	-	-	8	7.0	16	12	-	-	16	9.8
Sex Offenses	3	3.3	1	4.3	4	3.5	8	6.1	2	6.0	10	6.1
Drug Abuse Violations	19	21	4	17	23	20	58	44	5	15	63	38
Gambling	-	-	1	4.3	1	0.9	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.6
Offenses Against Family/Children	12	13	-	-	12	10.5	14	11	1	3.0	15	9.1
Driving Under the Influence	97	106	5	22	102	89	193	147	9	27	202	123
Liquor Laws	2	2.2	-	-	2	1.7	7	5.3	1	3.0	8	4.9
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	1	3.0	3	1.8
Disorderly Conduct	2	2.2	-	-	2	1.7	1	0.8	-	-	8	4.9
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.2
All Other Offenses	44	48	6	26	50	44	-	-	-	-	100	61
Total Non-Violent Offenses	283	310	24	104	307	268	581	444	41	124	622	379
Total All Offenses	380	416	31	134	411	359	810	619	51	154	861	525

Table 8 1998, 1999

Classification of Offenses	1998						1999					
	Male Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Female Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Male Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Female Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	8	5.4	-	-	8	4.3	9	5.3	0	-	9	4.2
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Forcible Rape	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.5	0	-	0	-	0	-
Robbery	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.6	0	-	1	0.5
Aggravated Assault	103	69	8	21	111	60	104	61	13	32	117	55
Other Assault	120	81	5	13	125	67	149	87	0	-	149	70
Total Violent Offenses	233	157	13	35	246	132	263	154	13	32	276	130
Burglary - Breaking/Entering	1.0	0.7	-	-	1	0.5	0	-	0	-	0	-
Larceny - Theft	49	33	15	40	64	34	46	27	11	27	57	27
Vehicle Theft	1.0	0.7	-	-	1	0.5	0	-	0	-	0	-
Arson	6.0	4.0	1	2.7	7	3.8	0	-	0	-	0	-
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3.0	2.0	1	2.7	4	2.1	2	1.2	0	-	2	0.9
Fraud	5.0	3.4	-	-	5	2.7	13	7.6	1	2.4	14	6.6
Embezzlement	1.0	0.7	-	-	1	0.5	0	-	0	-	0	-
Stolen Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Vandalism	10	6.7	-	-	10	5.4	13	7.6	0	-	13	6.1
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	132	89	13	35	145	78	163	96	15	36	178	84
Prostitution	17	11	1	2.7	18	9.7	12	7.0	2	4.8	14	6.6
Sex Offenses	15	10	-	0	15	8.1	10	5.9	0	-	10	4.7
Drug Abuse Violations	58	39	8	21	66	35	64	38	5	12	69	33
Gambling	1.0	1	-	0	1	0.5	1	0.6	0	-	1	0.5
Offenses Against Family/Children	16	11	-	0	16	8.6	17	10.0	1	2.4	18	8.5
Driving Under the Influence	188	126	12	32	200	107	214	126	13	32	227	107
Liquor Laws	2.0	1.3	1	2.7	3	1.6	11	6.5	2	4.8	13	6.1
Drunkenness	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Disorderly Conduct	14	9.4	-	0	14	7.5	31	18.2	1	2.4	32	15.1
Vagrancy	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Suspicion	1.0	0.7	-	0	1	0.5	0	-	0	-	0	-
All Other Offenses	120	81	5	13	125	67	113	66	14	34	127	60
Total Non-Violent Offenses	591	398	42	112	633	340	710	416	65	158	775	366
Total All Offenses	824	554	55	146	879	472	973	571	78	189	1,051	496

