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CRIME LABORATORIES 1988:

A KEY PROGRAM OF
STATE DRUG CONTROL STRATEGIES

Bureau of
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SPECIAL ANALYSIS



CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS ASSOCIATION

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CRIME LABORATORIES 1988:

A Key Program 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 drug enforcement activity, collects and analyzes information on the drug-related workload and operations of crime laboratories. This research focuses on 66 crime laboratories from 14 states, many of which received formula grant funds from the Bureau of Justice Assistance for drug enforcement programs under the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988. The Consortium performs these research activities as part of a long-term effort to monitor and evaluate drug control strategies.

This report presents information on the sample of crime laboratories for calendar year 1988. It covers laboratory type, size, personnel composition, and expenditures; types of law enforcement agencies submitting suspected controlled substances for analysis; types of substances (drugs) identified; and average turnaround time for completion of analysis.

Many states used their formula grant funds to enhance crime laboratories' capabilities to keep pace with rising drug arrests. Crime laboratories should be monitored and analyzed to see if enhancement programs are achieving desired results. Crime laboratory data on drugs identified through laboratory analysis provide useful information for policy planners. The information in this report is a first step in the Consortium's long-term assessment of crime laboratory enhancement programs as important components of drug control strategies. It provides critical information on the characteristics and activities of crime laboratories.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The reporting crime laboratories analyzed 343,798 suspected controlled substances in calendar year 1988. Forty percent (40%) of the substances identified were cannabis, and 33% were cocaine. Approximately 9% of analyses completed were for non-controlled substances.
- Average turnaround time for completion of analysis ranged from 1 to 99.9 days, with over 50% of crime laboratories reporting an average turnaround time of two weeks or less.
- These crime laboratories spent a total of \$17,103,354 in calendar year 1988, with an average operating budget of approximately \$150,000. Crime laboratories spent \$2,516,235 for equipment purchases in 1988, nearly all (99%) of which went toward the purchase of analysis equipment.
- These crime laboratories received an estimated 273,739 requests for analysis of suspected controlled substances in calendar year 1988. Most requests (54%) were made by municipal law enforcement agencies; 21% were made by state agencies. Trend data for 1988 show 6% to 18% increases in requests for analysis for agencies that account for the greatest percentage of crime lab analysis requests.

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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 enforcement programs. Many states used the enforcement funds to enhance crime laboratories for expediting the prosecution of drug cases. With enhanced funding, it was hoped, the crime laboratories could increase the number of cases processed and reduce turnaround time for analyses.

The Need for Information on Crime Laboratories

Crime laboratories are a critical juncture in narcotics law enforcement. All suspected controlled substances that will be used as evidence in court must be identified through laboratory analysis. Drug policy decisionmakers need two types of information regarding crime laboratories to understand their operations and assess their need for resources:

1. Descriptive information regarding crime laboratory resources, operations, and expenditures; and
2. Information regarding crime laboratory performance and the results of drug testing.

This information helps decisionmakers identify the needs of crime laboratories as drug arrests increase due to law enforcement initiatives. It also provides information regarding drug types identified through analysis, which contributes to a description of the drug problem.

This report examines a sample of crime laboratories from 14 states to begin assessing the nation's progress in the enforcement of drug laws.¹ While this information is considered preliminary, it provides descriptions of the characteristics and operations of crime laboratories in the states. In the years to come, when information on crime laboratories becomes more complete, it will provide the basis for drug control strategy impact assessments and evaluations.

Crime Laboratories

The Consortium project defines a crime laboratory as:

"...a forensic laboratory that performs analysis of suspected controlled substances obtained by law enforcement agencies through arrest or investigation..."

The 14 states contributing to the data presented in this report include:

Arizona	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Ohio
District of Columbia ²	South Dakota
Indiana	Texas
Michigan	Utah
Montana	Virginia
New Jersey	Washington

¹ Consortium states collect crime laboratory information on a continuous basis. The information in this report reflects data collection through December of 1989. Updates to data for 1988 crime laboratory activities have been made, which will be reflected in future reports.

² Referred to as a state throughout this report.

Cases in the Analysis

This report presents data on 66 crime laboratories from 14 states, of which 42 received formula grant funds from BJA under the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts during calendar year 1988.³ The sample is not representative of all crime laboratories; it was chosen for the laboratories' willingness and ability to provide descriptive information. Important details regarding these units of analysis are offered below. Each laboratory provides information covering descriptive and operational aspects, including:

- descriptive information regarding laboratory type and number of examiners employed, and types of agencies requesting analysis of suspected controlled substances; and
- statistics on expenditures, caseloads, analyses completed, controlled substances identified, and average turnaround time to completion of analysis.

Scope of the Report

This report has three primary objectives:

- describe a sample of crime laboratories according to personnel, size, and jurisdictions served;
- analyze and compare expenditure and caseload trends; and
- present information regarding the drugs identified in crime laboratories and analysis turnaround time.

This report presents an analysis of crime laboratory data in three separate sections--Crime Laboratory Characteristics, Crime Laboratory Caseloads and Expenditures, and Drugs Identified in Crime Laboratories. These sections present information on 54 crime laboratories that provided information covering the entire 1988 calendar year. Each section contains tables and charts with accompanying text. A section follows with state-by-state comparisons on specific variables. A final section reviews crime laboratory information and suggests the usefulness of crime laboratory data for drug control strategy monitoring and evaluation. Appendix A provides a review of the Consortium for Drug Strategy Impact Assessment. Appendix B presents a list of the current state representatives to the Consortium project. Appendix C reviews crime laboratory data limitations and provides a review of variations found in crime laboratory data and their impact on analysis. Appendix D presents summary crime laboratory data for all crime laboratories in the sample regardless of whether they provided information covering the entire 1988 calendar year.

³ Consortium states provide information regarding some laboratories that have not received federal assistance funding. These are included in the crime laboratory analysis.

CRIME LABORATORY CHARACTERISTICS

Crime laboratories reporting to the Consortium are largely state-operated, though most serve local law enforcement agencies. The staffs of crime laboratories range in size from 1 to 125, with an average staff size of 13.⁴

Successful prosecution of drug offenders depends on efficient and responsive crime laboratory operations, since all suspected controlled substances must be identified. Normally, substance identification is performed by a State or local crime laboratory. Crime laboratories also analyze substances obtained through law enforcement investigations and drug removals. This provides valuable intelligence information regarding purity levels, drug types circulating on the streets, drug sources, and new drugs.

Information about crime laboratories is useful for drug strategy impact assessment in two ways:

- It adds to the knowledge of drug prosecution priorities since most crime laboratories give priority to cases going to court.
- Caseload information provides a gauge of system efficiency at a critical juncture in the prosecution process.

Consortium states provided information for 54 crime laboratories covering the entire 1988 calendar year⁵, 42 (78%) of which received Federal assistance (for crime laboratory enhancement programs) and 12 (22%) of which did not. This section examines descriptive characteristics for all 54 crime laboratories.

Crime laboratories in the Consortium states are mostly state-operated (76%), ranging in size from 1 to 125 full-time equivalent examiners (Table 1).⁶ The ratio of full-time drug examiners to all examiners in a laboratory, on average, is 1 to 3. Sixty eight percent (68%) of the crime laboratories dedicate less than one-half of their full-time equivalent examiners to drug analysis, while 32% dedicate one-half or more of their full-time equivalent examiner staff to drug analysis. Table 1 reviews descriptive data for the 54 crime laboratories.

⁴ Two crime laboratories report staff sizes of 83 and 125. These are state consolidated laboratories that include data for regional (or "satellite") laboratories. Few laboratories employ more than 25 full-time analysts.

⁵ See Appendix D for summary data on 66 crime laboratories that provided any information for calendar year 1988.

⁶ The convention in crime laboratories is to refer to chemists as examiners. This number does not include laboratory technicians, administrators, or clerical staff.

TABLE 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME LABORATORIES

Crime Laboratory Type	Number	Percent
State	41	76%
Local	11	20
Federal	1	2
Private	1	2
TOTAL	54	100

Full-Time Equivalent Examiners	Number	Average	Range
Drug Examiners	195	4	1- 33
All Examiners	586	13	1-125

Excludes missing data from 5 (9%) crime laboratories.

Ratio of Drug Examiners to All Examiners	Number	Percent
One Half or More	14	32%
Less Than One Half	30	68
TOTAL	44	100

Excludes missing data from 10 (19%) laboratories.

