

DRUG ABUSE IN SUBURBIA

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NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
MINEOLA, NEW YORK

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AUGUST 1978

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ACQUISITIONS

DRUG ABUSE IN SUBURBIA

A Ten-year Study of
Drug Abuse, Crime and the
Management of Drug Abuse Offenders in
the Criminal Justice System in
Nassau County, New York

FINAL REPORT

Nassau County Probation Department

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This report was prepared by the
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PREFACE

This report concludes the Nassau County Probation Department's ten year research study of drug abuse, crime and the criminal justice system in Nassau County, New York. Initiated as a special project in 1967 in cooperation with the Nassau County Police Department and with the assistance of the County and District Courts and the District Attorney's Office, it was only through the many years of continuing support and assistance of these criminal justice agencies that the project was able to produce a series of interim reports and, finally, to conclude the long-term research with the present report.

The Nassau County Police Department was especially helpful through services provided by its Narcotics and Identification Bureaus. During the early years of the study the Nassau County Planning Commission also was most helpful in providing U.S. Census data on Nassau County and in producing a set of maps which was included in a previous interim report in this Drug Abuse in Suburbia series.

Appreciation is also extended to the County's Department of General Services for its cooperation and assistance in providing data processing and printing services.

This report, itself, however, including the analysis and interpretation of the data, has been solely the work of the Probation Department which assumes all responsibility for the findings and conclusions.

Special mention must go to the staff of the Probation Department's Adult and Family Divisions, the Office of Research and Staff Development, the Office of Public Information, and the many dedicated clerical staff for their significant contributions to this special research project.

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I

SUMMARY

Introduction and Conceptual Overview

This report brings to a conclusion the long-term study of drug abuse, crime and the criminal justice system in Nassau County, New York. In continuous operation for a period of eleven years, from 1967 through 1977, the study had its beginnings during the turbulent sixties, a time of great revolutionary change and turmoil across the nation. The period also witnessed the start of the so-called drug epidemic and a corresponding sharp increase in the level of crime. Both drug abuse and crime became critical issues during the early years of the study and subsequently developed into major social problems, with profound and far reaching effects on many areas of American life. Now, some eleven years later, the study concludes in a far more passive period (1977), and while there is strong evidence that the drug problem has changed and diminished in scope, other types of crime remain at a high level.

The study, a special research project of the Nassau County Probation Department, in cooperation with other criminal justice agencies of the county, was broad in scope. While the principal focus was on the drug offender population within the criminal justice system, the goal was the attainment of a better understanding of the drug abuse problem, and the drug abuser population, in Nassau County. Conceptually, the study was structured in two phases. Phase one covered the early epidemic years of 1967 through 1971 and was supported by data on some 9,587 drug offenders. Study objectives focused on the epidemiology of drug abuse in the county, the development of a classification system that would encompass the majority of the various types of drug abusers, and also a series of drug offender profiles. The study also took a detailed look at the problem at the county, village and community levels. Analyses of the scope, etiology, incidence and prevalence of the various types of drug abusers, as well as their demographic, social, legal, economic, racial, cultural and family background characteristics, were made.

Phase two encompasses the years 1972 through 1977 and is supported by data on some 12,058 drug offenders who entered the criminal justice system during the period 1972-1975. In addition, the years of 1976 and 1977 were used for follow-up and program outcome evaluations, as well as com-

parative analyses of the findings between phase one and two. Additional objectives for phase two of the study included efforts to assess the effectiveness of the Nassau County criminal justice system in the management of drug abuse offenders, to analyze the relationship between drug abuse and other types of crime, and to determine the implications and impact of social policies and programs and any changes related to the problems of drug abuse and crime.

It is perhaps most significant that this study has identified a continuing need on the part of the community and the public to better understand the limitations of the criminal justice system in the prevention or reduction of crime and rehabilitation of criminals. The effectiveness of the system in combating the problems of drug abuse and crime must be tempered with the knowledge of its proper role in a free society, with numerous related and antecedent problems, and where other social institutions must assume the major responsibility for these problems. However, the study has also found that while the limitations of the system are significant, and there is a continuing need for a greater appreciation of this by the public, the positive impact that more relevant social policies and programs can have on the criminal justice system and the problems of drug abuse and crime is crucial and should not be underestimated.

As viewed by this study, the problems of drug abuse and crime encompass the drug-defined crimes, such as possession or sale of a controlled substance, among others, and other kinds of crime, such as the frequently drug-related crimes of burglary, larceny, theft and other property crimes.

In the context of this study, social policy is viewed as representing society's and the government's posture towards a particular social problem; programs are a means of implementing the policy. Further, laws are concrete statements of social policies which should reflect the social consensus regarding the propriety of certain behavior. Ideally, a change in the social consensus should be reflected in changes to social policy and new laws.

Major Findings and Conclusions

In focusing on drug abuse and crime, the study has found that the effectiveness of the criminal justice system--the degree of success it has in meeting its objectives--is largely determined on the one hand by the scope and dimensions of the crime problem, and on the other hand by its available resources--the quantity and quality of its programs and services.

Social policies and programs that center on drug abuse, crime prevention and the rehabilitation of offenders and which are most reflective of the existing social consensus in the community (as indicated by an optimum synchronization between relevant laws and prevailing community attitudes) will have a greater positive impact on the criminal justice system and contribute to more effective management of crime and criminal offenders.

Evidence from the present study indicate that the Nassau County criminal justice system has been successful in its management of illicit drug abuse, or the criminal side of the drug problem, and that its effectiveness increased over the years monitored by the study. Further, this increased effectiveness is the result of a combination of factors including changes in social policies and programs, new and increased services, and the nature of the drug problem itself in this county.

While the study found no relationship or association between marijuana abuse per se and other kinds of criminal behavior, this drug was by far the dominant drug of abuse (perhaps fortunately, given the pathology of heroin and its link to crime) and became increasingly more so over the past decade. The criminal justice system faced critical management problems which have recently been resolved by new policies and programs emphasizing diversion, deferred prosecution and, more recently, decriminalization.

Although new policies and programs directed at marijuana had a positive impact on its management by the criminal justice system, evidence from the study also indicates that these changes were perceived by the public as having a more liberal social policy orientation, thus giving further impetus to an already existing trend of increasing abuse. Despite the evidence of this faulty perception on the part of the public and the fact that the most recent research findings still consider marijuana a controversial substance, recent policy changes are closer to present reality and the dominant social consensus. The old law, with its severe penalties which led to criminal records for many otherwise law-abiding citizens and disrespect for the law in general, became unenforceable.

While the study has found the relationship between drug abuse and crime a complex one, it has shed additional light on this important subject. The available evidence indicates that a significant relationship or association exists between the so-called hard drugs, such as heroin, and other kinds of criminal behavior, particularly property crime.

However, although there has been a decline in heroin abuse, the level of other types of crime, as indicated by the crime index of the uniform crime reports, has not diminished.

Heroin abuse continues to be strongly related to socio-economic status. Communities in Nassau County that were ranked high in terms of heroin abuse were generally ranked low in median family income. These same communities also ranked high on the basis of general crime activity. It would appear that social conditions which lead to some kinds of drug abuse also contribute to other kinds of criminal behavior. This could explain the decline in heroin abuse in the county, as documented by this study, while crime in general has increased. In other words, present levels of crime appear to be more the result of conditions such as soft economy and high unemployment rather than the heroin problem. However, while heroin abuse appears to have diminished in the county, it remains a significant problem in New York City. Nassau County's contiguous location to the city and its large addict population could also account for a large portion of the local crimes against property.

In assessing the effectiveness of two specific criminal justice programs, the study evaluated the results achieved by the regular probation supervision program and the Midway program for pre-trial deferred prosecution clients. A comparative analysis of the post-probation adjustment behavior of a sample of former probationers which included both drug and non-drug offenders revealed the drug offenders to be somewhat less successful in maintaining law-abiding behavior. As a group, they represented a higher risk for failure, were more likely to have a previous criminal record (which, in itself, was linked to an unfavorable adjustment after discharge), and subsequently had a higher post-probation arrest rate than non-drug offenders. However, although they were not as successful as the non-drug probationers, the majority of drug offenders did make a successful adjustment, with almost two-thirds conforming to law-abiding behavior.

The Midway program evaluation results appear to be highly successful. However, the program is voluntary, clients are screened and encompass both drug and non-drug offenders. Midway drug offender clients were found to differ significantly from regular probationers. They had a stronger middle-class orientation, a lower level of prior criminality and, from a case management perspective represented a lower risk to the community. The post-program success rate (in the absence of any new arrests, they were considered successes) was 90.6%.

The management of drug offenders by the criminal justice system, in the form of dispositions and sentences, changed significantly over the course of the years monitored by this study. Contributing factors in this change include:

An enlightened and more tolerant attitude on the part of the public, the courts, and other parts of the system towards the widespread general use of drugs in American society, and illicit drug use by certain segments of the society;

A greater understanding of the limitations of the criminal justice system in general, and specific programs to prevent crime and drug abuse and to rehabilitate criminal and drug offenders;

A greater awareness of the differences that exist among the major types of drug offenders--between possessors and sellers, between the so-called soft and hard drug abuser, and between the illicit drug abuser and the abuser or addict criminal;

A more flexible and less restrictive approach to the use of the various disposition and sentencing options to meet the needs of both the offender and the community;

A greater application of the less-is-more concept; which endeavors to restrict the offender's penetration and time spent in the system to an absolute minimum commensurate with his needs and the needs of the community.

Accordingly, disposition and sentencing patterns for drug offenders in recent years have been marked by less use of programs that stress control and punitive options. Findings indicate commitment rates declined for six of the eight major types of drug offenders and increased for only two. The probation rate also declined for six of the eight types. Both probation and commitments continued to be used most extensively for sellers, with the majority of heroin traffickers being incarcerated during both periods. For sellers of other types of drugs, probation was used most frequently.

The study found that while both the classification system for major drug offenders and the drug offender profiles developed during phase one remained valid and essentially unchanged, the size of the various subgroups defined by this system changed significantly during phase two. The community's changing attitude towards drugs is perhaps most strongly reflected in the sharp jump in the size of marijuana subgroups, both possessors and sellers. The cocaine subgroups, while

remaining relatively small, also increased dramatically during recent years. However, more importantly, the heroin offender subgroups registered significant declines. The possessors of barbiturates and amphetamines also dropped sharply. The sellers of these drugs, though, did not vary in size significantly during the second phase of the study.

Conclusion

During the early years of the drug epidemic in Nassau County--phase one of the study--the community was confronted with a period of rapid and sustained growth of drug abuse and crime. During these years, the system can be characterized as overloaded, with limited resources, doubtful results, and even more doubtful credibility. Study findings indicate that the situation was further exacerbated by existing social policies and programs which had neither the breath nor flexibility necessary to deal effectively and efficiently with the magnitude and diversity of the drug abuse/crime problem. Furthermore, while policies and programs stressed both social control and custody and rehabilitation philosophies for crime prevention, rehabilitation was perhaps overemphasized in the sixties, with underfunded programs that offered more promise than fulfillment and without the selectivity required for effective management of drug offenders and other criminals.

Beginning in 1971 and in the years thereafter--phase two of the study--new social policies and programs for dealing with the drug-crime problem became a reality and were more reflective of the changing social consensus in this area. While the more recent policies and programs continued to stress both social control and rehabilitation for offenders, later years have seen a greater emphasis on punishment as a viable alternative, particularly in the form of renewed faith in and more frequent use of incarceration.

The seventies, therefore, became years of trial and experimentation for the criminal justice system. Innovation and change were viewed--but not always welcomed--as necessary ingredients to more successful programming. Accordingly, new concepts were implemented and, along with increased funding, provided the opportunity for developing, testing, and subsequently deploying on a large scale more sophisticated programs and services. Diversion, pretrial deferred prosecution, and community based correction programs, for example, began making significant contributions to a more effective criminal justice system. At the same time, continued high levels of crime and delinquency further emphasized the limitations of the system to prevent crime and rehabilitate criminals and focus attention on the need for greater crime preven-

Despite the apparent contradiction of the above findings, the present study, as well as other recent research studies, support the conclusion that effective and successful programs in criminal justice are dependent in large measure on both the quantity and quality of their services. A corollary conclusion indicates the need for better targeting of limited criminal justice system resources into the most productive program areas. Both of these conclusions are linked to study findings which center on the need for improved diagnosis and classification of offenders, the differentiation of offenders according to their needs and the risk they present to the community, and the matching of offenders and programs for optimum results. In this regard, the study has indicated that it is imperative that social policies and programs be sufficiently broad and flexible to meet the needs of a diverse and growing offender population.

II

INTRODUCTION

Statement of Problem

This report brings to a conclusion the long-term study of drug abuse and crime in Nassau County, New York. In continuous operation throughout the period 1967-1977, the study had its beginnings during the turbulent sixties, a time of great revolutionary change and turmoil across the nation. Drug abuse and crime became critical issues during this period of crisis for the country, and in the ensuing years, both were to become major social problems, with profound and far reaching effects on many areas of American life. Now, some eleven years later, the study ends in what is perceived by many to be a more passive period (1977), but yet one where the problems of drug abuse and crime, while differing in significant ways, still remain as critical issues for many Americans.

The study, a special research project of the Nassau County Probation Department, in cooperation with other criminal justice agencies of the county, was broad in scope, while the principal focus was on the drug offender population within the criminal justice system. The goal of this study was the attainment of a better understanding of the drug abuse problem and the drug abuser population in Nassau County. An important assumption of the study has been the acceptance of the total number of various drug-related arrests as one indicator of the size of the drug abuse problem in Nassau County for a given period of time. This association between drug arrests and the scope and dimensions of the drug abuse problem has significance beyond just those offenders entering the criminal justice system; it has important implications for the epidemiology of drug abuse for the entire population of Nassau County.

Study Objectives

At the outset, study objectives focused on the epidemiology of drug abuse in the county, the development of a classification system which would encompass the majority of the various types of drug abusers, and the development of a series of drug offender profiles. These objectives, as well as other aspects of drug abuse at the county, village and community level, were to be accomplished by a study methodology that centered on: an analysis of the extent and scope of the problem; etiology, incidence, and prevalence of the various types of drug abusers, (including their demographic, social, legal, economic and family background characteristics); racial and cultural factors;

and other descriptive and epidemiological data. The results of these efforts would be used to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of prevention and treatment programs and services, either those available at the time or under development, and to contribute to broad social policy changes.

A detailed description of the study's research design and methodology is contained in Section IX. For the most part, these procedures did not change. With the knowledge and experience gained over the years, however, some new objectives were added to the project which necessitated another component being added to the original design, to include new data elements, and procedures to collect these new data.

From a conceptional and methodological frame of reference, the study has been divided into two phases. The first phase covered the years 1967 through 1971 and made extensive use of the drug arrest cohorts which entered the system during this five-year period. Study findings, conclusions and recommendations were reported in a series of publications issued yearly through 1973. The second phase of the study encompasses drug arrest cohort data for the years 1972-1975, and uses the results of a comparative analysis between the findings for phase one and phase two, while focusing on the study objectives previously mentioned to identify any significant changes in the drug abuse problem or the drug abuse population over the eleven-year period.

Closely related to this effort to monitor trends and identify changes is the addition to the study of objectives that attempt to assess the impact on the problem over the years of selected major changes to policies or programs either at the county, state or national levels which dealt with various aspects of illicit drug abuse. They include the following:

1. New York State Criminal Procedure Law, 1971, Section 170.56, Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACOD) of misdemeanor possession of marijuana cases.
2. A program for pretrial deferred prosecution of selected felony offenders, ages 16-25, to include drug offenders, and operated by the Nassau County Probation Department since 1971.
3. Federal program to reduce the flow of drugs into the United States (1972 poppy cultivation ban in Turkey).
4. Revision of the New York State Penal Law in 1973 for controlled substances. In essence, the 1973 law reclassified most drug crimes as more serious felonies and instituted more severe penalties.

5. Revision of the New York State Penal Law in 1977. In essence, offenses involving the possession of small amounts of marijuana were decriminalized.

Another study objective has sought to assess the effectiveness of the Nassau County criminal justice system in the management of drug abuse offenders. How successful has the system and its various programs and services been in reducing drug abuse and related crime? Closely related to this question are the studies done in recent years which have attempted to shed light on the controversial and complex relationship between illicit drug abuse and other types of criminal behavior, particularly property crimes.

Implications of the Study's Findings and Conclusions for Social Policies and Programs

A brief review of the drug abuse cohorts for both phases of the study, with the focus being on both the number and different types of drugs identified for each cohort regardless of the type of offense, possession or sale, felony or misdemeanor and without assigning any importance or weight to any particular drug or controlled substance included therein or to the offender, is important for placing in proper perspective just what the system has been confronted with in Nassau County during the course of this investigation. Further, a comparison of the two periods will add to this perspective by noting the shifts or trends in the drugs being abused. This information is set forth in Table I.

An examination of the data presented in Table I indicates that the primary substance (in terms of volume) that accounted for much of the criminal justice system's case activity for both periods was marijuana. It was the ranking drug of abuse in the county during the early period and increased very dramatically in the second period. Heroin, on the other hand, while ranking second in both periods, declined very sharply in the latter period. This was also true for a number of other controlled substances, including such major drugs as barbiturates and amphetamines. Cocaine, which ranked low in the early years, increased sharply in the later years, while still remaining a relatively small part of the total for the period.

These findings are particularly significant for both the county and its criminal justice system, especially given our present knowledge concerning the relationship between drug abuse and property crime and the management of drug offenders by the system. These subjects will be discussed in more detail in other sections of this report.

TABLE 1

NUMBER AND TYPES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES INVOLVED IN OFFENSES FOR DRUG
OFFENDER COHORTS DURING THE PERIODS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975

<u>Type</u>	<u>1967-1971 Period</u>		<u>1972-1975 Period</u>		<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Marijuana	3,488	48.4	7,984	78.4	+4,496	+128.8%
Heroin	1,459	20.2	671	6.6	-788	-54.0%
Hashish	920	12.8	426	4.2	-494	-53.7%
Barbiturates	631	8.8	381	3.7	-250	-39.6%
Amphetamines	319	4.3	183	1.8	-136	-42.6%
Glue Sniffing	116	1.6	14	0.2	-102	-87.9%
Barbiturates And Amphetamines	114	1.6	33	0.3	-81	-71.1%
Hallucinogens	85	1.2	136	1.3	+51	+60.0%
Marijuana and Heroin	40	0.6	15	0.2	-25	-62.5%
Cocaine	24	0.3	256	2.5	+232	+966.7%
Codeine	4	0.1	12	0.1	+8	+200.0%
Morphine	4	0.1	8	0.1	+4	+100.0%
Demerol	3	0.0	0	0.0	-3	-100.0%
Methodone	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>+62</u>	<u>+100.0%</u>
Total	7,207	100.0	10,185	100.0	+2,978	+41.3%

While the drug problem presented a definite challenge to the county and its criminal justice system during the years covered by this study, the situation could have had far greater impact if heroin activity had approached anywhere near the volume of marijuana abuse. This, of course, is supported by what is now known of the link between heroin and other types of crimes, particularly property offenses, and the strong dependence of the heroin addict on crime to support himself. The impact of this criminal behavior, then, on the county, while substantial during these years, would probably have been much greater.

The decline of heroin activity, therefore, was a very significant trend. The rise in marijuana use in the later years of the study is more understandable now, given the change in the public's attitude, which in turn led to changes in social policy, which in turn appears to have led to even greater use. Social policy changes were evident, for example, in the new ACOD (Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal) provisions of the New York State Criminal Procedures Law, as early as 1971, and, even more so, in the so-called decriminalization provisions embodied in the 1977 revisions to the New York State Penal Law. Accordingly, despite the rise in marijuana use, its impact on the criminal justice system after 1971 was lessened to a significant degree while, at the same time, the courts were provided with a new management tool which enabled them to use their limited resources more appropriately.

While not condoning marijuana use, the system was able to assign a higher priority to those offenders involved with the so-called hard drugs, those who represented a higher risk to the community. This was evident in the classification system developed by this study. Along with the system's growing awareness of the differential risks posed by the various types of drug offenders, this study has in the later years also identified changes in the management of these offenders. This is most evident in a comparison of dispositions and sentences received by the cohorts for the two periods. These findings, as well as those that pertain to the effectiveness of the system in managing drug abusers, will be covered in other sections of this report.

III

IMPACT OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN SOCIAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS ON THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM IN NASSAU COUNTY

From a time in the 60's, when any form of illicit drug abuse usually evoked a mixture of fear and moral indignation or outrage on the part of the community, the early 70's saw the beginnings of a more enlightened perspective which was accompanied by a growing awareness of the need to differentiate among the various types of drugs and abusers. During the years of phase two of the study and after, 1971-1977, evidence of this shift can be observed in new social policies and program efforts and the impact they have had on the problem. Some of them have already been mentioned briefly and will now be discussed in more detail.

Weiner (1976), in an incisive article on how federal policy has shifted, maintains that there are three perspectives which influence social policy in regard to drug abuse. Tracing legislative and policy decisions through the 1960's and early 1970's, he suggests that approaches to drug abuse can be categorized as law enforcement oriented, treatment oriented, oriented toward "social control", or as some combination thereof. There are two important features to Weiner's conceptualization which can be applied to our discussion. The first is that policy decisions in the area of drug abuse, even of a very broad and general nature (e.g. on a federal level), do impact on the local drug problem. This is exemplified by the fact that the predecessor of the New York State Office of Drug Abuse Services (i.e. NACC) was established shortly after the passage of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act in 1966.

The second point is that policymakers, on the federal, state, and local levels, initiate legislation or formulate policy to achieve a particular goal or set of goals. However, although policy decisions frequently reflect the current zeitgeist,¹ often the consequences of a particular policy, both intended and unintended, are not monitored adequately enough to allow officials to assess the impact of that policy on the local drug problem. For example, when the NYS Legislature amended the Penal Law in 1971 to allow an Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACOD) for misdemeanor marijuana cases, they did so to permit the casual user of marijuana to

¹Zeitgeist is a Germanic term meaning the "spirit of the times". When applied to history, the concept of zeitgeist holds that significant events are more a function of the times and less a function of individual achievement.

avoid the stigma of a criminal conviction and a lengthy confrontation with the criminal justice system; and to provide the system with a method of managing the increasing numbers of this type of offender. In evaluating the impact of this law for Nassau County, many questions can be asked:

How frequently was it used?;
On what population?;
How did people receiving ACODs differ from those who did not?;
What effect did the law have on marijuana arrests and/or marijuana usage?

Data collected during the course of the drug abuse research project can provide relevant and useful information on these issues.

The revision of the NYS Penal Law in 1973 (i.e. the Rockefeller Drug Laws) is another example of a major policy shift although the impact of this change has been examined extensively (cf. Joint Committee on New York Drug Law Evaluation, 1977). When the severe sentencing provisions and plea bargaining restrictions were implemented, NYS officials supporting the changes hoped that, in addition to incarcerating those selling narcotics, the law would also serve as a deterrent to drug abuse and associated street crime. The initial findings suggest that the change in the drug laws did not have the intended effect (for a more complete discussion of this report please refer to a subsequent section of this paper). Further, although Nassau County contributed information to the statewide data collection effort, there remain a number of localized questions, unanswered by the data contributed to the Joint Committee on New York Drug Law Evaluation, that will be addressed by the data from the Nassau County drug abuse research project.

The significant point of the above discussion is that, regardless of either minimal or extensive evaluation of policy changes, there remain issues specific to Nassau County which can be illuminated by our own drug abuse data. With this in mind, five major policy changes were selected for examination in some detail. These policies represent changes at the local, state, and federal levels and were generally implemented because decision-makers felt they would have a significant impact on the drug abuse problem. The policies to be examined are as follows:

1. The revision in 1971 of the NYS Criminal Procedure Law (section 170.56) allowing for the ACOD of misdemeanor marijuana cases.

2. The implementation in 1970 of the Nassau County pre-trial diversion program for selected felony offenders (including drug offenders), known as Operation Midway.
3. The effort in 1972 to reduce the flow of drugs into the United States (1972 Poppy Cultivation Ban).
4. The revision in 1973 of the NYS Penal Law for controlled substances requiring mandatory prison sentences for certain convictions and sharply restricting plea bargaining (i.e. 1973 Rockefeller drug laws).
5. The revision in 1977 of the NYS Penal Law mandating the decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana.

Limitations of the Data

Before discussing the above issues at length, there are some limitations of the data and therefore some inherent caveats that should be presented.

Firstly, in the ensuing discussion, there will be instances where the arrest rate for possession of a given drug (i.e. drug seizure) is taken, by implication, to be a measure of the prevalence of its usage. While there is some previous literature justifying this (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1976), the relationship between arrests and drug use remains an imperfect one. However, it is stressed that at no time will the authors maintain that a given arrest rate implies a specific level of drug use. Rather, starting from an unknown base-line, changes in arrest rate will permit us to make statements concerning the relative changes in the prevalence of drug usage, with the specific amount of drug use still being an unknown quantity. A recent publication from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (Person, Retka, & Woodward, 1976) provides further evidence of the methodological soundness of using rank-ordered indicator data as measures of relative prevalence of drug use.

Secondly, in evaluating the impact of certain policies, changes in group data occur because the behavior of specific individuals is in some way influenced by the policy in question. In other words, in order to accurately infer behavior change, based on the impact of a given policy, there is an implicit assumption that the population of drug abusers and those at risk for drug abuse are aware of any policy changes

(in the penal code or otherwise). This assumption is necessary anytime that one infers behavioral change as the result of social policy. Although the issue is discussed to make the reader aware of possible limitations of interpretation, both experience in the field and the extensive media coverage accompanying major changes in drug abuse policy suggest that the assumption of awareness of policy on the part of potential and actual drug users is sound.