An Analysis Of The Arrest Rate Of Texas Concealed Handgun License Holders

Table 8 1996-99

Classification of Offenses	1996-1999						Male v. Female
	Male Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Female Arrests	Rate per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate per 100,000	
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	26	4.8	1	0.7	27	4.0	6.5
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Forcible Rape	2	0.4	-	-	2	0.3	0
Robbery	5	0.9	-	-	5	0.7	0
Aggravated Assault	347	64	29	21	376	56	3.0
Other Assault	442	82	12	9	454	67	9.2
Total Violent Offenses	822	152	43	32	864	128	4.8
Burglary - Breaking/Entering	8	1.5	-	-	8	1.2	0
Larceny - Theft	164	30	35	26	199	29	1.2
Vehicle Theft	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	0
Arson	7	1.3	1	0.7	8	1.2	1.7
Forgery/Counterfeiting	9	1.7	2	1.5	11	1.6	1.1
Fraud	29	5.4	3	2.2	32	4.7	2.4
Embezzlement	3	0.6	-	-	3	0.4	0
Stolen Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Vandalism	41	7.6	2	1.5	43	6.4	5.1
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	529	98	43	32	572	85	3.1
Prostitution	53	9.8	3	2.2	56	8.3	4
Sex Offenses	36	6.6	3	2.2	39	5.8	3.0
Drug Abuse Violations	199	37	22	16	221	33	2.3
Gambling	3	0.6	1	0.7	4	0.6	0.7
Offenses Against Family/Children	59	10.9	2	1.5	61	9.0	7
Driving Under the Influence	692	128	39	29	731	108	4.4
Liquor Laws	22	4.1	4	3.0	26	3.8	1.4
Drunkenness	2	0.4	1	0.7	3	0.4	0.5
Disorderly Conduct	48	8.9	1	0.7	56	8.3	12.0
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Suspicion	1	0.2	-	-	3	0.4	0
All Other Offenses	277	51	25	19	402	59	2.8
Total Non-Violent Offenses	2,165	400	172	127	2,337	346	3.1
Total All Offenses	2,987	552	215	159	3,202	473	3.5

Table 9 Comparison of Arrest Rate By Sex And Age For CHL Holders v. The Entire Texas Population 1996 – 1999

Classification of Offenses	Arrest Rate per 100,000 per year								
	Male > 21			Female > 21			Total > 21		
	Tot. Pop.	CHL	Ratio	Tot. Pop.	CHL	Ratio	Tot. Pop.	CHL	Ratio
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	9.0	4.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.7	5.1	4.0	1.3
Manslaughter by Negligence	2.1	-	0	0.4	-	0	1.2	-	0
Forcible Rape	25	0.4	68	0.4	-	0	13	0.3	42
Robbery	45	0.9	49	6.9	-	0	26	0.7	35
Aggravated Assault	207	64	3.2	48	21	2.3	127	56	2.3
Other Assault	914	82	11	180	9	20	542	67	8.1
Total Violent Offenses	1202	152	7.9	237	32	7.5	713	128	5.6
Burglary - Breaking/Entering	103	1.5	70	12	-	0	57	1.2	48
Larceny - Theft	465	30	15	282	26	11	372	29	13
Vehicle Theft	54	0.2	295	10	-	0	32	0.1	215
Arson	4.5	1.3	3.5	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.3
Forgery/Counterfeiting	60	1.7	36	39	1.5	26	49	1.6	30
Fraud	113	5.4	21	97	2.2	44	105	4.7	22
Embezzlement	2.3	0.6	4.1	1.5	-	0	1.9	0.4	4.3
Stolen Property	6.2	-	0	1.5	-	0	3.8	-	0
Vandalism	59	7.6	7.7	13	1.5	8.8	36	6.4	5.6
Weapons: Carrying/Possess	115	98	1.2	10	32	0.3	62	85	0.7
Prostitution	32	9.8	3.3	59	2.2	27	46	8.3	5.5
Sex Offenses	56	6.6	8.4	5.3	2.2	2.4	30	5.8	5.3
Drug Abuse Violations	798	37	22	186	16	11	487	33	15
Gambling	4.5	0.6	8.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.5	0.6	4.3
Offenses Against Family/Children	55	10.9	5.0	13	1.5	9	34	9.0	3.7
Driving Under the Influence	1071	128	8.4	150	29	5.2	604	108	5.6
Liquor Laws	133	4.1	33	19	3.0	6.4	75	3.8	20
Drunkenness	2039	0.4	5520	262	0.7	354	1138	0.4	2567
Disorderly Conduct	205	8.9	23	58	0.74	78.2	130	8.3	16
Vagrancy	9.7	-	0	1.2	-	0	5.4	-	0
Suspicion	0.2	0.2	1.2	0	-	0	0.1	0.4	0.3
All Other Offenses	2594	51	51	606	19	33	1586	59	27
Total Non-Violent Offenses	8,192	400	20	2,029	127	16	5,068	346	15
Total All Offenses	9,394	552	17	2,267	159	14	5,781	473	12