

JEFFERSON COUNTY DRUG DATABASE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989



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LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRIME COMMISSION

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
JUSTICE CABINET
FRANKFORT

WALLACE G. WILKINSON
GOVERNOR

W. MICHAEL TROOP
SECRETARY

September 25, 1989

Louisville/Jefferson County Crime Commission
620 Kaufman-Straus Building
Louisville Galleria
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Commission Members:


All of us are keenly aware of how drugs and alcohol have become persistent parasites in our social environment. Drug dependency and abuse are serious problems in Kentucky. Without a factual understanding of the drug problem at the state and local levels, effective drug control strategies cannot be developed.

In 1988, the Louisville and Jefferson County Crime Commission implemented a data collection mechanism as part of a street sales enforcement project funded in part by a federal grant from the Kentucky Justice Cabinet. Together with a financial commitment from the city and county as well as the enthusiastic support from this community, a comprehensive data collection program was initiated. The information network collects data from schools, hospitals, treatment centers, the courts, and law enforcement agencies.

Hopefully, information contained in this report will provide the leaders of this community, as well as planners at the state level, a clear understanding of the nature and extent of the problem. Answers to these questions will facilitate the application of appropriate solutions with the limited resources available to them.

The Kentucky Justice Cabinet supports the continuation and expansion of the drug information network. We are encouraged by the enthusiasm in this community to vigorously pursue solutions to the drug problem in the Commonwealth.

Sincerely,


W. Michael Troop
Secretary

WMT/dmp

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JERRY E. ABRAMSON
MAYOR

LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

CRIME COMMISSION

610 Kaufman-Straus Bldg.
Louisville Galleria
Louisville, Kentucky 40202
(502) 625-5088



HARVEY I. SLOANE
COUNTY JUDGE/EXECUTIVE

JUDGE DANIEL A. SCHNEIDER
CHAIRMAN

KIM M. ALLEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 28, 1989

Dear Friend:

In 1988, the Crime Commission set a goal to develop and implement a database dedicated to drug and alcohol statistics. A federal grant under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, provided a starting point for this project. This report represents cumulative data from law enforcement, treatment, and educational sources. Moreover, it signals the development of a much needed network for sharing significant information regarding the drug and alcohol problem in our community.

As this database is further refined and expanded, our community leaders will have a valuable resource for developing sound anti-drug abuse strategies and comprehensive programs. Both County Judge Executive Harvey Sloane and Mayor Jerry Abramson have committed to a united effort to address this challenge, and with the continued support of the education and rehabilitation sectors, we may look forward to innovative and effective approaches to this terrible plague.

Sincerely,

Judge Daniel A. Schneider
Chairman

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Crime Commission would like to acknowledge and express appreciation to the following individuals and their respective organizations for assistance in submitting information for this report. Participation in this endeavor was voluntary; without their commitment of time and energy, the Jefferson County Drug Database could not have been developed.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Elaine Ludwig
Bob Speckman
Carl Williams

CABINET FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

Raymond Johnston

DEPARTMENT FOR HUMAN SERVICES

Dolores Delahanty
Anne Blume

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

David Haight

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

General Electric Company - Bill Foreman
Reynolds Aluminum Company - Frank Banta
Human Development Company - Ann Glubiak

HOSPITALS

Baptist Hospital East - Rita Fields
Humana Hospital Audubon - Brenda Sellers
Humana Hospital Southwest - Bernie Rogers
Humana Hospital Suburban - Linda Minton
Humana Hospital University - Betty Holmes
Jewish Hospital - Janice Crabtree
St. Anthony's Hospital - Sheril Canchola
Sts. Mary & Elizabeth Hospital - Mindy Nicholson
Methodist Evangelical Hospital - Jan Hecht
Norton-Children's Hospital - Kathy Heckman

JEFFERSON COUNTY OFFICE OF THE CORONER

Dr. Richard Greathouse
Dora Kacprowski

JUDGES

Judge Donald Smalley

KENTUCKY JUSTICE CABINET

Debra McGovern

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Jefferson County Police

Capt. James Fuchs
Sgt. Chris Winders

Jeffersontown Police Department

Lt. Col. Les LaVon

Kentucky State Police

Glenn Brothers
Gary Bush
Don Dentinger

Louisville Division of Police

Lt. Gary Howard
Det. Linda Moore
Sgt. Doug Puckett

Shively Police

Deputy Chief Terry Kehner

St. Matthews Police

Chief Norm Mayer

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Joyce Hicks

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Archdiocese of Louisville, Office of Catholic Schools

Fr. Joseph Merkt

Jefferson County Board of Education

Stu Sampson
Cyril Wantland

Participating Schools

Anchorage Schools - Marguerite McCall
Alliance Christian Academy - Jim McFarland
Assumption High School - Karen Russ
Bethel Christian School - Rev. Sonny Mull
Beth Haven Christian School - Sue Wernz
Christian Academy of Louisville - Joyce Marcy
DeSales High School - David Russ
DePaul School - Lillie Roberts
Eastwood Traditional School - Mildred LeMaster
Eliahu Academy - Barbara Nefouse
Emma L. Minnis School - Anthony Moore
Evangel Christian School - Ann Shively
Farmdale Christian School - Rev. Bill Harrison
Highview Baptist School - Rev. Dan Kellum

Participating Schools (continued)

Holy Cross High School - Nelson Nunn
Holy Rosary Academy - Beverly McAuliffe
Kentucky Country Day School- Bruce Krueger
Kentucky School for the Blind - Redmond Marcy
Landmark Christian Academy - Rev. Don Mangus
Louisville Collegiate School - Susan Prince
Louisville Covenant School - Ron Embry
Martin Luther School - Paul Nickel
Maryhurst - Judy Lambreth
Mercy Academy - Mary Boyce
Ninth & O Christian Academy - Dan Stevens
Presentation Academy - Cindy Jenkins
Sacred Heart Academy - Sr. Julianne Guy
St. Francis High School - Thomas Pike III
St. Xavier High School - Bro. Edward Driscoll
South Louisville Christian - Mark Hopper
Southwest Christian School - Janice Haddaway
Trinity High School - Peter Flaig
Victory Christian School - Rev. Roger Parker
Walden School - Tina Kerr-Kahl

TREATMENT CENTERS - INPATIENT & OUTPATIENT

Baptist Hospital Highlands - Kathy Lay
Brooklawn Treatment Center - Shirley Getzel, Dr. Ward Thayer
Charter Hospital - Todd Graybill, Colleen Barry
Family & Children's Agency - Elizabeth Elliot
Jefferson Alcohol & Drug Abuse Center - Diane Hague
Jefferson Hospital - Elizabeth Farmer
Kentucky Substance Abuse Program - Jerry Nichter
Kosair Charities, The Morton Center - John Walsh
Our Lady of Peace, F.A.C.T. Program - Dru Kemp
Ten Broeck Hospital - Cece Mesa
Volunteers of America - Pat McKiernan

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Introduction

Over the years planning efforts by the Crime Commission in the area of illegal drugs have been hampered due to the lack of a statistical description of Jefferson County's drug problem. Until recently there has not been a single point of entry for data on drug usage in our community. For this reason, the Crime Commission proposed the development of a comprehensive database, as an integral part of the Street Sales Enforcement Project, to document the drug problem in our area. This data would then be used and shared among the participating agencies.

Beginning July 1988 an attempt was made to gather information from a number of organizations including education, treatment, law enforcement, and the courts. Methods of collection were developed and channels of communication opened between the Crime Commission and the affected agencies. A database was then established within the office of the Crime Commission to compile and analyze the data received. The following report provides an overview of the statistics that were gathered. The data compiled was submitted to our office on a voluntary basis by numerous schools, chemical dependency programs, police, hospitals and the courts. We received excellent cooperation from all concerned as every agency recognized the need for an accurate picture of the drug problem in our community.

