

**Chapter
4**

**SELECTED
NON-INDEX CRIMES**

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 2015, was 65,609. The volume of DUI arrests decreased 7.0 percent in comparison with 2014.

Rate

The 2015 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 238.4 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in

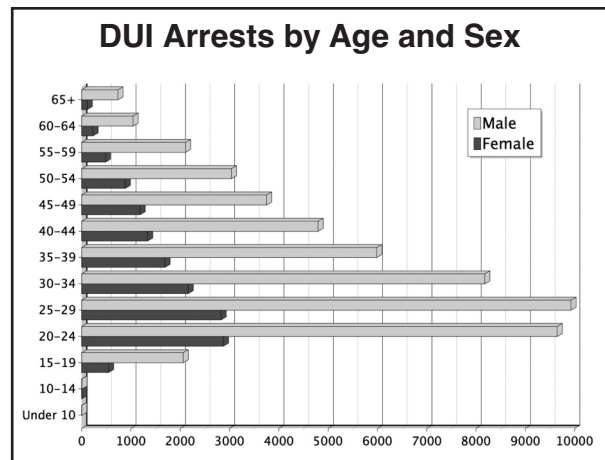
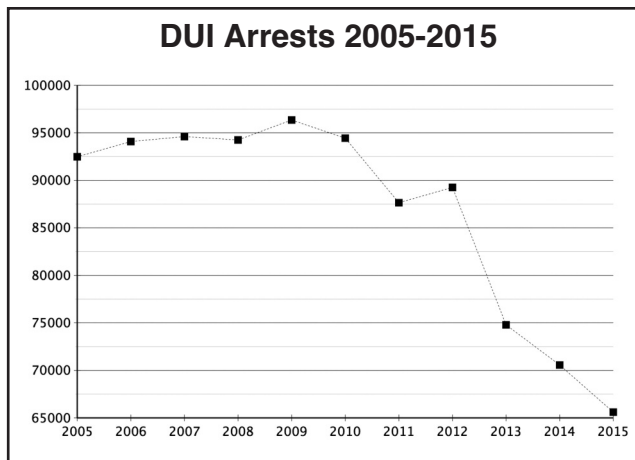
the DUI arrest rate from 2014 was a decrease of 8.9 percent.

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 65,609 persons arrested for DUI in 2015, only 0.14 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 78.1 percent were male; 88.4 percent were White; 10.0 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 52.8 percent were not Hispanic and 47.2 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of DUI arrestees was the 25-29 year-old group. Of all DUI arrests, 4,342 or 6.6 percent, were of persons who were under the legal age to purchase alcohol in Texas, which is 21.



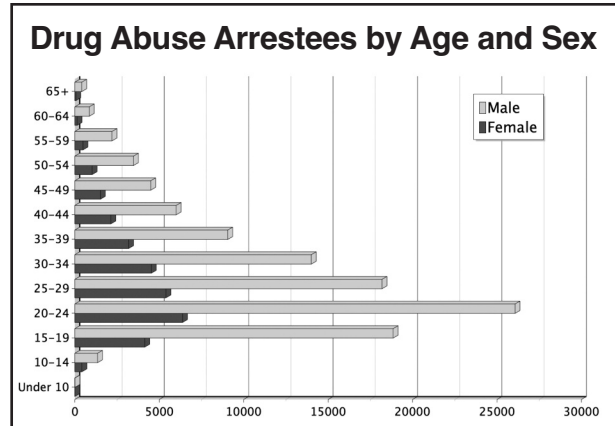
DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

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 2015 drug abuse arrest rate for Texas was 489.2 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug abuse arrest rate from 2014 was a decrease of 5.6 percent.

