

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 2016, was 62,327. The volume of DUI arrests decreased 5.0 percent in comparison with 2015.

Rate

The 2016 DUI arrest rate for Texas was 224.0 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in

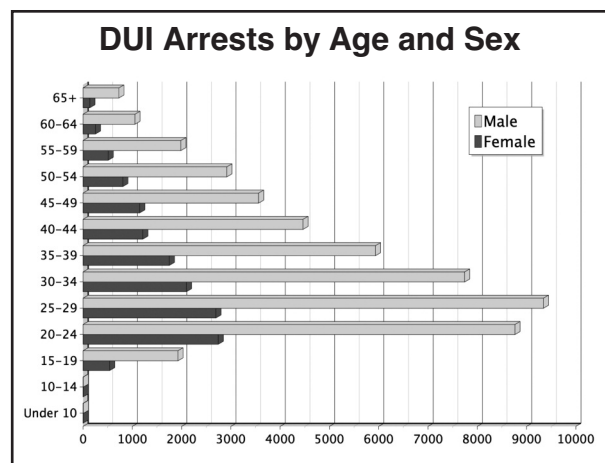
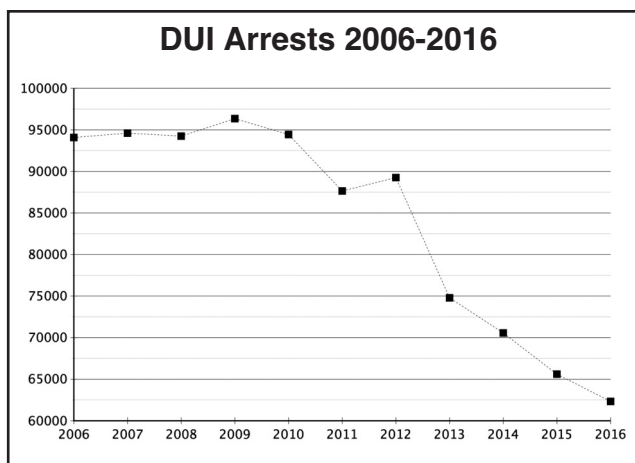
the DUI arrest rate from 2015 was a decrease of 6.2 percent.

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 62,327 persons arrested for DUI in 2016, only 0.2 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 77.7 percent were male; 87.6 percent were White; 10.5 percent were Black and the remainder were other races; 53.1 percent were not Hispanic and 46.9 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of DUI arrestees was the 25-29 year-old group. Of all DUI arrests, 4,117 or 6.6 percent, were of persons who were under the legal age to purchase alcohol in Texas, which is 21.



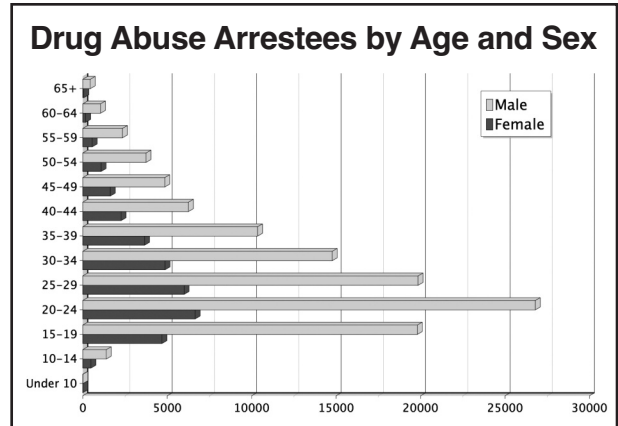
DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

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 2016 drug abuse arrest rate for Texas was 517.6 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the drug abuse arrest rate from 2015 was an increase of 5.8 percent.

