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Justice Building  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

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COURT CASES INVOLVING DRUGS: OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING  
FUTURE VOLUME OF COURT CASES IN NORTH CAROLINA

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U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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SUMMARY

The Administrative Office of the Courts does not currently have available case data on cocaine or crack specifically, therefore estimates of the current problem and future trends must be made from other available data. Accordingly, information on drug filings and drug arrests in North Carolina were analyzed, along with data on drug filings, drug arrests, and drug use trends in other states.

All of the above sources agree--drug offenses, particularly cocaine-related offenses, are increasing rapidly. State drug filings, analyzed over eleven quarters, have increased by 82% from the beginning of fiscal year 86-87. Projected over the next three years, drug filings are expected to at least double the number of filings occurring at that time.

SBI drug arrest data can be broken down by specific drug types. Their arrest data from 1983 to 1988 indicate that arrests for cocaine sales and possession have shown the greatest percentage increase for all drug types reported. Since 1983, arrests for the sale of cocaine have increased almost 225% and arrests for possession have increased over 300%. Projected to 1991, arrests for sale of cocaine are expected to increase by over 400% above 1983 levels, while possession arrests are predicted to increase by over 700%. Arrests for possession and sale of all drug types combined are projected to increase similarly, though not as dramatically as those seen for cocaine specifically.

Drug filings, drug arrest data, and drug use data in other jurisdictions corroborate the North Carolina experience. Nationwide, drug filings are showing a steady increase. Those jurisdictions reporting arrests by specific drug type have experienced the greatest increase in offenses related to cocaine. Drug use data obtained by testing arrestees for the presence of drugs clearly show that increasingly cocaine is becoming the drug of choice. An alarming number of arrestees, reaching as high as 83% in one jurisdiction, are testing positive for the drug.

Clearly drug use, drug arrests, and drug court filings are inextricably related. As drug arrests increase, inevitable court filings follow. Given the drastic increases in cocaine-related offenses seen in North Carolina and other parts of the country, the judicial system should anticipate a significant and continuing increase in such court cases in the years just ahead. Suggestions are given for possible case management programs.

COURT CASES INVOLVING DRUGS: OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING  
FUTURE VOLUME OF COURT CASES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Nationwide, over the past several years, arrests and court filings for the sale and possession of drugs have been increasing steadily. Public and governmental concerns have been increasing apace. Many jurisdictions have recently launched programs to address the burgeoning drug problem. However, many of these programs, particularly the ones closely examining the current "fad" drug, crack, have begun so recently that they are not yet producing much operational guidance, according to a source at the Bureau of Justice Assistance. At this time, a sense of both the extent of the current drug problem and the courts' needs in handling the problem must be obtained from currently available information. A summary of information on drug filings and arrests, first for North Carolina, then for other states and the Federal system, is presented in the following pages. The report concludes with suggestions for programs that may help North Carolina cope with future increases in drug filings.

Drug Filings in North Carolina

Data from the Information Services Division's detail master file were used to obtain summary figures of drug filings in North Carolina's superior courts for the eleven

quarters from July 1, 1986 through March 31, 1989. As only the G.S. number of the criminal charge is available on the detail master file, it was impossible to isolate filings relating only to crack, or even cocaine. Therefore, all superior court drug filings containing "G.S. 90-95" in the record were counted. This information was then analyzed, for the state as a whole, as well as by judicial district and county, both to determine the trends in drug filings over the past eleven quarters, as well as to project future drug filings, where possible.

The graph on page A-1 in the Appendix shows the numbers of drug filings for the last eleven quarters for the state as a whole. These figures show that, although the overall trend appears to be upward, there is much variation in drug filings from quarter to quarter. As the table beneath the graph shows, there has been a 81.6% increase in state drug filings since the third quarter of 1986. Such a computation, however, is sensitive to the data for only the first and last quarters examined. A better method of examining the trend is through the use of simple linear regression, which examines the distribution of all data points in the base period and determines whether there is a line that describes the relationship between the two variables (here, time and the number of drug filings). If the relationship between the two variables is linear, the line can be extended into the future to predict future filings.

The results of such an analysis for the state drug filings figures are shown in a graph on page A-2 in the Appendix. The upward trend in filings is clearer in this graph. Since the regression analysis determined the relationship between time and filings to be linear (i.e., as more quarters pass, drug filings will tend to increase), the line can be used to project numbers of drug filings for future quarters. The estimated line, drawn forward to the first quarter of 1992, shows that drug filings by that time will probably at least double over the figures for the third quarter of 1986. The increase could be greater than that. However, it is impossible to tell, given the variation in the base period, whether the increase in filings shown for the first quarter of 1989 is the beginning of an explosion of drug filings, or whether, as in the past following a big increase, drug filings will decrease for a quarter or more. However, given the increases projected for future drug arrests, as discussed under the next subheading, drug filings are likely to increase substantially over the next few years.

Numbers of drug filings by quarter for each judicial district are shown in a table on page A-3 of the Appendix. As the table indicates, the number of filings for each district varied widely from quarter to quarter. The percent change column in the table shows for each district the increase in drug filings since the third quarter of 1986. As mentioned earlier, this figure can be misleading, since

it is sensitive to the data from only the first and last quarters examined. Some districts show very small or very large percentage changes, while the figures for the intervening quarters fluctuate greatly. A truer sense of the quarterly variation and overall change for each district can be obtained from the graphs on pages A-4 through A-21 of the Appendix.

For each district, the actual numbers of drug filings are graphed for each quarter from July 1, 1986 to March 31, 1989. A regression analysis was performed on the base period data for each district. In some districts, the quarterly variation was so great that no straight line could be drawn to describe the relationship between succeeding quarters and drug filings. In other words, the relationship was not linear--a later time period did not necessarily predict an increase in drug filings for these districts. The graphs for such districts show only base period data. For the districts in which there was found a significant linear relationship between time and the numbers of drug filings, the graphs also show projections of drug filings for the twelve quarters following the base period. An examination of the graphs indicates that the following districts showed a significant increasing linear trend in drug filings: 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15A, 21, 23, and 29. For the remainder of the districts, there is no way to predict how many drug cases will be filed in succeeding quarters.

Based upon the past eleven quarters of drug filings for individual districts and for the state as a whole, it seems we are not yet experiencing an "explosion" of drug filings. Overall, however, drug filings are definitely increasing. Even though it is not possible to predict accurately the rate of increase in filings very far into the future, at a minimum we know that numbers of drug filings are highly likely to continue increasing. The information presented in the next section on drug arrests adds substantial evidence for the belief that drug filings will not only continue to increase in the future, but will also increase at a faster pace than experienced thus far in the past.

#### Drug Arrests in North Carolina

Information on numbers of drug arrests in North Carolina since 1983 was obtained from the annual uniform crime reports of the Division of Criminal Information of the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI). Law enforcement agencies across the state report to the SBI the numbers of persons arrested for various types of crimes. In the SBI's figures, one arrest is equivalent to one person's arrest, regardless of the number of counts or charges. To avoid double counting, only the most serious charge is reported when there are multiple charges for one person. This factor should be considered when evaluating data on increases or decreases in arrests for possession and sale of different types of drugs.

Numbers of arrests for the sale and possession of various drugs over the past six years are given in the table on page A-22 of the Appendix and are illustrated in the graphs on pages A-23 and A-24. The table and graphs show that arrests for cocaine sale and possession have been steadily increasing over the past six years. Arrests for drug offenses involving cocaine have shown the greatest percentage increase of all drug types reported. Since 1983, arrests for the sale of cocaine have increased almost 225%, while arrests for the possession of cocaine have increased by over 300%. In 1988, arrests for cocaine sales outstripped those for marijuana sales for the first time.

Arrests for possession of marijuana have increased overall, while arrests for sale of marijuana show a slight downward trend. This trend is not surprising, however, given the requirement of reporting the most serious drug offense. Sale and possession arrests for synthetic narcotics have also been decreasing, while arrests for other dangerous drugs have increased overall.

When drug arrests for all types of drugs are combined, as shown in the bar graphs, it can be seen that arrests for drug sales have increased steadily since 1985, and that arrests for drug possession, except for a slight decrease in 1986, have increased over the six years examined. For both sale and possession arrests, the largest increase occurred in the past year. Since 1983, drug sale arrests have increased 37.7% and possession arrests have increased 75.2%.



The SBI's arrest data were used to project for the next three years the numbers of arrests for sales and for possession of all drug types. Since arrests for cocaine offenses account for a large percentage of the increasing numbers of drug arrests, projections for cocaine-related arrests were also made. Graphs showing projections for numbers of arrests for all drug types combined are on page A-25 in the Appendix, while projections for cocaine arrests are on page A-26. Due to the increasing rate of growth occurring in drug arrests during the base period, exponential regression was used to project numbers of future drug arrests. Exponential regression produces a projection line that curves upward, meaning that as time passes, the rate of change increases, rather than remaining constant, as in simple straight line regression projections.

These graphs clearly show that drug arrests are projected to continue rising at an increasing rate. Cocaine-related arrests, in particular, are projected to increase dramatically. Arrests for cocaine sales equalled 812 in 1983. By 1991, they are expected to number nearly 4400 -- a better than 400% increase. There were 1115 arrests for cocaine possession in 1983; by 1991, arrests for possession are projected to reach nearly 9200, a greater than 700% increase. Arrests for sales and for possession for all types of drugs combined are expected to rise similarly, as the graph on page A-25 indicates, although not so dramatically as for cocaine-related arrests specifically.

The drug arrest data add further evidence of a worsening drug problem in the state. Clearly, more arrests lead to more court filings, which the court system must prepare to handle. Particularly disturbing are the sharp increases in arrests related to cocaine, which seems increasingly to be the drug of choice. Additional evidence for the increasing trends seen in North Carolina can be obtained by data from other states, as discussed in the following section.

#### Drug Filings and Arrests in other Jurisdictions

The Court Statistics Project of the National Center for State Courts has been collecting data on drug filings in selected state trial courts. Information on drug filings per capita for these state trial courts for 1980, 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987 is given in a table on page A-27 of the Appendix. The last column on percent change in per capita filings from 1980-1987 shows that all reporting jurisdictions have experienced a significant increase in drug filings per capita since 1980. The Project was unable to obtain data about filings for specific types of drugs, such as crack. Given the experience of states reporting drug arrests by drug type, as discussed in the next paragraph, it is likely that these increases in drug filings reflect to a great extent increases in arrests for cocaine-related offenses.

A specialist at the Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime, which is funded by the Bureau of Justice

Assistance and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, provided trend data on drug arrests in Georgia, Florida, New Jersey, and New York. All but the New York figures are broken down by drug type. These figures are reproduced on pages A-28 through A-31 in the Appendix. The Georgia figures indicate a 650% increase in cocaine arrests since 1983, while arrests for other drug types have declined from 1983 levels. The figures in Florida and New Jersey are very similar, with cocaine-related arrests showing by far the greatest percentage increases, with arrests for other drug types increasing only slightly or decreasing over the time periods examined. The New York figures reflect consistent increases in drug arrests, drug indictments, disposition of drug indictments, drug convictions, and sentences to state institutions on drug convictions since 1983.

Convictions for drug offenses at the Federal level are also increasing at a more rapid rate than convictions for non-drug offenses. The two tables on page A-32 of the Appendix show that drug offense convictions increased 134% in the period from 1980 to 1986, while convictions for non-drug offenses increased only 27%. Convictions for heroin or cocaine offenses increased by 190% and convictions for marijuana offenses increased by 154%, while convictions for other drugs did not change over that time period.

This information on drug filings and arrests from several jurisdictions corroborates law enforcement's sense that cocaine offenses are on the rise. This contention is

further corroborated by the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program. Program staff obtain voluntary urine specimens and anonymous interviews from samples of arrestees in selected cities every three months to provide estimates of illicit drug use among offenders. This information is then used to track and forecast national drug use trends. In addition to the above goals, the purpose of the DUF program is "to provide each city with information for: detecting drug epidemics earlier, planning allocation of law enforcement resources, determining treatment and prevention needs, and measuring the impact of efforts to reduce drug use and crime."

The incidence of drug use found among arrestees by the DUF program is shocking. In DUF's November 1988 report, drug test results are given for arrestees in twelve participating cities: Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Phoenix, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Washington, and New York. Selected graphs from the report are reproduced on pages A-33 through A-38 in the Appendix. The graph on page A-33 shows the extremely high numbers of arrestees testing positive for any drug. In the city showing the lowest percentage -- Indianapolis -- still over half of the arrestees tested positive. This figure rose to 90% in New York. The graphs on pages A-34, A-35, and A-36 show the percentage of arrestees testing positive for any drug excluding marijuana, for marijuana, and for cocaine, respectively. A comparison

of the graphs on cocaine use and marijuana use by arrestees in the eleven cities with comparable data shows that in over half of these cities, a higher percentage of arrestees tested positive for cocaine than tested positive for marijuana. Clearly, cocaine is becoming a much more widespread problem.

Drug testing began in Washington, D.C. and Manhattan in 1984, enabling the DUF program to estimate trends in drug use from 1984 to 1988. Graphs showing these trends are reproduced on pages A-37 and A-38 in the Appendix. The Washington graph shows that the percentage of arrestees testing positive for any drug excluding marijuana has been increasing since 1984, although there was a dip in the percentage across all drug types in August of 1988. Cocaine use has increased very rapidly since 1984. In May of 1984, cocaine use was round in less than 20% of arrestees, whereas by August of 1988, over 60% of arrestees were testing positive for the drug. Over the same time period, opiate use remained fairly constant, and PCP use has been dropping over the last five quarters.

The Manhattan data indicate that cocaine has been the preferred drug in that jurisdiction since testing began. As of June 1988, over 80% of all arrestees tested positive for cocaine. Marijuana, opiates, and PCP remained fairly steady at much lower levels of use.

Although no North Carolina city is included in the DUF program, a program called "Durham's War on Drug and Alcohol

Abuse" is planning to collect such data in Durham in September. The National Institute of Justice is providing information on techniques, and the Governor's Crime Commission is providing financial assistance. Further studies of this type in North Carolina would be useful to better gauge the extent of the drug problem the court system is likely to face in the future.

#### Planning for the Future

Given the increasing trends seen in drug arrests, drug filings, and drug use, both across the country and in North Carolina, it appears that increases in drug filings will continue for the foreseeable future. Some cities have begun experimental programs to address the problems caused by such increases in drug filings. For example, the Bureau of Justice Assistance has sponsored a pilot program in Tacoma, Washington, which has recently instituted a "differentiated case management system" specifically for drug cases. In this program, responsibility for the calendaring of drug cases has been transferred from the prosecutor to the court. At a mandatory pre-trial hearing occurring approximately ten days following arraignment, the prosecutor and defense attorney review the drug case and assign it to one of three tracks: A--expedited, B--normal, and C--complex. Each track has specific time standards for trial or plea following arraignment. Among the program's purposes were the following: to promote speedy disposition of cases, to make hearing and trials schedules more certain, and to

eliminate continuances. Although sufficient data to fully evaluate the success of the program has not yet been collected, preliminary data indicate that the courts have been able to dispose a larger percentage of their drug cases more quickly than before differentiated case management was instituted.

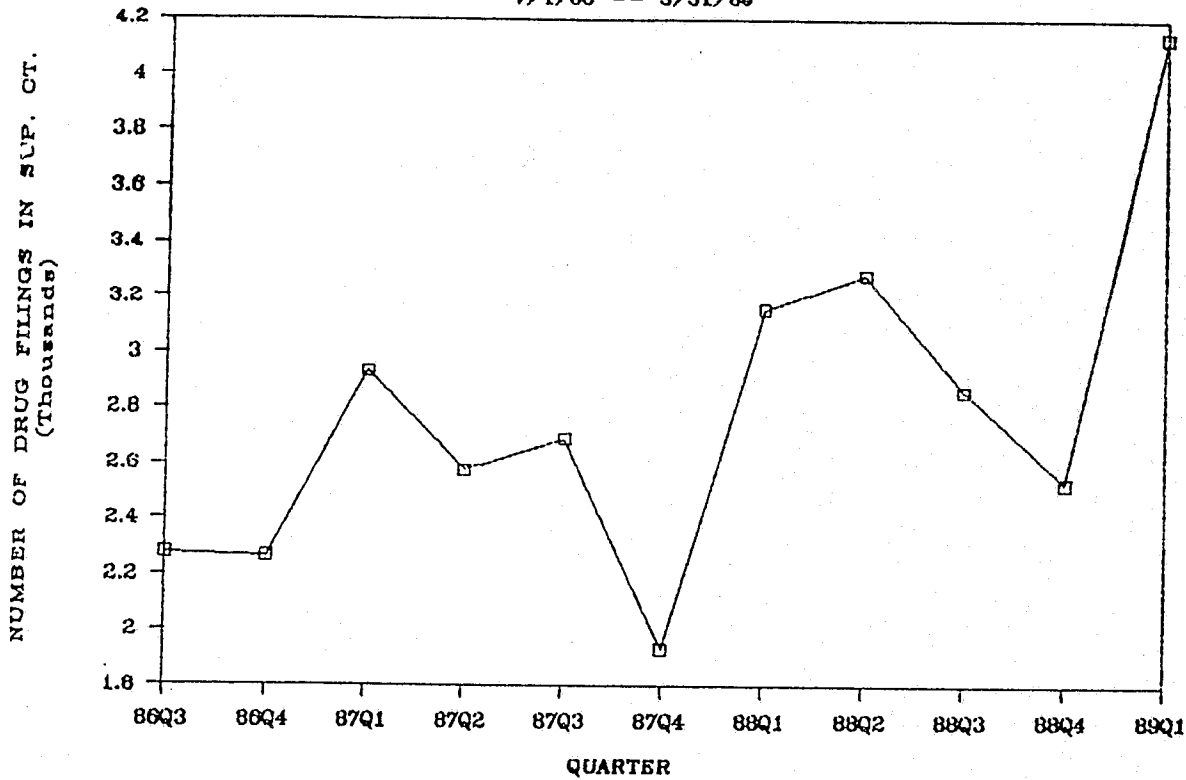
Programs such as these might be tested in North Carolina. The Adjudication Technical Assistance Project (ATAP), a project of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, is designed to provide technical assistance services to state and local judicial systems. According to its publication, the Technical Assistance Reporter, almost half of ATAP requests for aid "deal with the need to review and improve court procedures and processes in order to more expeditiously dispose of current caseloads and accommodate the increasing influx of narcotics cases." As results from ongoing studies become available, the operational guidance provided by ones proving successful at handling increasing drug caseloads most effectively can be put to use in North Carolina. In the meantime, it seems that the court system should do all in its power to support programs focusing on education, prevention, and treatment. To the extent such programs are successful, the court system's potential crisis caused by increased numbers of drug cases might be averted.

**APPENDIX**



# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER FOR STATE

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89

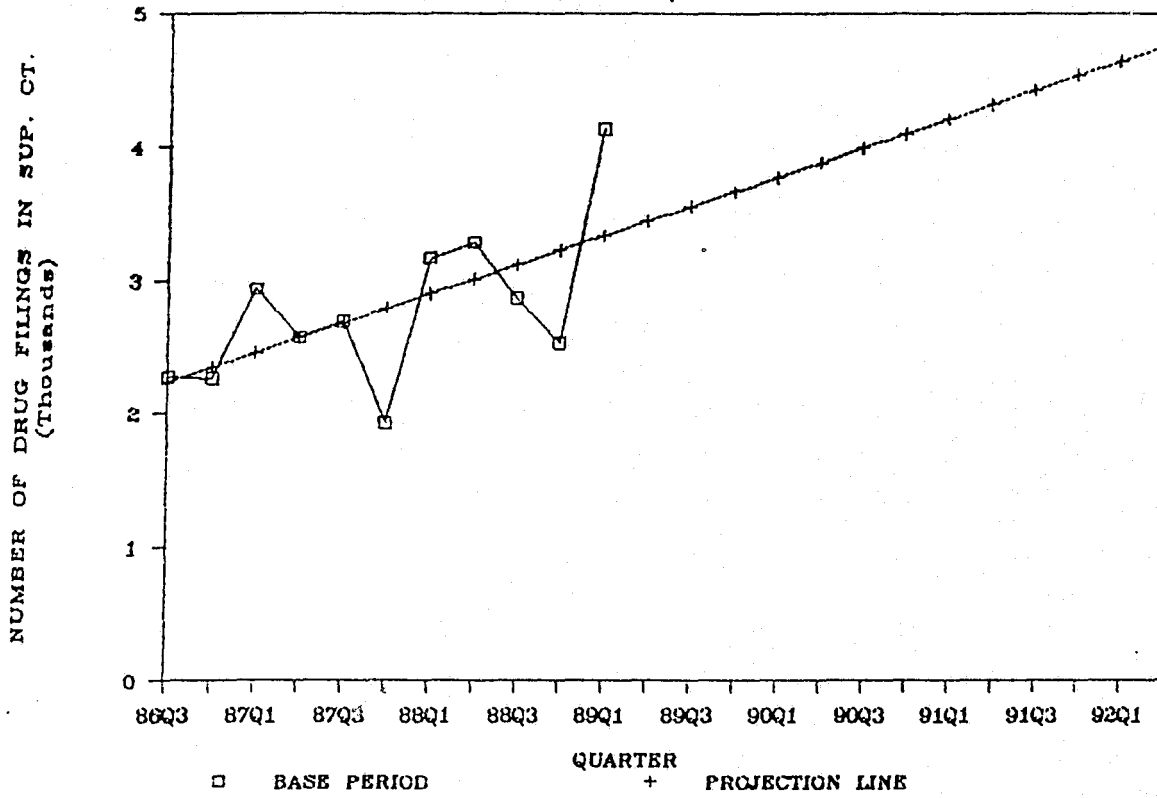


QUARTER	STATE DRUG FILINGS	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR QUARTER
1986-Q3	2277	--
1986-Q4	2266	-0.5%
1987-Q1	2934	29.5%
1987-Q2	2577	-12.2%
1987-Q3	2688	4.3%
1987-Q4	1933	-28.1%
1988-Q1	3159	63.4%
1988-Q2	3285	4.0%
1988-Q3	2862	-12.9%
1988-Q4	2532	-11.5%
1989-Q1	4135	63.3%

% INCREASE  
SINCE 1986-Q3

81.6%

# PROJECTED STATE DRUG FILINGS — SUP. CT. THROUGH THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1992

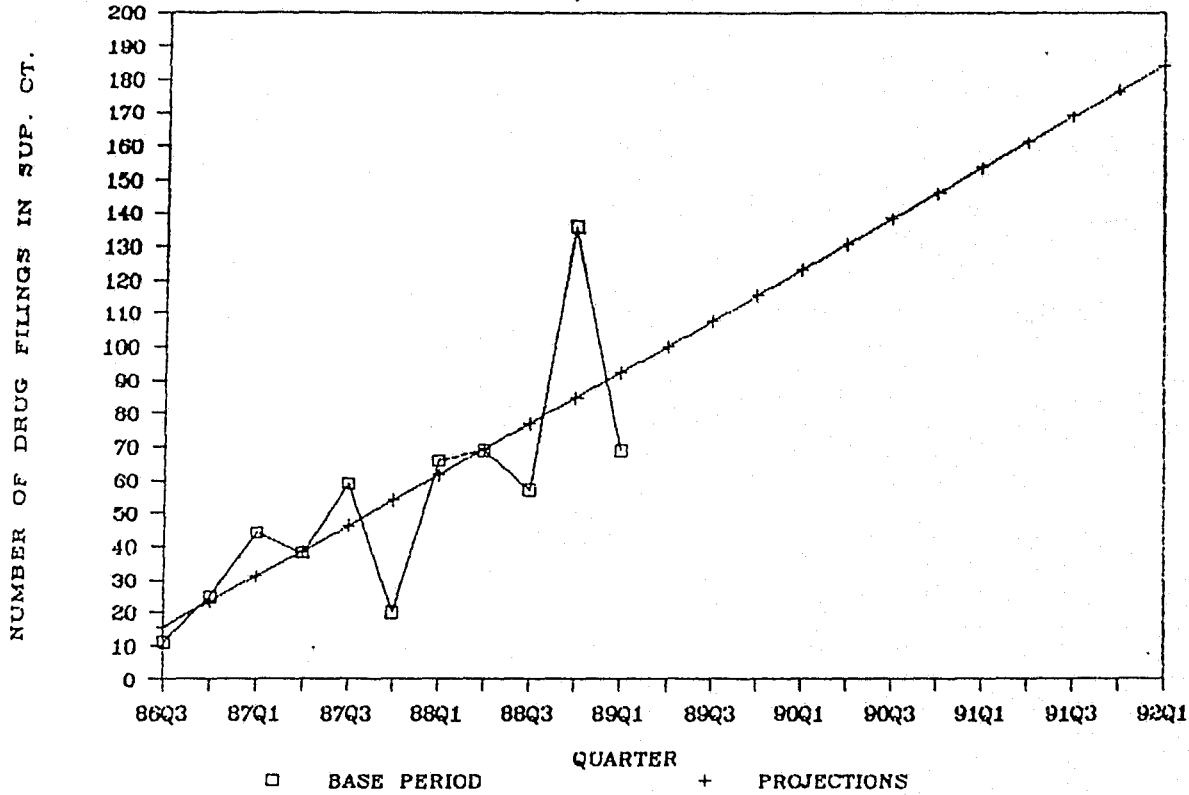


DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER BY DISTRICT -- 7/1/86 - 3/31/89

