

Chapter 4

SELECTED NON-INDEX CRIMES

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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 2002, was 90,899. The volume of DUI arrests decreased 1.8 percent in comparison with 2001.

Rate

The 2002 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 417.4 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in

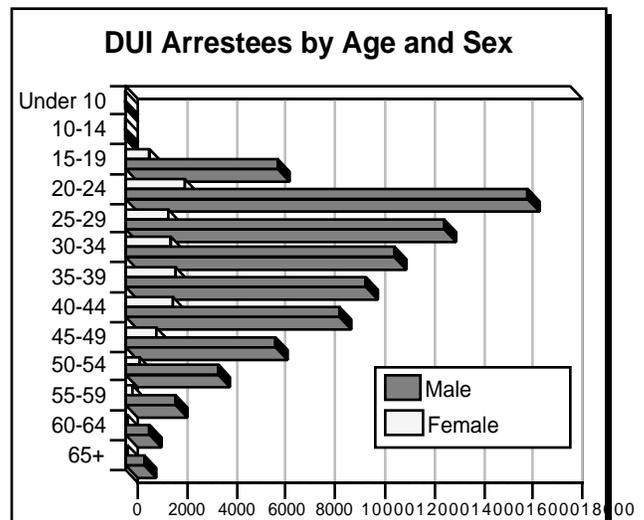
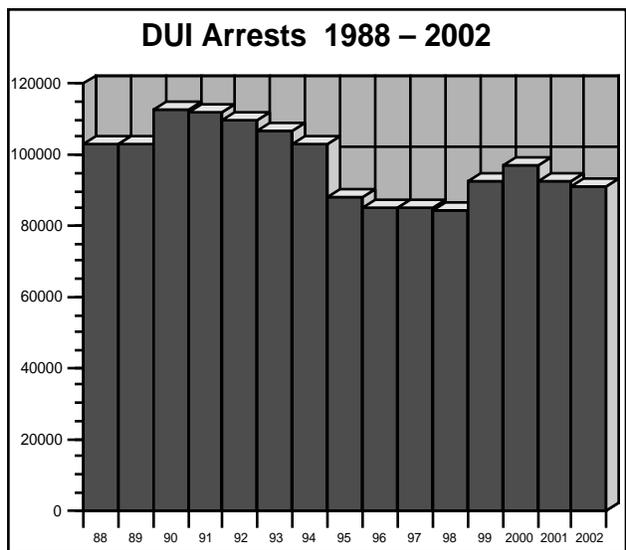
the DUI arrest rate from 2001 was a decrease of 3.9 percent.

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 90,899 persons arrested for DUI in 2002, only .3 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 86 percent were male; 93 percent were White; 6 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, 10,647 or 12 percent, were of persons who were under the legal age to purchase alcohol in Texas, which is 21.



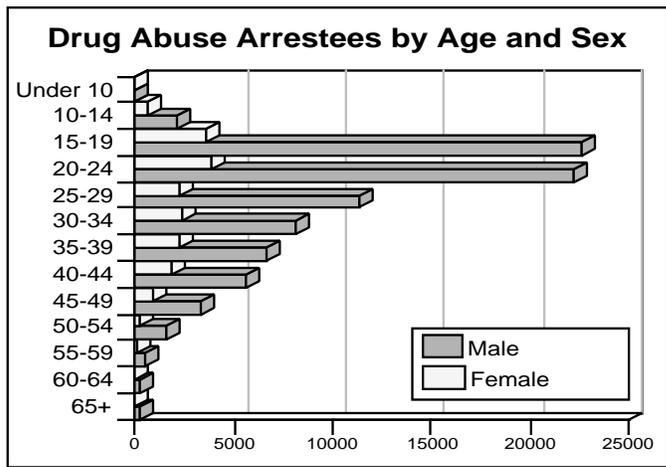
DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

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 2002 drug abuse arrest rate for Texas was 470.8 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug abuse arrest rate from 2001 was a decrease of 3.4 percent.