Encompassed in this report is data that highlights the following for the period of July 1988 through June 1989:

- * The number of drug-related arrests in Jefferson County.
- * The number of juvenile arrests in Jefferson County involving drugs and alcohol.
- * All dispositions for drug-related criminal cases in Jefferson County.
- * Average sentence length (in months) for individuals sent to prison
- * Number of drug and alcohol related school incidents that occurred in the county for the 1988-1989 school year
- * The number of individuals treated for drug and alcohol abuse and the drug of choice
- * Statistics on the numbers of Criminal Justice clients served by treatment facilities for drug and alcohol problems.
- * Documentation on the drug-related deaths that occurred during the time period in Jefferson County

- * Statistics on the number of drug-related emergency room incidents and the suspected drug utilized
- * The amount of drugs seized and purchased by law enforcement agencies
- * The assets that were seized and forfeitures realized by local law enforcement agencies during this time period

The format used for the tables and graphs in this report are based on information for the most part that is required by the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the United States Department of Justice. Additional facts were gathered at the request of some agencies whenever feasible. For example, data was collected on juveniles for alcohol-related offenses at the request of many of the participating schools.

The majority of the information contained in this report has been compiled by the number of incidents as opposed to the number of persons involved. Data was established based upon information received by the reporting agencies. An acknowledgment of each of the entities that participated and the individuals who compiled the requested information precedes the report. Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

Although every effort was made to insure complete and accurate data since this is the first endeavor of this kind, the report should be looked at as a foundation that will require continued refinement rather than an end in itself. As the data collection continues over time much effort will be spent in further revision to ensure common practices in reporting of data and standardized definitions of data elements.

I. Arrests

Data on all drug arrests in Jefferson County from July 1988 through June 1989 is contained in Table 1. The statistics were obtained from two sources. Information was compiled on adult arrests based upon data supplied to the Crime Commission from the Administrative Office of the Courts. Juvenile arrests figures were obtained from the Department for Human Services. The data on juveniles included only those incidents in which the drug offense was the major charge. Data on incidents in which alcohol is the major charge is addressed separately later in this report.

The arrest data on adults and juveniles for drug arrests shows that the majority of all arrests were for offenses involving marijuana(48.5%) and cocaine(22.4%). The following identifies the five most prevalent offenses along with the corresponding percentage each category represents of the total arrests in Jefferson County is:

* Possession of Marijuana-	38.6%
* Trafficking in Cocaine-	13.2%
* Drug Paraphernalia Offenses-	12.9%
* Possession of Cocaine-	9.2%
* Trafficking in Marijuana-	8.1%

Complete information on direct indictments was not available from the Commonwealth Attorney's office. Only those indictments that were a part of the Street Sales Enforcement Project are encompassed in the arrest table. Approximately 75 indictments were not included.

Demographic data compiled on those arrested between July 1988 through June 1989 is as follows:

- * There were 2730 unduplicated persons arrested for the 3846 incidents illustrated in the table.
- * Of the 2730 people arrested, 7.3% were juveniles.
- * The average age for the adult offender was 29 years.
- * The average age for the juvenile offender was 16 years.
- * Of the 2730 unduplicated persons arrested, 46.9% were white males, 37.6% were black males, 9.9% were white females, and 5.6% were black females.

TABLE 1

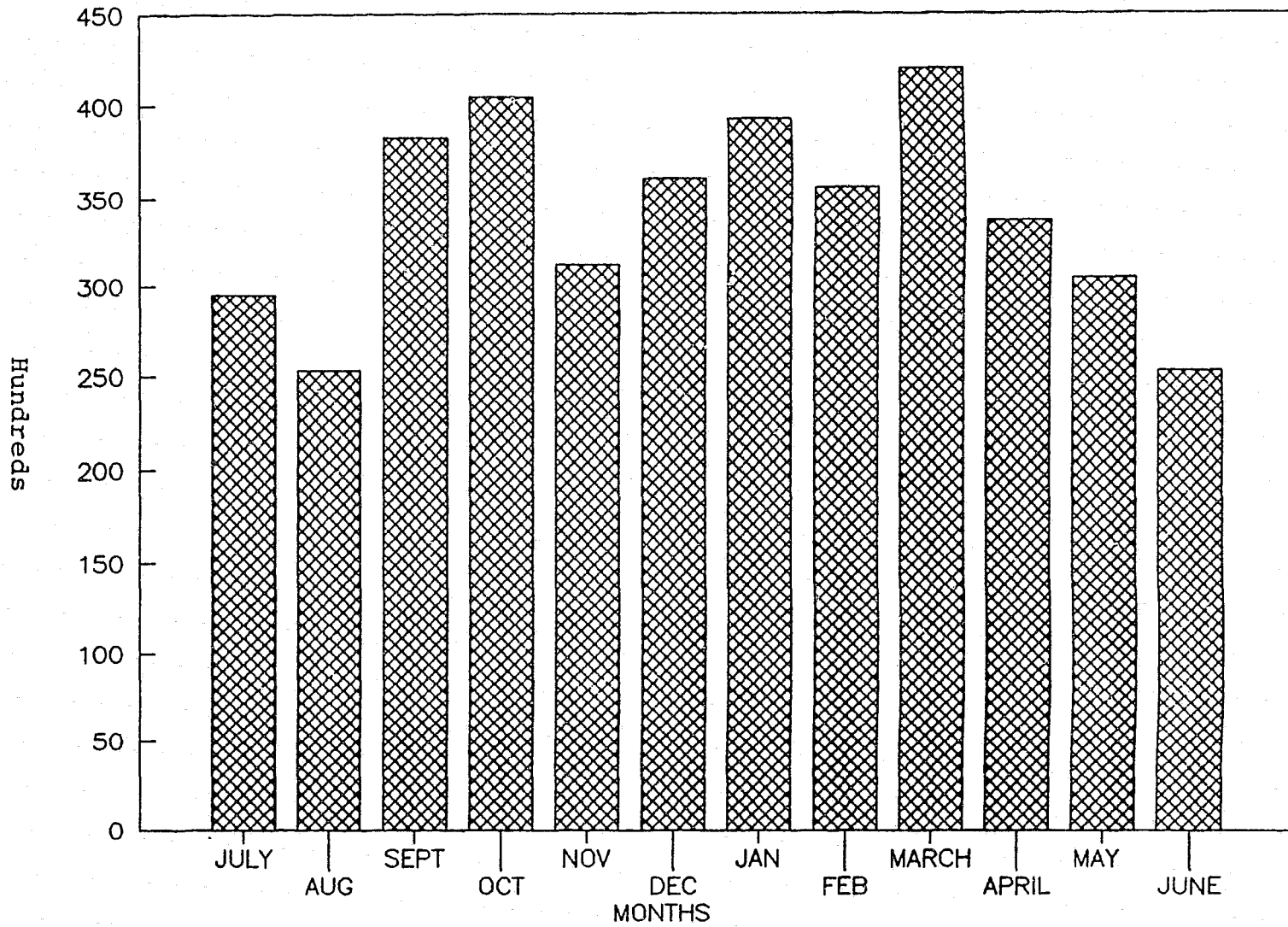
DRUG ARRESTS JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89

OFFENSE	OPIATES	COCAINE	CANNABIS	HALLUC.	STIMULANT	DEPRESS.	OTHER	TOTAL
CULT/MANUF.			71	1	1		3	76
TRAFFICKING	20	509	312	25	8	8	105	987
DRUG PARA.							497	497
POSSESSION	13	353	1484	11	13	2	186	2062
OTHER-FRAUD							217	217
OTHER							7	7
TOTAL	33	862	1867	37	22	10	1015	3846

The above figures do not include approximately 75 sealed indictments taken directly to the Grand Jury. The arrests include all juvenile and adults processed through District Court.