GRAND TOTAL DRUG ABUSE

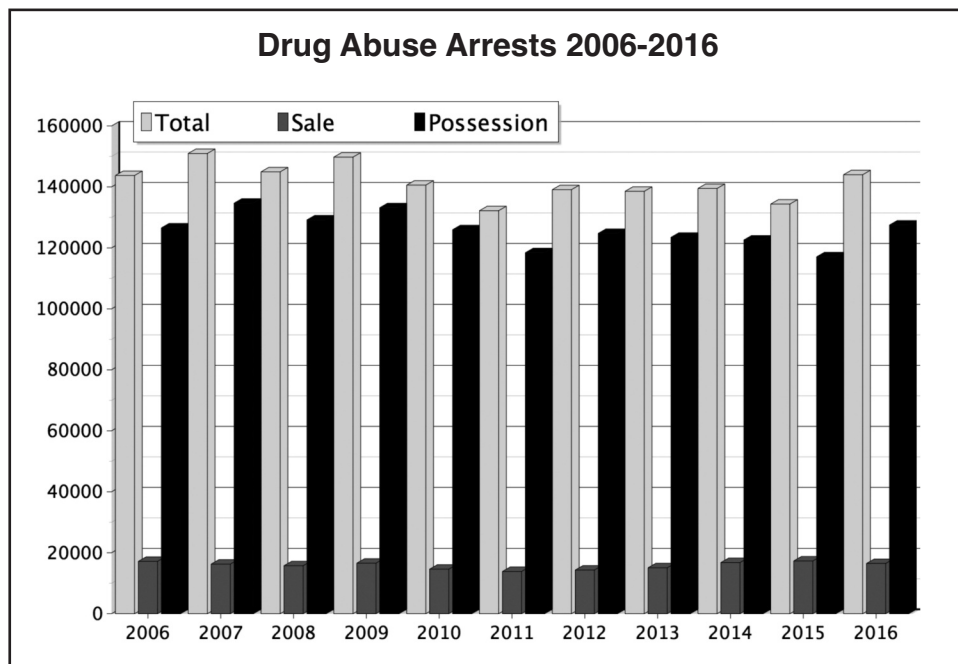
ANALYSIS

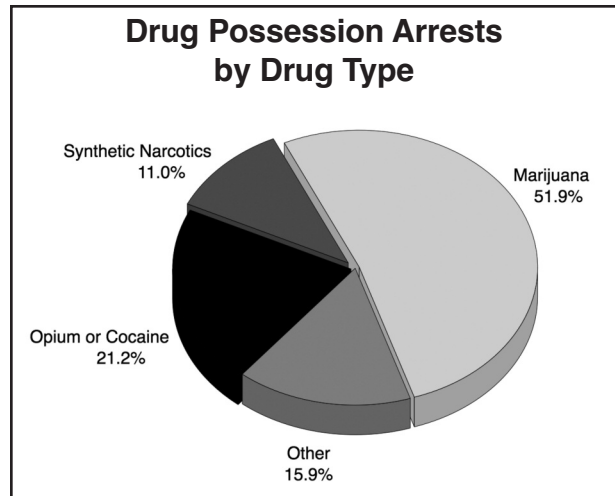
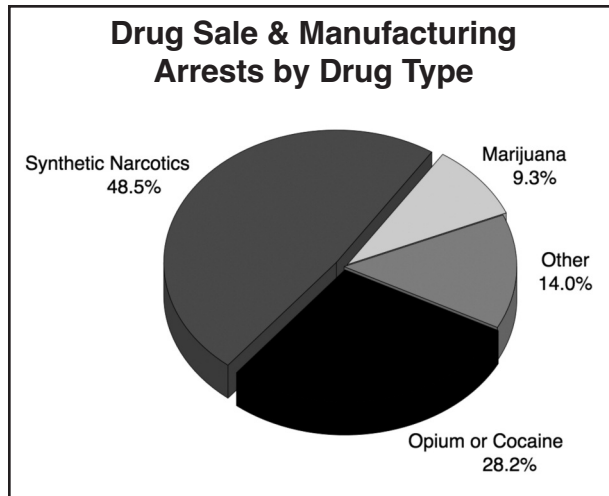
Volume and Rate

The reported total number of arrests for drug abuse in Texas in 2016 was 144,013. This grand total of all drug abuse violations increased 7.1 percent in comparison with 2015.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 2016, 4.3 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 77.7 percent were male; 74.1 percent were White; 24.9 percent were Black; 63.9 percent were not Hispanic and 36.1 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 16,500, which was a 4.8 percent decrease from 2015.

