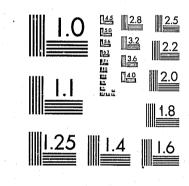
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DRUG DEFENDANTS IN MASSACHUSETTS: 1978-1980

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September 9, 1981

I. Introduction

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Since 1974, the Research Department of the Office of the Commissioner of Probation has compiled statistics about the drug defendant population in Massachusetts. The purpose of this on-going research is to assess shifts in the volume of drug arraignments, age of defendants, class of drugs, and geographical region where arraignments occurred.

The data is drawn from court appearance records submitted to the Office of the Commissioner of Probation statewide during four weeks of the calendar year. All court appearance records which include a new drug offense are included in the study. The four sample weeks are spaced throughout the year, to control for seasonal variation in drug arrests.

Data in this report includes only those defendants who were arraigned for drug offenses in superior, district and juvenile courts in the Commonwealth. The data does not reflect those arraigned in federal courts, those admitted to treatment programs, or those admitted to hospital crisis centers.

While the 1980 study analyzed criminal/delinquency arraignments on drug charges, it does not purport to draw conclusions on the conviction rate for controlled substance violations. This study only addresses various questions regarding drug defendants, not adjudicated offenders. NCJRS

II. Methodology

Massachusetts is unique in that the Office of the Commissioner of Probation (OCP) centrally maintains statewide files of criminal history information, dating back to 1924. The files include records of new charges, as well as the status of continued cases and dispositional information.

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Only new charges, not continued or disposed cases, were counted in this study. Court appearance records had to list at least one drug offense (with or without other charges) to qualify.

A total of 1,089 juveniles and adults were charged with new drug crimes during the four sample weeks of 1980. All new drug arraignments were recorded during the following weeks in 1980: January 21-25, April 28-May 2, July 21-25 and October 20-24.

The 1980 sample total compares to 1,329 defendants being charged with new drug crimes during the four sample weeks in 1979. The 1979 data was drawn from court appearance records received by the OCP during the weeks of: January 24-28, April 23-27, July 23-27 and October 15-19.

In 1978, 1312 defendants were charged with drug offenses during the four sample weeks of: January 30-February 3, May 22-26, August 21-25, and November 13-17.

U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice

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DRUG DEFENDANTS IN MASSACHUSETTS: 1980

III. Definitions

- 1. Regions: Massachusetts cities and towns are divided into seven (7) geographical areas as defined by the Department of Mental Health.
 - Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden Counties
 - Region I Primarily Worcester County
 - Northern and northwestern Middlesex County and the Lowell area Region II Region III
 - Essex County plus the Malden-Medford-Everett areas in Middlesex Region IV County
 - Most of Norfclk County plus the southernmost area in Middlesex Region V County
 - Suffolk County plus Brookline Region VI
 - Southernmost Norfolk County plus the Brockton area and all of Region VII southeastern Massachusetts

Drug Classes: The classes in this report are those in the schedule used by the courts and established by the Legislature according to criteria of 2. potentiality for abuse, degree of currently accepted medical usage and probability of physical or psychological dependence with Class A, the most serious and Class E, the least serious.

Class A Class B	Heroin, other named opiates and opiate derivatives Amphetamines, methamphetamine, cocaine, methadone, opium
	barbituates
Class C	Hallucinogens, including LSD, DMT, THC, Hashish, PCP
Class D	Marijuana and certain barbitals
CIASS D	include the second morphine or opium prescription drugs
Class E	Dilute mixtures of codeine, morphine or opium prescription drugs
	not named elsewhere
0 , 1,	Miscellaneous categories of drug offenses. (no controlled
Other	
	substances)

IV. Three-Year Data Analysis

Volume

This analysis covers the volume of defendants and not the amount of controlled substance involved in each reported offense.

In prior years, there had been a steady, substantial increase in the number of defendants reported annually. In 1980, however this trend was reversed, with the volume decreasing twenty percent. (n=1,089 in 1980 compared to n=1,329 in 1979 and n=1,312 in 1978).