CRIME LABORATORY CASELOADS AND EXPENDITURES

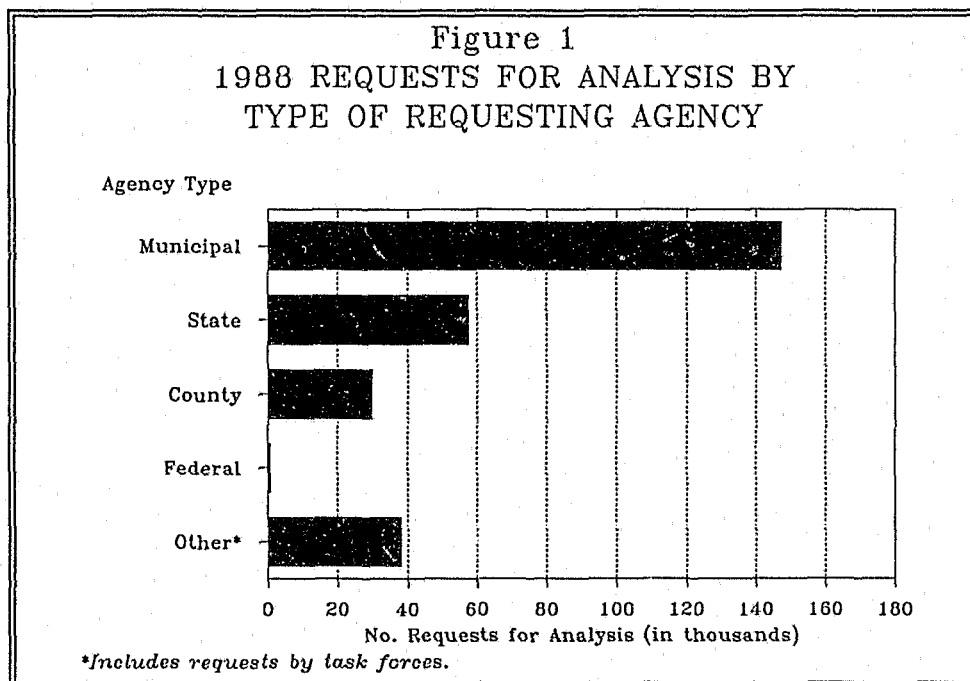
Crime laboratories reporting to the Consortium received an estimated 273,739 requests for analysis of suspected controlled substances in calendar year 1988.⁷ Over half of requests for analysis (54%) were made by municipal law enforcement agencies, and 21% were made by state agencies.

While most crime laboratories are state-operated, the majority of them (65% or more) work in the service of local law enforcement agencies. Table 2 shows the number of requests for analysis received by the type of agency making the request.

⁷ The states reported 21,768 requests for which the requesting agency was not specified, raising the total to 295,507. Additionally, the Virginia crime laboratory was unable to provide this information. Estimating that the 92,473 analyses completed by Virginia in 1988 resulted from approximately 73,978 requests (on average, each request results in 1.25 analyses), this total can be estimated at approximately 369,485 requests for analysis in 1988.

TABLE 2		
REQUESTS FOR ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF AGENCY REQUESTING(*)		
TYPE OF AGENCY	NUMBER	PERCENT(**)
Municipal	147,327	54%
State	57,645	21
Task Force	35,684	13
County	29,846	11
Federal	719	<1
Other Crim. Jus.	2,267	1
Non-Crim. Jus.	251	<1
TOTAL	273,739	100
(*) Table based on data from 43 crime laboratories.		
(**) Percentage does not add up to 100% due to rounding.		

Requests for analysis from municipal agencies account for 54% of all requests, and county agencies account for an additional 11%. Consortium representatives indicate that many task forces submit requests through participating local agencies, thus task force requests may be undercounted. Requests from federal agencies are not expected to be high, since the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) operates its own regional laboratory system. Figure 1 below summarizes requests for analysis by type of requesting agency.



Trends in Requests for Analysis

Table 3 compares the quarterly median number of requests for analysis by municipal, State, and county law enforcement agencies.⁸ This information shows a rise from the first to the last quarter in 1988 in the number of requests for analysis submitted to crime labs by the agencies that account for the greatest percentage of all requests.

TABLE 3			
COMPARISON OF MEDIAN NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR ANALYSIS FOR THREE AGENCY TYPES (N= 52)			
AGENCY TYPE	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 4	PERCENT CHANGE
Municipal	304	360	+18%
State	48	43	-10
County	71	75	+ 6

Crime Laboratory Expenditures and Equipment Purchases

Crime laboratories reporting to the Consortium spent a total of \$17,103,354⁹ in calendar year 1988, with an average operating budget of approximately \$150,000. Crime laboratories spent \$2,516,235 in equipment purchases in 1988, nearly all of which (99%) went toward the purchase of laboratory equipment.

The operating budgets of crime laboratories vary greatly--an additional indicator of varying sizes and capacities. The average 1988 operating expenditure is \$150,029, with a range of \$5,000 to \$1,607,174, and a median of \$57,280. Table 4 presents crime laboratory equipment purchases by type of equipment.

TABLE 4		
1988 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES BY CRIME LABORATORIES(*)		
TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	DOLLAR AMOUNT	PERCENT(**)
Laboratory	\$2,479,307	99%
Computer	32,517	1
Office	4,411	<1
TOTAL	\$2,516,235	100

⁸ The average (mean) of quarterly submissions is not used due to skewedness in its distribution.

⁹ This figure is based on the crime laboratories that provide expenditure data (54% of all laboratories).

DRUGS IDENTIFIED IN CRIME LABORATORIES

Crime laboratories reporting to the Consortium analyzed 343,798 suspected controlled substances in calendar year 1988. Cannabis accounts for 40% of substances identified and cocaine accounts for 33%. Approximately 9% of analyses completed are for non-controlled substances.

Crime laboratories are a critical juncture in drug enforcement and offender prosecution. They perform almost a singular function in this area--analyzing suspected controlled substances and reporting the results back to the requesting agency.¹⁰

Crime laboratory policies regarding how to handle incoming requests for analysis are a major factor in explaining crime laboratory workload. The number of analyses completed by a crime laboratory, for example, is a valuable workload indicator, though caution must be exercised in interpreting these data for the following reasons:

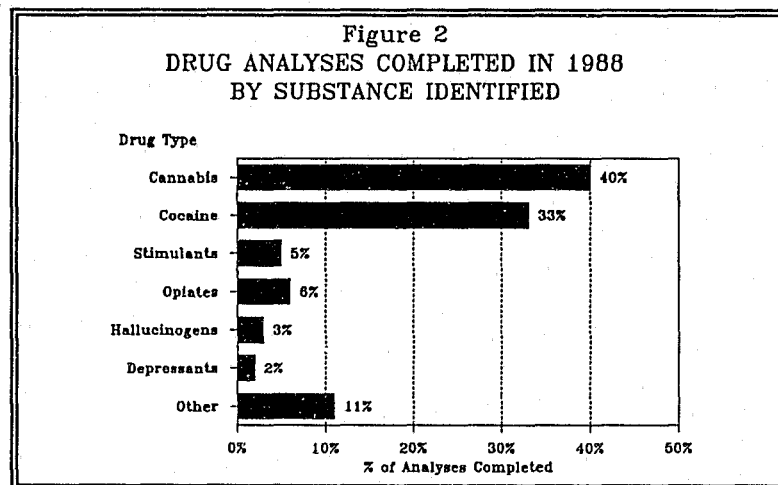
- Crime laboratory workload varies by resource constraints. In times of high demand for drug analyses, a laboratory might adjust priorities and only examine samples for cases going to court, versus examining all requests on a first-come/first-served basis.
- Different requests for analysis entail different work demands, and analysis protocols vary across crime laboratories. For example, depending on crime laboratory policies and specific instructions accompanying a request for analysis, a cocaine analysis can take from 15 minutes to an hour or more. Workload demands on crime laboratories, then, are not a simple function of the number of requests for analysis. Case-by-case data on work units by requested analysis must be collected to determine workload demands of drug cases.¹¹

Table 5 (Figure 2 on the following page) presents data for analyses completed by crime laboratories in 1988.

TABLE 5		
1988 DRUG ANALYSES COMPLETED BY CRIME LABORATORIES(*)		
DRUG TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENT(**)
Cannabis	135,938	40%
Cocaine	114,475	33
Stimulants	16,634	5
Opiates	20,494	6
Hallucinogens	11,755	3
Depressants	5,319	2
Inconclusive	510	<1
Other	9,256	3
Non-Controlled	29,417	9
TOTAL	343,798	100
(*) Based on 53 crime laboratories reporting data.		
(**) Percentage does not add up to 100% due to rounding.		

¹⁰ In reality, crime laboratories perform other important functions, such as testifying in court and performing many other types of analyses that may or may not be related to drug crimes (blood sample analysis, tracking pill manufacturers, disrupting clandestine laboratories, ballistics, and a range of other activities).

¹¹ See Appendix B for a discussion of workload policies and priorities.



Turnaround Time for Analyses Completed

Crime laboratories use average turnaround time as another means of monitoring and assessing workload. Turnaround time is normally calculated as the average number of days from receipt of a request for analysis to completion of the analysis and reporting of results.¹² With 87% of the crime laboratories reporting turnaround time information, the average turnaround time for crime laboratories (across all four quarters in 1988) ranged from 1 to 99.9 days, with a median of 10.5 days.¹³

Trends in Analyses Completed and Turnaround Time

The median turnaround time for completion of analysis for all crime laboratories increased from 10.8 days in the first quarter of 1988 to 12.0 in the fourth quarter (an 11% increase). The median number of analyses completed went from 693 in the first quarter to 821 in the fourth quarter (an 18% increase). Although this is preliminary information, average turnaround time statistics will be monitored over time to determine whether these early trends continue.

STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISONS

Tables 6 to 8 (and Figure 3) present state-by-state comparisons for requests for analysis, analyses completed, turnaround time, and other variables.¹⁴ It is important to consider crime laboratory data at this level of detail since there are significant variations in their definition and calculation.