DIST.												PERCENT
	TOTALS	86Q3	86Q4	87Q1	87Q2	87Q3	87Q4	88Q1	88Q2	88Q3	88Q4	89Q1
1	11	25	44	38	59	20	66	69	57	136	69	527.3%
2	19	5	41	4	13	30	32	12	19	16	26	36.8%
3	62	104	89	70	60	40	65	47	75	222	111	79.0%
4	63	52	194	103	129	68	105	200	57	80	71	12.7%
5	123	70	86	82	391	82	102	64	125	89	207	68.3%
6	10	8	9	52	22	20	34	24	27	79	48	380.0%
7	40	10	56	66	19	79	59	49	176	81	247	517.5%
8	27	29	46	51	32	61	55	48	77	104	56	107.4%
9	41	15	53	25	37	26	41	71	65	45	70	70.7%
10	298	330	240	177	377	179	310	211	166	223	404	35.6%
11	31	33	109	67	48	29	31	124	32	34	169	445.2%
12	87	67	75	94	112	67	125	72	71	107	143	64.4%
13	26	125	21	157	47	57	35	645	47	30	60	130.8%
14	265	62	90	108	28	11	86	70	55	44	100	-62.3%
15A	19	35	22	63	27	9	25	28	59	54	76	300.0%
15B	8	25	41	32	4	14	55	16	19	33	55	587.5%
16A	15	2	6	36	25	73	24	5	37	2	113	653.3%
16B	61	72	105	45	60	58	128	87	105	76	128	109.8%
17A	144	7	201	15	23	14	52	43	46	47	146	1.4%
17B	7	34	86	54	24	41	61	146	66	26	23	228.6%
18	197	131	200	126	186	126	205	137	190	166	199	1.0%
19A	76	35	277	43	50	19	35	30	76	24	106	39.5%
19B	29	15	34	184	19	13	13	38	9	25	79	172.4%
20	38	105	16	24	72	35	228	66	236	62	31	-18.4%
21	76	105	140	121	146	132	140	186	260	223	157	106.6%
22	59	141	108	50	41	18	208	116	16	18	157	166.1%
23	7	15	22	39	11	70	68	53	32	43	46	557.1%
24	12	17	4	22	24	13	64	11	18	4	76	533.3%
25	78	107	218	70	124	190	64	116	131	72	79	1.3%
26	121	129	116	163	171	114	201	172	128	116	190	57.0%
27A	67	51	41	191	135	46	119	134	166	52	222	231.3%
27B	29	202	26	49	37	34	44	9	22	14	204	603.4%
28	14	35	28	31	35	75	18	35	76	38	41	192.9%
29	67	46	75	62	76	41	154	115	72	100	149	122.4%
30	50	22	15	63	24	29	107	36	49	47	77	54.0%

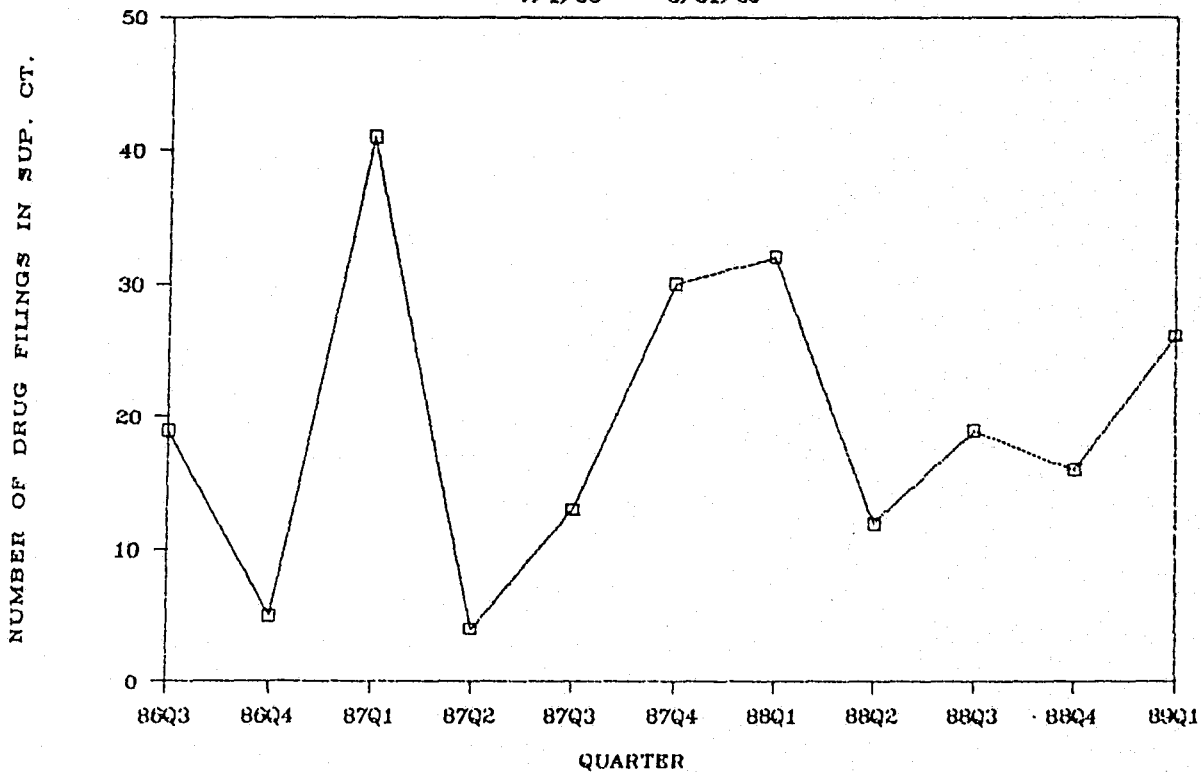
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER FOR DISTRICT 1

7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



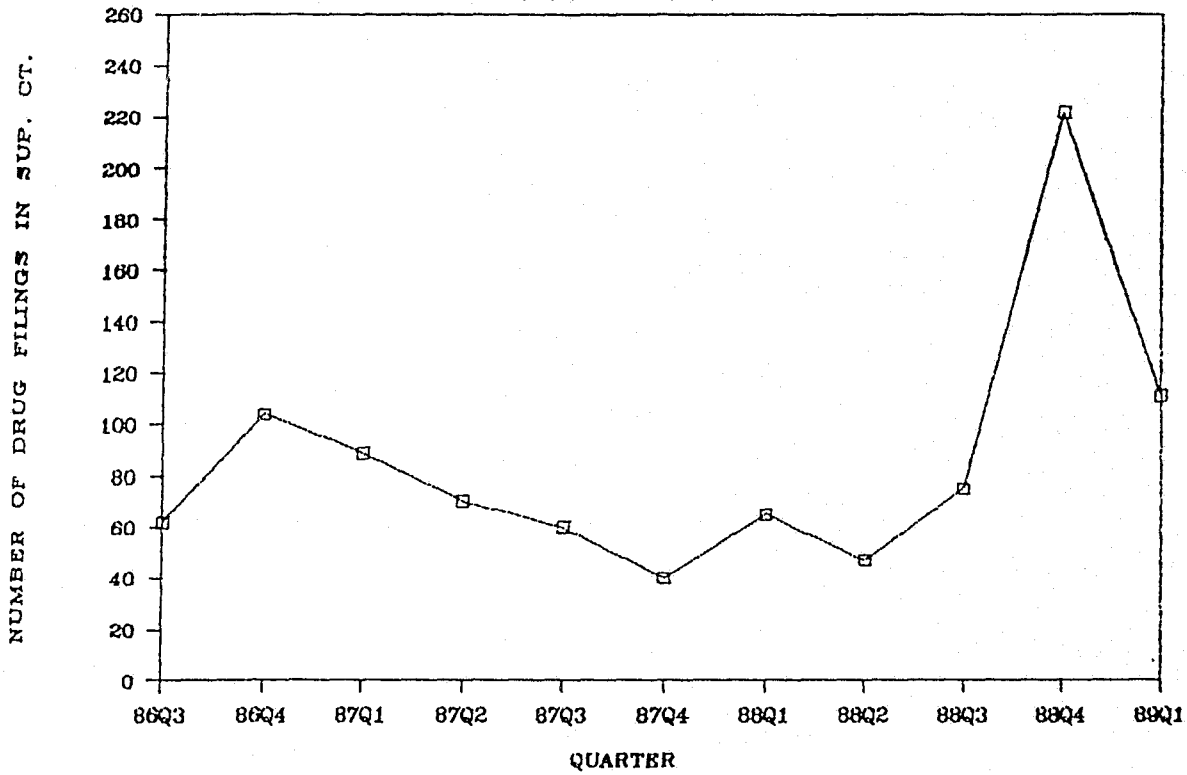
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



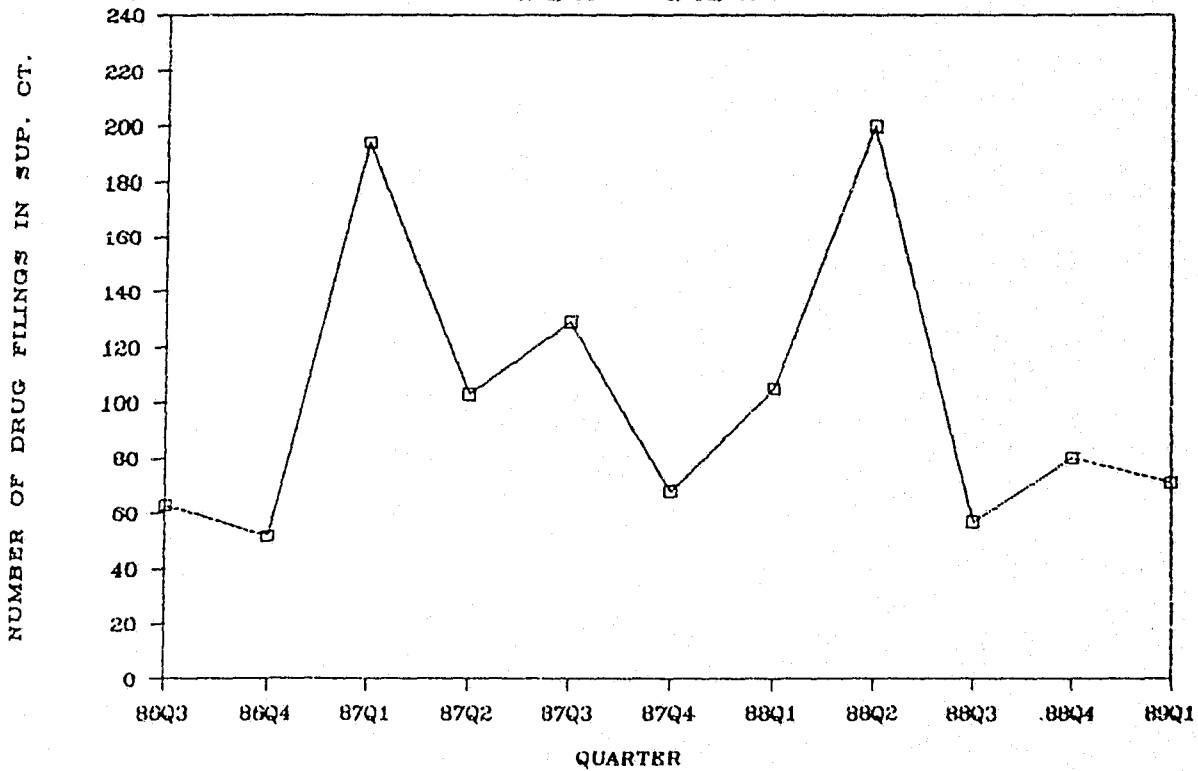
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



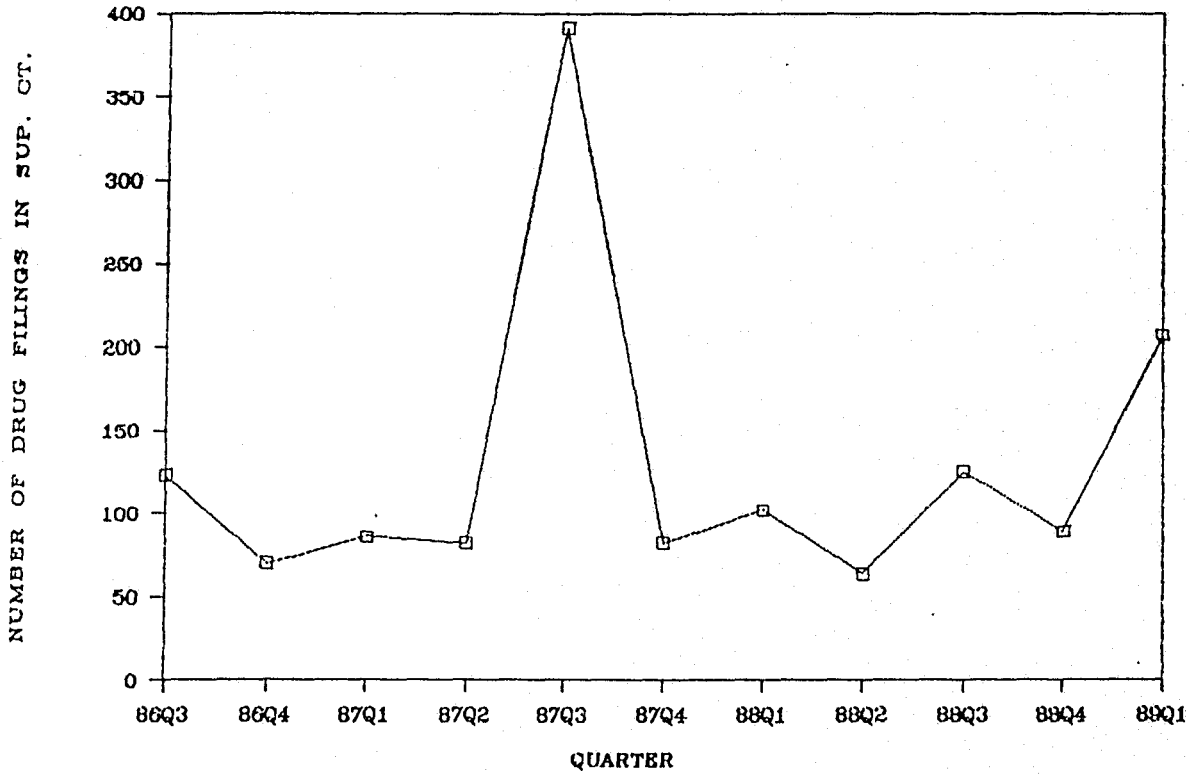
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



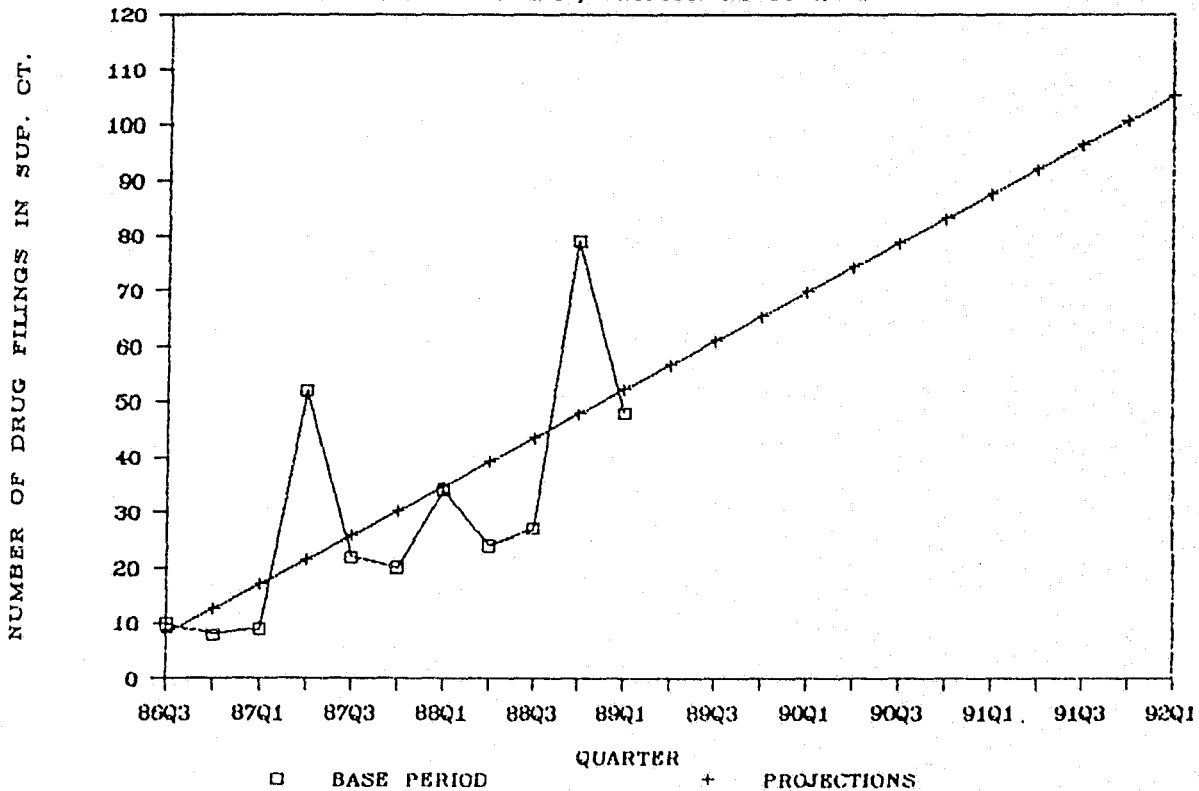
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



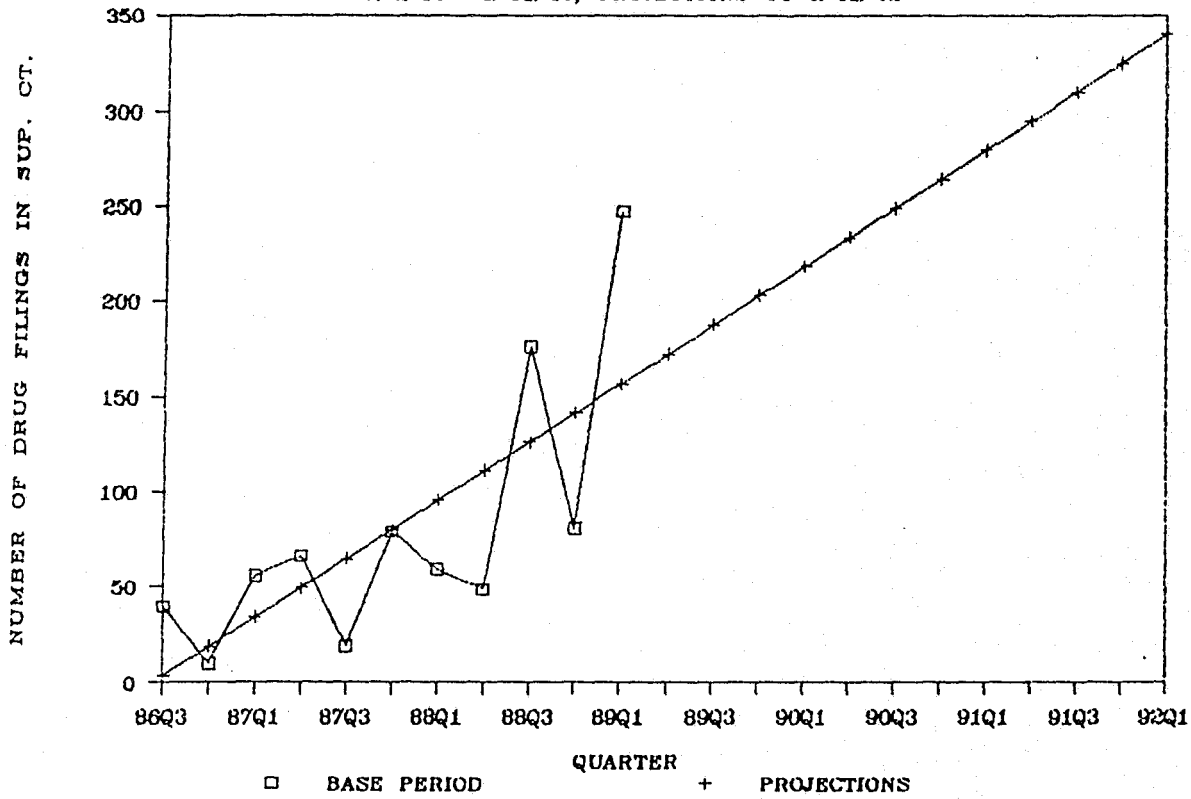
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7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



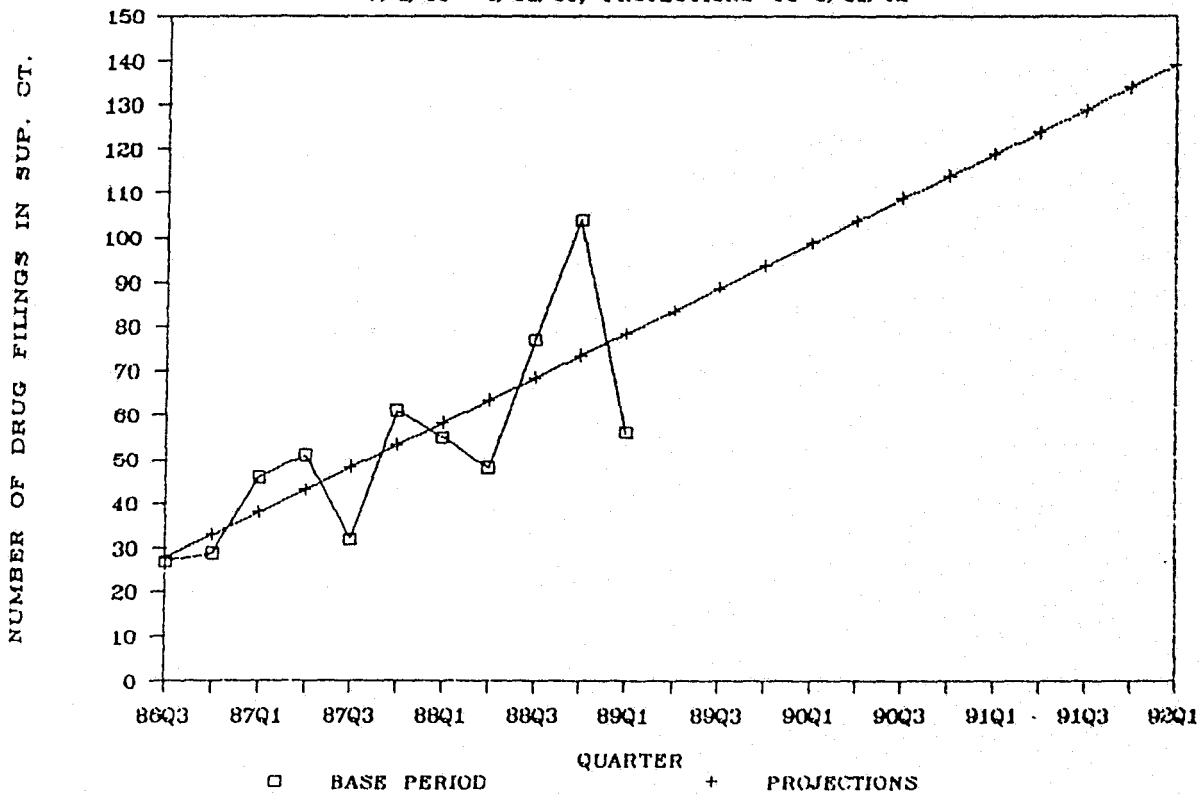
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7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



