Ohio
Multijurisdictional
Task Force Trend
Analysis

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Introduction

This report presents data from Ohio multijurisdictional task forces funded by the Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) through the JAG/Byrne grant program. As a requirement of the JAG grants, task forces submitted two semi-annual performance reports to OCJS highlighting their activities and accomplishments for calendar years 2010 – 2013. The data from these performance reports was analyzed in this multi-year report. To provide a clear account of the data while accounting for the different number of task forces funded each year, data are typically presented as both averages\(^1\) and totals.

This report contains 5 sections:

I. Summary
II. Overview
III. Street Drugs
IV. Pharmaceutical Drugs
V. Other Data

Disclaimer: Data in this report are only as accurate as the data reported by task forces to OCJS. In some cases, data in this report may differ from the yearly reports compiled by OCJS due to updated figures provided by task forces.

\(^1\) To obtain averages in this report, variables of interest were divided by 50% of the total number of reports submitted in a given year. This was done to correct for the odd number of reports submitted by task forces in 2013.
Summary

- The total number of task forces funded by the JAG/Byrne grant program increased from 32 in 2010 to 38 in 2013.

- Task forces increased their average number of felony indictments while decreasing the average number of new cases worked. This indicates that task forces became more efficient from 2010 to 2013.

- Task forces obtained more indictments for street drugs between 2010 and 2013, primarily due to large increases in indictments for heroin trafficking and possession. They also recorded more seizures for nearly every type of street drug collected in this study during the same time period.

- Indictments for pharmaceutical drugs increased during the reporting period. Oxycodone, hydrocodone, and alprazolam were the most frequently seized/diverted drugs by the task forces.
Overview

The total number of task forces funded by the JAG/Byrne grant program increased from 32 in 2010 to 38 in 2013.

The overall task force report submission rate peaked at 93% in 2013.

Task forces increased the total number of presentations/trainings from 2010 to 2013.

The number of people participating in presentations and trainings increased from 2010 to 2013.

The total number of search warrants executed by task forces increased every year.

The average number of search warrants executed by task forces increased by 38% from 2010 to 2013.
The total number of new street drug cases increased between 2010 and 2013, while the total number of new pharmaceutical cases decreased during the same time period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>8,541</td>
<td>8,714</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>9,481</td>
<td>35,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical (Rx)</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>1,651</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>5,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,823</td>
<td>10,365</td>
<td>9,831</td>
<td>10,682</td>
<td>40,701</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average number of both street and pharmaceutical drug cases decreased slightly during the reporting period.
Task forces reported increases in indictments across all five felony categories in 2013 compared to 2010.

The average number of felony indictments for street drug crimes increased by approximately 19% between 2010 and 2013, while the average number of felony indictments for pharmaceutical drug crimes decreased slightly.
Street Drug Activity

- The average number of trafficking indictments per task force remained mostly the same between 2010 and 2013.

- The average number of possession indictments increased from 42 in 2010 to 50 in 2013.
Heroin, marijuana, and cocaine were the most commonly trafficked drugs based on task force reports.

Heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine trafficking indictments increased between 2010 and 2013, while trafficking indictments for all other drugs decreased\(^2\).

The increase in the total number of drug trafficking indictments was driven by a nearly 160% increase in indictments for heroin trafficking.

\(^2\) Though data on bath salts trafficking were not available in 2010 or 2011, indictments for both trafficking and possession of bath salts increased from 2012 to 2013.
Heroin, marijuana, and cocaine were the drugs most frequently involved in possession indictments.

The total number of indictments for heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy possession increased from 2010 to 2013, while possession indictments for all other drugs decreased.

The total increase in possession indictments from 2010 to 2013 was largely driven by the increase of heroin possession indictments by over 200%.

### Drug Possession Indictments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>2,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>1,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>1,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath Salts</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psilocybin Mushrooms</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,210</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,663</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,512</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,789</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,174</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marijuana was the most commonly seized drug, followed by cocaine, mushrooms, and heroin\(^3\).

There was an increase in the total amount of seizures for all drug types, with the exception of marijuana (both pounds and plants)\(^4\).

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\(^3\) In a few rare cases, task forces reported seizures of ecstasy in grams and seizures of heroin in either hits or dosage units. Since there is no standard way to convert from dosage units to hits or grams, these seizures were omitted from the table above.