¹² See Appendix B for a discussion of turnaround time calculation.

¹³ Each quarter, the states submit an average turnaround time statistic for drug analyses. The average turnaround time reported here refers to the average across four reporting quarters in 1988. Thus, the range and median reported are based on 212 cases (53 crime laboratories for four quarters), and the median is a median for average turnaround times.

¹⁴ These tables present data for crime laboratories reporting data for four quarters in 1988.

Seventy five percent (75%) of requests for analysis in New Jersey originate from municipal agencies, while 28% of requests come from municipal agencies in South Dakota. Most states receive the majority of requests for analysis from State, local, or county agencies. Michigan and Texas, however, report the greatest percentages of requests from task forces, but not all states are able to identify requests for analysis that originate from task forces. It should not be interpreted that task forces in these two states generate more requests for analysis. The capability to identify task force requests will provide a more accurate picture of the laboratory workload generated by task force activity.

The number of analyses completed reveals the variation in the workload for crime laboratories across states, and in the nature of the drug problem (Table 7). Crime laboratories that perform higher percentages of cocaine analyses tend to perform an inversely proportionate percentage of marijuana analyses. The differences exhibited in cocaine and cannabis analyses may be influenced by the narcotics' availability or "targeting" policies. Recalling that the tests for these two substances are different and require different expenditures of staff resources, these observed differences provide valuable information for decisionmakers considering crime laboratory enhancements.

Turnaround time varies across the states (Table 8). Michigan reports a range in turnaround time from 1.8 to 22.5 days; Ohio reports a range from 1.5 to 61.4 days; and Texas reports a range from 6.3 to 99.5 days. These ranges reflect great variation in the calculation of turnaround time statistics across individual laboratories, rather than great variation in the responsiveness of crime laboratories to requests for analysis.

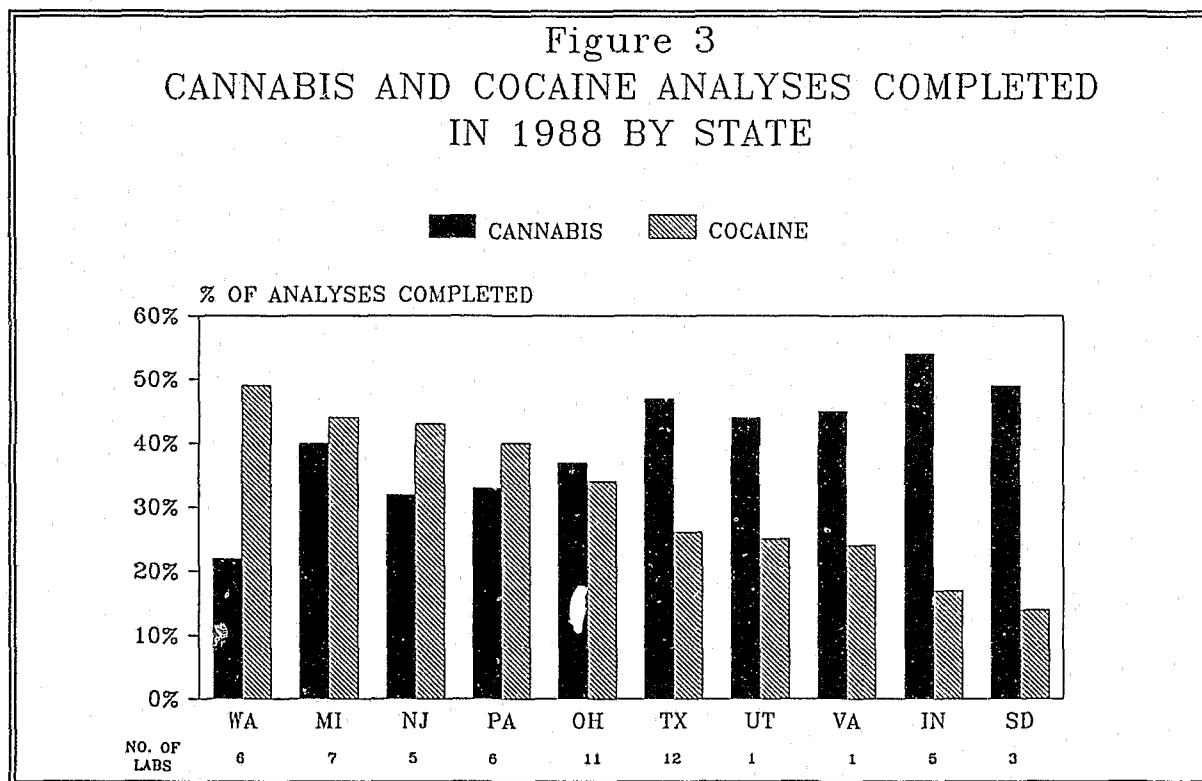


TABLE 6

1988 REQUESTS FOR ANALYSIS BY STATE AND REQUESTING AGENCY TYPE

State	Lab Number	Munic. Law Agencies	Enf. %	State Law Agencies	Enf. %	Task Forces	%	County Law Agencies	Enf. %	Federal Law Agencies	Enf. %	Other Law Agencies	Enf. %	Non CJ Agencies	%	From All Agencies
IN(*)	1	252	36.4	0	0.0	407	58.7	31	4.5	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	693
	2	2,149	62.8	426	12.5	0	0.0	779	22.8	0	0.0	66	1.9	0	0.0	3,420
	3	1,501	53.7	489	17.5	0	0.0	747	26.7	0	0.0	57	2.0	0	0.0	2,794
	4	945	47.4	579	29.0	0	0.0	362	18.1	0	0.0	109	5.5	0	0.0	1,995
	5	1,300	38.3	1,418	41.8	0	0.0	524	15.5	0	0.0	148	4.4	0	0.0	3,390
MI	1	1,371	45.9	568	19.0	647	21.6	366	12.2	9	0.3	29	1.0	0	0.0	2,990
	2	2,078	60.9	300	8.8	794	23.3	209	6.1	23	0.7	8	0.2	0	0.0	3,412
	3	2,646	65.8	135	3.4	1,126	28.0	82	2.0	30	0.7	1	0.0	0	0.0	4,020
	4	1,287	48.8	321	12.2	748	28.4	235	8.9	8	0.3	37	1.4	0	0.0	2,636
	5	870	36.6	248	10.4	570	23.9	644	27.1	3	0.1	45	1.9	0	0.0	2,380
	6	65	20.9	134	43.1	71	22.8	27	8.7	2	0.6	4	1.3	8	2.6	311
	7	128	16.8	128	16.8	181	23.8	268	35.3	2	0.3	53	7.0	0	0.0	760
NJ	1	42,394	72.2	16,318	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58,712
	2	2,899	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,899
	3	7,099	87.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	944	11.7	0	0.0	31	0.4	0	0.0	8,074
	4	1,676	75.8	0	0.0	317	14.3	47	2.1	0	0.0	172	7.8	0	0.0	2,212
	5	1,166	53.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	130	6.0	0	0.0	876	40.3	0	0.0	2,172
OH	1	43	45.3	1	1.1	32	33.7	19	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	95
	2	406	59.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	268	39.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.7	680
	3	4,988	99.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,016
	4	3,590	89.0	6	0.1	162	4.0	151	3.7	38	0.9	86	2.1	0	0.0	4,033
	5	329	36.4	0	0.0	412	45.6	158	17.5	0	0.0	5	0.6	0	0.0	904
	6	4,075	86.8	19	0.4	52	1.1	476	10.1	10	0.2	58	1.2	7	0.1	4,697
	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	8	0	0.0	2,252	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,252
SD	1	74	23.6	32	10.2	174	55.6	15	4.8	18	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	313
	2	315	26.6	419	35.4	80	6.8	342	28.9	9	0.8	14	1.2	5	0.4	1,184
	3	186	33.0	24	4.3	336	59.6	14	2.5	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0	564
TX	1	2,564	42.4	1,509	25.0	1,431	23.7	462	7.6	0	0.0	82	1.4	0	0.0	6,048
	2	3,133	42.0	1,621	21.8	786	10.5	1,803	24.2	78	1.0	30	0.4	0	0.0	7,451
	3	3,007	12.9	452	1.9	18,897	81.1	907	3.9	16	0.1	9	0.0	0	0.0	23,288
	4	11,377	53.3	6,006	28.1	628	2.9	3,311	15.5	0	0.0	14	0.1	0	0.0	21,336
	5	3,036	35.1	2,556	29.5	1,080	12.5	1,870	21.6	103	1.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	8,655
	6	4,394	54.7	1,725	21.5	403	5.0	1,437	17.9	27	0.3	50	0.6	0	0.0	8,036
	7	10,811	48.5	6,410	28.8	2,033	9.1	2,909	13.1	104	0.5	8	0.0	0	0.0	22,275
	8	683	40.7	387	23.1	387	23.1	218	13.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1,677
	9	4,869	41.8	3,029	26.0	1,794	15.4	1,912	16.4	0	0.0	48	0.4	0	0.0	11,652
	10	3,773	54.7	2,259	32.8	133	1.9	715	10.4	2	0.0	10	0.1	0	0.0	6,892
	11	4,869	34.0	5,601	39.1	583	4.1	3,081	21.5	71	0.4	135	0.9	0	0.0	14,340

Continued on following page.

