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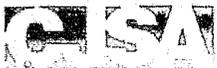
**MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
DRUG CONTROL TASK FORCES 1988:**

**CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF
STATE DRUG CONTROL STRATEGIES**

**Bureau of
Justice
Assistance**

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SPECIAL ANALYSIS



CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS ASSOCIATION

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MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG CONTROL TASK FORCES 1988:

Critical Components of State Drug Control Strategies

by

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May 1990

**A Special Analysis Report of the
Consortium for Drug Strategy Impact Assessment**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Consortium for Drug Strategy Impact Assessment, a multi-state research initiative on State drug enforcement activities, collects and analyzes information on drug-related operations of multi-jurisdictional cooperative law enforcement drug control task forces. The research focuses on task forces from 15 states that received formula grant funds for drug enforcement programs under the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988. The Consortium performs these activities as part of a long-term effort to monitor and evaluate drug control strategies.

This report presents information on a sample of task forces for calendar year 1988. It presents information on task force size, mission, personnel composition, expenditures, and jurisdictional coverage; drug specific arrests and removals; and asset seizures and forfeitures.

Most states use their formula grant funds to establish and expand drug control task forces, and this report is an initial step in the Consortium's long-term assessment of drug control strategies. It provides critical information on a specific component of the drug control strategies, permitting preliminary assessment of the goals, objectives, and activities of drug control task force programs.

HIGHLIGHTS

Task Force Mission, Personnel, Jurisdictional Coverage, and Expenditures

- The primary mission of most (92%) drug control task forces in the Consortium project is to investigate, arrest, and prosecute street- and upper-level drug law violators. Nine percent (9%) report prosecution or coordination of drug control law enforcement activities as their primary mission.
- Seventy percent (70%) of Consortium task forces are managed by a local law enforcement agency or prosecutor's office, or by some other municipal or county agency. Otherwise, task forces are managed by State or Federal agencies. Most task forces (60%) are comprised of local law enforcement agencies only. Thirty four percent (34%) are comprised of State and local agencies or of State, local, and Federal agencies. Few task forces are comprised of State agencies only.
- The majority of task forces (89%) in the Consortium are responsible for a one- to six-county area, though a single county may include numerous incorporated cities that fall under the jurisdiction of a task force. The number of personnel employed in a task force ranges from 1 to 87, and there is a higher percentage (42%) of small task forces (1-5 personnel) than medium (6-11 personnel, 32%) or large (12 or more personnel, 26%) task forces.
- Consortium task forces report \$20,733,717 in operating expenditures for calendar year 1988. They report purchasing \$4,214,123 worth of equipment and spending the largest amount of funds (48%) on electronic surveillance and recording equipment.

Task Force Drug Arrests and Convictions

- Consortium task forces report 12,849 drug arrests in calendar year 1988. Most arrests are for offenses involving cocaine (71%), cannabis (21%), and amphetamines (3%). These offenses account for 95% of all drug arrests. Among offense categories, distribution arrests (67%) are most prevalent, followed by possession offenses (33%), and other offense types (<1%).

- Conviction patterns match arrest patterns. Consortium task forces report 3,154 drug convictions in calendar year 1988.¹ Sixty four percent (64%) of convictions are for distribution offenses.

Task Force Drug Removals and Asset Seizures

- Consortium task forces report removing 4,211 kilograms (9,264 pounds) of cocaine during 1988; 46,425 kilograms (51 tons) of cannabis; 17,335 dosage units of hallucinogens; and 600 kilograms (1,320 pounds) of amphetamines.
- Consortium task forces report 4,362 instances of asset seizure in 1988, for a total estimated value of \$21,017,900. Seizure of currency, weapons, and vehicles account for 95% of all seizures and 75% of their estimated value. In the same year, task forces report 2,723 instances of asset forfeiture, for a total value of \$1,833,115.²

¹ Task forces report totals for drug arrests and convictions as separate activities. A direct comparison of convictions to arrests in any time period should not be made, since convictions reported are not directly related to the arrests reported for the same time period.

² Task forces report totals for asset seizure and asset forfeiture as separate activities. A direct comparison of forfeitures to seizures should not be made, since forfeitures reported in a time period are not directly related to the seizures reported in that same time period.

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INTRODUCTION

Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988, the states and local units of government received Federal discretionary and formula grant funds for drug enforcement and criminal justice system improvement activities. Approximately 65% of the funding was used for drug law enforcement programs. The bulk of the enforcement funds was used to create over 700 multi-jurisdictional cooperative drug control law enforcement task forces (hereafter referred to as drug control task forces). Such extensive use of drug control task forces represents a new development in drug law enforcement. They are multi-jurisdictional in the following ways:

1. Vertically--law enforcement agencies from different government levels (State, local, county, Federal) are teaming up to investigate, arrest, and prosecute drug law violators.
2. Functionally--personnel representing multiple local jurisdictions, different sectors of the criminal justice system (police and prosecutors), and other public sectors (public health and finance) are teaming up to coordinate arrest, prosecution, asset seizure and forfeiture, and criminal justice system responses to surging caseloads.

Drug control task forces represent one aspect of the criminal justice system's response to a drug problem with interstate, national, and international dimensions. Most of the task forces funded under the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts did not exist prior to the availability of discretionary and formula grant funds. Recognizing that metropolitan area drug strike forces cannot address the drug law enforcement problem in isolation, the law enforcement community embraced the multi-jurisdictional, cooperative approach.

The Need for Information on Drug Control Task Forces

Since a major portion of Federal drug enforcement funding is being used by states for drug control task forces, Congress and the nation should be informed on how the monies are spent, what new operations are put in place, and the progress of these programs in the fight against drugs. Increasing reliance on drug control task forces is certain to have impacts on both the criminal justice system and on the drug problem. It is important to ascertain what these impacts are in order to manage task forces better and to understand the results of the task force approach to drug control.

To understand the impact of task forces, it is essential to know what they are and how they are structured. Are they large or small operations? Who runs them? How much do they cost to operate? How are they integrated with other drug law enforcement operations? What do task forces do? Knowing their essential components, basic activities, and outcomes is key to understanding the impact of task forces on drug law enforcement and on the drug problem.

This report answers many of these questions for a sample of drug control task forces. They are not representative of all task forces; they were chosen for their willingness and ability to provide descriptive information. While this information is considered preliminary (35% of the task forces had not been operating for a full year at the close of 1988), it is instructive because it provides descriptions of drug control task forces funded through the formula grant program administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). In the years to come, when information on task forces becomes more complete, it will provide the basis for drug control strategy impact assessments and evaluations.

The Consortium Project

The Consortium for Drug Strategy Impact Assessment was created in 1987 as a cooperative agreement between the Criminal Justice Statistics Association (CJSA) and BJA to develop comparable data across the states and to assess the impact of drug control strategies. It began as a 15-state effort and expanded to 28 states in 1989.

The Consortium project is guided by three goals:

- To develop and collect comparable data across states to monitor the implementation of drug control strategies and to assess their impact.
- To build capacities at the State and local levels to collect and analyze data for drug control strategy assessment.
- To provide policymakers at the Federal, State, and local levels with feedback on the effectiveness of drug control efforts.

The Consortium is a State/Federal research partnership, in which the member states meet frequently with BJA and national experts in drug control programs and research to set project goals, research priorities, and data collection conventions. Based on these deliberations, the Consortium establishes priorities for data collection and analysis, and CJSA provides "pass through" funds to the states for data development. Data are submitted periodically (usually quarterly) to CJSA for reporting and analysis, and the results are provided to BJA, decisionmakers, the states, and the public.

Early in its deliberations, the Consortium adopted a blueprint for data collection, with the understanding that a developmental process would occur. As the project progresses different components of the data collection and analyses are undertaken. The blueprint calls for data collection in three principal areas--law enforcement activities, drug offender characteristics and processing, and the community.³ These are depicted in Figure 1.

³ In this context, community refers to the organizational and social environments within which drug law enforcement strategies are implemented.

Figure 1

Consortium Blueprint for Data Collection

<u>Law Enforcement Activities</u>	<u>Drug Offenders</u>	<u>Community</u>
Criminal Justice Processing	Offender Profiles	Drug Use/Abuse Quality of Life
Arrests Dispositions Convictions	Demographics Criminal History Drug Testing	School Surveys Household Surveys Victim Surveys
Other Criminal Justice Activities	Offender Surveys Recidivism Studies	Treatment Resources Treatment Follow-up
Drug Removal Asset Seizure & Forfeiture Crime Lab Analyses	Response to Treatment Offender Tracking	Education and Prevention Activities
Law Enforcement Resources		
Law Enforcement Surveys		

The Consortium focused on data collection for law enforcement activities and community/environment issues in its first year of operation; it expanded its priorities to cover drug offender processing and additional law enforcement and community issues during its second year.

Since its inception, 15 member states have been providing quarterly data to CJSA on drug control task forces funded through the formula grant program administered by BJA. A subset of those 15 states has been providing quarterly drug conviction and sentencing data at the county level for a separate analysis effort; six states have provided data to CJSA from statewide surveys on drug control and use. The 13 states that joined the Consortium project in 1989 will be providing data on treatment and drug testing programs, and drug offender processing. Figure 2 shows the states participating in the Consortium according to the type of data they provide.

Figure 2

States Participating in the Consortium Project

STATE	PRIORITY AREA						
	Task Force	Crime Lab	County	Survey	Drug Offender	Testing	Treatment
Alaska					0		
Arizona*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut*	0	0	0				
Delaware		0			0		
District of Columbia*	0	0	0	0	0		
Florida		0			0		
Indiana*	0	0					0
Iowa					0		
Massachusetts*	0	0		0		0	
Michigan*	0	0	0				
Minnesota	0				0		
Montana*	0	0	0				
Nebraska					0		
New Jersey*	0	0	0				0
New York					0	0	
North Carolina	0					0	
North Dakota							0
Ohio*	0	0		0			
Oklahoma						0	
Oregon							0
Pennsylvania*	0	0	0		0		
South Carolina							0
South Dakota*	0	0	0				
Texas*	0	0	0	0			
Utah*	0	0	0	0			
Virginia*	0	0			0		
Washington*	0	0	0				
Wisconsin	0				0		

* = Original Consortium state.

Scope of the Report

This report presents information on multi-jurisdictional drug control task forces in 15 states.⁴ The report has two primary objectives:

- To describe drug control task forces as organizational entities, focusing on their goals and objectives, size, composition, and geographic areas covered.
- To present 1988 data for four task force outcome measures--drug arrests, drug convictions, drug removals, and asset seizures and forfeitures.

The 15 states contributing to the data presented in this report include:

Arizona	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Ohio
District of Columbia ⁵	South Dakota
Indiana	Texas
Michigan	Utah
Montana	Virginia
New Jersey	Washington
North Carolina	

The report begins with a brief review of data collection methods and conventions for participating drug control task forces. Next, it presents two separate analyses of task force data with a series of tables and charts accompanying the text. These analyses cover:

- Task force characteristics based on a sample of 240 task forces. This sample includes all task forces from the 15 contributing states for which descriptive data (data on task force mission, composition, jurisdictions covered, and expenditures) were provided.
- Task force operations based on a sample of 151 task forces. This sample includes the task forces from 12 states that provided activity data (data on arrests, convictions, drug removals, and asset seizures) for each of the four quarters in 1988.⁶

In each section, state-by-state comparisons on specific variables are presented. The concluding section reviews the task force sections, focusing on observed relationships between task force variables and comparisons across the states. It suggests the usefulness of the data for drug control strategy evaluation, as well as the future of this Consortium analysis activity. Appendix A presents a list of the current state representatives to the Consortium project. Appendix B provides a review of variations found in Consortium data and their impact on analysis. Appendix C presents a series of summary data tables for all states contributing task force data. Appendix D presents the summary arrest data tables for the Michigan and North Carolina task forces. They are presented separately because Michigan and North Carolina arrest data include charges rather than persons. Michigan and North Carolina did not report conviction data for task forces in 1988.

⁴ The data represent 1988 task force activities reported to CJSA through December of 1989. This report does not reflect 1988 task force information collected after that date. Massachusetts data, which were not submitted in time for this publication, are not included in this report. Due to incompatibility between CJSA and Arizona task force data files, this report contains partial data for Arizona.

⁵ Referred to as a state throughout this report.

⁶ Appendix C presents data for task forces from 15 states that provided data for any quarter in 1988. This sample includes task forces that began operations after the first quarter of 1988.

