

SUMMARY: 1965-1972

ARRESTS IN TEXAS

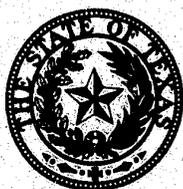
for

SERIOUS CRIME

DRUG OFFENSES

ALCOHOL OFFENSES

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Office of Information Services

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ARRESTS
IN TEXAS

Publication Number
8303-R13-0874

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Office of Information Services

Austin, Texas
August, 1974

FOREWORD

This report, Arrests in Texas, was prepared by the Governor's Office of Information Services with three purposes in mind: (1) to point out some crime statistics that are available to planners and decision makers, (2) to highlight arrest patterns that emerge year after year when these crime statistics are aggregated, and (3) to emphasize the need for mandatory and uniform reporting legislation so that planners and decision makers can better identify arrest patterns at *every* local and regional level in Texas.

All the arrest statistics presented in this report were supplied on a strictly voluntary basis by law enforcement agencies in Texas from 1965 through 1972 as part of the FBI Uniform Crime Report Program. Although these arrest statistics only cover between 66% and 73% of the state's population from year to year, they are the most comprehensive and most reliable statistics presently available.

The arrest statistics displayed focus on males between 10 and 25 years of age and show that (1) reported arrests for property crime most often involved boys 15 and 16 years of age, (2) reported arrests for violent crime most often involved young men between 17 and 22 years of age, and (3) reported arrests for drug and alcohol offenses most often involved young men between 17 and 24 years of age.

Also included in this report are cover letters from experts in the areas of law enforcement, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and juvenile delinquency to add any perspective or critical insight they deemed appropriate concerning this report. However, the Governor's Office of Information Services assumes sole responsibility for this report.

RON JACKSON
Executive Director

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To Readers of This Report:

The Texas Youth Council recommends your careful study of the report, Arrests in Texas. As you read the report you will note the large numbers of children and youth under 18 who were arrested. This fact supports the need for the development of a more effective delinquency prevention and rehabilitation delivery system in Texas.

Data reflected in the different tables points to the need for community based programs which are appropriate for the large number of youth who break laws which do not indicate a significant threat to the safety of the community or the youth. There is a need for a high degree of cooperation between state and local agencies to provide such programs in an effective manner for youth in their own community.

The report also indicates that there are youth who by committing crimes of a more violent nature, need programs which while emphasizing the rehabilitation of the youth should also insure the protection of the community. And lastly, there is a group of youth who have committed the most violent crimes and who not only need rehabilitation programs, but programs which insure the safety of the youth as well as the staff and the community.

The Texas Youth Council commends the Governor's Office of Information Services for preparing and disseminating this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ron Jackson".

Ron Jackson
Executive Director



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ALCOHOLISM

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August 6, 1974

To the Readers of this Report:

The Texas Commission on Alcoholism is very pleased to be involved in the review and support of this report ARRESTS IN TEXAS. The relationship between various crimes and the inappropriate use of alcohol has long been recognized by experts in both alcoholism and criminal justice. Such a relationship is an important indicator of the prevalence of alcohol problems as well as an important indicator of program effectiveness. The scientific documentation and refinement of these statistics is invaluable.

As in many fields, a critical and difficult task is to establish a reliable data base. This report will assist us to determine a portion of the data base on the incidence of alcohol problems. Because of the limitations of funds and the increasing number of problems, it is imperative that planners and program implementers have data which will allow the application of funds to the most critical needs.

For example, these statistics may be indicating that programs which are usually based on the middle age groups may have to be redirected to meet the needs and problems of younger age groups, since they show a statistically higher incidence rate. If we are going to do any effective prevention or early identification, we must be aware of these facts and trends.

Also, considerable effort is being applied to the development of court programs and "Counter Attack" efforts for DWI offenders. The identification of the locations, types, and numbers of such programs is made easier when information of this type is available. We hope that this report can be disseminated widely. Also, we hope that additional reports on the other age groups and other dimensions of the correctional and law enforcement situation can be available.

Because the Commission works through the state planning regions, we strongly encourage the development of a state-wide, mandatory reporting process so that statistics can be complete and uniform. While we can determine state-wide trends on the basis of a 66-73 percent reporting, the sketchy nature of regional reporting might hinder a region's planning and program development.