TABLE 6 (cont'd)

1988 REQUESTS FOR ANALYSIS BY STATE AND REQUESTING AGENCY TYPE

State	Lab Number	Munic. Law Enf.		State Law Enf.		Task Forces		County Law Enf.		Federal Law Enf.		Other Law Enf.		Non CJ		From All
		Agencies	%	Agencies	%		%	Agencies	%	Agencies	%	Agencies	%	Agencies	%	Agencies
UT	1	1,216	28.0	749	17.2	1,420	32.7	870	20.0	30	0.7	60	1.4	3	0.1	4,348
WA	1	4,392	73.5	256	4.3	0	0.0	1,289	21.6	13	0.2	0	0.0	26	0.4	5,976
	2	1,749	54.8	632	19.8	0	0.0	730	22.9	82	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,193
	3	1,339	63.6	187	8.9	0	0.0	354	16.8	35	1.7	4	0.2	186	8.8	2,105
	4	759	68.8	79	7.2	0	0.0	266	24.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,104
	5	393	35.2	158	14.2	0	0.0	560	50.2	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,115
	6	1,131	69.0	211	12.9	0	0.0	286	17.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.7	1,640

Data not available from crime laboratories in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

(*) Excludes data from one Indiana crime laboratory that provides analyses data in an incompatible format.

TABLE 7

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANALYSES COMPLETED BY STATE AND SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIED

Lab #	Cann. Anal. Comp.	%	Coc. Anal. Comp.	%	Stim. Anal. Comp.	%	Opiates. Anal. Comp.	%	Halluc. Anal. Comp.	%	Dep. Anal. Comp.	%	Inconcl. Subs. Comp.	%	Other Anal. Comp.	%	Non-cont. Anal. Comp.	%	Total
IN(*)																			
1	395	57.0	98	14.1	5	0.7	6	0.9	22	3.2	18	2.6	0	0.0	5	0.7	144	20.8	693
2	1,229	49.0	643	25.6	249	9.9	105	4.2	37	1.5	58	2.3	0	0.0	34	1.4	154	6.1	2,509
3	1,461	57.0	482	18.8	219	8.5	27	1.1	51	2.0	132	5.1	0	0.0	46	1.8	147	5.7	2,565
4	1,000	46.4	275	12.8	273	12.7	42	1.9	14	0.6	103	4.8	0	0.0	217	10.1	230	10.7	2,154
5	2,135	60.0	437	12.3	242	6.8	67	1.9	51	1.4	171	4.8	0	0.0	125	3.5	332	9.3	3,560
MI																			
1	1,585	46.4	1,279	37.4	0	0.0	89	2.6	50	1.5	48	1.4	0	0.0	19	0.6	348	10.2	3,418
2	1,227	33.0	1,965	52.9	0	0.0	120	3.2	55	1.5	51	1.4	0	0.0	11	0.3	287	7.7	3,716
3	1,345	30.5	2,321	52.7	0	0.0	242	5.5	49	1.1	75	1.7	0	0.0	9	0.2	365	8.3	4,406
4	1,175	39.2	1,392	46.4	0	0.0	67	2.2	55	1.8	53	1.8	0	0.0	14	0.5	241	8.0	2,997
5	1,190	44.3	931	34.6	0	0.0	50	1.9	56	2.1	75	2.8	0	0.0	60	2.2	327	12.2	2,689
6	220	66.3	37	11.1	0	0.0	6	1.8	9	2.7	6	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	16.3	332
7	628	65.8	134	14.0	0	0.0	18	1.9	15	1.6	7	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.3	149	15.6	954
NJ																			
1	25,065	32.0	33,893	43.4	1,440	1.8	6,688	8.5	1,443	1.8	1,630	2.1	0	0.0	1,380	1.7	6,539	8.4	78,078
2	806	24.6	1,683	51.4	73	2.2	398	12.1	87	2.7	185	5.6	11	0.3	0	0.0	33	1.0	3,276
3	1,995	24.7	4,301	53.3	200	2.5	492	6.1	8	0.1	124	1.5	0	0.0	18	0.2	936	11.6	8,074
4	551	27.9	1,116	56.4	6	0.3	146	7.4	35	1.8	43	2.2	23	1.2	2	0.1	55	2.8	1,977
5	673	56.3	359	30.0	20	1.7	13	1.1	4	0.3	7	0.6	0	0.0	82	6.9	38	3.2	1,196
OH																			
1	166	46.1	88	24.4	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	12.8	4	1.1	0	0.0	53	14.7	360
2	206	30.5	243	35.9	31	4.6	0	0.0	14	2.1	11	1.6	98	14.5	9	1.3	64	9.5	676
3	1,483	30.2	2,659	54.1	44	0.9	182	3.7	129	2.6	8	0.2	0	0.0	25	0.5	387	7.9	4,917
4	2,144	51.7	891	21.5	211	5.1	216	5.2	222	5.4	168	4.1	0	0.0	39	0.9	253	6.1	4,144
5	435	47.9	268	29.5	7	0.8	1	0.1	41	4.5	37	4.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	117	12.9	908
6	1,233	27.7	1,833	41.2	64	1.4	116	2.6	47	1.1	390	8.8	0	0.0	101	2.3	660	14.9	4,444
7	1,888	28.2	2,108	31.5	1,129	16.9	45	0.7	176	2.6	225	3.4	0	0.0	30	0.4	1,092	16.3	6,693
8	1,432	64.0	253	11.3	73	3.3	42	1.9	11	0.5	117	5.2	0	0.0	28	1.3	281	12.6	2,237
PA																			
1	692	24.6	1,341	47.7	321	11.4	70	2.5	185	6.6	41	1.5	0	0.0	123	4.4	37	1.3	2,810
2	603	24.6	1,122	45.9	291	11.9	213	8.7	17	0.7	56	2.3	0	0.0	117	4.8	28	1.1	2,447
3	523	43.9	381	32.0	125	10.5	29	2.4	16	1.3	27	2.3	0	0.0	71	6.0	19	1.6	1,191
4	1,217	35.5	1,326	38.7	257	7.5	159	4.6	47	1.4	34	1.0	0	0.0	185	5.4	199	5.8	3,424
5	752	41.4	625	34.4	146	8.0	81	4.5	30	1.7	54	3.0	0	0.0	82	4.5	45	2.5	1,815
6	436	44.5	258	26.3	163	16.6	6	0.6	17	1.7	28	2.9	0	0.0	49	5.0	23	2.3	980

(*) Excludes data from one Indiana crime laboratory that provides analyses data in an incompatible format.

Continued on following page.

TABLE 7 (cont'd)

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANALYSES COMPLETED BY STATE AND SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIED

Lab #	Cann. Anal. Comp.	%	Coc. Anal. Comp.	%	Stim. Anal. Comp.	%	Opiates Anal. Comp.	%	Halluc. Anal. Comp.	%	Dep. Anal. Comp.	%	Inconcl. Subs. Comp.	%	Other Anal. Comp.	%	Non-cont. Anal. Comp.	%	Total
SD																			
1	114	36.5	55	17.6	93	29.8	2	0.6	5	1.6	3	1.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	38	12.2	312
2	693	58.7	118	10.0	89	7.5	3	0.3	11	0.9	14	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	252	21.3	1,181
3	53	20.9	79	31.2	14	5.5	1	0.4	11	4.3	3	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.8	90	35.6	253
TX																			
1	1,446	37.9	559	14.7	1,104	29.0	129	3.4	24	0.6	5	0.1	0	0.0	211	5.5	333	8.7	3,811
2	1,229	47.7	591	23.0	213	8.3	166	6.4	101	3.9	16	0.6	0	0.0	68	2.6	190	7.4	2,574
3	1,234	31.7	1,554	40.0	244	6.3	478	12.3	63	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	2.0	239	6.1	3,889
4	1,511	48.0	772	24.5	27	0.9	555	17.6	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	3.1	174	5.5	3,145
5	2,680	28.8	2,184	23.5	2,600	27.9	296	3.2	157	1.7	16	0.2	0	0.0	508	5.5	867	9.3	9,308
6	3,069	44.6	2,642	38.4	273	4.0	69	1.0	132	1.9	6	0.1	0	0.0	195	2.8	488	7.1	6,874
7	2,258	51.1	1,118	25.3	340	7.7	156	3.5	166	3.8	2	0.0	0	0.0	96	2.2	279	6.3	4,415
8	5,540	58.2	3,224	33.9	54	0.6	190	2.0	5	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	314	3.3	189	2.0	9,517
9	604	34.7	542	31.1	190	10.9	161	9.2	3	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	73	4.2	166	9.5	1,741
10	4,582	51.4	2,253	25.3	1,140	12.8	59	0.7	16	0.2	20	0.2	0	0.0	253	2.8	586	6.6	8,909
11	4,071	60.0	1,010	14.9	1,079	15.9	24	0.4	21	0.3	5	0.1	0	0.0	173	2.6	399	5.9	6,782
12	2,646	52.1	886	17.5	899	17.7	113	2.2	59	1.2	16	0.3	0	0.0	217	4.3	240	4.7	5,076
UT																			
1	2,845	44.4	1,592	24.9	577	9.0	268	4.2	156	2.4	166	2.6	372	5.8	8	0.1	417	6.5	6,401
VA																			
1	41,502	44.9	21,984	23.8	662	0.7	6,547	7.1	7,559	8.2	767	0.8	0	0.0	4,016	4.4	9,280	10.0	92,317
WA																			
1	1,571	21.5	3,722	50.9	390	5.3	856	11.7	71	1.0	78	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	621	8.5	7,309
2	1,533	45.2	1,167	34.4	228	6.7	131	3.9	76	2.2	58	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	201	5.9	3,394
3	225	10.8	1,082	51.9	186	8.9	242	11.6	27	1.3	49	2.4	0	0.0	12	0.6	262	12.6	2,085
4	114	11.5	599	60.3	56	5.6	42	4.2	35	3.5	16	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	131	13.2	993
5	240	16.6	488	33.8	428	29.6	40	2.8	29	2.0	20	1.4	0	0.0	32	2.2	168	11.6	1,445
6	288	11.9	1,512	62.3	156	6.4	230	9.5	26	1.1	28	1.2	0	0.0	17	0.7	170	7.0	2,427