GRAND TOTAL DRUG ABUSE

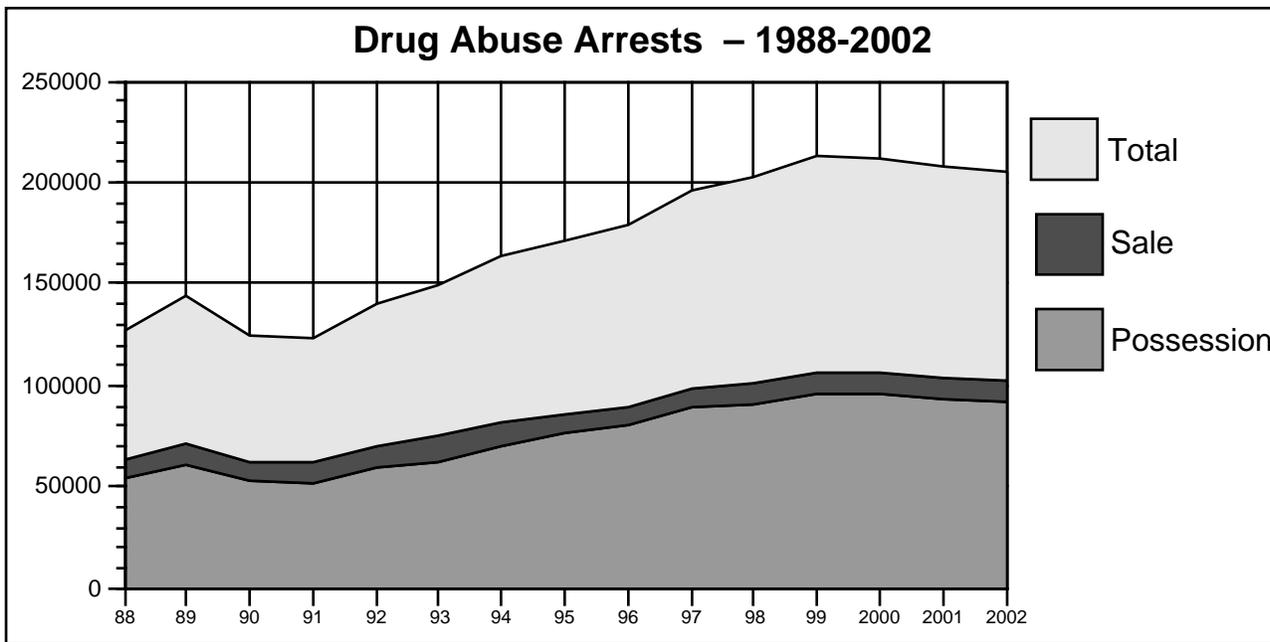
ARRESTS

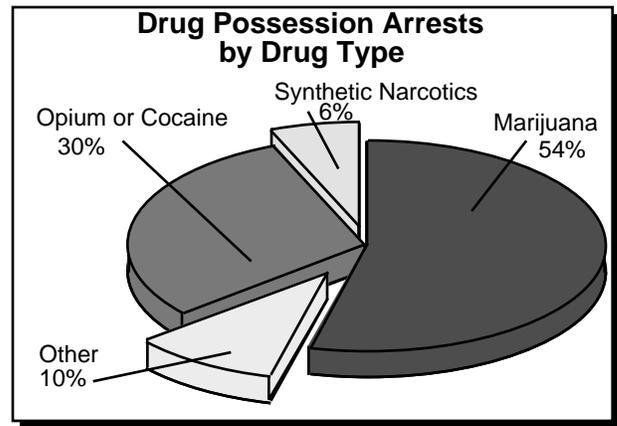
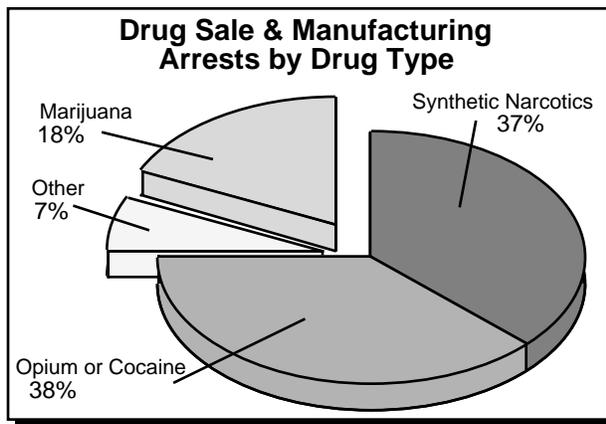
Analysis