REVIEW OF DRUG CONTROL TASK FORCE DATA

This section reviews information on drug control task forces and discusses data reporting and quality control issues that may effect the analysis; data limitations are reviewed as well. Appendix B provides an in-depth review of data limitations.⁷

The Consortium defines a task force as:

"...any law enforcement effort involving two or more law enforcement agencies that received funding via the 1986 (and 1988) Anti-Drug Act(s). Such task forces may include multiple police agencies in the same county; police agencies and prosecutors' offices; State, local, or Federal law enforcement agencies; or multiple law enforcement agencies operating in two or more counties/jurisdictions."

Consortium states submitted data for drug control task forces covering the following areas:

- descriptive information regarding task force objectives, size, composition, and geographic jurisdiction
- statistics on expenditures, arrests, convictions, and drug removals by drug types
- statistics on asset seizures and forfeitures by asset type⁸

Data Limitations

A multi-state research effort such as this entails certain analytical limitations. Variations in hierarchy rules (conventions for reducing multiple arrest charges to a single arrest charge), offense categories and definitions, and level of detail at which data are collected influence the types of analyses that may be presented in this report.

Two opposing tendencies are at work in this project: (1) the need to collect detailed data in many different areas and (2) the need to broaden definitions so that data from different operations can be combined in a reasonable fashion. The use of broad definitions sometimes masks significant variations in activities at the local level. Still, the data are recognized as valuable indicators of the phenomena under investigation.

In the Consortium, considerable time is spent establishing data item definitions, coding standards, and reporting procedures. Deviations from the procedures result from:

- Inability of members to control data coding at the task force site
- Reliance on pre-defined automated data for some task forces
- Incongruence between state laws and some Consortium data item definitions

⁷ Documentation of the Consortium data collection procedures is available from CJSA.

⁸ Consortium states also collect sentencing data and summary data on offender demographics for task forces. They have experienced difficulty in obtaining complete and accurate data in these areas. Consequently, these data are not complete enough to include in this report. Consortium states provide qualitative information (narratives) regarding task force implementation, impressions from task force members, and other contextual information that helps explain the task force data.

Four developments within the Consortium work to minimize these problems:

- Data coding and reporting conventions are discussed and agreed upon by all members. Thus, even if exact compliance is unattainable, the general guidelines and research questions are understood at the outset. This assists with problem resolution as data collection proceeds.
- Data definitions and coding conventions are documented and distributed to all Consortium members, so a written record exists for reference.
- CJSA reviews all data submissions. The CJSA data entry software programs contain automatic edit functions for fields with specific data ranges.⁹ By these practices, the most obvious data coding problems are detected and quickly resolved.
- CJSA maintains regular communication with Consortium states. Errors or questions uncovered in the review process are logged, as are any changes made to the active data files.

Quality control is an overriding concern. Resources do not permit development of a comprehensive data quality analysis program that monitors data coding in each of the states. Data coding errors are detected in the normal handling and review of data and as analysis progresses, and corrections are made when errors are found.

Two other issues affect data collection and analysis. First, there are delays in data reporting, most often at the local level, that result in a four- to six-month lag from an event to its entry into the Consortium data system. Second, the use of hierarchy rules for case classification is further complicated by an inability to control the hierarchy rules employed at the State or local level. In some sites, the data collectors cannot impose a hierarchy rule on law enforcement officers and cannot determine the rules employed when coding offenses at the local task force.

Summary

This section documented some of the general limitations to the information reported by the Consortium. These problems are not totally eliminated, but their impact is lessened. They are addressed within the Consortium in various manners--by documenting data coding standards and monitoring data accuracy and completeness.

The strength of the Consortium project lies in group collaboration on these issues. Through numerous meetings and frequent correspondence, the Consortium keeps data quality issues at the forefront and reviews all analyses prior to publication to ensure accurate reporting.

⁹ Most Consortium states use the CJSA software programs to collect and submit data for the project. Documentation on the Consortium data entry system is available from CJSA.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG CONTROL TASK FORCES

Primary Missions of Drug Control Task Forces

The majority of drug control task forces (92%) in the Consortium project state their primary mission as that of investigating, arresting, and prosecuting street-level drug law violators, upper-level drug law violators, or both. Nine percent (9%) report prosecution or coordination as their primary mission.

This section presents information on a sample of 240 drug control task forces in 15 states. It describes the Consortium drug control task forces from an organizational perspective, exploring task force characteristics and variations. The section begins with a review of their primary missions and then moves on to examine task force management, organization, size, and jurisdictions covered.

Examining the primary mission assists in identifying variation in task force activities. It is not assumed, however, that task forces are limited to the activities suggested by the primary missions in this report. Most task forces state a certain type of drug offender as the object of their primary missions (e.g., dealers, distributors, upper-level operatives). They also engage in a variety of activities that may be directly or indirectly related to their primary missions. Training, for example, is an objective of many task forces, as is the development of intelligence information. Facilitating communication between law enforcement agencies is another often cited objective of a task force that may not be stated formally as a primary mission. Twenty seven percent (27%) of the Consortium task forces target street-level drug offenders and 13% target upper-level drug offenders. Fifty two percent (52%) mention both street- and upper-level drug offenders as targets in their primary missions. Table 1 presents the distribution of primary missions for the drug control task forces in the Consortium. Table 2 presents a state-by-state review of task force missions.

MISSION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Investigate, Arrest, Prosecute Street- and Upper-Level Drug Offenders	123	52%
Investigate, Arrest, Prosecute Street-Level Drug Offenders	63	27
Investigate, Arrest, Prosecute Upper-Level Drug Offenders	30	13
Coordinate Drug Law Enforcement and Task Force Activities	16	7
Prosecute Drug Offenders	5	2
TOTAL(*)	237	100(**)

(*) Not including 3 missing cases.
(**) Does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 2
PRIMARY MISSIONS OF TASK FORCES BY STATE

STATE	MISSION					TOTAL
	Street- and Upper-Level	Street-Level	Upper-Level	Coordinate	Prosecute	
AZ	12	0	3	2	0	17
DC	0	0	1	0	0	1
IN	14	1	2	1	0	18
MI	21	0	0	3	0	24
MT	0	6	1	1	0	8
NC	6	12	2	5	0	25
NJ	21	0	0	0	0	21
OH	0	5	6	3	2	16
PA	30	0	2	0	0	32
SD	9	1	1	0	0	11
TX	0	23	10	0	3	36
UT	0	12	0	1	0	13
VA	10	0	0	0	0	10
WA	0	3	2	0	0	5
TOTAL(*)	123	63	30	16	5	237

(*) Not including 3 missing cases. Task force missions not available for Connecticut.

The distinction between task forces that target street- and upper-level drug offenders and those that target only street-level drug offenders is not clear-cut. Their missions are flexible and these data should be analyzed with the following in mind:

- Many task forces target two different levels of drug offenders--lower-level street users and dealers, as well as higher-level dealers and distributors.
- The distinction between the "street" and "upper" levels is not always clear-cut. Drug offenders may assume various roles, and definition of levels is subjective, depending on the nature and extent of the drug problem in a particular jurisdiction.
- Priority targets for task forces shift over time as the nature and extent of the drug problem changes. A task force may start out targeting lower-level offenders and drift towards upper-level offenders as investigations proceed, regardless of its stated mission.

Administering Agency and Task Force Composition

Most task forces (70%) are managed by a local law enforcement agency or prosecutor's office, or by some other municipal or county agency. Otherwise, task forces are managed by State or Federal agencies. Similarly, most task forces (60%) are comprised of local law enforcement agencies only. Thirty four percent (34%) are comprised of State and local agencies or of State, local, and Federal agencies. Few task forces are comprised of State agencies only.

Information regarding task force administering agency and composition (agencies participating in the task force) reveals the extent of local level versus other government level participation in task forces. Tables 3 and 4 present data for the agencies administering the task forces and for the agencies comprising the task forces.

Seventy percent (70%) of the Consortium task forces are managed by local authorities such as local law enforcement agencies, county or municipal agencies, and prosecutors' offices (Table 3). Correspondingly, 60% of the Consortium task forces report local agency involvement only (Table 4).

TYPE OF AGENCY	NUMBER	PERCENT
County or Municipal Office	47	20%
Local Law Enforcement Agency	94	39
Prosecutor's Office	27	11
State Agency	68	28
Federal Agency	3	1
TOTAL(*)	239	100(**)

(*) Not including 1 missing case.
(**) Does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 4

**TYPES OF AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN
TASK FORCES**

TYPE OF AGENCY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Local Agency(ies)	129	60%
Local, State, and Federal Agencies	38	18
Local and State Agencies	35	16
State Agency(ies)	12	6
TOTAL(*)	214	100

(*) Not including 1 missing case. Does not include North Carolina data, which are incomplete for this item.

Even if not stated explicitly in task force descriptions, cooperation across local, State, and Federal law enforcement and prosecution agencies is common in the normal operations of a task force. The extent of inter-agency exchange and cooperation depends on the nature of active cases in all agencies and on the changing course of drug control initiatives at each government level.

Task Force Size and Jurisdictions Covered

The majority of task forces (89%) in the Consortium are responsible for a one- to six-county area, though a single county may include numerous incorporated cities that fall under the jurisdiction of a task force. The number of personnel employed in a task force ranges from 1 to 87, and a higher percentage (42%) of task forces are small (1-5 personnel) compared to medium (6-11 personnel, 32%) or large (12 or more personnel, 26%).

Information regarding task force size and coverage illustrates their capacity and contributes to the description of these agencies as organizational phenomena. Table 5 compares task force size and coverage¹⁰ for 187 Consortium task forces.

TASK FORCE SIZE	JURISDICTION				TOTAL	PERCENT
	1 County	2-6 Counties	7 or More Counties	State- wide		
1-5 Personnel	40	31	5	2	78	42%
6-11 Personnel	29	23	7	1	60	32
12+ Personnel	28	16	4	1	49	26
TOTAL	97	70	16	4	187	
PERCENT	52%	37	9	2		100

(*) Includes 187 task forces that provided coverage and personnel information for 1988.

Table 5 shows that there is a higher percentage of small (1-5 personnel) than medium (6-11 personnel) or large (12 or more personnel) task forces. The majority of task forces in the Consortium (89%) cover a geographic jurisdiction from one to six counties. Table 5 does not reveal a strong relationship between task force size (number of personnel) and coverage (number of counties covered), due primarily to the varying nature of the jurisdictions covered. A single jurisdiction (county or included cities, for example) may require a large task force if the geographic area is large. Conversely, a two- to six-county jurisdiction may have a small task force operating if there is a significant amount of drug enforcement activity involving other agencies in the area, or if the drug problem is not great. Information on the type of jurisdiction (population, economy, nature and extent of the drug problem, law enforcement activity, terrain, and transportation routes, for example) is needed to analyze the relationship of task force size and coverage.¹¹

To further analyze task force composition, Tables 6 and 7 compare task force size with type of personnel employed and task force mission.

¹⁰ The Consortium data collection procedure requests information regarding the number of counties covered by a task force, and instructs task forces that cover one or more cities within a single county to code "1" for coverage. Thus, task forces that cover multiple cities in a single county are coded as covering a single county.

¹¹ The Consortium is in the process of collecting these data from the states.

TABLE 6

COMPARISON OF TASK FORCE SIZE WITH TYPE AND NUMBER OF PERSONNEL EMPLOYED(*)

TASK FORCE SIZE	TYPE OF PERSONNEL			TOTAL	PERCENT
	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Other(**)		
1-5 Personnel	191	17	4	212	12%
6-11 Personnel	348	36	20	404	24
12+ Personnel	953	108	40	1,101	64
TOTAL	1,492	161	64	1,717	
PERCENT	87%	9	4		100

(*) Includes 165 Consortium task forces that provided detailed personnel data for 1988. Does not include North Carolina data, which are incomplete for this item.
 (**) Includes specialists and any other non-law enforcement personnel.

Table 6 shows that 165 Consortium task forces employ 1,717 full-time equivalent personnel. The total number of personnel employed varies by task force size, though larger task forces employ more prosecution and other personnel (financial specialists, other specialists, and other professionals).

A Consortium task force employs 10 personnel, on average, though the range is from one to 87 (the median is 6.5 full-time equivalent personnel). If this average is applied to the 75 task forces that did not supply these data, the total number of full-time equivalent personnel employed by Consortium task forces amounts to 2,467.¹²

TABLE 7

COMPARISON OF TASK FORCE SIZE WITH TASK FORCE MISSION(*)

TASK FORCE MISSION

TASK FORCE SIZE	TASK FORCE MISSION					TOTAL	PERCENT
	Street-Level	Upper-Level	Street- and Upper-Level	Prosecution	Coordinating		
1-5 Personnel	27	4	36	3	9	79	42%
6-11 Personnel	23	11	22	1	3	60	32
12+ Personnel	11	6	27	1	4	49	26
TOTAL	61	21	85	5	16	188	
PERCENT	32%	11	45	3	9		100

(*) Includes 188 task forces that provided personnel and mission data for 1988.