DRUG ARRESTS

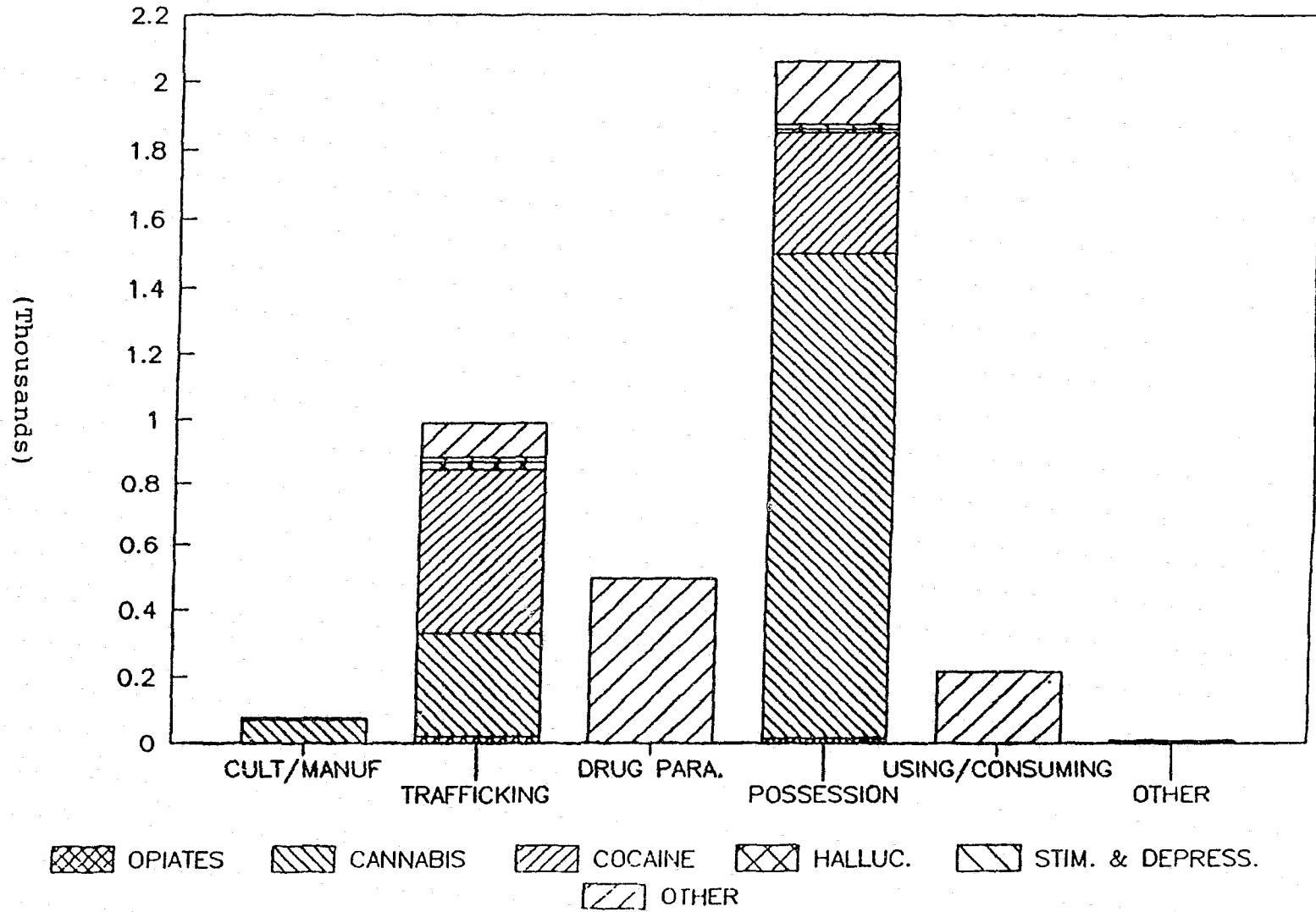
JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89



Graph 1-A indicates the number of drug arrests by month. These numbers include all juvenile and adult arrests, but do not contain all direct indictments processed through Circuit Court.

DRUG ARRESTS

JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89



Graph 1-B shows drug arrests according to offense type and drug category.

II. Dispositions

Table 2 indicates the results of cases reaching disposition from July 1988 through June 1989. Because of the time lag between arrest and disposition, the arrests reported and the dispositions may refer to different cases.

Of the cases where the disposition was known, the results indicated the following:

- * 45.28% resulted in a conviction
- * 52.8% were dismissed
- * 1.89% were informally adjusted
- * .03% resulted in an acquittal

The unknown numbers reflect those cases which are still being processed by the court system. The breakdown of the unknown category is :

- * 35 % cases are being continued in district court
- * 11.1% bench warrants have been issued
- * 53.6% sent to the Grand Jury
- * .3% remanded from the docket in juvenile court

It takes approximately 4.8 months from the time an individual is arrested until disposition in District Court. The special prosecutor for narcotic cases in the Office of the Commonwealth Attorney estimates that the cases he handles in Circuit Court do not reach disposition for approximately nine months.

Information for Table 2 in this report was obtained from data received from the Office of the Commonwealth Attorney, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Department for Human Services. Statistics on defendants that were acquitted were only available from the Commonwealth Attorney's office. Information on cases being handled in Circuit Court on indictments prior to July 1988 are not included in the data.

TABLE 2

DRUG DISPOSITIONS JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89

DISPOSITIONS	OPIATES	COCAINE	CANNABIS	HALLUC.	STIMULANT	DEPRESS.	OTHER	TOTAL
CONVICTED	16	213	817	8	12	10	291	1367
ACQUITTED		1						1
DISMISSED	13	256	783	13	11	2	516	1594
INFORMAL ADJ.		8	46				3	57
UNKNOWN	25	810	674	26	19	7	565	2126
TOTAL	54	1288	2320	47	42	19	1375	5145

45 cases were amended to non-drug related charges and are not included in the above table. 38 cases were amended to disorderly conduct, 5 were amended to criminal possession of a forged instrument, 1 was amended to criminal trespass in the first degree, and 1 was amended to public intoxication/controlled substance.

III. Drug Convictions

Information on the number of convictions classified by the type of offense is outlined in Table 3. Each offense is classified according to the type of drug. We found that the five most prevalent drug offenses resulting in convictions were:

- * Possession of Marijuana- 50.3%
- * Possession of Other Drugs- 16.8%
- * Trafficking in Cocaine- 10.4%
- * Trafficking in Marijuana- 7.9%
- * Possession of Marijuana- 5.0%

The drug type "other" refers to drugs which could not be classified in a specific category due to either the code used at the time of arrest or when a charge is amended to a general drug category rather than a specific drug offense. For example, one code commonly utilized by officers is "Trafficking in a Controlled Substance." When that code is used it would be impossible to substantiate the type of drug involved.

Data for this table was derived from information provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, Department for Human Services, and the Office of the Commonwealth Attorney.