Note: The following abbreviates have been used for column headings:

Cann. = Cannabis Coc. = Cocaine Stim. = Stimulant Halluc. = Hallucinogens Dep. = Depressant Inconcl. = Iconclusive
 Non-cont. = Non-controlled.

TABLE 8
STAFF AND WORKLOAD INDICATORS BY STATE AND LABORATORY

State	Lab Number	Total Number Of Analyses Completed	Average Number Of Drug Analysis*	Average Turnaround Time**	Ratio Drug Exam. Vs. Total # Examiners***	Average Number of Analyses Per Examiner****
IN*****	1	693	1.0	14.1	1.0	173.3
	2	2,509	2.3	27.0	-	280.3
	3	2,565	2.0	22.5	-	320.6
	4	2,154	2.0	12.0	-	269.3
	5	3,560	2.1	19.5	-	419.9
MI	1	3,418	3.8	9.0	.1	231.3
	2	3,716	5.8	2.7	.2	164.1
	3	4,406	5.5	2.5	.2	206.0
	4	2,997	3.8	1.8	.2	201.7
	5	2,689	3.3	11.1	.1	210.7
	6	332	1.0	22.5	.1	83.0
	7	954	2.0	5.0	.2	119.3
NJ	1	78,078	36.3	22.5	.5	537.7
	2	3,276	2.3	90.0	.9	546.1
	3	8,074	0.0	8.5	.0	-
	4	1,977	2.8	37.5	.7	184.2
	5	1,196	-	10.0	-	-
OH	1	360	1.0	15.0	.9	90.0
	2	676	1.5	7.3	.3	112.7
	3	4,917	5.5	1.5	.5	225.2
	4	4,144	2.5	14.0	.2	414.4
	5	908	1.0	1.4	.3	227.0
	6	4,444	2.5	10.2	.2	444.4
	7	6,693	7.0	30.0	1.0	239.0
	8	2,237	2.0	4.0	.5	279.6
PA	1	2,810	4.9	28.1	.7	144.3
	2	2,447	4.8	31.2	.6	131.0
	3	1,191	2.4	21.4	.5	125.4
	4	3,424	5.8	28.8	.6	145.6
	5	1,851	3.4	3.8	.5	134.4
	6	980	2.0	11.2	.5	124.9
SD	1	312	1.1	1.6	1.0	75.3
	2	1,181	2.0	4.0	1.0	149.0
	3	253	-	3.0	-	-
TX	1	3,881	2.0	11.5	1.0	476.4
	2	2,574	1.0	8.3	1.0	643.5
	3	3,889	2.0	4.5	.5	486.1
	4	3,145	2.0	4.0	1.0	393.1
	5	9,308	5.3	10.0	.8	449.6
	6	6,874	3.0	40.0	.4	572.8
	7	4,415	2.0	21.8	.4	551.9
	8	9,517	2.8	6.3	.7	885.2
	9	1,741	2.0	15.0	1.0	217.6
	10	8,909	3.8	26.8	.8	609.3
	11	6,782	3.0	99.5	.5	565.2
	12	5,076	2.8	12.8	.2	478.0

Continued on the following page.

TABLE 8 (cont'd)

STAFF AND WORKLOAD INDICATORS BY STATE AND LABORATORY

State	Lab Number	Total Number Of Analyses Completed	Average Number Of Drug Analysts*	Average Turnaround Time**	Ratio Drug Exam. Vs. Total # Examiners***	Average Number of Analyses Per Examiner****
UT	1	6,401	2.8	6.5	.4	591.5
VA	1	92,473	24.8	-	.2	940.7
WA	1	7,309	8.0	27.1	.4	228.4
	2	3,394	2.0	6.0	.3	424.3
	3	2,085	1.5	40.2	.4	353.8
	4	993	1.0	45.0	.4	248.3
	5	1,445	1.0	9.0	.5	361.3
	6	2,427	2.0	10.7	.6	303.4

"-"

Data not provided.

*

Represents the number of drug analysts at the close of a reporting quarter, averaged over four quarters.

**

Represents the average turnaround time for each reporting quarter, averaged over four quarters.

Represents the ratio of the number of full time equivalent drug analysts to total analysts in a laboratory, averaged over four quarters.

Represents the total number of analyses completed in a quarter divided by the number of full-time equivalent drug analysts at the close of a quarter, averaged over four quarters.

Excludes data from one Indiana crime laboratory that provides analyses data in an incompatible format.

Summary

Crime laboratories in the Consortium states are primarily (76%) state-operated and perform the drug analysis function for State, county, local, and Federal agencies. Indicators of crime laboratory activity (requests for analysis, analyses completed, and turnaround time) show that requests for analysis from municipal law enforcement agencies increased 18% between the first and fourth quarters of 1988 (from a median of 304 to 360). The median turnaround time also increased 11% during 1988. Analyses completed (median) increased 18% during calendar year 1988 (from 693 to 821 for all laboratories). Nearly all of the Federal financial assistance funds provided to crime laboratories went toward equipment purchases to help crime laboratories keep pace with the increasing demand for drug analyses.

The drugs identified by crime laboratories reveal law enforcement and prosecutorial priorities, and also indicate the availability of certain controlled substances. Among the laboratories reporting data, cannabis (40%) and cocaine (33%) identifications dominate the analysis results.

Table 9 presents a comparison of cocaine and cannabis analysis results for New Jersey, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

TABLE 9		
COMPARISON OF CANNABIS AND COCAINE ANALYSES COMPLETED IN VARIOUS STATES		
STATE	PERCENT OF ANALYSES COMPLETED	
	Cocaine	Cannabis
New Jersey	45	31
Texas	26	47
Virginia	24	45
Washington	49	22

There are a variety of explanations for the differences observed in substances identified across different states. Drug enforcement priorities differ among the states, as does drug availability. Crime laboratories may use different policies regarding analysis priorities.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Crime laboratory enhancement programs are an important component of State drug control strategies, since suspected controlled substances must be identified in preparation for prosecution. The Consortium states targeted these programs and began collecting data on crime laboratories in 1988. This report presents a broad description of crime laboratories; focusing on different indicators of drug-related workload and operations. The data are preliminary, representing the first year of activity for most enhancement programs. Description must precede analysis, and the data presented in this report allow drug policy analysts to take an important first step in learning about crime laboratories. Data analysis will continue as drug control strategies mature. Future Consortium work will address impact and evaluation issues.

Marijuana and cocaine verifications dominate crime laboratory analysis activities. Crime laboratory workload indicators (median number of requests for analysis by municipal law enforcement agencies, median number of analyses completed, and average turnaround time) show increases from the first to the fourth quarter of 1988. This information confirms the expected rise in demand for work from crime laboratories. Monitoring these indicators in the future will help explain how well the laboratories manage the demands placed on them, and will help policymakers decide where to commit their drug control resources. Crime laboratory statistics reveal variation across the states and across individual laboratories in their workloads, operating procedures, and types of controlled substances identified. These observations illustrate the need for more detailed examination of crime laboratory statistics, and for not treating crime laboratories as a homogeneous component in state drug control strategies.

Using Consortium Information to Assess and Evaluate Drug Control Strategies

Descriptive data on crime laboratories alone do not provide sufficient information to conduct impact assessments or policy evaluations. In the future, the Consortium will collect a wide range of drug strategy and impact-related data from crime laboratories. In addition, the Consortium will collect data on drug treatment and drug testing initiatives, multi-jurisdictional cooperative law enforcement task forces, and drug offender processing. When data become available for analysis 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 move forward in assessing the impact of drug control strategies.

This report provides, for the first time, empirical descriptions of crime laboratories are presented from states that received Federal drug control funds. New information is presented about the volume of drug analyses, and the nature and extent of crime laboratory workloads. 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 crime laboratory data to 1989 data.

APPENDIX A

The Consortium for Drug Strategy Impact Assessment

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 the Bureau of Justice Assistance (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 include 28 states in 1989.