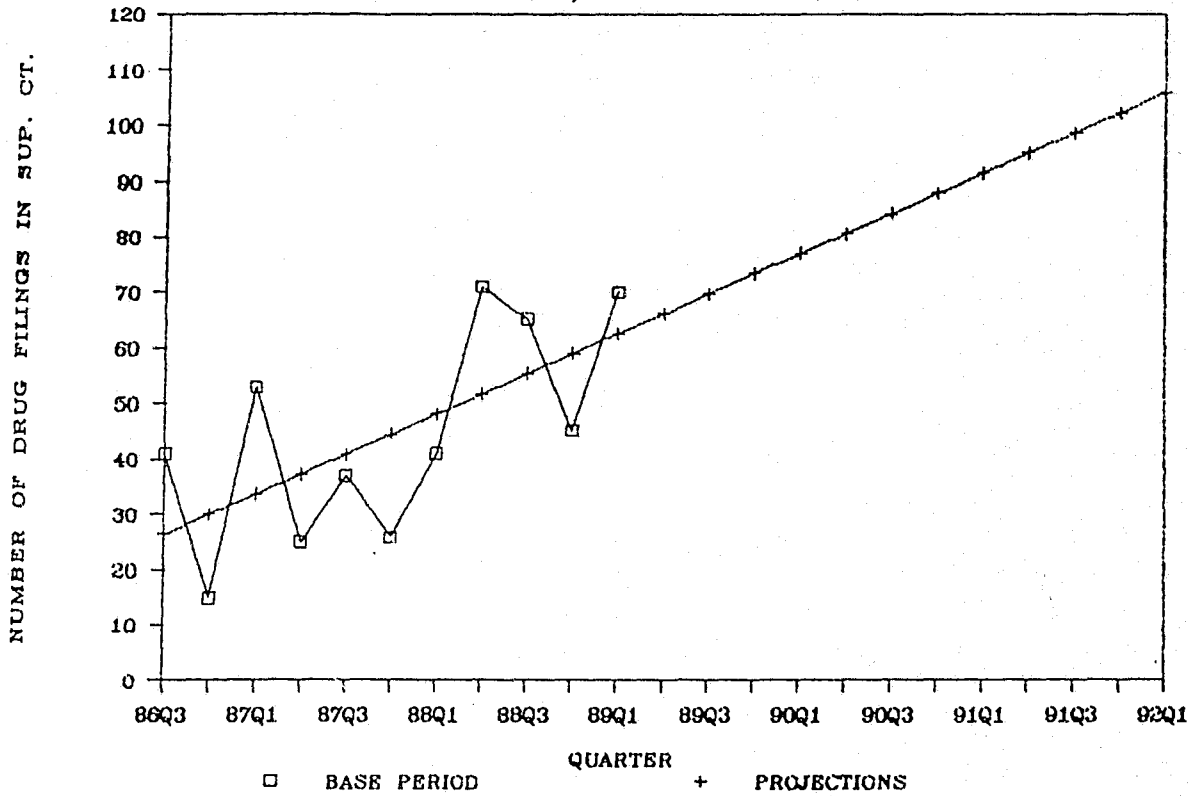
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7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



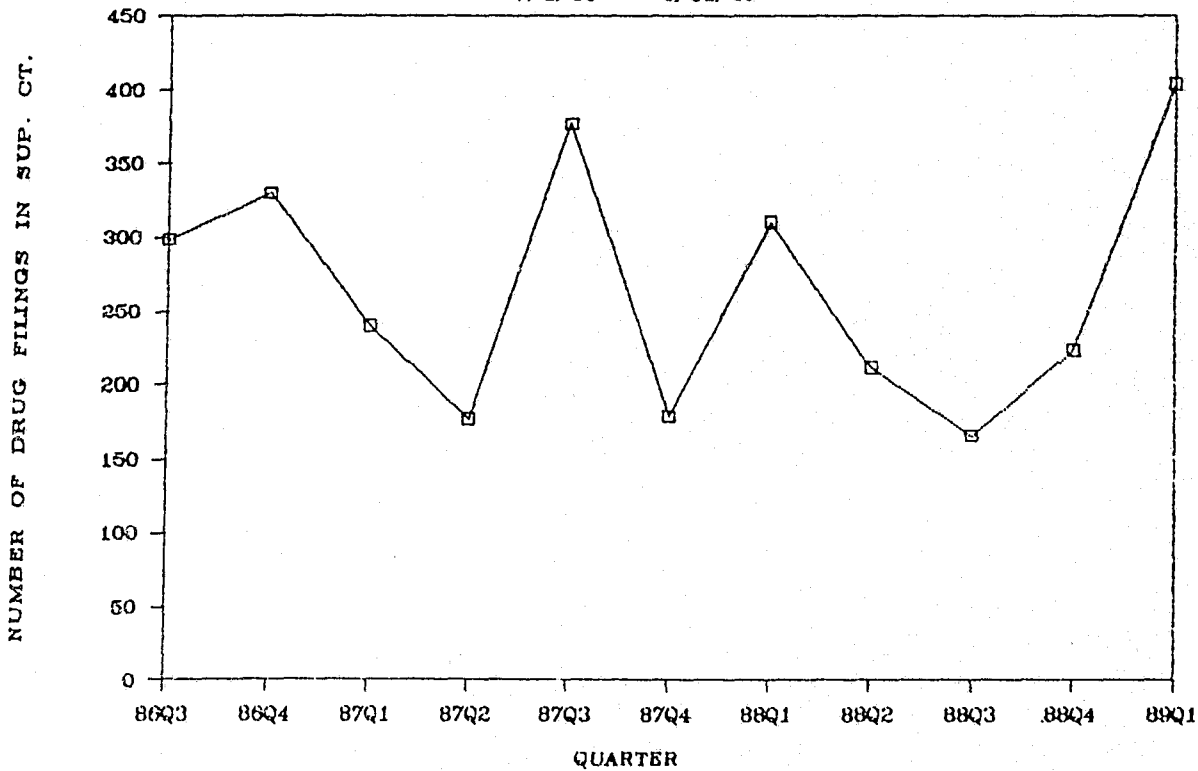
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER FOR DISTRICT 9

7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER FOR DISTRICT 10

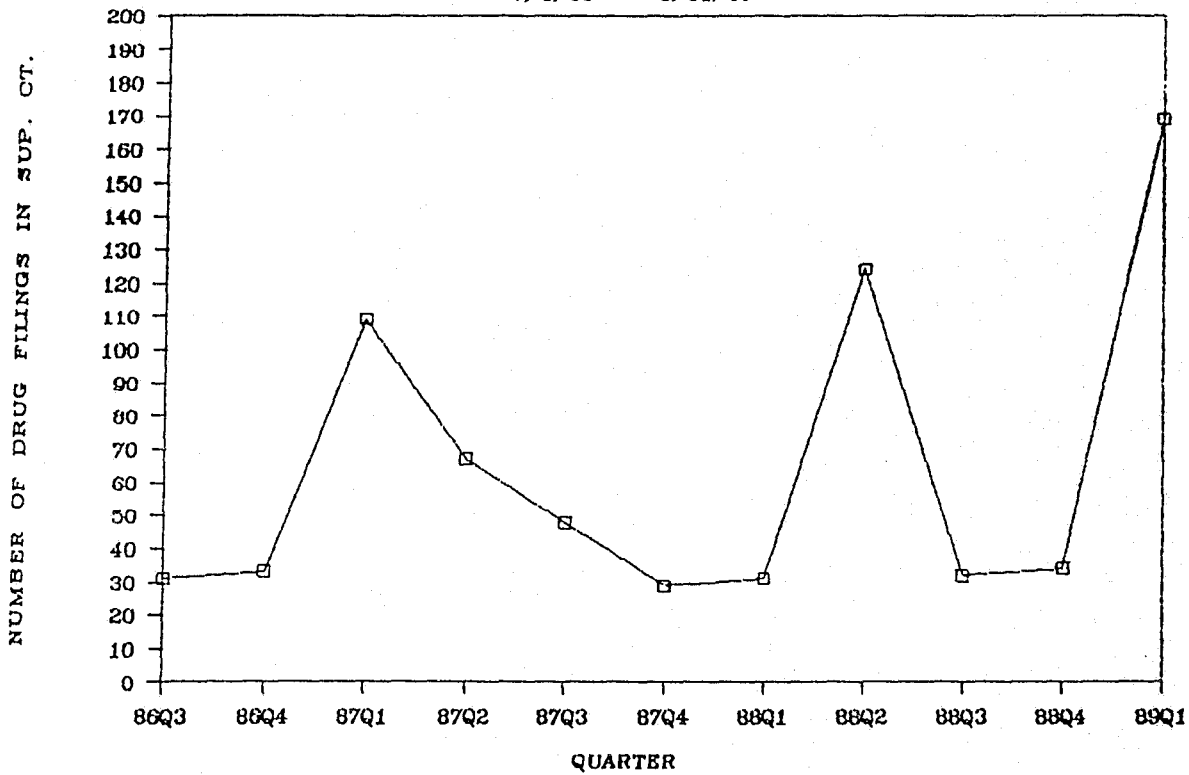
7/1/86 -- 3/31/89





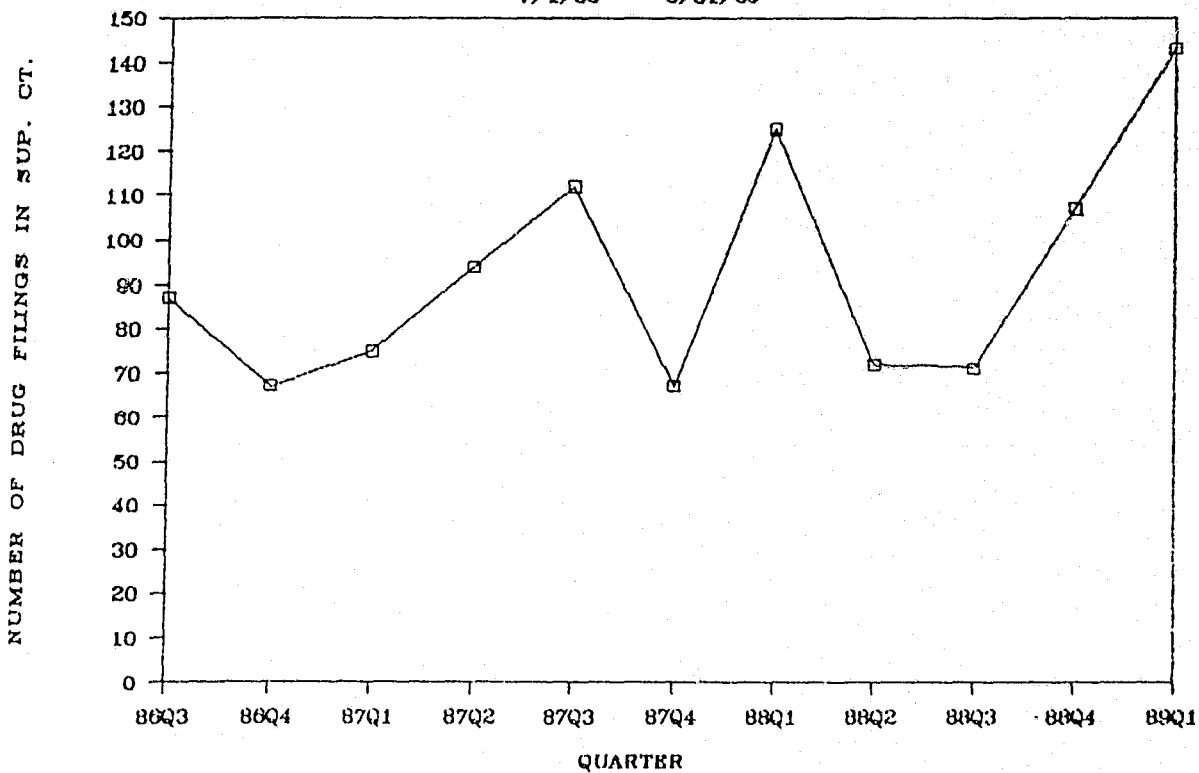
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER FOR DISTRICT 11

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



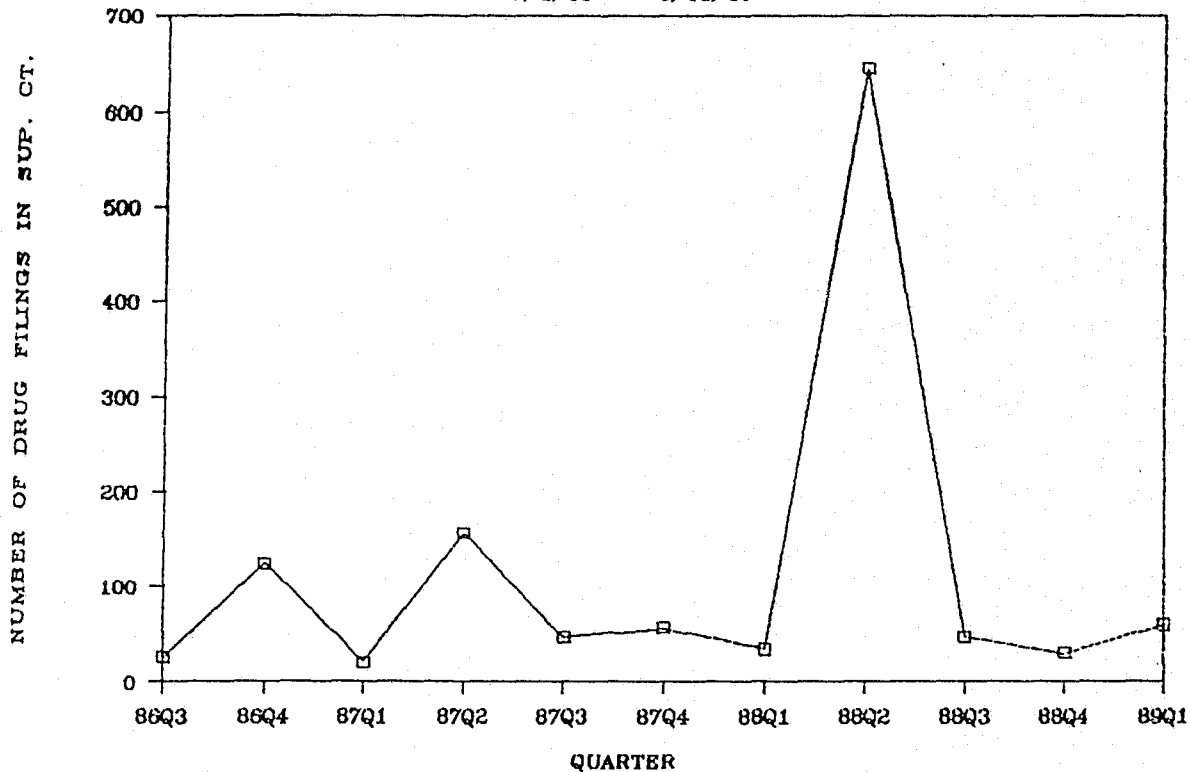
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



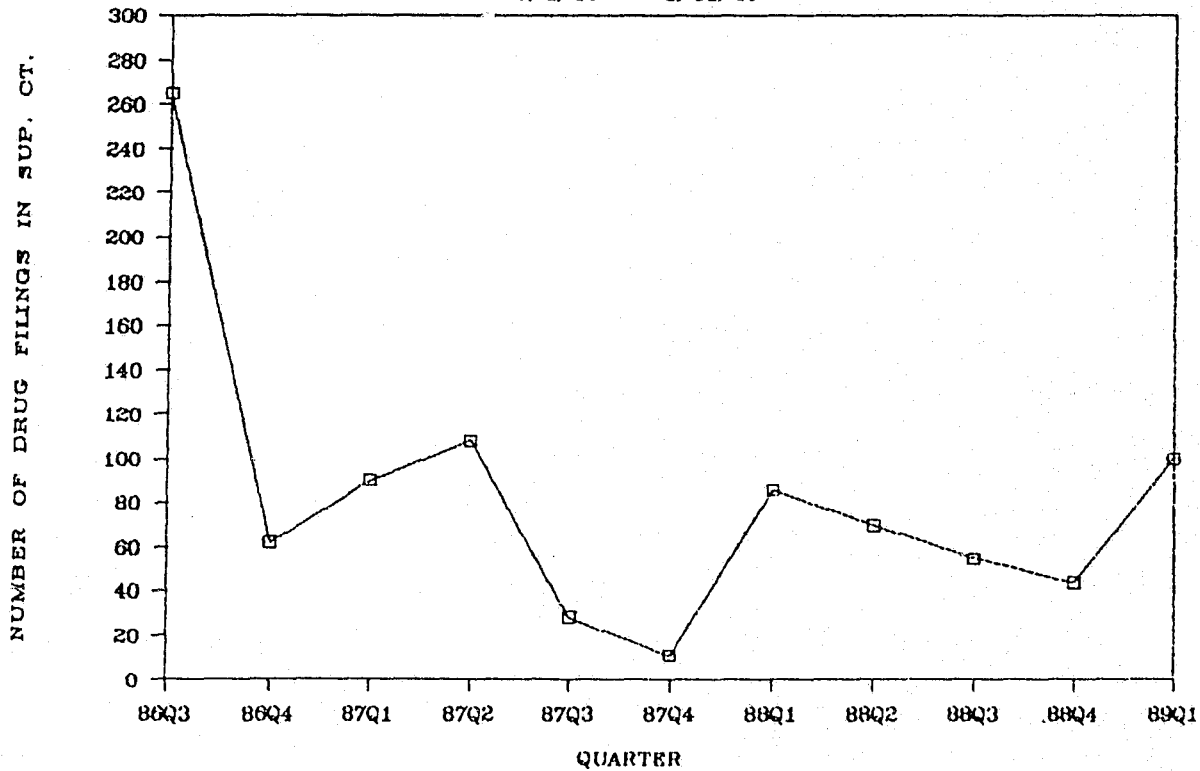
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



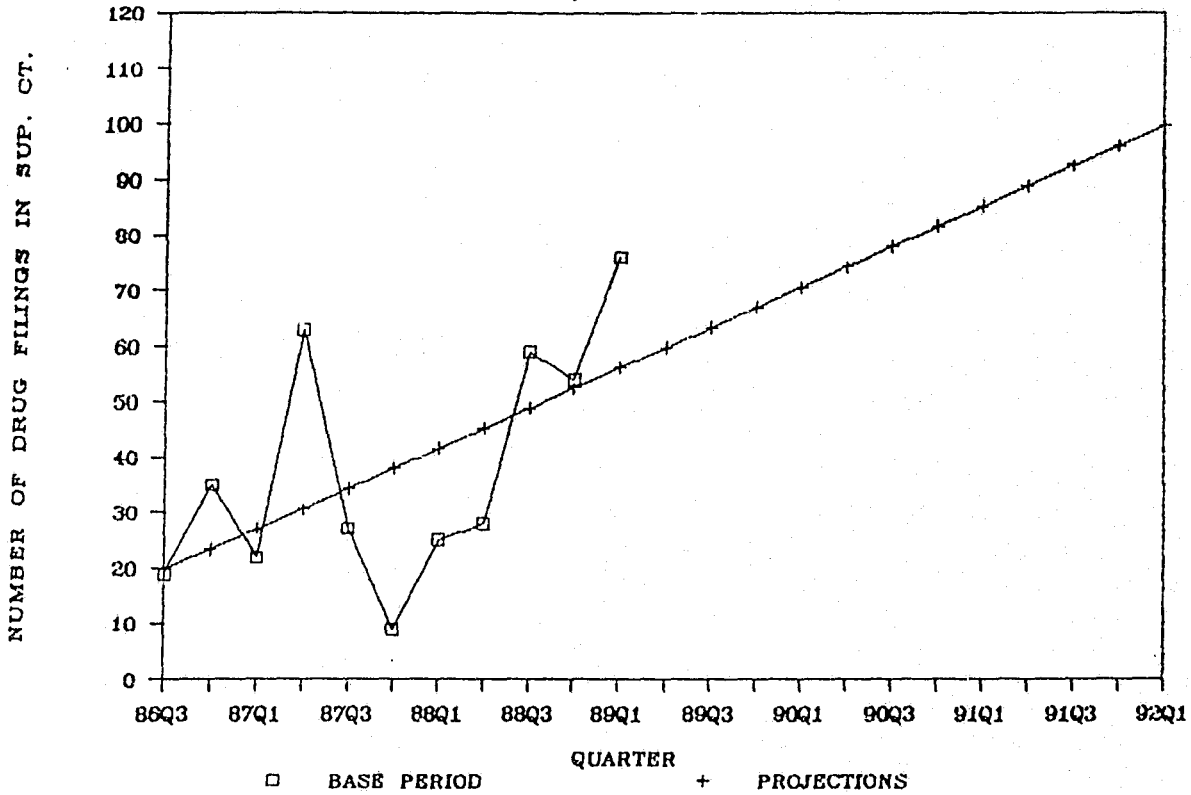
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



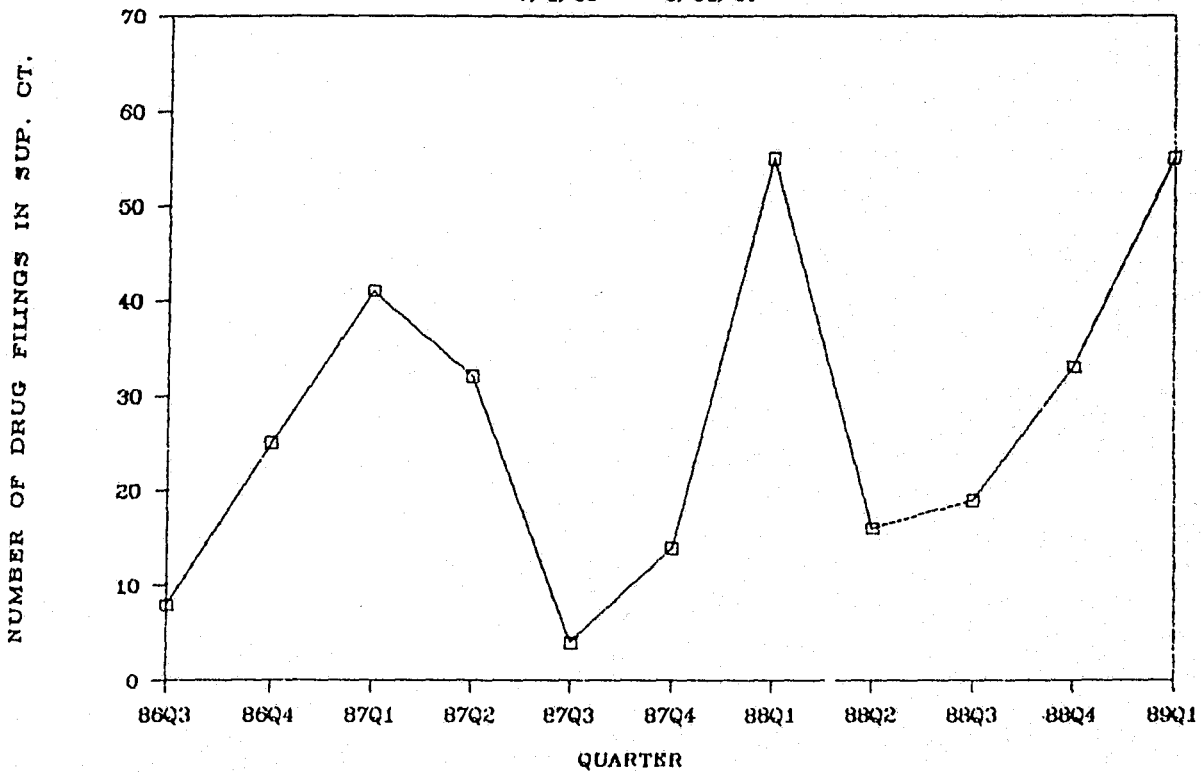
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7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