The rate of drug sale and manufacturing arrests was 59.2 arrests per 100,000 Texans. This represents a 6.0 percent decrease in the arrest rate when compared to 2015.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for sale and manufacturing of illicit drugs in 2016, 2.7 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 75.9 percent were male; 75.6 percent were White; 23.7 percent were Black; 62.8 percent were not Hispanic and 37.2 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 25-to-29 year-old group.

POSSESSION

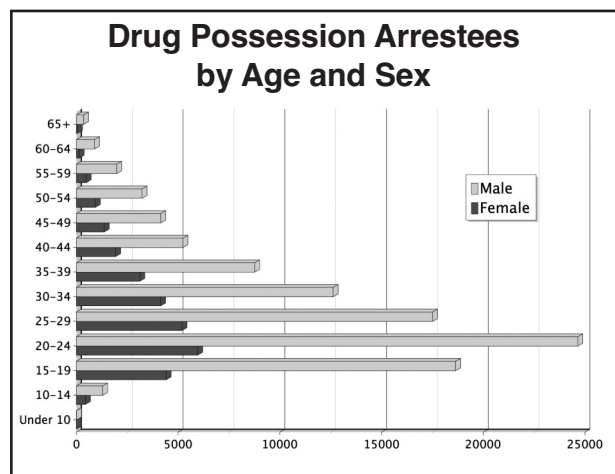
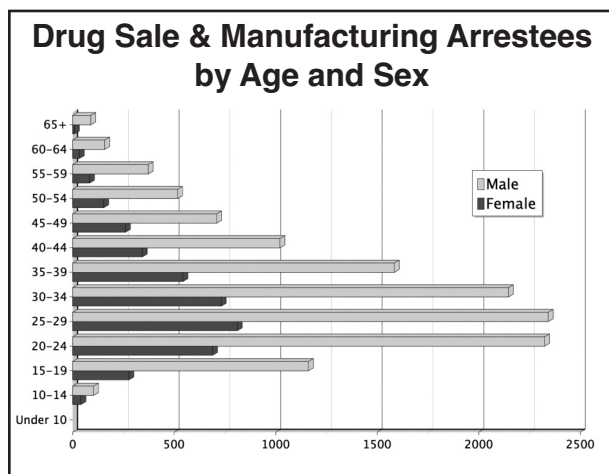
Analysis

The number of arrests for drug possession in 2016 was 127,513. This represented a 8.9 percent increase when compared to 2015.

The rate of drug possession arrests in Texas in 2016 was 458.3 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The drug possession arrest rate increased 7.5 percent from 2015.

Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for drug possession, 4.5 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 77.9 percent were male; 73.9 percent were White; 25.0 percent were Black; 64.0 percent were not Hispanic and 36.0 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

Texas law officers seized a total of 1,126 individual marijuana plants from 177 gardens, 1 wild field, 14 cultivated fields and 676 greenhouses.

Clandestine Labs

During 2016, 76 clandestine labs were seized in Texas. Of these seized labs, 4 were used to produce methamphetamines, 71 were used to produce amphetamines, and 1 produced crack cocaine.

