

**Chapter
4**

**SELECTED
NON-INDEX CRIMES**

SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES

4

DUI ARRESTS

DEFINITION

For UCR purposes, Driving Under the Influence (DUI) is the driving or operating of any motor vehicle or common carrier while under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

ANALYSIS

Volume

As with all Part II non-index crimes, information on the number of reported crimes is not collected by the UCR program for this offense. However, the number of persons arrested for this crime is collected.

The number of arrests for DUI in Texas, in 2006, was 94,082. The volume of DUI arrests increased 1.7 percent in comparison with 2005.

Rate

The 2006 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 400.2 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in

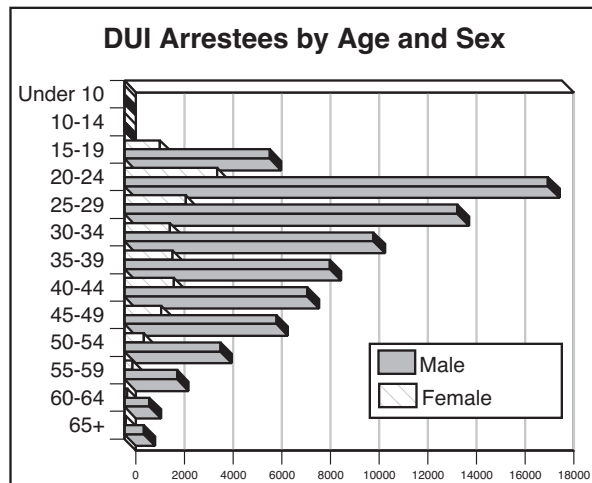
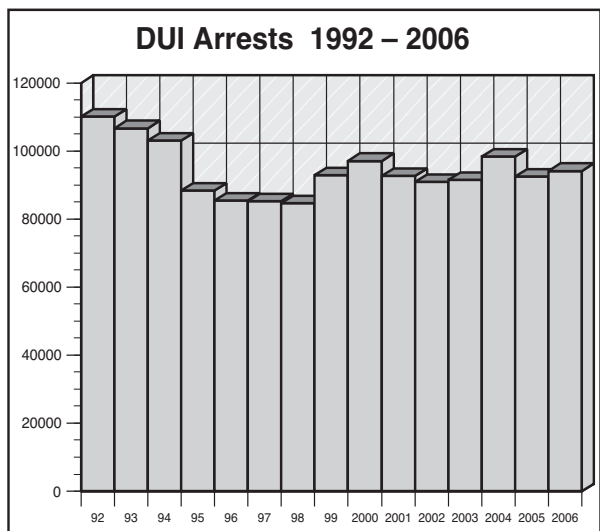
the DUI arrest rate from 2006 was a decrease of 1.1 percent.

Nature

Any consideration of the number and rate of DUI arrests must be reconciled with the fact that many factors control the ability of law enforcement personnel to detect drunken drivers. Among the significant factors which drive the DUI arrest rate are: media coverage of the DUI problem, public awareness, availability of funds for patrol officer overtime, and the skill and training in DUI detection of law officers.

Persons Arrested

Of the 94,082 persons arrested for DUI in 2006, only 0.3 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 82 percent were male; 92 percent were White; 7 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 58 percent were not Hispanic and 42 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of DUI arrestees was the 20-to-24 year-old group. Of all DUI arrests, 11,602 or 12.3 percent, were of persons who were under the legal age to purchase alcohol in Texas, which is 21.



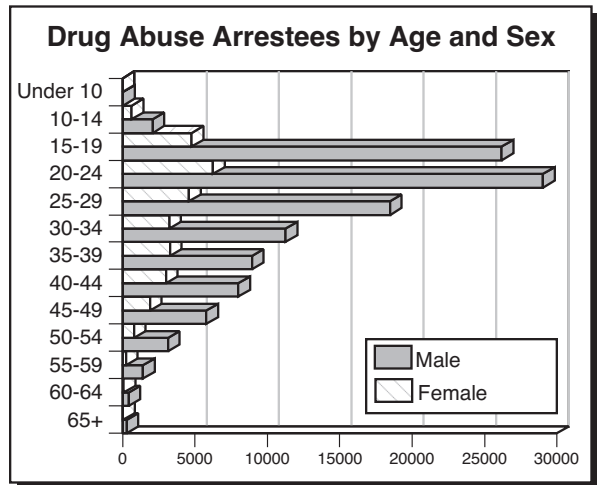
DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

DEFINITION

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

In this report these violations are summarized to include arrests for possession and sale/manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

As with all Part II non-index crimes, information on the number of reported crimes is not collected by the Texas UCR program for these offenses. However, the number of persons arrested for these crimes is collected.