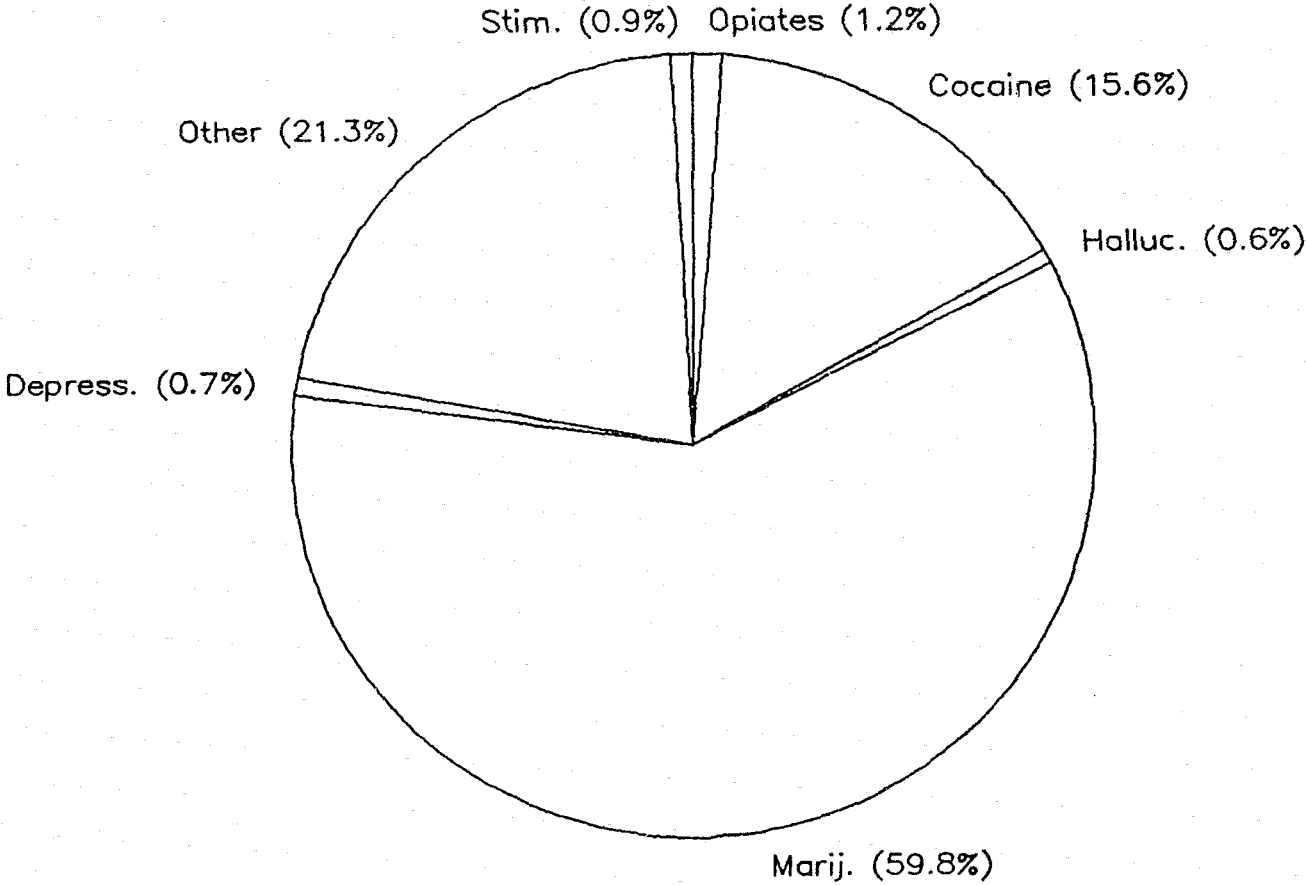
TABLE 3

DRUG CONVICTIONS
TYPE OF OFFENSE
JULY 1988 THROUGH JUNE 1989

TYPE OF OFFENSE	OPIATES	COCAINE	CANNABIS	HALLUC.	STIMULANT	DEPRESS.	OTHER	TOTAL
CULT/MANUF.			22					22
TRAFFICKING	10	142	108	5	8	3	5	281
POSSESSION	3	69	687	3	1	1	230	994
CONSPIRACY/ FRAUD	3	1			3	5	3	15
DRUG PARA.							52	52
OTHER		1				1	1	3
TOTAL	16	213	817	8	12	10	291	1367

DRUG CONVICTIONS

JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89

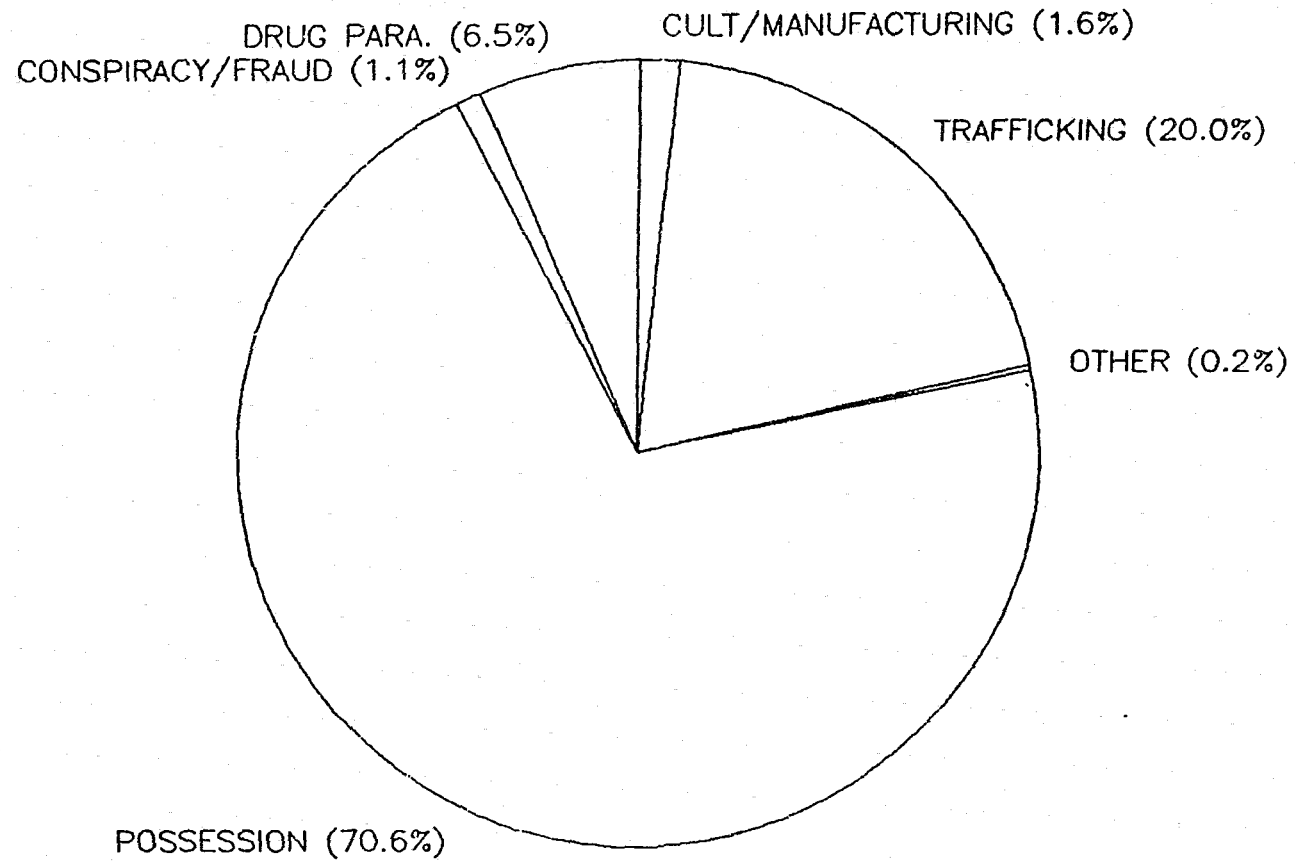


11

Graph 3-A indicates convictions classified according to type of drug.

DRUG CONVICTIONS JULY 88 - JUNE 89

TYPE OF OFFENSE



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Graph 3-B illustrates convictions by type of offense.

IV. Sentence Type

Table 4 shows the sentence type for those convicted of drug-related offenses between July 1988 through June 1989. The corresponding drug is noted on the table. The sentences most frequently applied were:

Fines- 54.3%
 Probation- 26.5%
 Jail- 9.2%
 Prison- 6.1%

The statistics on the chart contains information for all adult and juvenile convictions in Jefferson County for the given time period. When a combination of sentencing alternatives is utilized, the most serious sentence is shown. Information for this table was obtained from the Commonwealth Attorney's office, the Department for Human Services, and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

