

**Chapter  
4**

**SELECTED  
NON-INDEX CRIMES**

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# SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES

## 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 2014, was 70,569. The volume of DUI arrests decreased 5.6 percent in comparison with 2013.

#### Rate

The 2014 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 262.1 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in

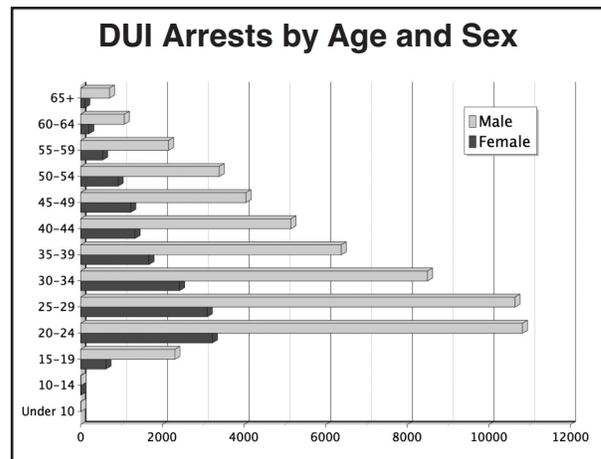
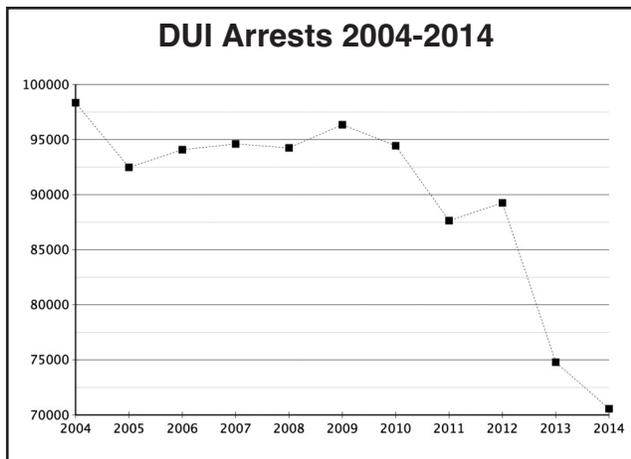
the DUI arrest rate from 2013 was a decrease of 7.3 percent.

#### 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 70,569 persons arrested for DUI in 2014, only 0.16 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 78.2 percent were male; 89 percent were White; 9.8 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 55.2 percent were not Hispanic and 44.8 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of DUI arrestees was the 20-24 year-old group. Of all DUI arrests, 5,022 or 7.1 percent, were of persons who were under the legal age to purchase alcohol in Texas, which is 21.



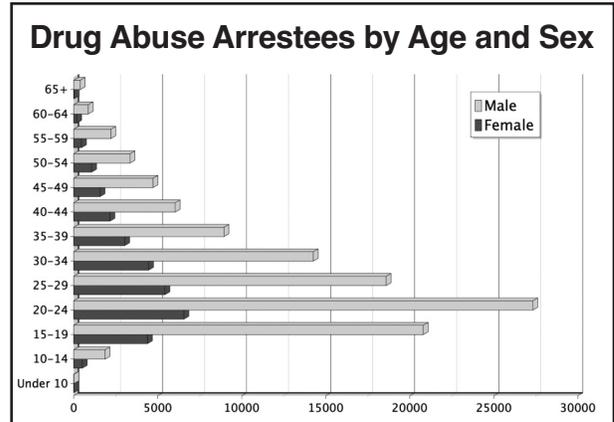
# DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

## 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 2014 drug abuse arrest rate for Texas was 518 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug abuse arrest rate from 2013 was a decrease of 1.3 percent.