Type and Quantity of Drugs Seized		
Class	Type	Quantity
Cannabinoids	Marijuana	278,955 Pounds, 1,126 Plants
	Hashish	356 Pounds, 8 Ounces 11 Grams, 2,641 Liquid Ounces
Opiates	Morphine	14 Pounds, 1 Ounce 24 Grams, 28 Liquid Ounces 2,021 Dose Units
	Heroin	722 Pounds, 6 Ounces 27 Grams, 2,588 Liquid Ounces, 1,422 Dose Units
	Codeine	827 Pounds, 14 Ounces 6 Grams, 20,124 Liquid Ounces, 25,220 Dose Units
	Gum Opium	85 Pounds, 5 Ounces 24 Grams
	Cocaine Solid	13,391 Pounds, 1 Ounce 17 Grams
	Cocaine Liquid	1,819 Liquid Ounces
Hallucinogens	LSD	12 Pounds, 19 Grams 6 Liquid Ounces 7,122 Dose Units
	PCP	47 Pounds, 8 Ounces 7 Grams, 235 Liquid Ounces 43 Dose Units
	Mushrooms	22 Pounds, 3 Ounces 27 Grams, 34 Dose Units
	Peyote	4 Pounds, 1 Ounce 8 Grams
	Designer Drugs	680 Pounds, 12 Ounces 24 Grams, 1,342 Liquid Ounces, 19,419 Dose Units
Precursor Chemicals		3 Pounds, 11 Ounces 22 Grams
Other Drugs	Barbiturates	11,990 Liquid Ounces, 104,841 Dose Units
	Amphetamines	286 Pounds, 19 Grams, 464 Liquid Ounces, 6,472 Dose Units
	Methamphetamines	5,290 Pounds, 7 Ounces 4 Grams, 14,869 Liquid Ounces, 161,973 Dose Units
	Tranquilizers	101,617 Liquid Ounces, 299,463 Dose Units
	Synthetic Drugs	7,916 Liquid Ounces, 109,905 Dose Units

WEAPONS ARRESTS

DEFINITION

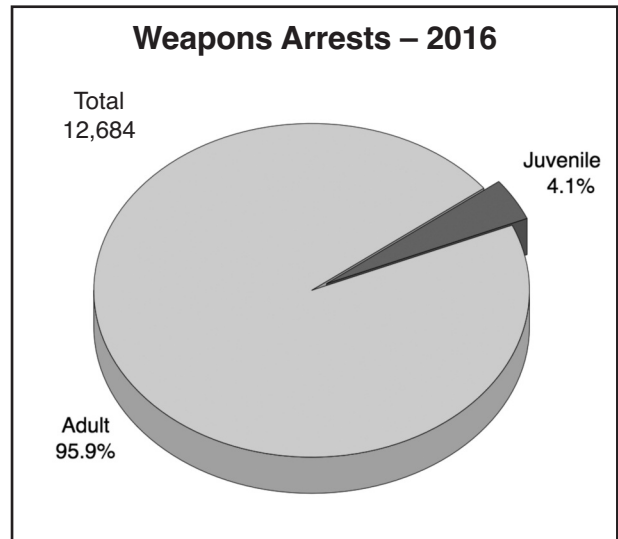
Weapons definition: violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. As with all Part II non-index crimes, the UCR program collects only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

ANALYSIS

As indicated in the murder section, firearms were the murder weapons of choice in 74.2 percent of all Texas murders. Handguns accounted for 60.5 percent of the weapons. In light of these facts, this section focuses on trends in weapon possession.