The 2006 drug abuse arrest rate for Texas was 611.5 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug abuse arrest rate from 2005 was an increase of 7.8 percent.

GRAND TOTAL DRUG ABUSE

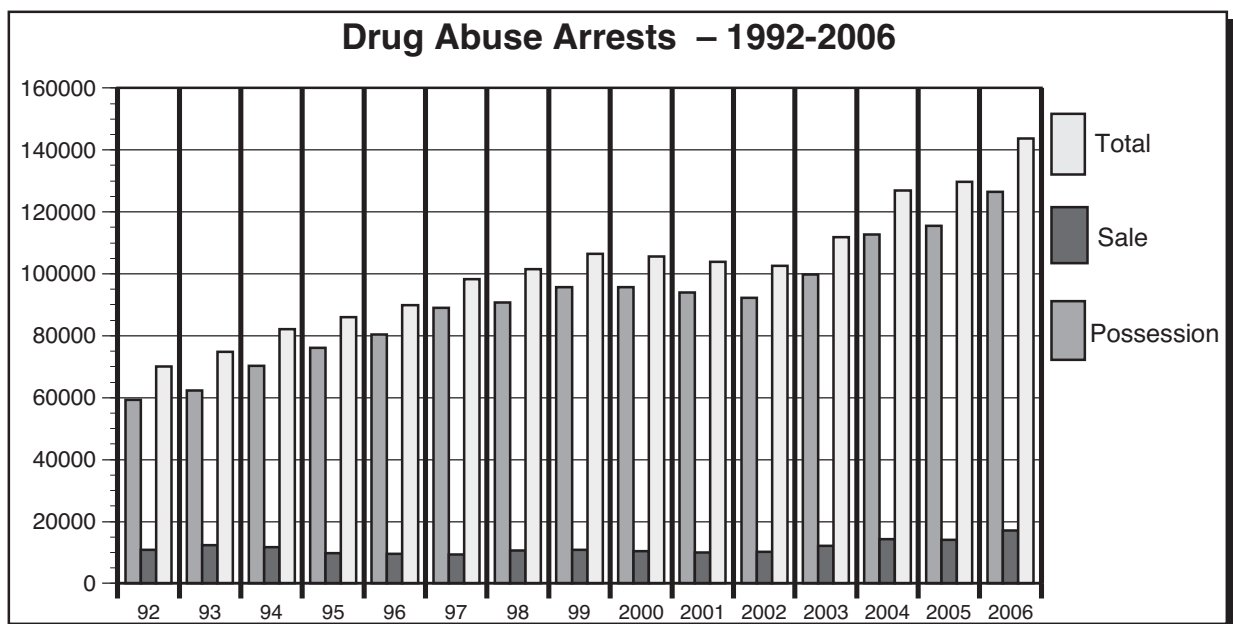
ARRESTS

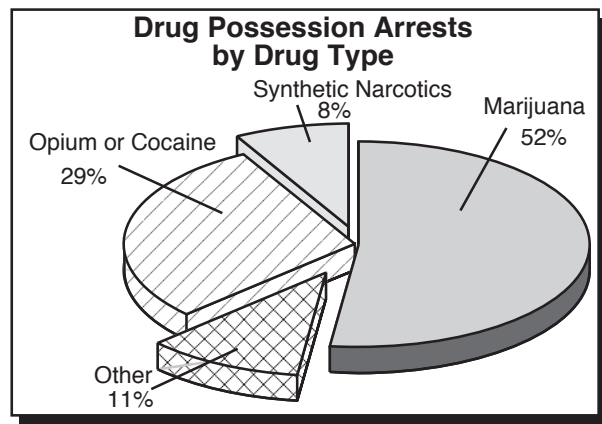
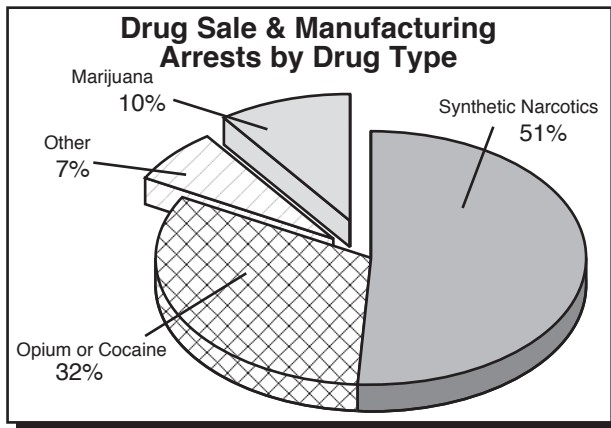
Analysis