## GRAND TOTAL DRUG ABUSE

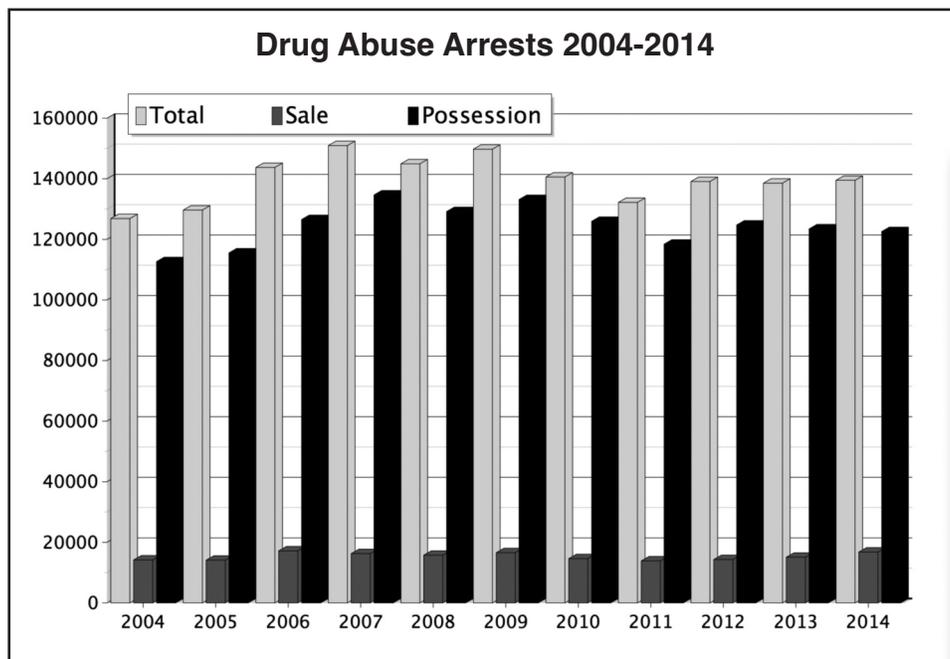
### ARRESTS

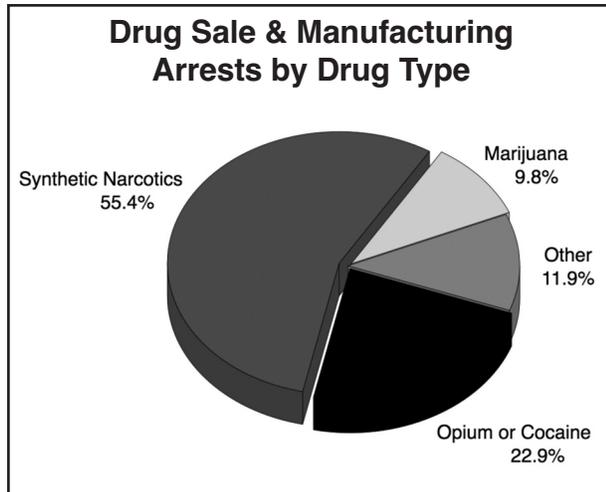
#### Analysis

The reported total number of arrests for drug abuse in Texas in 2014 was 139,471. This grand total of all drug abuse violations increased 0.7 percent in comparison with 2013.

#### Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 2014, 5.2 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 78.6 percent were male; 74 percent were White; 25 percent were Black; 65 percent were not Hispanic and 35 percent were Hispanic. The most common age group in the drug abuse arrestee population was the 20-to-24 year olds.





## SALE AND MANUFACTURING

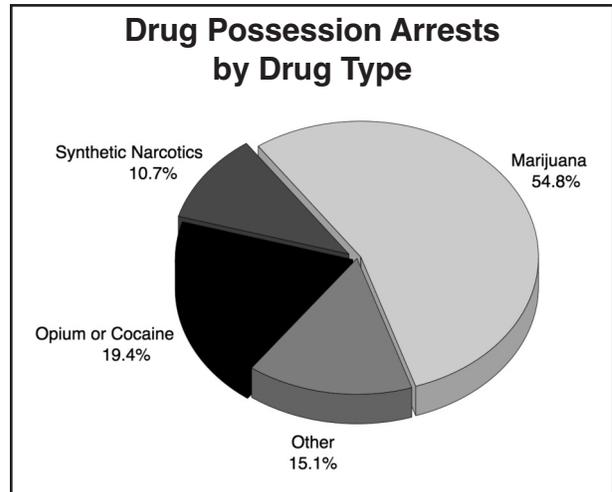
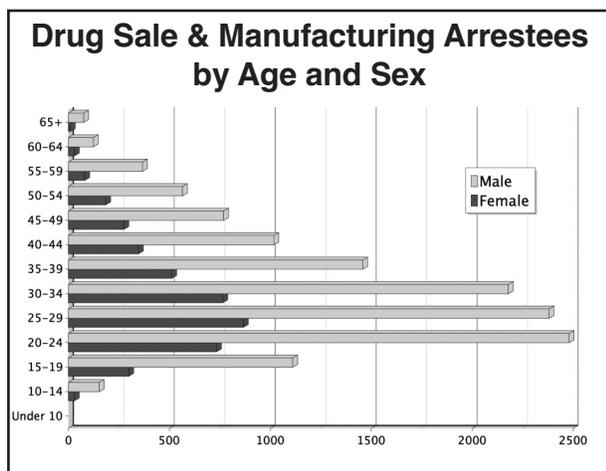
### Analysis

The number of arrests for illegal drug sale and manufacturing totaled 16,815, which was a 11.8 percent increase from 2013.

The rate of drug sale and manufacturing arrests was 62.4 arrests per 100,000 Texans. This represents a 9.5 percent increase in the arrest rate when compared to 2013.

### Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for sale and manufacturing of illicit drugs in 2014, 2.6 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 75 percent were male; 78.6 percent were White; 21 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

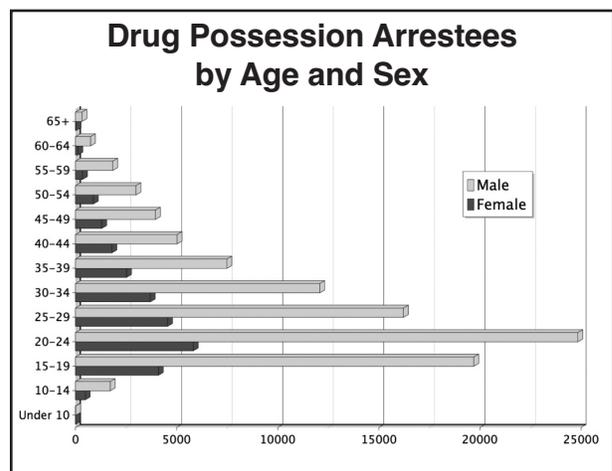
### Analysis

The number of arrests for drug possession in 2014 was 122,656. This represented a 0.7 percent decrease when compared to 2013.