The drug offense rate, measuring the ratio of offenses to population, was computed on state population estimates from the Department of Public Health for 1978 and 1979, and based on the U.S. Census Bureau data for 1980:

Year	Est, Annual Volume of Drug Defendants	Annual Population		Projected Drug Offense Rate p/100,000 pop.
1978 1979 1980	17,056* 17,277** 14,157***	5,885,990 5,911,598 5,737,037	=	2.92

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*Based on 1,312 total defendants in 4 one-week samples **Based on 1,329 total defendants in 4 one-week samples ***Based on 1,089 total defendants in 4 one-week samples

The proportion of drug offenses measured against the total of all criminal offenses reported to OCP files during 1979 and 1980 were computed as follows:

Year	Est. Annual Drug Offenses Received by OCP Files
1979	17,277
1980	14,157

The 1978 volume was not compared. It would not reflect a comparable percentage as Minor Motor Vehicle Offenses were decriminalized on January 1, 1979, and were no longer reported to OCP files; only Major Motor Vehicle offenses are included in current criminal offense totals.

Age at Arraignment

The sample total of 1,089 defendants in 1980 reflected an 18 percent decrease over the 1979 sample of 1,329 defendants. The sample total of 1,312 defendants in 1978 compared to 1979 showed no marked change (up 1 percent).

			Percent	t Change
1978	1979	1980	1978-1979	1979-1980
33	30	17	- 9.09%	-43.33%
133	158	73	+18.79%	-53.80%
258	243	204	- 5.81%	-16.05%
303	347	271	+14.52%	-21.90%
274	236	238	-13.87%	+ .85%
308	314	286	+ 1.95%	- 8.92%
3	1	0	-66.66%	- 1.00%
1312	1329	1089	- 1:30%	-18.05%
	33 133 258 303 274 308 3	33 30 133 158 258 243 303 347 274 236 308 314 3 1	33 30 17 133 158 73 258 243 204 303 347 271 274 236 238 308 314 286 3 1 0	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

A significant decrease for 1980 was found in all age groups, especially among the juveniles and young adults. The juvenile age group (up to 17 years of age) was down 52 percent when 1979 (n=188) and 1980 (n=90) were compared. Young Adults (17 -25 years of age) declined 14 percent, while the Adults (26+ years of age) decreased 8.9 percent.

In examining the distribution of drug defendants under 26 years of age, the data demonstrates significant downward shifts by young people. Juveniles 15 and 16 years of age decreased 54 percent over the 1979 sample (compared to an increase of 20 percent in 1979 over 1978). Seventeen and 18 year olds declined 16 percent, and defendants between 19 and 20 years of age decreased 22 percent. Defendants 22 to 25 years old showed little change increasing only 0.8 percent from 1979.

and 1980 samples.

10010 11	
AGE	1978
14 under	2 59

Table TT .

	•
14 under	2.5%
15 - 16	10.1%
17 - 18	19.7%
19 - 21	23.1%
22 - 25	20.9%
26 over	23.5%
Unknown	.2%

Total Criminal Offenses		
Received by OCP Files	=	Percentage Drug Offenses
191,423	_	9.03%
202,946	=	6.97%

TABLE I - AGE AT ARRAIGNMENT

These decreases are reflected in the overall age distribution of 1978, 1979,

	1979				1980	
•.	2.2%				1.6%	
	11.9%				6.7%	
•	18.3%				18.7%	
	26.1%				24.8%	
	17.8%				21.9%	
	23.6%				26.3%	
	.1%	-	3	_		

As in 1978 and 1979, the 1980 drug defendants continued to be clustered in the younger age groups, with 73.7 percent being under 26 years of age. However, when analyzing specific age groups, defendants 26+ years old accounted for the highest volume in the 1980 sample compared to 19-21 year olds in 1979.

Residence by Region

Comparison of the 1979 and 1980 samples indicate that all regions decreased with the exception of Region VI (Suffolk County and Brookline) which increased 9 percent. Major increases between 1978 and 1979 occured in Region II (+29.0%) and Region V (+28.0%).