TABLE 4

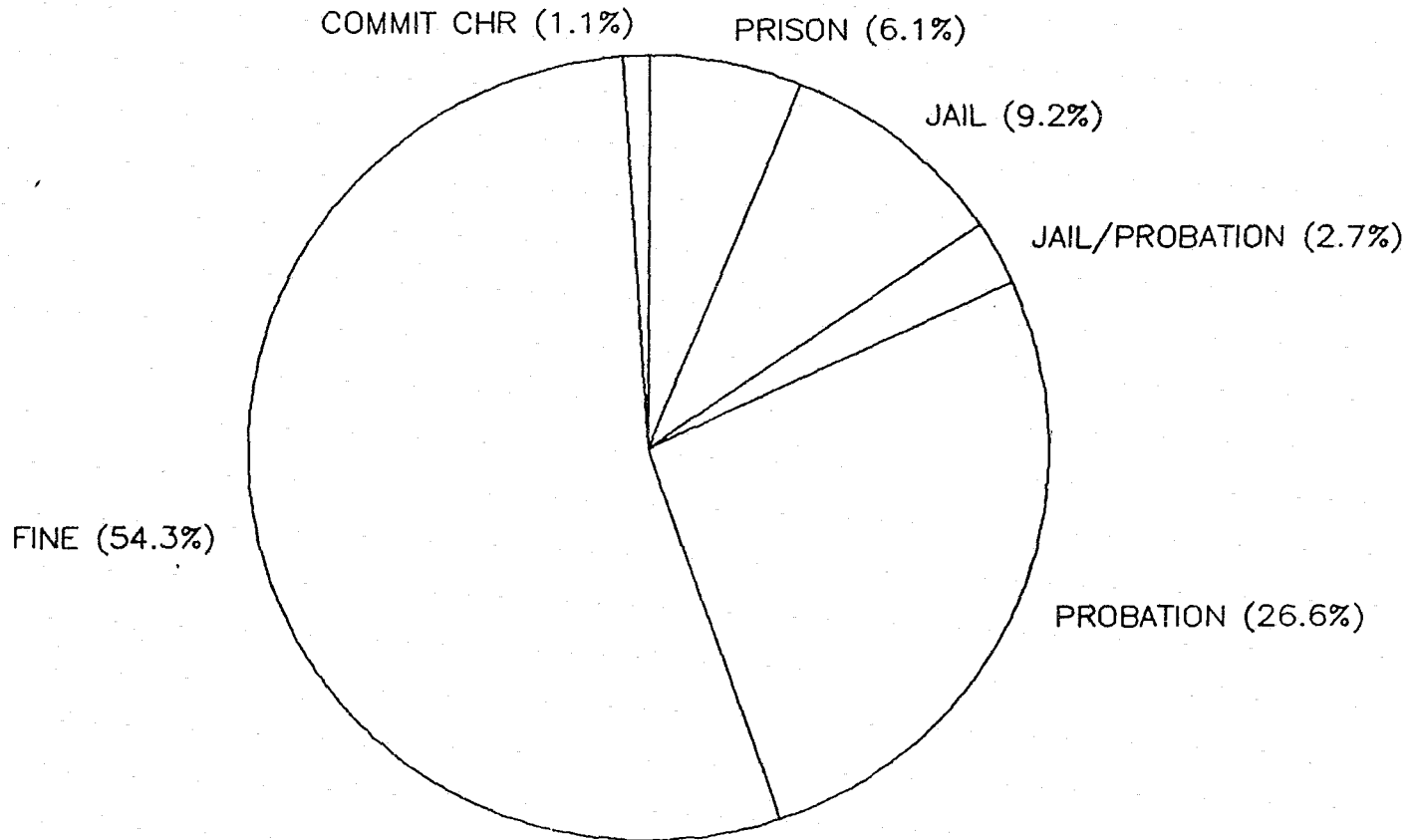
**SENTENCE TYPE FOR DRUG CONVICTIONS
 JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89**

SENTENCE TYPE	OPIATES	COCAINE	CANNABIS	HALLUC.	STIM.	DEPRESS.	OTHER	TOTAL
PRISON	6	63	3	2	5	5		84
LOCAL JAIL		10	90	1			25	126
JAIL/PROBATION			17				20	37
PROBATION	10	127	140	5	7	5	69	363
FINE			566				176	742
COMMIT CHR		13	1				1	15
TOTAL	16	213	817	8	12	10	291	1367

Probation numbers include conditional discharges for juveniles and adults.

SENTENCE TYPE

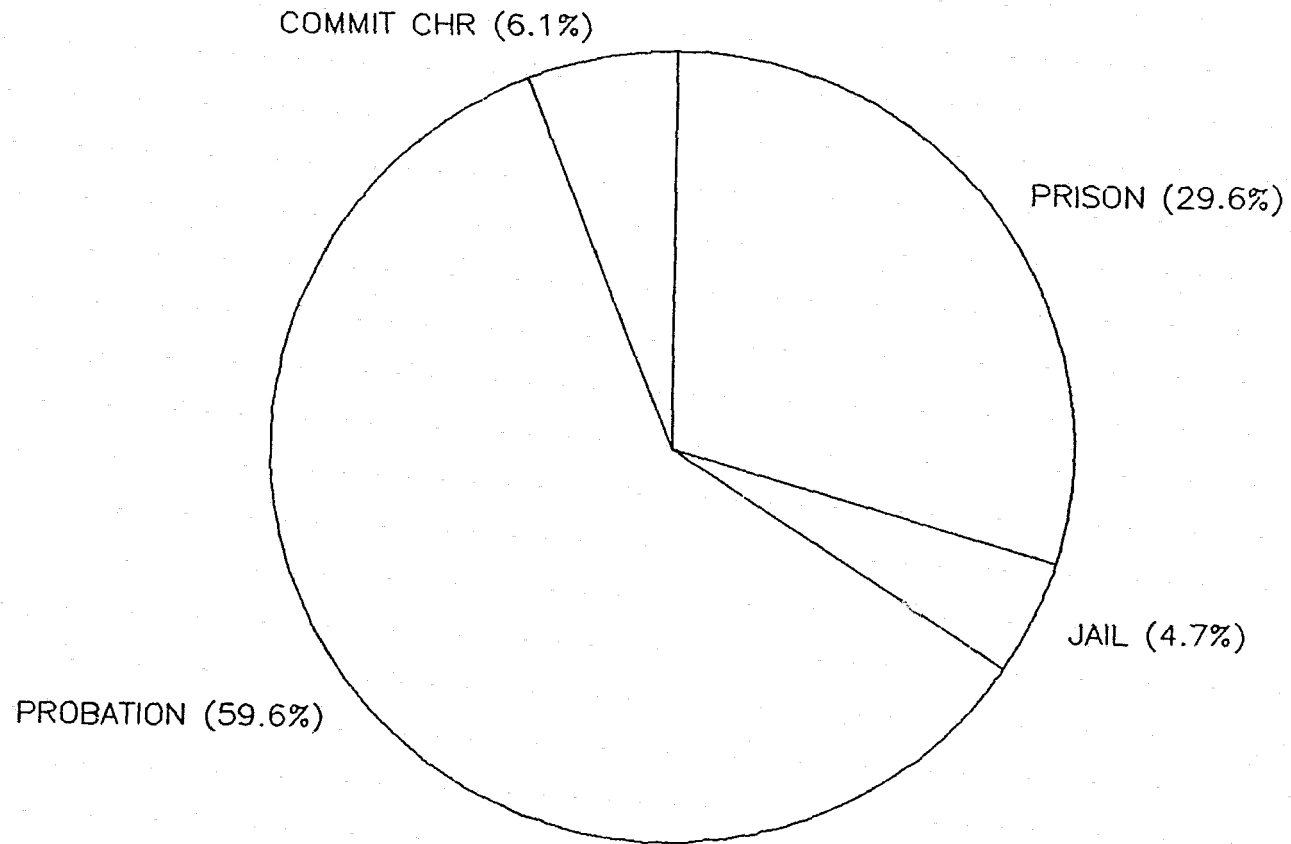
DRUG CONVICTIONS JULY 88 - JUNE 89



Graph 4-A reflects the type of sentences given for all drug offenses.