\(^4\) The average number of drugs seized per year was omitted from this section, since it can be skewed by large seizures which tend to occur randomly.
The most commonly seized pharmaceutical drugs were oxycodone (both ER and IR), hydrocodone, and alprazolam.

Seizures for diazepam, fentanyl, hydromorphone, lorazepam, and phentermine increased between 2010 and 2013. Seizures for all other pharmaceutical drugs decreased.

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5 All Rx seizures are reported as dosage units. Buprenorphine, clonazepam, and oxymorphone were not reported by task forces in 2010.
Diversions reflect the amount of prescription drugs that have been identified as diverted dosage units during an investigation, but never seized.

The most commonly diverted pharmaceutical drugs were oxycodone-IR, hydrocodone, and alprazolam.

Diversions for codeine, lorazepam, methylphenidate, oxycodone-IR and phentermine increased between 2010 and 2013. Diversions for all other pharmaceutical drugs decreased during the same time period.
- The average number of pharmaceutical indictments per task force increased by 20% between 2010 and 2013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking/Sale</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>2,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor Shopping</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forged/Altered prescriptions</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Theft</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>873</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,275</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,183</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,272</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,603</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- With the exception of a small decrease in indictments for doctor shopping, the total number of indictments for pharmaceutical drugs increased across all categories between 2010 and 2013.
Asset seizures generally refer to the seizure of drug-related assets that have been used to facilitate drug trafficking or are derived from drug trafficking. Asset forfeitures refer to those seized assets proven in court to have been used to facilitate drug trafficking or derived from drug trafficking (and are thus forfeited to government entities).

The average amount seized by task forces decreased from 2010 to 2013, though it rebounded in 2013 after decreasing in 2011 and 2012.

The average amount of forfeitures increased by about 6% from 2010 to 2013, despite the decrease in overall seizures.

6 “Other Data” refers to all non-drug data recorded by task forces.
• Currency accounted for the majority of task force seizures between 2010 and 2013.

• The only categories of seizures to increase from 2010 to 2013 were currency and other\textsuperscript{7}.

• Total seizures increased from 2010 to 2013; this was mostly driven by the increase in currency seizures during this time period.

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Task Force Seizures} & 2010 & 2011 & 2012 & 2013 & \textbf{Total} \\
\hline
Currency & $12,407,026 & $8,517,863 & $7,869,211 & $14,971,626 & $43,765,726 \\
Motor Vehicles & $3,052,668 & $2,142,709 & $1,849,909 & $2,510,171 & $9,555,457 \\
Real Estate & $1,353,860 & $884,945 & $266,300 & $504,134 & $3,009,239 \\
Other & $169,415 & $199,776 & $347,625 & $221,296 & $938,112 \\
Electronics & $187,390 & $130,585 & $111,927 & $104,642 & $534,544 \\
\hline
\textbf{Total} & $17,170,359 & $11,875,878 & $10,444,972 & $18,311,869 & $57,803,077 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

• Currency accounted for the majority of task force forfeitures between 2010 and 2013.

• Real estate was the only forfeiture category to show a decrease from 2010 to 2013.

• The increase in forfeitures from 2010 to 2013 was mostly driven by the increase in currency seizures.

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Task Force Forfeitures} & 2010 & 2011 & 2012 & 2013 & \textbf{Total} \\
\hline
Currency & $2,988,103 & $3,217,389 & $4,173,217 & $3,953,910 & $14,332,619 \\
Motor Vehicles & $436,052 & $754,028 & $492,248 & $533,382 & $2,215,711 \\
Real Estate & $154,412 & $128,747 & $443,827 & $103,079 & $830,065 \\
Other & $19,283 & $21,575 & $158,293 & $29,283 & $228,433 \\
Electronics & $26,066 & $20,912 & $18,400 & $66,011 & $131,389 \\
\hline
\textbf{Total} & $3,623,916 & $4,142,651 & $5,285,985 & $4,685,665 & $17,738,217 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\textsuperscript{7} The “Other” category includes items such as jewelry and firearms that were not a part of the other collected categories.
The average number of non-drug cases per task force increased from 2010 to 2013, though it declined from a high of 75 in 2011.
The average number of firearms seized by task forces increased 52% from 2010 to 2013.