

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 2003, was 91,429. The volume of DUI arrests increased 0.6 percent in comparison with 2002.

Rate

The 2003 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 413.4 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in

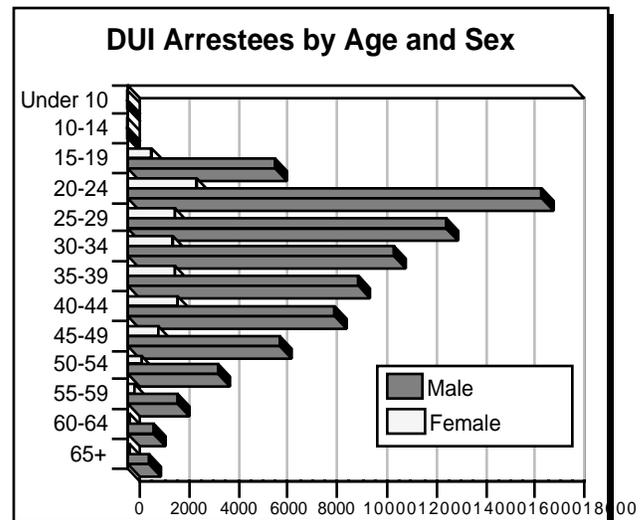
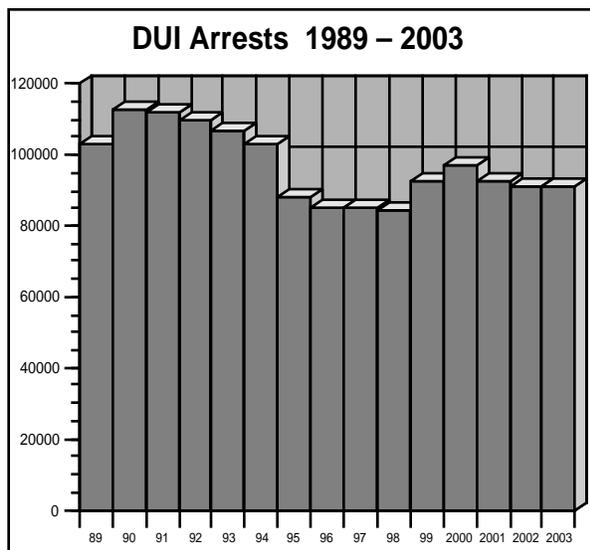
the DUI arrest rate from 2002 was a decrease of 1.0 percent.

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 91,429 persons arrested for DUI in 2003, only 0.4 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 85 percent were male; 93 percent were White; 6 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 56 percent were not Hispanic and 44 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, 10,674 or 12 percent, were of persons who were under the legal age to purchase alcohol in Texas, which is 21.



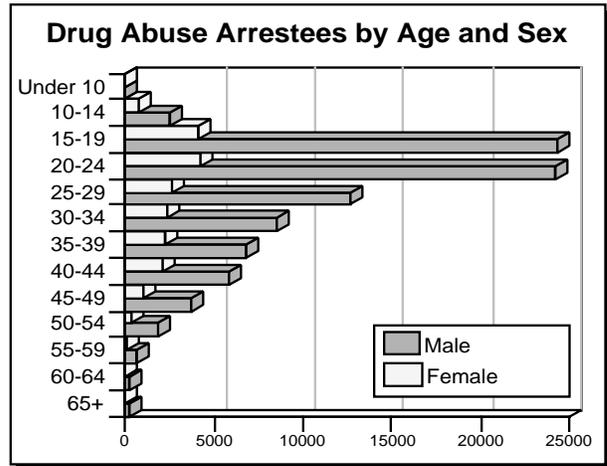
DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

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 2003 drug abuse arrest rate for Texas was 505.6 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug abuse arrest rate from 2002 was an increase of 7.4 percent.