The Consortium project is guided by three goals:

- Develop and collect comparable data across states to monitor the implementation of drug control strategies and to assess their impact.
- Build capacities at the state and local levels to collect and analyze data pertaining to drug control strategy assessment.
- Provide policymakers at the Federal, State, and local levels with feedback on the effectiveness of drug control strategies.

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 regularly (usually quarterly) to CJSA for reporting and analysis, and the results are provided to BJA, decision makers, the states, and the public.

Early on 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 community.¹⁵ These are depicted in Figure 4.

¹⁵ In this context, community refers to the organizational and social environments within which drug law enforcement strategies are implemented.

FIGURE 4

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	Demographics	School Surveys
Dispositions	Criminal History	Household Surveys
Convictions	Drug Testing	Victim Surveys
Other Criminal Justice Activities	Offender Surveys	Treatment Resources
	Recidivism Studies	Treatment Follow-up
Drug Removal	Response to Treatment	Education and Prevention Activities
Asset Seizure & Forfeiture	Offender Tracking	
Crime Lab Analyses		
Law Enforcement Resources		
Law Enforcement Surveys		

The Consortium focused on data collection for law enforcement activities and community/environment¹⁶ issues in its first year of operation, and expanded its priorities to cover drug offender processing and additional law enforcement and community issues during its second year.

Since its inception, 15 states have been providing quarterly data to CJSA on multi-jurisdictional cooperative law enforcement task forces and crime laboratory enhancement programs. 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 thirteen states that joined the Consortium project in 1989 will be providing data on treatment programs, drug testing programs, and drug offender processing. Figure 5 shows the states participating in the Consortium according to the type of data they provide.

¹⁶ In this context, community refers to the organizational and social environments within which drug law enforcement strategies are implemented.

FIGURE 5

States Participating in the Consortium Project

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

* = Original Consortium state.

APPENDIX B
State Representatives to the
Consortium for Drug Strategy Impact Assessment
1989

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APPENDIX C

Review of Data Limitations

A multi-state research effort such as this entails certain analytical limitations based on limitations in the data. 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 accuracy and completeness of Consortium data. These issues are reviewed below.

Two opposing tendencies are at work in this project: (1) the need to collect detailed data in 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.

Deviations from Data Coding Conventions

The Consortium collects data from crime laboratories in 14 states. Considerable time is spent by the Consortium states in setting data item definitions, coding standards, and reporting procedures, but 100% compliance is not attainable. Deviations from the procedures result primarily from the inability of members to control data coding at the crime laboratory site. This produces variation in two areas critical to this analysis:

- definitions of what constitutes a "sample" in a crime laboratory, and
- calculation of turnaround time (time from receipt of a request for analysis to completion of the analysis in a crime laboratory).

Crime Laboratory Workload and Turnaround Time:

Crime laboratories vary in how they count incoming caseload (requests for analysis of suspected controlled substances) and in how they count output (completed analyses). A request for analysis may be for one suspected controlled substance (white powder or plant material) or for multiple "samples" (three bags of powder and two vials of capsules). When multiple samples are submitted, some laboratories may count them as a single request for analysis and some may count them as multiple requests. Most laboratories count requests by the number of official requesting documents, which may list one or more suspected controlled substances.

Laboratories and individual analysts within laboratories vary in the number of analyses they conduct for any single request for analysis, depending on the workload demand and the requirements for a particular prosecution. For example, when caseload demands are high, most laboratories will conduct analyses only for cases going to court, rather than processing all requests for analysis. Additionally, analysts usually perform the analysis necessary to produce a conviction and do not necessarily analyze all of the suspected controlled substances submitted to them. These policies vary by laboratory, by chemist, and by workload demand. It is difficult, then, to compare such things as caseloads across laboratories, since different processing conventions may apply.

A similar problem exists regarding turnaround time. Laboratories that process all requests as a standard policy may have a slower turnaround time than laboratories that process only those cases going to court (these are usually completed in a few days). Turnaround time is also affected by personnel, availability of automated equipment, and other resource constraints. Additionally, no convention exists for calculating turnaround time. Generally, it is calculated as the average number of working days from receipt of the request for analysis to completion of the analysis, (the assumption is made that the results are mailed to the requestor within a day or two of completion of the analysis) but not all laboratories follow this convention, and not all were able to calculate this variable.

For these reasons, comparisons in our analysis of crime laboratories is limited to state-by-state and laboratory-by-laboratory comparisons for these variables.¹⁷

Four developments within the Consortium work to minimize these problems:

- Data coding and reporting conventions are discussed and agreed upon by all Consortium 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.¹⁸ By these practices, the most obvious data coding problems are detected and quickly resolved.
- CJSA maintains regular communication with Consortium states in the data review and update process. 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 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; 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.

Consortium data collection conventions allow different levels of reporting from crime laboratories. Descriptive and qualitative data are provided by nearly all laboratories. Some data items or classes are optional, so complete reporting is not expected for them.

States may report crime laboratory data at different levels of detail. For example, a state may provide summary totals of all requests for analysis or requests for analysis by requesting agency type (e.g., local law enforcement, county law enforcement, Federal agency). Similarly, a state may report the total of all analyses completed, or subtotals by type of controlled substance identified (e.g., cocaine, hallucinogens, marijuana, amphetamines).

¹⁷ The analysis assumes that within state variations are less severe than across state variations on these variables, and that within state aggregation is valid.

¹⁸ 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.

APPENDIX D

Summary Crime Laboratory Data Tables*

(*These tables present data for crime laboratories reporting data during any quarter in 1988.)

TABLE 10

1988 REQUESTS FOR ANALYSIS BY STATE AND REQUESTING AGENCY TYPE

State	Lab Number	Munic. Law Enf. Agencies %	State Law Enf. Agencies %	Task Forces %	County Law Enf. Agencies %	Federal Law Enf. Agencies %	Other Law Enf. Agencies %	Non CJ Agencies %	From All Agencies							
AZ	1	1,223	46.6	746	28.4	0	0.0	595	22.7	28	1.1	19	0.7	12	0.5	2,623
	2	158	31.9	250	50.5	0	0.0	61	12.3	11	2.2	15	3.0	0	0.0	495
	3	263	34.1	439	56.9	0	0.0	58	7.5	8	1.0	2	0.3	1	0.1	771
	4	6,660	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6,660
CT	1	8,500	87.9	1,170	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9,670
DC(*)	1	7,382	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,382
IN(**)	1	252	36.4	0	0.0	407	58.7	31	4.5	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	693
	2	2,149	62.8	426	12.5	0	0.0	779	22.8	0	0.0	66	1.9	0	0.0	3,420
	3	1,501	53.7	489	17.5	0	0.0	747	26.7	0	0.0	57	2.0	0	0.0	2,794
	4	945	47.4	579	29.0	0	0.0	362	18.1	0	0.0	109	5.5	0	0.0	1,995
	5	1,300	38.3	1,418	41.8	0	0.0	524	15.5	0	0.0	148	4.4	0	0.0	3,390
MI	1	1,371	45.9	568	19.0	647	21.6	366	12.2	9	0.3	29	1.0	0	0.0	2,990
	2	2,078	60.9	300	8.8	794	23.3	209	6.1	23	0.7	8	0.2	0	0.0	3,412
	3	2,646	65.8	135	3.4	1,126	28.0	82	2.0	30	0.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	4,020
	4	1,287	48.8	321	12.2	748	28.4	235	8.9	8	0.3	37	1.4	0	0.0	2,636
	5	870	36.6	248	10.4	570	23.9	344	27.1	3	0.1	45	1.9	0	0.0	2,380
	6	65	20.9	134	43.1	71	22.8	27	8.7	2	0.6	4	1.3	8	2.6	311
	7	128	16.8	128	16.8	181	23.8	268	35.3	2	0.3	53	7.0	0	0.0	760
MT	1	375	28.8	266	20.5	0	0.0	651	50.1	8	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,300
NJ	1	42,394	72.2	16,318	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58,712
	2	2,899	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,899
	3	7,099	87.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	944	11.7	0	0.0	31	0.4	0	0.0	8,074
	4	1,676	75.8	0	0.0	317	14.3	47	2.1	0	0.0	172	7.8	0	0.0	2,212
	5	1,166	53.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	130	6.0	0	0.0	876	40.3	0	0.0	2,172

TABLE 10 (cont'd)