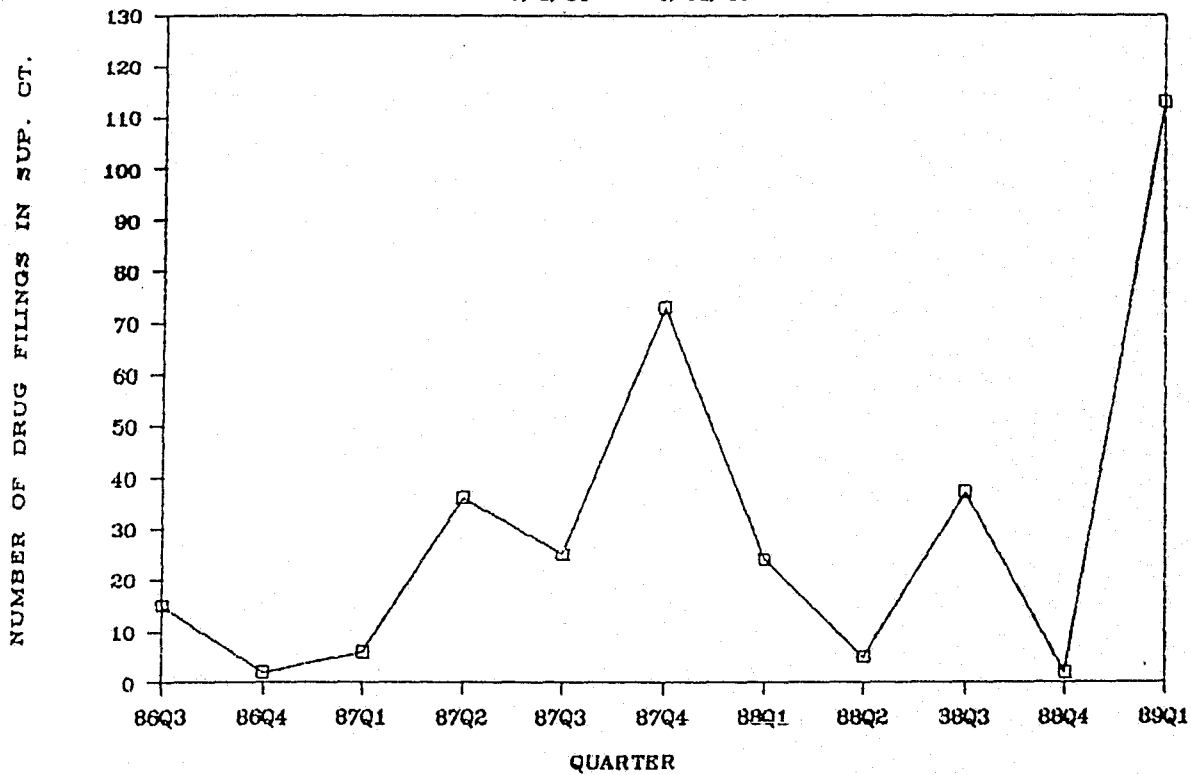
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



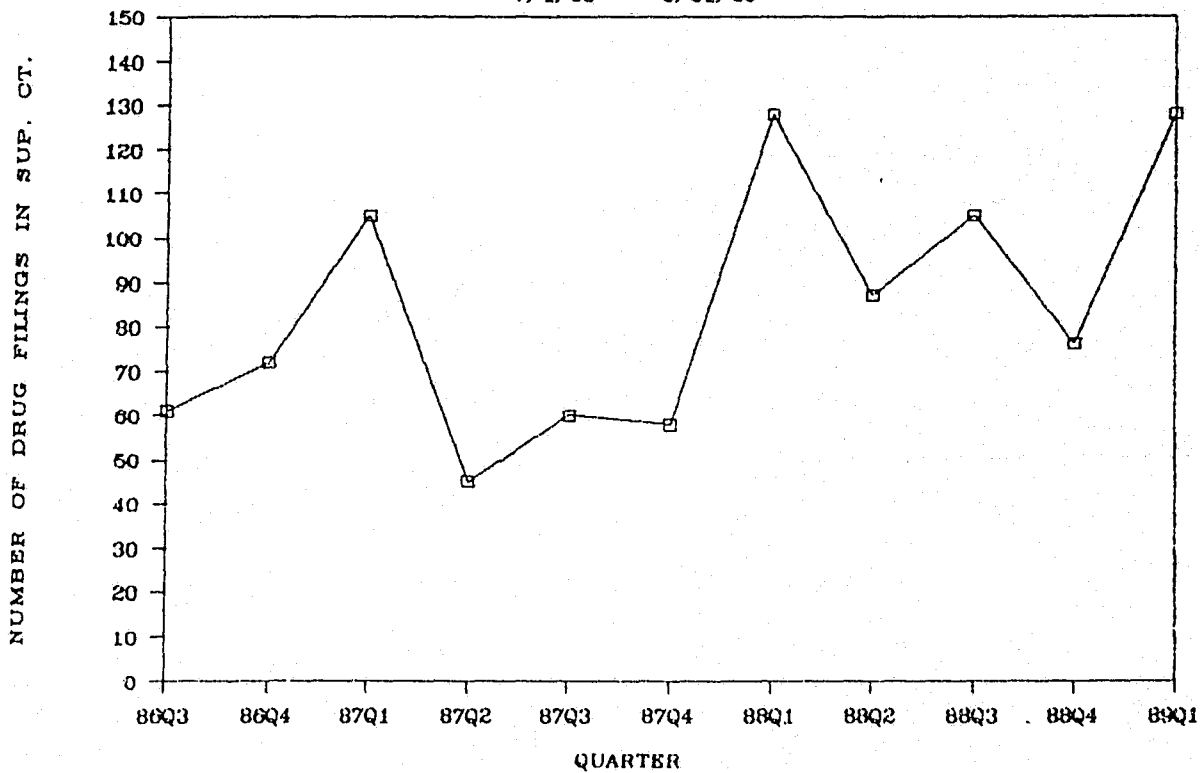
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7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



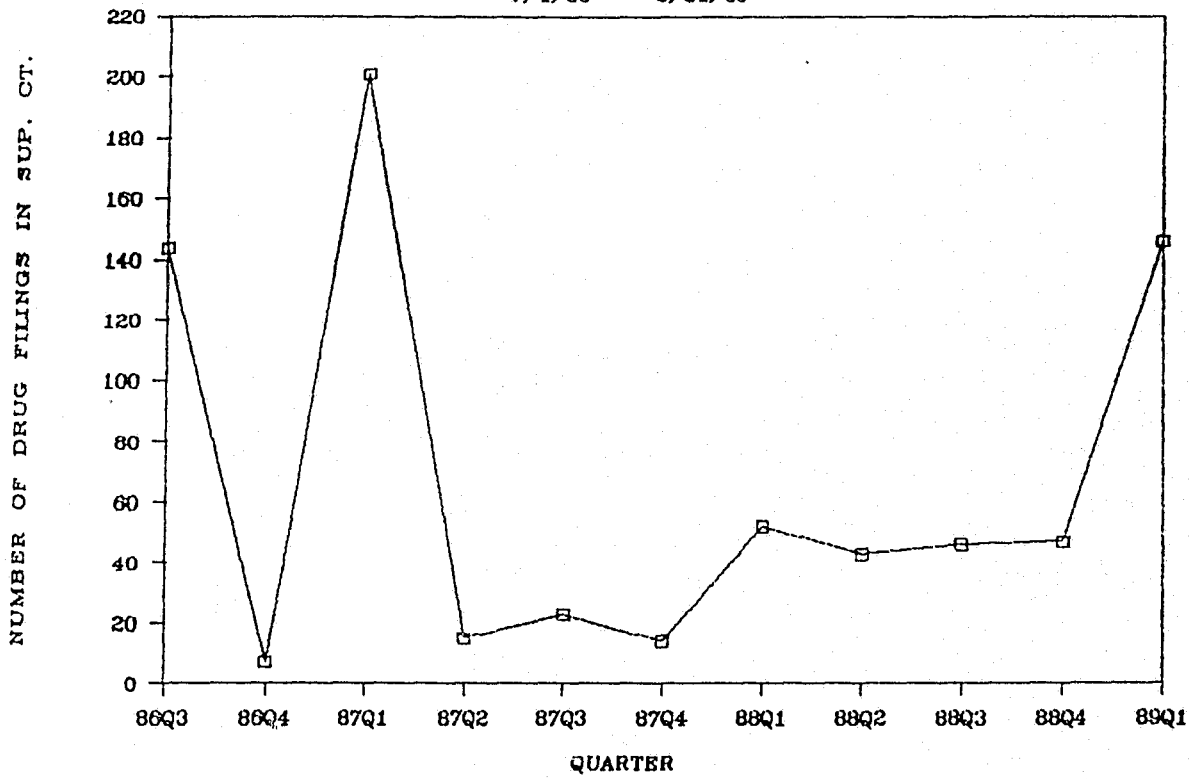
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 16B

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



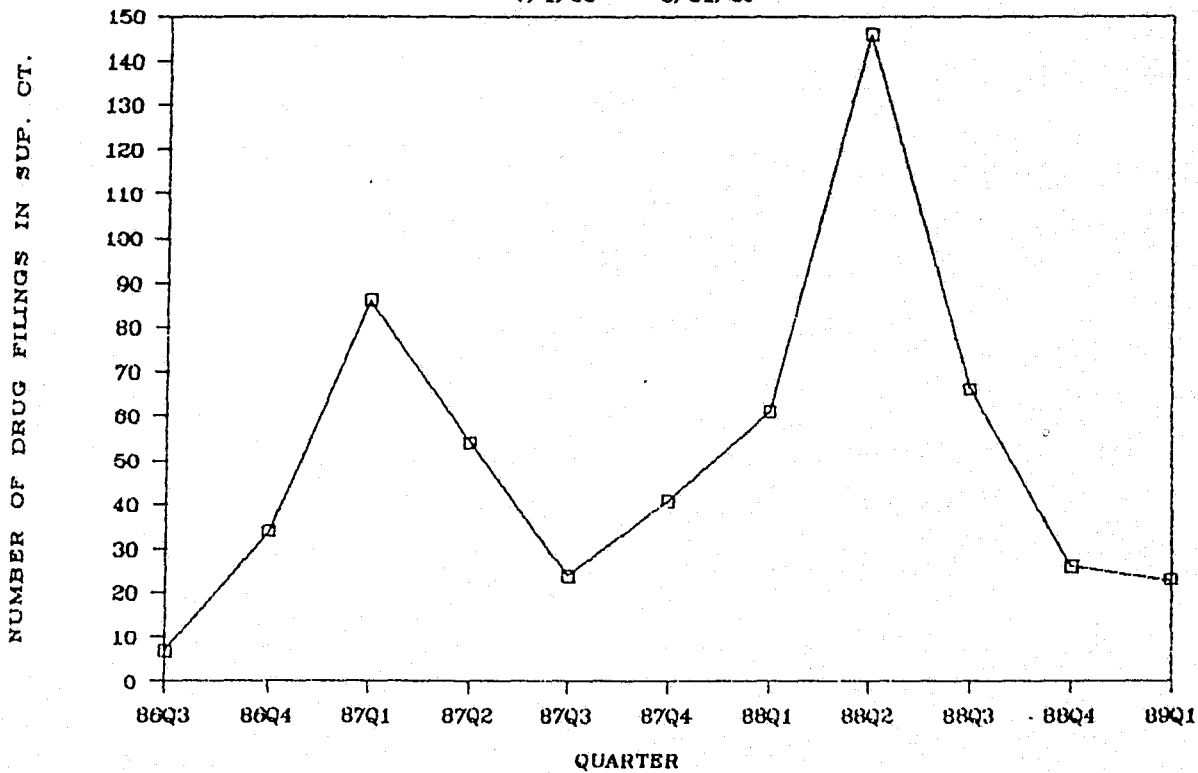
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 17A

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



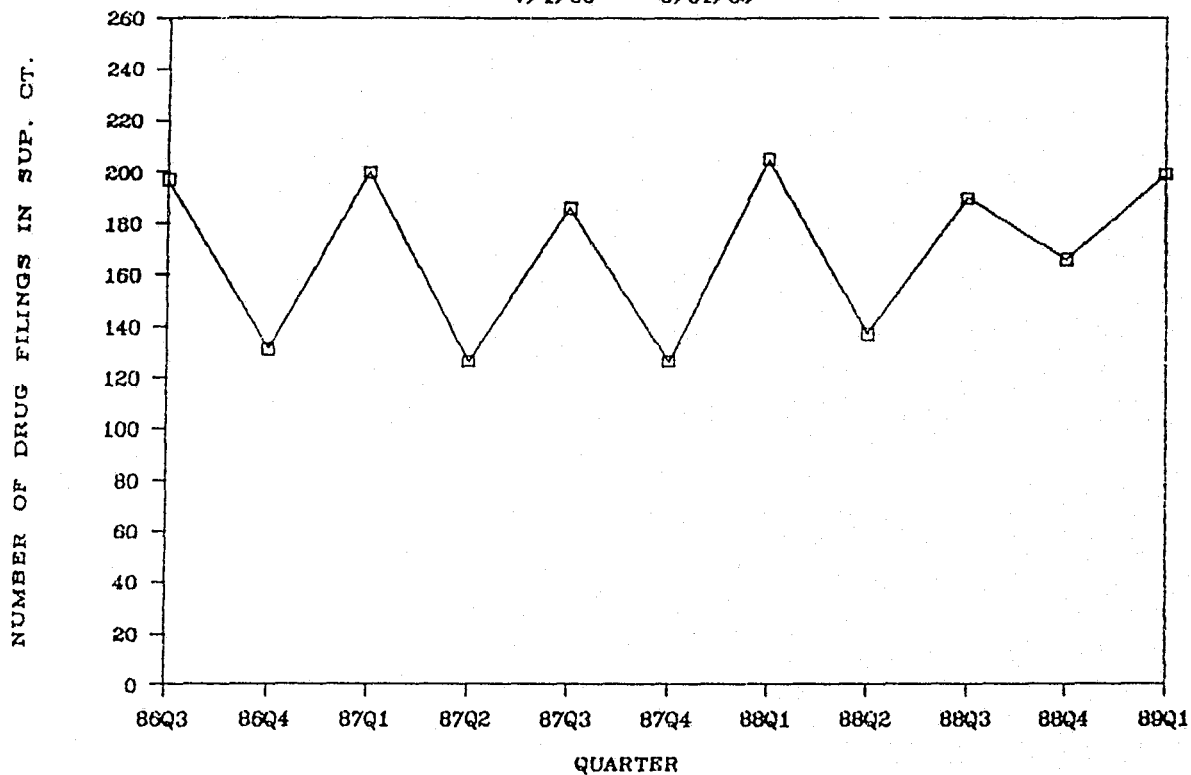
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 17B

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



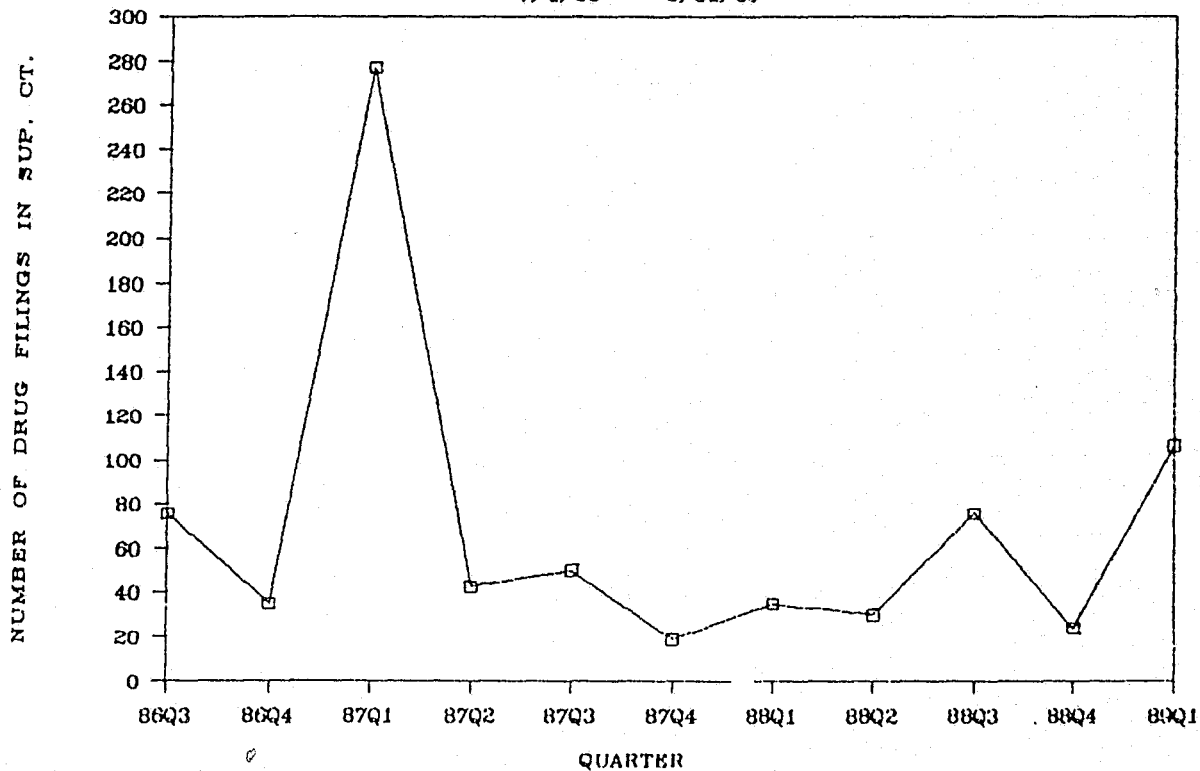
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 18

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



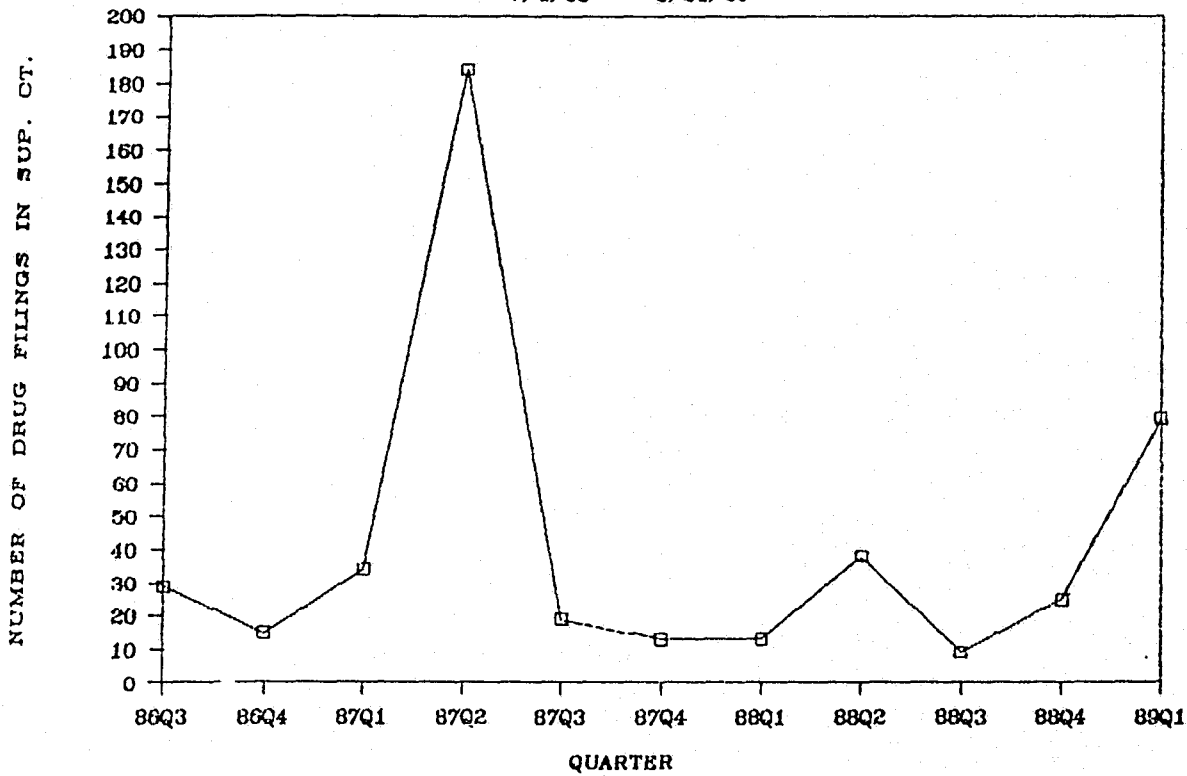
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 19A

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



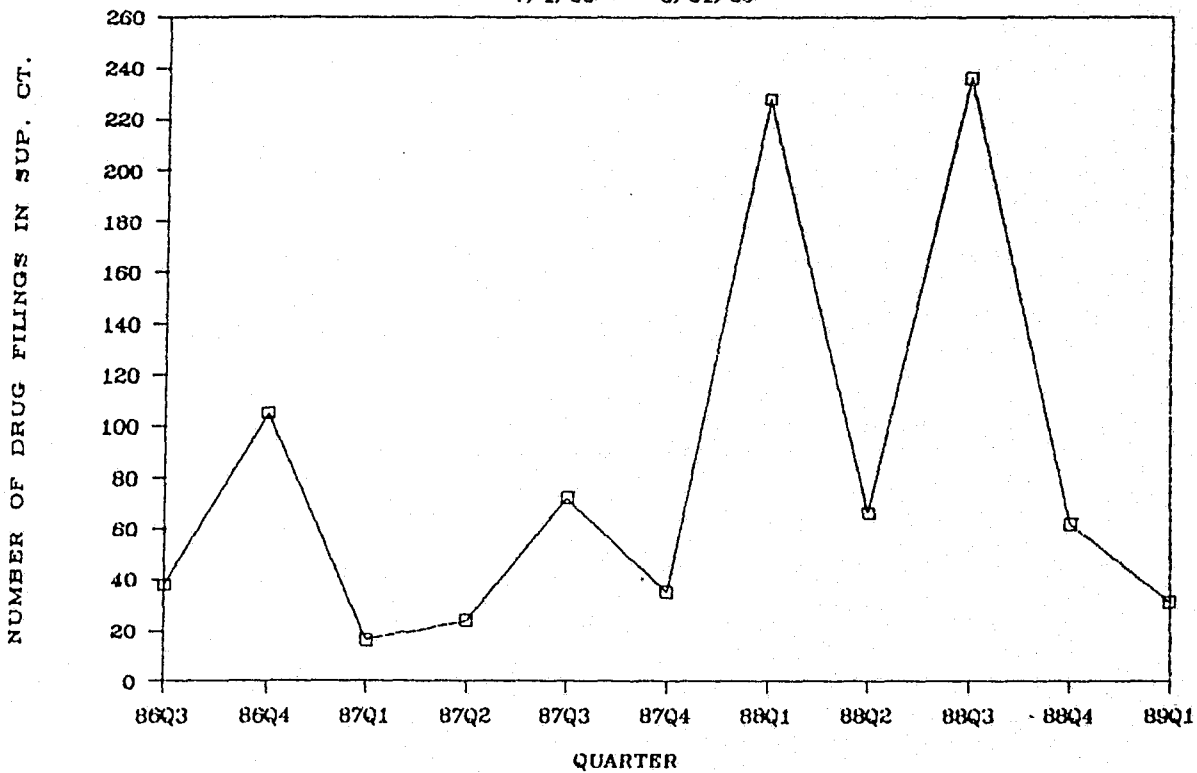
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 19B

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



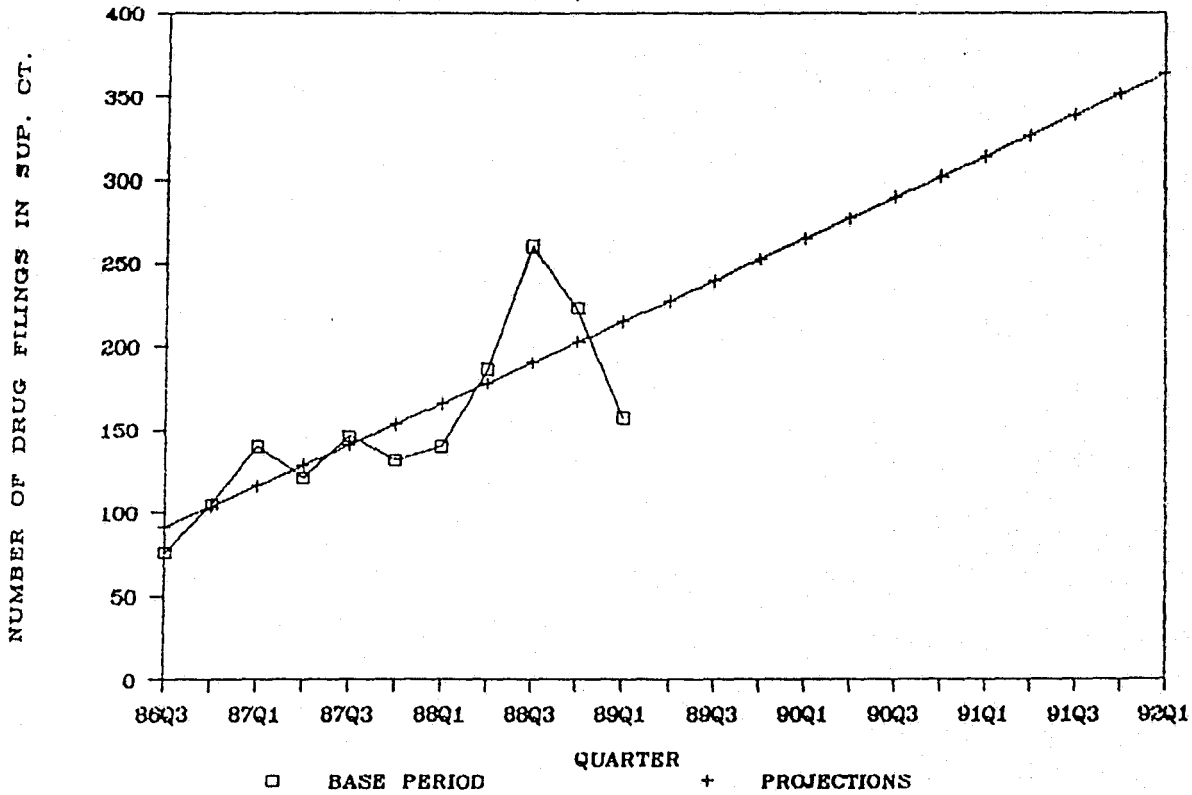
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 20