SENTENCE TYPE

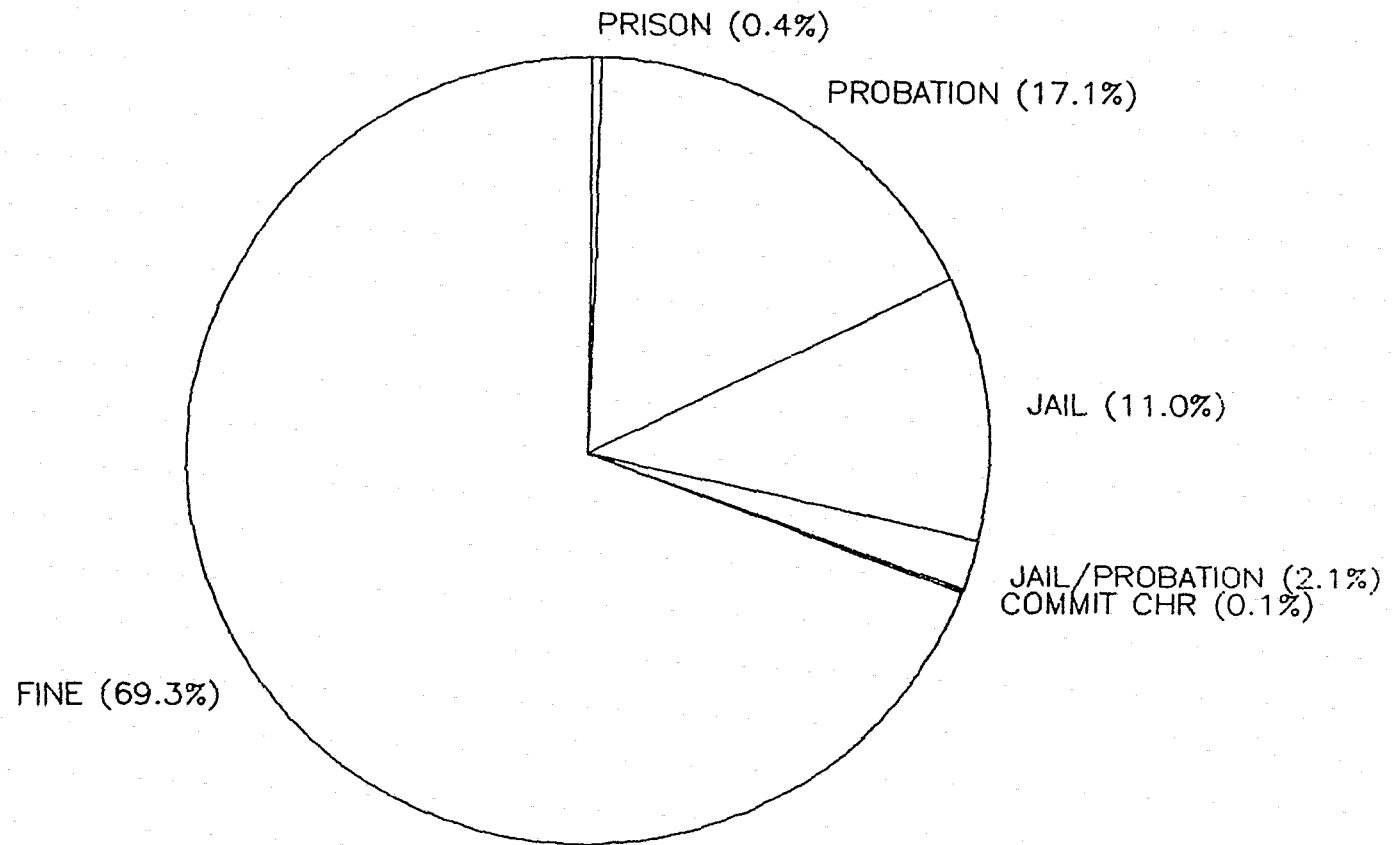
COCAINE CONVICTIONS JULY 88-JUNE 89



Graph 4-B illustrates the type of sentence given for cocaine offences.

SENTENCE TYPE

MARIJUANA CONVICTIONS JULY 88-JUNE 89



Graph 4-C represents the type of sentences given for marijuana offenses.

V. Prison Sentence Length

Table 5 contains statistics on the average length in months for offenders were sentenced to prison for drug-related offenses from July 1988 through June 1989. Please note that offenders being sentenced for cocaine convictions received the longest sentence. Information for this table was obtained from the Office of the Commonwealth Attorney.

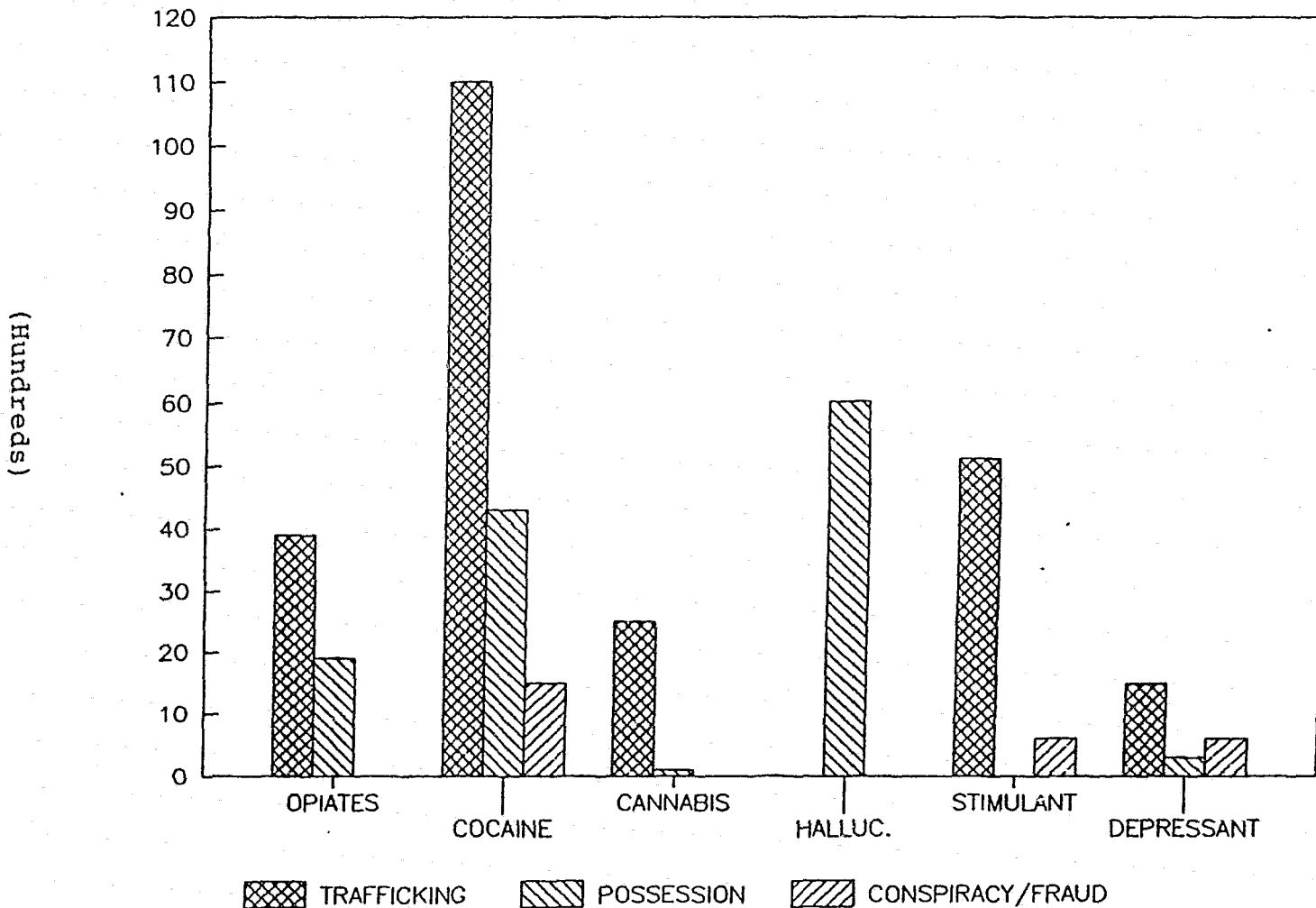
TABLE 5

**PRISON SENTENCE LENGTH
DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES
JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89**

OFFENSE	OPIATES	COCAINE	CANNABIS	HALLUC.	STIMULANT	DEPRESS.	TOTAL
TRAFFICKING	39	110	25		51	15	240
POSSESSION	19	43	1	60		3	125
CONSPIRACY/ FRAUD		15			6	6	27
TOTAL OF AVERAGES	58	168	26	60	57	24	393

AVG. PRISON SENTENCE LENGTH IN MONTHS

DRUG CONVICTIONS JULY 88 - JUNE 89



Graph 5-1 shows the average length in months for those sentenced to prison classified by offense and category of drug.

VI. Juvenile Drug and Alcohol Arrests

Table 6 contains information on the number of drug and alcohol arrests involving juveniles from July 1988 through June 1989. The data contains statistics on all alcohol arrests handled in juvenile court by the Child Designated Workers (DCW). The numbers do not include alcohol-related arrests that were processed in other areas in District Court such as "Driving Under the Influence" charges and "Possession of Alcohol" by an offender over eighteen. When the drug or alcohol offense was not the major charge, the data was not included in this report. Information utilized to compile this table was provided by the Department for Human Services.