GRAND TOTAL DRUG ABUSE

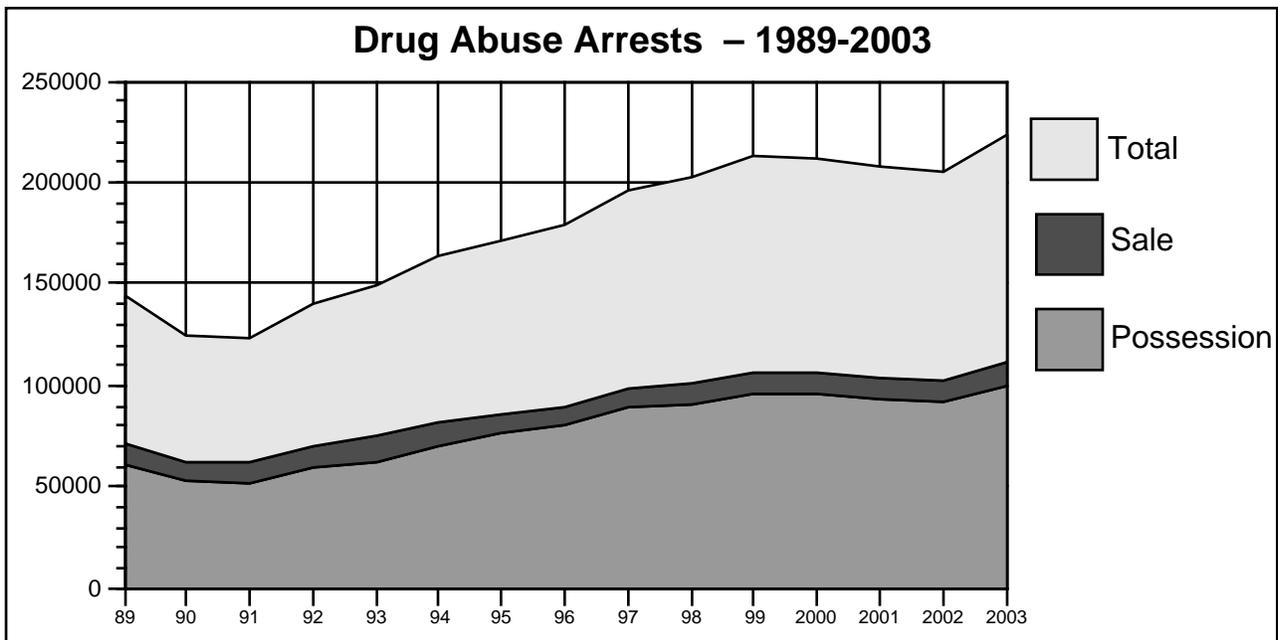
ARRESTS

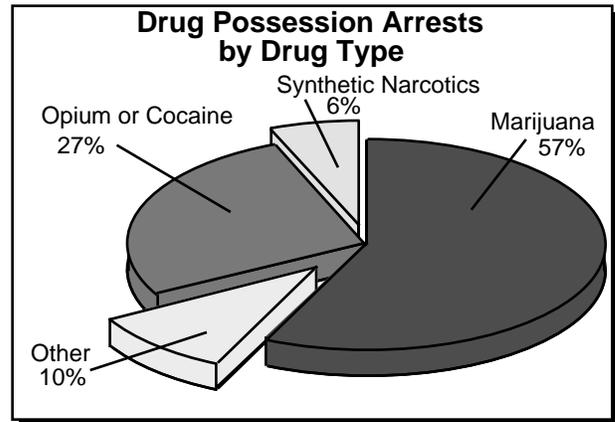
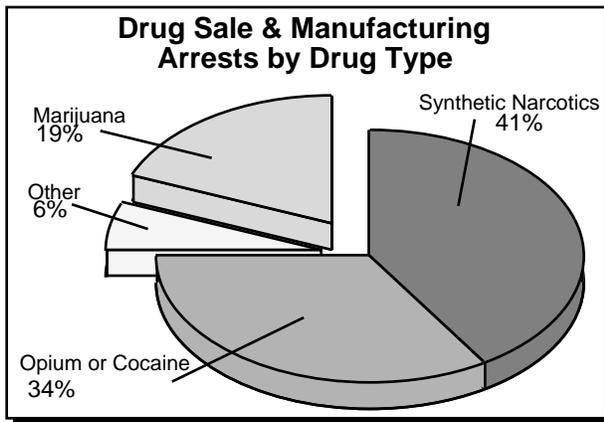
Analysis

The reported total number of arrests for drug abuse in Texas in 2003 was 111,836. This grand total of all drug abuse violations increased 9.1 percent in comparison with 2002.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 2003, 9 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 82 percent were male; 72 percent were White; 28 percent were Black; 69 percent were not Hispanic and 31 percent were Hispanic. The most common age group in the drug abuse arrestee population was the 20-to-24 year olds.





SALE AND MANUFACTURING

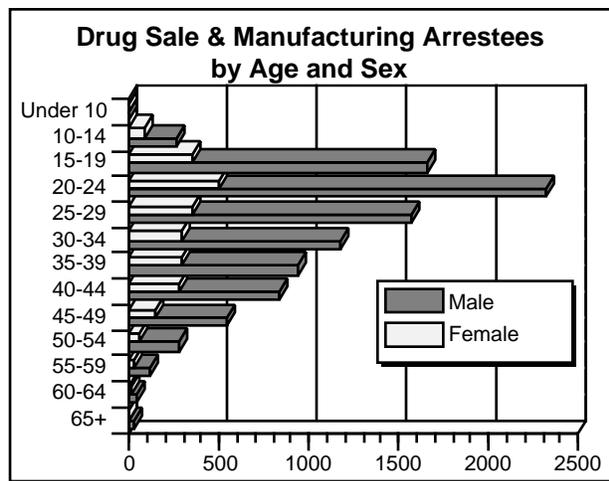
Analysis

The number of arrests for illegal drug sale and manufacturing totaled 12,115, which was a 18.6 percent increase from 2002.

The rate of drug sale and manufacturing arrests was 54.8 arrests per 100,000 Texans. There was a 16.8 percent increase in the arrest rate when compared to 2002.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for sale and manufacturing of illicit drugs in 2003, 8 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 81 percent were male; 72 percent were White; 28 percent were Black; 66 percent were not Hispanic and 34 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-to-24 year-old group.