The ACOD Law (September, 1971) and the Law Providing for the Decriminalization of Marijuana (July, 1977)

In 1971, the New York State Legislature amended the Criminal Procedure Law to allow for an adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACOD) for cases involving marijuana. Section 170.56 of the CPL deals with this matter and the law was written to apply only to those charged with Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance 7th Degree (an "A" misdemeanor) or with Loitering 1st Degree (i.e. Loitering for the unlawful use of a controlled substance, a "B" misdemeanor) and only when the drug involved is marijuana. Under the provisions of this law, the court, after specifying whatever conditions might be appropriate, may adjourn the case for a period not to exceed 12 months. At the end of the specified period of adjournment, if the case has not been restored to the court calendar for a violation of any of the conditions of the ACOD, the original charge is deemed to have been dismissed in the interest of justice. A previous criminal conviction or adjudication as a Youthful Offender, requires the consent of the District Attorney and a prior ACOD, or a prior conviction involving a controlled substance, prohibits the granting of an ACOD. It might be noted that, although this law applies specifically to marijuana misdemeanors, another ACOD law (Section 170.55 of the CPL) permits ACODs for misdemeanor offenses in general (i.e. the type is unspecified). Further, legislators intended for this law to have an impact in two major areas: 1) an impact on the courts so that their handling of marijuana misdemeanor cases would become more efficient; and 2) an impact on the occasional user of marijuana, so that his contact with the court system, as well as any stigma resulting from a criminal conviction, would be minimized. It was not intended for this reduction in penalties to implicitly encourage the increased usage of marijuana, although the escalating rate of marijuana arrests in Nassau County from 1972-1975 vis-a-vis other nationwide usage data suggests that this indeed may have occurred. (This point will be examined in some detail in the discussion to follow).

One might argue that an in-depth analysis of marijuana

arrest trends is currently an academic exercise, since on July 29, 1977, the NYS Penal Law was modified to reflect an even more tolerant attitude towards those charged with possession of small amounts of marijuana. At that time, possession of small amounts of marijuana was decriminalized and anyone found possessing 25 grams or less may be charged with a violation. In these instances, the maximum penalty is a \$100. fine and the individual is not arrested. He is merely issued a summons, much like a traffic ticket. While adequate data to evaluate the impact of this decriminalization will not be available for some time, there are certain obvious parallels between the ACOD law in 1971 and the decriminalization statute of 1977. Both laws reduce the penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana; both are aimed at the occasional marijuana user arrested for the first time; and both are not intended in any way to encourage marijuana usage. Although generalizations across time and situations have their limitations, it is felt that from a careful examination of the impact of the 1971 ACOD law, we might infer certain probable outcomes from the recent decriminalization of marijuana.

Before proceeding to an analysis of the data, there are several methodological notes which bear on the ensuing discussion. Since an ACOD is essentially the disposition of an arrest charge, much of the data was analyzed by comparing those receiving ACODs against those receiving other dispositions. In order to prevent the comparisons from becoming unwieldy, all pending cases, bench warrant cases, and certain vague dispositional categories (i.e. turned over to another authority, no information, etc.) were eliminated from the comparison groups. The remaining dispositional categories were combined to form six (6) major groups and are operationally defined as follows:

ACOD - includes only those cases granted an ACOD by the court (Code 18)

Dismissed (DISM) - includes only those cases where the charges were dismissed for reasons other than an ACOD (Code 11)

Fined - includes only those cases where a monetary fine was imposed by the court. This disposition necessitates a conviction of some kind (Code 12)

Unconditional and Conditional Discharges (UD/CD) - this category includes those who received a suspended sentence as well as those who were granted either a conditional or unconditional discharge. This sentence also necessitates a conviction of at least a violation.

Probation (Prob) - this category includes all cases sentenced to probation by the court, as well as those cases which combine probation with an additional type of sentence or specified condition (e.g. Probation/Jail; Probation/Topic House; Probation/ACOD, etc.) (Code 01, 02, 19, 20, 21, 22)

Committed (COM) - this dispositional category is comprised of those cases in which the sentence involved commitment to an institution of some kind. These institutions included both the Nassau County Jail and New York State Prison system, as well as youthful offender facilities, hospitals, and institutions run by the Office of Drug Abuse Services. (Code 03, 04, 05, 06, 07)

As seen in Table 2, the cases encompassed by the above categories represent 95.26% of all drug arrests for the years 1972-1975. Thus, conclusions based on these data can be safely assumed to apply to the total population of drug offenders, since the overwhelming majority of cases are, in fact, included within these dispositional categories.

Another term which appears frequently in the following discussion and which is in need of an operational definition is what of "possessor of marijuana". In effect, individuals within this group are matched by the charge at time of arrest. Possessors of marijuana are operationally defined as those, and only those, individuals charged with possession of marijuana as a misdemeanor, or possession of marijuana as a felony. No other drugs, nor any other charges, are included in this category.

Utilization of the ACOD Law

The impact of the ACOD law on the manner in which the courts handled certain drug offenders was both immediate and pervasive. Table 2 presents a summary of the ACODs granted for the years 1972-1972. The data indicate that for all drug offenders arrested between 1972 and 1975, 46.02% were granted an ACOD. Within the six dispositional categories utilized as units of analysis, 48.31% of the cases between 1972 and 1975 were resolved by an ACOD.

Although the absolute number of ACODs granted is impressive, when it is compared to other dispositions across time, the contrast is even more striking. Figure 1 illustrates the proportion of all drug charges that were resolved by each major dispositional category for each year of the study (i.e. 1967-1975). Before the passage of the ACOD law in

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF ACODs GRANTED IN RELATION
TO TOTAL DRUG ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS¹
FOR THE YEARS 1972-1975

	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No. of Drug Arrests, 1972-1975	12,058	100.00
No. of Arrests Included in 6 Major Dispositional Categories	11,487	95.26
No. of Drug Arrests 1972-1975	12,058	100.00
No. of ACODs Granted, 1972-1975	5,550	46.02
No. of Arrests Included in 6 Major Dispositional Categories	11,487	100.00
No. of ACODs in 6 Major Dispositional Categories, 1972-1975	5,550	48.31%

¹This refers to the 6 major dispositional categories as operationally defined in the accompanying text.

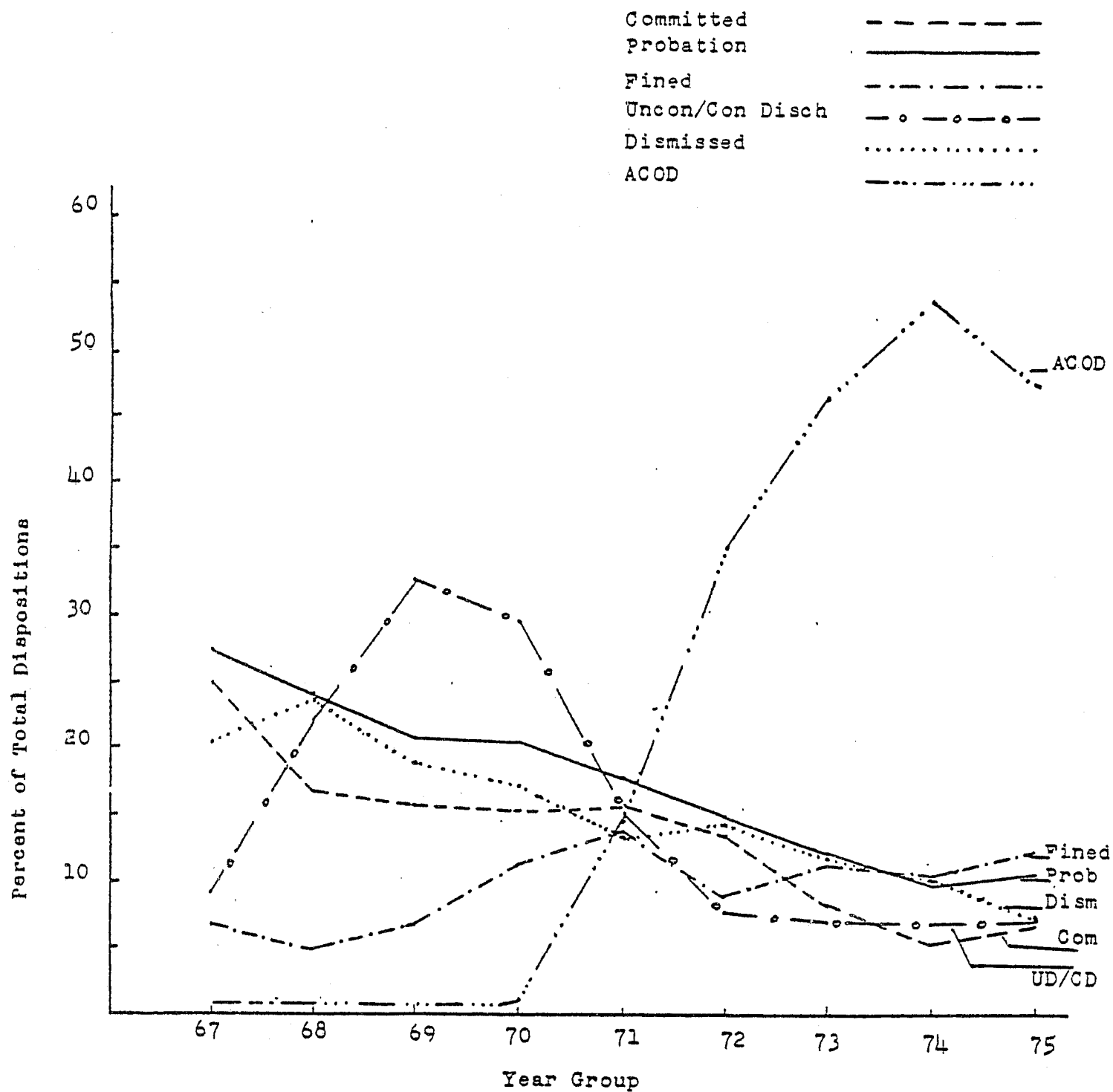


Figure 1 Percentage of total dispositions in each of the six major dispositional categories across all charges for the years 1967-1975.

September of 1971, the data suggest that there was no preferred disposition for the management of drug abuse offenders. In the five year span before the ACOD law, it is seen that the use of unconditional and conditional discharges accelerated at a rapid rate, hitting a peak in 1969. Almost as rapidly, the use of these dispositions decelerated, until stabilizing in 1972. From the very earliest years of this study (1967, 1968, etc.), the dispositions of probation, dismissal, and commitment began a slow, but consistent decrease in the proportions in which they were used. The use of fines by the courts slowly increased in the years prior to the ACOD law; exhibited a slight decline after the passage of this law; and became steady around 1973. Although only in effect for a 4 month period in 1971, ACODs accounted for 14.09% of the dispositions that year. Further, the increase in the use of the ACOD was dramatic, accounting for fully 53.43% of the dispositions for all drug charges in 1974.

The overall picture that emerges from Figure 1 suggests that the criminal justice system was somewhat less than systematic in its management of drug offenders during the years 1967-1971. As mentioned elsewhere in this study, it appears that the system was in a state of turmoil, without the set of priorities or the necessary flexibility to handle the various types of drug arrestees. When the ACOD law was passed, it provided a convenient and practical method of handling an increasingly large group of drug offenders (i.e. possessors of marijuana). Whether or not the availability and use of this disposition gave impetus to an already increasing offender population is to be examined in subsequent pages.

It has been stated that the primary intent of the law was to efficiently manage casual marijuana users who represented a low risk to society, and at the same time, minimize the stigma of their arrest. With this in mind, Figure 2 illustrates how possessors of marijuana (which includes those arrested for both misdemeanors and felonies) were managed by the courts for the years 1967-1971 versus 1972-1975. As seen in Figure 2, unconditional and conditional discharges were the most frequently used dispositions for 1967-1971, with the other types of dispositions clustered in a fairly narrow range. For the years 1972-1975, over 70% of possessors of marijuana received an ACOD, while none of the other possible dispositions accounted for more than 10% of the total. It was fortunate that the ACOD mechanism was available during these years, as the figure shows that the total population of possessors of marijuana increased dramatically from 2,848 in 1967-1971 to 6,935 in the years 1972-1975.

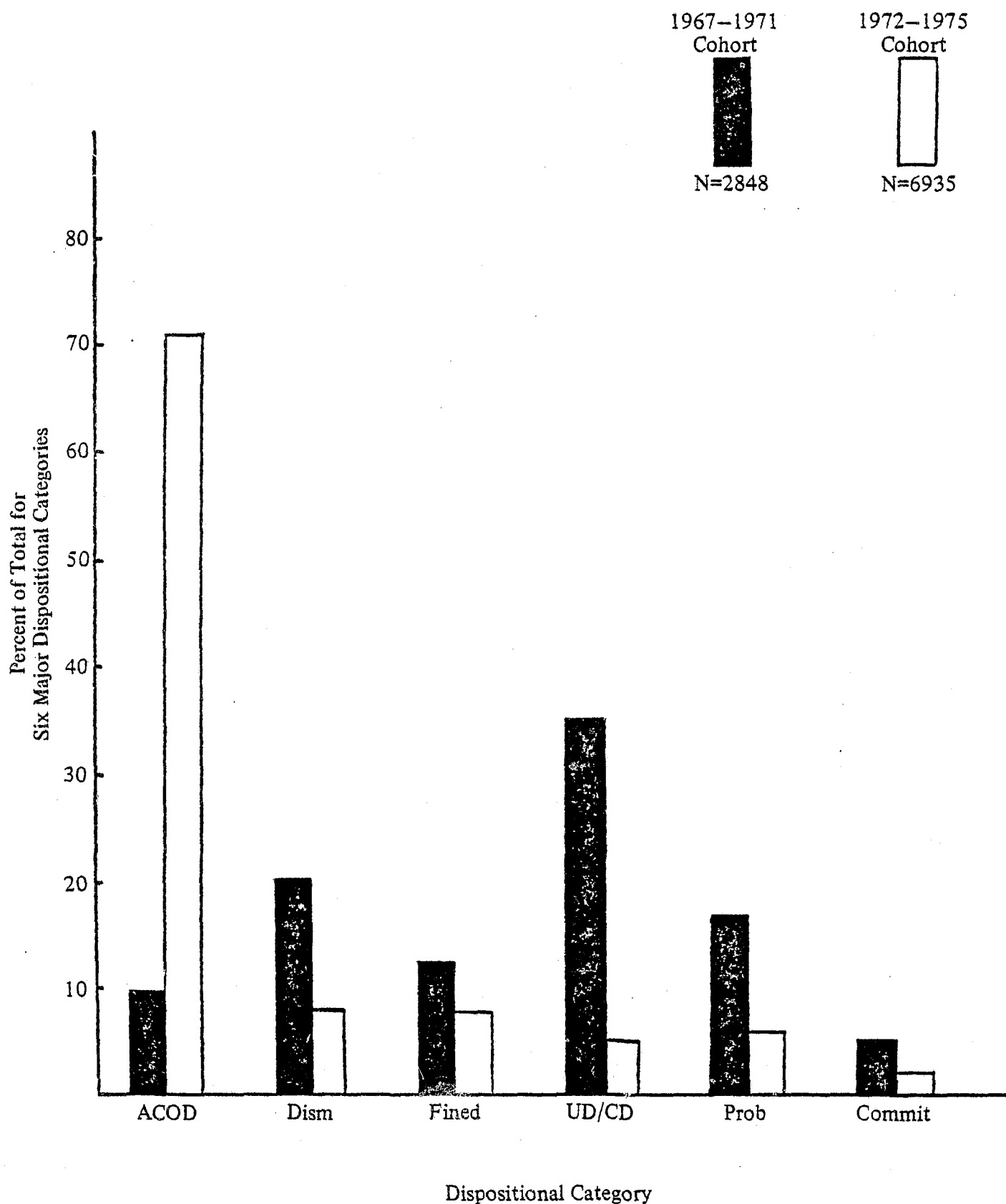


Figure 2 Percent of "possessors of marijuana" receiving various types of major dispositions for 67-71 cohort and 72-75 cohort.

Although the above discussion indicates that the ACOD law (Section 170.56; CPL) did have its intended impact on marijuana users, the data suggest that the other ACOD law (Section 170.55; CPL) was applied to other offender groups. Keeping in mind that there were two ACOD laws which could be used by the court, Table 3 demonstrates the diversity of charges to which the ACOD laws could be applied. While 77.51% of all ACODs granted were for misdemeanor possessions of marijuana, a substantial minority of ACODs (11.22%) were granted for felony level possessions of marijuana. In fact, 44.60% of felony marijuana possessions for the years 1972-1975 were disposed of by an ACOD. The majority of misdemeanor possession of hashish (75.85%) were granted ACODs; and even a number of charges for misdemeanor possessions of barbiturates and/or amphetamines (16.23%) were given ACODs. Further, even combining all the charges listed in Table 3, it is seen that 97.26% of all ACODs are accounted for. Thus, a number of ACODs (i.e. N=152) were given to an assortment of other charges. These and the data in this discussion suggest that considerable discretion in the application of the ACOD law evolved, in part because it was found to be an effective tool in managing certain drug offenders. Just what characterized these offenders who were given ACODs is the subject of the following discussion.

Profile of Drug Offenders Managed by the ACOD law

In order to determine what type of individuals received ACODs, a typology of the typical offender given this disposition was developed. This typology encompasses only the years 1972-1975, but should be considered representative, since the vast majority of ACODs (92.6%) were granted during this period.

The methodology and format used in this profile generally adhere to the guidelines detailed in Section VI of this report. However, because the offender granted an ACOD most frequently had only minimal contact with the criminal justice system, some profile categories are omitted due to incomplete data. Nonetheless the following profile should prove useful in determining which offenders were granted ACODs by the court system.

The typical ACOD recipient is a 17 (17.1%) or 18 (16.6%) year old white (92.6%) male (88.0%), who is single (93.6%) at the time of his arrest and court proceedings. He professes to be a Roman Catholic (55.7%) and generally is a county resident (69.3%), usually residing in the Town of Hempstead.

Frequently, the ACOD recipient is a student (43.5%), which

TABLE 3
SPECIFIC DRUG CHARGES AND THE FREQUENCY OF
ACODs GRANTED FOR THE YEARS 1972-1975

	Drug Charge					
	<u>Poss of MJ Misd</u>	<u>Poss of MJ Felony</u>	<u>Poss of Hash Misd</u>	<u>Poss of Barb/Amph Misd</u>	<u>Loit 1st Misd</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of ACODs Granted for This Charge	4,302	623	201	62	210	5,398
Percentage of This Charge Disposed of by ACOD ¹	77.68%	44.60%	75.85%	16.23%	74.21%	
Percentage of Total no. of ACODs ² (N=5,550)	77.51%	11.22%	3.62%	1.11%	3.78%	97.26%

¹These percentages were computed based only on those cases where the final outcome fell within one of the six major dispositional categories (N=11,487).

²These percentages were computed based on the total number of ACODs granted in the years 1972-1975 (N=5,550).

is consistent with the relatively young age of this population. This offender has usually completed his high school education (39.8%) and a substantial proportion of ACOD recipients (29.7%) have completed at least some college level schooling. Another substantial portion of ACOD recipients have completed 12 years of schooling (32.7%) and because of their youth and the fact that many are students, it is suggested that most of these offenders are finishing high school or actively pursuing a college education, rather than being drop-outs at a given level.

If the offender is not a student, he is generally employed (75.7%), most often in a blue-collar occupation (39.8%), but with a substantial minority (22.6%) engaged in clerical or sales positions.

Overwhelmingly, the typical ACOD recipient has only one drug arrest for a given year (98.9%) and does not have any previous legal history (95.8%). He enters the criminal justice system charged with misdemeanor possession of marijuana (77.5%), although a strong minority (11.2%) are originally charged with possession of marijuana as a felony.

The unlawful use of drugs is typically denied (72.1%) by members of this ACOD group. Of those who do admit to some illicit drug use, the vast majority (93.2%) claim to use only marijuana, while the balance (6.8%) admit to either multiple drug use or to the exclusive use of some drug other than marijuana.

Generally, then, the data suggest that the individual who is granted an ACOD by the courts is much like the general population of adolescents in Nassau County. He is a 17 or 18 year old male without any previous contact with the criminal justice system. Typically he's a student, but, if not, he has managed to find some kind of productive employment. There is no evidence of any severe drug history, and if he uses drugs to any degree beyond experimentation, it is probably exclusively marijuana. The critical factor that distinguishes the ACOD recipient from the typical 17 or 18 year old appears to be the fact that he was arrested.

Variables Distinguishing ACOD Recipients from Those Receiving Other Dispositions

The preceding discussion argues that the typical drug offender who receives an ACOD is not very much unlike the general population of adolescents in Nassau County. However, since most ACODs were granted for possession of marijuana, differences in the original charge severely restrict any

comparisons among groups on the basis of dispositions.

This section attempts to eliminate the restriction based on differences in the original charge and thus meaningfully answer the question: How do offenders who received an ACOD differ from those who did not? In the present analysis, only "possessors of marijuana" (i.e. those arrested either for possession of marijuana as a misdemeanor or for possession of marijuana as a felony) were included, thus matching the comparison groups on the original charge. Then, for the years 1972-1975, the "possessors of marijuana" were grouped according to their dispositional category and cross-tabulated against all other variables. In order to further refine the analysis, it was decided to restrict comparisons to the dispositional categories of ACOD, Probation, and Committed, since each represents a distinct level of severity which the courts can employ in a possession of marijuana case. Additionally, since information on ACOD cases is limited, ten variables dealing with the legal, demographic, and social characteristics of each dispositional group, were selected for comparison purposes. The result is presented in Tables 4 through 6, and each is to be discussed in the following paragraphs. Before proceeding, however, the methods of statistical testing that were used should be noted. Since the ACOD group and the committed group represent the two extremes of severity possible in the court management of a possession of marijuana charge, only these two groups were compared by statistical test. Also, since most of the categories examined for these groups are dichotomized (e.g. previous legal history; yes or no), a test of significance was only performed for one subdivision of the category. As seen from an examination of the tables themselves, the exact column that was subject to statistical test has been foot-noted. Since percentages are readily converted to proportions, Fisher's z ratio for testing the difference between uncorrelated proportions (Guilford, 1965) was the technique of choice. The z ratios themselves and their significance levels are reported at the base of the appropriate column.

As seen in Table 4, the ACOD recipients and the committed group are significantly different on all three variables dealing with their legal status. Only a small percentage of the ACOD group (4.1%) had any prior legal history, and the percentage that were known to the Probation Department decreases even further (2.2%). Overwhelmingly, this group also had only one drug arrest for a given year (98.9%). The minimal legal involvement of this group contrasts markedly with the illegal activity of those who were committed. In the committed group, the majority (82.6%) have some previous legal history and over half (53.8%) had prior contact with

TABLE 4

POSSESSORS OF MARIJUANA WHOSE CHARGES WERE DISPOSED OF BY
ACOD, PROBATION, OR COMMITMENT AS COMPARED ON
SELECTED LEGAL VARIABLES FOR THE YEARS
1972-1975

Percent¹ Within Each Category

Disposition	No. of Arrests Within Year		Previous Legal History		Previously Known To Probation	
	<u>One²</u>	<u>Two or More</u>	<u>Yes²</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes²</u>	<u>No</u>
ACOD	98.9	1.1	4.1	95.9	2.2	97.8
Probation	88.5	11.5	51.0	49.0	23.4	76.6
Commitment	91.8	8.2	82.6	17.4	53.8	46.2
Difference between ACOD and Commitment	z=8.18 p < .001		z=-41.18 p < .001		z=-34.83 p < .001	

¹Row percentages may not total 100.0% due to missing data and/or rounding.

²In all cases, the reported z score was computed based on Fisher's formula for the difference between uncorrelated proportions. The percentages for the ACOD and Commitment groups in the footnoted columns were converted to proportions and only that difference was tested by z.

probation. Although most of the committed group also had only one drug arrest in a given year (91.8%), this is still significantly less than those with only one arrest in the ACOD group.

Generally, those sentenced to probation fall somewhere between the two extremes of the ACOD and committed groups. However, this is not the case in regard to the number of drug arrests in a year. For this variable, the probation group has the smallest percentage with only one arrest (88.5%) and conversely, the largest percentage (11.5%) with two or more arrests for a given year. While a z test between the probation and committed groups on this variable indicates that they are not significantly different ($z=1.21$, $p>.05$), it is noteworthy that the two groups are equivalent on this variable.

In general, the evidence in Table 4 indicates that ACOD recipients are first offenders, with only one current drug charge. Those who are committed for a marijuana offense almost universally have a previous legal history; and it seems that it is this factor that is critical (at least among the legal variables examined) in determining who gets incarcerated.

Table 5 presents the basic demographic characteristics of the ACOD, probation, and committed groups. As seen from this table, the differences between the ACOD group and the committed group are all highly significant. The ACOD recipients are significantly younger; have proportionately more whites in the group; and have a relatively greater distribution across both sexes. While a significantly greater proportion of the ACOD group is single, it appears that this primarily reflects the younger age of this group. Concerning the committed group, they are substantially older; contain proportionately more non-whites; and are almost overwhelmingly male. Again, those sentenced to probation generally fall somewhere between the percentages of the ACOD and committed groups on each variable.

While the data in Table 5 demonstrate highly significant differences between the ACOD and the committed groups, each of the variables presented (age, race, etc.) has also been associated with criminality in general. It can be argued that groups which are older, male, and have proportionately more blacks are also those with more extensive legal histories. This point will be further discussed after the highlights of the next table are presented.

Table 6 examines the educational and employment characteristics of the ACOD, probation, and committed groups. Although the significance level of the difference in education is not quite as high as it is for other variables (i.e. $p<.01$ for

TABLE 5

POSSESSORS OF MARIJUANA WHOSE CHARGES WERE DISPOSED OF BY ACOD, PROBATION, OR COMMITMENT
AS COMPARED ON SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES FOR THE YEARS 1972-1975

Percent¹ Within Each Category

Disposition	AGE			RACE		SEX		MARITAL STATUS
	Mode	% \leq 20 ²	% \geq 21	White ²	NonWh	Male ²	Fem	% Single ²
ACOD	17 (17.4%)	71.7	28.3	92.2	7.7	88.3	11.7	93.5
Probation	18 (13.2%)	51.5	48.5	89.3	10.7	93.2	6.8	82.4
Commitment	25 (15.2%)	30.9	69.1	67.4	32.6	98.9	1.1	73.9
Difference between ACOD and Commitment		z=11.88 p < .001		z=11.72 p < .001		z=-4.45 p < .001		z=10.09 p < .001

¹Row percentages may not total 100.0% due to missing data and/or rounding.

²In all cases, the reported z score was computed based on Fisher's formula for the difference between uncorrelated proportions. The percentages for the ACOD and Commitment groups in the footnoted columns were converted to proportions and only that difference was tested by z.