¹² Applying the median in this calculation results in approximately 2,205 full-time equivalent personnel.

Table 7 suggests that task force size is not strongly related to task force objectives, though task forces that target upper-level drug offenders tend to be found among the larger task forces.

Summary

This description of drug control task forces in Consortium states covers such characteristics as stated primary mission and objectives, jurisdictions covered, agencies participating, and personnel employed. This information provides an introduction to understanding the task forces created by states as part of their drug control strategies.

The Consortium task forces have a strong local character. Most are administered by, and composed of, local law enforcement agencies. The primary targets of their efforts are street- and upper-level drug offenders. While this distinction is not a pure one, the weight of the available information suggests that most task forces target illegal drug activity at the street (lower) level. Some states dedicate at least one task force to coordinating efforts among the other task forces operating in their state. Task forces do more than arrest drug offenders of various types. They assist in the training of other local law enforcement officers. They develop intelligence files and, in some instances, automated intelligence information systems. They perform other activities that are either directly or indirectly related to their stated primary mission.

There is a broad range in the size of the Consortium task forces, from 1 to 87 full-time equivalent personnel, though size is not strongly related to the coverage or personnel composition of the task forces.

DRUG CONTROL TASK FORCE EXPENDITURES

Consortium task forces report \$20,733,717 in operating expenditures for calendar year 1988. They report purchasing \$4,214,123 in equipment, spending the largest percentage of funds (48%) on electronic surveillance and recording equipment.

Consortium task forces provide two types of expenditure data--quarterly operational expenditures¹³ and quarterly lists of equipment items purchased and their value. Information on operational expenditures helps describe the size of task force operations, and purchase information adds to an understanding of task force activities.

Consortium task forces exhibit a wide range in operating expenditures, from less than \$100 in a quarter for one task force to \$333,613 for another. The average quarterly expenditure for task forces (not including task forces that either do not provide this information or report \$0 quarterly in operating expenditures) is \$36,503.¹⁴ Most task force expenditures are for salaries. This observation is consistent with the wide range in the number of full-time equivalent personnel reported in the preceding section. Tables 8 through 10 (Figures 3-5) present task force operating expenditure data for the four quarters in calendar year 1988, and for task force mission and coverage.¹⁵

TABLE 8
1988 TASK FORCE OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY QUARTER
(Amount in thousands of dollars)

QUARTER:(*)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	TOTAL
Operating Expenses	\$3,193.5	\$5,345.6	\$5,959.4	\$6,207.9	\$20,733.7(**)
Average	\$ 33.3	\$ 37.1	\$ 37.0	\$ 37.4	\$ 36.5
St. Dev.	\$ 39.3	\$ 41.9	\$ 45.3	\$ 47.9	\$ 44.2
Number Reporting(***)	N=96	N=144	N=161	N=166	N=172

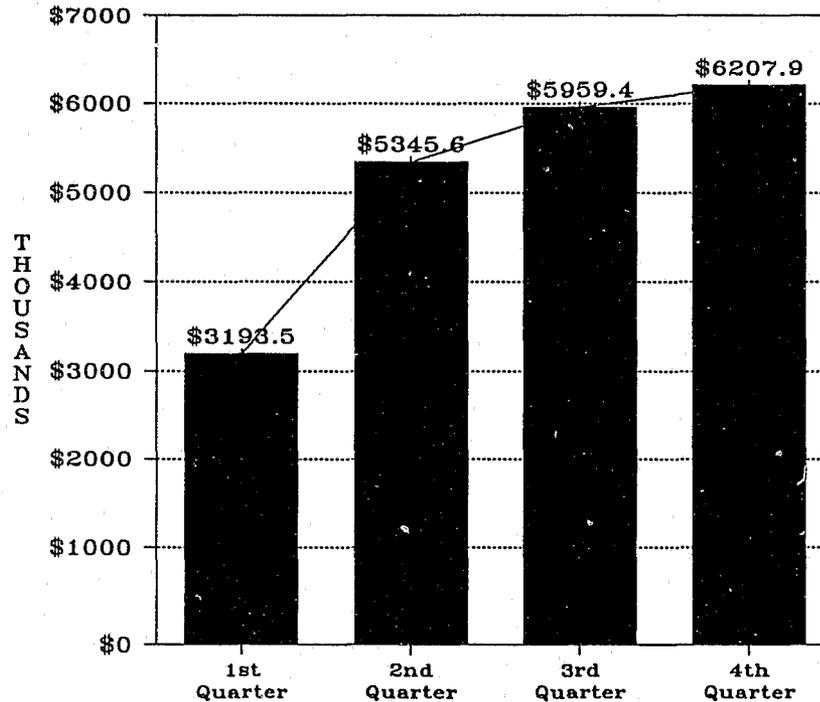
- (*) Quarters are for the calendar year, beginning on 1/1/88, 4/1/88, 7/1/88, and 10/1/88.
 (**) Total expenses exceed combined quarterly expenses because some task forces only report yearly totals.
 (***) These totals reflect the increase in the number of task forces coming on-line during 1988. Additionally, not all task forces are able to provide expenditure data.

¹³ Expenditures for Consortium task forces include all operating expenditures--local, State, and Federal--not just the expenditure of dollars provided via the formula grant program.

¹⁴ This figure is based on 69% of the task forces that reported valid expenditure data.

¹⁵ Financial figures for several task forces in Indiana do not reflect certain funds contributed by their sub-grantees.

**Figure 3
1988 TASK FORCE OPERATING
EXPENDITURES**



Operating expenditures for all Consortium task forces increased from \$3,193.5 (in thousands) to \$6,207.9 in 1988, reflecting an increase in the number of task forces coming on line during the year.

The increase in operating expenditures during 1988 (from \$3,193.5 to \$6,207.9) shown in Table 8 (Figure 3) reflects the increase in the number of task forces that came on-line during the year and that reported operating expenditure data (as the quarterly total increases, so does the percentage of task forces reporting). The reported average quarterly operating expenditure shows little trend. These averages belie great variance in expenditures.

A Consortium task force spends \$36.5 thousand per year on average (the median is \$21.3 thousand). If this average is applied to the 31% of task forces that did not supply operating expenditure data, the total amount of task force operating expenditures for 1988 amounts to approximately \$30.0 million.¹⁶

¹⁶ Applying the median in this calculation results in an estimate of approximately \$26.1 million in 1988 task force operating expenditures.

TABLE 9

1988 TASK FORCE OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY MISSION
(Amount in thousands of dollars)

MISSION:	Street- Level N=60	Upper- Level N=21	Street- and Upper-Level N=77	Prosecu- tion N=5	Coordi- nating N=12
Operating Expenses	\$9,449.6	\$3,695.6	\$5,526.8	\$ 957.2	\$ 742.6
Average	\$ 43.7	\$ 56.0	\$ 25.5	\$ 50.4	\$ 19.0
St. Dev.	\$ 46.6	\$ 53.8	\$ 39.5	\$ 33.0	\$ 13.6

TABLE 10

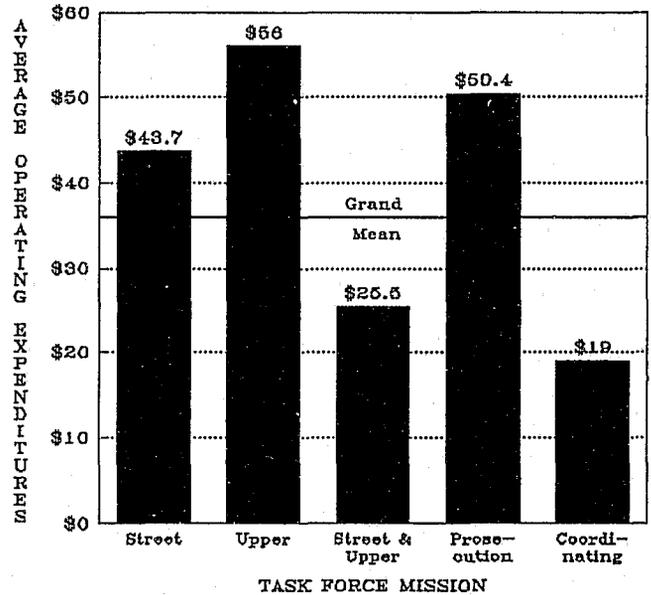
1988 TASK FORCE OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY COVERAGE
(Amount in thousands of dollars)

Coverage:	1 County N=111	2-6 Counties N=55	7+ Counties N=10	Statewide N=3
Operating Expenses	\$8,596.4	\$8,779.6	\$3,141.4	\$ 798.2
Average	\$ 26.5	\$ 45.2	\$ 74.8	\$ 99.8
St. Dev.	\$ 31.6	\$ 55.6	\$ 40.2	\$ 44.3

On average, task forces that target upper-level drug offenders or that focus on drug offender prosecution report the highest quarterly operating expenditures--with averages exceeding \$50,000 per quarter (Table 9).

Task forces with the greatest coverage of jurisdictions--seven or more counties, or statewide--report the highest quarterly operating expenditure averages (\$74,800 and \$99,800 respectively, Table 10).

Figure 4
 AVERAGE QUARTERLY EXPENDITURES
 BY TASK FORCE MISSION
 (In Thousands)



Annual average operating expenditures vary by task force mission and coverage.

Figure 5
 AVERAGE QUARTERLY EXPENDITURES
 BY TASK FORCE COVERAGE
 (In Thousands)

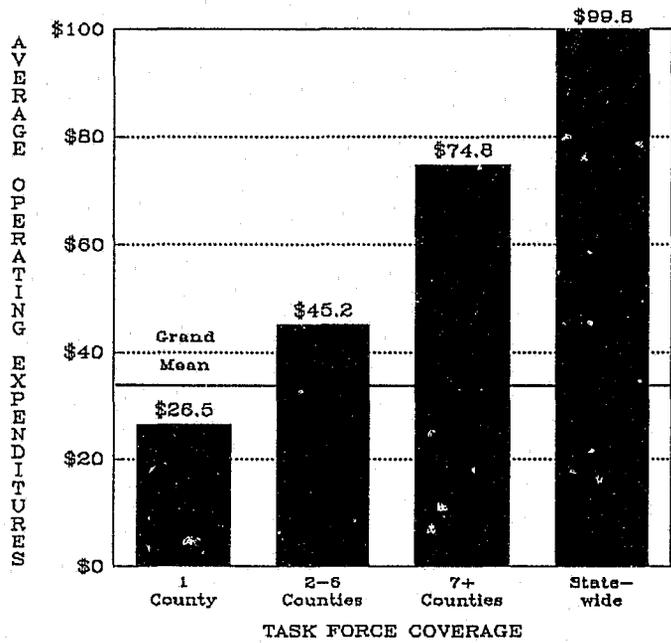


Table 11 presents data for task force equipment purchases in 1988 by the type of equipment purchased.

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	DOLLAR AMOUNT	PERCENT(**)
Electronic Surveillance and Recording Equipment	\$2,014.7	48%
Other Electronic Equipment	\$ 825.7	20
Vehicles(***)	\$ 589.9	14
Computer Hardware and Software	\$ 464.7	11
Miscellaneous	\$ 162.8	4
Equipment Type Not Identified	\$ 156.3	4
TOTAL	\$4,214.1	100
(*)	Includes 178 task forces that provided equipment expenditure data for 1988. Dollar amount in thousands.	
(**)	Percentage does not add up to 100% due to rounding.	
(***)	Includes van conversions.	

The greatest number of equipment purchases are in the Electronic Surveillance and Recording Equipment category. The Other Electronic Equipment category includes purchases for many equipment items that support electronic surveillance (radios, communications equipment, etc.), as do the Computer and Miscellaneous categories. Thus, at a minimum, 68% (the combined percent for the first two categories) of task force purchases are for surveillance-related operations.

Summary

Task force expenditures, when considered as averages and when compared with other indicators of task force size and mission, shed more light on the organizational character of drug control task forces. The average cost of a drug control task force varies by its mission and coverage, but also varies widely within the mission and coverage categories.

Task forces that target street-level drug offenders have slightly lower operating expenses, on average, than task forces that target upper-level drug offenders. However, there are more street-level task forces so their total operating costs are higher. Prosecution-oriented task forces have higher than average operating expenditures (they cost an average of \$50,400 in 1988, compared to the overall average of \$36,500). They are fewer in number and thus spend less in the aggregate. Upper-level task forces have the highest average operational cost.

Task forces spent approximately 20% of their operating budgets on equipment purchases.¹⁷ Sixty eight percent (68%) went towards surveillance and surveillance-related equipment.