August 6, 1974

Another helpful ingredient in this report is the establishment of uniform definitions and categories and the relationship of trends in the statistics to recent changes in laws. This report shows no dramatic increase in the incidence of alcohol-related offenses resulting from the lowering of the drinking age to 18, but continued monitoring of this potential impact is necessary.

We look forward to the dissemination of this and other reports.

Sincerely,
John A. McDonald

JOHN A. McDONALD
Director of State Programming

JAM/1s



Dolph Briscoe, Governor

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

BEN F. McDONALD, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF

August 9, 1974

To The Readers Of This Report:

The State Program on Drug Abuse has reviewed Arrests in Texas and we feel that the report furnishes some useful data about individuals who have been arrested for drug offenses. Information about drug offense arrests composes one part of the problem indicator set which the State Program uses in assessing the relative drug problems of various regions in the State.

While drug offense arrest statistics can be very helpful in assessing the relative size of certain drug problems, some care should be taken in making assumptions based on these arrest statistics. Offenses reported in this report include not only possession, but also smuggling, manufacture and delivery of drugs; and persons arrested for drug trafficking are not necessarily drug abusers. In addition, some forms of drug abuse are not likely to result in arrest of the abuser. However, used judiciously, the statistics in this report can be a valuable tool in assessing the relative size of drug problems within the State.

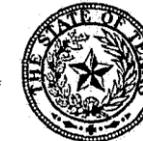
Sincerely,

Michael R. Sharp
Michael R. Sharp, Director
State Program on Drug Abuse

MRS:rr



WILSON E. SPEIR
Director
LEO E. GOSSETT
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To Readers of This Report:

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Justice and the Office of the Governor, the Texas Department of Public Safety will soon begin to coordinate the development of a Comprehensive Data System Program for Texas. This system is designed to include five components:

- * A Statistical Analysis Center
- * Offender-based Transaction Statistics System
- * Management and Administrative Statistics System
- * Uniform Crime Reports System
- * State Technical Assistance Capability

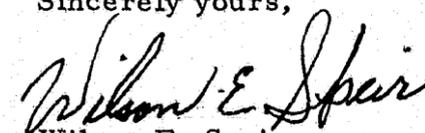
The objective of this CDS Program is to make a wide variety of data available to criminal justice planners and decision makers so that they can more readily monitor, evaluate and improve the criminal justice system and, hopefully, reduce crime and delinquency in Texas.

At the present time, law enforcement agencies in Texas can choose to participate in two distinct crime reporting programs, including the Texas Crime Report Program of the DPS, and the FBI's Uniform Crime Report Program. Under the fourth component of the CDS Program mentioned above, these two crime reporting programs will be consolidated into one program to be administered through the DPS.

The accompanying study, Arrests in Texas, is based on arrest statistics supplied to the FBI by law enforcement agencies covering approximately 70% of the State's population. Once the CDS Program becomes operational, however, it is anticipated that there will be a significant increase in the level of reporting.

Special attention is called to the section of this report which deals with the relationship between serious crime and drug abuse. Despite the limitation noted above, the report does document a pattern which is familiar to law enforcement officers. Specifically, alcohol figures heavily in both violent crimes and serious and often deadly violations of the motor vehicle laws; and users of the opiate drugs make a disproportionately high contribution to the burglary and shoplifting problem as they steal to support their expensive addiction.

Sincerely yours,


Wilson E. Speir
Director

Federal funds for the publication of this report and for the project which resulted in its findings were granted to the Office of the Governor, Office of Information Services, by the Texas Criminal Justice Council. The findings and opinions of this report do not necessarily reflect those of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, or of the Texas Criminal Justice Council.

SUMMARY: 1965 - 1972
ARRESTS IN TEXAS

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report presents arrest statistics collected in Texas on a strictly voluntary basis from 1965 through 1972 as part of the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Specifically, this report deals with the numbers of arrests for (1) the FBI Index Crimes and (2) the FBI drug and alcohol offense categories. These arrest statistics and other UCR data are sent periodically by the FBI to the Governor's Office of Information Services on magnetic tape for computer processing; the tapes generally arrive in August containing the UCR data for the previous year.

The numbers of arrests found in this report are the numbers submitted to the FBI by law enforcement agencies in Texas; no changes, additions, or deletions were made by the Governor's Office of Information Services. *The numbers of arrests are counts of persons taken into custody* and include persons arrested and later released without formal charges being filed against them. If a person was arrested on several charges at one time, only one arrest was counted and the arrest was classified in terms of the most serious charge; if a person was arrested several times during a given year, each time for a different violation, then each arrest was counted.