TABLE 6

POSSESSORS OF MARIJUANA WHOSE CHARGES WERE DISPOSED OF BY ACOD, PROBATION OR COMMITMENT AS COMPARED ON SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES FOR THE YEARS 1972-1975

Percent¹ Within Each Category

Disposition	<u>Education</u>		<u>Modal Occupation</u>	<u>Employed at Time of Arrest²</u>	
	<u>Non HS³ Grad</u>	<u>HS Grad or More</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
ACOD	59.8	39.5	Student - 43.0%	76.3	22.6
Probation	56.3	43.7	Student - 19.8%	66.0	33.1
Commitment	68.5	31.0	Laborer - 21.2%	54.3	45.1
Difference between ACOD and Commitment	z=-2.37 p < .01			z=6.49 p < .001	

¹Row percentages may not total 100.0% due to missing data and/or rounding.

²Those classified as students were removed from the "No" column and the total before computation of the percentages

³In all cases, the reported z score was computed based on Fisher's formula for the difference between uncorrelated proportions. The percentages for the ACOD and Commitment groups in the footnoted columns were converted to proportions and only that difference was tested by z.

educational factor vs. $p < .001$ for all other factors), the ACOD recipients nonetheless have, as a group, significantly more education than those who were committed. This is true in spite of the fact that they are, on the whole, much younger, and thus are limited by age in regards to how many years of schooling they might have completed.

When those who are full-time students are removed from the data, it is seen that the ACOD group also contains a significantly greater proportion of people who were employed at the time of their arrest. Overall, ACOD recipients appear both better educated and more productive in terms of employment than the committed group.

However, the point made earlier is equally applicable in the interpretation of this data. That is, since lower levels of education and higher unemployment are associated with criminal behavior in general, perhaps it is the legal history of the committed group rather than other factors, which is the critical determinant in their being sentenced to a period of incarceration. Although this issue is not directly answerable from the available data, certain conclusions can be inferred about the various sentences meted out by the courts for possession of marijuana charges. Firstly, those who receive ACODs are much like the general population of adolescents in Nassau County. Secondly, those who are committed on marijuana charges, and to a lesser extent those who are sentenced to probation, are closer, on a number of factors, to the general population of criminal offenders. Thirdly, since there is a wide diversity in sentencing, and since the dispositional groups were matched on the original charge, the charge itself is only one of several characteristics used to determine the sentence, even when dealing with marijuana offenders. Fourthly, although the dispositional groups are significantly different on every legal, demographic, and social variable examined, most of these differences can be explained due to their association with previous legal history. Thus, a marijuana offender's prior legal contact may well be the deciding factor in whether or not he goes to jail for this offense.

The Impact of the ACOD Law on Marijuana Usage

The preceding pages have described the extensive application of the ACOD law by the criminal justice system and the type of individual who generally benefitted from this law. This section will examine the issue of what impact the ACOD law had on the usage of marijuana.

Essentially, the inferences that will be discussed are

derived from the available data on marijuana arrests, and, as noted elsewhere in this report, the relationship between arrest data and usage levels is not necessarily a direct one. However, evidence cited elsewhere indicates this relationship is reliable in determining the relative shifts in usage, rather than attempting to define some absolute usage level. Thus, the following discussion will primarily focus on how marijuana offenses (and consequently the use of this drug) have shifted over time.

It has been well documented throughout this report that both the absolute number and the relative percentage of marijuana offenses have increased substantially during the years covered by this study. For example, referring to the section dealing with the epidemiology of drug abuse, and Table 33 contained therein, it can be seen that the county-wide arrest rate for possession of marijuana offenses jumped from 1.53 arrests per thousand for the years 1967-1971 to 3.49 arrests per thousand for 1972-1975. Other measures of the increase in marijuana offenses are equally dramatic. Table 7 gives a year-by-year breakdown of the total number of marijuana offenses, as well as their percentage of all drug offenses for a given year. It can be seen that in the years prior to the ACOD law (1967-1971) marijuana offenses represented a substantial, but by no means overwhelming, proportion of all drug arrests. In the years immediately following the passage of this law, both the absolute number, and the relative percent, of marijuana offenses increased markedly. This upward trend continued through the early 1970s, apparently reaching an asymptote in 1974, before declining slightly. As seen in Table 7, the difference between the proportions of marijuana offenses for the combined years 1967-1971 and 1972-1975 is highly significant.

Although the proportional increase is striking, it can be argued that the percentage of marijuana offenses increased because of a decrease in charges that did not involve a specific drug; such as forgery of a prescription, possession of a hypodermic instrument, etc. To counter this hypothesis, Figure 3 was prepared.

Figure 3 compares, over time, arrests for the felony possession of marijuana as a percentage of all felony drug possessions. Additionally, it compares arrests for the misdemeanor possession of marijuana as a percentage of all misdemeanor drug possessions. Again, the increase in the proportion of marijuana possessions is dramatic, especially in the years following the institution of the ACOD law. Since the ACOD law was written specifically to apply to misdemeanor offenses, that part of Figure 3 dealing with the

TABLE 7

TOTAL NUMBER OF MARIJUANA¹ OFFENSES AND THEIR PERCENT OF
TOTAL DRUG OFFENSES FOR THE YEARS 1967-1975

	Years										
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	Sum <u>1967- 1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	Sum <u>1972- 1975</u>
Total No. Drug Arrests	539	1,065	1,750	3,334	2,896	9,584	2,838	3,474	3,504	2,242	12,058
Total No. MJ Offenses	261	503	581	1,168	974	3,487	1,499	2,359	2,587	1,539	7,984
MJ Offenses as % of Total	48.4%	47.2%	33.2%	35.0%	33.6%	36.4%	52.8%	67.9%	73.8%	68.6%	66.2%

Significance
between totals
for 1967-1971²
and 1972-1975

$$z = -40.36, p < .001$$

¹This figure includes all offenses involving the drug marijuana.

²The total percentages for the year groups 1967-1971 and 1972-1975 (i.e. 36.4% and 66.2% respectively) were converted to proportions and tested by Fisher's z ratio for the difference between uncorrelated proportions.

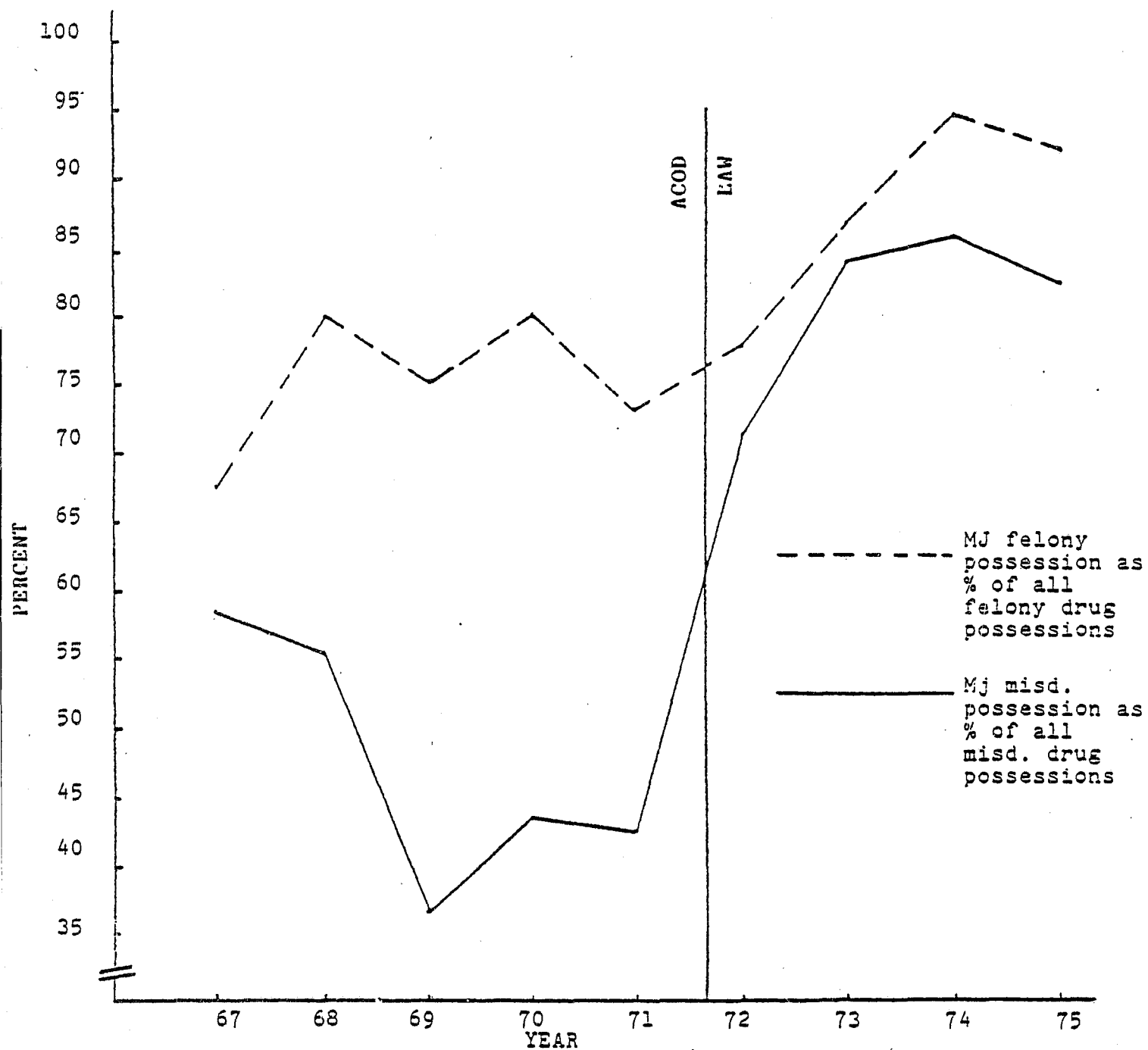


Figure 3 Percent of felony marijuana possession arrests and percent of misdemeanor marijuana possession arrests as proportion of all felony possession arrests and all misdemeanor possession arrests, respectively.

percentage of marijuana misdemeanor possessions is particularly noteworthy. The rate of acceleration in the years immediately following the ACOD law is remarkable, and it suggests that an unintended consequence of the law was to provide a strong impetus for individuals to at least try marijuana.

One final point should be made in evaluating the dramatic increase in the proportion of marijuana offenses. It may be argued that these trends in Nassau County did not reflect the impact of the ACOD law at all, but rather were merely part of a nationwide increase in marijuana usage. While it is true that marijuana usage was increasing nationally during the late 1960's and early 1970's, it can be seen in Figure 4 that the rate of increase of marijuana offenses in Nassau County, particularly after the passage of the ACOD law, far exceeded the national trends of increasing marijuana usage. The data used in this figure were reported in McGlothlin (1975). Two of the comparison surveys used (i.e. Gallup and Johnston) were national in scope and involved questioning young men of various ages about their drug usage. The third survey (i.e. the San Mateo County survey) focused on the drug usage of high school students in San Mateo County, California. All three surveys were longitudinal in nature and thus present data that can be compared to the Nassau County data over time. Additionally, all three surveys asked whether the respondents had ever used marijuana, and the percentage responding "yes" is the one that was graphed in Figure 4. Although the percentage of "yes" responses is not directly comparable to the percentage of marijuana arrests, the critical feature is the rates of increase that Figure 4 depicts. While the rest of the nation was experiencing increasing marijuana usage, the ACOD law was passed and Nassau County's marijuana problem accelerated far faster than that evidenced in national trends.

At least for some people, it appears that the negative legal sanctions, present before the passage of the ACOD in 1971, served as a deterrent against using marijuana. Once the severity of the potential consequences of trying marijuana was reduced, increasing numbers of people (particularly among the young) took the risk of using marijuana. Thus, it appears that an unintended consequence of the ACOD law was to at least exacerbate the trend toward experimentation with marijuana.

Summary and Conclusions

In summarizing the impact of any change in social policy, conclusions can be drawn relating to both the intended and unintended consequences of a given policy. From this perspective, the ACOD law of 1971 is seen as an effective piece

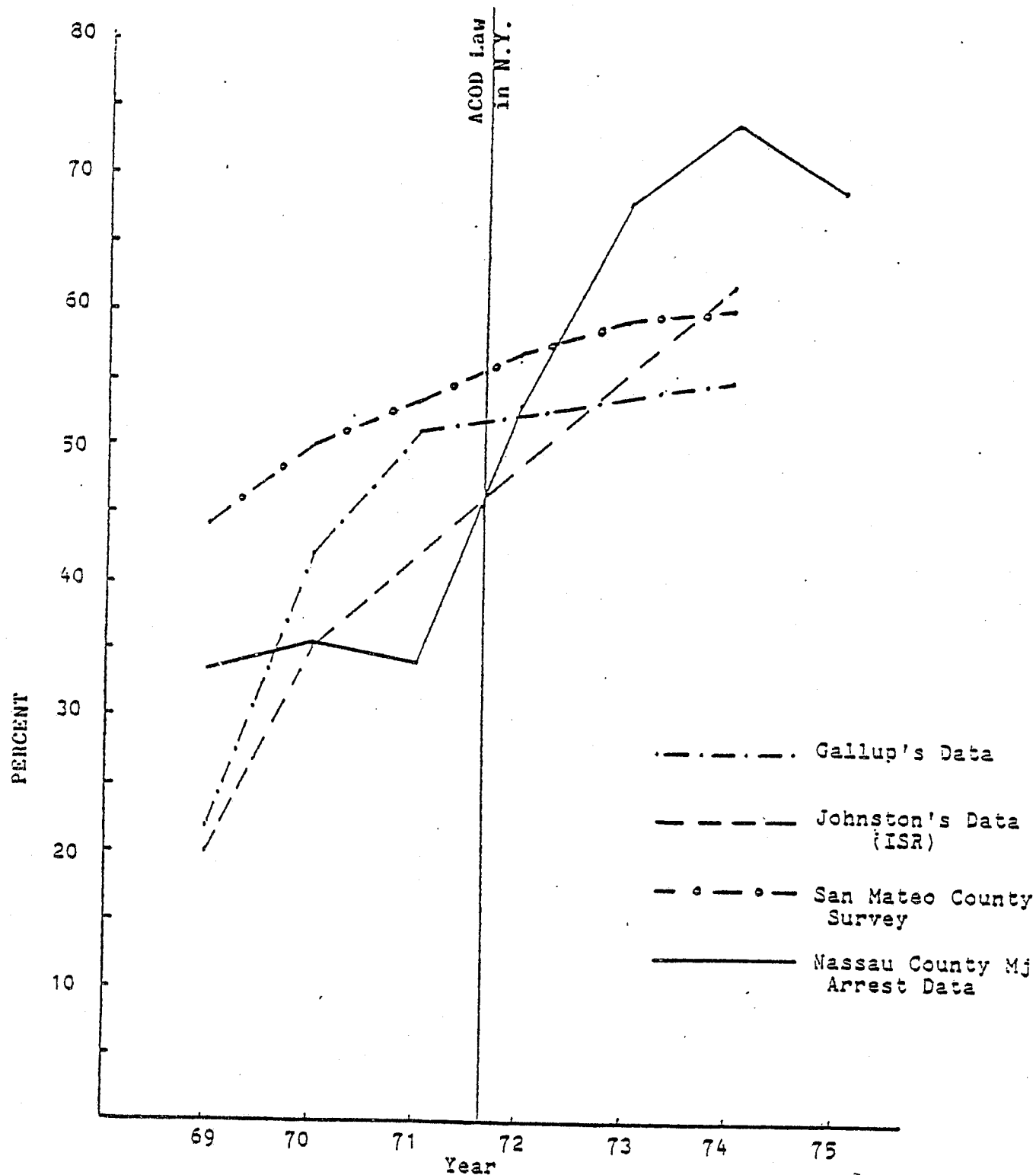


Figure 4 . Comparison of Nassau County marijuana arrests (as % of total drug arrests) and incidence data on marijuana usage (% who ever used) from several longitudinal surveys.¹

¹Please see text for complete citation.

of legislation in regard to its intended purposes.

The impact of the ACOD law on the criminal justice system was immediate and pervasive. The courts found it an effective and useful management tool in handling increasing numbers of marijuana offenders who threatened to overwhelm the system. The law gave the courts the ability to dispose of a large volume of cases in an orderly and timely fashion and in terms of its impact on the system, the ACOD law was effective.

Regarding the law's impact on the individual offender, data in this section indicate that the ACOD recipient was much like the general population of older adolescents in Nassau County. Most often he was a middle-class individual, with no other criminal history and little, if any, drug use beyond marijuana. Additionally, when compared to marijuana offenders who did not receive ACODs (especially those committed or sentenced to probation), the ACOD recipient was found to be significantly different. He did not represent a particular threat either to society or himself. In contrast, those sentenced to probation or jail for marijuana possessions demonstrated a higher risk to society because of their more generalized criminal activity and exhibited more personal and social needs which put them at a higher risk for additional drug abuse. Thus, in terms of its impact on the target population (i.e. casual marijuana users who were otherwise law-abiding citizens), the ACOD law is again seen as effective.

While the law is viewed as successful in terms of its stated goals, the data indicate an unintended consequence that must be noted. As seen in the findings presented in this section, the law lent impetus to the trend of increasing marijuana usage by the general population (and especially the younger people). The law was undoubtedly seen as a liberalization of social policy toward marijuana; and, as a result, there were fewer negative consequences to deter marijuana use. Thus, although the law was not intended to encourage marijuana use, it appears that this was an unintended result. The implications of these findings for the decriminalization law of 1977 are discussed under a separate subheading of this report.

Pre-trial Deferred Prosecution for Selected Felony Offenders Age 16-25, to Include Drug Offenders (Midway Program)

During 1970, a federally funded program called Operation Midway began full-scale operations in Nassau County. Operating within the probation department, this innovative program provided pre-trial deferred prosecution services to young adults, 16 to 25 years of age, who were under felony indictment for a

crime. The program is voluntary, and if the defendant is accepted during the preliminary screening phase, he waives his right to a speedy trial for a period of up to one year. Depending upon the individual needs of clients, the program offers intensive, indepth counseling by staff, as well as educational, employment, health and other services when deemed necessary. The defendant's motivation is an important factor for acceptance in the program. Successful completion of the program may result in a dismissal or a significant reduction of the charges. Long-term goals of the program include rehabilitation for clients and conservation of expensive court resources by diverting selected defendants from the full criminal court process. Both of these goals are further enhanced when by averting a felony conviction, a defendant is less likely to re-enter the criminal justice system as a recidivist.

What impact has this program had on the drug abuse problem and the criminal justice system in Nassau County? The study has sought the answer to this question by looking at the kinds of drug offenders entering the Midway program, and the success the program has had with those clients served in terms of their post-program outcome behavior. The findings, based on an analysis of some 600 drug offenders that entered the program during the years 1971-1976, and for whom data were available to the research project, are set forth below and, where indicated, in another section of this report.

Using the classification system for drug offenders developed by this study, the majority of Midway cases was found to be distributed by major type of offense and drug as outlined in Table 8 below.

Table 8

Midway Cases Classified by Major Type of Drug
Offense and Major Type of Controlled Substance

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Possession of Marijuana	105	21.1
Possession of Barb/Amphet	5	1.0
Possession of Heroin	4	0.8
Possession of Cocaine	5	1.0
Sellers of Marijuana	305	61.4
Sellers of Barb/Amphet	41	8.3
Sellers of Heroin	15	3.0
Sellers of Cocaine	17	3.4
Total	497	100.0

An analysis of the cases included in the table reveals the group to be dominated by sellers, more than three-quarters (76%) of the total, with sellers of marijuana being the largest of this category. Of the possessors, marijuana was also the dominant drug. Overall, marijuana offenders, both sellers and possessors, comprised more than four-fifths of the group.

The study, as indicated elsewhere in this report, has found the marijuana offender group, both possessors and sellers, to have accounted for much of the increase in the overall drug arrest population in Nassau County during phase two of this study, 1972-1975, while other types of drug offenders, including the so-called hard ones, such as heroin offenders, declined in numbers. It is perhaps significant that the Midway program became operational during this period of dramatic growth for marijuana offenders, particularly sellers. While the offense is a serious one, this study has found them, as a group, to be more middle-class oriented, to represent less of a risk to the community and to be more amenable to rehabilitation in comparison to the other types included in the classification system. The Midway program was ideal for this type of client. The motivation was there and they were present in large enough numbers to have had a favorable impact on the conservation of the system's resources through participation in the diversion process.

The compatibility of the program and its dominant type of drug offender client is also evident in the post-program outcome behavior for this group. The available data indicate a high level of success, as measured by the absence of any further arrests and re-entry into the system, for the program. Furthermore, significant differences in the levels of success were noted for certain types of offenders. Heroin sellers and possessors had the lowest levels of success, but there were, relatively speaking, few of them in the program. More detailed information on the subject of program effectiveness can be found in Section IV of this report.

It may be that the high level of success enjoyed by the Midway Program with drug offenders can be attributed more to the selection and screening process (resulting in the presence of a large group of marijuana offenders and smaller numbers of the hard drug types) than the program itself. The fact remains, however, that the program was available at a critical time, a period when the criminal justice system was being confronted with increasing numbers of felony marijuana offenders, both sellers and possessors, and both the public's attitude and changing social policy dictated more innovative management approaches to the problem.

Federal Program to Reduce the Flow of Drugs into the United States (1972 Poppy Cultivation Ban in Turkey)

An important part of the overall strategy to prevent drug abuse and crime, including both drug-defined crimes and drug-related crimes (crimes against property, persons, etc.) in the United States has centered on Federal programs designed to reduce the supply of illegal drugs (marijuana, opiates, cocaine, among others) that enter the country each year from foreign nations. This has turned out to be an extremely difficult task. As late as 1977, there is still sharp disagreement among the responsible Federal agencies as to the actual amounts of these various drugs that are being smuggled into the United States annually.

One of the early efforts in Federal programming to reduce the supply of heroin was the agreement reached between the United States and Turkey whereby Turkey would ban the production of opium in return for financial and other types of assistance from the United States. This agreement got underway in 1972 and was subsequently, but as it turned out prematurely, declared highly successful by the Nixon Administration. Before the ban in Turkey, it was estimated that 80% of all U.S. heroin came from that country. More recent evaluations of the effectiveness of this early supply reduction program for heroin indicate that while it had a short-term beneficial effect in that it did cause a shortage of heroin, it was only temporary at best and limited to major cities in the east. Since most of the heroin entering Nassau County comes from New York City, at least part of the decline in heroin abuse--as documented in this study--which began in 1972 can be attributed to the Turkey ban. However, it is doubtful if the shortage was a significant factor in the decline in Nassau County inasmuch as the shortage was only temporary, while the evidence from this study indicates the decline in heroin arrests continued through 1976.

More recent developments indicate that while the Turkish heroin route was effectively blocked after 1972, Mexican heroin was beginning to fill the void. By 1976, it was established that between 80% and 90% of the heroin in New York City was of Mexican origin, compared with only 10% from Europe. (Congressional Record 1976).

Recent research findings also point up other factors which partially negate programs that induce shortages of a particular drug. It has been noted, for example, that "drug taking behavior among heroin users is not confined to heroin. While heroin may be the drug of choice, heroin users are will-

ing to substitute other drugs for heroin when it is unavailable or too expensive. Furthermore, users frequently take heroin in combination with another drug to potentiate the euphoric effect". (Drug Enforcement Administration 1977)

The 1973 Revision of the New York State Penal Law for Controlled Substances

The New York State 1973 Drug Law, the so-called get tough approach to the problem, is a good example of a significant change in social policy where the emphasis shifted from one of treatment to that of control, from rehabilitation to punishment. In brief, the 1973, law reclassified most drug offenses as more serious felonies and instituted more severe and mandatory penalties. The primary focus, however, was on hard drugs, like heroin, while marijuana was not significantly effected by these changes. The new law was intended to reduce both drug abuse and drug-related property crime. It was to accomplish this by: forcing abusers and addicts into treatment programs; acting as a deterrent to both potential and small abusers; and by incarcerating for long periods of time those drug offenders who were either hardened criminals, but not abusers, and engaged in drug trafficking, or addicts who supported themselves by engaging in criminal activities, such as selling drugs or committing thefts.

How successful was the 1973 drug law in New York State and in Nassau County? Some answers to this question were contained in the report "The Nation's Toughest Drug Law: Evaluating the New York Experience", sub-titled "Final Report of the Joint Committee on New York Drug Law Evaluation". The report was based on a long-term study of the effects of the 1973 law and was jointly sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Drug Abuse Council, Inc., with major funding by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. In general, their study found the results of the 1973 drug law to be disappointing. The report noted that "the available data indicate that despite expenditure of substantial resources neither of the objectives of the 1973 drug law was achieved. Neither heroin use nor drug-related crime declined in New York State". The findings of their study that deal with Nassau County and the 1973 drug law are somewhat at variance with the findings of the present study, particularly in regard to heroin. The report notes, for example, that "the information available does not indicate a marked change in heroin use under the 1973 law". Also, ".....that enactment of the 1973 drug law had no long-term

effect on the supply of heroin in the county". The report also noted that "the recent drug use trends most frequently cited in Nassau were the growth of cocaine use and increasing prevalence of poly-drug use".

Date available to the present study indicate a significant decline in heroin offender cases during the 1972-1975 phase, as compared with the 1967-1971 period. If offenders are viewed separately, as possessors and sellers, and by individual year group, the decline in the numbers of possessors of heroin actually began after the peak year of 1970, with the sharpest declines noted in 1973 and 1972. Most of these cases involved misdemeanors, or small amounts; some 88% over the entire period, 1967-1975, were so classified.