POSSESSION

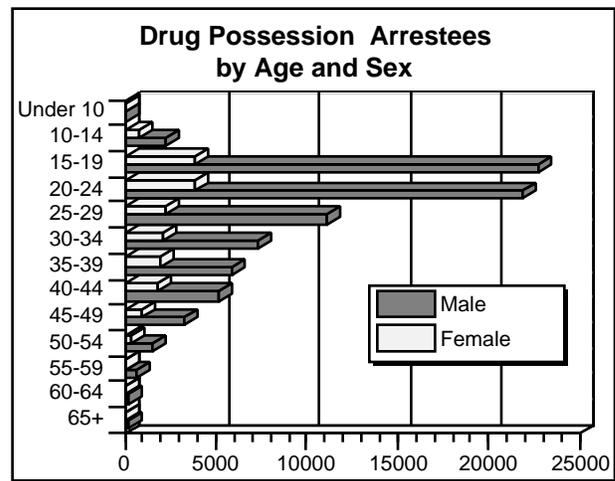
Analysis

The number of arrests for drug possession in 2003 was 99,721. This represented a 8.0 percent increase when compared to 2002.

The rate of drug possession arrests in Texas in 2003 was 450.8 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The drug possession arrest rate increased 6.3 percent from 2002.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug possession, 9 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 82 percent were male; 72 percent were White; 28 percent were Black; 70 percent were not Hispanic and 30 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 129 marijuana gardens, 98,012 wild marijuana fields, 904 cultivated marijuana fields and 145 marijuana greenhouses. The reported total number of all marijuana plants that were seized in 2003 was 330,541.

Clandestine Labs

During 2003, 717 clandestine labs were seized in Texas. Of these seized labs, 710 were used to produce methamphetamines, 1 was manufacturing amphetamine and 6 were manufacturing crack.

<i>Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized</i>		
Class	Type	Quantity
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	521,422 Pounds, 3 Ounces
	Hashish	9 Ounces, 7 Grams
Opiates	Morphine	2 Pounds, 4 Ounces 25 Grams, 22 Liquid Ounces 528 Dose Units
		Heroin
	Codeine	539 Pounds, 4 Ounces 23 Grams 36,293 Liquid Ounces 103,012 Dose Units
	Gum Opium	2 Pounds, 5 Ounces 12 Grams
Cocaine	Solid	13,943 Pounds, 2 Ounces 1 Gram
	Liquid	8,299 Liquid Ounces
Hallucinogens	LSD	2 Ounces, 27 Grams 2,418 Dose Units
	PCP	6 Pounds, 6 Ounces 27 Grams 113 Liquid Ounces 88 Dose Units
		Mushrooms
	Designer Drugs	Peyote 11 Ounces, 22 Grams 98 Pounds, 5 Ounces 21 Grams 8,160 Liquid Ounces 929,233 Dose Units
Precursor Chemicals		9,095 Pounds, 11 Ounces 22 Grams 197,289 Liquid Ounces
Other Drugs	Barbiturates	106 Liquid Ounces 134,634 Dose Units
	Amphetamines	39 Pounds, 12 Ounces 7 Grams 3,942 Liquid Ounces 9,117 Dose Units
		Methamphetamines
	Tranquilizers	2,058 Liquid Ounces 116,857 Dose Units
	Synthetic Drugs	3,068 Liquid Ounces 103,589 Dose Units

WEAPONS ARRESTS

DEFINITION

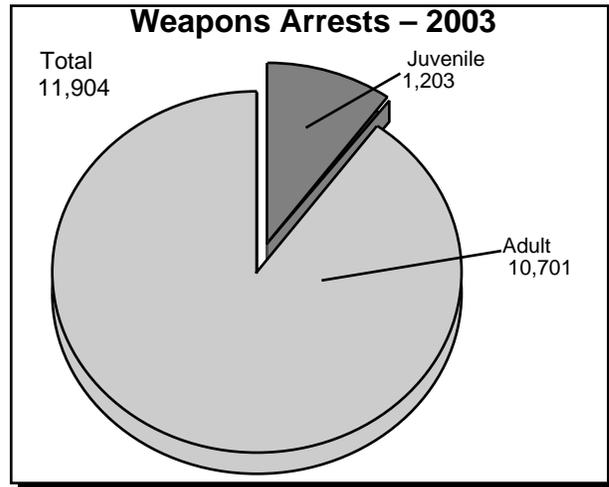
Weapons definition: violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. As with all Part II non-index crimes, the UCR program collects only 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 2003, 11,904 arrests for weapon violations were reported. The number of arrests increased 8.2 percent over 2002. The 2003 weapons arrest rate was 53.8 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arrest rate from 2002 was an increase of 6.5 percent.



Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for weapons violations in 2003, 10 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 93 percent were male; 74 percent were White; 26 percent were Black; 66 percent were not Hispanic and 34 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 1989 there were 18,690 weapons arrests. Of this total, 11 percent were juveniles, and 92 percent were male.