FBI INDEX CRIMES

Beginning in 1958, the Crime Index offenses used in connection with the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program have been murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50 and over and auto theft; effective January, 1973, "total larceny" replaced the category "larceny \$50 and over." These crimes were selected as a group to furnish an abbreviated and convenient measure of the crime problem. The UCR Program breaks down in the seven Index Crimes as follows:

1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter (does not include suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides)
2. Forcible Rape (does not include statutory rape)
 - a. Rape by Force
 - b. Assault to Commit Forcible Rape--Attempts
3. Robbery (theft by force)
 - a. Armed--Any Weapon
 - b. Strong-Arm--No Weapon
4. Aggravated Assault (assault to kill or inflict severe bodily injury)
 - a. Gun
 - b. Knife or Cutting Instrument
 - c. Other Dangerous Weapon
 - d. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.
5. Burglary (unlawful entry to commit a theft or felony)
 - a. Forcible Entry
 - b. Unlawful Entry--No Force
 - c. Attempted Forcible Entry
6. Larceny (theft without force)
 - a. Shoplifting and pocket picking
 - b. Theft from a locked or unlocked auto
7. Auto Theft (includes all motor vehicle thefts)
 - a. Automobile
 - b. Bus
 - c. Truck
 - d. Motorcycle or Motor Scooter

The FBI sums the first four crime categories to obtain their *Violent Crime Index*, sums the last three categories to obtain their *Property Crime Index*, and sums all seven categories to obtain their *Total Crime Index*.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES

Although arrests for drug and alcohol offenses are not FBI Index Crimes, they are reported to the FBI as a part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This study will be concerned with arrest statistics for the following FBI drug and alcohol offense categories:

1. Total Drugs--This is a compilation of arrests for all categories of drug offenses including narcotics, dangerous drugs and marijuana.
2. Narcotics--This category includes arrests for the unlawful possession and/or sale of opium, morphine, heroin, and codeine. The UCR also classifies cocaine as a narcotic for reporting purposes, although its scientific classification is a stimulant rather than a narcotic.
3. Synthetic Narcotics--This category includes arrests for the unlawful possession and/or sale of methadone, demerol and other synthetic narcotics which resemble morphine and heroin in their effects but are not derived from opium.
4. Marijuana--All arrests for the unlawful possession and/or sale of marijuana are reported in this category.
5. Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs--This category includes arrests for the unlawful possession and/or sale of dangerous non-narcotic drugs such as the barbiturates and amphetamines. An arrest for the illegal use of any prescription drug other than a narcotic is reported in this category.
6. Driving Under the Influence (Driving While Intoxicated)--This includes arrests for operating any motor vehicle, engine, train, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

7. Drunkenness--This is arrests for offenses of drunkenness or intoxication with the exception of "driving under the influence."
8. Liquor Laws--This is arrests for liquor law violations except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Some examples are the unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor, drinking in a prohibited area, bootlegging, operating a still, and furnishing liquor to a minor.

SECTION 2

ARREST STATISTICS

OVERVIEW

The purpose of this section is to highlight patterns that emerge year after year when the state's arrest statistics are aggregated. The extent to which similar and possibly more important arrest patterns can be determined for a locality or region in Texas depends on whether or not the law enforcement agencies of that locality or region regularly report arrest statistics to the FBI. The law enforcement agencies in Texas that choose to report their arrest statistics to the FBI cover somewhere between 66% and 73% of the state's population from year to year.

On the following page, Table 2.1 displays the percent of reported arrests involving males for each of the FBI Index Crimes and for several types of drug and alcohol offenses from 1965 through 1972. It can be seen that most of these percentages did not vary significantly from year to year; and that females made up, on the average, less than 10% of the reported arrests for violent crime and alcohol offenses and less than 20% of the reported arrests for property crime and drug offenses.

Because females constituted such a small percent of the reported arrests under study and because the majority of the reported arrests involving males were arrests involving boys and young men, all the remaining arrest statistics presented in this section focus on males between 10 and 25 years of age. These arrest statistics are arranged in two-dimensional tabular form by age group and by year for each FBI Index Crime and for several types of drug and alcohol offenses; the age groupings were selected to offer a clear break between legal adults and juveniles in Texas and to be compatible with FBI age groupings already in use. Above each table, there is an explanation of the associated offense; below each table, there is a brief commentary on the more salient features of the arrest statistics.