¹⁷ This figure is derived by dividing the total value of equipment purchases (\$4,214.1, in thousands of dollars) by the total 1988 operating expenditures of the task forces (\$20,733.7). Most task forces include their equipment expenditures in their operating expenditures, though the extent of this practice is unknown. Additionally, more task forces reported equipment purchases than reported total operating expenditures. This would inflate the percentage estimate.

TASK FORCE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

Task Force Arrests

Consortium task forces report 12,849 drug arrests in calendar year 1988.¹⁸ Most arrests are for offenses relating to cocaine (71%), cannabis (21%), and amphetamines (3%). These offenses account for 95% of all drug arrests. Most arrests are for distribution offenses (67%), followed by possession (33%), and other offense types (<1%).¹⁹

Arrest (and eventual prosecution and conviction) of drug law violators is the chief objective for most drug control task forces. This section examines drug arrest activity for Consortium task forces that operated in all four quarters of calendar year 1988. Information is presented for all drug arrests, drug arrests by drug and offense type, and state summaries of drug arrests.²⁰ Drug arrests involving cocaine (including crack), cannabis (including hashish), and amphetamines (including other stimulants) dominate task force arrest activity. These drug types are involved in approximately 95% of all task force arrests.

Table 12 (Figures 6 and 7) presents 1988 data for persons arrested by drug and offense type.

¹⁸ This total includes arrest data from 108 task forces reporting data for persons arrested in all four quarters in 1988. Twenty four (24) task forces from Michigan and 23 task forces from North Carolina reported data for arrest charges (see Appendix D for summary data on drug arrests in Michigan and North Carolina). Appendix C presents data for task forces (excluding those in Michigan and North Carolina) that reported any drug arrest data during 1988. See Appendix B for details regarding this and other variations in Consortium data. The actual total number of persons arrested for drug law violations by Consortium task forces is closer to 18,100 (if one assumes that charge data over count by approximately 20%).

¹⁹ These percentages include data for persons arrested only. Arrest charges are reported separately. Additionally, the percentages are based on data from a subset of task forces that were able to report drug and offense specific arrests.

²⁰ Recall that since participating states may submit data to CJSA in varying levels of detail; it is not expected that the number of task forces reporting at different levels of detail will be the same. The presentation of data at these different levels of detail will reveal different totals--the number of cases decreases as we move to greater levels of detail.

TABLE 12

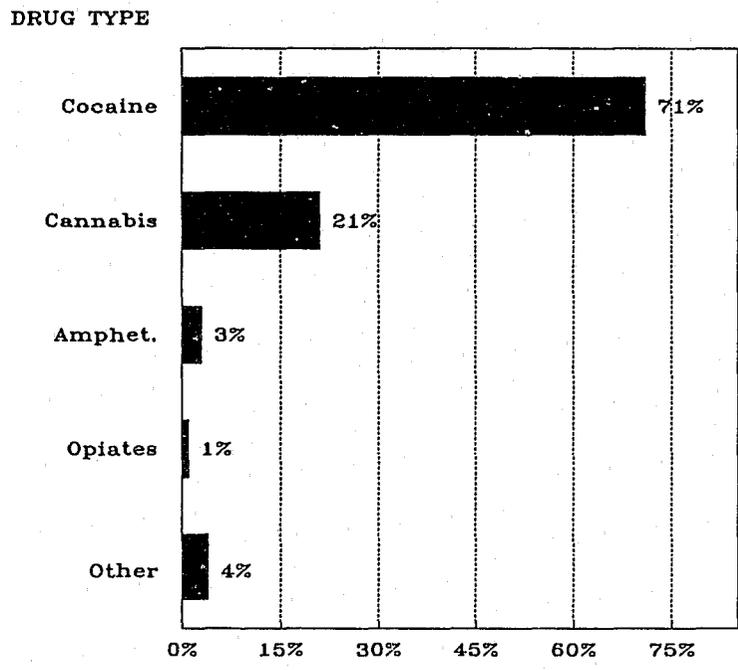
1988 TASK FORCE ARRESTS BY DRUG AND OFFENSE TYPE(*)

DRUG TYPE	Possession		Distribution		Other		TOTAL	PERCENT
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Cocaine	1,289	70	2,685	72	6	67	3,980	71%
Cannabis	422	23	737	20	1	11	1,160	21
Amphetamines	62	3	117	3	0	0	179	3
Opiates	14	1	55	1	0	0	69	1
Hallucinogens	27	1	69	2	0	0	96	2
Barbiturates	18	1	26	1	1	11	45	1
Other	16	1	40	1	1	11	57	1
Unknown	3	<1	2	<1	0	0	5	<1
TOTAL	1,851	100	3,731	100	9	100	5,591	
PERCENT(**)	33%		67		<1			100

(*) Includes data from 62 Consortium task forces that report persons arrested by specific drug and offense type for all four quarters of 1988. (See Appendix D for Michigan and North Carolina arrest charges). These totals are not expected to match the totals for drug arrests presented on the previous or following pages, since they are based on specific drug offense categories and different numbers of reporting task forces.

(**) Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 6
1988 TASK FORCE ARRESTS
BY DRUG TYPE



Drug arrests involving cocaine, cannabis, and amphetamines dominate task force arrest activity, accounting for approximately 95% of persons arrested. Distribution offenses account for 67% of all drug offenses.

Figure 7
1988 TASK FORCE ARRESTS
BY OFFENSE TYPE

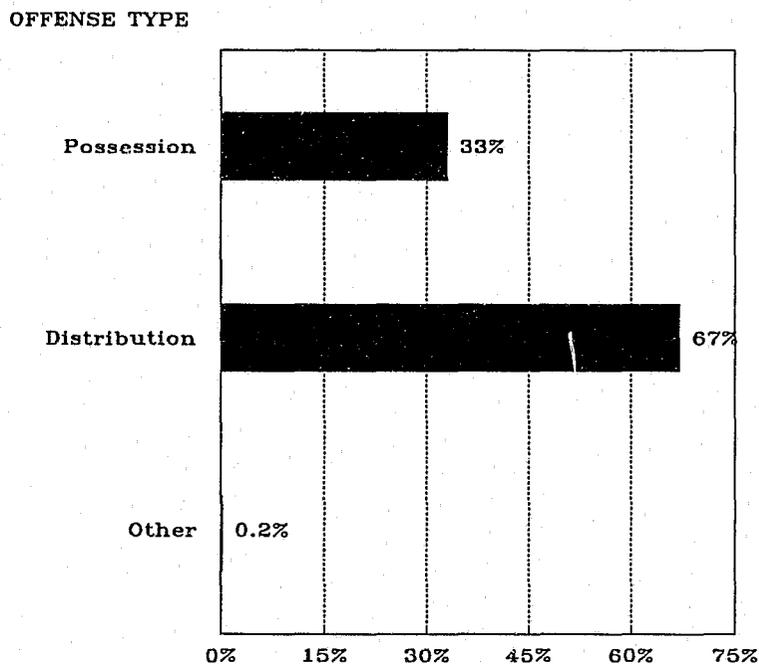


Table 13 presents task force arrest data by primary mission and by drug type.

TABLE 13
1988 TASK FORCE ARRESTS BY DRUG TYPE AND MISSION(*)

TASK FORCE MISSION

DRUG TYPE	Street- and Upper-Level Offenders		Street-Level Offenders		Upper-Level Offenders		Prosecution-Oriented		Coordinating		TOTAL	PERCENT(**)
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Cocaine	3,347	67	1,710	35	433	34	452	70	116	41	6,058	50%
Cannabis	935	19	1,609	33	614	48	98	15	133	47	3,389	28
Amphetamines	167	3	1,059	22	121	9	50	8	6	2	1,403	12
Opiates	303	6	167	3	68	5	18	3	0	0	556	5
Hallucinogens	37	1	16	<1	2	<1	11	2	15	5	81	1
Barbiturates	44	1	24	<1	13	1	2	<1	0	0	83	1
Other	172	3	138	3	13	1	8	1	12	4	343	3
Unknown	0	0	137	3	16	1	6	1	0	0	159	1
TOTAL	5,005	100	4,860	100	1,280	100	645	100	282	100	12,072	
PERCENT		41%		40		11		5		2		100

(*) Includes data for 106 task forces that provided drug type for arrest and mission data in all four quarters of 1988 for persons arrested. Michigan and North Carolina data include arrest charges; tables can be found in Appendix D.

(**) Table percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 13 reveals a number of interesting comparisons.

- Street- and upper-level task forces account for the greatest percentage of task force arrests (41%), with street-level task forces making up a nearly equal percentage (40%).
- Street- and upper-level task forces make 67% of their arrests for cocaine offenses, and 19% for cannabis offenses.
- Thirty five percent (35%) of arrests made by street-level task forces are for cocaine offenses and 33% are for cannabis offenses. Twenty two percent (22%) of their arrests are for amphetamine offenses, while the corresponding percentage for upper-level task forces is nine percent (9%).
- Upper-level task forces account for 11% of task force arrests overall, with 34% of their arrests for cocaine and forty eight percent (48%) for cannabis arrests.
- Forty seven percent (47%) of arrests made by coordinating task forces are for cannabis offenses, while cocaine arrests account for 70% of arrests made by prosecution-oriented task forces.

State Comparisons

Table 14 presents a state by state comparison for arrests by drug type. It includes all task forces reporting valid arrest data for each quarter in 1988.²¹ Attention should be directed to the row percentages, which allow comparison of state arrests to the overall percentage of arrests by drug type presented in Table 12.

Cocaine and marijuana arrest percentages vary across the different states. Washington and New Jersey, for example, report 70% cocaine arrests and 14%-15% marijuana arrests. Montana reports 25% cocaine arrests and 63% marijuana arrests. Texas reports a more even distribution of persons arrested for cocaine (40%), marijuana (32%), and amphetamines (23%).

²¹ Persons arrested only. Appendices C and D present summary arrest tables with state-by-state comparisons for all task forces reporting in 1988.

TABLE 14

1988 TASK FORCE ARRESTS BY STATE AND DRUG TYPE(*)
(Row Percentages in Parentheses)

STATE	COCAINE		CANNABIS		AMPHET.		OPIATES		HALLUC.		BARBIT.		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<u>Persons Arrested</u>																	
AZ	19	(30)	33	(52)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(2)	0	(0)	10	(16)	0	(0)	63
IN	417	(50)	291	(35)	53	(6)	22	(3)	27	(3)	20	(2)	11	(1)	0	(0)	841
MI	(See Appendix D.)																
MT	79	(25)	200	(63)	23	(7)	0	(0)	4	(1)	4	(1)	2	(1)	4	(1)	316
NC	(See Appendix D.)																
NJ	2,661	(70)	568	(15)	136	(4)	282	(7)	0	(0)	13	(<1)	153	(4)	0	(0)	3,813
OH	221	(59)	109	(29)	5	(1)	4	(1)	26	(7)	3	(1)	4	(1)	0	(0)	372
PA	316	(65)	120	(25)	5	(1)	14	(3)	10	(2)	11	(2)	10	(2)	0	(0)	486
TX	1,856	(40)	1,501	(32)	1,071	(23)	201	(4)	0	(0)	25	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	4,654
UT	169	(24)	450	(63)	60	(8)	5	(1)	9	(1)	7	(1)	7	(1)	3	(<1)	710
VA	33	(54)	24	(39)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(3)	0	(0)	2	(3)	0	(0)	61
WA	694	(70)	135	(14)	83	(8)	50	(5)	2	(<1)	0	(0)	4	(<1)	17	(2)	985

(*) Includes persons arrested data from 108 task forces that submitted complete data for 1988.

Drug Convictions Based on Task Force Arrests²²

Consortium task forces report 3,154 drug convictions in calendar year 1988.²³ Conviction patterns match those for arrests --96% of convictions are for offenses involving cocaine, cannabis, and amphetamines.

Convicting drug law violators is one of the ultimate objectives of drug control task forces--though the direct responsibility for that outcome lies with prosecutors and the courts. To the extent that prosecution and conviction depends on quality arrests (arrests of drug law violators that are not dismissed on technical grounds), convictions are an indirect outcome indicator for drug control task forces. Additionally, it is important to monitor the outcome of drug arrests to provide feedback information to task forces as well as policymakers.

Table 15 (Figures 8 and 9) presents drug conviction data by offense and drug type for Consortium task forces that operated in all four quarters of calendar year 1988.

Table 16 presents task force conviction data by primary mission and by drug type.

²² The conviction data presented here do not represent convictions based on the task force arrest data presented in the preceding section. Task forces report the total number of arrests in each quarter, and the total number of convictions based on any prior task force arrest. It would be inappropriate to calculate conviction rates with these data.