The most prevalent type of offenses included the following:

- * Possession of Alcohol- 53.2%
- * Using/Consuming Alcohol- 22.9%
- * Possession of Marijuana- 12.4%
- * Trafficking in Cocaine- 4.7%
- * Possession of Cocaine- 1.5%

TABLE 6

JUVENILE
DRUG AND ALCOHOL ARRESTS
JULY 88 - JUNE 89

OFFENSE	OPIATES	COCAINE	CANNABIS	HALLUC.	STIMULANT	DEPRESS	OTHER	ALCOHOL	TOTAL
BUYING/RECEIVING								2	2
TRAFFICKING	1	40	15	1		1	1	2	61
DRUG PARA.							10		10
POSSESSION	1	13	105	1	1		7	450	578
USING/CONSUMING							1	194	195
TOTAL	2	53	120	2	1	1	19	648	846

ARRESTS INCLUDE ONLY THOSE PROCESSED THROUGH JUVENILE COURT

VII. Juvenile Dispositions for Drug and Alcohol Offenses

Table 7 embodies the dispositions for juvenile drug and alcohol offenses handled in Juvenile Court. Due to the time lag between arrest and disposition, the juvenile drug and alcohol arrests shown in Table 6 may refer to different cases. The numbers do not include dispositions for alcohol cases such as "Driving under the Influence" which are processed in other areas of District Court. "Possession of Alcohol" cases in which the offender is over eighteen years of age are also not covered here.

Abbreviations utilized in the chart stand for the following dispositions-

- * JCYC- Juvenile was sentenced to the Jefferson County Youth Center.
- * Remand- Case was remanded from the docket.
- * Commit CHR- Child was committed delinquent to the Cabinet for Human Resources.
- * Informal Adj.- Case was informally adjusted.
- * Vol WK/DM/INF- Volunteer work was ordered and case was dismissed or was informally adjusted.

Information for Table 7 was gathered from statistics provided by the Department for Human Services. Some of the cases outlined in the table were not processed through District Court but were handled informally by the Child Designated Workers. Only those cases in which drugs and alcohol were the major charge were included in this report.

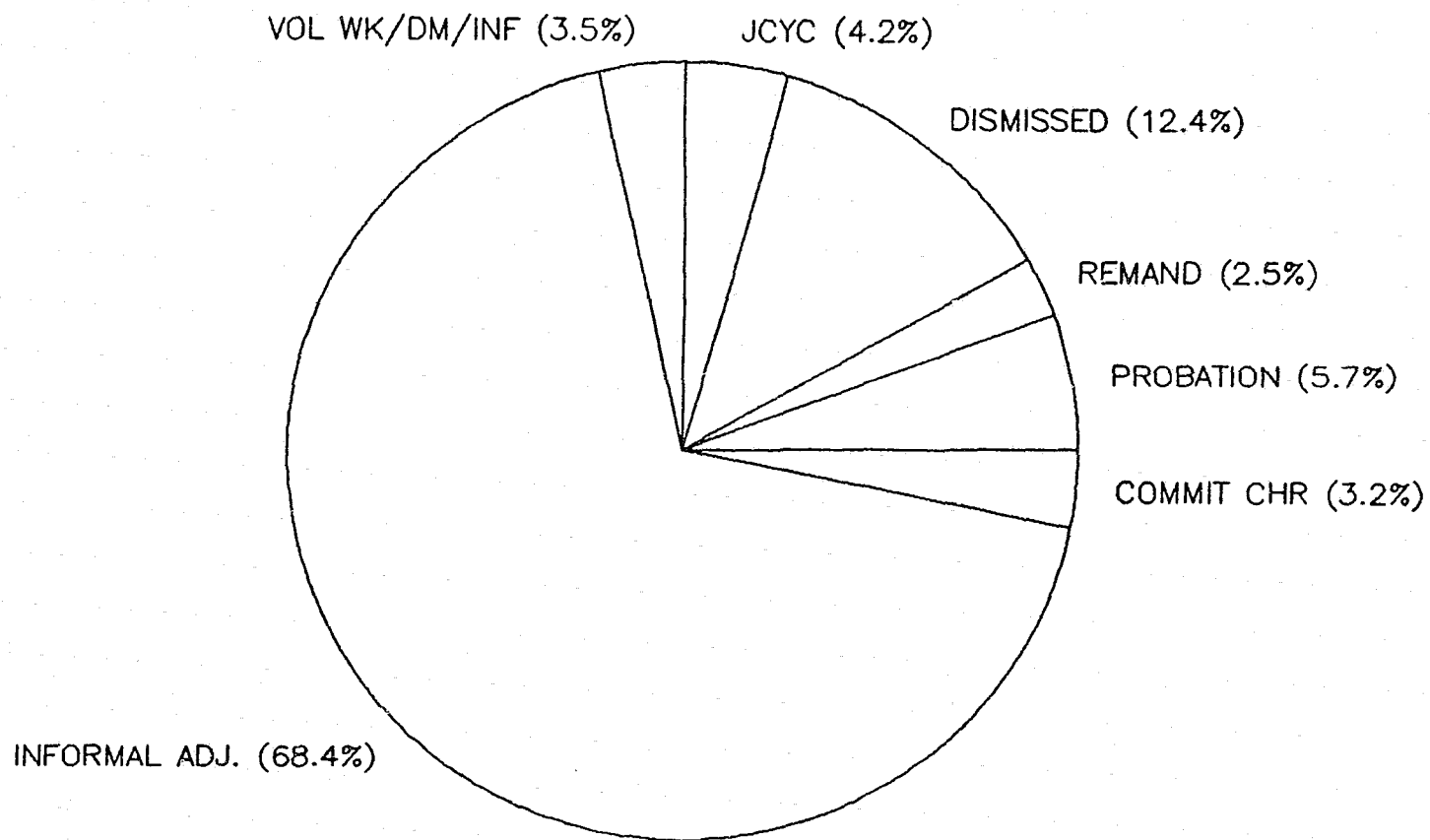
TABLE 7

**JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89**

OFFENSE/ RELATED DRUG	JCYC	FINE	REMAND	PROBATION	DISMISSED	COMMIT CHR	INFORMAL ADJ.	VOL WK DM/INF	TOTAL
COCAINE	5		1	8	13	13	8	3	51
MARIJUANA	13	1	4	10	9	1	46	6	90
HALLUCINOGENS	1								1
STIMULANT					1				1
ALCOHOL	5	5	9	15	47	4	350	11	446
OTHER	1	2	1	1	4	1	3		14
TOTAL	25	8	15	34	74	19	407	21	603

JUVENILE DRUG AND ALCOHOL DISPOSITIONS

TYPE OF DISPOSITION



Graph 7-1 shows the type of juvenile drug and alcohol dispositions.

VIII. Drug-Related Incidents in the Jefferson County Schools

Table 8 and Table 9 illustrates the results of the survey of all schools in Jefferson County on the amount of drug and alcohol related incidents that occurred on school premises or during a school sponsored function. Twenty-four private schools, the Catholic high schools, and the public schools participated in the study. Each responded on an anonymous basis providing information on the number of incidents that involved students selling drugs or alcohol, using drugs or alcohol, and the number of students referred by school officials for evaluation or counseling due to a substance abuse problem. Additionally, we requested that they report the action taken as a result of the incident.

We found the most prevalent drug reported in incidents by school officials involving either student usage or sales was marijuana. Specifically, 53.3% of all incidents involving drug use was for marijuana. 57% of all incidents regarding the sale of drugs were for marijuana.

Of the students referred for treatment and counseling for a substance abuse problem , 41% were experiencing difficulty with alcohol, while 35 % were assisted as a result of marijuana abuse.

We received an excellent return rate from the schools surveyed under this project. One school refused to participate at the onset and one school did not return survey forms. Only those private and public school with grades six and above were invited to be involved in the project. Catholic grade schools were also not included in the study.