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



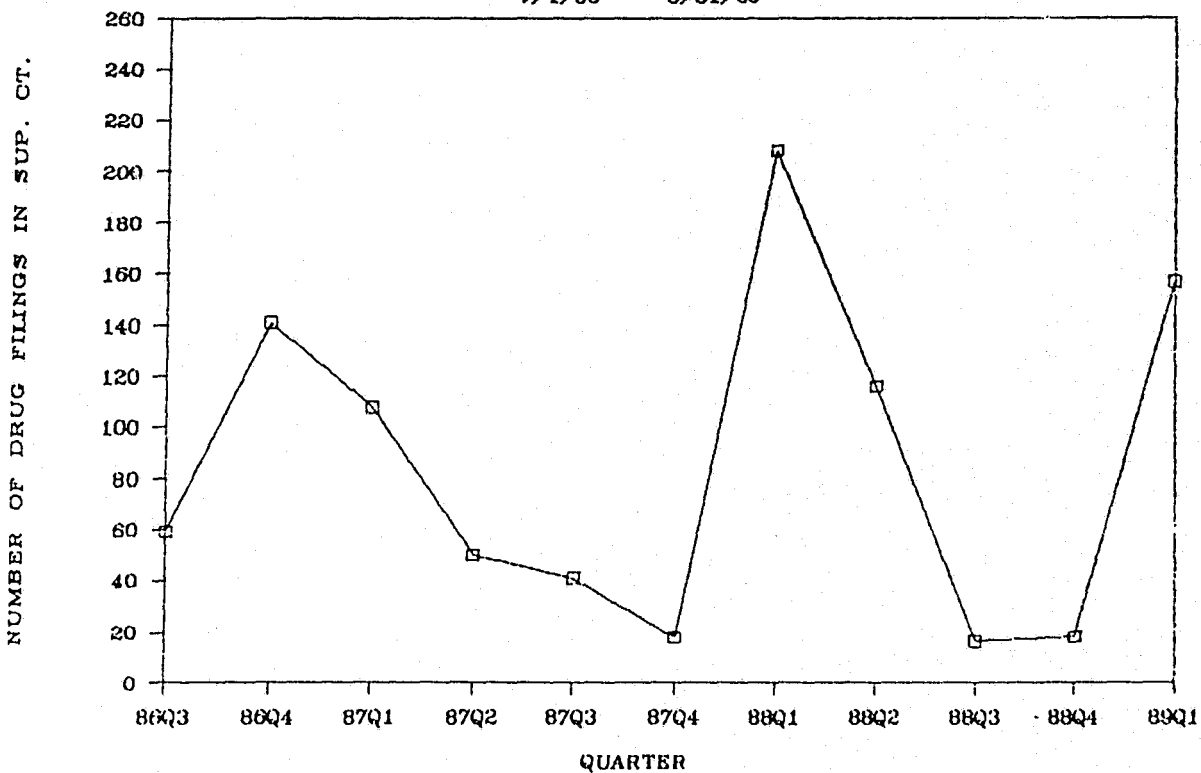
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 21

7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 22

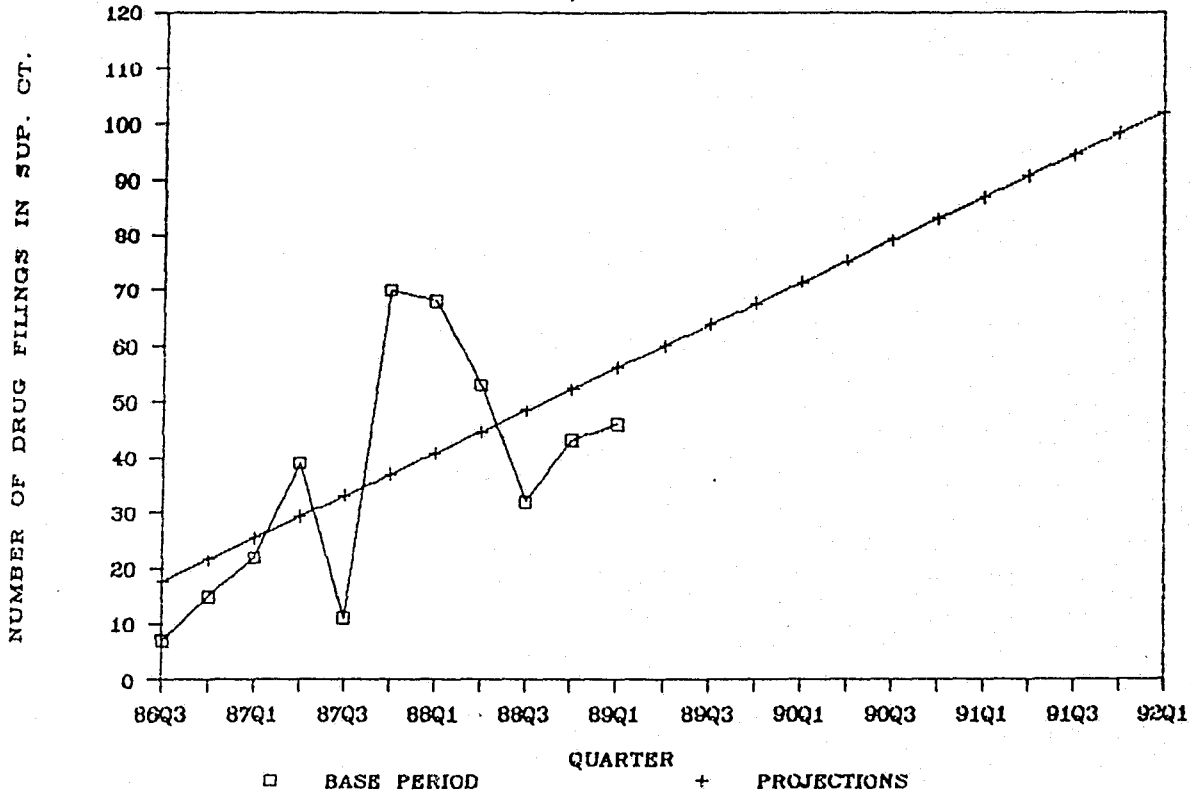
7/1/86 -- 3/31/89





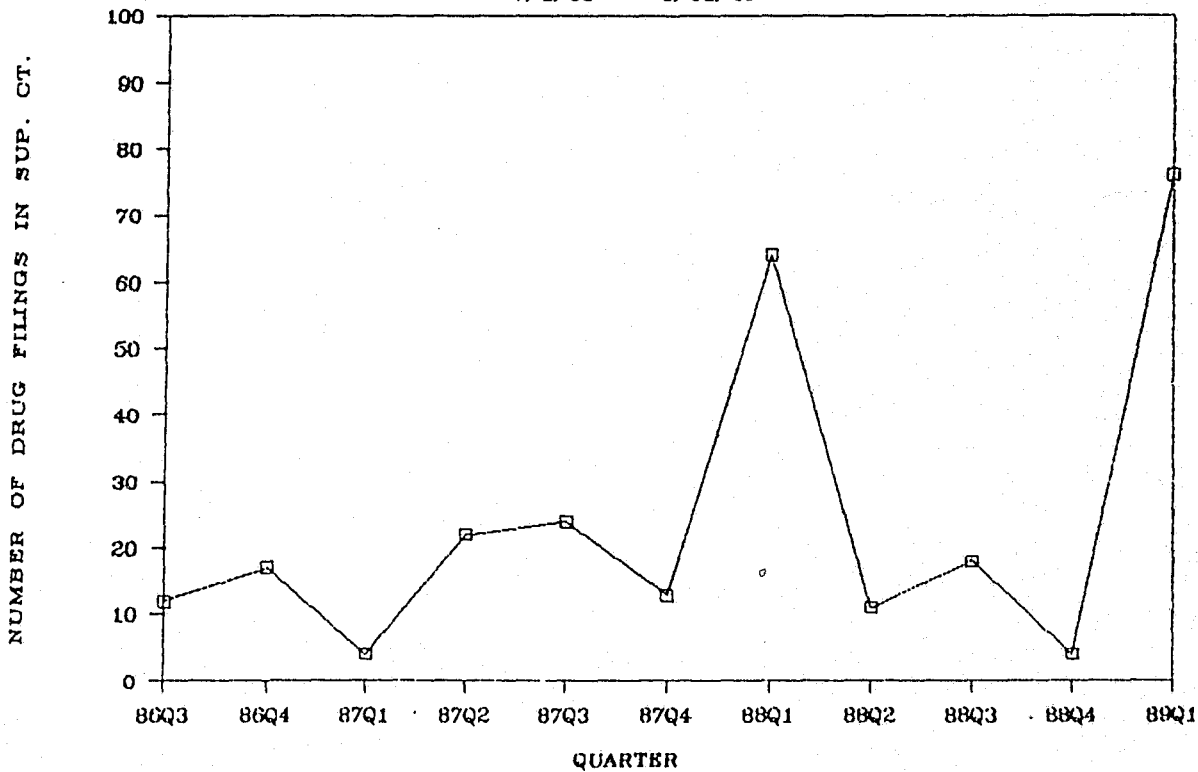
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 23

7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



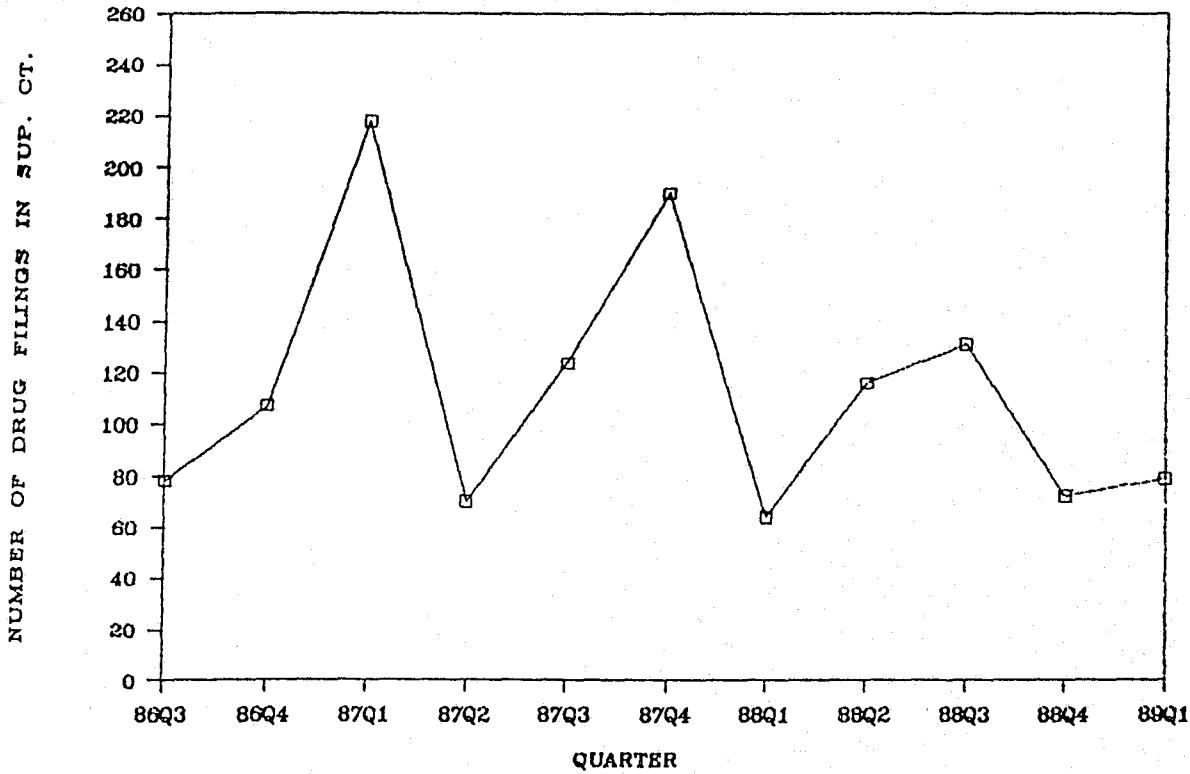
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 24

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



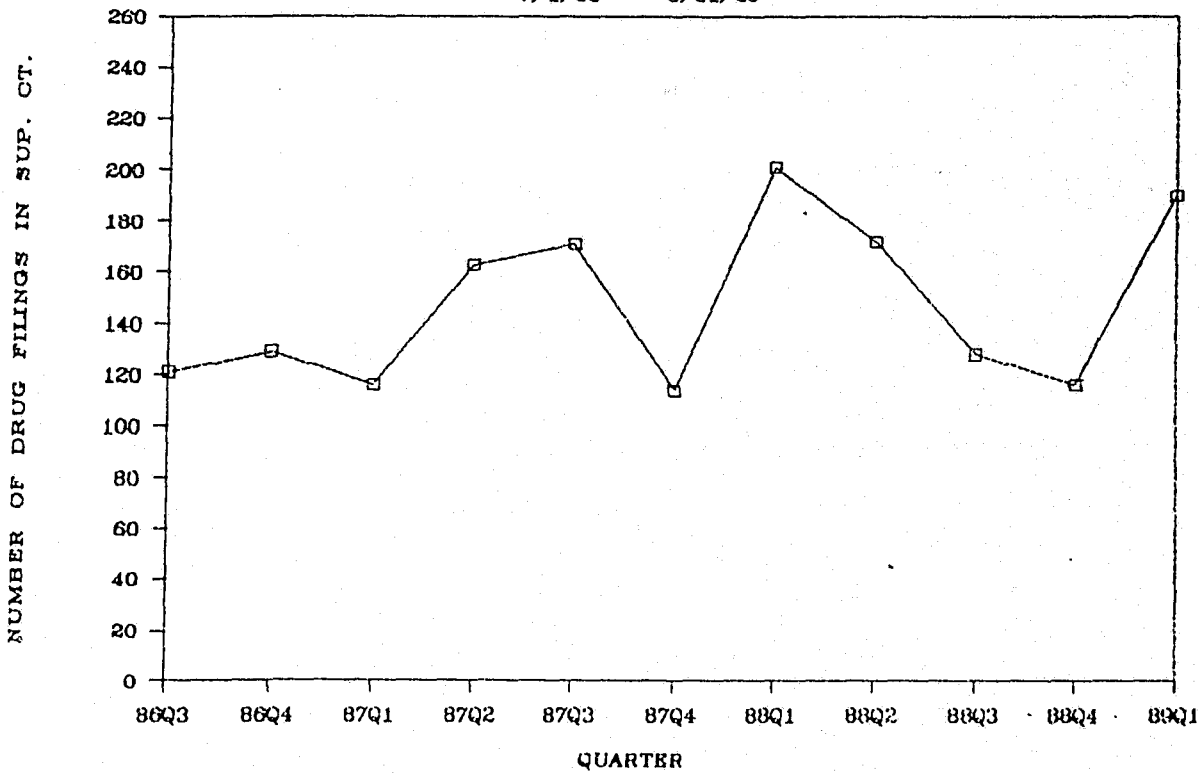
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 25

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



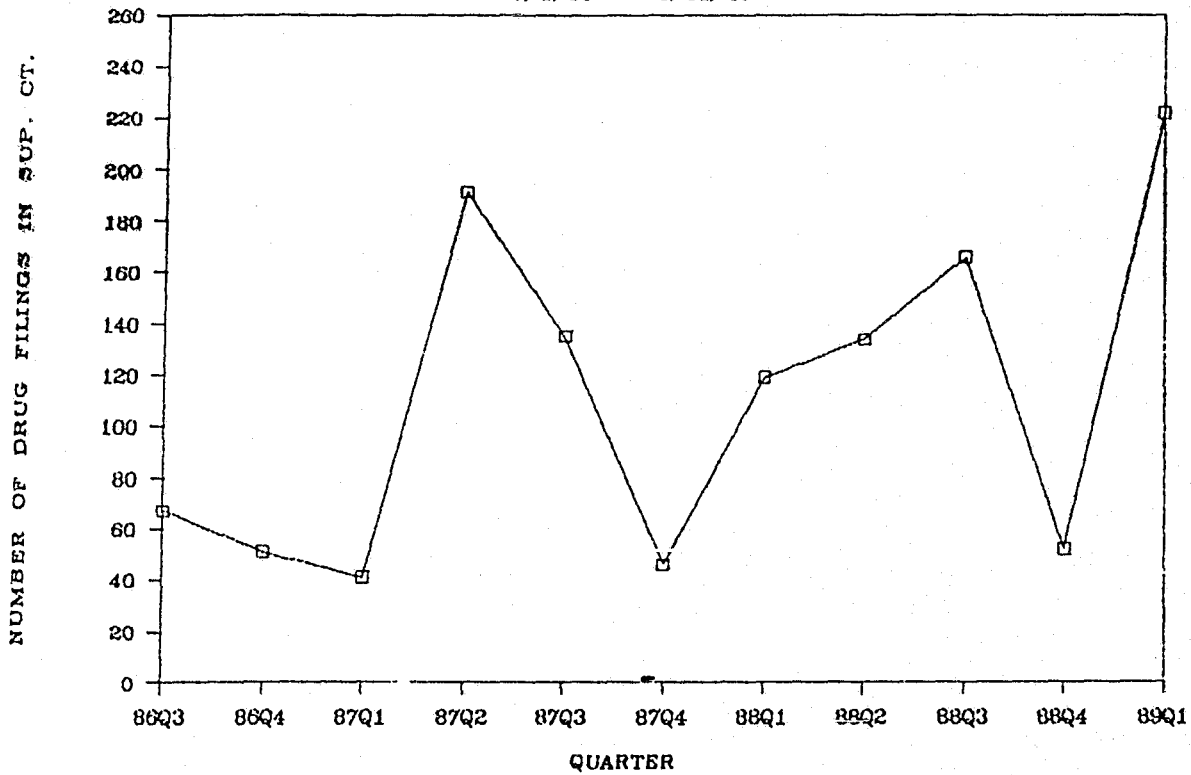
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 26

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



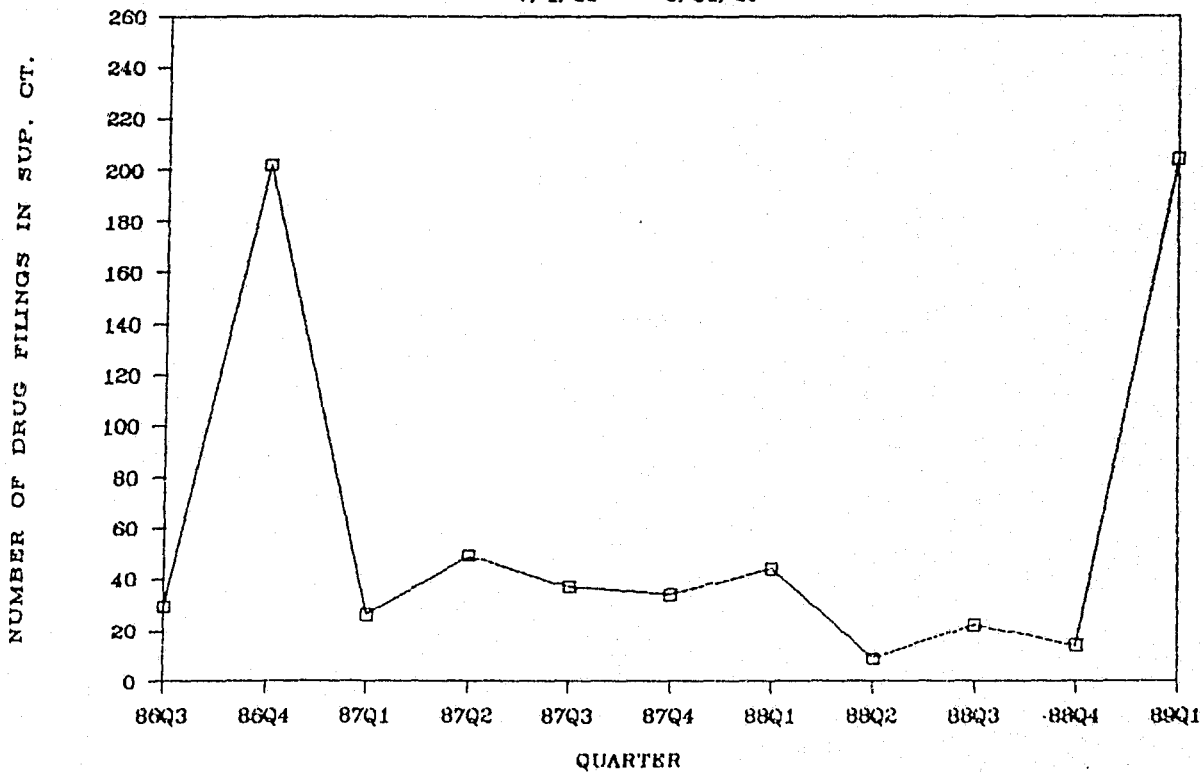
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 27A

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



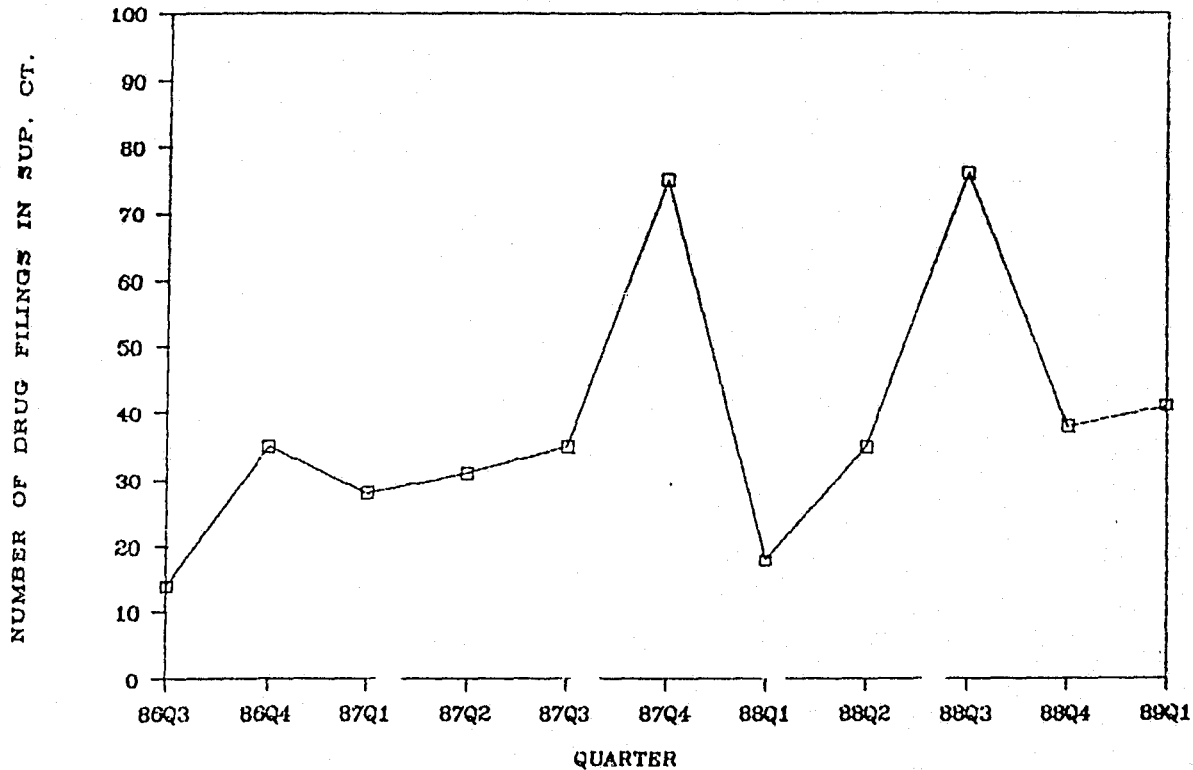
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 27B