1988 REQUESTS FOR ANALYSIS BY STATE AND REQUESTING AGENCY TYPE

State	Lab Number	Munic. Law Enf. Agencies %	State Law Enf. Agencies %	Task Forces %	County Law Enf. Agencies %	Federal Law Enf. Agencies %	Other Law Enf. Agencies %	Non CJ Agencies %	From All Agencies							
OH	1	43	45.3	1	1.1	32	33.7	19	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	95
	2	406	59.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	268	39.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.7	680
	3	4,988	99.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,016
	4	3,590	89.0	6	0.1	162	4.0	151	3.7	38	0.9	86	2.1	0	0.0	4,033
	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	119	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	119
	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	7	572	78.7	0	0.0	141	19.4	12	1.7	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	727
	8	329	36.4	0	0.0	412	45.6	158	17.5	0	0.0	5	0.6	0	0.0	904
	9	4,075	86.8	19	0.4	52	1.1	476	10.1	10	0.2	58	1.2	7	0.1	4,697
	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	11	0	0.0	2,252	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,252
	12	299	57.6	3	0.6	0	0.0	217	41.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	519
SD	1	74	23.6	32	10.2	174	55.6	15	4.8	18	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	313
	2	315	26.6	419	35.4	80	6.8	342	28.9	9	0.8	14	1.2	5	0.4	1,184
	3	186	33.0	24	4.3	336	59.6	14	2.5	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0	564
TX	1	2,564	42.4	1,509	25.0	1,431	23.7	462	7.6	0	0.0	82	1.4	0	0.0	6,048
	2	2,957	54.6	1,392	25.7	452	8.3	603	11.1	0	0.0	13	0.2	0	0.0	5,417
	3	3,133	42.0	1,621	21.8	786	10.5	1,803	24.2	78	1.0	30	0.4	0	0.0	7,451
	4	3,007	12.9	452	1.9	18,897	81.1	907	3.9	16	0.1	9	0.0	0	0.0	23,288
	5	11,377	53.3	6,006	28.1	628	2.9	3,311	15.5	0	0.0	14	0.1	0	0.0	21,336
	6	3,036	35.1	2,556	29.5	1,080	12.5	1,870	21.6	103	1.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	8,655
	7	4,394	54.7	1,725	21.5	403	5.0	1,437	17.9	27	0.3	50	0.6	0	0.0	8,036
	8	10,811	48.5	6,410	28.8	2,033	9.1	2,909	13.1	104	0.5	8	0.0	0	0.0	22,275
	9	683	40.7	387	23.1	387	23.1	218	13.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1,677
	10	4,869	41.8	3,029	26.0	1,794	15.4	1,912	16.4	0	0.0	48	0.4	0	0.0	11,652
	11	3,773	54.7	2,259	32.8	133	1.9	715	10.4	2	0.0	10	0.1	0	0.0	6,892
	12	4,869	34.0	5,601	39.1	583	4.1	3,081	21.5	71	0.5	135	0.9	0	0.0	14,340
UT	1	1,216	28.0	749	17.2	1,420	32.7	870	20.0	30	0.7	60	1.4	3	0.1	4,348
WA	1	4,392	73.5	256	4.3	0	0.0	1,289	21.6	13	0.2	0	0.0	26	0.4	5,976
	2	1,749	54.8	632	19.8	0	0.0	730	22.9	82	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,193
	3	1,339	63.6	187	8.9	0	0.0	354	16.8	35	1.7	4	0.2	186	8.8	2,105
	4	759	68.8	79	7.2	0	0.0	266	24.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,104
	5	393	35.2	158	14.2	0	0.0	560	50.2	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,115
	6	1,131	69.0	211	12.9	0	0.0	286	17.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.7	1,640

Data not available from crime laboratories in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

(*) DC data reflect Metropolitan Police Department activity only.

(**) Excludes data from one Indiana crime laboratory that provides analyses data in an incompatible format.

TABLE 11

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANALYSES COMPLETED BY STATE AND SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIED

Lab #	Cann. Anal. Comp.	%	Coc. Anal. Comp.	%	Stim. Anal. Comp.	%	Opiates Anal. Comp.	%	Halluc. Anal. Comp.	%	Dep. Anal. Comp.	%	Inconcl. Subs. Comp.	%	Other Anal. Comp.	%	Non-cont. Anal. Comp.	%	Total
AZ																			
1	1,120	42.7	574	21.9	192	7.3	142	5.4	50	1.9	57	2.2	284	10.8	126	4.8	77	2.9	2,622
2	276	55.8	110	22.2	14	2.8	22	4.4	4	.8	8	1.6	44	8.9	10	2.0	7	1.4	495
3	422	54.7	97	12.6	87	11.3	13	1.7	13	1.7	9	1.2	33	4.3	72	9.3	25	3.2	771
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
CT																			
1	12,745	18.5	30,321	43.9	0	0.0	16,598	24.0	153	0.2	7,788	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,470	2.1	69,075
DC(*)																			
1	329	4.0	4,496	61.0	5	0.1	476	6.0	1,449	20.0	19	0.1	0	0.0	116	2.0	492	7.0	7,382
IN(**)																			
1	395	57.0	98	14.1	5	0.7	6	0.9	22	3.2	18	2.6	0	0.0	5	0.7	144	20.8	693
2	1,229	49.0	643	25.6	34	1.4	105	4.2	37	1.5	58	2.3	0	0.0	249	9.9	154	6.1	2,509
3	1,461	57.0	482	18.8	46	1.8	27	1.1	51	2.0	132	5.1	0	0.0	219	8.5	147	5.7	2,565
4	1,000	46.4	275	12.8	217	10.1	42	1.9	14	0.6	103	4.8	0	0.0	273	12.7	230	10.7	2,154
5	2,135	60.0	437	12.3	125	3.5	67	1.9	51	1.4	171	4.8	0	0.0	242	6.8	332	9.3	3,560
MI																			
1	1,585	46.4	1,279	37.4	0	0.0	89	2.6	50	1.5	48	1.4	0	0.0	19	0.6	348	10.2	3,418
2	1,227	33.0	1,965	52.9	0	0.0	120	3.2	55	1.5	51	1.4	0	0.0	11	0.3	287	7.7	3,716
3	1,345	30.5	2,321	52.7	0	0.0	242	5.5	49	1.1	75	1.7	0	0.0	9	0.2	365	8.3	4,406
4	1,175	39.2	1,392	46.4	0	0.0	67	2.2	55	1.8	53	1.8	0	0.0	14	0.5	241	8.0	2,997
5	1,190	44.3	931	34.6	0	0.0	50	1.9	56	2.1	75	2.8	0	0.0	60	2.2	327	12.2	2,689
6	220	66.3	37	11.1	0	0.0	6	1.8	9	2.7	6	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	16.3	332
7	628	65.8	134	14.0	0	0.0	18	1.9	15	1.6	7	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.3	149	15.6	954
MT																			
1	533	41.0	257	19.8	210	16.2	24	1.8	29	2.2	15	1.2	34	2.6	24	1.8	174	13.4	1,300

Continued on following page.

TABLE 11 (cont'd)

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANALYSES COMPLETED BY STATE AND SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIED

Lab #	Cann. Anal. Comp.	%	Coc. Anal. Comp.	%	Stim. Anal. Comp.	%	Opiates Anal. Comp.	%	Halluc. Anal. Comp.	%	Dep. Anal. Comp.	%	Inconcl. Subs. Comp.	%	Other Anal. Comp.	%	Non-cont. Anal. Comp.	%	Total
NJ																			
1	25,065	32.0	33,893	43.4	1,440	1.8	6,688	8.5	1,443	1.8	1,630	2.1	0	0.0	1,380	1.8	6,539	8.4	78,078
2	806	24.6	1,683	51.4	73	2.2	398	12.1	87	2.7	185	5.6	11	0.3	0	0.0	33	1.0	3,276
3	1,995	24.7	4,301	53.3	200	2.5	492	6.1	8	0.1	124	1.5	0	0.0	18	0.2	936	11.6	8,074
4	551	27.9	1,116	56.4	6	0.3	146	7.4	35	1.8	43	2.2	23	1.2	2	0.1	55	2.8	1,977
5	673	56.3	359	30.0	20	1.7	13	1.1	4	0.3	7	0.6	0	0.0	82	6.9	38	3.2	1,196
OH																			
1	166	46.1	88	24.4	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.5	46	12.8	4	1.1	0	0.0	53	14.7	360
2	206	30.5	243	35.9	31	4.6	0	0.0	14	2.1	11	1.6	98	14.5	9	1.3	64	9.5	676
3	1,483	30.2	2,659	54.1	44	0.9	182	3.7	129	2.6	8	0.2	0	0.0	25	0.5	387	7.9	4,917
4	2,144	51.7	891	21.5	211	5.1	216	5.2	222	5.4	168	4.1	0	0.0	39	0.9	253	6.1	4,144
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
6	51	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51
7	234	32.6	313	43.7	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.8	6	0.8	76	10.6	2	0.3	78	10.9	717
8	435	47.9	268	29.5	7	0.8	1	0.8	41	4.5	37	4.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	117	12.9	908
9	1,233	27.7	1,833	41.2	64	1.4	116	2.6	47	1.1	390	8.8	0	0.0	101	2.3	660	14.9	4,444
10	1,888	28.2	2,108	31.5	1,129	16.9	45	0.7	176	2.6	225	3.4	0	0.0	30	0.4	1,092	16.3	6,693
11	1,432	64.0	253	11.3	73	3.3	42	1.9	11	0.5	117	5.2	0	0.0	28	1.3	281	12.6	2,237
12	50	27.9	61	34.1	8	4.5	12	6.7	0	0.0	9	5.0	0	0.0	5	2.8	34	19.0	179
PA																			
1	692	24.6	1,341	47.7	321	11.4	70	2.5	185	6.6	41	1.5	0	0.0	123	4.4	37	1.3	2,810
2	603	24.6	1,122	45.9	291	11.9	213	8.7	17	0.7	56	2.3	0	0.0	117	4.8	28	1.1	2,447
3	523	43.9	381	32.0	125	10.5	29	2.4	16	1.3	27	2.3	0	0.0	71	6.0	19	1.6	1,191
4	1,217	35.5	1,326	38.7	257	7.5	159	4.6	47	1.4	34	1.0	0	0.0	185	5.4	199	5.8	3,424
5	752	41.4	625	34.4	146	8.0	81	4.5	30	1.7	54	3.0	0	0.0	82	4.5	45	2.5	1,815
6	436	44.5	258	26.3	163	16.6	6	0.6	17	1.7	28	2.9	0	0.0	49	5.0	23	2.3	980
SD																			
1	114	36.5	55	17.6	0	0.0	2	0.6	5	1.6	3	1.0	2	0.6	93	29.8	38	12.2	312
2	693	58.7	118	10.0	1	0.1	3	0.3	11	0.9	14	1.2	0	0.0	89	7.5	252	21.3	1,181
3	53	20.9	79	31.2	2	0.8	1	0.4	11	4.3	3	1.2	0	0.0	14	5.5	90	35.6	253