²³ This total includes conviction data from 57 task forces reporting data for persons convicted in all four quarters in 1988. Michigan and North Carolina task forces did not report data for conviction charges. Appendix C presents data for task forces that reported any drug conviction data during 1988. See Appendix B for details regarding this and other variations in Consortium data.

TABLE 15

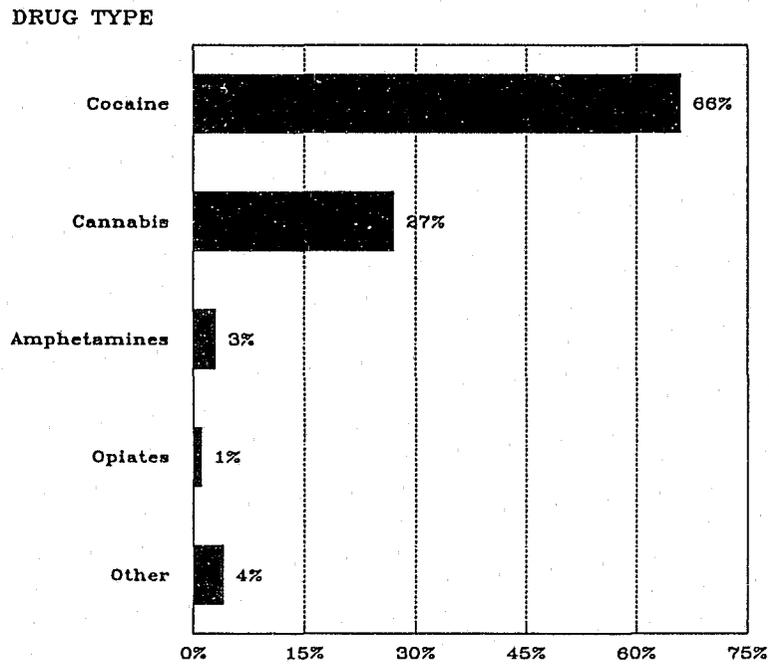
1988 TASK FORCE CONVICTIONS BY DRUG AND OFFENSE TYPE(*)

DRUG TYPE	Possession		Distribution		Other		TOTAL	PERCENT(**)
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Cocaine	319	59	701	71	3	38	1,023	66%
Cannabis	181	34	227	23	1	13	409	27
Amphetamines	18	3	25	3	0	0	43	3
Opiates	6	1	3	<1	0	0	9	1
Hallucinogens	7	1	25	3	0	0	32	2
Barbiturates	1	<1	4	<1	0	0	5	<1
Other	7	1	7	1	4	50	18	1
Unknown	0	0	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
TOTAL	539	100	993	100	8	100	1,540	
PERCENT	35%		64		1			100

(*) Includes data from 57 Consortium task forces reporting persons convicted data for specific drug and offense types in all four quarters of 1988. These totals are not expected to match the totals for drug convictions presented on the previous or following pages, since they are based on specific drug offense categories and different numbers of reporting task forces.

(**) Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 8
1988 TASK FORCE CONVICTIONS
BY DRUG TYPE



Cocaine, cannabis, and amphetamines account for over 90% of persons convicted. Distribution convictions account for 64% of persons convicted.

Figure 9
1988 TASK FORCE CONVICTIONS
BY OFFENSE TYPE

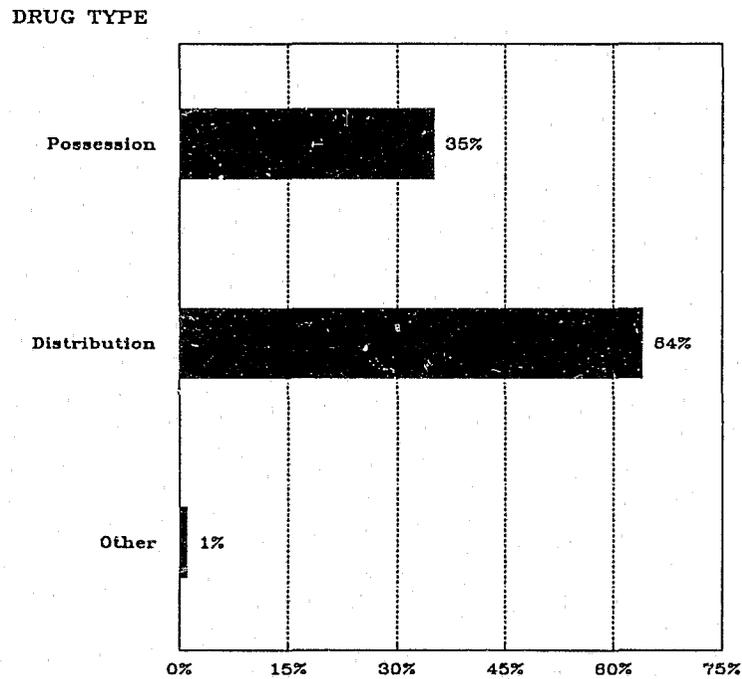


TABLE 16

1988 CONVICTIONS BY DRUG TYPE AND MISSION(*)

DRUG TYPE	TASK FORCE MISSION										TOTAL(a)	PERCENT
	Street- and Upper-Level Offenders		Street-Level Offenders		Upper-Level Offenders		Prosecution-Oriented		Coordinating			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Cocaine	585	60	379	32	89	41	308	70	45	34	1,406	48%
Cannabis	215	22	445	38	103	48	67	15	76	58	906	31
Amphetamines	21	2	235	20	12	6	34	8	0	0	302	10
Opiates	70	7	42	4	6	3	12	3	0	0	130	4
Hallucinogens	17	2	17	1	0	0	9	2	8	6	51	2
Barbiturates	14	1	3	<1	2	1	0	0	0	0	19	1
Other	54	5	19	2	1	<1	8	2	2	2	84	3
Unknown	0	0	36	3	3	1	4	1	0	0	43	1
TOTAL	976	100	1,176	100	216	100	442	100	131	100	2,941	
PERCENT(**)	33%		40		7		15		4			100

(*) Includes data for 104 task forces that provided drug type for conviction and mission data in all four quarters of 1988 for persons convicted.

(**) Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The pattern of convictions shown in Table 16 is similar to the pattern of arrests across task force types found in Table 13. The percentage of cocaine convictions is higher for prosecution-oriented and street- and upper-level task forces than for other task forces. Cannabis conviction percentages are higher than cocaine conviction percentages for task forces with other primary missions.

State Comparisons

Table 17 presents a state-by-state comparison for convictions by drug type. It includes all task forces reporting valid conviction data for each quarter in 1988.²⁴ The row percentages allow comparison of state arrests to the overall percentage of convictions by drug type presented in Table 15.

Drug-specific convictions vary across states as do drug-specific arrests. Cocaine convictions range from a low of 22% in 1988 for Utah to a high of 67% for Washington. A similar range of variation is found for cannabis convictions, which ranged in 1988 from 17% for New Jersey to 65% for Montana and Utah. Comparing conviction percentages in Table 17 to arrest percentages in Table 14 reveals the following findings:

- Of the 1988 drug arrests for Pennsylvania, 25% were for cannabis offenses, versus 41% of its convictions. A similar pattern is exhibited by Ohio.
- Some states show a lower percentage of convictions for cocaine offenses than arrests, while they show slightly higher conviction than arrest percentages for amphetamines and other less prevalent drug categories.

²⁴ Appendix C presents a summary conviction table with state by state comparisons for all task forces reporting in 1988.

TABLE 17

1988 CONVICTIONS BY STATE AND DRUG TYPE(*)
 (Row Percentages in Parentheses)

STATE	COCAINE		CANNABIS		AMPHET.		OPIATES		HALLUC.		BARBIT.		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<u>Persons Convicted</u>																	
IN	79	(41)	68	(35)	14	(7)	6	(3)	7	(4)	8	(4)	11	(6)	0	(0)	193
MT	49	(30)	108	(65)	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)	2	(1)	3	(2)	0	(0)	166
NJ	487	(65)	124	(17)	15	(2)	62	(8)	11	(1)	3	(<1)	42	(6)	0	(0)	744
OH	100	(46)	93	(43)	0	(0)	0	(0)	18	(8)	0	(0)	5	(2)	0	(0)	216
PA	27	(44)	25	(41)	2	(3)	2	(3)	1	(2)	3	(5)	1	(2)	0	(0)	61
TX	554	(44)	321	(26)	247	(20)	56	(4)	9	(1)	3	(<1)	22	(2)	41	(3)	1,253
UT	48	(22)	142	(65)	21	(10)	2	(1)	3	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(1)	218
WA	138	(67)	44	(21)	16	(8)	8	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	206

(*) Includes persons convicted data from 80 task forces that submitted data for all four quarters in 1988.

Summary

Arresting drug law violators is the primary objective of most task forces (with the exception of the few task forces with prosecution and coordinating responsibilities). Therefore, drug arrests are the primary indicators of task force activity. The data presented in this section, especially when considered with the descriptive information, begin to formulate an explanation of what drug control task forces do.

Cocaine and cannabis dominate arrests and convictions, with some notable variations. Tables 12 and 15 reveal the following comparisons:

- The percentage of cocaine distribution arrests (persons) is more than three times that of cannabis distribution arrests (72% versus 20%), but slightly higher percentages of possession and other arrests are for cannabis offenses (Table 12). The data on persons convicted reflect a similar pattern for distribution convictions. The cocaine possession conviction percentage is slightly less than twice that of the cannabis possession conviction percentage (Table 15).
- Distribution offenses dominate the arrest statistics. Sixty seven percent (67%) of persons arrested are for distribution offenses, with cocaine offenses accounting for 72%. Distribution offenses are nearly as prevalent in conviction statistics; they account for 64% of persons convicted.

These data suggest little charge reduction activity from arrest to conviction, but do not confirm this hypothesis. More serious charges, like cocaine distribution, may take longer to reach final disposition. At this time, the conviction data are too incomplete to explore this relationship further. Future analyses will return to this issue.

Distribution arrests and convictions dominate task force activities. They account for 67% of arrests and 64% of convictions. Over 70% of distribution arrests and convictions are for cocaine and cannabis offenses. In describing their missions, task forces mention a street-level focus most often, as reflected in their stated missions (Tables 1 and 2). These arrest and conviction statistics provide a clearer understanding of task force activities. While their stated focus is on street-level offenders, they are targeting cocaine distributors on the street-level, not drug users. Tables 13 and 16, which relate arrests and convictions to stated task force missions, show that task forces with street- and upper-level or prosecution-oriented missions account for most cocaine arrests and convictions, while other task forces account for more of the cannabis arrests and convictions.

This information highlights variations in task force goals and activities, but also reinforces the need to understand that task forces are dynamic organizations. Their actual activities may not always correspond closely to their stated primary missions. As stated previously, they do many other things--provide training, establish intelligence networks, provide assistance and information to other law enforcement agencies, and perform education and prevention functions in their communities. They may also pursue offender types not indicated in their stated primary missions. Street-level task forces may pursue upper-level conspirators, and upper-level task forces may arrest offenders for possession offenses. Future analyses of Consortium task forces will explore these complex issues further.

DRUG REMOVALS BY TASK FORCES

During 1988, Consortium task forces removed 4,211 kilograms (9,264 pounds) of cocaine, 46,425 kilograms (51 tons) of cannabis, 17,335 dosage units of hallucinogens, and 600 kilograms (1,320 pounds) of amphetamines.

Drug removal is a significant activity of drug control task forces. It provides intelligence information about availability, street price, and purity of drugs; removes significant amounts of drugs from the marketplace; and assists in gaining access to distributors and upper-level drug dealers for future investigations and arrests.

Consortium task forces report drug removal data in two categories--removal by seizure and removal by purchase--for the various drug types. Nearly all removals are accomplished through seizure; that is, seizing the drugs found at or near the time and location of the actual arrest. Thus, this report presents data for the total amount of drugs removed by task forces.

Tables 18 and 19 present information on drug removals for task forces that operated in all four quarters of calendar year 1988.²⁵

TABLE 18

1988 DRUG REMOVALS BY TASK FORCES(*)

DRUG TYPE	AMOUNT REMOVED
Cocaine	4,211 Kilograms
Cannabis	46,425 Kilograms
Amphetamines	600 Kilograms
Opiates	22 Kilograms
Hallucinogens	17,335 Dosage Units
Barbiturates	13,133 Dosage Units
Other Narcotics	759 Kilograms

(*) Includes 133 task forces that provided drug removal data for all four quarters of 1988.
Note: Cannabis totals do not include plants removed, but include hashish. All drugs displayed in kilograms do not include dosage units removed.