TABLE 2.1 PERCENT OF REPORTED ARRESTS INVOLVING MALES FOR SERIOUS CRIME, DRUG OFFENSES, AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES IN TEXAS, 1965 THROUGH 1972

OFFENSE		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	AVERAGE
VIOLENT CRIME	Murder	82%	81%	82%	81%	82%	81%	78%	82%	81.1%
	Robbery	96%	97%	93%	94%	91%	92%	92%	93%	93.5%
	Aggravated Assault	91%	90%	90%	90%	89%	89%	88%	88%	89.4%
	Subtotal	91%	91%	90%	90%	89%	89%	88%	89%	89.6%
	Rape	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%
	Total	92%	91%	91%	91%	90%	90%	89%	90%	90.5%
PROPERTY CRIME	Burglary	97%	97%	96%	95%	95%	94%	95%	95%	95.5%
	Larceny	77%	76%	74%	75%	71%	69%	71%	68%	72.6%
	Auto Theft	95%	97%	97%	95%	95%	95%	94%	93%	95.1%
	Total	84%	84%	82%	83%	80%	78%	80%	77%	81.0%
DRUG OFFENSES	All Drug	82%	81%	81%	84%	83%	83%	83%	84%	82.6%
	Narcotics	82%	80%	80%	84%	84%	80%	83%	83%	82.0%
	Marijuana	92%	83%	88%	85%	83%	84%	85%	85%	85.6%
	Dangerous Non-Narcotics	76%	82%	77%	76%	79%	78%	81%	81%	78.6%
ALCOHOL OFFENSES	IWI	93%	93%	93%	94%	93%	93%	93%	94%	93.2%
	Liquor Laws	92%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	89%	90%	90.8%
	Drunkenness	92%	93%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	93%	93.5%

MURDER

The willful and unjustifiable killing of one human being by another.

Arrests for Murder Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	38	49	60	57	45	61	60	69
21-22	41	48	71	56	80	80	85	84
19-20	30	37	42	45	60	56	79	74
17-18	32	50	48	65	44	60	66	44
15-16	16	21	10	38	21	38	22	37
13-14	1	6	3	8	8	3	7	6
11-12	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for murder involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that *in general* the 21-22 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for murder.

FORCIBLE RAPE

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will:

- a. Rape by Force
- b. Assault to Rape--Attempts

Arrests for Forcible Rape Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	34	63	53	63	67	71	62	134
21-22	69	65	55	74	85	97	119	158
19-20	74	87	76	81	107	117	127	136
17-18	80	88	131	121	109	123	121	164
15-16	64	57	66	71	92	94	101	83
13-14	20	14	22	20	22	28	36	41
11-12	4	5	3	9	5	5	15	9

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for forcible rape involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in every year except 1971 the 17-18 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for forcible rape.

ROBBERY

Theft by force or threat of force:

- a. Armed--Any Weapon
- b. Strong-Arm--No Weapon

Arrests for Robbery Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	120	138	178	186	234	302	283	370
21-22	177	210	231	256	379	397	381	451
19-20	192	210	270	282	360	440	463	545
17-18	232	256	248	359	350	405	377	471
15-16	154	195	218	212	295	324	292	346
13-14	53	77	71	88	118	151	136	131
11-12	25	22	21	18	43	36	39	45

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for robbery involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in general the 17-18 year olds and the 19-20 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury:

- a. Gun
- b. Knife
- c. Other Dangerous Weapon
- d. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.

Arrests for Aggravated Assault Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	YEAR							
	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	452	492	447	439	492	604	647	741
21-22	500	466	497	575	582	676	683	784
19-20	437	406	475	520	536	673	661	654
17-18	374	401	392	450	522	547	498	538
15-16	279	292	309	330	427	355	355	390
13-14	95	109	113	130	162	149	145	171
11-12	30	36	31	61	47	47	44	41

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for aggravated assault involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in every year except 1966 the 21-22 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for aggravated assault.