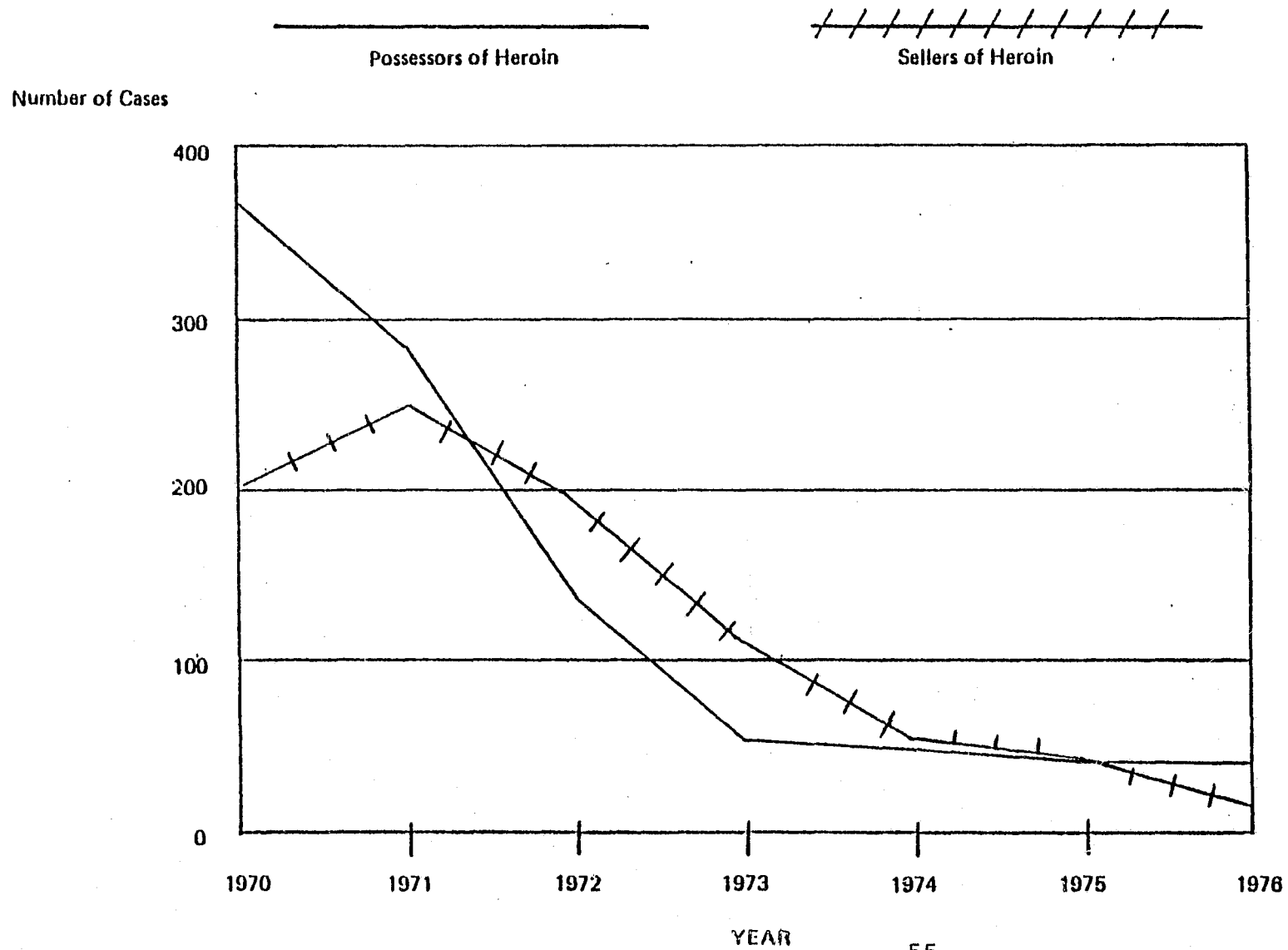
With regard to sellers of heroin, the peak year was 1971, with the sharpest declines also noted in 1973 and 1972. The numbers of both sellers and possessors of heroin cases continued to decline during 1974 and 1975, and for sellers, 1976. These trends are readily apparent in Figure 5, page 55.

Can this reported decline in heroin cases in Nassau County be the result of the 1973 law? Quite obviously, since the decline began before 1973, the new law could not be entirely responsible. Other factors were probably involved, including federal programs to reduce the flow of heroin and other drugs into the United States. However, the available evidence indicates the sharpest declines occurred in 1973 and continued through 1974, 1975 and 1976. It would appear that the 1973 law, with its tougher, more punitive approach to the problem, including severe mandatory sentences, did act as a deterrent to both heroin use and trafficking.

It should also be noted that the Joint Committee on New York Drug Law Evaluation's report indicated that "heroin use was not as widespread in Nassau County as in other areas of the State, and the dealing that did go on was generally confined to small amounts of the drug". This is certainly confirmed by the evidence from the present study. Furthermore, since many of the heroin users in Nassau County were white and, frequently, not as dependent on the drug as the typical non-white heroin offender (see section on drug offender profiles), it is reasonable to assume that the new drug law would have a greater impact on this group. This is also supported by the data which indicate that although declines in both white and non-white heroin offenders were observed during phase two of the study, it was greater for white than non-whites--66% versus 49%.

One objective of the new drug law, as noted previously,

FIGURE 5
NUMBER OF POSSESSORS OF HEROIN AND SELLERS OF HEROIN CASES
INCLUDED IN THE NASSAU COUNTY DRUG STUDY POPULATION
FOR THE YEARS 1970-1976



was to reduce the number of crimes committed against property, which in past research has been found to be associated with drug abuse and addiction. This has not happened in Nassau County. Although the present study has revealed a decline in the number of heroin offenders being arrested by police, the level of serious property crimes as reported to the police in Nassau County has not declined in recent years. The most recent data available for 1976, using the crime index of the Uniform Crime Reports, indicate an increase over 1975. A number of factors could explain this apparent contradiction. Many of the reported crimes are being committed by non-residents. The county's contiguous location to New York City, with its large addict population, place it at a disadvantage in this regard. The decline of heroin abuse in Nassau County, as indicated by the drop in heroin offenders, is more pronounced among the smaller users, or experimenters, who usually do not commit property crimes for their support. Many of the offenders in Nassau were of this type. Another explanation for the increase in property crime, and probably closer to the mark, is the poor state of the economy since 1974 recession and its slow recovery up to 1977.

Revision of the N.Y.S. Penal Law, 1977--Decriminalization of Small Amounts of Marijuana

The New York State Marijuana Reform Act of 1977 became effective throughout the state on July 29, 1977. The new law is actually a continuation of a significant change in social policy in New York State regarding this drug which began officially in 1971 when the new ACOD provisions were included in the New York State Criminal Procedure Law, Section 170.56, for marijuana misdemeanor cases. In short, it is another, this time bigger, step in the same direction whereby social controls over marijuana--which remains a controversial substance--through a law-enforcement approach are further weakened.

It has been noted that any law is basically nothing more than a statement of social policy which reflects a social consensus as to the rightness or wrongness of certain behavior. A change in the social consensus should result in changes in social policy and new laws. There should be concern on the part of society that the social consensus and the law in general are adequately synchronized (Hughes 1975). The new law, then, is both reflective of a long-term changing attitude on the part of the public towards marijuana and more in conformance with the present reality of ever increasing usage, particularly by young people, as

documented by this study.

In brief, the new law decriminalizes the possession of small amounts of marijuana, 25 grams, approximately 7/8 of an ounce, or less, which now becomes a violation (not a crime) with a penalty of a fine of up to \$100 for the first offense. Possession of larger amounts, possession of any amount in a public place, smoking of marijuana in public, and the sale of any amount are still criminal offenses. Penalties for these offenses, however, are less severe than under the old law.

At this writing, it is too early to assess just what impact the new law will have on the use of marijuana. There is some indication that its short-term effects will be to increase the number of users and sellers; just how much, though, is unknown. Other states that have passed more liberal marijuana laws, however, have reportedly experienced only relatively small increases, in the range of 2 to 3%.

Since the mid 1960's the general trend regarding marijuana use has been consistently upward. Evidence from the present study appears to indicate that when the new ACOD provision went into effect in 1971, this trend was given further impetus by what was perceived as a more liberal social policy. The new law may have the same effect. Therefore, while an assessment of the total research on marijuana to date would still consider it a controversial drug and, as a recreational substance, a drug that society could well do without, it is also apparent that a social policy based on this premise and implemented through rigid social controls demanded a greater price than society was willing to pay. So while the objective may have been worthwhile, the costs to achieve it became too high and unrealistic. The old law, with its severe penalties which in turn led to criminal records for many otherwise law-abiding citizens and disrespect for the law in general, became unenforceable.

Although the full implications of the new law will not be known for some time, it would appear that its immediate effect on the criminal justice system should be positive. Over the years of the present study, the number of marijuana

arrests as a percentage of all drug arrests² in Nassau County has increased significantly, from 48.4% during phase one to 78.4% during phase two, the 1972-1975 period. (See page 23). Most of these arrests were for possession of small amounts, the type of offense decriminalized by the new law. Therefore, the county's criminal justice system should experience a further reduction of its workload in this area and be able to divert the resultant savings to other more important tasks.

² The base used in computing these percentages is the total number of offenses in which the drug was known (N=10, 185), instead of the total number of all drug offenses (N=12, 058).

IV

ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS

Overview of System Evaluation and Effectiveness

The task of evaluating the county's system for administering criminal justice for its citizens is a complex one. The purpose and objectives of the system and its various agencies are numerous and diverse, making it difficult to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the system and its programs.

The present study began during a period of rapid growth for both crime and illicit drug abuse. The crime problem in general was further exacerbated by the unparalleled growth of criminal drug abuse in the county. The association between these two separate but closely related social problems was and remains a complex one. Both were to become important social issues while at the same time the criminal justice system was considered by many critics to be overburdened, ineffective, and unable to prevent crime, dispense justice or rehabilitate its adjudicated criminals.

Since this long-term study got underway in 1967, a number of significant changes in social policies, programs and management approaches within the system have been instituted to improve criminal justice. Some of these have been discussed in other sections of this report. The general purposes and objectives of the system, itself, however, remain the same--to provide for the protection and safety of the community, to enforce the laws, to prevent crime, to dispense justice, to punish and incapacitate criminals, to deter potential criminals, and to assist in the rehabilitation of offenders. While the objectives remain the same, the emphasis that any single objective receives varies from time to time and from agency to agency within the different parts of the system. For example, although crime rates rose rapidly in the United States during the 1960's, commitments to prisons declined.

The 1970's saw a change in the emphasis placed on punishment by the criminal justice system. The so-called punishment movement has resulted in the greater use of and renewed faith in incarceration. Commitment rates have increased and prisons across the country are now crowded. A number of explanations have been offered for this trend. It has been suggested that there is now a greater preponderance of more serious offenders

and recidivists. Also, in the continuing effort to reduce crime, punishment is viewed as having a greater effect on some types of crime and offenders. It is reasoned that since the rehabilitation was emphasized in the 1960's and early 1970's without significant success, insofar as reducing crime, more attention should now be given to programs which stress punishment, incapacitation and deterrence.

The proponents of rehabilitation argue that the concept has not failed, that programs which emphasize the rehabilitation of offenders have traditionally been underfunded, with the limited resources available to the system going to other areas, such as police and prisons, in disproportionate amounts to the detriment of treatment programs. Meanwhile, the debate between the advocates of punishment and prisons on one hand and rehabilitation and treatment programs on the other continues. Has the rehabilitation model failed? In recent years, more and more research findings indicate that certain programs are most effective under certain conditions and with certain kinds of offenders. Not all programs work well with all kinds of offenders. The important point here, according to these studies, would appear to be that greater attention has to be focused on differentiating among criminals and placing them in programs which best meet both their needs and the needs of the community.

Management of Drug Offenders--Dispositions and Sentences

The remainder of this section will focus on the study's findings and conclusions that deal with the effectiveness of the Nassau County criminal justice system in the management of drug offenders, changes in approaches (dispositions, sentences, programs) used by the courts for the various types of drug offenders over the period of the study, and the levels of success or failure associated with programs involving probationers and pre-trial deferred prosecution clients. The relationships between drug abuse and other types of crime also will be examined. It should be noted here that the study's methodology and available data did not permit separate evaluations of all the criminal justice programs operating within the county. In addition, no effort was made to assess the comparative effectiveness or different levels of success attained by programs that emphasize custody, either jail or prison, as compared with the results attained by probation. In any case, the findings in efforts of this kind are usually difficult to assess because the populations are different, which could effect the results. However, separate evaluations were made of regular probation supervision programs and the pre-trial deferred prosecution (Midway) program.

An analysis of the drug offender cases included in the 1967-1971 and the 1972-1975 cohorts and distributed by major type of disposition or sentence received was completed and the results are set forth in Table 9, and also in Figures 6 through 13, pages 92-100 for each major type of drug offender. The six major disposition or sentence categories are ACOD (adjournment in contemplation of dismissal), Dismissed, Fined, Unconditional or Conditional Discharge, Probation and Committed.

The changes in the public's attitude, and in the social policies and programs that are discussed in other sections of this report are very much in evidence in the comparative disposition and sentencing data available for both phases of the study. The findings based on these data are generally reflective of the strong impact the changes have had on the management of the problem by the criminal justice system. In brief, they are characterized by

- an enlightened and more tolerant attitude on the part of the public, the courts and other parts of the system towards the widespread use of drugs in general in American society and illicit drugs in particular in certain segments of the society;
- a greater understanding of the limitations of the criminal justice system in general and specific programs in particular to prevent crime and drug abuse and to rehabilitate criminals and drug offenders;
- a greater awareness of the differences that exist among the major types of drug offenders--between possessors and sellers, between the so-called soft and hard drugs abuser and between the illicit drug abuser and the abuser or addict criminal;
- a more flexible and less restrictive approach to the use of the various disposition and sentencing options to meet the needs of both the offender and the community;
- a greater application of the less-is-more concept which in essence endeavors to restrict the offender's penetration of and time spent in the system to an absolute minimum commensurate with his needs and the needs of the community.

As indicated in Table 9 and Figures 6 through 13, during phase one, or the early years of the drug crisis, greater use was made of those programs at the more restrictive or punitive end of the disposition or sentencing continuum for most of the different types of offenders. During phase two or the later years, this pattern changed, with more offenders being disposed of through less restrictive programs. For example, commitment rates declined for six of the eight types of drug offenders and increased for only two. The probation rate also declined for six of the eight types. Both probation and commitment were used most extensively for sellers, with the majority of heroin traffickers being incarcerated during both periods. For sellers of other types of drugs, probation was used most frequently.

The effectiveness of any criminal justice system, the degree of success it has in meeting its objectives, is largely determined by the available resources--the quantity and quality of its programs and services--on the one hand, and the scope and dimensions of the crime problem on the other. Based on data available to the present study, the findings indicate that the Nassau County criminal justice system has been moderately successful in its management of illicit drug abuse, or the criminal side of the drug problem, and that its overall effectiveness increased over the years monitored by the study. It is believed this increased effectiveness is due to a combination of factors, including changes in social policies and programs, new and increased services and the nature of the drug problem in this county.

At the outset of the drug epidemic, heroin abuse was greatly overshadowed by marijuana. Other drugs also appeared with less frequency than marijuana. While the system was often overloaded, especially during the late 60's and early 70's, because of timely revisions to the criminal laws and new programs, it was able to adjust its priorities and meet its objectives. The dominance of marijuana and other soft drug offenders, with the majority of them characterized as low risks and with no significant relationship to other types of criminal behavior, placed the county in an advantageous position. In conjunction with the ACOD provisions and new programs, such as Midway, it was able to either divert immediately or limit the penetration into the system, the vast majority of the drug offender population.

Recidivism--Success and Failure

Most evaluation studies of criminal justice systems in general and correctional rehabilitation programs in particular use, sometimes in conjunction with other measures, re-

TABLE 9

MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

MAJOR DISPOSITIONS AND SENTENCES BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE FOR THE 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975 DRUG OFFENDER COHORTS

Type	POSSESSORS OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES								SELLERS OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES							
	Marijuana		Barb/Amphet		Cocaine		Heroin		Marijuana		Barb/Amphet		Cocaine		Heroin	
	1967- 1971	1972- 1975	1967- 1971	1972- 1975	1967- 1971	1972- 1975	1967- 1971	1972- 1975	1967- 1971	1972- 1975	1967- 1971	1972- 1975	1967- 1971	1972- 1975	1967- 1971	1972- 1975
	N=2848	N=6935	N=886	N=419	N=15	N=68	N=840	N=248	N=492	N=825	N=138	N=140	N=4	N=161	N=551	N=385
ACOD	9.0	71.0	3.0	16.0	0.0	4.0	0.5	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
DISMISSED	20.0	8.0	21.0	25.0	13.0	10.0	22.0	27.0	3.4	30.0	4.0	14.0	25.0	9.0	5.0	5.0
FINED	13.0	8.0	14.0	19.0	13.0	21.0	4.0	8.0	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
UNCON/CON DISCHARGE	35.0	5.0	33.0	16.0	7.0	31.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	16.0	12.0	19.0	0.0	12.0	4.0	2.7
PROBATION	17.0	6.0	15.0	11.0	47.0	19.0	22.5	19.0	67.0	41.0	66.0	46.0	0.0	42.0	26.8	26.0
COMMITMENT	6.0	3.0	14.0	13.0	20.0	15.0	39.0	29.0	16.0	10.0	18.0	21.0	75.0	37.0	64.0	66.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE 6
MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MAJOR DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE

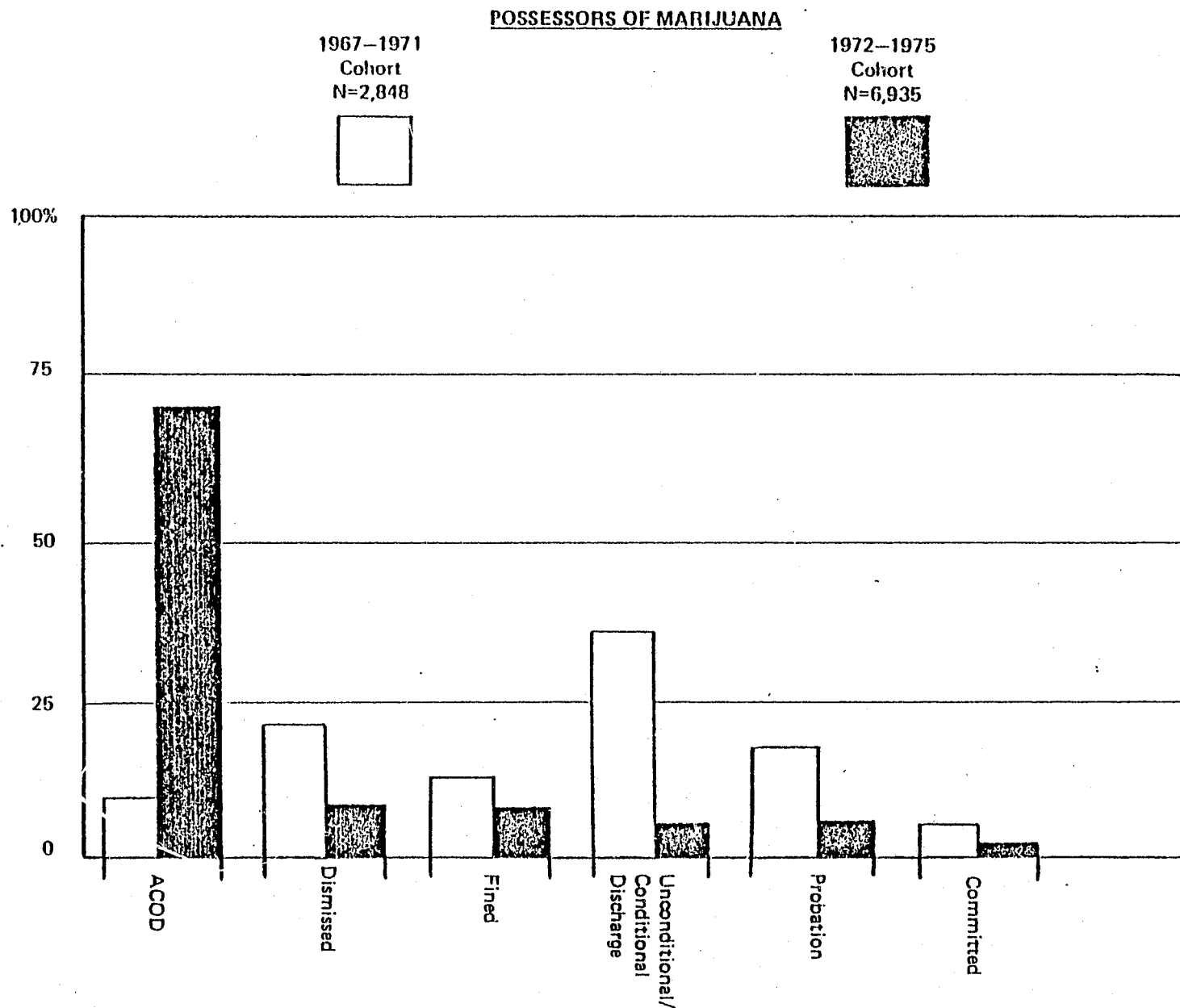


FIGURE 7
MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MAJOR DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE

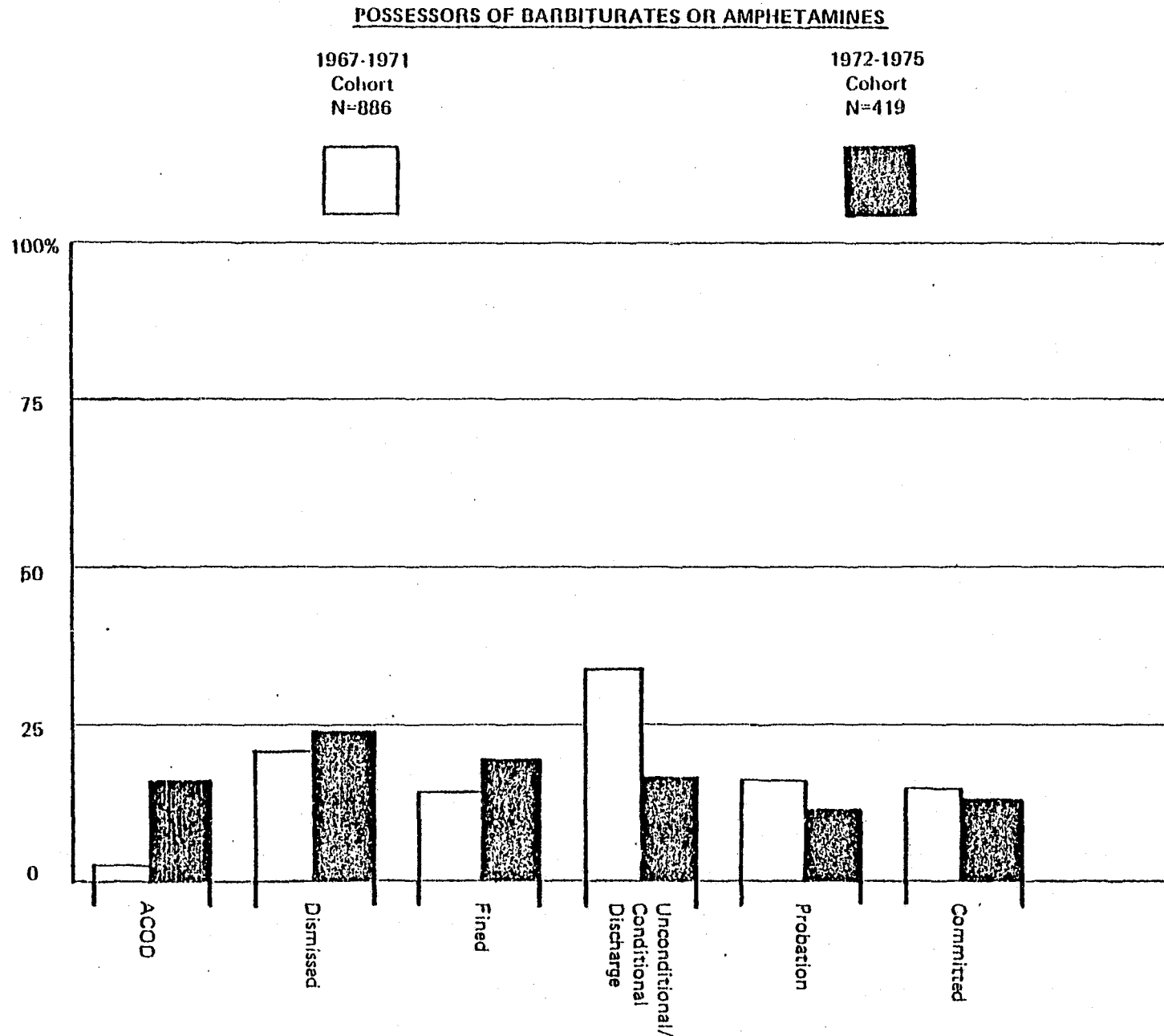


FIGURE 8
MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MAJOR DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE

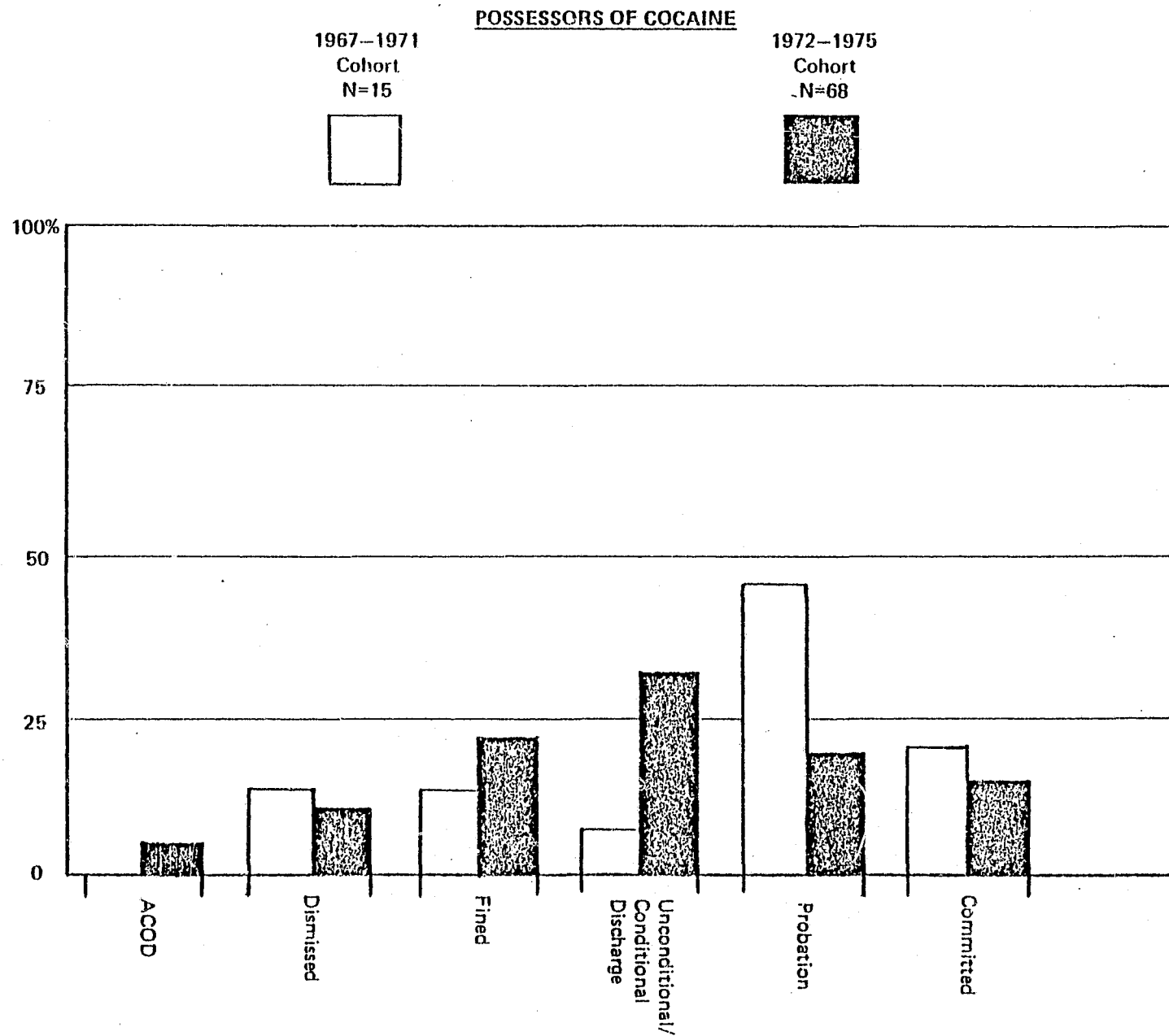


FIGURE 9
MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MAJOR DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE

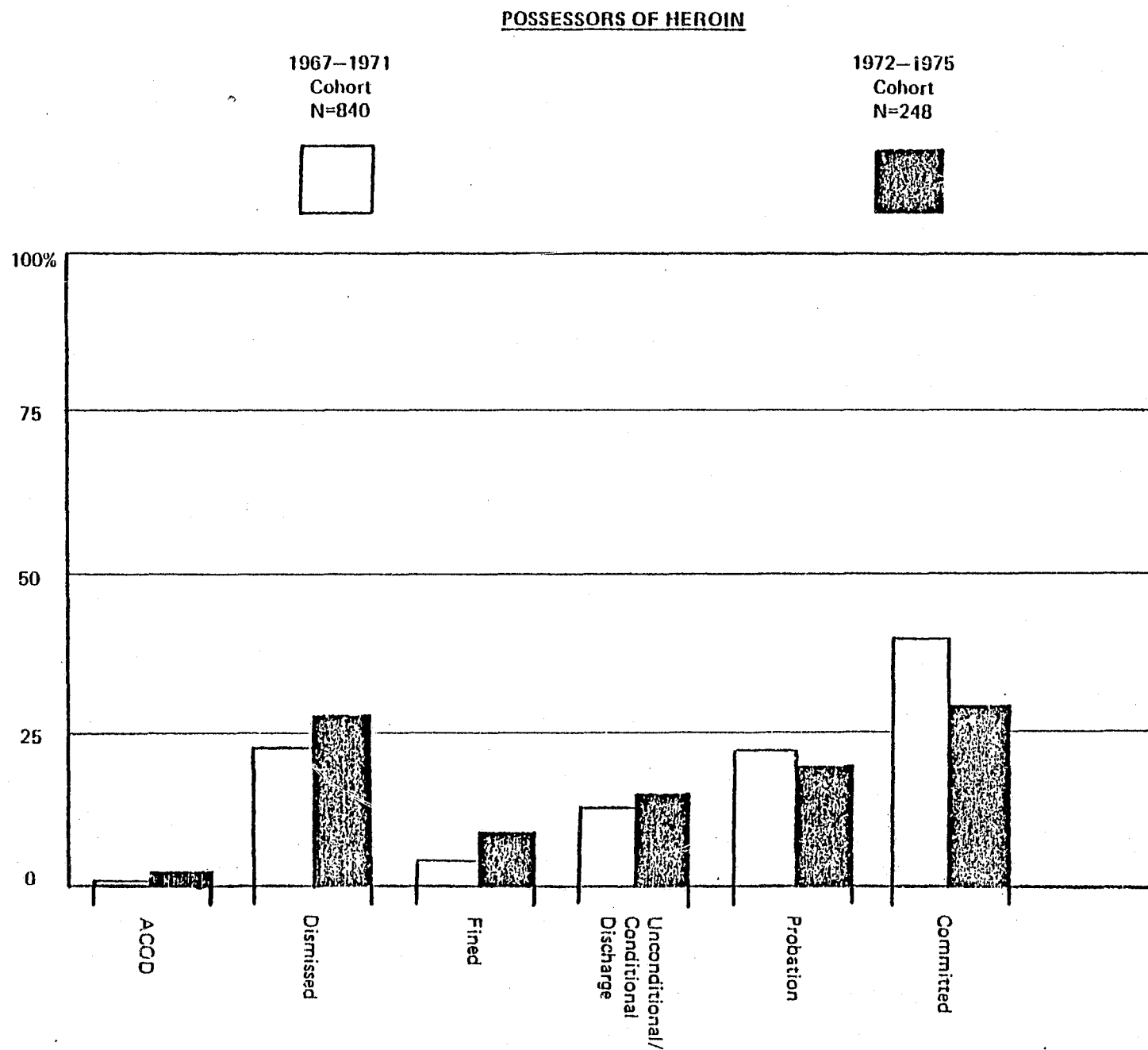


FIGURE 10
MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MAJOR DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE

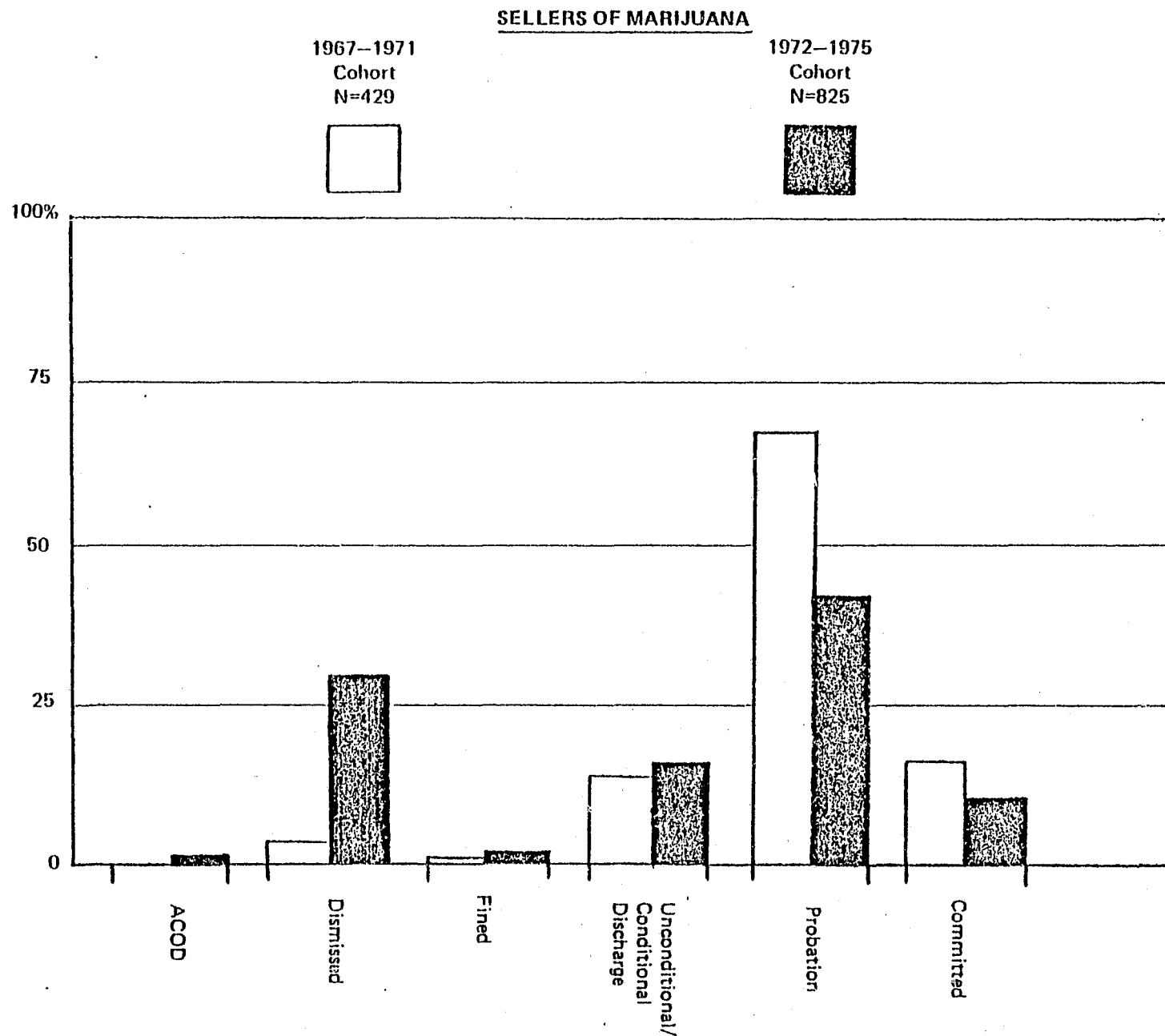


FIGURE 11
MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MAJOR DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE

SELLERS OF BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES

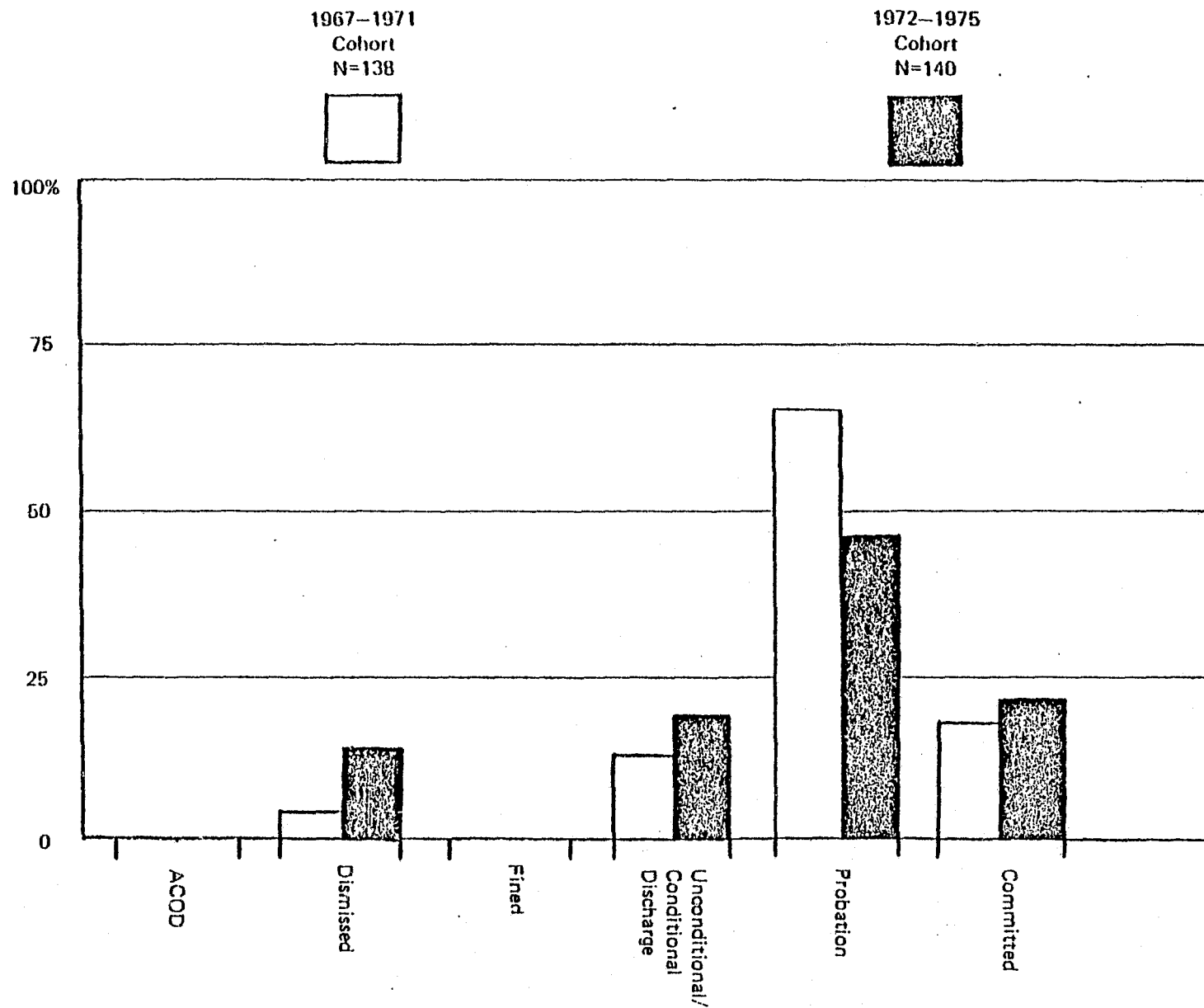


FIGURE 12
MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MAJOR DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE

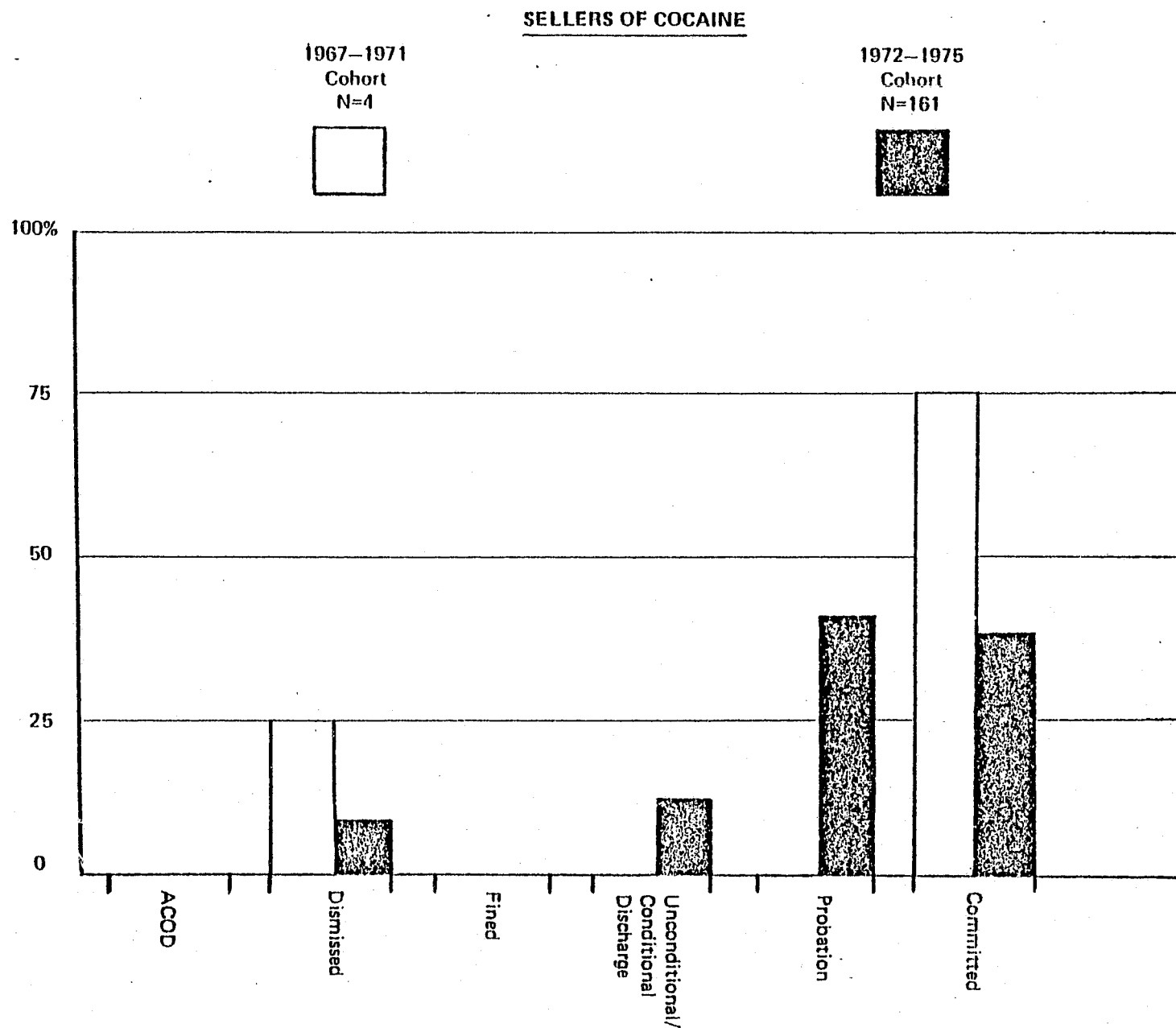
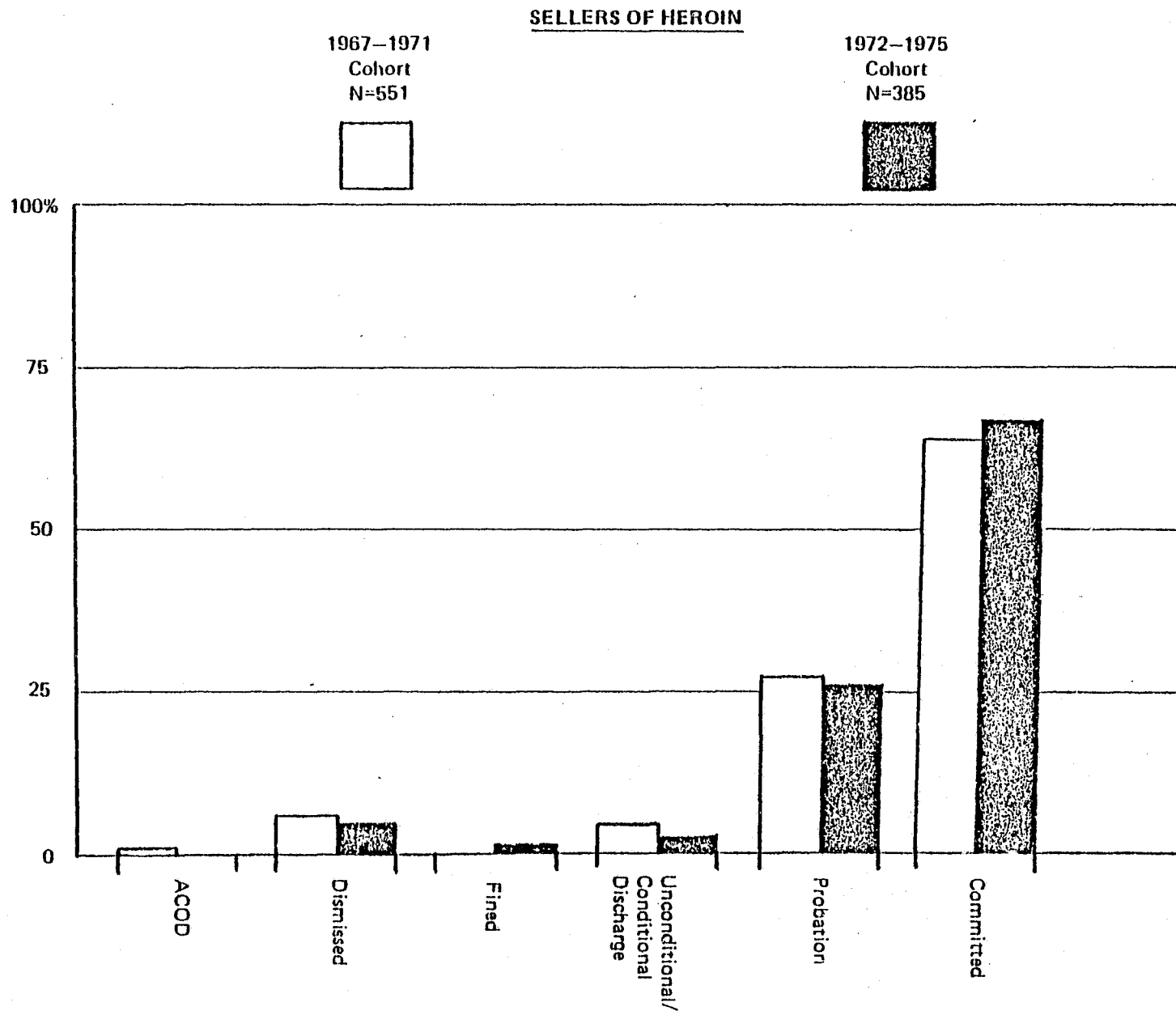


FIGURE 13
MANAGEMENT OF DRUG OFFENDERS BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MAJOR DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE



CONTINUED

1 OF 6

recidivism rates to determine a program's overall effectiveness. Recidivism is a broad term usually used to indicate a return to criminal behavior by offenders. The findings of the present study, as noted above, generally support the conclusion that the county's criminal justice system has been effective in managing the criminal drug problem and that its overall effectiveness increased during the years monitored by this study because of changes in both social policies and programs, more services and the nature of the drug problem itself.

In recent years, an extensive and growing body of research into the effectiveness of correctional programs has been most notable for pointing up the extreme difficulty associated with efforts to prevent and change criminal and delinquent behavior. When the studies involved criminal behavior in association with drug abuse, the results were generally even more pessimistic. Research studies have found, however, that with those programs identified as being successful, the positive results were linked to the quality and quantity of their services.

The data presented in Table 10, page 105, for those drug offenders who entered the system through arrest during the years 1972-1975--phase two of the study--contains a number of recidivism indicators depicting various levels of prior contact with the system for the different types of drug offenders. A review of these data indicate that the system's effectiveness varies with and is determined by the numbers and types of offenders and the drugs involved in the offense. Marijuana offenders, for example, in terms of their numbers, dominated both the possessors and the sellers categories, but in each and every indicator of recidivism covered by the data, they ranked the lowest, as measured by percentages with prior records, of all the offender types included in the classification system. The criminal justice system was able to take advantage of this finding and further increase its effectiveness through use of the diversion concept, the ACOD program, in the case of marijuana possessors, and the Midway program (pre-trial deferred prosecution), in the case of sellers of marijuana.

As indicated previously, this study has taken a detailed look at the results achieved by two different programs for drug offenders. One program included convicted drug offenders who were placed on probation and supervised by the Adult Division of the Nassau County Probation Department. The second one, the Midway Program, encompassed pre-trial deferred prosecution clients, but only those arrested for drug offenses were included for evaluation.

Table 10

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED MAJOR TYPE OF DRUG
ABUSE OFFENDERS

Indicators of Various Levels of Prior Contact with the
Criminal Justice System, by Type of Drug Offender
And by Percentage of Each Type, for County
Residents Only

<u>Type</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Crim. Convic- tion</u>	<u>Prior Felon</u>	<u>Prior Commit- ment</u>	<u>Prev. Record with Prob. Dept.</u>	<u>Prev. Drug Arrest During 1967-74</u>
Possessors of:						
Marijuana	4,981	17%	2%	2%	11%	8%
Barb/Amphet	336	41%	7%	9%	30%	23%
Cocaine	48	48%	17%	10%	37%	27%
Heroin	207	58%	20%	17%	43%	28%
Sellers of:						
Marijuana	757	25%	3%	2%	14%	13%
Barb/Amphet	134	41%	10%	8%	25%	24%
Cocaine	135	50%	12%	19%	26%	24%
Heroin	333	69%	26%	21%	50%	35%

Probation Supervision Program Evaluation

How effective is the probation supervision program for adult criminal drug offenders in Nassau County? What are the post-probation recidivism arrest rates for drug offender probationers? Is the regular probation supervision program for non-drug offenders more successful than the drug supervision program? Answers to these questions were sought from a follow-up study of a selected random sample of 250 former probationers out of a total of 1,250 discharged in 1973.

Investigation has revealed that, based on the available evidence from a three to four-year follow-up of the 1973 cohort of former probationers (See Table 11 below), most probationers can be expected to make a favorable adjustment after being released, while less than one-third (29.6%) will fail, as determined by one or more new arrests during the follow-up period.

Table 11

Post-Probation Arrest Activity for Former
Probationers by Type of Supervision and
Type of Discharge

Supv. Type	Former Probationers		Arrested		Convicted		% Prob. Arrest.	% Prob. Conv.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Regular	146	58.4	38	51.4	23	44.2	26.0	15.7
Drug	104	41.6	36	48.6	29	55.8	34.6	27.9
Total	250	100.0	74	100.0	52	100.0	29.6	20.8

Adjust- ment on Former ProbType Discharge	Former Probationers		Arrested		Convicted		% Prob. Arrest.	% Prob. Conv.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Improved	188	75.2	41	55.4	30	57.7	21.8	15.9
Unimprov.	33	13.2	15	20.3	12	23.1	45.4	36.4
Committed	29	11.6	18	24.3	10	19.2	62.1	34.5
Total	250	100.0	74	100.0	52	100.0	29.6	20.8

As indicated in Table 11, while all the former probationers had a post-probation arrest rate of 29.6%, the rate was higher for the drug unit (34.6%) and lower for the regular unit (26.0%). Is the difference here a significant one? A look at the data in Table 12, would indicate otherwise.

Table 12

Relationship between Post-Probation Outcome and
Type of Supervision

Post-Probation Outcome	Regular Supervision Unit		Drug Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	108	74.0	68	65.4	176	70.4
Failure	38	26.0	36	34.6	74	29.6
Total	146	100.0	104	100.0	250	100.0

2
X = 2.14
D/F = 1
P = >.10
CC = 0
Relationship - Not Significant

As operationally defined by the study, the probationers in the failure category were deemed to be unsuccessful and to have made an unfavorable adjustment by not conforming to law-abiding behavior. The findings presented in Table 12 indicate that while the drug probationers appear to be less likely to make a favorable adjustment, the difference in failure rates was not large enough to indicate a significant or strong relationship between the post-probation outcomes of the drug and regular probationers. However, when white probationers are considered separately, the findings are different. See Table 13.