TABLE 8

STUDENTS REFERRED FOR TREATMENT	COCAINE	MARIJUANA	HALLUC.	STIMULANTS	OTHER	ALCOHOL	TOTAL
EVALUATION		35	2		10	29	76
COUNSELING	3	49	2	7	32	69	162
TOTAL	3	84	4	7	42	98	238

TABLE 9

SCHOOL DRUG-RELATED INCIDENTS JULY 1988 THROUGH JUNE 1989

ACTION FOR DRUG USE	COCAINE	MARIJUANA	HALLUC.	STIMULANTS	OTHER	ALCOHOL	TOTAL
DISCIPLINARY	1	15		2	4	9	30
SUSPENSION		56	1		8	38	104
EXPULSION		2		1			3
TOTAL	1	73	1	3	12	47	137

ACTION FOR SELLING DRUGS	COCAINE	MARIJUANA	OTHER	ALCOHOL	TOTAL
DISCIPLINARY	1	5	2		8
SUSPENSION	4	8	3	1	16
EXPULSION		3			4
TOTAL	5	16	5	1	28

IX. Drug and Alcohol Treatment Programs

Table 10 indicates the results compiled from a quarterly survey of every chemical dependency facility in Jefferson County from July 1988 through June 1989 to determine the number of individuals served, slots that were available and the average waiting time for drug and alcohol treatment. We requested that each agency submit statistics according to the type of program utilized and the drug of choice for each individual. If the person had a cross addiction, we counted the drug used for that individual more than once. Therefore, the numbers of substances used at admission by individuals do not add up to the total served. Not every chemical dependency program was able to report in this manner due to record keeping procedures. In these instances, the type of substance was recorded as unknown.

For the 2879 individuals that received treatment in an inpatient program, the following substances were identified as the drug of choice at the time of admission:

101	opiates
323	cocaine
286	marijuana
12	hallucinogens
51	stimulants
46	depressants
1564	alcohol
61	unknown

Residential programs reported a history of abuse of the following substances for which the 65 clients they served had at the time of admission:

11	opiates
16	cocaine
47	marijuana
4	hallucinogens
3	stimulants
9	depressants
51	alcohol

The longest waiting lists encountered by individuals seeking treatment were for those who wanted to enter a methadone program. Agencies that treated the 58 methadone patients served reported that the individuals they helped had a history of the following drugs:

58	opiates
7	cocaine
10	marijuana
2	depressants

Of the 2072 individuals treated in out-patient programs , the organizations reported that the history of substances abused by their clients at the time of admission were:

49	opiates
255	cocaine
455	marijuana
23	stimulants
50	depressants
1056	alcohol
85	unknown

We asked several employee assistance programs to submit data on the number of individuals that were seen and referred for treatment due to a substance abuse problem. Programs reported evaluating 146 people from July 1988 through June 1989 for drug or alcohol problems. Data on the type of substance abused was unavailable.

X. Drug and Alcohol Resources dedicated to Criminal Justice Clients

We also requested that treatment facilities which had resources dedicated to criminal justice clients provide data on the total served, slots available, and average waiting list. Table 11 illustrates the results of that survey. We found that in-patient and out-patient programs are currently being utilized by criminal justice clients. Of the 224 individuals served by in-patient programs, client histories indicated that abuse of the following substances:

12	opiates
35	cocaine
10	marijuana
2	hallucinogens
7	depressants
158	alcohol
7	unknown

Of the 705 criminal justice clients that received treatment through out-patient programs, the substances abused as reported at admission were:

10	opiates
36	cocaine
57	marijuana
9	stimulants
8	depressants
434	alcohol
39	unknown

Information on drug and alcohol treatment was received from

chemical dependency facilities on a voluntary basis. While all apparent errors were corrected others may exist. Additionally it should be noted that although the majority of the agencies submitted data every quarter, a few did not, therefore creating some gaps in the information.

TABLE 10

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL
TREATMENT PROGRAMS
JULY 1988 THROUGH JUNE 1989**

TOTAL DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS	SLOTS AVAILABLE	TOTAL SERVED	AVG. WAIT/ADMISSION
IN-PATIENT	324	2879	1-2 WEEKS
RESIDENTIAL	18	65	1 DAY
METHADONE	44	58	6 MOS-1 YR
OUT-PATIENT	NOT APPLICABLE	2072	NONE INDICATED
EVALUATION	NOT APPLICABLE	146	NONE INDICATED

TABLE 11

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL
TREATMENT PROGRAMS
UTILIZED BY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLIENTS
JULY 1988 THROUGH JUNE 1989**

TOTAL DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS	SLOTS AVAILABLE	TOTAL SERVED	AVG. WAIT/ ADMISSION
IN-PATIENT	125	224	1-2 WEEKS
OUT-PATIENT	NOT APPLICABLE	705	NONE INDICATED

XI. Drugs Seized and Purchased by Local Law Enforcement Agencies

Listed on Table 12 are the amounts of drugs seized and purchased by local law enforcement agencies from July 1988 through June 1989. The estimated street value for some of the drugs according to narcotic officers are:

- * Cocaine- \$80,000 - \$100,000 per kilogram
- * Marijuana- \$1,100 per pound
- * Heroin- \$400 - \$500 per gram
- * LSD- \$3.50 per hit
- * Opiates- \$40 - \$50 each
- * Barbiturates- \$4.00 each

TABLE 12

DRUGS SEIZED AND PURCHASED JULY 88 - JUNE 89

TYPE OF DRUG	SEIZURE	PURCHASE	TOTAL
OPIATES(tabs)	488	4	492
HEROIN(grams)	25.3	2.75	28.05
OPIUM(grams)	2.3	6.8	9.1
MORPHINE(tabs)	123	14	137
COCAINE(kilograms)	39.58	1.29	40.87
MARIJUANA(lbs)	1121.27	290.42	1411.69
HASHISH(grams)	218.5		218.5
AMPHETAMINES(grams)	1161.7	7.5	1169.2
OTHER STIM.(tabs)	61	26	87
BARBITUATES(tabs)	202		202
OTHER DEPRESS.(tabs)	4457	162	4619
LSD(tabs)	3220	1384	4604
OTHER HALLUC.	574.6	1	575.6
LICIT DRUGS		7	7
UNKNOWN\OTHER	5236	10	5246

XII. Assets Seizures and Forfeitures

Table 13 is a compilation of the assets that have been seized and the forfeitures realized by local law enforcement agencies. The data is broken out according to seizures and forfeitures that were completed by local law enforcement agencies on their own and those that were executed with federal assistance. Information was gathered for this table from the Jefferson County Police Department and the Division of Louisville Police.

TABLE 13

**ASSET SEIZURES AND FORFEITURES
JULY 1988 THROUGH JUNE 1989**

LOCAL AGENCIES	NUMBER OF SEIZURES	DOLLAR AMOUNT	NUMBER OF FORFEITURES	DOLLAR AMOUNT
VEHICLES	51	\$237,500	6	\$16,000
CURRENCY	161	\$354,419	88	\$113,966
WEAPONS	5	\$850		
WITH FEDERAL ASSISTANCE				
VEHICLES	2	\$20,000	6	\$18,475
WEAPONS	2	\$300	11	\$75,399
REAL PROPERTY	1	\$74,000	1	\$26,682

XIII. Drug-Related Emergency Room Incidents and Deaths

Table 14 shows the number of emergency room incidents and deaths in Jefferson County from July 1988 through June 1989. Statistics on drug-related deaths were gathered during the first six months from a manual search of the coroner's reports by Crime Commission staff. Data from the second six-month period was analyzed and compiled by the Office of the Kentucky Medical Examiner.

Table 15 contains information on drug-related emergency room incidents was compiled from information submitted to the Crime Commission by individual hospitals in Jefferson County on a voluntary basis. Not all of the hospitals reported for the entire year although a majority did so. Many hospitals collected their statistics from their medical records department and as a result were only able to report those incidents that resulted in an admission to the facility. For these reasons, some of the information may be incomplete. Some difficulties were also encountered in ascertaining the exact type of drug involved for some emergency room incidents. When it was not readily apparent how the drug should be classified, it was categorized as unknown/other.

TABLE 14

**DRUG-RELATED DEATHS
JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89**

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	OPIATES	COCAINE	CANNABIS	STIMULANT	DEPRESS.	UNKNOWN/ OTHER	TOTAL
DEATH	2	1	5	3	30	13	58

TABLE 15

**DRUG-RELATED
EMERGENCY ROOM INCIDENTS
JULY 88 THROUGH JUNE 89**

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	OPIATES	COCAINE	CANNABIS	STIMULANT	DEPRESS.	UNKNOWN/ OTHER	TOTAL
EMERGENCY RM INCIDENT	20	13	6	27	97	303	466