BURGLARY

Unlawful entry to commit a theft or felony:

- a. Forcible Entry
- b. Unlawful Entry--No Force
- c. Attempted Forcible Entry

Arrests for Burglary Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	YEAR							
	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	566	550	590	596	627	798	873	941
21-22	748	793	696	806	864	1066	1074	1237
19-20	930	1000	1083	1200	1246	1490	1617	1699
17-18	1515	1644	1759	1820	2012	2391	2382	2519
15-16	2168	2321	2388	2741	3005	3181	3193	3167
13-14	1643	1774	1820	2162	2276	2458	2313	2199
11-12	913	942	1025	1165	1199	1061	1039	1153

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for burglary involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in every year the 15-16 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for burglary.

LARCENY

Theft without force and without the threat of force (does not include motor vehicle theft):

- a. Shoplifting
- b. Pocket picking
- c. Theft from locked or unlocked autos, coin operated machines, etc.

Arrests for Larceny Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	746	852	836	863	949	1349	1385	1380
21-22	1037	1056	946	1139	1335	1846	1825	2033
19-20	1393	1460	1629	1778	2050	2759	2666	2587
17-18	2419	2697	2803	3022	3136	4034	3857	3736
15-16	3615	3782	4191	4155	4249	5109	4775	4478
13-14	2907	3403	3468	3541	3603	4075	3895	3545
11-12	1768	1883	2095	2160	2275	2252	2030	1927

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for larceny involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in every year the 15-16 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for larceny.

AUTO THEFT

Theft or attempted theft of any automobile, truck, bus, motorcycle, motor scooter, or other self-propelled vehicle that runs on a surface, not on rails.

Arrests for Auto Theft Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	174	149	185	171	231	266	269	272
21-22	256	217	232	266	346	351	369	385
19-20	334	411	420	519	535	639	535	517
17-18	664	777	800	1010	1033	1096	875	783
15-16	1165	1412	1472	1649	1980	1788	1428	1332
13-14	577	710	719	772	827	871	700	504
11-12	78	81	109	111	137	123	103	101

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for auto theft involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in every year the 15-16 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for auto theft.

DRUG OFFENSES

Unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, or manufacture of any drug other than alcohol; includes narcotics, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, etc.

Arrests for Drug Offenses Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	113	110	155	281	421	940	1132	1774
21-22	100	88	175	433	741	1736	1978	2925
19-20	81	77	201	558	911	2401	2756	3868
17-18	57	40	132	512	924	2288	2487	3667
15-16	14	20	82	244	548	1049	1358	1905
13-14	9	26	29	54	160	198	310	365
11-12	1	11	15	2	42	21	29	19

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for drug offenses involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that *in general* the 19-20 year olds have the highest number of reported arrests for drug offenses in recent years.

NARCOTIC OFFENSES

Unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, or manufacture of drugs classified as narcotics by the FBI, such as opium, cocaine, heroin, morphine and their derivatives; and *does not* include synthetic narcotic drugs such as methadone and demerol.

Arrests for Narcotic Offenses Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	36	16	38	47	57	191	146	190
21-22	34	23	38	48	66	328	211	271
19-20	23	14	31	45	59	367	221	250
17-18	13	2	22	36	47	307	141	166
15-16	2	0	2	9	9	47	42	49
13-14	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	4
11-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for narcotic offenses involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in recent years the 19-20 year olds and the 21-22 year olds have the highest number of reported arrests for offenses involving these hard drugs.

MARIJUANA OFFENSES

Unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, or manufacture of marijuana and its derivatives such as hashish.

Arrests for Marijuana Offenses Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	YEAR							
	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	25	18	46	144	210	532	576	975
21-22	22	23	53	297	432	1074	1087	1746
19-20	16	18	69	361	564	1522	1543	2457
17-18	11	7	41	330	529	1393	1462	2438
15-16	2	8	28	154	306	776	1005	1384
13-14	0	0	3	25	55	117	176	267
11-12	0	1	1	1	0	3	14	9

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for marijuana offenses involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age groups with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice since 1967 the 19-20 year olds consistently had the highest number of reported arrests for marijuana offenses.

DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUG OFFENSES

Unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, or manufacture of drugs other than narcotics, synthetic narcotics, and marijuana, such as amphetamines, hallucinogens, barbiturates, etc.

Arrests for Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drug Offenses Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	YEAR							
	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	33	57	59	58	92	103	120	333
21-22	31	38	58	39	117	151	162	540
19-20	31	42	70	76	148	236	255	713
17-18	26	20	35	58	175	263	345	623
15-16	9	13	47	44	174	140	199	273
13-14	7	25	26	18	78	57	92	61
11-12	1	6	11	1	28	14	10	5

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for dangerous non-narcotic drug offenses involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age groups with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that since 1967 the 17-18 year olds and the 19-20 year olds have had the highest number of reported arrests for dangerous non-narcotic drug offenses.