				Percent	Change
Region	1978	1979	1980	1978-1979	1979-1980
I	163	184	1.24	+12.88%	-32.60%
	(12.4%)	(13.8%)	(11.4%)		
II	138	178	138	+28.99%	-22.47%
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	(10.5%)	(13.4%)	(12.7%)		
III	167	131	116	-21.56%	-11.45%
	(12.7%)	(9.9%)	(10.7%)		
IV	156	159	147	+ 1.92%	- 7.54%
	(11.9%)	(12.0%)	(13.5%)		
v	160	204	159	+27.50%	-22,05%
·	(12.2%)	(15.3%)	(14.6%)		
VI	239	186	203	-22.18%	+ 9.14%
	(18.2%)	(14.0%)	(18.6%)		
VII	239	265	164	+10.88%	-38.11%
	(18.2%)	(19.9%)	(15.1%)		
Out/State	50	22	38	-56.00%	-72.72%
	(3.8%)	(1.7%)	(3.5%)		
	1010	1000	1.000		
TOTAL .	1312	1329	- (- 1.30%	-18_05%
t tegetet al training	(99.9%)	(100%)	(100.1%)		•

TABLE III - RESIDENCE BY REGION

Region VII declined 38 percent when compared to 1979, as it did between 1978 and 1979, followed by Region I (33 percent) and Regions II and V (both 22 percent). Out of State defendants decreased 56 percent between 1978 and 1979 and 73 percent when 1979 and 1980 were compared.

A word of caution should be given regarding the significance of these regional shifts. The data measures only new arraignments for drug offenses. It does not measure discretionary issues regarding police priorities. Some police departments place higher priority for drug offenders than do others, and the regional shifts may reflect these discretionary issues rather than actual increases or decreases in drug usage.

Substance by Class

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The patterns of drug usage were analyzed in this section based on the class of drug used. Class D (marijuana) accounted for 56 percent of the cases in the 1980 sample, compared to 60.3 percent in 1979 and 58.9 percent in 1978. This indicates a decrease of 23.8 percent from 1979. These findings indicate that police are actively arresting persons for marijuana offenses.

TABL

· · · ·	•	•.		Percent	Change	
Class	1978		1980	1978-1979	1979-1980	
A :	89	56	51	-37.08%	- 8.93%	
3	(6.8%)	(4.2.%)	(4.7%)		0,000	
B	82	97	100	+18.29%	+ 3.09%	
	(6.3%)	(7. 3%)	(9.2%)		1 3.098	
c	46	48	48	+ 4.35%	0	
	(3.5%)	(3.6%)	(4.4%)		U a construction of the second s	
Ď	773	801	610	+ 3.62%	-23.84%	
	(58.9%)	(60,3%)	(56.0%)		23.04%	
E	23	28	20	+21.74%	-28.57%	
	(1.8%)	(2.1%)	(1.8%)		20.375	
Multiple	180	157	115	-12.78%	-26.75%	
	(13.7%)	(11.8%)	(10.6%)		-20.156	
Other	·56·	50	53	-10.71%	+ 6.00%	
	(4.3%)	(3.8%)	(4.9%)		1.0.002	
Unknown	63	92 .	92	+46.03%	• 0	
*	. (4.8%)	(6.9%)	(8.4%)		U U	
;	1312	1220				
1	L	1329	1089		V	
	•	-		-l		

Persons charged with multiple (two or more) classes of drug offenses ranked second in frequency, but dropped 26.7 percent over 1979. Multiple drugs decreased progressively from 13.7 percent of the 1978 sample, to 11.8 percent of the 1979 sample and to 10.6 percent of the 1980 sample.

Class B defendants represented 9.2 percent of the 1980 sample, including cocaine and amphetamines among other drugs. Class B represented 7.3 percent in 1979 and 6.3 percent in 1978. Class B defendants were up 3.1 percent over 1979. Class B has gradually increased from 1978 to 1980.

From 1979 to 1980 Class A (heroin) offenses declined 8.9 percent. While Class A defendants accounted for nearly 7 percent of the 1978 sample, they represented 4 percent of the defendants in 1979 and 4.7 percent in 1980.

Class E (codeine, morphine, opium, and prescription drugs) decreased by 28.6 percent although Class E defendants represented only 1.8 percent of the 1980 sample. The small number of Class E defendants (n=23 in 1978, n=28 in 1979, and n=20 in 1980) would tend to overstate the significance of the percent decrease.

LΕ	ΞV	 SUBS	TANCE	BY	CLASS

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The volume of "unknown" drug classes remained constant from 1979 (n=92) to 1980 (n=92). An increase of 47.62 percent between 1978 and 1979, however, indicates continued reluctance in some areas to charge a person with a drug offense until the drug sample has been chemically analyzed. In those cases, the person is charged with "possession of controlled substance", or "violation of controlled substance act", without having a specific drug class indicated.