The reported total number of arrests for drug abuse in Texas in 2006 was 143,758. This grand total of all drug abuse violations increased 10.8 percent in comparison with 2005.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 2006, 7 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 80 percent were male; 70 percent were White; 30 percent were Black; 70 percent were not Hispanic and 30 percent were Hispanic. The most common age group in the drug abuse arrestee population was the 20-to-24 year olds.





SALE AND MANUFACTURING

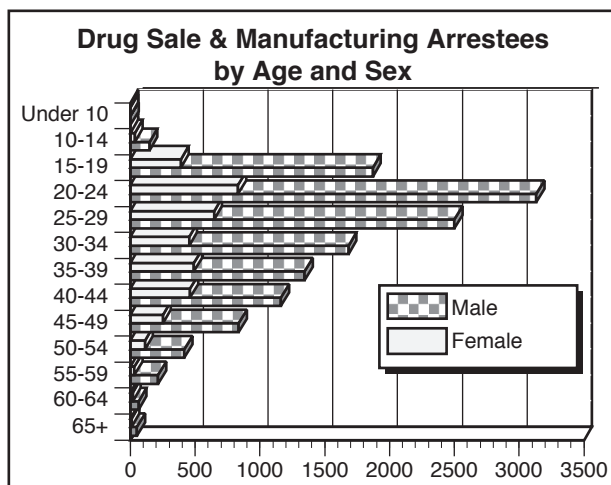
Analysis

The number of arrests for illegal drug sale and manufacturing totaled 17,194, which was a 21.7 percent increase from 2005.

The rate of drug sale and manufacturing arrests was 73.1 arrests per 100,000 Texans. There was an 18.3 percent increase in the arrest rate when compared to 2005.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for sale and manufacturing of illicit drugs in 2006, 3 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 78 percent were male; 70 percent were White; 30 percent were Black; 60 percent were not Hispanic and 40 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-to-24 year-old group.



POSSESSION

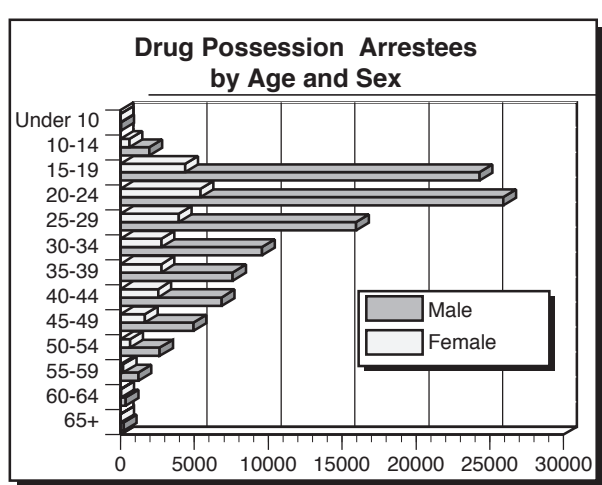
Analysis

The number of arrests for drug possession in 2006 was 126,564. This represented a 9.5 percent increase when compared to 2005.

The rate of drug possession arrests in Texas in 2006 was 538.4 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The drug possession arrest rate increased 6.5 percent from 2005.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug possession, 7 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 80 percent were male; 70 percent were White; 30 percent were Black; 72 percent were not Hispanic and 28 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-to-24 year-old group.



DRUG SEIZURES

PURPOSE

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

QUANTITIES

The following chart displays the quantity of illegal drugs seized in Texas. Amounts are rounded. Dose units refer to one pill, tablet, capsule or other single user quantity. The information presented here is based upon reports of drugs seized by Texas law enforcement agencies and does not include drugs seized in Texas by any federal law enforcement agency.