Table 13

Relationship between Post-Probation Outcome
and Type of Supervision for Whites Only

Post-Probation Outcome	Regular Supervision Unit		Drug Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	82	77.4	55	64.0	137	71.3
Failure	24	22.6	31	36.0	55	28.7
Total	106	100.0	86	100.0	192	100.0

2
 $X = 4.22$
 $D/F = 1$
 $P = < .05$
 $CC = .14$
 Relationship - Significant

For white non-drug probationers supervised by the regular supervision unit, their post-probation arrest recidivism rate was 22.6%, as compared with a higher 36.2% for the drug supervision unit. The difference here was found to be statistically significant. In short, the white non-drug probationer is more likely to make a favorable adjustment after discharge and to conform to law-abiding behavior. The white drug probationer, on the other hand, presents a higher risk for failure after discharge from supervision. Furthermore, the likelihood of failure also increases sharply, for those drug offender probationers with a previous criminal record. The majority of drug offenders with a previous criminal record were post-probation failures (55.8%) as compared with only 19.7% for those without a previous record. In addition, the findings also indicate that drug offenders are more likely than non-drug offenders to have a previous criminal record. See Table 14 and 15.

Table 14

Relationship between Post-Probation Adjustment and
a Previous Criminal Record for Drug Offenders

Post-Probation Outcome	Previous Criminal Record		No Previous Criminal Record		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	19	44.2	49	80.3	68	65.4
Failure	24	55.8	12	19.7	36	34.6
Total	43	100.0	61	100.0	104	100.0

2

X = 14.55

D/F = 1

P = < .01

CC = .34

Relationship - Very Significant

Table 15

Relationship between Previous Criminal Record and
Type of Probationer

Previous Criminal Record	Drug Supervision Unit		Regular Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	43	41.3	38	26.0	81	32.4
No	61	58.7	108	74.0	169	67.6
Total	104	100.0	146	100.0	250	100.0

2

X = 6.50

D/F = 1

P = < .02

CC = .14

Relationship - Significant

In summary, the findings from a comparative analysis of the post-probation adjustment behavior of a sample of former probationers which included both drug and non-drug offenders revealed the drug offenders to be less successful in maintaining law-abiding behavior. As a group, they represented a higher risk for failure, were more likely to have a previous criminal record, which in itself was linked to an unfavorable adjustment after discharge, and, subsequently, had a higher post-probation arrest rate than non-drug offenders. However, although they were not as successful as the non-drug probationers, the majority of drug offenders did make a successful adjustment, with almost two-thirds conforming to law-abiding behavior.

Midway Program Evaluation

A description of the Midway program and its impact on the drug abuse problem and the criminal justice system in Nassau County is contained in the introduction to this report, pages 26 to 33. It was noted that the program is voluntary, clients are screened and encompass both drug and non-drug offenders. Further, Midway clients, as a group, were found to differ significantly from regular probationers. They had a stronger middle-class background, a lower level of prior criminality, and from a management perspective, represented a lower risk to the community.

The findings and conclusions in this section will center on an evaluation of the program's effectiveness in terms of the post-program adjustment of its drug offender clients. The criminal records of some 600 program participants were examined to determine if any arrests for new crimes had occurred during a follow-up period which varied in duration from as long as four years to three months. Drug offenders arrested for new crimes were placed in the failure category and were considered to have made an unfavorable adjustment by not conforming to law-abiding behavior. In the absence of any new arrests, they were considered successes.

Not surprisingly, post-program adjustment was found to be significantly related to the presence or absence of a previous criminal record before entering the program. the type of drug offense arrested for, and the type of disposition or sentence received at the completion of the program.

As indicated in Table 16, below, the overall post-program arrest rate was 9.4%, with 56 of the 600 offenders having one or more new arrests. However, this failure rate varied with the presence or absence of a previous criminal record, 18.3% and 7.9% respectively.

Table 16

Relationship between Post-Program Adjustment and a
Previous Criminal Record for Midway Program Drug
Offenders

Post-Program Outcome	Previous Criminal Record		No Previous Criminal Record		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	67	81.7	477	92.1	544	90.6
Failure	15	18.3	41	7.9	56	9.4
	82	100.0	518	100.0	600	100.0

2

X = 9.0

D/F = 1

P = <.01

CC = .12

Relationship - Very Significant

A Midway program participant's post-program outcome, either favorable or unfavorable, as determined by the presence or absence of one or more new arrests, was also found to be significantly related to his type of drug offense. As revealed in Table 17 below, offenders involved with the so-called hard drugs, heroin or cocaine, were more likely to make an unfavorable adjustment.

Table 17

Relationship between Post-Program Adjustment and Type
of Drug Offense for Midway Program Drug Offenders

	Success		Failure		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poss. of Marijuana	95	90.5	10	9.5	105	100.0
" Barb/Amphet	5	100.0	0	0	5	100.0
" Heroin	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
" Cocaine	5	100.0	0	0	5	100.0
Sellers of Marijuana	283	92.8	22	7.2	305	100.0
" Barb/Amphet	37	90.2	4	9.8	41	100.0
" Cocaine	13	76.5	4	23.5	17	100.0
" Heroin	11	73.3	4	26.7	15	100.0
Total	451	100.0	46	100.0	497	100.0

2

X = 20.0

D/F = 7

P = < .01

CC = .19

Relationship - Very Significant

Post-program outcome for the Midway program offender group was also significantly related to the type of disposition or sentence received upon completion of the program. As indicated in Table 18 those offenders who received more favorable dispositions, dismissal of all charges for example, were also more successful in that they have a lower rate of arrest for new crimes.

Table 18

Relationship between Post-Program Adjustment and Type
of Disposition or Sentence for Midway Program Drug
Offenders

	Success		Failure		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ACOD	9	75.0	3	25.0	12	100.0
Dismissal	254	96.2	10	3.8	264	100.0
Fined	1	100.0	0	0	1	100.0
Uncond/Cond Disch	182	85.1	32	14.9	214	100.0
Probation	13	81.2	3	18.8	16	100.0
Committed	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	459	90.4	49	9.6	508	100.0

2

X = 31.5

D/F = 5

P = <.01

CC = .24

Relationship - Very Significant

In summary, based on the available data and the above findings, the evaluation was able to conclude that the Midway program enjoyed a high degree of success with those types of drug offenders that entered and completed its program. Further, post-program adjustment or outcome for Midway participants was found to be significantly related to the presence or absence of a previous criminal record, the type of offense and drug, and the type of disposition or sentence received upon completion of the program.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG ABUSE AND CRIME IN NASSAU COUNTYConceptual Overview and Theoretical Analysis

Although the past ten years has seen a significant increase in the number of research studies that have centered their efforts on the many and complex relationships between drug abuse and crime and the criminal justice system, for many people, the subject still remains obscure and controversial. Section VIII covers this subject in more detail. The present study effort was based on the awareness that inasmuch as the future success of policies and programs concerned with both drug abuse and crime may depend on a better understanding of these relationships, it was essential that the research design and objectives encompass this critical subject.

Nassau County, like most of the United States, witnessed a rapid growth in both drug abuse and crime during the 1960's and early 1970's. It was assumed that much of the non-drug crime was caused by drug abusers who support their addictions by committing crimes involving thefts and related offenses. Although most recent research findings give some support to this observation, it obviously does not account for all crime or, for that matter, drug abuse.

The question of causality for both drug abuse and crime is a significant one. Social policies and programs that deal with these problems are generally reflective of what at the time are believed to be the principal explanations for most criminal behavior, including illegal drug abuse. The management of offenders by the criminal justice system is also based on this link between causes and social policies and programs. As indicated elsewhere in this report, all are subject to change depending upon just what explanation is believed to have the greater validity. In recent years, the two traditional approaches to causality have focused on either society or the criminal. The first approach sees society, through the existence of poor social conditions, including poverty, unemployment, discrimination, broken homes, etc., as responsible for most crime and deviant behavior. Therefore, it is reasoned, a more just society should have less crime. Also, when this approach is stressed, social policies and programs will generally emphasize the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. The second approach views the criminal as someone who decides that the benefits to be gained from

his criminal behavior outweigh the costs or risks involved should he be apprehended by the system. Therefore, it is reasoned, the level of crime should be reduced by insuring that a more efficient and effective criminal justice system will increase the certainty of apprehension, conviction and punishment. Elements of both approaches were observed during the course of this study.

Social policies and program in New York State and Nassau County during the 1960's and early 1970's stressed both social control or custody and rehabilitation for drug offenders and non-drug criminals with mixed results. Rehabilitation programs were also emphasized as having greater promise during this period, unlike more recent years when sentences that stressed the punishment concept became more attractive, mostly in the form of renewed faith in and greater use of incarceration.

While drug abuse has declined significantly, as indicated by the findings of the present study, in Nassau County, the general level of crime has not. For the so-called soft drug abusers, unless they are also involved in serious drug trafficking or non-drug crimes, social control or custody policies, for the most part, no longer apply. Most of the problem in Nassau County fell in this category. For the so-called hard drug offenders, the heroin possessors or sellers, for example, the New York State tough drug laws with their greater emphasis on control and custody still apply. While this type of drug offender has always made up a relatively small part of the overall drug offender population in Nassau County, he has also declined in numbers in recent years. Refer to Figures 9 and 13. The apparent paradox in this downward trend, while at the same time property crime remains at a high level, was discussed previously in this report, along with possible explanations for it. For example, using the crime index of the Uniform Crime Reports, the most recent data available for the year 1976, indicate an increase over 1975. So while some of the relationships between drug abuse and crime in Nassau County remain unclear, the data, as we shall see, have shed some additional light on this important and complex subject.

Links between Drug Offenders and Non-Drug Offenses

By focusing the analysis of the data on a classification system which encompasses both the number and types of drugs for the major offenses, either possession and/or sale of a controlled substance, and then evaluating and ranking each type according to the percentages of the various groups with previous records for both drug arrests and convictions for other types of criminal behavior, the study has been able

to determine the level or degree of risk associated with each drug category and offense. These findings are presented in Table 19 below.

Table 19

Selected Drug Offender Subgroups Ranked* by Ratings Received on Three Recidivism-Proneess Indicators

Rank	Type of Drug Offender Subgroup	N	RECIDIVISM-PRONEESS INDICATORS		
			Cases with Drug Arrests in 2 or More Calendar Years 1967-1975	Cases with 2 or More Drug Arrests Same Calendar Yr. 1972-1975	Cases with Previous History (Convictions)
1	Sellers of Heroin	333	34.8%	18.0%	69.4%
2	Possessors of Heroin	207	28.0%	8.2%	58.5%
3	Sellers of Cocaine	135	24.4%	14.1%	49.6%
4	Sellers of Barb/Amphet	134	23.9%	11.2%	41.0%
5	Possessors of Cocaine	48	27.1%	0	47.9%
6	Possessors of Barb/Amphet	336	23.2%	9.2%	41.4%
7	Sellers of Marijuana	757	12.8%	11.6%	25.1%
8	Possessors of Marijuana	4,981	7.8%	3.5%	17.2%

*Rankings for these drug offender subgroups were determined by the percentage rates received on the three recidivism indicators. They indicate, in part, the vulnerability or risk, from high to low, associated with various types of drug offenders for future involvement with drugs or narcotics or other types of criminal activity leading to their reentry into the criminal justice system.

The data contained in Table 19 is based on drug offenders who entered the criminal justice system during the years 1972 through 1975. In order to present a more precise picture of previous drug and/or criminal behavior for the Nassau County population, only resident drug offenders were included in the analysis. Of the eight categories or subgroups represented by the data in Table 19, sellers and possessors of marijuana

are ranked seven and eight. They are the largest of all the subgroups but have the lowest levels of prior criminality. At the other extreme and having the highest levels of prior criminality are the possessors and sellers of heroin. These findings are also consistent with those identified during phase one of the study. Therefore, while the different levels of risks associated with various drugs were evident during both phases of this study and have important implications for case management and sentencing, the link between heroin and crime is also strongly supported by these findings.

To further clarify the relationship between the different types of drugs and other types of criminal behavior, those drug offenders supervised by the probation and Midway programs and included in the evaluation segment of this study were analyzed to determine if certain types of offenders are more likely to commit certain kinds of non-drug crimes. Table 20 below contains data on those drug offenders with records as recidivists for arrests before or after entry into either the Midway or probation programs. Out of the sample of 570, 289 fell in this category.

Table 20

Relationship between Types of Drug Offenders (Soft or Hard Drugs) and Other Types of Crimes for Drug Offenders with Records as Recidivists for Arrests Before or After Entry to Midway or Probation Supervision

Type of Drug Offender	Crimes Against Person		Crimes Against Property		Drug Offenders		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Marijuana Offender	10	83.4	54	63.5	109	76.8	43	86.0	216	74.7
Barb/Amphet/ Heroin/ Cocaine Offender	2	16.6	31	36.5	33	23.2	7	14.0	73	25.3
Total	12	100.0	85	100.0	142	100.0	50	100.0	289	100.0

$$\begin{aligned}
 &2 \\
 &X &= &9.79 \\
 &D/F &= &3 \\
 &P &= &.05 \\
 &CC &= &.18
 \end{aligned}$$

Relationship - Significant

As indicated in Table 20, a significant relationship was found to exist between the so-called soft and hard drugs and other types of crime. The findings indicate that the hard drug offenders, those involved with heroin, cocaine, barbiturates and amphetamines, are more likely to commit property crimes than are those offenders involved with soft drugs such as marijuana. Also, this relationship would appear to offer further support for the link between heroin and property crime and the strong dependence of the heroin addict on crime to support himself. A continuation of this relationship was also observed in Table 21 below, where type of crime and post-program adjustment of drug offenders were examined. It was revealed that those who had records of arrests for crimes against property were more likely to be post-program failures than successes. However, this relationship fell short of significance at the .05 level.

Table 21

Relationship between Types of Crime and Post-Program Adjustment for Drug Offenders with Records as Recidivists for Arrests Before or After Entry to Probation or Midway Supervision Programs.

Type of Crime	Success		Failure		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Against Person	5	2.5	5	4.5	10	3.2
Against Property	53	26.8	42	37.5	95	30.7
Drug Offense	106	53.5	55	49.1	161	51.9
Other	34	17.2	10	8.9	44	14.2
Total	198	100.0	112	100.0	310	100.0

2

X = 7.20

D/F = 3

P = .05

CC = .14

Relationship - Not Significant

In summary, findings from the present study indicate that a strong relationship or association exists between the so-called hard drugs, particularly heroin, and other kinds of criminal behavior. It does not, however, follow that Nassau County residents involved with heroin are responsible for all or even the majority of property crimes in the county. However, heroin abuse continues to be strongly related to socioeconomic

status. Communities in Nassau County that were ranked high in terms of heroin abuse were generally ranked low in median-family income. These same communities also rank high on the basis of general crime activity. It would appear that social conditions which lead to some kinds of drug abuse also lead to other kinds of criminal behavior. This could explain the decline in heroin abuse in the county, as documented by this study, while crime in general has increased. In other words, present high levels of crime may be more the result of a soft economy and high unemployment than the heroin problem. However, while heroin abuse appears to have diminished in the county, it remains a significant problem in New York City. Nassau County's contiguous location to the city and its large addict population could also account for a large portion of the local crimes against property.

VI

TYOLOGY OF MAJOR DRUG OFFENDER GROUPS IN NASSAU COUNTY

Introduction and Overview of a Classification System for Major Drug Abuse Offenders

One of the primary objectives of this study has been the development of a meaningful typology of drug abusers that would encompass the majority of the drug-related offenders entering the criminal justice system in Nassau County. It was believed that once completed such a typology would be useful in the management of future drug offenders that enter the system and also contribute to more effective prevention and treatment programs. Accordingly, a series of drug offender profiles was completed for the first phase of the study using data collected during the years 1967-1971. They were based on a classification system that uses the principal dangerous drug/controlled substance offenses in conjunction with the different types of drugs or controlled substances that appear most frequently as the basis for the criminal charge or arrest.

Using the above methodology, and data gathered during the second phase of the study, which covers the four-year period 1972-1975, a second series of drug offender profiles was developed and expanded upon, using the more recent data. A comparative analysis and review of both sets of data (1967-1971 and 1972-1975) was then completed to ascertain if the earlier typology remained valid or, if not, what significant changes had occurred, and in what areas, to the drug offenders themselves or in the management of them by the criminal justice system.

The drug offender profiles or major drug abuser typologies are based on information collected during the course of the study on all drug-defined offenders. The various data items cover a broad range of demographic, legal and social characteristics or categories. They are listed below:

- Personal characteristics - age, place of birth, residence, race, sex, marital status, religion
- Education - level of schooling, academic achievement
- Psychological - intelligence level, mental disorders

- Employment - status at arrest, occupation, employment stability, income level
- Legal information - courts of jurisdiction, drug abuse offenses, offenses for which convicted, dispositions, previous legal or criminal history
- Pattern of drug use - drugs and/or narcotics used, effects of drug use, profile of drug use, sale of drugs, other members of family using drugs, reason for initial use of drugs
- Parents and family information - origin of parents, religious affiliation, religious interest, mixed religious marriages, income, occupation, education, marital discord, family structure, supervision in home, dominant parent, communication between parents and drug abuser

The second phase of the study and the resultant classification system that produced the updated series of major drug offender profiles is supported by data on some 12,085 offenders that entered the criminal justice system during the years 1972-1975. Statistical data on the entire four-year cohort is set forth in table format in Appendix (A). In addition, separate breakouts of the data have been included for both residents and non-residents of the county. Appendices (B) through (E) contain the statistical data for the aforementioned major drug offender classification system and support the profiles described in this section of the report. Included in this classification system are those offenders listed in Table 22 and Figures 14 and 15 pages 128 to 130.

It should be noted that only residents of the county have been included in these subgroups. Non-residents were excluded in the development of these profiles and for purposes of analysis because the focus of the study has been on the epidemiology of drug abuse in Nassau County and the effectiveness of prevention and treatment programs and services administered by or within the county. Therefore, the findings and conclusions that relate to these objectives should have greater precision and relevancy by this exclusion of non-county residents. They are, however, included in other sections of this report and in Appendix (A).

TABLE 22

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MAJOR DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS

MAJOR TYPES OF SELLERS AND POSSESSORS OF DRUGS BY NUMBER AND TYPE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
FOR THE TWO PERIODS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975

	<u>Residents and Non-Residents</u>				<u>Residents Only</u>			
	<u>1967- 1971 No.</u>	<u>1972- 1975 No.</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1967- 1971 No.</u>	<u>1972- 1975 No.</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Possessors of Marijuana	2,976	7,102	+4,126	+139%	2,191	4,981	+2,790	+127%
Possessors of Barb/Amphet	918	447	-471	-51%	696	336	-360	-52%
Possessors of Cocaine	20	77	+57	+285%	12	48	+36	+300%
Possessors of Heroin	913	281	-632	-69%	740	207	-533	-72%
Sellers of Marijuana	512	882	+370	+72%	423	757	+334	+79%
Sellers of Barb/Amphet	146	150	+4	+3%	127	134	+7	+5%
Sellers of Cocaine	4	179	+175	+4,375%	4	135	+135	+3,275%
Sellers of Heroin	586	405	-181	-31%	506	333	-173	-34%
White Heroin Offenders	677	257	-420	-62%	567	193	-374	-66%
Non-White Heroin Offenders	822	429	-393	-48%	680	347	-333	-49%

FIGURE 14
CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MAJOR DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS
MAJOR TYPES OF SELLERS OF DRUGS BY NUMBER AND TYPE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
FOR THE TWO PERIODS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975

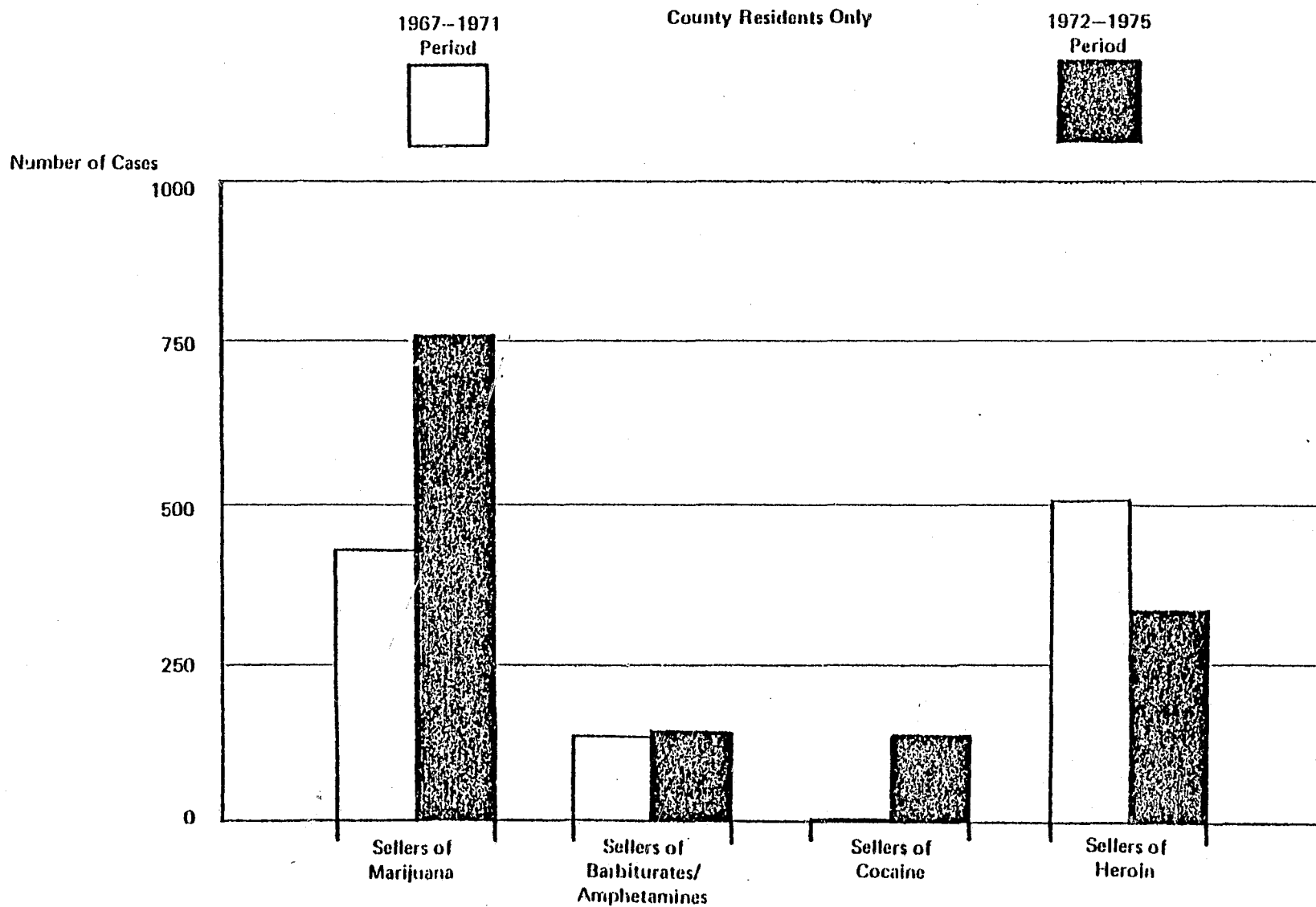
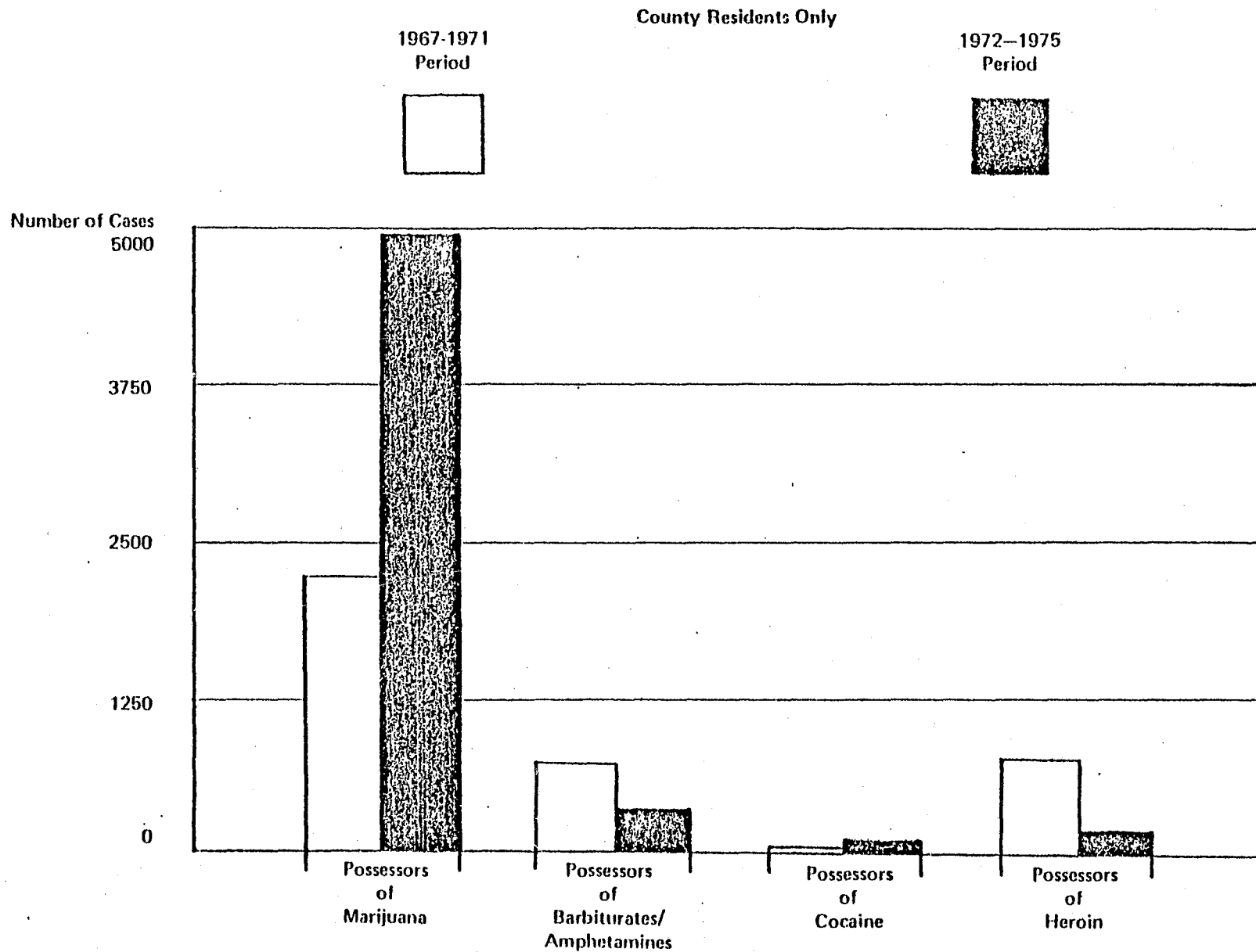


FIGURE 15
CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MAJOR DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS
MAJOR TYPES OF POSSESSORS OF DRUGS BY NUMBER AND TYPE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
FOR THE TWO PERIODS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975



During the first phase of this study, an effort was made to develop separate profiles for white and non-white heroin offenders, either possessors or sellers of heroin. This effort continued into the second phase with the heroin offenders being divided along racial lines--white and non-white--for analysis purposes. Detailed statistical data for each cohort for the 1972-1975 period are contained in Appendix (E) and their descriptive profiles, including comparisons with the earlier ones, follow in this section.