²⁵ Where possible, data reported in different units of measurement have been standardized (to Kilograms or Dosage Units). In some instances, however, such a standardization was not possible (e.g., converting dosage units to kilograms). This results in under counting for removals of Opiates, Marijuana (plant removals not counted), Amphetamines, Barbiturates, Hallucinogens, and Other Narcotics. Drug removal data in this section include data from the 24 Michigan task forces and 25 North Carolina task forces that have been excluded until now.

State Comparisons

Table 19 presents drug removal data by state for task forces that reported drug removal data for all four quarters in 1988.²⁶ Drug removals primarily involve cocaine and cannabis-- the drug types most often involved in arrest and conviction offenses. Michigan reports a significant removal of hallucinogens (8,418 dosage units), far more than any other state, and Texas reports 35,233 kilograms (77,515 pounds, or 39 tons) of marijuana removed, accounting for over 75% of the cannabis removed by all Consortium states combined.

TABLE 19
1988 DRUG REMOVALS BY TASK FORCES BY STATE(*)

STATE	COCAINE (Kg.)	CANNABIS (Kg.)	AMPHET. (Kg.)	OPIATES (Kg.)	HALLUC. (DU)	BARBIT. (DU)	OTHER NARC. (Kg.)
AZ	1.4	2.8	1.0	0.0	13	0	1.3
IN	99.6	167.3	.3	1.6	874	694	<.1
MI	191.5	6,206.8	146.2	10.0	8,418	315	95.5
MT	10.4	30.8	2.9	0.0	146	20	1.2
NC	40.3	3,077.8	2.2	.3	1,068	6,305	0.0
NJ	74.4	203.1	3.6	1.3	0	150	13.5
OH	15.6	87.2	.1	.1	2,611	33	1.3
PA	4.5	1,081.8	.1	0.0	401	79	.1
TX	2,198.8	35,233.6	436.0	7.2	2,221	5,426	601.9
UT	2.1	135.9	4.8	0.0	439	97	.2
VA	2.2	197.4	0.0	0.0	1	0	0.0
WA	1,570.3	<.1	2.7	1.5	1,143	14	43.6

(*) Includes data from 133 task forces that submitted drug removal data for all four quarters in 1988. Does not include "unknown" substances removed.
Note: Cannabis totals do not include plants removed, but include hashish. All drugs displayed in kilograms do not include dosage units removed.

Summary

Drug removals reflect the arrest and conviction patterns observed for drug control task forces -- most removals involve cocaine, cannabis, and amphetamines found at or near the location of arrest. The states varied little in this area except for hallucinogen removals reported in Table 19. Hallucinogens account for one to two percent of task force arrests, but seem to account for a greater portion of removals.²⁷

²⁶ Appendix C presents a summary table for all task forces reporting drug removal data in 1988.

²⁷ Removal percentages could not be calculated due to differences in measurement across drug types.

ASSET SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE ACTIVITIES

Consortium task forces report 4,362 instances of asset seizure in 1988, for a total estimated value of \$21,017,900. Seizure of currency, weapons, and vehicles account for 95% of all seizures and 75% of their estimated value. In the same year, task forces report 2,723 instances of asset forfeiture, for a total value of \$1,833,115.²⁸

Seizing the assets of arrested drug offenders and gaining their forfeiture is another major objective of many task forces. Through these activities, law enforcement personnel disrupt the illegal activities of drug offenders and generate funds that can be directed back into drug enforcement activities.

Consortium task forces report the number of instances in which asset seizures are made and the estimated value of the assets seized, as well as the number of assets forfeited and the dollar amount of the forfeiture that went back into task force operations.²⁹ Tables 20 to 22 and Figure 10 present asset seizure data for Consortium task forces that operated throughout calendar year 1988.

TABLE 20
1988 ASSET SEIZURES BY TASK FORCES:
NUMBER OF SEIZURES AND ESTIMATED VALUES(*)

ASSET TYPE	NUMBER OF SEIZURES	PERCENT(**)	ESTIMATED VALUE	PERCENT
Currency	899	21%	\$ 8,953.1	43%
Weapons	1,584	36	325.6	2
Vehicles	1,660	38	6,340.0	30
Property	118	3	4,170.9	20
Financial Instruments	78	2	419.4	2
Vessels	15	<1	668.4	3
Aircraft	8	<1	140.5	1
TOTAL	4,362	100	\$21,017.9	100

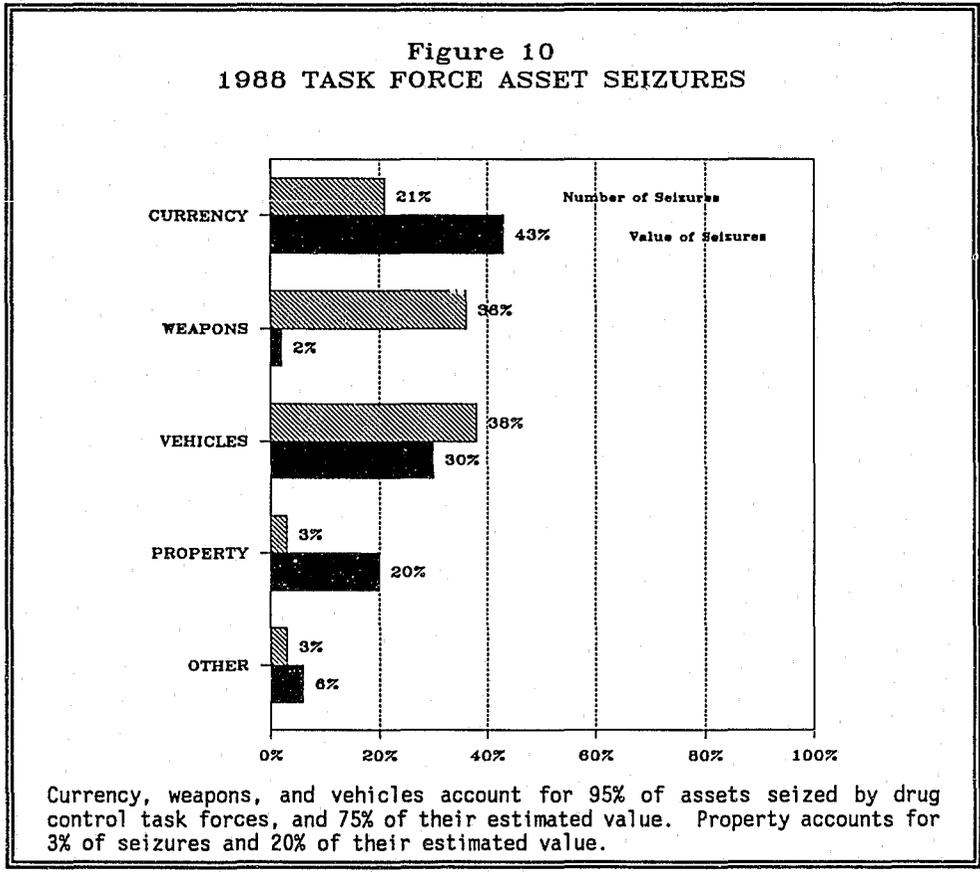
(*) Table based on 133 task forces reporting asset seizure data, including Michigan task forces that were excluded from the arrest and convictions section. Estimated value in thousands of dollars. Does not include data reported for assets coded as "Other".

(**) Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

²⁸ Task forces report totals for asset seizures and forfeitures as separate activities. A direct comparison of forfeitures to seizures should not be made, since forfeitures reported are not directly related to the assets seized for the same time period.

²⁹ This variable is optional in Consortium data reporting conventions. Slightly more than 40% of all task forces provided seizure and forfeiture data for 1988. Due to the difficulty task forces encounter in obtaining forfeiture data by asset type (e.g., vehicles, vessels, currency, real estate), these data are only reported in summary totals.

Currency, weapons, and vehicles account for 95% of the assets seized. They account for 75% of the estimated value for those seizures. Property (real estate) makes up only three percent (3%) of seizures, but 20% of the total estimated value of assets seized.



State Comparisons

Tables 21 and 22 present state-by-state comparisons for asset seizures in 1988 for task forces that operated throughout calendar year 1988.³⁰ The states exhibit variation in their asset seizure activities. Vehicle seizures range from 3% (Michigan) to 98% (New Jersey), with a similar wide range in their estimated value. There are few property seizures among the Consortium states. Montana reports 39% property seizures, with the estimated value accounting for 30% of estimated values for all asset types seized.

³⁰ Appendix C presents summary tables for asset seizures and estimated values for all states reporting in 1988.

TABLE 21

1988 ASSET SEIZURES BY TASK FORCES BY ASSET TYPE(*)
(Row Percentages in Parentheses)

STATE	CURRENCY		WEAPONS		VEHICLES		PROPERTY		FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		VESSELS		AIRCRAFT		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
AZ	0	(0)	3	(13)	17	(74)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	3	(13)	23
IN	25	(13)	85	(44)	80	(41)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	0	(0)	193
MI	(**)		518	(97)	15	(3)	(**)		0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	533
MT	7	(7)	26	(28)	24	(26)	37	(39)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	94
NC	26	(8)	208	(64)	87	(27)	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)	0	(0)	325
NJ	(**)		(**)		538	(98)	10	(2)	0	(0)	1	(<1)	0	(0)	550
OH	7	(4)	130	(71)	38	(21)	6	(3)	0	(0)	1	(1)	0	(0)	182
PA	(**)		13	(38)	21	(62)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	34
TX	558	(33)	440	(26)	561	(33)	40	(2)	69	(4)	9	(1)	4	(<1)	1,681
UT	7	(13)	13	(25)	31	(58)	2	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	53
VA	(**)		2	(29)	5	(71)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	7
WA	269	(39)	146	(21)	243	(35)	20	(3)	8	(1)	1	(<1)	1	(<1)	688

(*) Includes data from 133 task forces that submitted asset seizure data for all four quarters in 1988. Does not include asset seizures coded as "Other".

(**) Data not reported for this category.

TABLE 22

1988 ESTIMATED VALUE OF ASSET SEIZURES BY TASK FORCES BY ASSET TYPE(*)
 (AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)
 (Row Percentages in Parentheses)

State	Currency		Weapons		Vehicles		Property		Financial Instruments		Vessels		Aircraft		TOTAL
	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	
AZ	\$ 282.9	(72)	\$.5	(<1)	\$ 18.0	(5)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 92.0	(23)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 393.4
IN	\$ 554.8	(49)	\$ 26.7	(2)	\$ 409.8	(36)	\$ 60.0	(5)	\$ 62.5	(6)	\$ 14.0	(1)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$1,127.8
MI	\$1,641.4	(48)	\$ (**)		\$ (**)		\$1,803.1	(52)	\$ (**)		\$ (**)		\$ (**)		\$3,444.5
MT	\$ 62.0	(30)	\$ 9.1	(4)	\$ 73.5	(36)	\$ 60.7	(30)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 205.3
NC	\$ 289.4	(17)	\$ 13.6	(1)	\$ 524.2	(31)	\$ 350.0	(21)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$500.0	(30)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$1,677.2
NJ	\$1,160.9	(26)	\$ (**)		\$2,721.2	(60)	\$ 642.5	(14)	\$ 5.0	(<1)	\$.4	(<1)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$4,530.0
OH	\$ 116.7	(17)	\$ 95.1	(14)	\$ 165.0	(24)	\$ 250.0	(37)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 50.0	(7)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 676.8
PA	\$ 150.6	(100)	\$ (**)		\$ (**)		\$ (**)		\$ (**)		\$ (**)		\$ (**)		\$ 150.6
TX	\$3,576.5	(53)	\$ 113.8	(2)	\$1,730.5	(26)	\$ 926.6	(14)	\$ 185.0	(3)	\$ 29.0	(<1)	\$ 140.0	(2)	\$6,701.4
UT	\$ 246.2	(64)	\$ 2.1	(1)	\$ 71.1	(18)	\$ 68.0	(18)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 387.4
VA	\$ 5.7	(12)	\$.7	(2)	\$ 39.8	(86)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 0.0	(0)	\$ 46.2
WA	\$1,016.6	(56)	\$ 64.0	(4)	\$ 586.9	(32)	\$ 10.0	(1)	\$ 74.9	(4)	\$ 75.0	(4)	\$.5	(<1)	\$1,827.9

(*) Includes data from 133 task forces that submitted complete data for all four quarters in 1988.
 Does not include estimated dollar value for asset seizures coded as "Other".

(**) Data not reported.