The reported total number of arrests for drug abuse in Texas in 2002 was 102,547. This grand total of all drug abuse violations decreased 1.3 percent in comparison with 2001.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 2002, 9 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 82 percent were male; 71 percent were White; 29 percent were Black; 71 percent were not Hispanic and 29 percent were Hispanic. The most common age group in the drug abuse arrestee population was the 15-to-19 year olds.





SALE AND MANUFACTURING

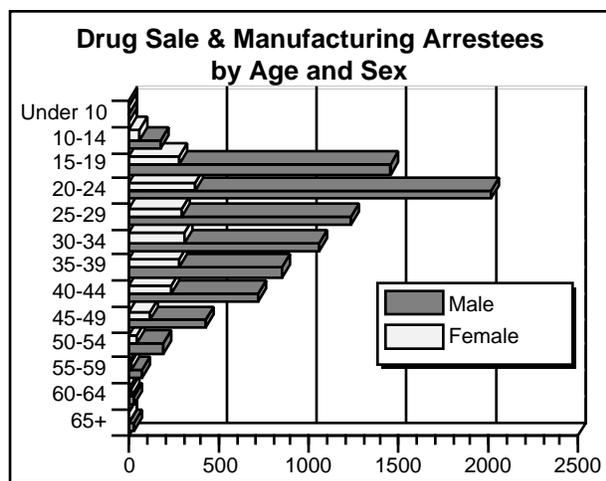
Analysis

The number of arrests for illegal drug sale and manufacturing totaled 10,212, which was a 1.8 percent increase from 2001.

The rate of drug sale and manufacturing arrests was 46.9 arrests per 100,000 Texans. There was a .4 percent decrease in the arrest rate when compared to 2001.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for sale and manufacturing of illicit drugs in 2002, 6 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 81 percent were male; 68 percent were White; 32 percent were Black; 71 percent were not Hispanic and 29 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-to-24 year-old group.



POSSESSION

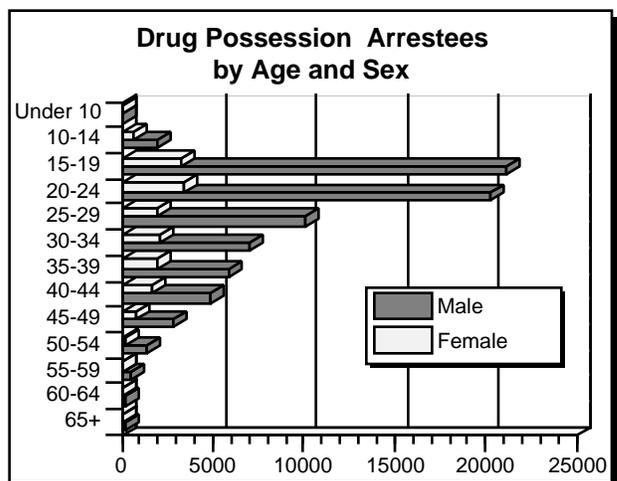
Analysis

The number of arrests for drug possession in 2002 was 92,335. This represented a 1.7 percent decrease when compared to 2001.

The rate of drug possession arrests in Texas in 2002 was 423.9 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The drug possession arrest rate decreased 3.7 percent from 2001.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug possession, 9 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 82 percent were male; 71 percent were White; 29 percent were Black; 71 percent were not Hispanic and 29 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 15-to-19 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 187 marijuana gardens, 24 wild marijuana fields, 33 cultivated marijuana fields and 28 marijuana greenhouses. The reported total number of all marijuana plants that were seized in 2002 was 55,220.