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI)

Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while intoxicated.

Arrests for DWI Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	750	822	896	855	1043	1401	2005	2708
21-22	821	807	836	880	1181	1591	1819	2633
19-20	467	504	565	545	691	999	1274	1778
17-18	278	261	300	302	314	516	632	888
15-16	28	50	45	41	48	78	77	103
13-14	1	1	2	0	1	8	5	9
11-12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for DWI involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that the 21-22 year olds and the 23-24 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for DWI.

DRUNKENNESS

All offenses of drunkenness or intoxication with the exception of "driving while intoxicated."

Arrests for Drunkenness Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	5009	5713	5466	6693	6242	6033	6737	6831
21-22	5735	5910	6156	7175	7284	7412	7594	8150
19-20	4026	4357	5093	5403	5155	5334	5782	5747
17-18	3385	3835	4173	4561	4462	4447	4825	4614
15-16	930	1073	1276	1163	1454	1320	1647	1596
13-14	271	219	212	262	276	246	566	518
11-12	66	45	50	38	32	50	85	93

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for drunkenness involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in every year the 21-22 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for drunkenness. Effective August 27, 1973, the legal minimum age for drinking alcoholic beverages in Texas dropped from 21 to 18 years of age.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Violations of liquor laws with the exception of "driving while intoxicated" and "drunkenness":

- a. Unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor
- b. Unlawful manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor
- c. Drinking in a prohibited area
- d. Maintaining an unlawful drinking place
- e. Furnishing liquor to a minor

Arrests for Liquor Law Violations Reported to the FBI

MALE AGE GROUP	YEAR							
	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
23-24	304	483	473	627	586	550	493	1367
21-22	402	697	826	1166	1152	934	871	1778
19-20	4096	5475	6070	6247	5881	5067	4663	4794
17-18	4986	6426	6945	7315	6807	5791	5483	5013
15-16	1523	1926	2220	2482	2503	2066	2021	2048
13-14	130	222	247	291	285	210	264	241
11-12	15	11	5	15	16	18	22	21

Comment

Presented above are the numbers of reported arrests for liquor law violations involving males, by age group and by year in Texas. The circled numbers identify the age group with the highest number of reported arrests for each year. Notice that in every year the 17-18 year olds had the highest number of reported arrests for liquor law violations. Effective August 27, 1973, the legal minimum age for drinking alcoholic beverages in Texas dropped from 21 to 18 years of age.

SECTION 3

Discussion

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE LINKED TO CRIME?

The final report of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, completed in March, 1973 and entitled "Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective," tried to throw some light on the often publicized relationship between drug abuse and serious crime. This Commission, chaired by Raymond P. Shafer, former Governor of Pennsylvania, made the following summary statements on pages 164 and 165 of that report concerning drugs and their criminogenic effects:

In conclusion, the research findings concerning the associations between drug use and crime have been complicated by the interplay between the pharmacologic properties of the drugs and the psychosocial characteristics of the individuals who use them. Inferences which might have been drawn from laboratory research have suffered primarily from the difficulties attending replication of non-pharmacological variables; and while naturalistic studies are appropriate to this area of investigation, they have been plagued for the most part by deficiencies in research design and sampling procedures. Nonetheless, the following tentative conclusions appear justifiable from the data available:

- (1) *Alcohol*, the most commonly used drug, is strongly associated with violent crime and with reckless and negligent operation of motor vehicles.
- (2) Research findings linking *barbiturate* and *amphetamine* users with criminal behavior, especially assaultive offenses, are increasing, but no definitive association has yet been established in this country; however, a strong association has been demonstrated between amphetamine use and violence in Sweden and Japan.
- (3) Research data are generally lacking regarding the actual relationship between *cocaine* use and criminal behavior; however, the pharmacologic effects of the drug would seem to suggest a potential for drug-induced violent behavior similar to that shown for amphetamine and barbiturate users.
- (4) *Marihuana* use, in and of itself, is neither causative of, nor directly associated with crime, either violent or non-violent. In fact, marihuana tends to be

underrepresented among assaultive offenders, especially when compared with users of alcohol, amphetamines and barbiturates.