Drug Offender Profiles -- A Comparative Analysis

A brief overview of the more detailed findings set forth below by drug abuser type would include these general conclusions.

For the most part, the drug abuse profiles and classification system developed during the first phase were found to be valid and relevant during the second phase of the study.

While the typical drug abuser profiles remain essentially unchanged, the overall drug abuse problem, the community's attitude toward the problem, and its management by the criminal justice system underwent significant changes during the more recent years. The impact of these changes are very much in evidence in the second phase of the study and are strongly supported by the 1972-1975 data and findings.

The community's changing attitude towards drugs is strongly supported by the jump in the marijuana subgroups, both possessors and sellers. The cocaine subgroups, while remaining relatively small, also increased dramatically during recent years.

The heroin subgroups, both possessors and sellers, registered significant declines. The possessors of barbiturates and amphetamines also dropped sharply. The sellers of these drugs, however, did not vary in size significantly during the second phase.

Management of these various drug abuser types by the criminal justice system also changed significantly. For the most part these changes were influenced by the changing attitude on the part of the community to drug abuse, changes in the Penal Law, a growing awareness by the system of its own strengths and limitations, the varying degrees or risks that the different drug types present to the community and the differential effectiveness of prevention and rehabilitation programs for specific types of drug offenders.

Possessors of Marijuana

This subgroup continues to be by far the largest of all the subgroupings subjected to analysis in this study. For the 1972-1975 period, it more than doubled in size (127% increase) over the 1967-1971 period, unlike a number of the other subgroups which actually declined in numbers over the two periods. Generally speaking, investigation has revealed that on a number of characteristics the subgroups for the 1967-1971 and the 1972-1975 periods were quite similar. However, for reasons discussed in other sections of this report, those offenders in the subgroup that penetrated deeper into the criminal justice system through conviction, investigation by the probation department, and sentencing by the courts, during the 1972-1975 period, were less likely to be representative of the general population of the county than during the 1967-1971 period.

The typical offender continues to be a 19 year old white male. He is single, resides in the county, usually the Town of Hempstead, and, more often than not, if out of school, is employed (73.2%) or a full-time student (37.8%). If employed, it is usually as a blue-collar worker (67.4%). He has a 12th grade education and high-normal intelligence (I.Q. 109).

His family background most likely includes a Catholic (56%), middle to lower-middle class, intact family. The parents have a high school education and are employed in white-collar jobs.

The typical possessor of marijuana enters the criminal justice system on a misdemeanor charge (79%), which only rarely results in a conviction (11%), that most likely is ACOD (68%) or dismissed outright (8%). Because convictions were small in numbers, commitments (2.7%) and probation (6.5%) were used only very selectively for this subgroup. Again, the majority were entering the criminal justice system for the first time. Only 17% had a previous criminal record. Furthermore, their drug use profile indicated primarily marijuana use only. The multiple drug user (15.9%) and the heroin user (7%) were fewer in number for the 1972-1975 period, as compared with the 1967-1971 subgroup.

In summary, a comparison of the typical possessors of marijuana for the two periods under study and covered in this report, 1967-1971 and 1972-1975, indicates strong overall similarities. This would appear to be particularly so regarding their low probability and low risk to society in terms of their involvement with crime, with other drugs or

narcotics, or their reentry into the criminal justice system. Perhaps most significantly, for the vast majority of this subgroup and the future management of it by the criminal justice system, the recent changes (1977) in the New York State Penal Law effecting marijuana (decriminalization but not legalization) makes this discussion academic. Before the change, there was a definite chance that some individuals in this subgroup would eventually become involved, with the sale of drugs, particularly marijuana. Now, with the changes in the penal law, it would appear that the probability of this occurring has definitely increased. It will be up to planners and policymakers in the future to assess the risks associated with this development to society.

Possessors of Barbiturates and Amphetamines

The typical offender in this subgroup for the 1972-1975 period is, for the most part, much the same kind of individual identified during the 1967-1971 period. The subgroup is however, much smaller (a decline of 52%), somewhat older and with a greater chance of having a prior criminal record and a longer experience with drugs. He is most frequently a young white male, 21 years of age, resides in the county, the Town of Hempstead, and, if out of school, (18% were students), was employed (60%) in a blue-collar job (69%). He has a 12th grade education and normal intelligence (I.Q. 99).

His family background usually includes a Catholic (57%) middle to lower-middle class intact family. The parents have a high school education and work at white-collar jobs (56%).

The typical offender enters the criminal justice system on a misdemeanor charge (97%), for the possession of barbiturates (73%). If convicted (58%), probation (12%) and commitment (12%) are used selectively, with the majority receiving dismissals, fines or discharges. He is likely to have a prior criminal record (41%) and is frequently involved with other drugs and/or narcotics.

In summary, this subgroup over the course of the two periods under study 1967-1971 and 1972-1975 has declined in size. Viewed as a whole it is also more prone to recidivism. In assessing their probability for failure and the risk they present to the community for returning to drug abuse or criminal activities, it is best to be guided by the previous pattern of drug abuse. If there has been a pattern of heavy and/or multiple drug use, or the use of heroin, and if there is a previous criminal record, then

the offender must be viewed as a high risk to the community and to himself. The probability for recidivism must be considered high. In cases where there is an absence of heavy or multiple drug use, the typical possessor of barbiturates or amphetamines should be viewed as a more moderate risk to the community, but ranking above the marijuana user and below the heroin offender.

Possessors of Cocaine

Unlike the heroin and barbiturate-amphetamine subgroups, the possessors of cocaine subgroup increased significantly in size during the 1972-1975 period. This same pattern is also present for the sellers of cocaine. While their numbers still remain relatively small, in comparison to the 1967-1971 period, the increase here must be seen as confirming an important trend regarding the dramatic upswing in the abuse of cocaine by a broad segment of the population.

The typical possessor of cocaine is an older (median age 25.7 years) white male. While usually single (58%), he is frequently married or divorced. Next to heroin offenders, blacks are also more likely (31%) to be found in this drug subgroup than in the others included in this study.

He most frequently resides in the Town of Hempstead (67%), is a high school graduate with high-normal intelligence (I.Q. 108), in a blue-collar job. However, a large segment (40%) were in white-collar jobs and 37% had at least some college.

His family background is most frequently Catholic middle class with an intact home (74%). His parents are high school graduates and are employed in white-collar jobs.

The typical possessor of cocaine enters the criminal justice system on a misdemeanor charge (62%), is convicted, by plea, of the misdemeanor or a lesser offense and is usually sentenced to a discharge or a fine. Probation (18.8%) and commitment (18.8%) are both used selectively. He is also very likely to have a prior criminal record (48%) and to have abused other drugs in addition to cocaine.

In summary, the information available on this relatively small but evidently growing subgroup composed of possessors of cocaine offenders would indicate a diverse group in terms of personal characteristics and socioeconomic backgrounds with also one that presents a high probability for recidivism in the areas of drug abuse and other criminal activities. Because of this vulnerability to returning to past behavior

patterns, cocaine offenders must be viewed as moderate to serious risks to the community.

Possessors of Heroin

This subgroup continues to contrast sharply on any number of characteristics with the much larger possessors of marijuana subgroup. A comparison over the two periods, 1967-1971 and 1972-1975, reveals a sharp decline in the size of the possessors of heroin subgroup, a significant drop of some 72%. Some of the reasons for this decline are discussed elsewhere in this report. The present subgroup totals 207.

The typical possessor of heroin offender is a 22 year old black male. (This is a significant change over the 1967-1971 period when whites were in the majority--53% versus 40% for the more recent years). He is single, resides in the county, usually the Town of Hempstead (70%). He is a school dropout, with a 50% chance of being unemployed if out of school. Only 7% were students. When employed, 78% worked in blue-collar jobs. He has low-normal intelligence (I.Q. of 97) and a 12th grade education.

His family background usually includes a Protestant (56%), lower or lower-middle class family, and a broken home or substitute parents (51%). The parents have a high school education and, if employed, work at blue-collar jobs.

The typical possessor of heroin enters the criminal justice system on a misdemeanor charge (87%) and is subsequently convicted, by plea, to the misdemeanor or a lesser offense. Dismissals, however, were frequent, accounting for some one-quarter of the cases. For those convicted, commitments (26%) and probation (20%) were the most frequently used dispositions, while in comparison to the 1967-1971 period commitments were used less frequently, while the probation rate remained the same. An analysis of his sentence and background indicates that the significant factors here are the presence of a prior criminal record and the long-time abuse of narcotics and other drugs.

In summary, a comparison of the possessors of heroin subgroup for the 1972-1975 period with the earlier 1967-1971 period reveals a much smaller group dominated by black males. Otherwise, an assessment of the typical heroin offender remains the same for both periods. On a recidivism-proneness scale he ranks second only to the seller of heroin. He has a high probability for failure both in terms of his continued involvement with drugs and/or narcotics and his reentry into the criminal justice system. Because his

criminal record frequently includes property-type crimes, as well as those of a drug nature, he represents a high risk to the community. Very often there are long-standing personal and family problems and educational and vocational deficiencies. Long periods of unemployment are common. In short, his prognosis is poor because of his vulnerability to both drugs and criminal activities. Successful management of the heroin offender, with rehabilitation as the key objective, requires optimum resources and a long-term effort. Punitive sanctions alone are usually unsuccessful in this regard but incarceration does preclude a return to crime, at least during the period the offender is confined or, in the case of probation, although less so, under supervision. From the standpoint of community protection and safety, this must be considered a worthwhile objective.

Sellers of Marijuana

Along with the significant increase in the possessors of marijuana subgroup, the sellers of this drug also increased the size of their subgroup by 79% (N=757) during the 1972-1975 period. The growth in the demand for this drug was apparently more than met by those individuals willing to assume the risks involved in its distribution and marketing, particularly where a profit could be made. This growth in marijuana abuse, the increased demand and the growing numbers of sellers during the years 1972-1975 was followed, possibly even abetted, by a trend to less severe criminal penalties for dealing in marijuana by the courts.

The typical seller of marijuana has not appeared to have changed significantly over the course of the two periods under study. The subgroup itself remains largely white, male and middle class. He is best described as a 20 year old single, white male who resides in the county. He is usually a high school graduate (28% had some college) and employed (41%) in a blue-collar job (71%). He was frequently a student (36%) or out of school and unemployed (23%).

His family background most often includes a Catholic (53%), middle to lower-middle class, intact (75%) family. The parents usually have a high school education or higher and are employed in white-collar jobs.

The typical marijuana seller enters the criminal justice system on a felony charge of possession and sale of marijuana and is infrequently convicted of the sale (12%),

but more often the charge is reduced to possession as a misdemeanor (35%), or dismissed (30%). He has a 37% chance of being sentenced to probation and only 10% to incarceration, usually to the Nassau County Jail. Sentencing in most cases is based on the absence of a previous criminal record (75%) and a limited history of drug abuse, predominantly marijuana.

In summary, while the number of marijuana sellers entering the criminal justice system increased significantly during this period, the profile of the typical seller remains essentially unchanged. Management of this offender by the criminal justice system did change, however, with dispositions being less restrictive and severe and more selective use made of both probation and commitments.

In assessing the recidivism-proneness of this subgroup, they ranked 7th of the eight subgroups studied, being just above the marijuana possessors subgroup. Their family backgrounds are, for the most part, white and middle class and generally stable. Using a group of family socioeconomic indicators, the sellers of marijuana subgroups ranked 4th. These findings place the typical seller in a moderate risk to the community category. The probability of his engaging in future criminal drug activities, while always present, is generally low in contrast to the typical heroin offender. He is also less vulnerable to recidivism and long-term failure because of his personal shortcomings and deficiencies are less disabling.

Sellers of Barbiturates and Amphetamines

This subgroup of sellers, unlike the possessors of the same drugs, did not change significantly in size during the 1972-1975 period (N=134). Approximately one-half of them were charged with the sale of barbiturates and the other half with amphetamines. It remains an essentially all white group (only one non-white) and of all the drug abuser types included in this study, it ranks first in terms of the socioeconomic family background of its members.

The typical seller in this subgroup is a 20 year old white, single male who resides in the county and in the Town of Hempstead. He has a 12th grade education and, if out of school, (21% are students) and employed, works at a blue-collar job. He has high-normal intelligence (I.Q. 108).

His family background includes a Catholic, middle-class intact home. The parents usually have at least a high school education and are employed in white-collar jobs.

The typical seller of barbiturates or amphetamines enters the criminal justice system on a felony charge. He is convicted of a felony (40%) or a misdemeanor and is placed on probation (42%). He has a 20% chance of being committed. Factors considered in sentencing includes a previous criminal record (41%), a history of multiple drug abuse, and a profit motive behind the sale.

In summary, sellers of barbiturates and amphetamines, as a group, and in comparison to the other drug abuser types, in terms of their family socioeconomic backgrounds, appear to be the most representative of the general population of the county. They are, however, for the most part, young blue-collar workers, frequently unemployed and with a history of abusing drugs, often including heroin. On a recidivism-proneness scale used in this study, they ranked in the middle (4th out of 8) of the drug subgroups studied. The probability of their continuing to abuse drugs and engage in other criminal activities, including selling is high. Because their offense included the sale of drugs, they must also be considered serious risks to the community. Rehabilitation efforts should have a good chance of being successful, though, given the generally stable, middle-class background of most of this subgroup and also their youth.

Sellers of Cocaine

The growing popularity of cocaine in recent years is dramatically supported by the sharp rise in this subgroup. During the 1967-1971 period, data confirm the presence of only a few (approximately 4 in total) cocaine sellers in the criminal justice system and included in this study. During the 1972-1975 period, the total rose to 135, county residents only. They are, for the most part, white and middle class and youthful, although somewhat older than the other drug sellers, with the exception of heroin.

The typical cocaine seller is 22.5 years of age, white (79%) and male (91%). He is also single (75%), a county resident, from the Town of Hempstead (61%). He is a high school graduate (32% had some college) and generally employed in a blue-collar job. The unemployed and full-time students accounted for 35% and 17% respectively. He has high-normal intelligence (I.Q. 109).

His family background is substantially middle class. He comes from an intact home (73%), with Catholic (35%) or Jewish (32%) parents who have at least a high school education and work in white-collar jobs.

The typical seller of cocaine enters the criminal justice system on a felony charge of possession and sale. He is subsequently convicted of a felony, usually for sale, and sentenced to probation (40%) or commitment (33%). The generally high commitment rate (second only to heroin sellers) is based on a previous criminal record (50%) and extensive multiple drug abuse.

In summary, sellers of cocaine, as a group, while being predominantly white and middle class rank just below heroin offenders on a recidivism-proneness scale. Accordingly, the probability for their continued involvement with criminal drug activities must be considered high. This conclusion should be a significant factor in their management by the criminal justice system. Unlike the heroin offenders, however, they being predominantly black, lower class and with disabling personal deficiencies, the cocaine sellers are less vulnerable to long-term rehabilitative failure.

Sellers of Heroin

Although there is a significant decline of 34% in the size of this subgroup (N=333), analysis has revealed the 1972-1975 subgroup to have remained quite similar in broad outline to the 1967-1971 group and, for the most part, insofar as those characteristics that are used to define the typical seller of heroin, essentially unchanged.

The typical seller of heroin is a 23 year old non-white (67%) male who resides in the county and in the Town of Hempstead. He is single (63%), a school dropout and unemployed (62%). Only 8% of the subgroup are students. When employed, it is usually in blue-collar jobs. He has an 11th grade education and low-normal intelligence (I.Q. 95). His family background most frequently includes a Protestant (64%) lower class, broken family. The parents have less than a high school education and work at blue-collar jobs.

The typical seller of heroin enters the criminal justice system on a charge of possession and sale of heroin as a felony and is subsequently convicted of the sale charge as a felony, followed by commitment to an institu-

tion (66%). Probation (22%) is used selectively. Sentencing of the heroin seller is based on the fact that he usually has a previous criminal record (69%), and a history of multiple drug abuse, including heroin.

In summary, the typical seller of heroin in Nassau County is no stranger to the criminal justice system. Over the course of the past ten years of this study, his profile has remained fairly constant. The system has not, for the most part, been very effective or successful over the long-term with this type of offender. On a recidivism-proneness index, he ranks number one. The probability that he will continue to abuse drugs and engage in other criminal activities, including the sale of drugs and, frequently, other property-type crimes is extremely high.

Management of this offender must give strong consideration to the serious risk he presents to the community. While the criminal justice system is usually not successful in its long-term rehabilitation efforts with the typical heroin offender, punitive sanctions, including both incarceration and, to a lesser extent, probation, do offer protection to the community during the commitment or, in the case of probation, supervision period. As indicated previously, with the heroin offender we are faced with an individual with long standing personal deficiencies which require superior supportive resources if long-term rehabilitation objectives are to be realized. Even under these conditions, the probability for failure remains high.

White Heroin Offenders

During the years 1967-1971, whites comprised 45% of all heroin offenders. For the 1972-1975 period, their share dropped to 37%. Also, while the overall heroin subgroup, white and non-white, declined by some 54% during the 1972-1975 period, the decline for whites (66%) was greater.

During the early phase of this study, a central question was how white heroin offenders differed from the general population of the county, from other non-white heroin offenders and also other white drug abusers in general. Investigation revealed white heroin offenders, as a group, in terms of family background, socioeconomic and other characteristics, to differ significantly from the general population, from other types of white drug abusers and also the non-white heroin offenders, too. Generally, while white heroin offenders, as a group, had higher levels of instability, deprivation and personal deficiencies in their backgrounds than was the norm for other whites, they were

present to a lesser degree than for non-whites. Comparisons with more recent white heroin offenders, reveal these findings to be still valid. So while fewer white heroin offenders entered the criminal justice system in the more recent period, the typical one remains essentially unchanged in broad outline.

He is a 22 year old male who resides in the county, and is out of school (only 11% were students), may be employed (51%), as a blue-collar worker (76%). He has a 12th grade education, normal intelligence (I.Q. 107) and a record of below-average achievement in school.

His family background most often includes a Catholic (62%), lower-middle-class, intact (64%) family. The parents are usually high school graduates, with the father employed as a blue-collar worker.

The white heroin offender enters the criminal justice system on a felony charge of possession and sale and is subsequently convicted of either a sale or a possession charge. He is generally committed (37%) or placed on probation (29%). His sentence is based on a previous criminal record (58%), and a history of multiple drug abuse, including heroin.

In summary, the typical white heroin offender is no stranger to the criminal justice system. The probability for recidivism remains high. In addition, he is also a high risk to the community because of his past participation in other criminal activities, including property crimes and the selling of heroin and other drugs. Management of the white heroin offender by the criminal justice system, like the non-white, must place emphasis on this vulnerability to failure -- to the continued use of drugs and engaging in criminal acts. White and non-white heroin offenders may differ in the degree of their personal deficiencies and other disabling attributes but both have difficulties "making it" in the community.

Non-White Heroin Offenders

During the initial phase of this study, non-whites comprised the majority (55%) of heroin offenders. They increased their majority to 63% during the second phase. However, like their white counterparts, they also experienced a decline of some 49%. So, while they entered the criminal justice system in fewer numbers during the 1972-1975 years, the typical non-white heroin offender, also

like his white counterpart, has not changed significantly. He is also no stranger to the system.

He is a 24 year old black male who was born out of New York State but now resides in the county, in the Town of Hempstead. He is single, a school dropout with an 11th grade education and low-normal intelligence (I.Q. 88). He is most often unemployed (60%) when arrested.

His family background usually includes a lower-class, broken (64%) home. The parents generally have less than a high school education and work in blue-collar jobs.

The typical non-white heroin offender enters the criminal justice system on a felony charge of possession and sale of heroin and is subsequently convicted of a sale or possession charge. The commitment rate is high (58%) while the chance of being placed on probation was only 18.6%. This is based on his past criminal record (65.5%) and a long history of heroin abuse.

In summary, the non-white heroin offender most often fits the classic stereotype of the heroin abuser or addict who resorts to property crimes and selling of drugs to support himself. The comments previously made under the possessors and sellers of heroin profiles apply most strongly to the non-white offender. The probability for failure is great. Because the impact of their criminal behavior is significant and substantial, they must be considered, for management purposes, extremely high risks to the community.

VII

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE IN NASSAU COUNTY

High Risk Populations and Comparisons of Recent Trends with Previous Findings

While it is generally true that drug abuse is a pervasive problem, affecting all types of individuals, it must also be acknowledged that certain groups have a greater probability than others of engaging in drug using behavior. The incidence and distribution of drug abuse, as well as the abuse of specific types of drugs, do not occur in a fashion which is representative of the general population. Rather, there are a number of demographic and socioeconomic factors which identify segments of the population that are at high-risk for various forms of drug abuse.

Other drug abuse research (Hunt & Chamber, 1976) and earlier data from this present study (Irish, 1973), have indicated that age, race, sex, and socioeconomic status serve as reliable predictors in determining vulnerability to drug abuse in general, and, more specifically, to particular types of drug abuse. Using the age, sex, and race of individuals who entered the criminal justice system on drug charges during the years 1972-1975, this section of the study will examine the data to determine which segments of the population are at the highest-risk for overall drug abuse. In a similar fashion, by including various arrest categories in the analysis (e.g. drug sellers; cocaine offenders, etc.), certain subgroups which are vulnerable to specific types of drug abuse can also be identified. Finally, the present results from the years 1972-1975 will be compared to the epidemiological data discussed in a previous report in this series (Irish, 1973).

Before proceeding with the discussion, several methodological considerations should be noted. Firstly, since the analysis focuses on the epidemiology of drug abuse in Nassau County, only county residents are included. Secondly, in order to keep the analysis within manageable limits, only offenses for one of four major types of drugs were considered. These drug categories are: marijuana; heroin, barbituates and/or amphetamines; and cocaine. Unless otherwise specified, the drug offense category includes both possessions and sales. Thirdly, the ages of the drug offenders contained in this analysis range from 16 to 39. The age categories that are used for each table were selected because of the ease of comparison they afford with the previous report in this series. The age of 39 was used as a ceiling because, of the cases under analysis, only 0.6% are age 40 or above. Fourthly, it is

recognized that in discussing the distribution of the drug problem, two different approaches can be utilized. The problem can be approached in terms of its distribution among various segments of the population; or, in terms of its distribution among various communities. While the current analysis focuses on differences between various segments of the population, the drug problem at the community level is examined under a separate subheading within this section of the report.

Table 23 presents the age, sex, and racial distribution of the population-at-risk for drug abuse in Nassau County and serves as a base to which other data can be compared. If the distribution of drug offenses reflected the general population, then, the proportion of arrests for a given charge would approximate the population distribution exhibited in Table 23. However, since this is clearly not the case, the following discussion will demonstrate just how much the offender population deviates from the population as a whole.

As seen in Table 24, 16-19 represents the age group at the highest risk for overall drug abuse (rate = 32.0). The arrest rate for all drug offenders decreases steadily with age, with the sharpest decline occurring at the 25-29 age level. This represents a shift from previous study findings (Irish, 1973), which indicated that the highest rate for total drug offenses was exhibited by the 20-24 age group (rate = 32.4). In order to adequately interpret this finding, it is necessary to examine both the number and rate of marijuana possessors and sellers among the 16-19 year olds. The data in Table 24 indicates that the marijuana offender categories are the only two offender groups (other than the total drug offender group) in which the 16-19 year olds have a greater arrest rate than the 20-24 year olds. However, the absolute number of 16-19 year olds in each of these two categories (especially marijuana possessors) is large enough that, when all types of drug offenders are combined, it appears that this age group is the most vulnerable to drug abuse in general.

TABLE 23

AGE, SEX, AND RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION-AT-RISK FOR DRUG ABUSE IN
NASSAU COUNTY¹

Age Category	WHITE				NON-WHITE				BOTH (WHITE & NON-WHITE)				MALE & FEMALE	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²
16-19	54,191	3.8	54,184	3.8	2,343	0.16	2,501	0.17	56,534	3.9	56,685	4.0	113,219	7.9
20-24	40,256	2.8	43,608	3.1	2,072	0.14	3,218	0.22	42,328	3.0	46,826	3.3	89,154	6.3
25-29	28,980	2.0	33,290	2.3	2,018	0.14	3,361	0.23	30,998	2.2	36,651	2.6	67,649	4.8
30-39	64,368	4.5	77,796	5.4	4,156	0.29	6,094	0.43	68,524	4.8	83,890	5.9	152,414	10.7
Total Percent ²		13.1%		14.6%		0.73%		1.05%		13.9%		15.8%	422,436	29.7%
Total- Age 16 or over	449,904		500,417		18,988		26,661		468,892		527,078		995,970	

¹Source: 1970 U. S. Census²Percentages are based on the total population of Nassau County as determined by the 1970 U. S. Census

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS DRUG OFFENDER ARREST RATES ACROSS SELECTED AGE
CATEGORIES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS FOR THE YEARS 1972-1975

Age Category	Total Drug ¹ Offenders		Total Drug Sellers		Marijuana Sellers		Marijuana Possessors		Heroin Offenders ²		Barb/Amph ² Offenders ²		Cocaine Offenders ²	
	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³
16-19	3,624	32.0	579	5.1	425	3.8	2,864	25.3	117	1.0	183	1.6	35	0.3
20-24	2,325	26.1	503	5.6	255	2.9	1,577	17.7	224	2.5	190	2.1	79	0.9
25-29	778	11.5	225	3.3	67	1.0	418	6.2	157	2.3	85	1.3	51	0.8
30-39	163	1.1	38	0.2	9	0.1	104	0.7	30	0.2	7	.05	13	.08
Total Ages 16-39	6,890	16.3	1,345	3.2	756	1.8	4,963	11.7	528	1.2	465	1.1	178	0.4
Total All Ages 16 or ⁴ over	6,930	6.9	1,359	1.4	757	0.8	4,980	5.0	540	0.5	470	0.5	183	0.2

¹Since there is some overlap between the columns (e.g. marijuana sellers are included in Total Drug Sellers) this column does not represent a summation across rows, but the true, non-overlapping total of the offenses under consideration.