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



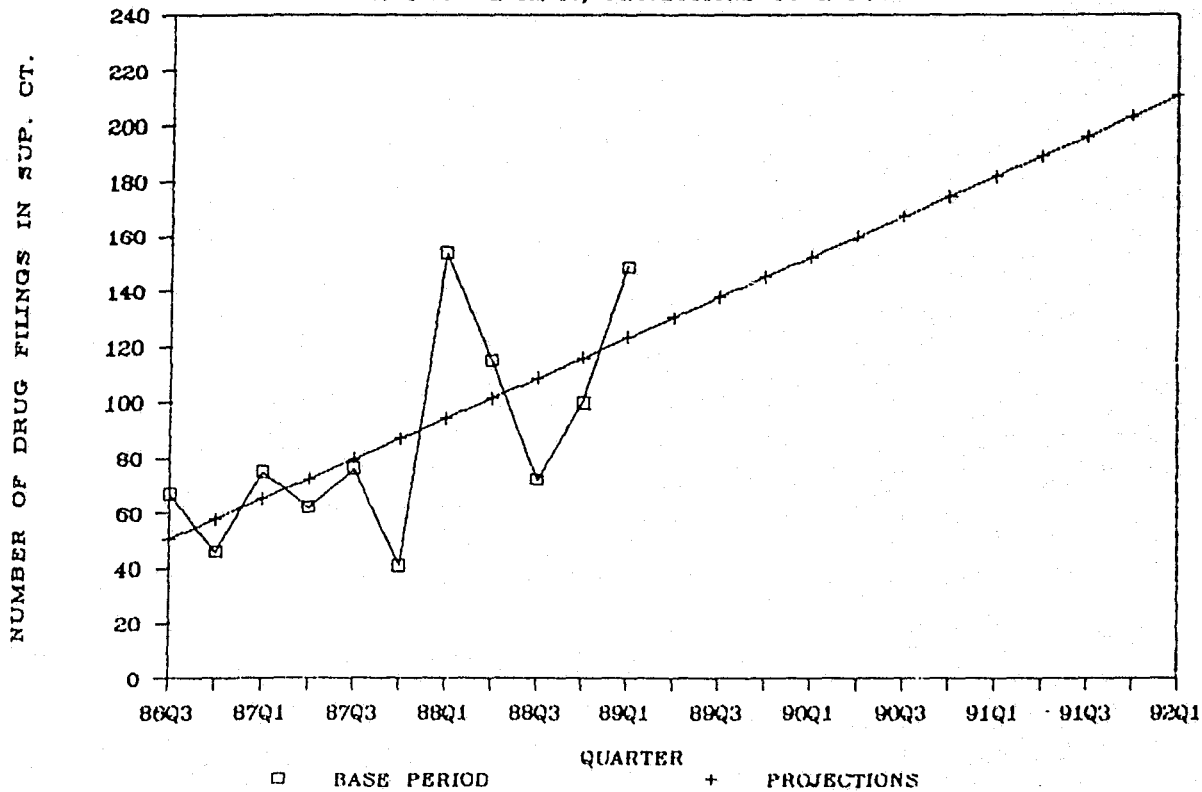
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 28

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



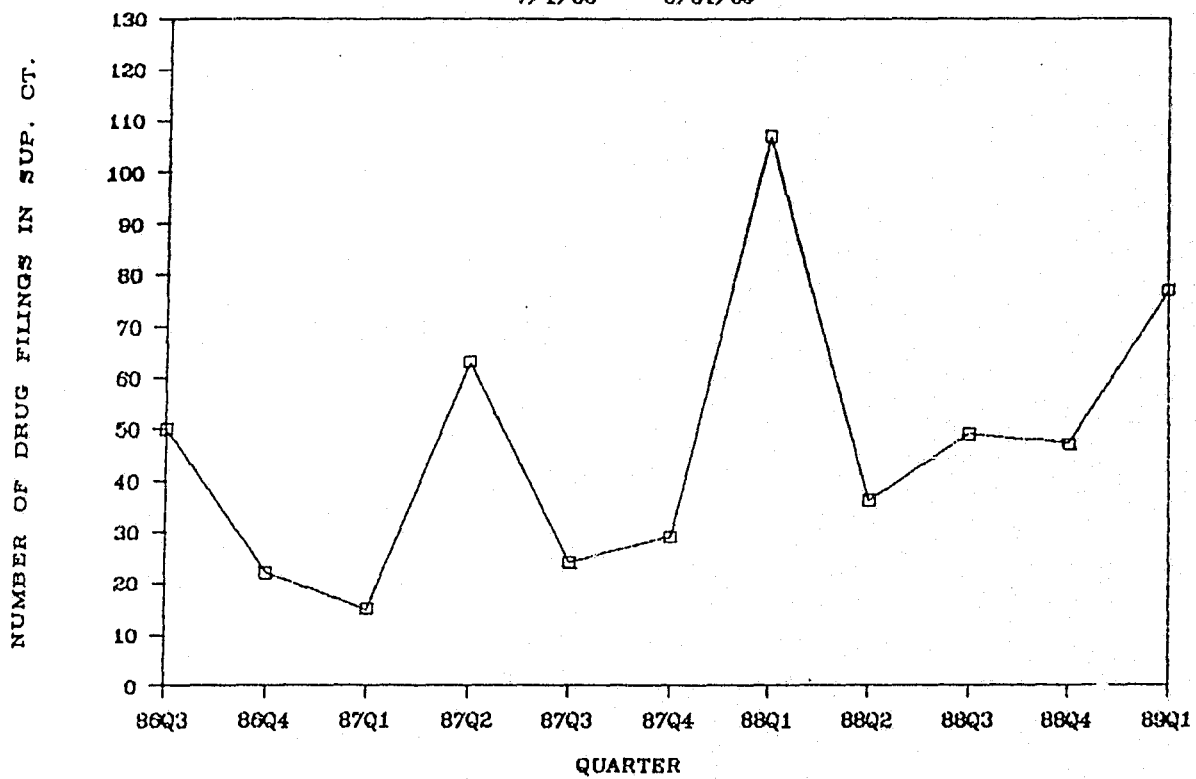
# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 29

7/1/86--3/31/89; PROJECTIONS TO 3/31/92



# DRUG FILINGS BY QUARTER -- DISTRICT 30

7/1/86 -- 3/31/89



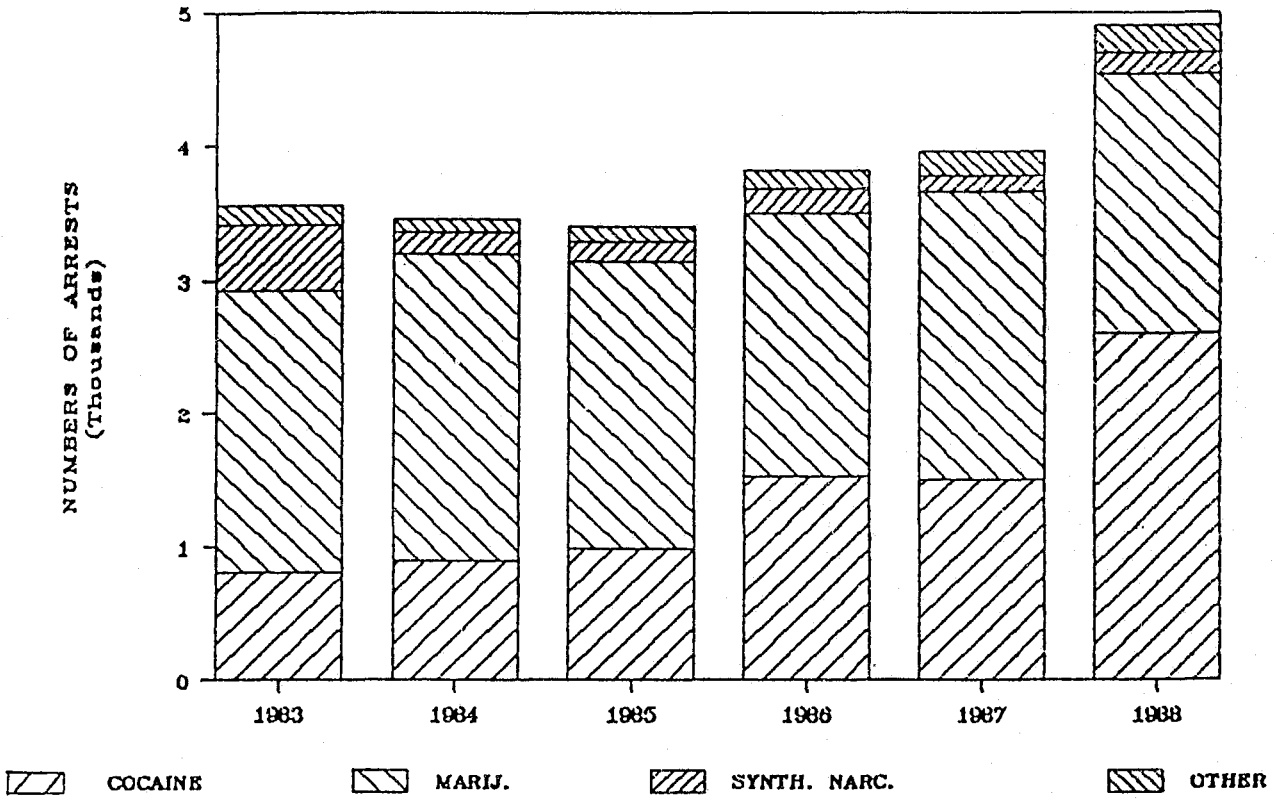
NORTH CAROLINA DRUG ARRESTS FOR SALE AND POSSESSION, 1983-1988

DRUG TYPE/OFFENSE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	PERCENT CHANGE SINCE 1983
<b>Cocaine</b>							
Sale	812	897	982	1,527	1,508	2,609	221.3%
Possession	1,205	1,499	1,710	2,341	2,833	4,892	306.0%
<b>Marijuana</b>							
Sale	2,110	2,299	2,160	1,960	2,139	1,927	-8.7%
Possession	8,229	9,514	10,364	9,138	10,582	11,735	42.6%
<b>Synthetic Narcotic</b>							
Sale	487	160	140	188	126	157	-67.8%
Possession	516	447	351	232	269	364	-29.5%
<b>Other Drugs</b>							
Sale	148	94	115	131	182	205	38.5%
Possession	753	803	783	1,092	1,247	1,756	133.2%
<b>TOTAL DRUG ARRESTS</b>							
Sale	3,557	3,450	3,397	3,806	3,955	4,898	37.7%
Possession	10,703	12,263	13,208	12,803	14,931	18,747	75.2%
<b>TOTAL ARRESTS</b>							
SALE + POSSESSION	14,260	15,713	16,605	16,609	18,886	23,645	65.8%

Source of Data: Crime in North Carolina: Uniform Crime Report (for 1983 through 1988), North Carolina Department of Justice--State Bureau of Investigation, Division of Criminal Information.

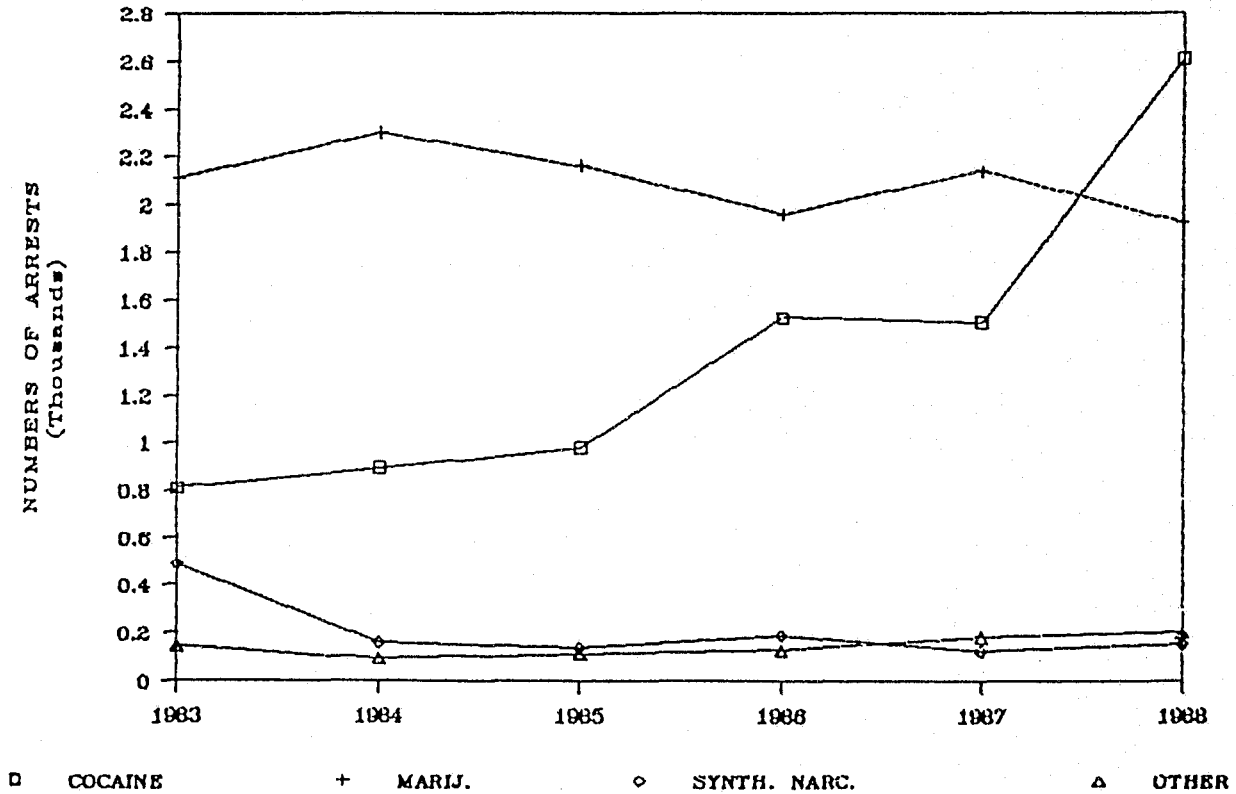
# NC ARRESTS FOR DRUG SALES

1983-1988



# NC ARRESTS FOR DRUG SALES

1983-1988

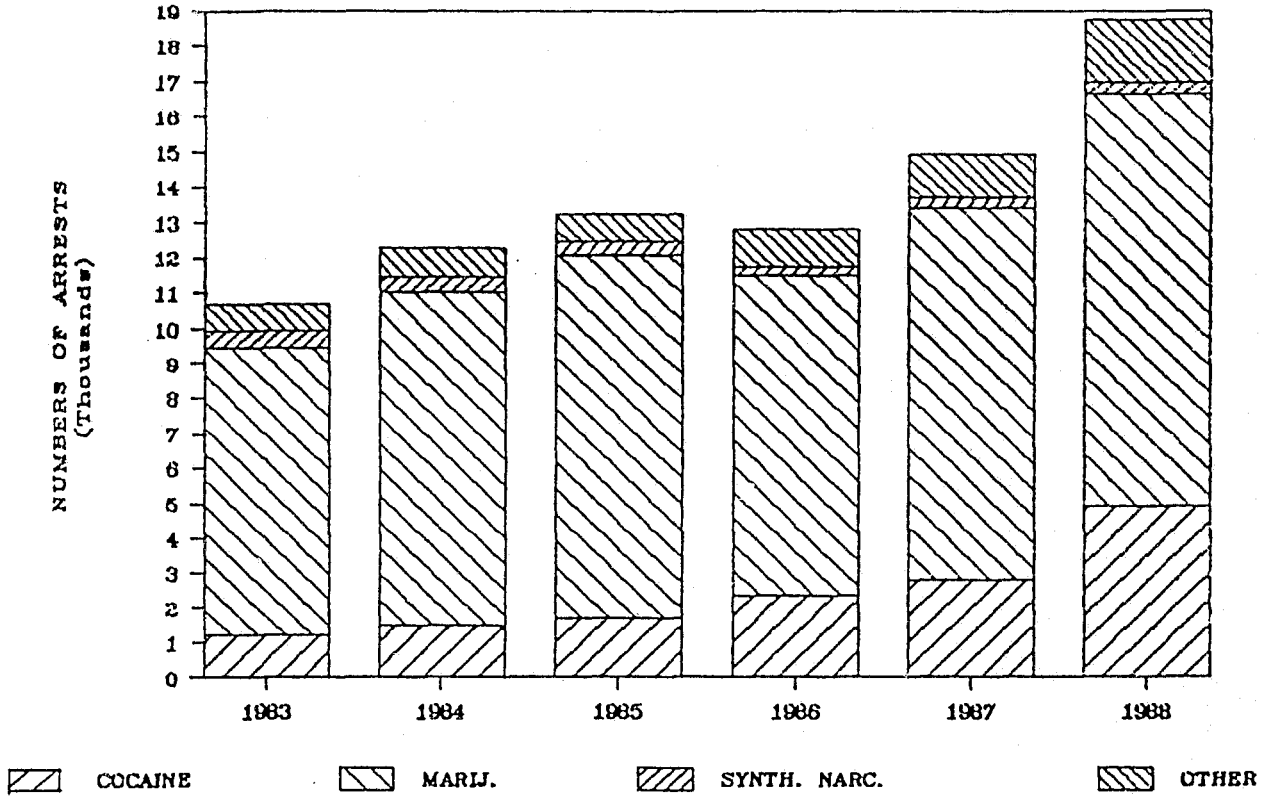


Data

Source: Crime in North Carolina: Uniform Crime Report (for 1983 through 1988), North Carolina Department of Justice--State Bureau of Investigation, Division of Criminal Information.

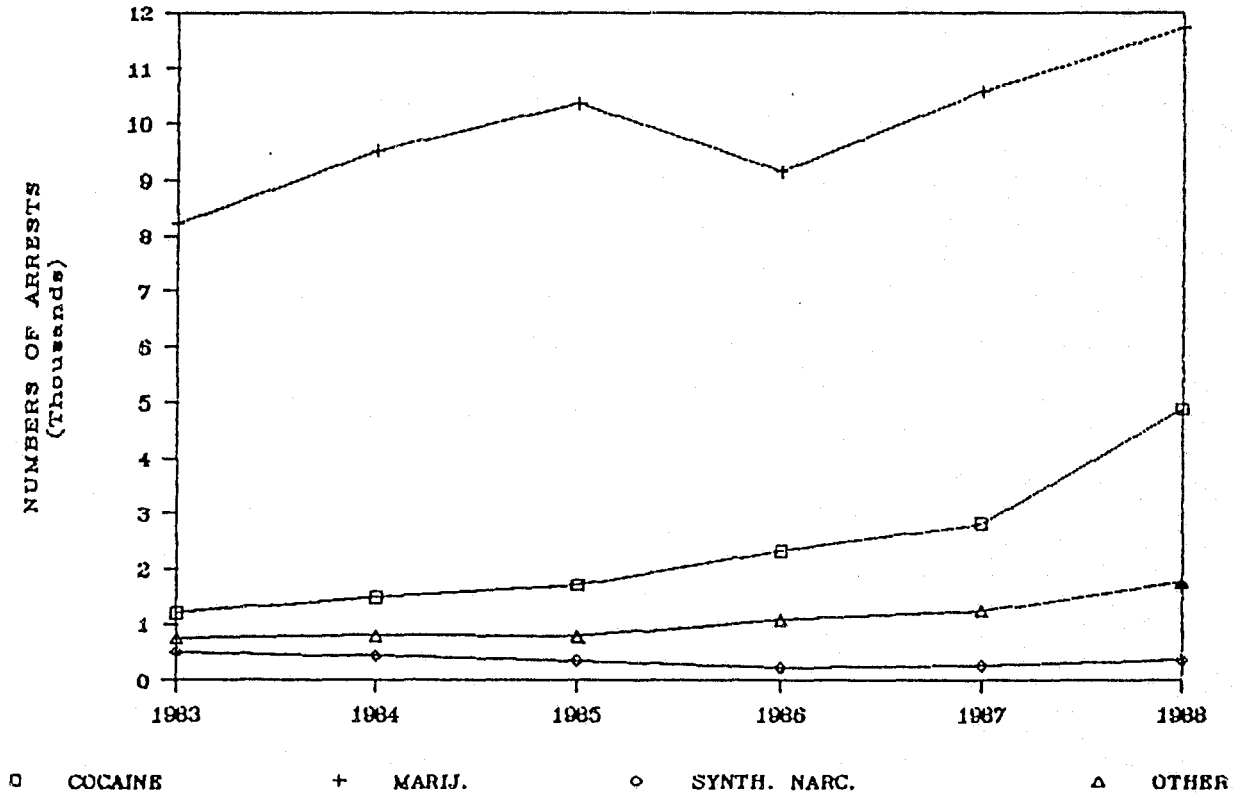
# NC ARRESTS FOR DRUG POSSESSION

1983-1988



# NC ARRESTS FOR DRUG POSSESSION

1983-1988

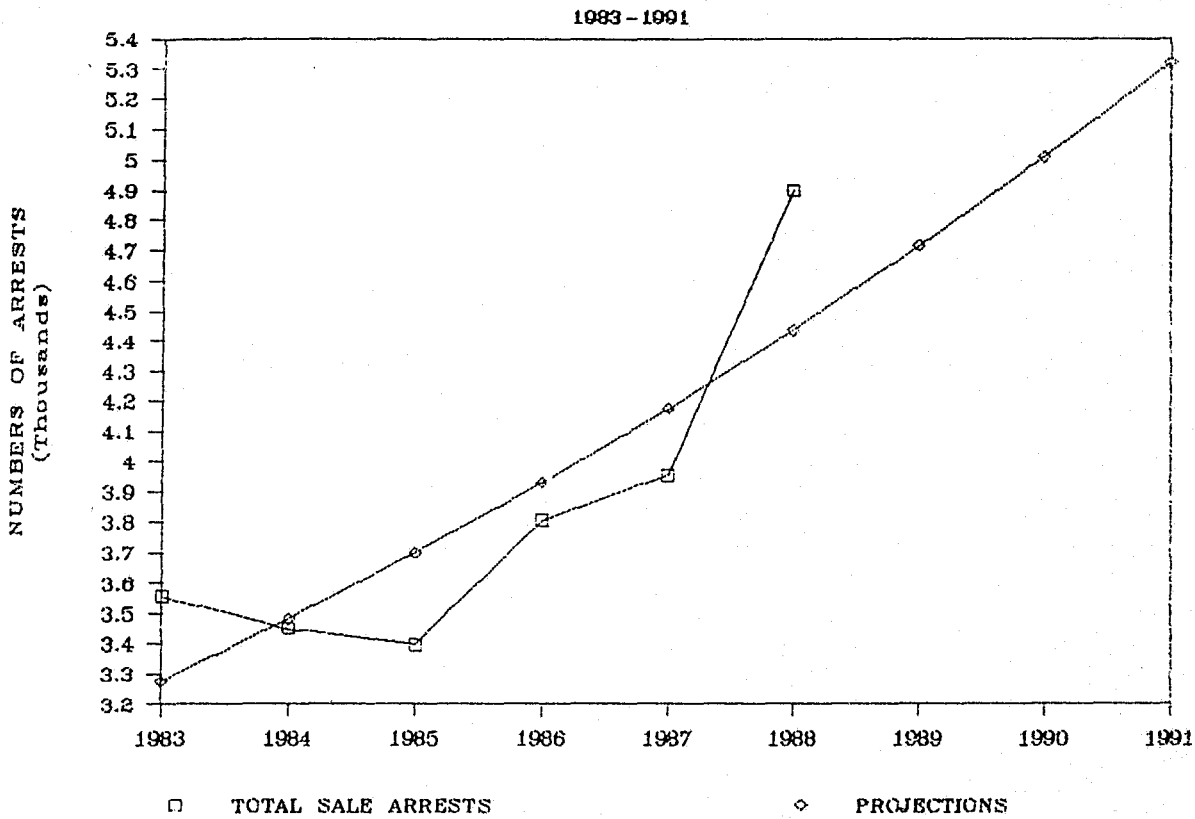


Data

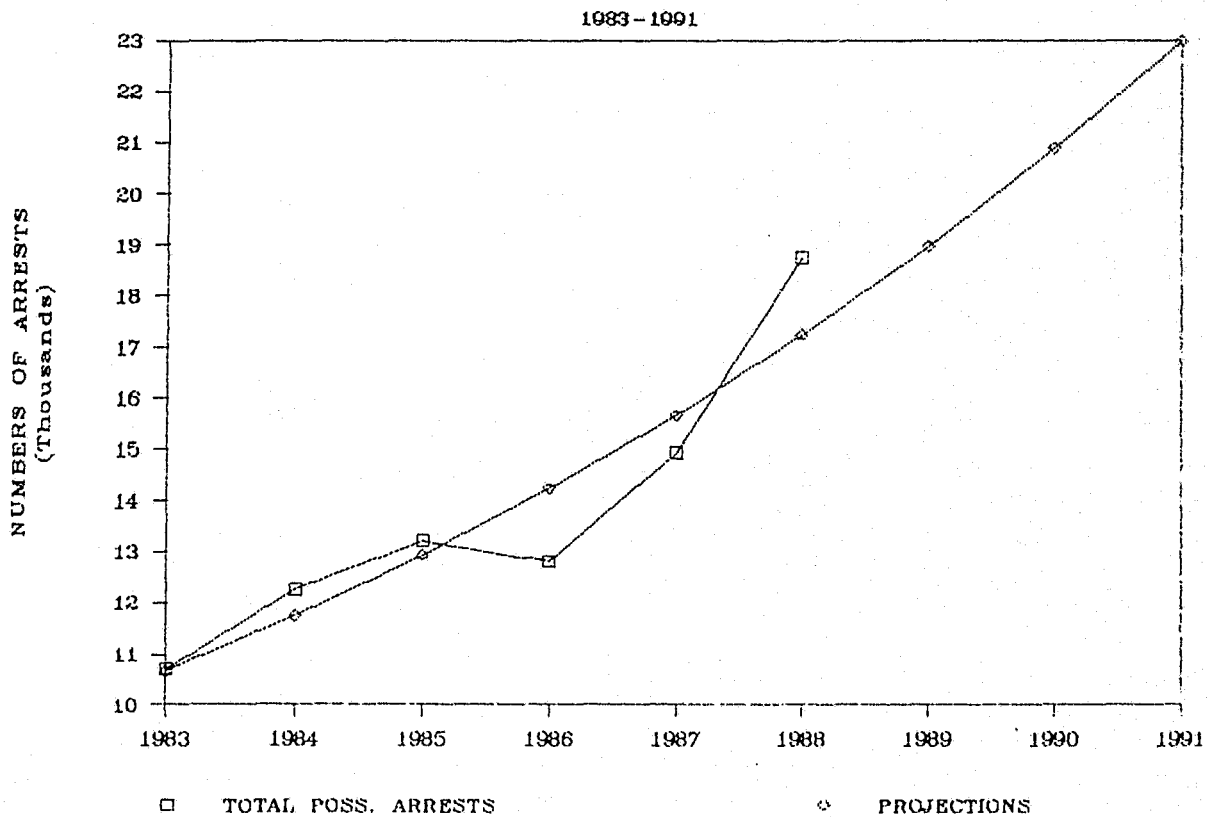
Source: Crime in North Carolina: Uniform Crime Report (for 1983 through 1988), North Carolina Department of Justice--State Bureau of Investigation, Division of Criminal Information.