CLASS BY REGION

Table V shows the distribution of drug classes by residential region of the drug defendants. A decrease of Class A (heroin) offenses was seen in every region except Region IV and Region VI. Region VI accounted for 55 percent of the Class A defendants in 1980 compared to 32 percent in 1979 and 55 percent in 1978.

TABLE	V	CLASSES	BY	REGIONS

				1	
•	**			Percent	: Change
Class "A"	1978 -	1979	1980	1978-79	1979-80
Region I	15	15	7	0	- 53
Region II	7	10	5	+ 43	- 50
Region III	4	8	4	+100	- 50
Region IV	1	• 1	3	0	+200
Region V	6	2	2	- 67	0
Region VI	49	18	28	- 63	+ 56
Region VII	6	2	1	- 67	- 50
Out/State	1	-	1	-100	-
	89	56	51	-37,07%	- 8,92%

Percent Change

				1 01 00110	
Class "B"	1978	1979	1980	1978-79	1979-80
Region I	7	12	8	+ 71	- 33
Region II	2	7	13	+250	+ 86
Region III	8	9	14	+ 13	+ 56
Region IV	14	. 17	7	+ 21	- 70
Region V	8	8	8	0	0
Region VI	23	23	32 -	0	+ 28
Region VII	15	18	12	+ 20	- 33
Out/State	5	3	6	- 40	+100
	82	97	100	+18.29%	+3.09%

				20200.00	
Class "C"	1978 ·	1979	1980	1978-79	1979-80
Region I	3	4	8	+ 33	+100
Region II	1	4	6	+300	+ 50
Region III	10	5	2	- 50	- 60
Region IV	1	. 3	4	+ 20	+ 33
Region V	4	7	4	+ 75	- 43
Region VI	16	16	15	0	- 6
Region VII	9	6	8	- 33	+ 33
Out/State	2	3	1	+ 50	- 67
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	46	48	48	+ 4.34%	0

TABLE

Class "D"
Region I
Region II
Region III
Region IV
Region V
Region VI
Region VII
Out/State

Class "E"	1978	1979	1980	1978-79	1979-80
Region I	1 1	4	1	+400	- 75
Region II	1	1	-	0	-100
Region III	3	3	3	0	. 0
Region IV	2	. 6	5	+200	- 17
Region V	4	3	2	- 25	- 33
Region VI	7	5	6	- 29	+ 20
Region VII	5	4	2	- 20	- 50
Out/State	-	2	1	-	- 50
	23	28	20	+21.73%	-28.57%

Multiple					
Region I					
Region II					
Region III					
Region IV					
Region V					
Region VI					
Region VII					
Out/State					

Other	
Region	I
Region	II
Region	III
Region	IV
Region	V
Region	VI
Region	VII
Out/Sta	ate

Unkno	own
Region	I
Region	II
Region	III
Region	IV
Region	v
Region	VI
Region	VII
Out/Sta	ate

CLASSES BY REGIONS (cont'd.)

				Percent	Change
	1978	1979	1980	1978-79	1979-80
	113	106	78	- 6	- 26
	104	120	91	+ 15	- 24
	101	76	61	- 25	- 20
	100	. 93	93	- 7	0
	85	140	97	+ 65	- 31
	94	76	73 -	- 19	- 4
	145	179	101	- 19	- 44
ļ	31	_11	16	- 65	+ 45
Ţ	773	801	610	+ 3.62%	-23.85%

Percent Change

Percent Change 1978 1979 1980 1978-79 1979-80 13 34 10 +164 - 71 + 26 - 50 19 24 12 19 - 74 0 5 5 + 54 22 23 17 - 26 24 17 - 29 + 12 19 34 - 56 + 33 15 20 - 10 41 37 22 - 41 - 75 +400 8 2 10 180 157 115 -12.77% -26.75%

1978	1979	1980	Percent 1978-79	Change 1979-80
5	5	5	0	0
3	9	2	+200	- 78
12	2	8	- 83	+300
8	. 5	7	- 38	+ 40
9	7	7	- 22	0
10	14	15 -	+ 40	+ 7
9	7	8	- 22	+ 14
-	1	1	-	0
56	50	53	-10.71%	+ 6.0%

				Percent	Change
_	1978	1979	1980	1978-79	1979-80
	6	4	• • 7	- 33	+ 75
	1	3	9	+200	+200
	10	23	19	+130	- 17
	8	. 11	11	+ 38	0
	20	20	20	0	0
	6	19	14	+217	- 26
	9	11	10	+ 22	- 9
	3	1	2	- 67	+1.0.0
	63	92	92	+46.03%	0
		- '	7 -		

Increases in Class B (cocaine) were evenly distributed in Region II, Region III, and Region IV. Between 1978 and 1979, increases were found in Regions I, II, III, IV, and VII. Decreases were found in Region I, Region VI, and Region VII, while Region V remained constant. In 1979, however, only Out of State cases declined when compared to 1978.