Marijuana Plants, Fields and Gardens

In addition to the drug seizure quantities displayed in the chart, Texas law officers seized 108 marijuana gardens, 10 wild marijuana fields, 15 cultivated marijuana fields and 34 marijuana greenhouses. The reported total number of all marijuana plants that were seized in 2006 was 6,239.

Clandestine Labs

During 2006, 205 clandestine labs were seized in Texas. Of these seized labs, 203 were used to produce methamphetamines, 1 was manufacturing PCP and 1 was manufacturing crack.

<i>Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized</i>		
Class	Type	Quantity
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	77,558 Pounds, 2 Ounces
	Hashish	6 Pounds, 2 Ounces, 19 Grams
Opiates	Morphine	14 Ounces 24 Grams, 36 Liquid Ounces 13,491 Dose Units
	Heroin	351 Pounds 9 Grams, 62 Liquid Ounces 298 Dose Units
	Codeine	298 Pounds, 15 Ounces 15 Grams 11,193 Liquid Ounces 44,812 Dose Units
	Gum Opium	4 Ounces 9 Grams
Cocaine	Solid	41,091 Pounds, 3 Ounces
	Liquid	324 Liquid Ounces
Hallucinogens	LSD	1 Ounce, 18 Grams, 9 Liquid Ounces 620 Dose Units
	PCP	8 Pounds, 4 Ounces 24 Grams, 82 Liquid Ounces 105 Dose Units
	Mushrooms	21 Pounds, 9 Ounces 4 Grams, 24 Dose Units
	Peyote	16 Pounds, 12 Ounces, 21 Grams
	Designer Drugs	105 Pounds, 5 Ounces 10 Grams, 409 Liquid Ounces, 80,377 Dose Units
Precursor Chemicals		47 Pounds, 10 Ounces 25 Grams, 3,933 Liquid Ounces
Other Drugs	Barbiturates	2,425 Liquid Ounces 46,598 Dose Units
	Amphetamines	86 Pounds, 4 Ounces 6 Grams 141 Liquid Ounces 6,829 Dose Units
	Methamphetamines	3,997 Pounds 5 Grams, 3,433 Liquid Ounces 6,951 Dose Units
	Tranquilizers	547 Liquid Ounces 231,750 Dose Units
	Synthetic Drugs	4,552 Liquid Ounces 461,168 Dose Units

WEAPONS ARRESTS

DEFINITION

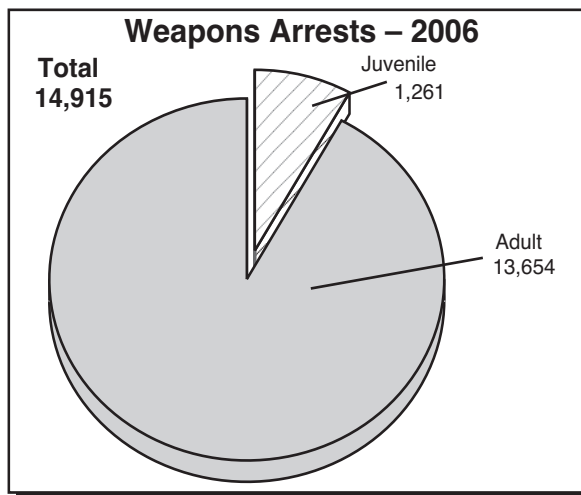
Weapons definition: violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. As with all Part II non-index crimes, the UCR program collects only reports of arrests for this offense.

ANALYSIS

As indicated in the murder section, firearms are the murder weapon of choice in 68 percent of all Texas murders. Handguns accounted for 81 percent of the weapons. In light of these facts, this section focuses on trends in weapon possession.

Volume and Rate

In 2006, 14,915 arrests for weapon violations were reported. The number of arrests increased 5.6 percent over 2005. The 2006 weapons arrest rate was 63.4 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arrest rate from 2005 was an increase of 2.9 percent.



Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for weapons violations in 2006, 8 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 93 percent were male; 66 percent were White; 34 percent were Black; 69 percent were not Hispanic and 31 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-24 year-old group.

In this report's base year of 1992 there were 25,167 weapons arrests. Of this total, 14 percent were juveniles, and 92 percent were male.