# PROJECTIONS FOR TOTAL DRUG SALE ARRESTS

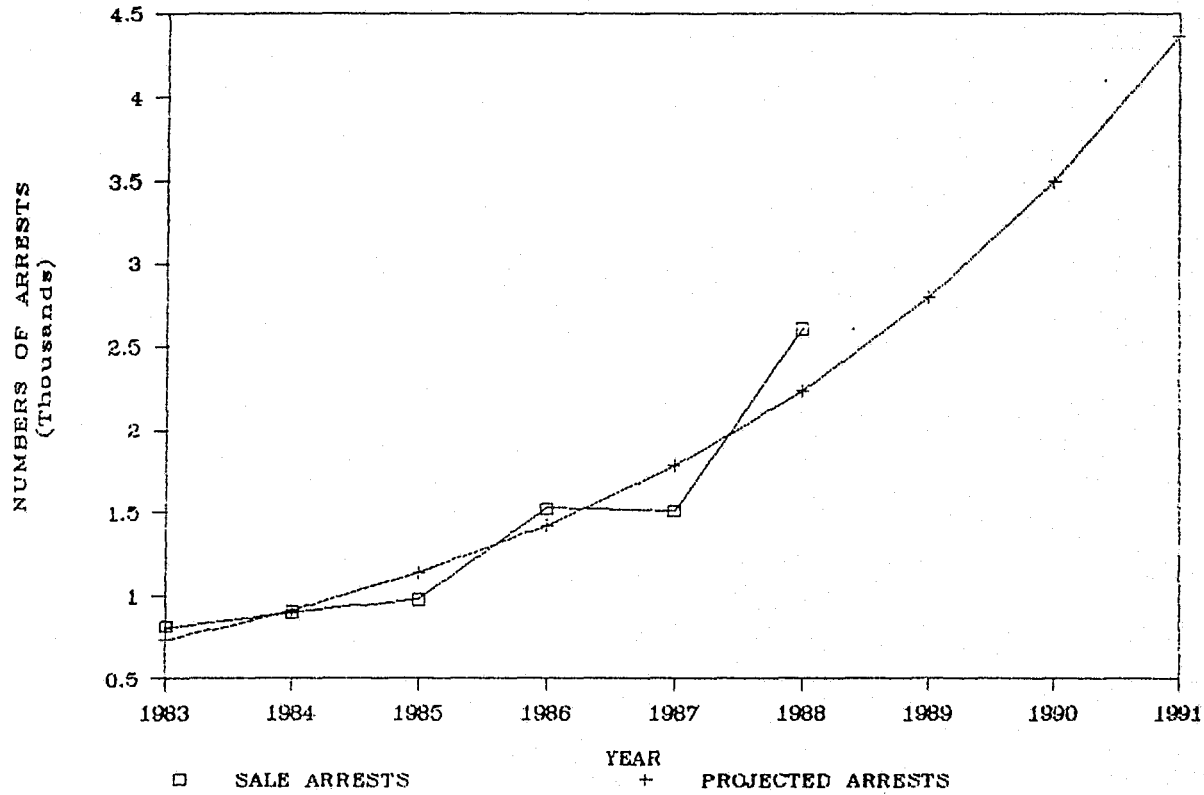


# PROJ. FOR TOTAL DRUG POSS. ARRESTS



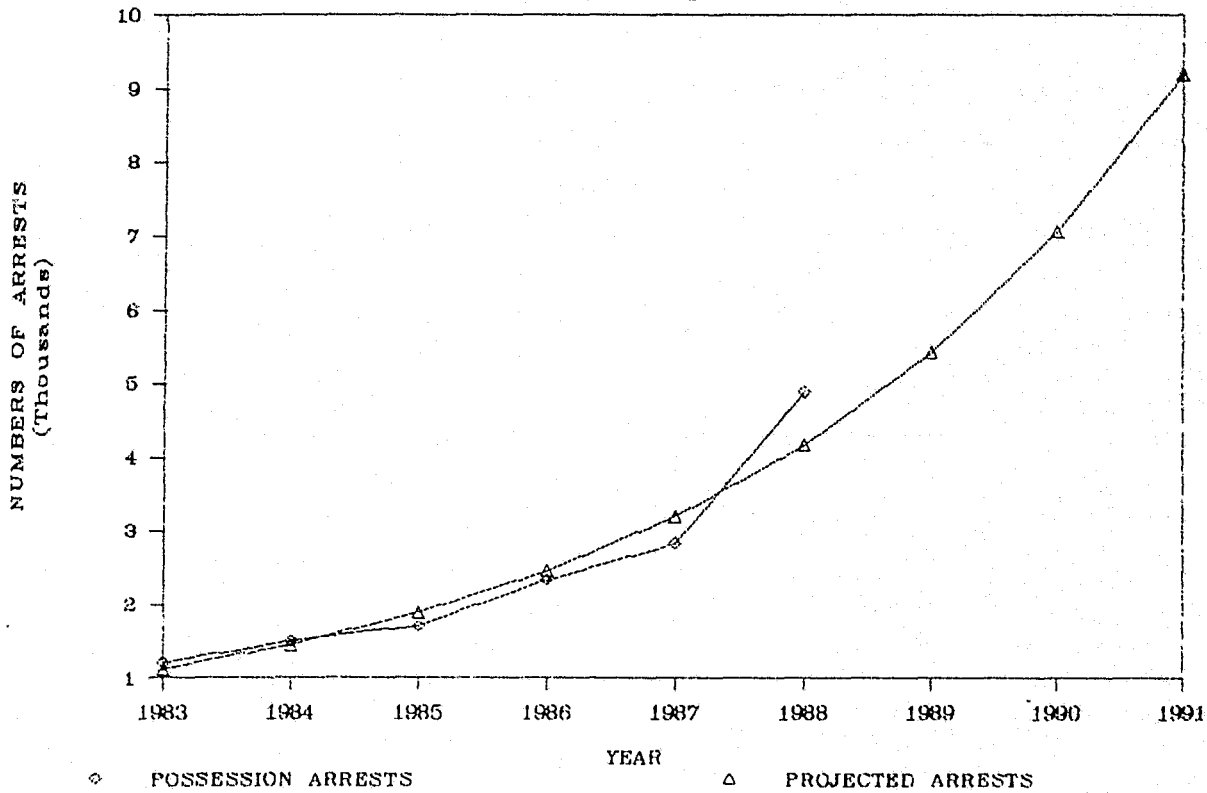
# PROJECTIONS FOR COCAINE SALE ARRESTS

1983-1991



# PROJECTIONS FOR COCAINE POSS. ARRESTS

1983-1991



Drug Filings in State Trial Courts, 1980-1987

State and Court	Court Type	1980		1984		1985		1986		1987		Percent change in per capita filings 1986-1987	Percent change in per capita filings 1980-1987
		Filings	Filings per 100,000 adult population	Filings	Filings per 100,000 adult population	Filings	Filings per 100,000 adult population	Filings	Filings per 100,000 adult population	Filings	Filings per 100,000 adult population		
Colorado District Court ...	G	978	33	1,299	41	1,565	48	1,756	73	1,950	81	10.1%	144%
Florida Circuit Court .....	G	19,578	192	25,235	230	27,585	243	27,585	305	37,584	403	32.2%	110.1%
Hawaii Circuit Court .....	G	280	29	648	62	594	56	695	90	681	86	-4.5%	194.8%
Idaho District Court .....	G	369	38	320	32	318	32	436	63	569	82	30.2%	116.3%
Massachusetts District Court Department .....	G	--	--	23,877	412	29,503	507	29,639	660	32,133	711	7.7%	72.6% <sup>a</sup>
Tennessee Circuit Court ...	G	3,516	76	4,553	97	3,921	82	4,511	127	5,284	147	15.4%	92.9%
Texas District Court .....	G	9,524	65	13,288	83	16,319	122	21,882	186	26,539	225	20.7%	245.9%
Hawaii District Court .....	L	1,371	140	2,520	243	2,793	265	1,963	253	2,100	264	4.3%	88.2%
Idaho Magistrates Division	L	1,477	154	1,598	160	1,717	171	1,712	240	1,872	271	9.2%	75.7%
Texas County-level Court ..	L	23,079	156	31,535	197	34,894	213	28,432	242	28,352	240	-7%	54%

G = General jurisdiction court  
L = Limited jurisdiction court

-- Not available

<sup>a</sup> % Change is between 1984 and 1987

Source: The Court Statistics Project of the National Center for State Courts, 1989.

A-27

STATE OF GEORGIA

**REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE  
1983-1987**

Drug	1983	% Change	Rank	1984	% Change	Rank	1985	% Change	Rank	1986	% Change	Rank	1987	% Change	Rank	1983 1987
Amphetamine	182	-37.2%	6	129	-29.1%	6	72	-44.2%	6	36	-50.0%	6	27	-25.0%	6	-85.2%
Barbiturate	105	-48.8%	7	63	-40.0%	7	34	-46.0%	8	22	-35.3%	8	13	-40.9%	9	-87.6%
Cocaine	911	55.2%	2	1,822	100.0%	2	2,311	26.8%	2	4,195	81.5%	2	6,831	62.8%	2	649.8%
Hallucinogen	63	3.3%	8	59	-6.3%	8	50	-15.3%	7	24	-52.0%	7	59	145.8%	5	-6.3%
Heroin	112	261.3%	5	167	49.1%	5	99	-40.7%	5	77	-22.2%	4	64	-16.9%	4	-42.9%
Marijuana	9,181	-13.7%	1	10,113	10.2%	1	10,510	3.9%	1	9,723	-7.5%	1	9,993	2.8%	1	8.8%
Narcotic Equipment	127	16.5%	3	280	120.5%	3	359	28.2%	3	434	20.9%	3	508	17.1%	3	300.0%
Opium	129	-31.7%	9	12	-90.7%	9	12	0.0%	9	5	-58.3%	9	21	320.0%	8	-83.7%
Synthetic Narcotic	147	15.7%	4	181	23.1%	4	115	-36.5%	4	50	-56.5%	5	25	-50.0%	7	-83.0%
Free Text*	6,471	-27.3%		6,540	1.1%		7,216	10.3%		6,912	-4.2%		6,680	-3.4%		3.2%
Yearly Total	17,428	-17.6%		19,366	11.1%		20,778	7.3%		21,478	3.4%		24,221	12.8%		39.0%

Note. Free Text — Includes all other violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in categories 1-9.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Source: Georgia Criminal Justice Data 1987, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, 1988.

STATE OF FLORIDA

**NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS**  
**Sale and Possession, 1985-1987**

CATEGORIES		Number of Arrests	Percent Distribution*	Percent Change Over Previous Year	Number Sale	Number Possession	Number Males Arrested	Number Females Arrested
Opium	1985	420	1.0	+ 27.7	155	265	349	71
	1986	443	0.8	+ 5.5	164	279	370	73
	1987	438	0.6	- 1.1	173	265	361	77
Cocaine	1985	14,175	32.1	+ 31.8	4,573	9,602	12,059	2,116
	1986	28,629	50.5	+102.0	8,784	19,845	24,564	4,065
	1987	38,033	55.3	+ 32.8	9,923	28,110	32,629	5,404
Marijuana	1985	26,746	60.6	- 4.1	4,061	22,685	23,584	3,162
	1986	23,538	41.5	- 12.0	3,349	20,189	20,767	2,771
	1987	24,253	35.3	+ 3.0	2,572	21,681	21,313	2,940
Methadone	1985	35	0.1	+ 20.7	14	21	27	8
	1986	41	0.1	+ 17.1	9	32	32	9
	1987	126	0.2	+207.3	8	118	107	19
Other Synthetic Narcotics	1985	377	0.9	- 15.1	92	285	285	92
	1986	322	0.6	- 14.6	73	249	262	60
	1987	484	0.7	+ 50.3	206	278	388	96
Other Stimulants	1985	239	0.5	- 22.4	52	187	175	64
	1986	232	0.4	- 2.9	51	181	163	69
	1987	156	0.2	- 32.8	26	130	109	47
Other Depressants	1985	317	0.7	- 36.1	69	248	233	84
	1986	247	0.4	- 22.1	47	200	186	61
	1987	208	0.3	- 15.8	37	171	147	61
Other Hallucinogens	1985	352	0.8	- 40.5	91	261	303	49
	1986	455	0.8	+ 29.3	141	314	395	60
	1987	335	0.5	- 26.4	50	285	304	31
Paraphernalia	1985	1,507	3.4	+ 4.7	270	1,237	1,215	292
	1986	2,813	5.0	+ 86.7	334	2,479	2,293	520
	1987	4,714	6.9	+ 67.6	198	4,516	3,755	959
<b>TOTAL for Florida</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>44,168</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+ 4.</b>	<b>9,377</b>	<b>34,791</b>	<b>38,230</b>	<b>5,938</b>
	<b>1986</b>	<b>56,720</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+ 28.4</b>	<b>12,952</b>	<b>43,768</b>	<b>49,032</b>	<b>7,688</b>
	<b>1987</b>	<b>68,747</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+ 21.2</b>	<b>13,193</b>	<b>55,554</b>	<b>59,113</b>	<b>9,634</b>

\*Percent distribution may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

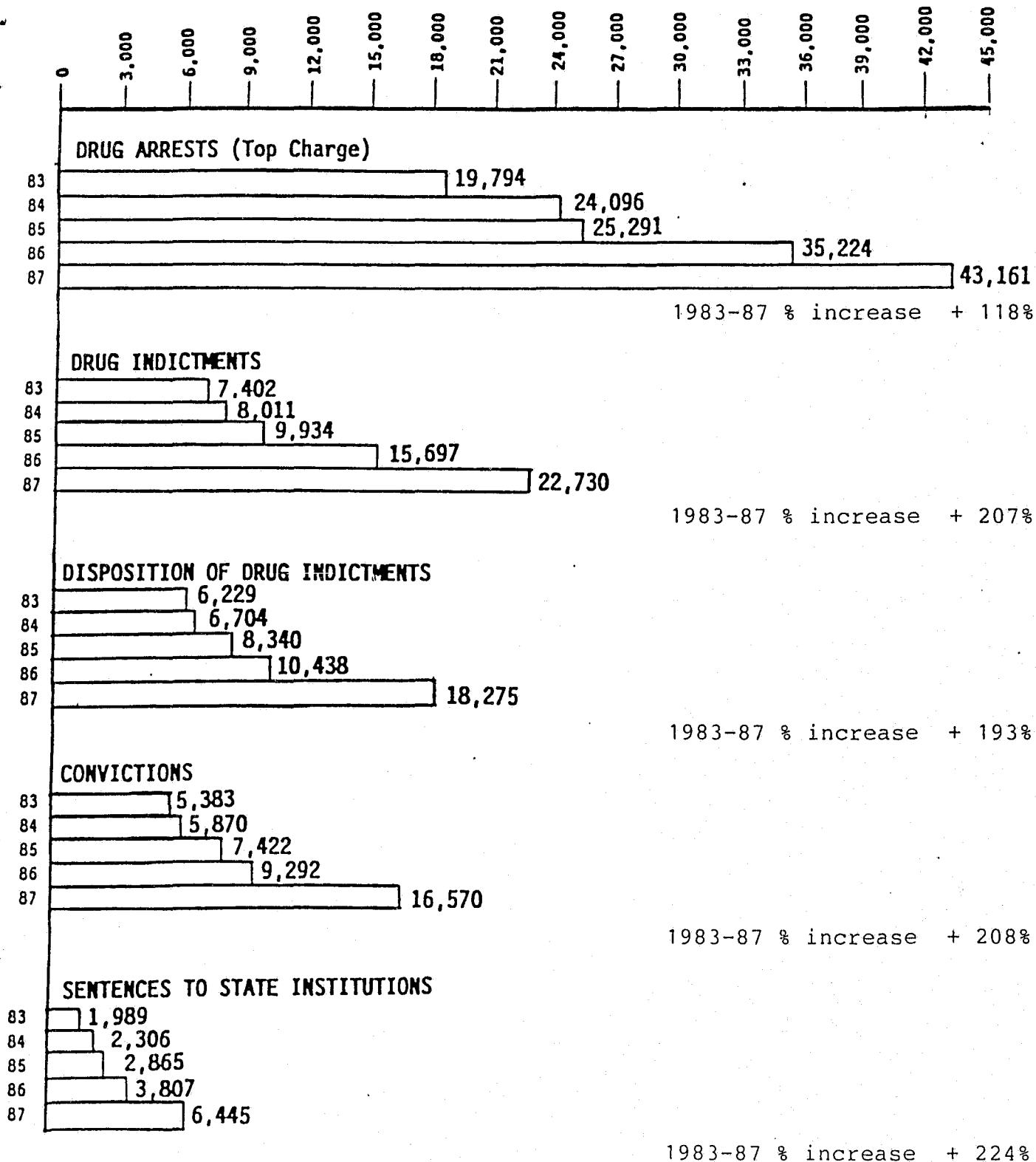
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
FIVE YEAR RECAPITULATION OF POSSESSION/USE—  
SALE/MANUFACTURE DRUG ARRESTS**

**1983 through 1987**

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	% change 1983-1987
<b>POSSESSION/USE ARRESTS</b>						
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	5,181	6,943	7,744	11,476	15,510	+ 199.4%
Other Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs	1,749	2,006	1,997	1,553	1,453	- 16.9%
Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	1,016	1,100	927	924	673	- 33.8%
Marijuana and Hashish	19,745	22,022	20,763	17,076	20,181	+ 2.2%
<b>TOTAL POSSESSION/USE ARRESTS</b>	<b>27,691</b>	<b>32,071</b>	<b>31,431</b>	<b>31,029</b>	<b>37,817</b>	<b>+ 36.6%</b>
<b>SALE/MANUFACTURE ARRESTS</b>						
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	2,550	3,293	3,563	5,562	8,197	+ 221.5%
Other Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs	781	910	1,001	751	802	+ 2.7%
Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	232	252	283	258	241	+ 3.9%
Marijuana and Hashish	2,858	3,429	3,644	3,090	3,389	+ 18.6%
<b>TOTAL SALE/MANUFACTURE ARRESTS</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>8,491</b>	<b>9,661</b>	<b>12,629</b>	<b>+ 96.7%</b>
<b>COMBINED DRUG ARRESTS</b>						
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	7,731	10,236	11,307	17,038	23,707	+ 206.6%
Other Dangerous Non-narcotic Drugs	2,530	2,916	2,998	2,304	2,255	- 10.9%
Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	1,248	1,352	1,210	1,182	914	- 26.8%
Marijuana and Hashish	22,603	25,451	24,407	20,166	23,570	+ 4.3%
<b>GRAND TOTAL DRUG ARRESTS</b>	<b>34,112</b>	<b>39,955</b>	<b>39,922</b>	<b>40,690</b>	<b>50,446</b>	<b>+ 47.9%</b>

Source: Crime in New Jersey: 1987 Uniform Crime Report.

NEW YORK STATE  
**DRUG FELONY CHARGES**  
 AT SELECTED PROCESSING POINTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM  
 1983 - 1987



Source: 1987 Crime and Justice Annual Report, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Table 5. Number of Federal defendants convicted, by offense, 1980-86

Offense <sup>a</sup>	Number of defendants convicted							Percent change 1980-86	Percent of all defendants convicted						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All offenses	29,952 <sup>b</sup>	31,819	34,245	37,295	39,071 <sup>c</sup>	40,649 <sup>d</sup>	43,802 <sup>e</sup>	46%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Drug offenses	5,244	6,067	7,152	7,929	9,175	10,500	12,285	134%	18%	19%	21%	21%	23%	26%	28%
Distribution/ manufacture	4,537	4,801	5,429	6,289	7,389	8,712	10,564	133	15	15	16	17	19	21	24
Importation	367	355	347	376	331	334	358	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Possession	302	874	1,353	1,218	1,378	1,313	1,225	306	1	3	4	3	4	3	3
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	38	37	23	46	77	141	138	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-drug offenses	24,707	25,752	27,093	29,336	29,893	30,049	31,447	27%	82%	81%	79%	79%	77%	74%	72%
Violent	2,271	2,404	2,512	2,282	2,337	2,366	2,315	2	8	8	7	6	6	6	5
General property	3,808	3,736	3,864	4,326	4,288	4,226	3,948	4	13	12	11	12	11	10	9
Fraudulent property	7,146	7,450	9,025	9,419	8,971	9,038	10,617	49	24	23	26	25	23	22	24
Regulatory	1,535	2,040	1,516	1,605	1,645	1,845	1,647	7	5	6	4	4	4	5	4
Public-order	9,947	10,122	10,176	11,734	12,652	12,574	12,920	30	33	32	30	31	32	31	29

Note: Percents may not equal 100% because of rounding.  
<sup>a</sup>Offenses categorized according to offense charged at filing.  
<sup>b</sup>Includes one offender whose offense type could not be determined.  
<sup>c</sup>Includes three offenders whose offense type could not be determined.  
<sup>d</sup>Includes 100 offenders whose offense type could not be determined.  
<sup>e</sup>Includes 70 offenders whose offense type could not be determined.