The rate of drug possession arrests in Texas in 2014 was 455.5 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The drug possession arrest rate decreased 2.4 percent from 2013.

### Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug possession, 5.5 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 79 percent were male; 73 percent were White; 26 percent were Black; 65 percent were not Hispanic and 35 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 184 marijuana gardens, 4 wild marijuana fields, 26 cultivated marijuana fields, and 260 marijuana greenhouses. The reported total number of all marijuana plants that were seized in 2014 was 66,287.

### Clandestine Labs

During 2014, 6 clandestine labs were seized in Texas. Of these seized labs, 4 were used to produce methamphetamines, 1 was used to produce amphetamines, 1 produced PCP, 0 P2P, and 1 produced crack cocaine.

Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized		
Class	Type	Quantity
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	1,500,074 Pounds 66,287 Plants
	Hashish	245 Pounds, 5 Ounces 20 Grams, 232 Liquid Ounces
Opiates	Morphine	1 Pound, 15 Ounces 3 Grams, 7 Liquid Ounces 3,068 Dose Units
	Heroin	414 Pounds, 8 Ounces 12 Grams, 31 Liquid Ounces 640 Dose Units
	Codeine	304 Pounds, 4 Ounces 14,218 Liquid Ounces 17,701 Dose Units
	Gum Opium	12 Pounds, 5 Ounces 7 Grams
	Cocaine Solid	5,661 Pounds, 7 Ounces 24 Grams
	Cocaine Liquid	316 Liquid Ounces
Hallucinogens	LSD	4 Pounds, 2 Ounces 3 Grams, 13 Liquid Ounces 5,858 Dose Units
	PCP	34 Pounds, 1 Ounce 23 Grams, 350 Liquid Ounces, 839 Dose Units
	Mushrooms	19 Pounds, 1 Ounce 6 Grams, 12 Dose Units
	Peyote	1 Pound, 10 Ounces 24 Grams
	Designer Drugs	1,576 Pounds, 3 Ounces 11 Grams, 1,111 Liquid Ounces, 15,165 Dose Units
Precursor Chemicals		44 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 10 Grams, 10 Liquid Ounces
Other Drugs	Barbiturates	595 Liquid Ounces 72,777 Dose Units
	Amphetamines	58 Pounds, 15 Ounces 5 Grams, 97 Liquid Ounces 13,780 Dose Units
	Methamphetamines	8,477 Pounds, 10 Ounces, 1 Gram, 4,858 Liquid Ounces, 57,555 Dose Units
	Tranquilizers	343 Ounces 312,187 Dose Units
	Synthetic Drugs	2,291 Liquid Ounces 183,780 Dose Units

# WEAPONS ARRESTS

## DEFINITION

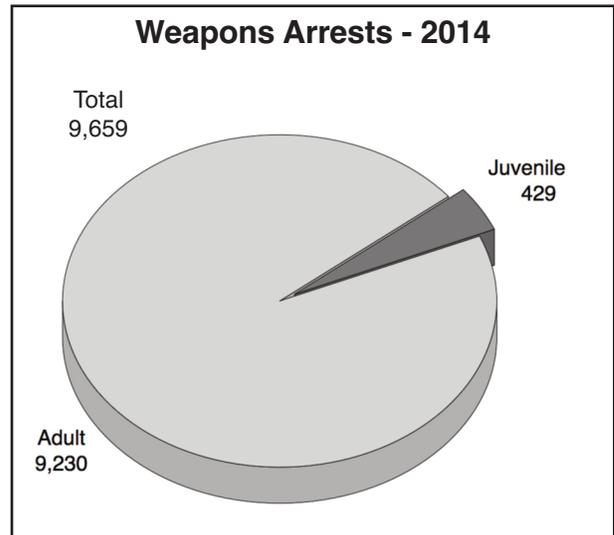
Weapons definition: violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. As with all Part II non-index crimes, the UCR program collects only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

## ANALYSIS

As indicated in the murder section, firearms were the murder weapons of choice in 61 percent of all Texas murders. Handguns accounted for 39 percent of the weapons. In light of these facts, this section focuses on trends in weapon possession.

### Volume and Rate

In 2014, 9,659 arrests for weapon violations were reported. The number of arrests decreased 6.9 percent over 2013. The 2014 weapons arrest rate was 35.9 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arrest rate from 2013 was a decrease of 8.4 percent.



### Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for weapons violations in 2014, 4.4 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 92 percent were male; 68 percent were White; 31 percent were Black; 70 percent were not Hispanic and 30 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-24 year-old group.