Class D (marijuana) increased 3.62 percent from 1978 to 1979 but decreased 23.8 percent overall from 1979 to 1980. Region I (-6.19%), Region III (-24.75%), Region IV (-7.0%), Region VII (-19.15%), and Out of State defendants (-64.52%) showed a decrease of Class D offenses in 1979. In 1980, Region I (-26.41%), Region II (-24.16%), Region III (-19.7%), and Region VII (-43.5%) all reflected sizable decreases in the volume of persons charged with marijuana related offenses. Out of State defendants (+45.4%) showed an increased frequency of Class D offenses.

Class E (prescription drugs), which increased 21.74 percent from 1978 to 1979, decreased by 28.5 percent in 1980. However, because of the small overall frequency (n=23 in 1978, n=28 in 1979, and n=23 in 1980), analysis by regions would overinflate the significance of increases or decreases. No clear patterns of regional shifts were evident.

Persons charged with multiple classes of drugs decreased 26.7 percent from 1979 (n=157) to 1980 (n=115) compared to a 12.22 percent decrease from 1978 to 1979. Sizable decreases were found in Region I (-70.6%), Region II (-50.0%), Region IV (-26.0%), and Region VII (-40.5%) between 1979 and 1980.

Simultaneous Offenses

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The question often arises as to whether drug defendants commit crime to support their drug habits; and if so, are their crimes against people or property? The data in Table VI indicates that 58.9 percent of the defendants in the 1980 samples were charged with drug offenses only, with no additional criminal offenses. This compares to 61 percent in 1979 and 61 percent in 1978.

In the 1980 sample, 41.1 percent were charged with simultaneous criminal offenses in addition to the drug crimes, compared to 39.7 percent in 1979 and 38.9 percent in 1978. In 1980, 14.1 percent were charged with various public order crimes, 11.2 percent were charged with motor vehicle violations, 10 percent were charged with crimes against property, 5.8 percent with sex crimes, and 5.1 percent were charged with crimes against persons.

TABLE VI SIMULTANEOUS OFFENSES

				Percent Change	
Offense	1978	1979	1980	1978-1979	1979-1980
Drug Only	802 (61.1%)	802 (60.3%)	641 (58.9%)	0	- 20.07%
Against Person	60 (4.6%)	54 (4.1%)	55 (5.1%)	- 10.00%	+ 1.85%
Against Property	145 (11.1%)	150 (11.3%)	109 (10.0%)	+ 3.44%	- 27.33%
Sex	3 (0.2%)	4 (0.3%)	8 (0.7%)	+ 33.33%	+100.00%
Motor Vehicle	147 (11.2%)	138 (10.4%)	122 (11.2%)	- 6.12%	- 11.59%
Against Public Order	155 (11.8%)	181 (13.6%)	154 (14.1%)	+ 16.77%	- 14.91%
TOTAL	1312	1329	1089		

The motor vehicle violations were largely for "driving under the influence". Public Order offenses were either alcohol related (such as possession of open containers) or trespassing.

The incidence of persons charged with simultaneous offenses decreased 14.9 percent between 1980 and 1979 compared to 3.3 percent between 1978 and 1979.

Type of Controlled Substance Offenses

In the 1980 sample, 70.3 percent of the persons were charged with possession (or presence) compared to 69.45 percent in 1979 and 67.1 percent in 1978. When the two sample years 1978 and 1979 were compared, a reduction of 4.9 percent was found compared to a 17.0 percent reduction found between 1979 and 1980.