GRAND TOTAL DRUG ABUSE

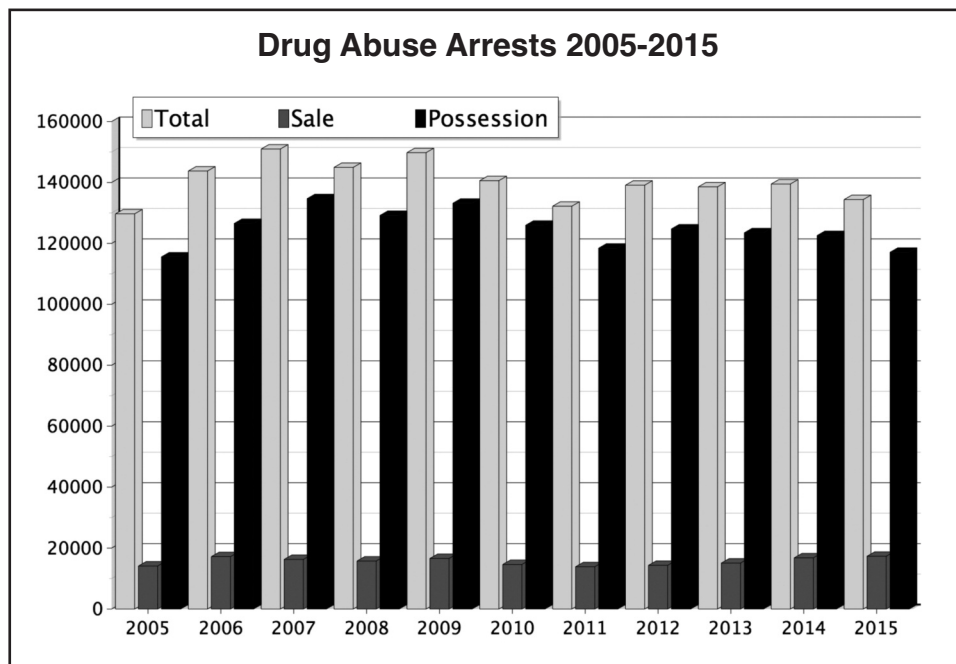
ANALYSIS

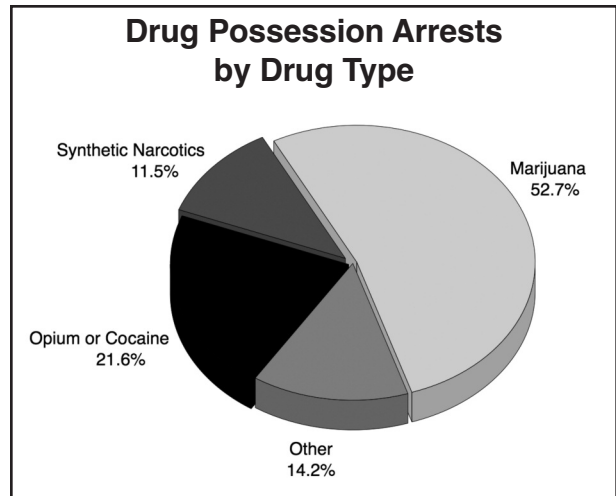
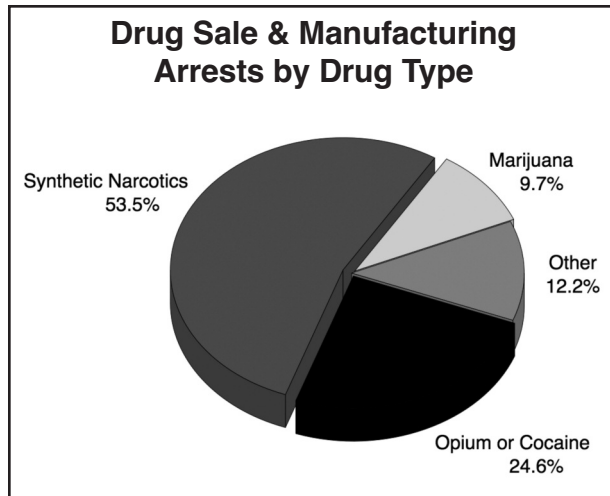
Volume and Rate

The reported total number of arrests for drug abuse in Texas in 2015 was 134,386. This grand total of all drug abuse violations decreased 3.6 percent in comparison with 2014.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 2015, 4.2 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 78.1 percent were male; 74.9 percent were White; 24.1 percent were Black; 64 percent were not Hispanic and 36 percent were Hispanic. The most common age group in the drug abuse arrestee population was the 20-to-24 year olds.