Clandestine Labs

During 2002, 639 clandestine labs were seized in Texas. Of these seized labs, 634 were used to produce methamphetamines, 4 were manufacturing amphetamine and 1 was manufacturing PCP.

<i>Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized</i>		
Class	Type	Quantity
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	513,894 Pounds, 10 Ounces
	Hashish	8 Ounces, 14 Grams 14 Liquid Ounces
Opiates	Morphine	36 Pounds, 5 Ounces 2 Grams, 4 Liquid Ounces 909 Dose Units
	Heroin	153 Pounds, 8 Ounces 18 Grams 4 Liquid Ounces 90 Dose Units
	Codeine	941 Pounds, 7 Ounces 2 Grams 10,791 Liquid Ounces 22,862 Dose Units
	Gum Opium	3 Pounds, 1 Ounce 19 Grams
Cocaine	Solid	27,038 Pounds, 1 Ounce 7 Grams
	Liquid	17 Liquid Ounces
Hallucinogens	LSD	2 Pounds, 14 Grams 6550 Dose Units
	PCP	32 Pounds, 2 Ounces 8 Grams 418 Liquid Ounces 248,204 Dose Units
	Mushrooms	64 Pounds, 10 Ounces 21 Grams, 270 Dose Units
	Peyote	9 Pounds, 5 Grams
	Designer Drugs	447 Pounds, 6 Ounces 4 Grams 39,628 Liquid Ounces 93,209 Dose Units
Precursor Chemicals		702 Pounds, 2 Ounces 7 Grams 25,516 Liquid Ounces
Other Drugs	Barbiturates	57 Liquid Ounces 290,838 Dose Units
	Amphetamines	40 Pounds, 5 Ounces 17 Grams 583 Liquid Ounces 7,635 Dose Units
	Methamphetamines	1,572 Pounds, 9 Ounces 22 Grams 13,917 Liquid Ounces 9,492 Dose Units
	Tranquilizers	3,128 Liquid Ounces 90,070 Dose Units
	Synthetic Drugs	5,323 Liquid Ounces 460,674 Dose Units

WEAPONS ARRESTS

DEFINITION

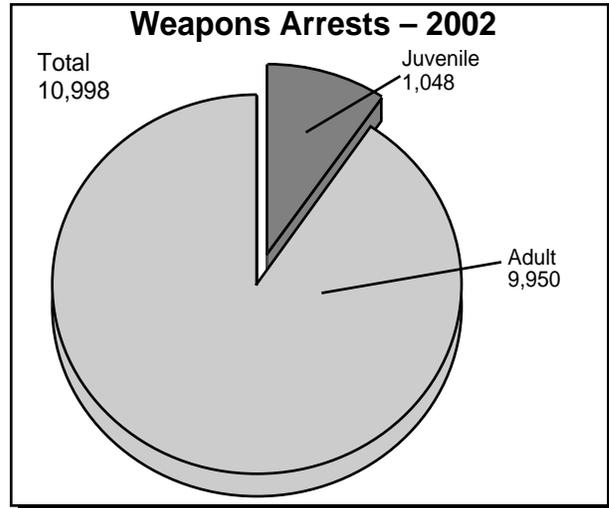
Weapons definition: violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. As with all Part II non-index crimes, the UCR program collects only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

ANALYSIS

As indicated in the murder section, firearms are the murder weapon of choice in 63 percent of all Texas murders. Handguns accounted for 72 percent of the weapons. In light of these facts, this section focuses on trends in weapon possession.

Volume and Rate

In 2002, 10,998 arrests for weapon violations were reported. The number of arrests increased 7.7 percent over 2001. The 2002 weapons arrest rate was 50.5 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arrest rate from 2001 was an increase of 5.4 percent.



Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for weapons violations in 2002, 10 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 94 percent were male; 74 percent were White; 26 percent were Black; 68 percent were not Hispanic and 32 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 1988 there were 17,999 weapons arrests. Of this total, 9 percent were juveniles, and 91 percent were male.