Table 6. Convictions of persons charged with Federal drug law violations, by type of drug, 1980-86

Offense	Number of convictions							Percent change 1980-86	Percent of convictions						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All types	5,244	6,067	7,152	7,929	9,175	10,500	12,285	134%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Heroin/cocaine	2,677	2,714	2,997	3,624	4,660	5,910	7,769	190	51	45	42	46	51	56	63
Marijuana	1,267	2,204	2,839	3,070	3,285	3,261	3,221	154	24	36	40	39	36	31	26
Other*	1,300	1,149	1,316	1,235	1,230	1,329	1,295	0	25	19	18	16	13	13	11

Note: Percents may not equal 100% because of rounding.  
\*Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana and offenses involving various combinations of drugs.

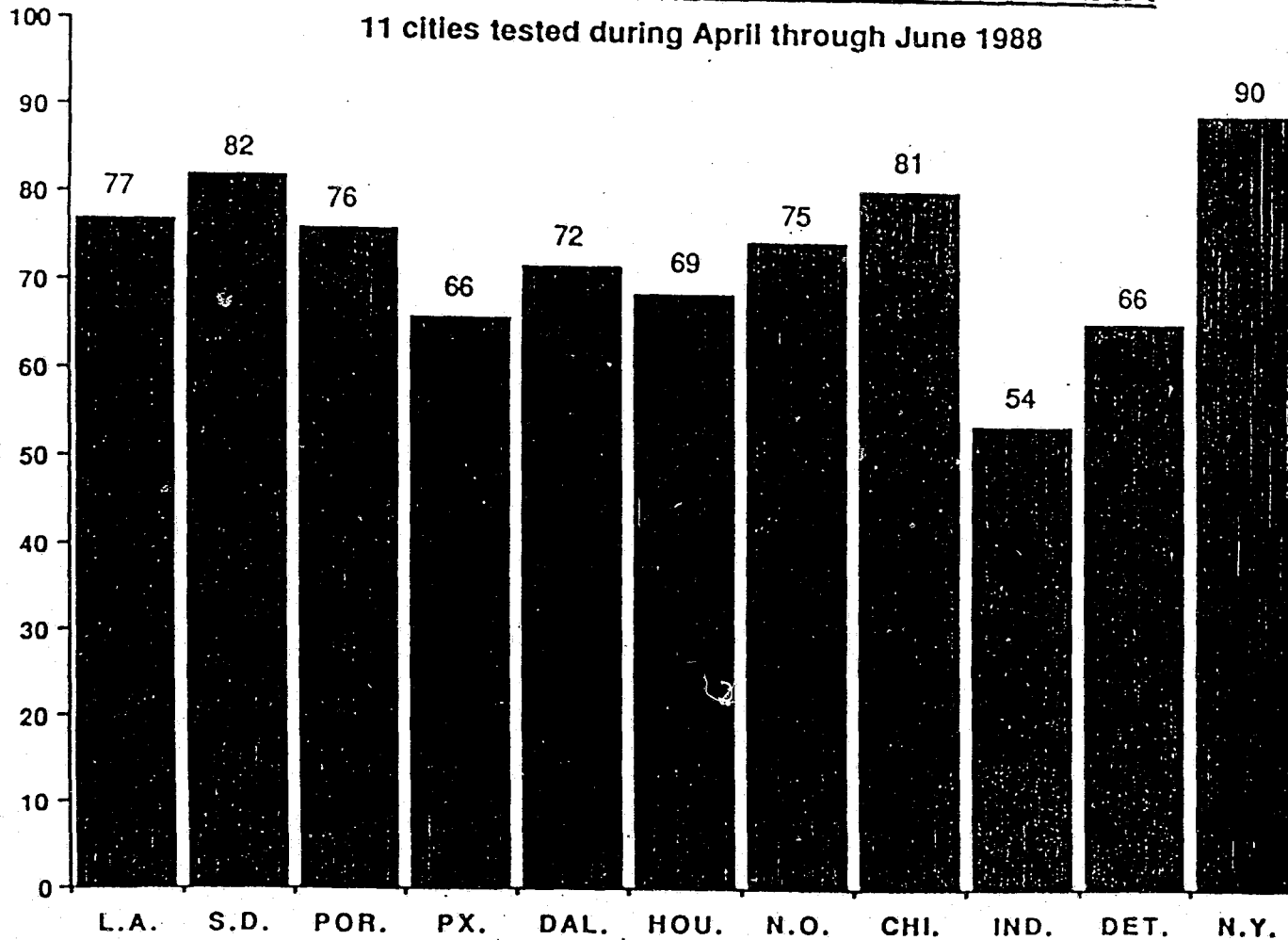
Source: Drug Law Violators, 1980-1986, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, 1988.





## PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES TESTING POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG, INCLUDING MARIJUANA

11 cities tested during April through June 1988

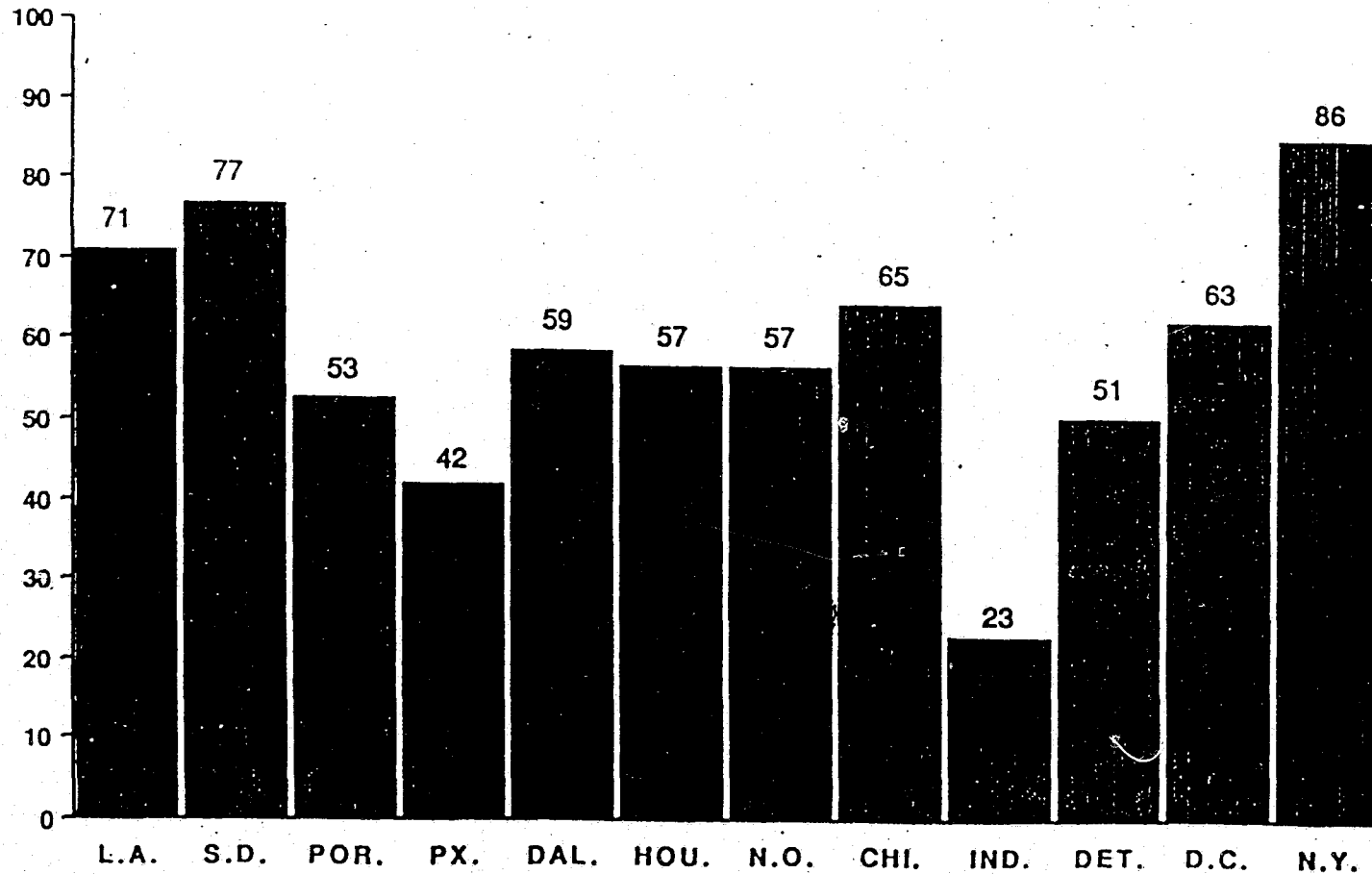


# National Institute of Justice



## PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES TESTING POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG, EXCLUDING MARIJUANA

12 cities tested during April through June 1988

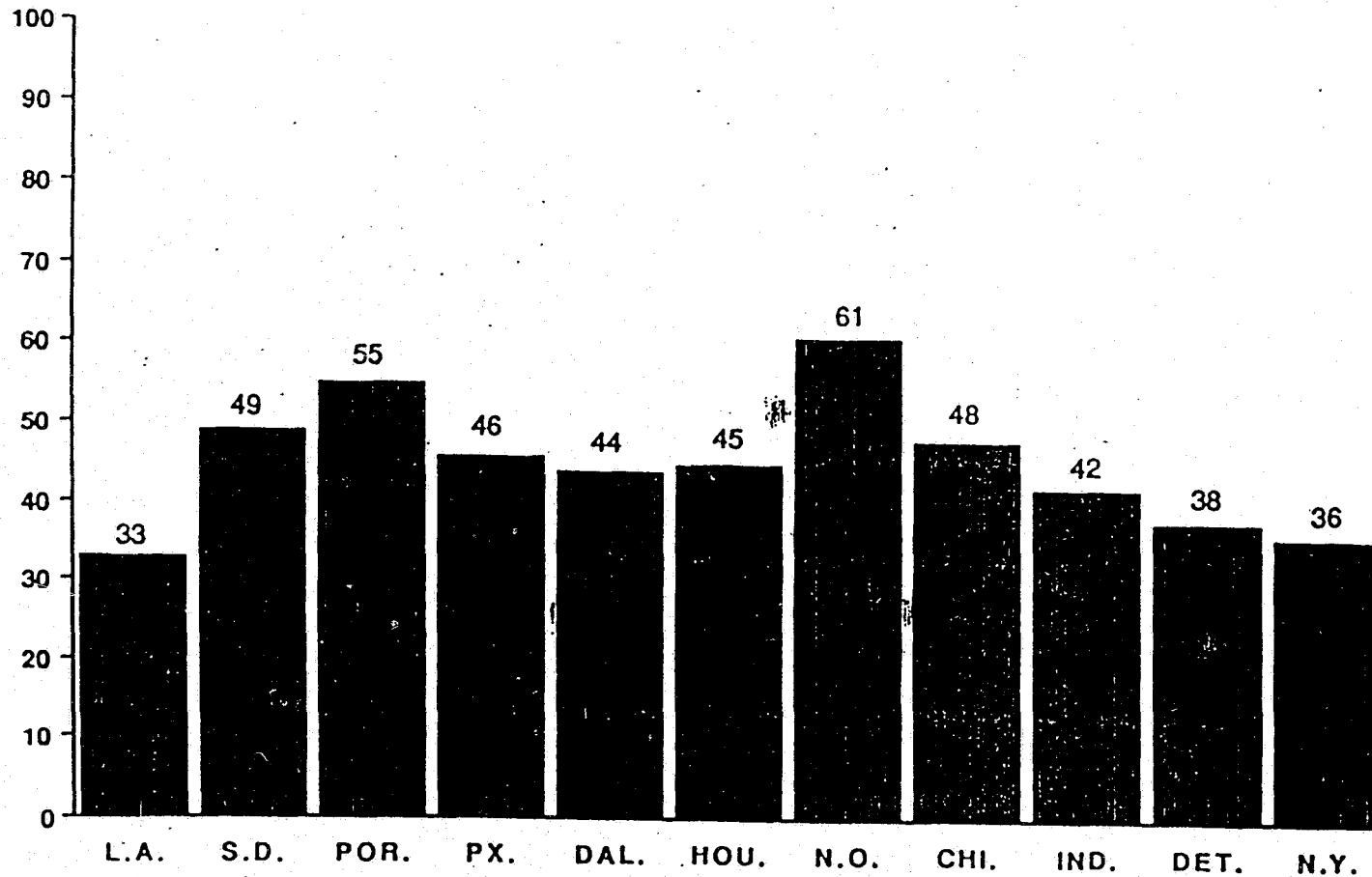


# National Institute of Justice



## PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES TESTING POSITIVE FOR MARIJUANA

11 cities tested during April through June 1988

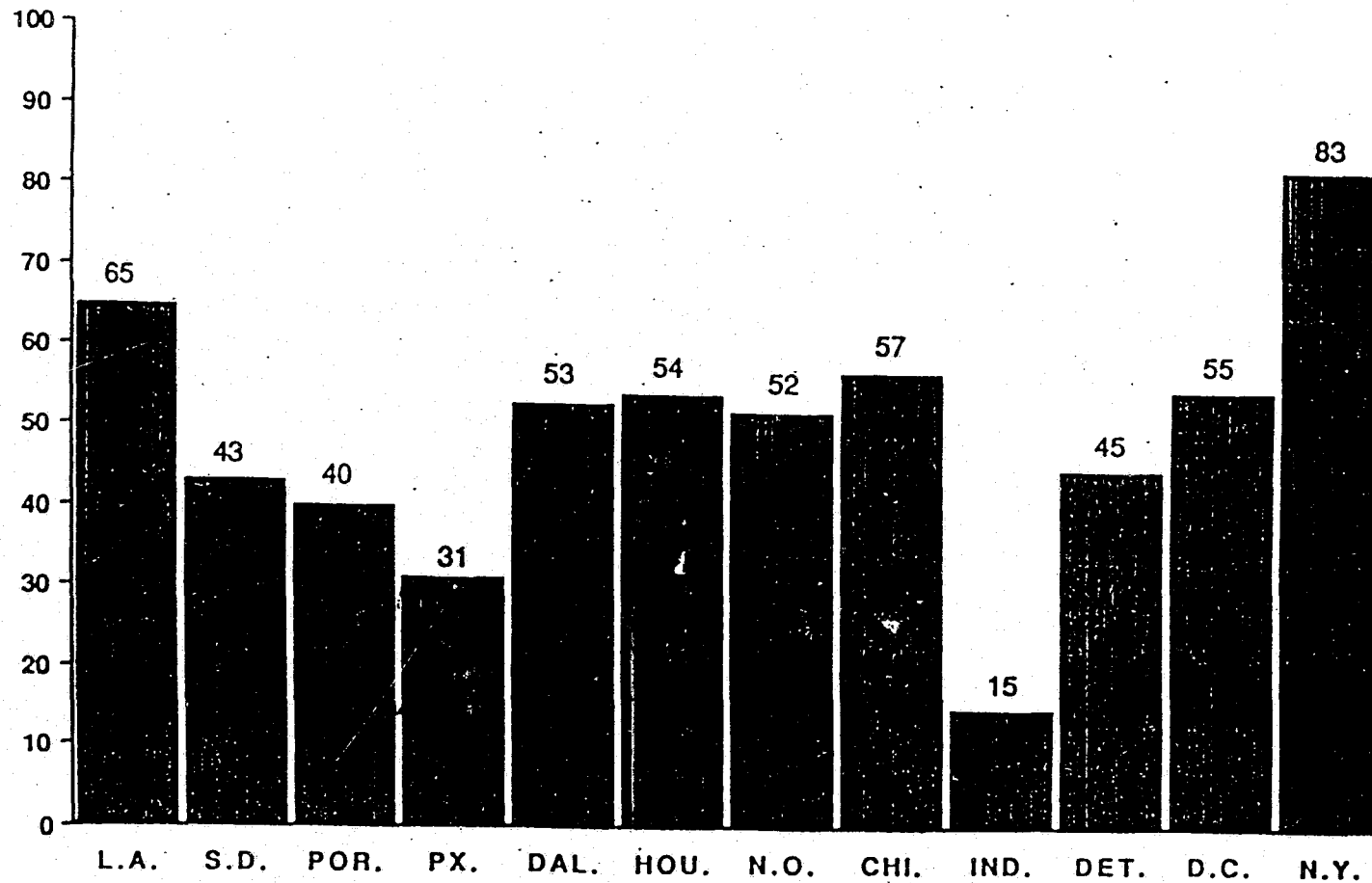


# National Institute of Justice



## PERCENTAGE OF MALE ARRESTEES TESTING POSITIVE FOR COCAINE

12 cities tested during April through June 1988

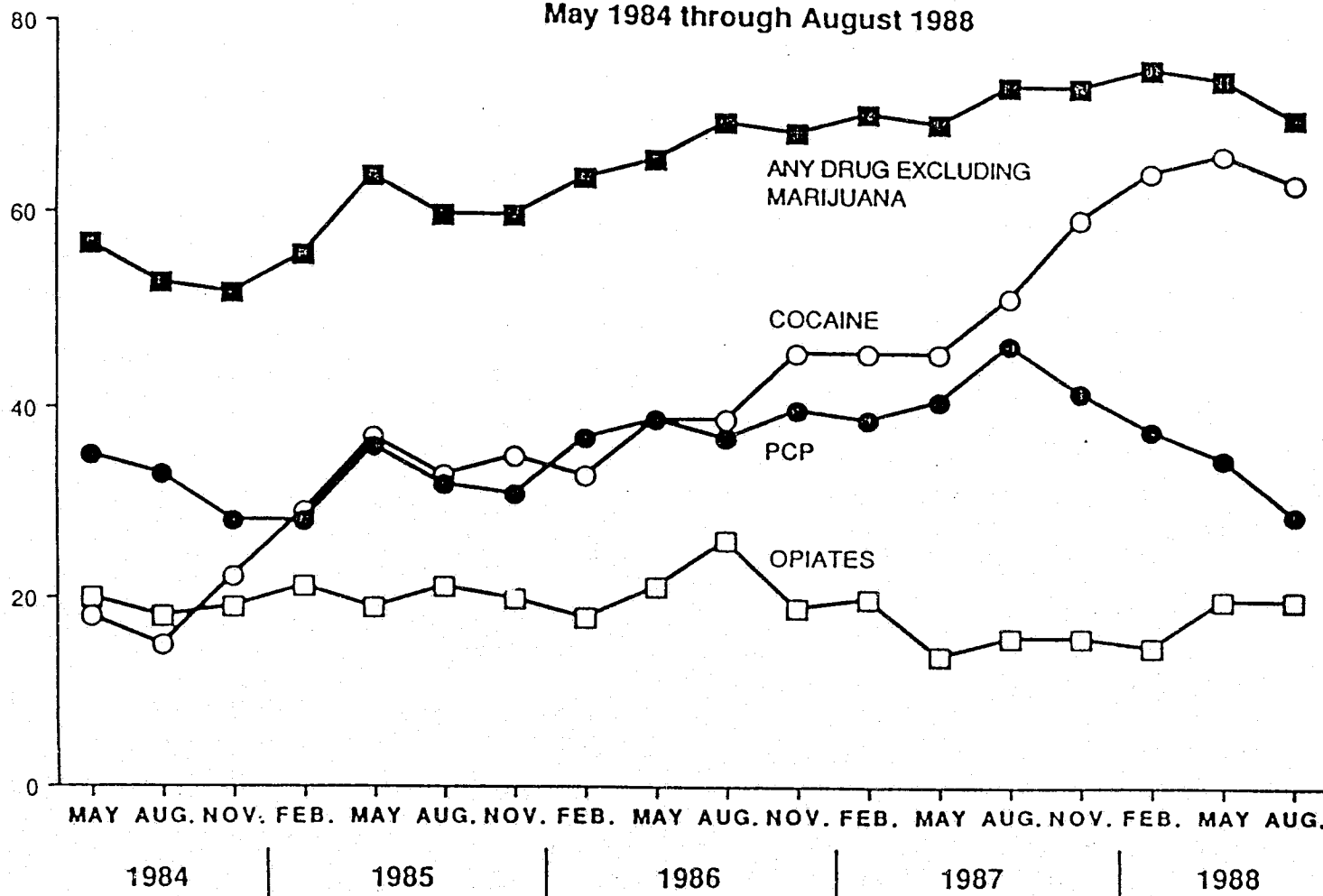


# National Institute of Justice



## PERCENTAGE OF DRUGS FOUND IN MALE AND FEMALE ARRESTEES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 1984 through August 1988

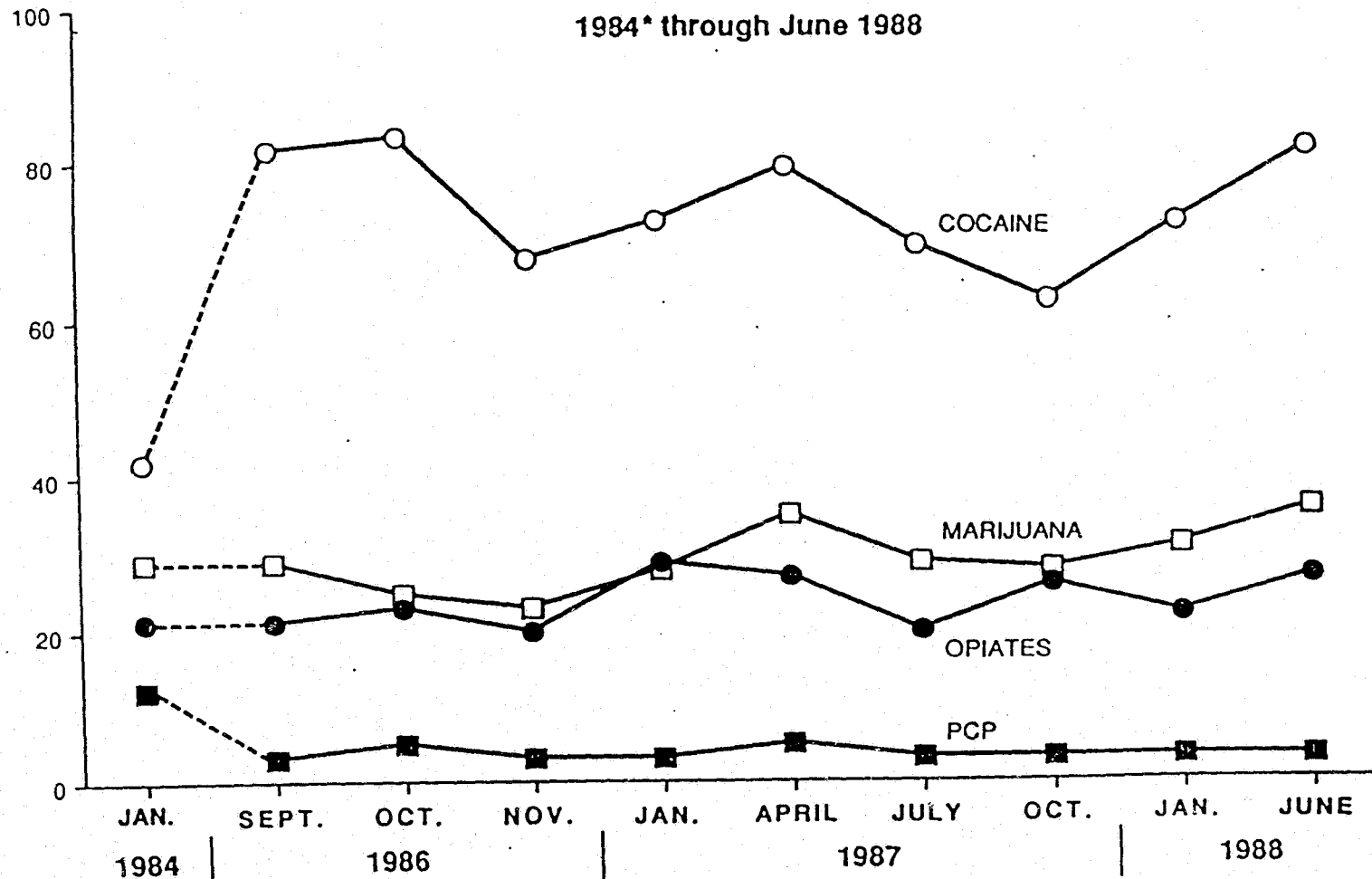


# National Institute of Justice



## PERCENTAGE OF DRUGS FOUND IN MALE ARRESTEES IN MANHATTAN

1984\* through June 1988



A-38

\* 1984 information comes from a separate study of 4,847 arrestees in Manhattan.  
1985 is not represented—pilot work for DUF began in September 1986.