SALE AND MANUFACTURING

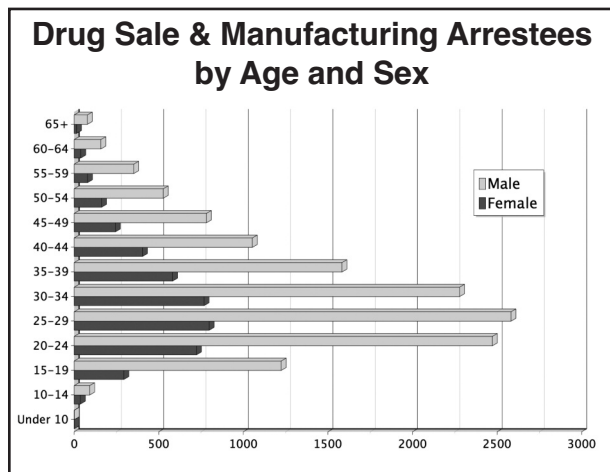
Analysis

The number of arrests for illegal drug sale and manufacturing totaled 17,327, which was a 3.0 percent increase from 2014.

The rate of drug sale and manufacturing arrests was 63.1 arrests per 100,000 Texans. This represents a 1.1 percent increase in the arrest rate when compared to 2014.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for sale and manufacturing of illicit drugs in 2015, 1.5 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 76.1 percent were male; 78.4 percent were White; 21.1 percent were Black; 61 percent were not Hispanic and 39 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 25-to-29 year-old group.



POSSESSION

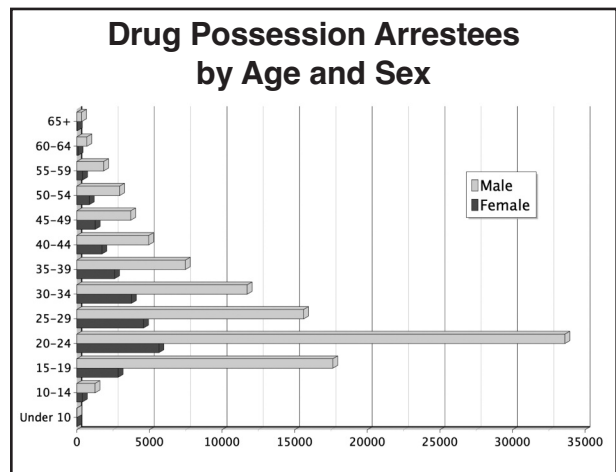
Analysis

The number of arrests for drug possession in 2015 was 117,092. This represented a 4.5 percent decrease when compared to 2014.

The rate of drug possession arrests in Texas in 2015 was 426.3 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The drug possession arrest rate decreased 6.4 percent from 2014.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug possession, 5.5 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 78.4 percent were male; 74.4 percent were White; 24.6 percent were Black; 64.2 percent were not Hispanic and 35.8 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 243 marijuana gardens, 1,033 wild marijuana fields, 5,311 cultivated marijuana fields, and 75 marijuana greenhouses. The reported total number of all marijuana plants that were seized in 2015 was 26,560.

Clandestine Labs

During 2015, 41 clandestine labs were seized in Texas. Of these seized labs, 22 were used to produce methamphetamines, 2 were used to produce amphetamines, 1 produced PCP, 0 P2P, and 0 produced crack cocaine..

| Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Class | Type | Quantity |
| Cannabinoids | Marijuana | 139,873 Pounds, 14 Ounces 26,560 Plants |
| | Hashish | 100 Pounds, 7 Ounces 226 Grams, 1,075 Liquid Ounces |
| Opiates | Morphine | 2 Pounds, 3 Ounces 12 Grams, 21 Liquid Ounces 1,945 Dose Units |
| | Heroin | 579 Pounds, 9 Ounces 17 Grams, 63 Liquid Ounces 671 Dose Units |
| | Codeine | 1,153 Pounds, 15 Ounces 19 Grams, 23,213 Liquid Ounces, 11,611 Dose Units |
| | Gum Opium | 7 Pounds, 8 Ounces 23 Grams |
| | Cocaine Solid | 16,466 Pounds, 3 Ounces 22 Grams |
| | Cocaine Liquid | 241 Liquid Ounces |
| Hallucinogens | LSD | 5 Pounds, 12 Ounces 20 Grams, 9,009 Dose Units |
| | PCP | 81 Pounds, 8 Ounces 23 Grams, 3,155 Liquid Ounces, 375 Dose Units |
| | Mushrooms | 39 Pounds, 7 Ounces 1 Grams, 137 Dose Units |
| | Peyote | 4 Ounces, 27 Grams |
| | Designer Drugs | 6,824 Pounds, 10 Ounces 11 Grams, 1,916 Liquid Ounces, 13,142 Dose Units |
| Precursor Chemicals | | 35 Pounds, 3 Ounces, 27 Grams, 204 Liquid Ounces |
| Other Drugs | Barbiturates | 6,177 Liquid Ounces 82,153 Dose Units |
| | Amphetamines | 24 Pounds, 11 Ounces 4 Grams, 143 Liquid Ounces 6,392 Dose Units |
| | Methamphetamines | 6,258 Pounds, 5 Ounces, 17 Grams, 8,417 Liquid Ounces, 340,790 Dose Units |
| | Tranquilizers | 565,547 Ounces 133,850 Dose Units |
| | Synthetic Drugs | 10,770 Liquid Ounces 93,491 Dose Units |

WEAPONS ARRESTS

DEFINITION

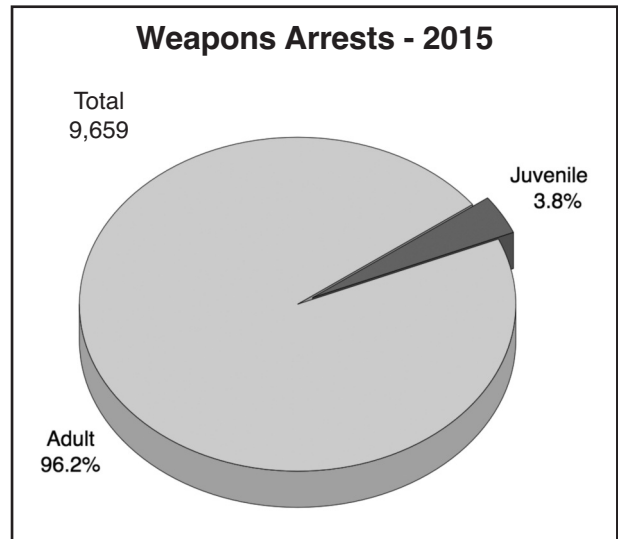
Weapons definition: violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. As with all Part II non-index crimes, the UCR program collects only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

ANALYSIS

As indicated in the murder section, firearms were the murder weapons of choice in 73 percent of all Texas murders. Handguns accounted for 50 percent of the weapons. In light of these facts, this section focuses on trends in weapon possession.