Summary

Asset seizure and forfeiture information reveals two things about task forces. First, it supports the description of task forces as mostly local, street-level operations, since most asset seizures are for assets typically found at or near the scenes of arrests (cash, cars, and weapons). Arrests of upper-level drug law violators would be expected to produce more "derivative" assets (assets derived from profits and proceeds of the drug business) such as real estate, financial instruments, and aircraft. Second, asset seizure activity, like drug removal activity, is a component of most task forces in the Consortium states. Due to variation in State and local legislation regulating those activities, and availability of skilled financial investigators, the states vary in their asset seizure tactics. For these and other reasons (principally, difficulty in obtaining forfeiture data), asset forfeiture data are too incomplete to draw even preliminary conclusions.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Drug control task forces are an important component of State drug control strategies. The Consortium states targeted these programs and began collecting data on them in 1988. This report presents a description of drug control task forces focusing on their organizational characteristics and several outcome measures. The first full year of activity for most programs is represented in this report. The data presented allow policy analysts to take an important first step in learning about task forces. Data analysis will continue as drug control strategies mature, and future analyses will address impact and evaluation issues.

Drug control task forces are primarily local operations, predominantly managed and staffed by local law enforcement officials. There is a high degree of cooperation across geographic jurisdictions and sectors of government. They vary in size and composition due to a number of factors including resource availability, other drug control efforts in the area, nature and extent of the drug problem, and short-term changes that occur in these phenomena.

The majority of task forces state their primary mission as investigating, arresting, and prosecuting street- and upper-level drug law violators. Available evidence suggests that street-level violators are targeted more often than upper-level violators. A small percentage of task forces are dedicated to prosecuting drug law violators. Another small percentage indicate the coordination of other task forces and drug law enforcement efforts as their mission. Primary mission, however, should not be interpreted as "primary activity," since task forces engage in a variety of supporting activities including training, intelligence gathering, and assisting other law enforcement efforts.

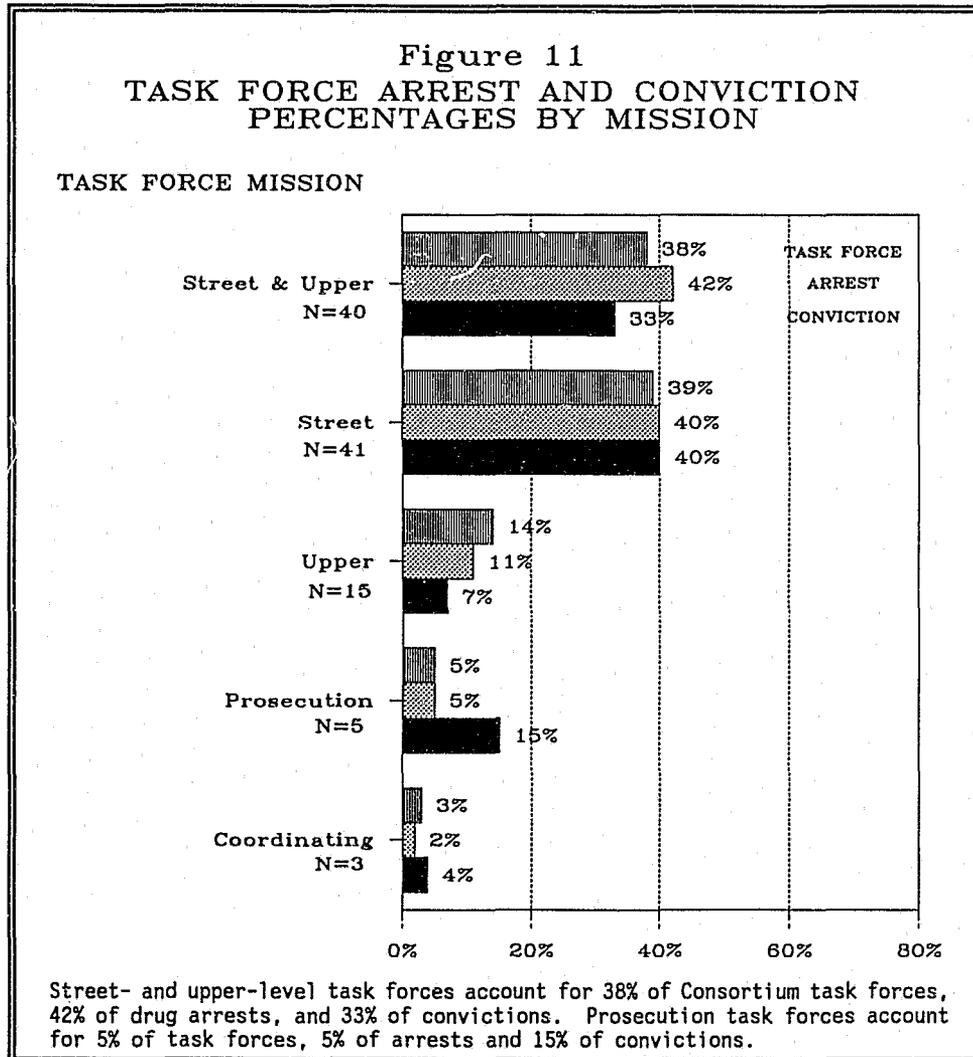
Arrest and conviction information identifies task forces' priorities regarding drug control. Ninety two percent (92%) of persons arrested by task forces are for cocaine and cannabis related offenses. The same priorities are reflected in drug removals, which show large amounts of cocaine and cannabis removals across all states. Distribution offenses dominate task force arrest percentages in comparison to possession or other offenses.

Table 24 (and Figure 11) compares task force missions to the percentage of arrests and convictions:

TABLE 24 COMPARISON OF TASK FORCE MISSION TO ARREST AND CONVICTION PERCENTAGES(*)			
Task Force Mission	Percent of Task Forces	Percent of Arrests	Percent of Convictions
Street- & Upper-Level Drug Offenders	38%	42%	33%
Street-Level Drug Offenders	39	40	40
Upper-Level Drug Offenders	14	11	7
Prosecution	5	5	15
Coordination	3	2	4
(*) Includes 104 task forces that reported complete mission, arrest, or conviction data for 1988. Does not include data from Michigan and North Carolina task forces.			

Table 24 suggests that impact differs by task force mission.³¹ Task forces that target street- and upper-level offenders account for 38% of the task forces in this analysis, 42% of arrests, and 33% of convictions. Street-level task forces account for 39% of task forces in this analysis, 40% of arrests, and 40% of convictions. Prosecution-oriented task forces account for five percent (5%) of task forces in this analysis, five percent (5%) of arrests, and 15% of convictions. Though these numbers are preliminary, they suggest that prosecution-oriented task forces are more effective than other types. Both the typology of missions presented and the differential impact of task force types merit further analysis.

Asset seizures and forfeitures reflect the wide use of this tactic across the states, with varied results. The large number of seizures of cash, cars, and weapons reveals that most task forces seize the assets found at or near the time of arrest. Few task forces conduct in-depth financial investigations in attempts to seize the "derivative" assets of drug offenders (assets gained through profits in the drug trade).



³¹ The percentages in the "Percent of Task Forces" column in Table 23 are not the same as those presented for task force missions in Table 1 (page 9) because Table 23 presents data for a subset of task forces--those that submitted complete activity data for 1988. Table 1 presents data for all task forces that provided descriptive data.

ADDENDA

Table numbers skip from Table 22 to Table 24 on page 43. The footnote on page 44 refers to Table 23, which appears as Table 24 on the preceding page.

The correct number of task forces submitting complete data for 1988 is 151, not 157 (page 55).

Using Consortium Information to Evaluate Drug Control Strategies

Descriptive data on task forces do not provide sufficient information to conduct impact assessments or policy evaluations. In the future, the Consortium states will collect other drug strategy- and impact-related data from task forces. Additionally, the Consortium will collect data on drug treatment and drug testing initiatives, as well as on drug offender processing. When data become available in these and other areas, and when drug control strategies are in place for a few more years, the Consortium and the states will be able to assess the impact of drug control strategies.

Waiting for the future does not detract from the usefulness of the data presented in this report. Description must always precede analysis, and this report presents the first empirical descriptions of drug control task forces that received Federal drug control funds. New information is presented about the volume of arrests and drug removals, and asset seizure and forfeiture activity. Policymakers, in the States and the Federal government, now have data that helps them make decisions. Analysts now have comparable data on a variety of indicators relating to drug control initiatives. These are among the first products of the Consortium project. Future reports will address other components of drug control strategies; and will compare, among other issues, the 1988 task force data to 1989 data.

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B
Review of Data Limitations

Different Levels of Reporting

Consortium data collection conventions allow for different levels of reporting from task forces and crime laboratories. Descriptive and qualitative data are provided by nearly all task forces. Arrest, conviction, and other caseload/activity data may be reported in summary totals (e.g., all drug arrests, all cocaine arrests, or total value of all asset seizures) or in greater detail (e.g., arrest totals for 16 drug categories and seven offense categories, number and value of asset seizures by asset type, or drug removals by drug type). These options are provided to ensure maximum participation by the states, which vary in their capabilities to gather data. The reader will find these levels of detail reflected in this report. The table which presents the total number of all drug arrests for 1988, for example, will present data for a greater number of task forces than the table that presents drug arrests by drug or offense type (since fewer task forces are able to provide detailed data).

Some data items or classes are optional, so complete reporting is not expected for them. For example, some states do not provide asset seizure data. Data presented for this area represent a subset of all task forces reporting to the Consortium.

One hundred fifty seven (151) task forces submitted complete 1988 data; that is, valid data for the four quarters in calendar year 1988. Eighty nine (89) task forces submitted partial data for 1988 (data are considered partial whenever fewer than four quarters of data have been submitted). Where appropriate, partial data have been removed from the analysis to avoid including task forces that just started with those that have been in operation for some time. Some task forces were in existence prior to the first quarter of 1988. These are included in the analyses presented in this paper.

Deviations from Data Coding Conventions

Task forces also vary in their ability to match data definitions and codes precisely across all sites and all states. This produces variation in three areas critical to this analysis:

- drug offense categories
- data for persons arrested versus data for arrest charges
- hierarchy rules implemented for coding multiple charge arrests

Drug Offense Categories

The Consortium drug offense categorization scheme is compatible with the drug offenses recognized in the new National Incident-Based Reporting System (See FBI 1988) as the standard for coding offenses for drug arrests and convictions. The FBI scheme recognizes 16 drug type categories and eight offense type categories (buying, possessing/concealing, transporting/importing, etc.). The Consortium data coding conventions recognize 16 drug types and six offense categories, opting to collapse two FBI categories (Exploiting/Children, and Operating, Promoting, Assisting) into a category called Other. For a variety of reasons, states (and programs within states) vary in their ability to replicate this coding scheme. Some states, for example, recognize "conspiracy" charges, which are not reflected in the Consortium coding scheme. Some states do not recognize "buying" offenses. For the purposes of analysis, some offense and drug type categories are collapsed.

Persons versus Charges

Most Consortium states submit task force arrest and conviction data for persons; that is, each person arrested or convicted in a single instance is counted only once, even if there are multiple arrest or conviction charges. Some states and task forces are able to submit arrest and conviction charge data; that is, data for each arrest and conviction charge, even if they applied to the same person for the same incident. With a few exceptions, data relating to persons and charges are reported separately in this report.

Hierarchy Rules

The Consortium did not adopt a convention regarding hierarchy rules for multiple charge offenses at the outset (how to code an arrest when multiple charges have been filed), but let the states use their own conventions. Most states rely on the "top charge" convention. That is, when multiple charges are present, the most serious charge is coded as the arrest offense. For example, an offender arrested and charged with burglary and possession of cocaine is counted as a burglary arrest in most states and, thus, does not appear in the Consortium database as a drug arrest. When a drug offense is the most serious charge, or when only drug charges are filed, the arrest is counted as a drug arrest. The same convention applies to the coding of conviction offenses.

Since the Consortium task forces concentrate on drug arrests, the multiple charge issue is not a difficult one. Most arrests are for drug offenses only. A hierarchy rule within drug types (e.g., how to code the most serious drug charge among, for example, heroin, marijuana, and cocaine possession) is under consideration in the Consortium, but has not been established. This does not pose great difficulty either, since most arrests are for cocaine or marijuana.