- (5) Use of *opiates*, especially *heroin*, is associated with acquisitive crimes such as burglary and shoplifting, ordinarily committed for the purpose of securing money to support dependence. Assaultive offenses are significantly less likely to be committed by these opiate users, especially in comparison with users of alcohol, amphetamines and barbiturates.
- (6) Except in relatively rare instances generally related to drug-induced panic and toxic reactions, users of *hallucinogens*, non-barbiturate sedative-hypnotics, glue and similar *volatile inhalants* are not inclined toward assaultive criminal behavior. It should be noted, however, that some of the non-barbiturate sedatives, notably methaqualone, and the hydrocarbon solvents have a potential for inducing violent behavior although the incidence of such behavior is currently low.

Regardless of whether there *is* or *is not* a strong relationship between certain types of drug abuse and serious crime, the arrest statistics presented in this report constitute a first step in quantifying the interface between these problems and the Texas criminal justice system. For instance, the arrest statistics presented indicate over an eight-year period, 1965 through 1972, that 15 and 16 year old boys consistently had the highest number of reported arrests for property crimes (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) in Texas; and young men between the ages of 17 and 22 had the highest number of reported arrests for violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) in Texas; and that young men between the ages of 17 and 24 had the highest number of reported arrests for drug and alcohol offenses in Texas.

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

In November, 1932, the FBI adopted a standard classification of offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted in order that police, judicial, and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. Although the

classifications listed in this report may not be identical in name with those in local jurisdictions, they are intended to be sufficiently descriptive to serve as a guide in determining what offenses should be included.

As was pointed out earlier in this report, the arrest statistics provided each year by the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) of the FBI are the most comprehensive and most reliable presently available from law enforcement agencies. Although the data is invaluable, there are some limitations due to the fact that participants in the UCR program report to the FBI on a strictly voluntary basis *in Texas*. As a result, many local law enforcement agencies choose not to report from year to year. The extent of reporting from 1965 through 1972 in Texas is summarized in Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

Looking at Table 3.1 it can be seen that from 1965 through 1972 approximately two-thirds of the Texas population was covered yearly by law enforcement agencies that reported arrest statistics to the FBI. Table 3.2 presents a synopsis of the reporting of arrest statistics to the FBI by the twenty largest cities in Texas (based on the 1970 U. S. Census) from 1965 through 1972; observe that the police departments in the twelve largest cities are faithful contributors to this phase of the UCR program.

The level of reporting makes it sometimes difficult, or impossible, to do detailed studies on a regional or local basis. For example, it would be difficult to produce meaningful trend studies for some state planning regions, or to produce reliable comparisons between certain local jurisdictions. If more complete arrest statistics are desired, the enactment of some form of *mandatory* uniform crime reporting in Texas is required. As of June, 1974, the FBI lists twenty-one states as having a mandatory uniform crime reporting program in operation.

TABLE 3.1 POPULATION COVERED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
IN TEXAS THAT REPORTED ARREST STATISTICS TO THE
FBI FROM 1965 THROUGH 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	AVERAGE
Population of Texas	10,378,000	10,492,000	10,599,000	10,819,000	11,045,000	11,241,000	11,428,000	11,649,000	N/A
Population Covered by Reporting Agencies	6,873,077	7,586,756	7,532,533	7,562,915	7,714,693	7,626,199	7,814,191	8,180,658	N/A
Percent of Population Covered	66.2%	72.3%	71.1%	69.9%	69.8%	67.8%	68.4%	70.2%	69.5%

TABLE 3.2 REPORTING OF ARREST STATISTICS TO THE
FBI BY THE 20 LARGEST CITIES* IN TEXAS
FROM 1965 THROUGH 1972

20 LARGEST CITIES*	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Houston	yes							
Dallas	yes							
San Antonio	yes							
Fort Worth	yes							
El Paso	yes							
Austin	yes							
Corpus Christi	yes							
Lubbock	yes							
Amarillo	yes							
Beaumont	yes							
Wichita Falls	yes							
Irving	yes							
Waco	NO	yes						
Arlington	yes	yes	NO	NO	yes	yes	NO	NO
Abilene	NO	yes						
Pasadena	yes							
Garland	NO	yes	NO	NO	NO	yes	yes	yes
Odessa	yes							
Laredo	yes	NO						
San Angelo	NO	yes						

*Based on the 1970 U.S. Census