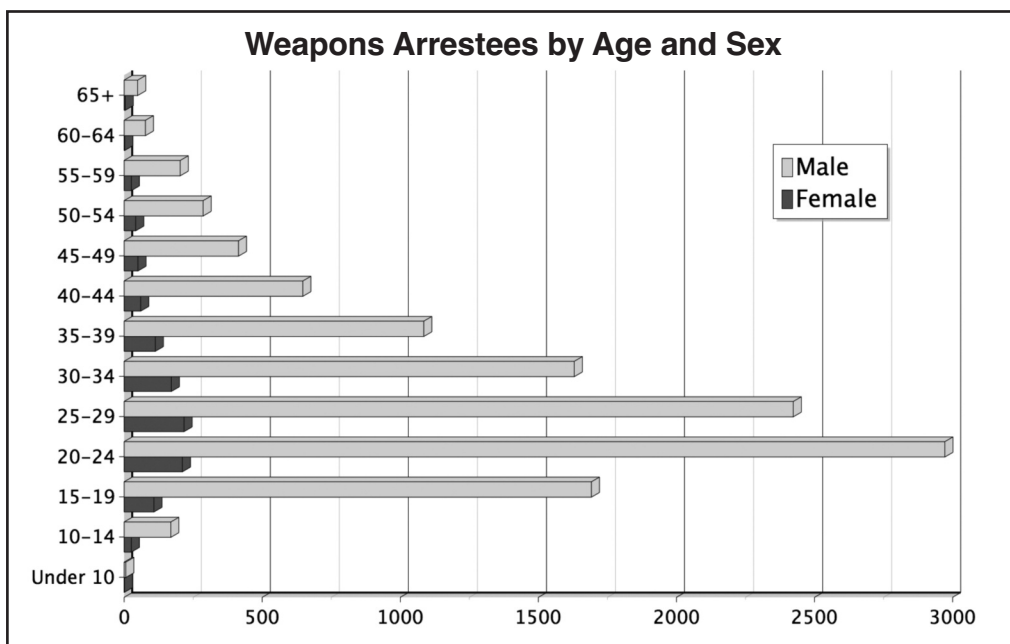
Volume and Rate

In 2016, 12,684 arrests for weapon violations were reported. The number of arrests increased 14.9 percent over 2015. The 2016 weapons arrest rate was 45.5 arrests for every 100,000 persons. The change in the arrest rate from 2015 was an increase of 13.5 percent.



Persons Arrested

Of the persons arrested for weapons violations in 2016, 4.1 percent were juveniles (16 and under); 91.9 percent were male; 62.8 percent were White; 36.1 percent were Black; 69.7 percent were not Hispanic and 30.3 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 20-to-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.

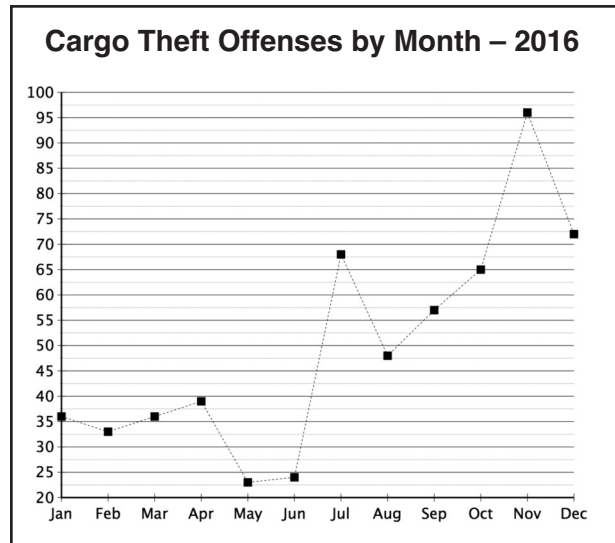
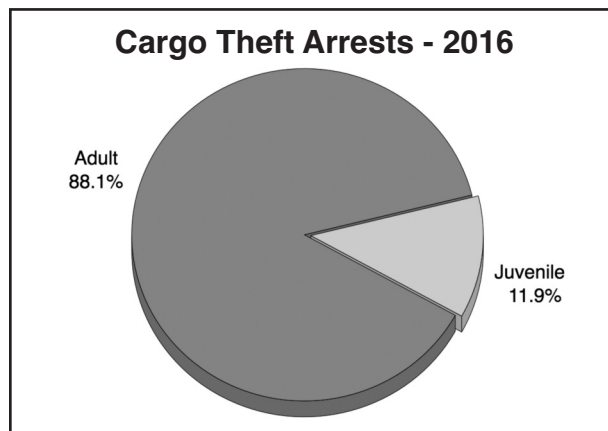
Nature

The data included 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 2016, there were 597 cargo thefts reported in Texas. More cargo thefts were committed in November than in any other month, while May had



the fewest cargo thefts. The 2016 cargo theft rate for Texas was 2.1 cargo thefts for every 100,000 persons.

Offenders and Arrestees

Of the 597 cargo theft offenses, there were 236 known offenders reported to DPS (the remainder being unknown offenders) and 42 arrests for cargo theft in 2016. 11.9 percent of arrestees were juveniles (16 and under); 78.6 percent were male; 76.2 percent were White; 21.4 percent were Black; 2.4 percent were Asian; 71.4 percent were not Hispanic and 28.6 percent were Hispanic. The age group with the highest number of arrestees was the 30-to-34 year-old group.