TABLE 11 (cont'd)

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANALYSES COMPLETED BY STATE AND SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIED

Lab #	Car Anal. Comp.	%	Coc. Anal. Comp.	%	Stim. Anal. Comp.	%	Opiates Anal. Comp.	%	Halluc. Anal. Comp.	%	Dep. Anal. Comp.	%	Inconcl. Subs. Comp.	%	Other Anal. Comp.	%	Non-cont. Anal. Comp.	%	Total
TX																			
1	1,446	37.9	559	14.7	1,104	29.0	129	3.4	24	0.6	5	0.1	0	0.0	211	5.5	333	8.7	3,811
2	1,229	47.7	591	23.0	213	8.3	166	6.4	101	3.9	16	0.6	0	0.0	68	2.6	190	7.4	2,574
3	1,234	31.7	1,554	40.0	244	6.3	478	12.3	63	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	2.0	239	6.1	3,889
4	1,511	48.0	772	24.5	27	0.9	555	17.6	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	3.1	174	5.5	3,145
5	2,680	28.8	2,184	23.5	2,600	27.9	296	3.2	157	1.7	16	0.2	0	0.0	508	5.5	867	9.3	9,308
6	3,069	44.6	2,642	38.4	273	4.0	69	1.0	132	1.9	6	0.1	0	0.0	195	2.8	488	7.1	6,874
7	2,258	51.1	1,118	25.3	340	7.7	156	3.5	166	3.8	2	0.0	0	0.0	96	2.2	279	6.3	4,415
8	5,540	58.2	3,224	33.9	54	0.6	190	2.0	5	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	314	3.3	189	2.0	9,517
9	604	34.7	542	31.1	190	10.9	161	9.2	3	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	73	4.2	166	9.5	1,741
10	4,582	51.4	2,253	25.3	1,140	12.8	59	0.7	16	0.2	20	0.2	0	0.0	253	2.8	586	6.6	8,909
11	4,071	60.0	1,010	14.9	1,079	15.9	24	0.4	21	0.3	5	0.1	0	0.0	173	2.7	399	5.9	6,782
12	2,646	52.1	886	17.5	899	17.7	113	2.2	59	1.2	16	0.3	0	0.0	217	4.3	240	4.7	5,076
UT																			
1	2,845	44.4	1,592	24.9	577	9.0	268	4.2	156	2.4	166	2.6	372	5.8	8	0.1	417	6.5	6,401
VA																			
1	41,502	44.9	21,984	23.8	662	0.7	6,547	7.1	7,559	8.2	767	0.8	0	0.0	4,016	4.4	9,280	10.0	92,317
WA																			
1	1,571	21.5	3,722	50.9	390	5.3	856	11.7	71	1.0	78	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	621	8.5	7,309
2	1,533	45.2	1,167	34.4	228	6.7	131	3.9	76	2.2	58	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	201	5.9	3,394
3	225	10.8	1,082	51.9	186	8.9	242	11.6	27	1.3	49	2.4	0	0.0	12	0.6	262	12.6	2,085
4	114	11.5	599	60.3	56	5.6	42	4.2	35	3.5	16	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	131	13.2	993
5	240	16.6	488	33.8	428	29.6	40	2.8	29	2.0	20	1.4	0	0.0	32	2.2	168	11.6	1,445
6	288	11.9	1,512	62.3	156	6.4	230	9.5	26	1.1	28	1.2	0	0.0	17	0.7	170	7.0	2,427

Note: The following abbreviations have been used for column headings:

Cann. = Cannabis Coc. = Cocaine Stim. = Stimulant Halluc. = Hallucinogens Dep. = Depressant Inconcl. = Inconclusive
Non-cont. = Non-controlled.

(*) DC data reflect Metropolitan Police Department activity only.

(**) Excludes data from one Indiana crime laboratory that provides analyses data in an incompatible format.

TABLE 12

STAFF AND WORKLOAD INDICATORS BY STATE AND LABORATORY

State	Lab Number	Total Number Of Analyses Completed	Average Number Of Drug Analysts*	Average Turnaround Time**	Ratio Drug Exam. Vs. Total # Examiners***	Average Number of Analyses Per Examiner****
IN*****	1	693	1.0	14.1	1.0	173.3
	2	2,509	2.3	27.0	-	280.3
	3	2,565	2.0	22.5	-	320.6
	4	2,154	2.0	12.0	-	269.3
	5	3,560	2.1	19.5	-	419.9
MI	1	3,418	3.8	9.0	.1	231.3
	2	3,716	5.8	2.7	.2	164.1
	3	4,406	5.5	2.5	.2	206.0
	4	2,997	3.8	1.8	.2	201.7
	5	2,689	3.3	11.1	.1	210.7
	6	332	1.0	22.5	.1	83.0
	7	954	2.0	5.0	.2	119.3
MT	1	1,300	2.0	19.5	.2	162.5
NJ	1	78,078	36.3	22.5	.5	537.7
	2	3,276	2.3	90.0	.9	546.1
	3	8,074	0.0	8.5	.0	-
	4	1,977	2.8	37.5	.7	184.2
	5	1,196	-	10.0	-	-
OH	1	360	1.0	15.0	.9	90.0
	2	676	1.5	7.3	.3	112.7
	3	4,917	5.5	1.5	.5	225.2
	4	4,144	2.5	14.0	.2	414.4
	5	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	-
	6	51	-	-	-	-
	7	717	2.0	21.5	.8	142.5
	8	908	1.0	1.4	.3	227.0
	9	4,444	2.5	10.2	.2	444.4
	10	6,693	7.0	30.0	1.0	239.0
	11	2,237	2.0	4.0	.5	279.6
	12	179	1.0	61.4	1.0	59.7
PA	1	2,810	4.9	28.1	.7	144.3
	2	2,447	4.8	31.2	.6	131.0
	3	1,191	2.4	21.4	.5	125.4
	4	3,424	5.8	28.8	.6	145.6
	5	1,851	3.4	3.8	.5	134.4
	6	980	2.0	11.2	.5	124.9
SD	1	312	1.1	1.6	1.0	75.3
	2	1,181	2.0	4.0	1.0	149.0
	3	253	-	3.0	-	-
TX	1	3,881	2.0	11.5	1.0	476.4
	2	2,574	1.0	8.3	1.0	643.5
	3	3,889	2.0	4.5	.5	486.1
	4	3,145	2.0	4.0	1.0	393.1
	5	9,308	5.3	10.0	.8	449.6
	6	6,874	3.0	40.0	.4	572.8
	7	4,415	2.0	21.8	.4	551.2
	8	9,517	2.8	6.3	.7	885.2
	9	1,741	2.0	15.0	1.0	217.6
	10	8,909	3.8	26.8	.8	609.3
	11	6,782	3.0	99.5	.5	565.2
	12	5,076	2.8	12.8	.2	478.0

TABLE 12 (cont'd)

STAFF AND WORKLOAD INDICATORS BY STATE AND LABORATORY

State	Lab Number	Total Number Of Analyses Completed	Average Number Of Drug Analysts*	Average Turnaround Time**	Ratio Drug Exam. Vs. Total # Examiners***	Average Number of Analyses Per Examiner****
UT	1	6,401	2.8	6.5	.4	591.5
VA	1	92,473	24.8	-	.2	940.7
WA	1	7,309	8.0	27.1	.4	228.4
	2	3,394	2.0	6.0	.3	424.3
	3	2,085	1.5	40.2	.4	353.8
	4	993	1.0	45.0	.4	248.3
	5	1,445	1.0	9.0	.5	361.3
	6	2,427	2.0	10.7	.6	303.4

"-"

Data not reported.

*

Represents the number of drug analysts at the close of a reporting quarter, averaged over four quarters.

**

Represents the average turnaround time for each reporting quarter, averaged over four quarters.

Represents the ratio of the number of full-time equivalent drug analysts to total analysts in a laboratory, averaged over four quarters.

Represents the total number of analyses completed in a quarter divided by the number of full-time equivalent drug analysts at the close of a quarter, averaged over four quarters.

Excludes data from one Indiana crime laboratory that provides analyses data in an incompatible format.

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