TABLE VI

78 .	1979	1000		
		1980	1978-1979	1979-1980
0 9	923	766 11	+ 4.89%	17.000
		766 (70.3%)	+ 4.89%	-17.00%
0 3	347	270	- 3.61%	-22.19%
7.4%)	(26.1%)	(24.8%)		
2	59	53	-18.05%	-10.16%
. 5%)	(4.4%)	(4.9%)	·	
12]	1329	1089		
2	7.4%) 2 .5%)	7.4%) (26.1%) 2 59 .5%) (4.4%)	7.4%) $(26.1%)$ $(24.8%)$ 2 5953 $5%$) $(4.4%)$ $(4.9%)$	7.4%) (26.1%) (24.8%) 2 59 53 -18.05% .5%) (4.4%) (4.9%) -18.05%

Those charged with distribution or intent to distribution dropped 3.6 percent from 1978 to 1979 and 22.2 percent from 1979 to 1980, accounting for 24.8 percent of the defendants in 1980 compared to 26.11 percent in 1979, and 27.4 percent in 1978.

Distributors by Drug Class

In the 1980 sample, 24.8 percent were charged with distribution or intent to distribute. The volume of persons charged as distributors decreased in each class but Class C which showed no change. Class A dropped 9.37 percent, Class B dropped 24.4 percnet, Class E 83.3 percent. Class D decreased by 20.4 percent and multiple classes dropped 35.4 percent.

TABLE VIII DISTRIBUTE/INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE BY CLASS

			Percent Change		
Class	1978	1979	1980	1978-1979	1979-1980
A	64	32	29	-50.00%	- 9.38%
	(17.8%)	(9.2%)	(10.76%)		
В	48	45	34	- 6.25%	-24.44%
	(13.3%)	(13.0%)	(12.6%)		
С	25	14	13	-44.00%	- 7.14%
	(6.9%)	(4.0%)	(4.8%)		1
D	133	147	117	+10.52%	-20.41%
	(36.9%)	(42.4%)	(43.3%)		
Е	6	6	1	0	-83.33
	(1.7%)	(1.7%)	(0.4%)	1	a
Multiple	63	79	51	+25.99%	-35.44%
	(17.5%)	(22.8%)	(18.9%)		
Unknown	21	24	25	+14.28%	+ 4.16%
	(5.8%)	(6.9%)	(9.3%)		
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	360	347	270		
	L		ł	1	

II TYPE	OF	CONTROLLED	SUBSTANCE	OFFENSE

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Class D distributors accounted for 43.3 percent of the drug distributors in the 1980 sample, compared to 42.36 percent in 1979 and 36.9 percent in 1978. Distributors selling multiple classes of drugs accounted for 18.9 percent of the 1980 sample compared to 22.7 percent in 1979 and 17.5 percent in 1978.

Summary

People 25 years of age and under comprise almost 3/4 (73.7 percent) of those charged with drug offenses in the 1980 sample of 1,089 cases and 76.3 percent in both 1979 (n=1,329 cases) and 1978 (n=1,312 cases). Juveniles (under 17 years of age) rose 13 percent when 1978 and 1979 samples were compared, but dropped 52 percent from 1979, representing 8.3 percent of the drug defendants in 1980 compared to 14,1 percent in 1979. Those in the 26+ years of age group,both in 1978 and 1980 arraignments, represented the highest volume while those 19-21 years of age represented the highest volume of arraignments in 1979.

Drug defendants appear to be evenly dispersed across the state though somewhat overrepresented in Regions VI and VII in 1978, in Regions V and VII in 1979, and in Region VI in 1980.

Class A (heroin) offenses have shown a steady reduction in frequency and the volume of Class A defendants dropped by 37.1 percent from 1978 to 1979 and 8.3 percent from 1979 to 1980. The volume of Class B (cocaine) has gradually increased since 1977, up 18.3 percent over 1978 and up 3.1 percent over 1979. The volume of Class D (marijuana) defendants increased 3.6 percent from 1978 to 1979 and decreased 23.8 percent from 1979 to 1980, but still accounted for the majority of drug arraignments (56 percent) in 1980.

Drawing off the total annual estimate 14,157 drug defendants in Massachusetts in 1980, an estimated 7,929 were for possession or distribution of marijuana compared to an estimated 10,413 in 1979 and 10,049 in 1978, indicating active police activity regarding Class D drugs.

Shifts in the volume of drug crimes may be a function of actual changes in drug usage or may be related to discretionary issues within local criminal justice agencies.