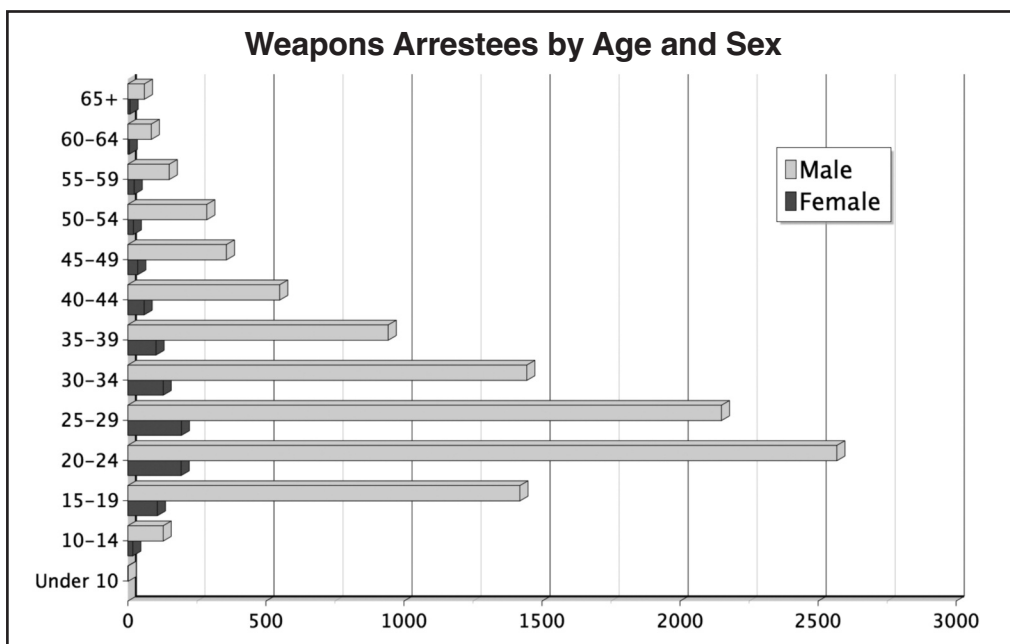
Volume and Rate

In 2015, 11,036 arrests for weapon violations were reported. The number of arrests increased 14.2 percent over 2014. The 2015 weapons arrest rate was 40.2 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arrest rate from 2014 was an increase of 11.9 percent.



Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for weapons violations in 2015, 3.8 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 92 percent were male; 66.4 percent were White; 32.6 percent were Black; 68.7 percent were not Hispanic and 31.2 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-24 year-old group.



CARGO THEFT

DEFINITION

Cargo Theft, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motor truck, or other vehicle, or from any tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot, or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air navigation facility, or from any intermodal container, intermodal chassis, trailer, container freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility. For purposes of this definition, cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.

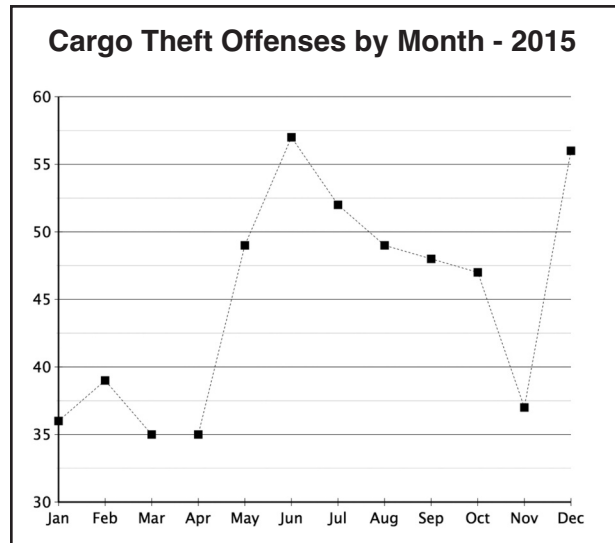
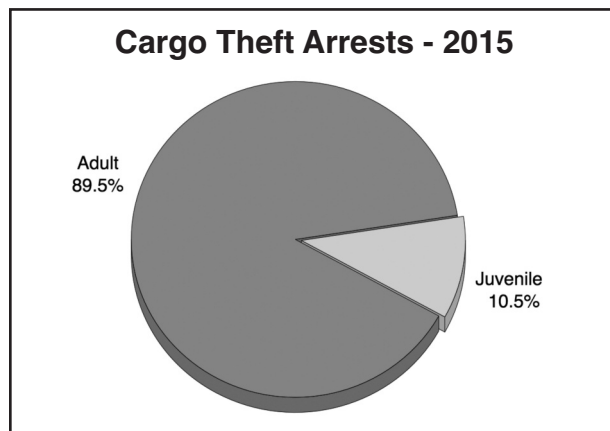
Nature

The data included in this inaugural addition to Crime in Texas represents the offenses and arrests that were reported by participating agencies. As participation increases, trends in the number of reported offenses, as well as demographic information, can be expected to change accordingly.

ANALYSIS

Volume and Rate

In 2015, there were 540 cargo thefts reported in Texas. More cargo thefts were committed in June than in any other month, while March and April both



had the fewest cargo thefts. The 2015 cargo theft rate for Texas was 1.97 cargo thefts for every 100,000 persons.

Offenders and Arrestees

Of the 540 cargo theft offenses, there were 219 known offenders reported to DPS (the remainder being unknown offenders) and 57 arrests for cargo theft in 2015. 10.5 percent of arrestees were juveniles (16 and under); 95 percent were male; 59.7 percent were White; 36.8 percent were Black; 3.5 percent were Asian; 73.7 percent were not Hispanic and 26.3 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 45-49 year-old group.