APPENDIX C

Summary Task Force Data Tables

TABLE 25

1988 TASK FORCE ARRESTS BY STATE AND DRUG TYPE(*)
(Row Percentages in Parentheses)

STATE	COCAINE		CANNABIS		AMPHET.		OPIATES		HALLUC.		BARBIT.		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Persons Arrested																	
AZ	79	(29)	114	(41)	35	(13)	37	(13)	1	(<1)	0	(0)	10	(4)	0	(0)	276
CT	(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)
DC	(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)
IN	554	(49)	399	(36)	70	(6)	26	(2)	29	(3)	25	(2)	18	(2)	2	(<1)	1,123
MT	79	(25)	200	(63)	23	(7)	0	(0)	4	(1)	4	(1)	2	(1)	4	(1)	316
NJ	2,661	(70)	568	(15)	136	(4)	282	(7)	0	(0)	13	(<1)	153	(4)	0	(0)	3,813
OH	568	(60)	255	(27)	15	(2)	16	(2)	57	(6)	11	(1)	10	(1)	12	(1)	944
PA	795	(59)	305	(23)	41	(3)	80	(6)	23	(2)	19	(1)	92	(7)	0	(0)	1,355
SD	29	(31)	26	(28)	14	(15)	0	(0)	2	(2)	0	(0)	2	(2)	20	(22)	93
TX	1,856	(40)	1,501	(32)	1,071	(23)	201	(4)	0	(0)	25	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	4,654
UT	246	(22)	715	(63)	105	(9)	24	(2)	11	(1)	15	(1)	17	(1)	3	(<1)	1,136
VA	92	(45)	105	(51)	0	(0)	1	(<1)	3	(1)	1	(<1)	3	(1)	0	(0)	205
WA	694	(70)	135	(14)	83	(8)	50	(5)	2	(<1)	0	(0)	4	(<1)	17	(2)	985

(*) Includes persons arrested data from 189 Task forces reporting for any quarter in 1988. Data on Michigan and North Carolina task forces reporting arrest charges are located in Appendix D.

(**) Data not provided.

TABLE 26

1988 CONVICTIONS BY STATE AND DRUG TYPE(*)
(Row Percentages in Parentheses)

STATE	COCAINE		CANNABIS		AMPHET.		OPIATES		HALLUC.		BARBIT.		OTHER		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<u>Persons Convicted</u>																	
AZ	11	(34)	14	(44)	5	(16)	2	(6)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	32
CT	(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)
DC	(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)		(**)
IN	82	(37)	81	(37)	18	(8)	7	(3)	7	(3)	9	(4)	15	(7)	0	(0)	219
MT	49	(30)	108	(65)	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)	2	(1)	3	(2)	0	(0)	166
NJ	487	(65)	124	(17)	15	(2)	62	(8)	11	(1)	3	(<1)	42	(6)	0	(0)	744
OH	187	(51)	148	(40)	2	(1)	0	(0)	24	(7)	0	(0)	5	(1)	0	(0)	366
PA	75	(41)	46	(25)	28	(15)	5	(3)	2	(1)	3	(2)	26	(14)	0	(0)	185
SD	7	(27)	8	(31)	4	(15)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(4)	6	(23)	26
TX	554	(44)	321	(26)	247	(20)	56	(4)	9	(1)	3	(<1)	22	(2)	41	(3)	1,253
UT	54	(18)	189	(65)	28	(10)	3	(1)	5	(2)	0	(0)	12	(4)	2	(1)	293
WA	138	(67)	44	(21)	16	(8)	8	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	206

(*) Includes persons data from 107 task forces reporting for any quarter in 1988.

(**) Data not provided.

TABLE 27

1988 DRUG REMOVALS BY CONSORTIUM TASK FORCES BY STATE(*)

State	Cocaine (Kg.)	Cannabis (Kg.)	Amphet. (Kg.)	Opiates (Kg.)	Halluc. (DU)	Barbit. (DU)	Other Narc. (Kg.)
AZ	1,698.1	12,780.6	17.4	1.7	1,916	1,160	1.5
CT	9.5	4.3	0.0	.2	0	0	0.0
DC	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
IN	99.6	372.7	.7	1.6	1,142	717	<.1
MI	191.5	6,206.8	146.2	10.0	8,418	315	95.5
MT	10.4	30.8	2.9	0.0	146	20	1.2
NC	40.3	3,077.8	2.2	.3	1,068	6,305	0.0
NJ	74.4	203.1	3.6	1.3	0	150	13.5
OH	27.9	183.2	.4	.5	5,347	525	1.3
PA	14.1	1,119.8	.1	.5	714	120	1.8
SD	.1	46.5	.3	0.0	675	0	<.1
TX	2,198.8	35,233.6	436.0	7.2	2,221	5,426	601.9
UT	27.8	555.8	6.3	.2	14,938	227	.2
VA	4.8	383.0	<.1	0.0	25	2	0.0
WA	1,570.3	<.1	2.7	1.5	1,143	14	43.6

(*) Includes data from 188 task forces that reported data for any quarter in 1988. Does not include "unknown" substances removed.

(**) Data not provided.

Note: Cannabis totals do not include plants removed, but include hashish. All drugs displayed in kilograms do not include dosage units removed.

TABLE 28

1988 ASSET SEIZURES BY TASK FORCES BY ASSET TYPE(*)
(Row Percentages in Parentheses)

State	Currency	Weapons	Vehicles	Property	Financial Instruments	Vessels	Aircraft	Total
AZ	58 (15)	103 (26)	224 (57)	7 (2)	1 (<1)	0 (0)	3 (1)	396
CT	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
DC	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
IN	45 (17)	120 (45)	95 (35)	5 (2)	1 (<1)	2 (1)	0 (0)	268
MI	(**)	518 (97)	15 (3)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	533
MT	7 (7)	26 (28)	24 (26)	37 (39)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	94
NC	26 (8)	208 (64)	87 (27)	2 (1)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	325
NJ	(***)	(**)	538 (98)	10 (2)	0 (0)	1 (<1)	0 (0)	550
OH	17 (7)	148 (58)	76 (30)	14 (5)	0 (0)	1 (<1)	1 (<1)	257
PA	(**)	40 (44)	51 (56)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	91
SD	(***)	0 (0)	5 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5
TX	558 (33)	440 (26)	561 (33)	40 (2)	69 (4)	9 (1)	4 (<1)	1,681
UT	20 (19)	27 (25)	58 (54)	2 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	107
VA	(**)	38 (64)	21 (36)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	59
WA	269 (39)	146 (20)	243 (35)	20 (3)	8 (<1)	1 (<1)	1 (<1)	688

(*) Includes 186 task forces that provided data for any quarter in 1988.
Does not include asset seizures coded as "Other."

(**) Data not provided.

(***) Data not reported for this category.

TABLE 29

1988 ESTIMATED VALUE OF ASSET SEIZURES BY TASK FORCES BY ASSET TYPE(*)
 (AMOUNT OF DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)
 (Row Percentages in Parentheses)

State	Currency	Weapons	Vehicles	Property	Financial Instruments	Vessels	Aircraft	Total
AZ	\$ 931.0 (23)	\$ 17.8 (<1)	\$ 2,151.7 (53)	\$ 873.0 (21)	\$ 94.0 (2)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 4,067.5
CT	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)
DC	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)
IN	\$ 600.7 (46)	\$ 32.2 (2)	\$ 470.1 (36)	\$ 139.3 (11)	\$ 62.5 (5)	\$ 14.7 (1)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 1,319.5
MI	\$1,641.4 (48)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$1,803.1 (52)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ 3,444.5
MT	\$ 62.0 (30)	\$ 9.1 (4)	\$ 73.5 (36)	\$ 60.7 (30)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 205.3
NC	\$ 289.4 (17)	\$ 13.6 (1)	\$ 524.2 (31)	\$ 350.0 (21)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 500 (30)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 1,677.2
NJ	\$1,160.9 (26)	\$ (**)	\$ 2,721.2 (60)	\$ 642.5 (14)	\$ 5 (<1)	\$ <1 (<1)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 4,530.0
OH	\$ 368.4 (33)	\$ 99.3 (9)	\$ 340.2 (30)	\$ 258.0 (23)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 50.0 (4)	\$.5 (<1)	\$ 1,116.4
PA	\$ 359.7 (100)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ (**)	\$ 359.7
SD	\$ 1.9 (8)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 22.4 (92)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 24.3
TX	\$3,576.5 (53)	\$ 113.8 (2)	\$ 1,730.5 (26)	\$ 926.6 (14)	\$185.0 (3)	\$ 29.0 (<1)	\$ 140.0 (2)	\$ 6,701.4
UT	\$ 276.2 (54)	\$ 2.9 (1)	\$ 169.0 (33)	\$ 68.0 (13)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 516.1
VA	\$ 220.5 (48)	\$ 7.1 (2)	\$ 236.0 (51)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 0 (0)	\$ 463.6
WA	\$1,016.5 (56)	\$ 64.0 (4)	\$ 586.9 (32)	\$ 10.0 (1)	\$ 74.9 (4)	\$ 75.0 (4)	\$.5 (<1)	\$ 1,827.8

(*) Includes 161 task forces that reported data for any quarter in 1988. Dollar amounts in thousands. Does not include estimated dollar value for asset seizures coded as "Other."
 (**) Data not provided.
 (***) Data not reported for this category.

APPENDIX D

Summary Task Force Data Tables for Michigan and North Carolina

TABLE 30

1988 MICHIGAN TASK FORCE ARREST CHARGES BY DRUG AND OFFENSE TYPE(*)

DRUG TYPE	Possession		Distribution		Other		TOTAL	PERCENT(**)
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Cocaine	216	51	1,824	67	3	100	2,043	65%
Cannabis	178	42	695	26	0	0	873	28
Amphetamines	5	1	20	1	0	0	25	1
Opiates	2	<1	50	2	0	0	52	2
Hallucinogens	10	2	54	2	0	0	64	2
Barbiturates	1	<1	1	<1	0	0	2	<1
Other	9	2	75	3	0	0	84	3
Unknown	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	421	100	2,719	100	0	100	3,143	
PERCENT(**)	13%		87		<1			100

(*) Includes data from 24 Michigan Consortium task forces.

(**) Table percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 31

1988 NORTH CAROLINA TASK FORCE ARREST CHARGES BY DRUG AND OFFENSE TYPE(*)

DRUG TYPE	Possession		Distribution		Other		TOTAL	PERCENT(**)
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Cocaine	407	35	414	38	354	29	1,175	34%
Cannabis	658	56	503	46	505	42	1,666	48
Amphetamines	15	1	13	1	14	1	42	1
Opiates	10	1	12	1	6	<1	28	1
Hallucinogens	27	2	27	2	20	2	74	2
Barbiturates	44	4	18	2	33	3	95	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	5	<1	104	10	282	23	391	11
TOTAL	1,166	100	1,091	100	1,214	100	3,471	
PERCENT(**)	34%		31		35			100

(*) Includes data from 25 North Carolina Consortium task forces. Two task forces report by persons arrested.

(**) Table percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 32(*)
1988 MICHIGAN TASK FORCE ARREST CHARGES BY DRUG TYPE AND MISSION

DRUG TYPE	TASK FORCE MISSION										TOTAL PERCENT(**)	
	Street- and Upper-Level Offenders		Street-Level Offenders		Upper-Level Offenders		Prosecution-Oriented		Coordinating			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Cocaine	1,995	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	67	2,043	65%
Cannabis	862	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	15	873	27
Amphetamines	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	25	1
Opiates	44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	52	2
Hallucinogens	67	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	2
Barbiturates	2	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<1
Other	79	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	81	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,072	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	100	3,144(***)	
PERCENT		98%	0		0		0		2			100

(*) Includes data for 24 Michigan task forces that provided data for arrest charges and for task force mission. Among Michigan task forces only "Coordinating" and "Street and Upper Level" Missions were indicated.

(**) Table percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

(***) This total exceeds the total in the previous table because Coordinating task forces in Michigan provide summary drug arrest data, while the totals in Table 30 are based on a detailed breakout of drug offense types.

TABLE 33(*)
1988 NORTH CAROLINA TASK FORCE ARREST CHARGES BY DRUG TYPE AND MISSION

DRUG TYPE	TASK FORCE MISSION										TOTAL PERCENT(**)	
	Street- and Upper-Level Offenders		Street-Level Offenders		Upper-Level Offenders		Prosecution-Oriented		Coordinating			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Cocaine	296	36	634	32	0	0	0	0	245	37	1,175	34%
Cannabis	445	54	1,020	52	0	0	0	0	201	30	1,666	48
Amphetamines	8	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	19	3	42	1
Opiates	3	<1	12	1	0	0	0	0	13	2	28	1
Hallucinogens	24	3	48	2	0	0	0	0	2	<1	74	2
Barbiturates	40	5	36	2	0	0	0	0	19	3	95	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	12	1	214	11	0	0	0	0	165	25	391	11
TOTAL	828	100	1,979	100	0	0	0	0	664	100	3,471	
PERCENT		24%		57		0		0		19		100

(*) Includes data for 25 North Carolina task forces that provided data for arrest charges and for task force mission. Among North Carolina task forces only "Street- and Upper-Level," "Street-Level," and "Coordinating" missions were indicated. Two task forces report by persons arrested.

(**) Table percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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