²Column represents both possessors and sellers of these drugs.

³Rate listed is the arrest rate per thousand, within each age group specified, for each drug offender category. Population figures used to compute rates are detailed in Table 23.

⁴Population base used to compute these rates was 995,970, derived from 1970 U.S. Census.

Therefore, the interpretation of the information contained in this table is that individuals in the 16-19 age group are clearly the most vulnerable to marijuana usage. They are, however, the age group at highest risk only for marijuana. In terms of the other major drugs of abuse (i.e. heroin, barbiturates/amphetamines, and cocaine), it is evident from Table 24 that the highest risk age range is 20-24 years. The arrest rates for these drug offender categories decrease with age, although a dramatic decline doesn't occur until the 30-39 age level. In fact, for heroin and cocaine offenders, the arrest rates for the 20-24 age group (2.5 and 0.9 respectively) are almost identical to those of the 25-29 age group (2.3 and 0.8, respectively). In contrast to marijuana offenders, heroin or cocaine offenders, in addition to reaching their period of highest risk at a later age (i.e. 20-24 years), maintain almost the same degree of vulnerability until the age of 30.

The above findings are generally consistent with the data reported in the previous study in this series for the years 1967-1971. That is, the previous analysis found that for drug sales, heroin offenses, and barbiturate and/or amphetamine offenses (cocaine was not examined separately for the years 1967-1971), the age group at highest risk was the 20-24 year olds.

Additionally, for the marijuana offenses examined in 1967-1971, the highest rate occurred in the 16-19 age group. These findings in regard to marijuana continue to be true for the years 1972-1975, as the present analysis also indicates that the highest risk for marijuana offenses occurs between the ages of 16-19. The major difference between the two time periods under discussion (i.e. 1967-1971 and 1972-1975) is the age group at highest risk for overall drug abuse. For the years 1967-1971, the most vulnerability was demonstrated by the 20-24 age group, while in the present analysis, the 16-19 age group appear the most vulnerable. However, as noted previously, this difference is accounted for by the large number of marijuana offenders in the 16-19 age group, which inflates the overall total.

Table 25 presents the arrest rate data by sex and race for the various categories of drug offenses. Focusing on the male/female dichotomy, it can be seen that universally, males are a substantially higher risk than females for all types of drug abuse. Although comprising over 50% of the population under analysis, the arrest rates for females for all the drug charges range from

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS DRUG OFFENDER ARREST RATES ACROSS SELECTED AGE
CATEGORIES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS FOR THE YEARS 1972-1975

Age Category	Total Drug ¹ Offenders ³		Total Drug Sellers ³		Marijuana Sellers ³		Marijuana Possessors ³		Heroin ² Offenders ³		Barb/Amph ² Offenders ³		Cocaine ² Offenders ³	
	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³
NW-Male	795	41.9	259	13.6	56	2.9	396	20.8	286	15.1	19	1.0	38	2.0
NW-Fem	112	4.2	60	2.3	11	0.4	32	1.2	61	2.3	3	0.1	5	0.2
NW-Total	907	19.9	319	6.9	67	1.5	428	9.4	347	7.6	22	0.5	43	0.9
Wh-Male	5,387	12.0	914	2.0	616	1.4	4,102	9.1	168	0.4	371	0.8	130	0.3
Wh-Fem	632	1.3	125	0.3	73	0.2	447	0.9	25	.05	77	0.2	10	0.02
Wh-Total	6,019	6.3	1,039	1.1	689	0.7	4,549	4.8	193	0.2	448	0.5	140	0.1
Total-M	6,182	13.2	1,173	2.5	672	1.4	4,498	9.6	454	1.0	390	0.8	168	0.4
Total-F	744	1.4	185	0.4	84	0.2	479	0.9	86	0.2	80	0.2	15	.03
Overall														
Total- Age 16 or Over	6,926	6.9	1,358	1.4	756	0.8	4,977	5.0	540	0.5	470	0.5	183	0.2

¹Since there is some overlap between the columns (e.g. marijuana sellers are included in total drug sellers), this column does not represent a summation across rows, but the true, non-overlapping total of the offenses under consideration.

²These columns represent both possessors and sellers of these drugs.

³Rate listed is the arrest rate per thousand, within each race and sex category specified, for each drug offender category. Rates were computed on the population within each category age 16 or over and base figures are detailed in Table 23.

one-quarter to one-twelfth of the rates for males. These results are consistent with previous study findings for the years 1967-1971, in which males also had arrest rates significantly higher than females.

Table 25 also presents data dealing with the race of various groups of offenders. Since males account for the vast majority of drug offenses, both for whites and non-whites, this discussion will focus on the vulnerability of white males vis-a-vis non-white males. As detailed in Table 25, it is apparent that across all types of drug offenses, non-white males are at a higher risk than white males. However, it is again evident that the range of differences in vulnerability varies according to the type of drug. For example, the arrest rates of barbiturate/amphetamine offenders for non-white and white males are fairly close (1.0 and 0.8, respectively), suggesting that both groups are at approximately equal risk for abuse of these drugs.

Looking at the marijuana offenses (both possessions and sales), however, it is seen that the arrest rates for non-white males is roughly double the rates for white males. Thus, although numerically white males account for the vast majority of marijuana offenses, when population differences are taken into account, the data indicate that non-white males are more at-risk for marijuana usage. Racial differences in vulnerability to various types of drug abuse are particularly striking when the arrest rates for heroin and cocaine are examined. While the absolute numbers of cocaine offenders are small, non-white males have an arrest rate of 2.0 per thousand, as compared with the rate of 0.3 for white males. Thus, non-white males are substantially more vulnerable to cocaine usage than white males.

Differences between white and non-white males in regard to heroin are even more pronounced. Other data in this report have indicated that heroin offenses have decreased in recent years, and the arrest rates for heroin detailed in Table 25 seem to confirm that observation. However, the heroin arrest rate for white males (0.4) and the heroin arrest rate for non-white males (15.1) differ by a factor of more than 35, suggesting that regardless of any absolute decrease in heroin offenses, non-white males are still at tremendously greater risk for heroin abuse than white males.

The findings outlined above, based on sex and race factors, are generally consistent with the findings documented for the years 1967-1971. For those years, it was also found that males were a much higher risk for all types of drug abuse than females. Further, the relative positions of white and non-white males, even across various types of drugs, appear to be fairly stable over time. That is, the present analysis found both white and non-white males to be at approximately equal risk for barbiturate and/or amphetamine abuse. For the years 1967-1971, the vulnerability of white and non-white males for abuse of these drugs, as measured by the arrest rates, was identical. Similarly, non-white males were at a substantially greater risk than white males for heroin abuse in 1967-1971, and this continued to be so for the years 1972-1975. The present findings in regard to the risk of white and non-white males for marijuana usage are also consistent with the data for the years 1967-1971.

Thus, it is seen, that the arrest rates for various drugs have changed somewhat over time, suggesting that drug preferences and risk for different types of drug abuse have shifted somewhat (e.g. marijuana rates have increased, while heroin rates have decreased). However, it is also evident that the subgroups of the population who were at the highest risk for various types of drug abuse in 1967-1971, continue to be the highest risk subgroups for the years 1972-1975. Whether or not these factors are reflected in the arrest rates of the local communities of Nassau County is to be discussed in the next subheading of this report.

The Drug Problem at Local Levels

Although Nassau County is frequently and justifiably viewed as a geopolitical entity, there are also differences among the populations of the local villages and communities. Demographic, cultural and socioeconomic factors operate to make Searingtown a distinctly different community than Lynbrook, which in turn is rather different than Roosevelt.

These local factors are invariably reflected in the crime rate for a given community as well as in the amount and type of drug abuse. Additionally, the nature of the drug problem itself is such that its salient features change over time and place.

Preferred drugs frequently vary in a manner similar to fads, and changes in the demographic characteristics of drug users often shift over time (e.g. O'Donnell et al [1976] document how the age of onset of drug users has shifted). Other authors (Brecher, 1972; McGlothlin, 1975) have pointed out that "the drug problem" is actually a collection of local problems that may vary considerably over time and location. In fact, Hunt and Chambers (1976), in a rather incisive analysis of heroin usage, indicate that when local data are examined carefully, what is ostensibly a "synchronous national epidemic becomes a sequence of local peaks ranging from 1967 to the present".

Thus, being aware of the fact that local characteristics have an impact on drug abuse, the analyses that follow were developed for use by both local and county planners. Using only local residents who entered the criminal justice system between 1972 through 1975, community arrest rates were computed both for the overall number of drug abuse arrests and for specific drug offenses (i.e., heroin offenders, possessors of marijuana, etc.). Rates were calculated by dividing the number of residents of a community who were arrested for a given offense, by the population of that community (source was the 1970 U.S. Census) and multiplying by 1000. Therefore, within each table, there is presented an arrest rate of 1000 for the group of offenders specified in the table heading. Communities which had an arrest rate greater than zero for the years 1972-75 were ranked by the size of that rate and, where it was available, the arrest rate and the rank for the years 1967-71 were also included in each table. Whenever possible, a rank difference correlation coefficient (i.e. rho [Guilford, 1965] was computed between the ranking for 1967-71 and 1972-75. Significance levels were obtained by calculating the appropriate z ratio (Guilford, 1965) for each coefficient.

It should be noted that community and village areas that are listed were derived from 1960 census areas. Certain communities are grouped together and only one arrest rate was computed for the group as a whole. Although this procedure resulted in some loss of information, it was unavoidable because of certain restrictions of the data and/or the use of the 1960 census areas.

Generally then, each table presents the communities in Nassau County ranked by the size of their arrest rate for a given drug offense from 1972-75, along with comparable information for the years 1967-71. The overall Nassau County arrest rate is also presented for comparison purposes, and a rank correlation coefficient is reported to assess the stability of the rankings over time. Any number of additional specific comparisons are possible (e.g. the arrest rate and rank for a given community could be compared over time, in relation to Nassau County as a whole, etc.) and these are left for the reader to pursue according to his own interests and responsibilities. One caveat should be noted before discussing the specific tables. It was assumed that the communities which ranked highest on the basis of the drug offense arrest rates would contain proportionately larger groups of individuals at a high-risk for drug abuse. Essentially, the implicit assumption is that the arrest rate for offenses involving a given drug reflects the prevalence of the usage of that drug. As noted elsewhere in this report, while there is some previous literature justifying this assumption (the National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1976), the relationship between drug arrests and drug usage is an imperfect one. Readers are cautioned against making definitive judgments about the extent of drug usage in a given community from the data presented.

Overall Drug Abuse Offense Rates for Community Residents

As seen in Table 26 the overall drug abuse arrest rate for the county in the years 1972-75 was 6.19. This is compared to a rate of 5.20 for the years 1967-71 and represents an overall increase of 19.03%. Examination of individual communities and their rankings suggests that generally, the arrest rate associated with a given rank order position in 1967-71 results in a lower ranking position for the years 1972-75. For example, South Floral Park, with a rate of 6.78 for 1967-71, was ranked 16th for those years. For the years 1972-75, the arrest rate stayed at 6.78 but this community is now ranked 22nd among Nassau communities.

Although a few major shifts occur (e.g. please refer to the rates and ranks of East Williston, Island Park and Lawrence for both year groups), a highly significant correlation of .746 indicates that the rank order of most communities was fairly stable over time. In the discussions that follow, it will be seen that this relative stability does not necessarily extend to the rankings of each specific drug charge.

TABLE 26

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE FOR ALL DRUG
ABUSE OFFENDERS DURING THE YEARS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975

1967-1971			1972-1975		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>
2	10.13	Westbury-South Westbury	1	13.80	
3	10.09	New Cassel	2	11.70	
14	7.34	Great Neck	3	11.07	
48	4.08	Atlantic Beach	4	11.05	
13	7.61	Manhasset	5	10.42	
1	12.00	Roosevelt	6	10.33	
5	9.99	Hempstead	7	9.84	
4	10.05	Long Beach	8	9.63	
11	7.96	Glen Head	9	9.59	
8	9.50	Elmont	10	9.47	
19	6.04	Seaford	11	9.15	
12	7.90	Roslyn-Glenwood Landing	12	9.14	
30	5.25	Albertson	13	9.08	
22	5.71	Oyster Bay	14	8.65	
28	5.46	Williston Park	15	8.52	
20	5.90	Bellerose-Bellerose Terrace	16	8.37	
6	9.80	Freeport	17	8.32	
26	5.54	Massapequa-Massapequa East	18	7.44	
49	3.95	Carle Place	19	7.11	
44	4.41	Bayville-Centre Island	20	6.98	
10	7.98	Sea Cliff	21	6.79	
16	6.78	South Floral Park	22	6.78	
40	4.56	Hewlett	23	6.77	
63	2.87	East Rockaway-Bay Park	24	6.73	
18	6.16	Glen Cove	25	6.71	
36	4.77	Bellmore	26	6.67	
29	5.40	Uniondale-Garden City East	27	6.64	
27	5.49	West Hempstead-Lakeview	28	6.62	
37	4.71	Floral Park	29	6.50	
21	5.77	Mineola	30	6.41	
25	5.57	Farmingdale-South Farmingdale	31	6.22	
58	3.28	Jericho	32	6.14	
67	2.21	Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area	33	6.12	
69	2.14	East Williston	34	6.05	
41	4.54	Plainview	35	6.03	
57	3.63	Merrick	36	6.02	
32	5.13	Syosset-Locust Grove	37	5.97	
31	5.16	East Meadow	38	5.85	
43	4.47	Bethpage-Plainedge	39	5.77	
53	3.85	Hicksville	40	5.76	
39	4.59	Rockville Centre	41	5.75	
7	9.63	Island Park	42	5.73	

1967-1971

1972-1975

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>
42	4.49	Woodmere	43	5.50
56	3.80	New Hyde Park-North New Hyde Park-Stewart Manor-Herricks	44	5.48
15	7.12	Roslyn Heights-Old Westbury	45	5.44
52	3.85	Franklin Square	46	5.41
38	4.62	North Massapequa	47	5.32
45	4.24	Oceanside	48	5.29
23	5.63	Levittown	49	5.21
47	4.12	Locust Valley Area	50	5.05
50	3.94	Garden City	51	5.01
35	4.97	Malverne	52	4.97
59	3.11	Wantagh-North Wantagh	53	4.90
54	3.84	Lynbrook	54	4.79
65	2.27	North Bellmore	55	4.76
64	2.36	Garden City Park	56	4.67
62	2.87	Plandome Area	57	4.62
55	3.82	Baldwin-Baldwin Harbor	58	4.61
66	2.21	North Merrick	59	4.47
24	5.62	Cedarhurst	60	4.47
9	9.37	Inwood	61	4.39
46	4.20	Massapequa Park	62	4.34
51	3.93	Valley Stream-South Valley Stream	63	4.32
33	5.07	Port Washington Area	64	4.20
34	4.99	East Norwich	65	4.16
17	6.24	Lawrence	66	4.11
61	2.92	Garden City South	67	3.76
78	0.61	South Hempstead	68	3.67
60	2.96	Lido Beach-Point Lookout	69	3.18
70	1.43	Kings Point	70	3.03
72	1.34	Brookville Area	71	2.23
71	1.41	Old Bethpage	72	2.12
73	1.26	East Hills-Greenvale	73	2.11
79	0.58	Hewlett Harbor Area	74	1.74
68	2.19	Great Neck Plaza	75	1.52
82	0.38	Kensington-Russell Gardens-Thomaston	76	1.34
77	0.67	Flower Hill	77	1.11
80	0.49	Saddle Rock-Great Neck Estates	78	0.74
75	0.87	North Valley Stream	79	0.60
76	0.84	Lake Success-North Hills	80	0.56
74	1.08	Searingtown	81	0.43
81	0.46	West Amityville	82	0.31
	5.20	Nassau County		6.19

Rank Correlation Coefficient (rho)
between ranks for 1967-71 and 1972-75: $\rho = .746, p < .001$

1
Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community

Sale of Drugs Arrest Rate for Community Residents

Referring to Table 27, it is seen that the countywide arrest rate for the sale of dangerous drugs during the year 1972-75 was 0.95. Comparing this to the rate of 0.97 for the years 1967-71, it is concluded that the rate for the sale of all drug sales is somewhat stabilized.

A highly significant correlation was obtained between the ranks for 1967-71 and 1972-75 ($\rho = .414$), suggesting that communities with large numbers of drug sellers in the earlier year group, continues to have a disproportionate number of sellers for the years 1972-75. Shifts did occur, however, as evidenced by the Hewlett Harbor area, Old Bethpage and the Brookville area, which were all at the bottom of the rankings in the years 1967-71. For the years 1972-75, however, they occupy ranks of 11, 35, and 40 respectively. Rather than suggesting that these and similar communities have become the residential areas for a large number of drug sellers, it would appear that a relatively small number of drug sales and a small population have combined to give these communities a spuriously high arrest rate for this charge.

Subsequent tables in this series will examine the arrest rates for specific types of drug sales.

TABLE 27

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE FOR SALE OF
DANGEROUS DRUGS DURING THE YEARS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975

1967-1971 ¹			1972-1975 ¹		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
3	3.09	New Cassel	1	4.47	
15	1.66	Long Beach	2	3.07	
7	2.80	Westbury-South Westbury	3	2.97	
9	2.28	Hempstead	4	2.53	
24	1.05	Manhasset	5	2.34	
20	1.20	Williston Park	6	1.85	
4	3.06	Roosevelt	7	1.79	
13	1.73	Elmont	8	1.73	
12	1.86	Island Park	9	1.64	
8	2.59	Glen Cove	10	1.51	
77.5	-	Hewlett Harbor Area	11	1.45	
40	0.71	Inwood	12	1.42	
2	3.16	Roslyn-Glenwood Landing	13	1.35	
5	2.89	Freeport	14.5	1.31	
33	0.85	Woodmere	14.5	1.31	
36	0.78	Jericho	16.5	1.28	
18	1.41	Bayville-Centre Island	16.5	1.28	
16	1.52	Great Neck	18	1.25	
30	0.93	Bellerose-Bellerose Terrace	19	1.23	
77.5	-	South Hempstead	20	1.22	
58	0.35	Massapequa-Massapequa East	21	1.21	
64	0.25	Garden City Park	22	1.20	
1	3.22	Sea Cliff	23	1.18	
21	1.15	Plandome Area	24	1.15	
55	0.39	Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area	25	1.04	
27	1.02	Oyster Bay	26	1.02	
63	0.28	Cedarhurst	27	1.00	
25	1.03	Uniondale-Garden City East	28	0.94	
43	0.65	Bellmore	29.5	0.92	
34	0.80	Seaford	29.5	0.92	
70	0.14	North Merrick	31.5	0.87	
26	1.02	Albertson	31.5	0.87	
74	0.08	Atlantic Beach	33	0.87	
56	0.37	Floral Park	34	0.86	
77.5	-	Old Bethpage	35	0.85	
19	1.25	Garden City South	36	0.84	
22	1.10	East Norwich	37	0.83	
37	0.73	Levittown	38.5	0.79	
69	0.15	Carle Place	38.5	0.79	
77.5	-	Brookville Area	40	0.78	

1967-1971

1972-1975

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>
17	1.46	Mineola	41.5	0.77
59	0.34	Merrick	41.5	0.77
61	0.30	Lawrence	43	0.76
29	1.00	West Hempstead-Lakeview	44.5	0.73
32	0.88	Hewlett	44.5	0.73
44	0.63	Massapequa Park	46	0.72
49	0.53	Oceanside	47	0.71
6	2.81	Glen Head	48	0.70
45	0.59	Franklin Square	49	0.68
53	0.44	Syosset-Locust Grove	50	0.66
73	0.13	North Bellmore	51	0.65
71	0.14	East Rockaway-Bay Park	52	0.63
28	1.02	Valley Stream-South Valley Stream	53	0.59
31	0.88	East Meadow	54	0.58
57	0.37	Farmingdale-South Farmingdale	55	0.57
41	0.66	Hicksville	56.5	0.56
62	0.30	North Massapequa	56.5	0.56
65	0.24	Wantagh-North Wantagh	58	0.54
10	2.12	Locust Valley Area	59.5	0.53
38	0.72	New Hyde Park-North New Hyde Park	59.5	0.53
		Stewart Manor-Herricks		
77.5	-	Roslyn-Old Westbury	61	0.52
68	0.16	Great Neck Plaza	62.5	0.51
48	0.54	Rockville Centre	62.5	0.51
50	0.50	Plainview	64.5	0.50
14	1.66	Port Washington Area	64.5	0.50
52	0.45	Lido Beach-Point Lookout	66	0.45
54	0.41	Bethpage-Plainedge	67	0.41
47	0.56	Lynbrook	68	0.39
67	0.19	Kensington-Russell Gardens	69	0.38
35	0.78	Garden City	70	0.35
60	0.31	East Hills-Greenvale	71	0.31
51	0.49	Baldwin-Baldwin Harbor	72	0.28
23	1.10	Malverne	73	0.27
66	0.22	Flower Hill	74	0.22
42	0.65	Searingtown	75	0.21
77.5	-	Kings Point	76	0.17
72	0.13	North Valley Stream	77	0.06
39	0.71	East Williston	78	-
46	0.56	Lake Success-North Hills	78	-
11	1.94	South Floral Park	78	-
	0.97	Nassau County		0.95

Rank correlation coefficient (rho)

between ranks for 1967-71 and 1972-75: rho = .414, p < .001

1

Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community

Sale of Marijuana Arrest Rate for Community Residents

Table 28 focuses on the residential communities of those offenders arrested for the sale of marijuana. The overall rate in Nassau County for this charge was 0.53 for the years 1972-75, almost double the 1967-71 arrest rate of 0.30. As further indication of the accelerating arrest rate for this charge, it is noted that for 1972-75 six communities have an arrest rate greater than 1.00. In 1967-71, only one community (i.e. Sea Cliff) had an arrest rate greater than 1.00.

Both a detailed examination of the table and a non-significant correlation coefficient ($\rho = .154$) suggest that a considerable shift in the rank order of Nassau communities has occurred. Consistent with the shifting arrest rates and ranks for this charge, it can be seen that for the first 10 rankings for 1972-75, only one community (i.e. Island Park) was in the first 10 rankings for 1967-71. Generally, then, it appears that offenders arrested for the sale of marijuana have, over time, not only increased in number but may also have become more diffuse throughout Nassau County.

TABLE 28

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE FOR SALE OF
MARIJUANA OFFENSES DURING THE YEARS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975

1967-1971 ¹			1972-1975 ¹		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
28	0.36	Long Beach	1	1.78	
19	0.54	Williston Park	2	1.75	
11	0.70	Manhasset	3	1.40	
34	0.30	Westbury-Westbury South	4	1.22	
41	0.23	Inwood	5.5	1.07	
58	0.13	Garden City Park	5.5	1.07	
4	0.92	Island Park	7	0.99	
33	0.30	Bellerose-Bellerose Terrace	8	0.93	
63	0.07	Massapequa-Massapequa East	9	0.87	
16	0.56	Bayville-Centre Island	10	0.85	
72.5	-	Old Bethpage	11	0.84	
25	0.44	Elmont	12	0.82	
21	0.50	Hempstead	13	0.81	
10	0.79	Roslyn-Glenwood Landing	14	0.79	
22	0.46	Seaford	15	0.75	
15	0.58	Albertson	16	0.73	
56	0.14	Cedarhurst	17	0.72	
44	0.21	Jericho	18	0.71	
52	0.16	Floral Park	19.5	0.70	
6	0.85	Glen Cove	19.5	0.70	
37	0.28	Uniondale-Garden City East	21	0.66	
46	0.20	Garden City South	22	0.63	
72.5	-	South Hempstead	24	0.61	
26	0.40	Woodmere	24	0.61	
54	0.15	Lawrence	24	0.61	
51	0.16	Bellmore	26	0.60	
72.5	-	North Merrick	27	0.59	
5	0.86	Plandome Area	28	0.58	
72.5	-	Brookville Area	29	0.56	
9	0.83	East Norwich	30	0.55	
30	0.34	West Hempstead-Lakeview	31	0.54	
14	0.62	Great Neck	33	0.52	
72.5	-	Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area	33	0.52	
50	0.16	Levittown	33	0.52	
53	0.15	Merrick	35	0.50	
64	0.07	East Rockaway-Bay Park	36	0.49	
39	0.26	New Hyde Park-North New Hyde Park-Stewart Manor-Herricks	37.5	0.48	
43	0.22	Syosset-Locust Grove	37.5	0.48	
24	0.44	Freeport	40	0.47	
72.5	-	Carle Place	40	0.47	
12	0.70	Glen Head	40	0.47	
72.5	-	New Cassel	42	0.46	

1967-1971 ¹			1972-1975 ¹		
Rank	Rate	Community	Rank	Rate	
23	0.45	Lido Beach-Point Lookout	43	0.45	
49	0.18	Hicksville	44	0.42	
31	0.34	East Meadow	45.5	0.41	
3	0.96	Mineola	45.5	0.41	
59	0.12	North Massapequa	48	0.40	
42	0.22	Oceanside	48	0.40	
20	0.53	Roosevelt	48	0.40	
72.5	-	North Bellmore	50	0.39	
72.5	-	Kensington-Russell Gardens-Thomaston	51.5	0.38	
38	0.27	Valley Stream-South Valley Stream	51.5	0.38	
8	0.83	Port Washington Area	53	0.37	
32	0.31	Massapequa Park	54	0.36	
1	2.03	Sea Cliff	55.5	0.34	
47	0.20	Farmingdale-South Farmingdale	55.5	0.34	
65	0.06	Plainview	57.5	0.32	
18	0.55	Garden City	57.5	0.32	
48	0.18	Franklin Square	59	0.31	
62	0.08	Wantagh-North Wantagh	60	0.30	
55	0.14	Hewlett	62	0.29	
61	0.10	Rockville Centre	62	0.29	
36	0.29	Atlantic Beach	62	0.29	
13	0.66	Locust Valley Area	64	0.27	
57	0.14	Bethpage-Plainedge	65	0.24	
60	0.11	Baldwin-Baldwin Harbor	66	0.23	
72.5	-	Flower Hill	68	0.22	
40	0.25	Lynbrook	68	0.22	
72.5	-	Searingtown	68	0.22	
45	0.21	East Hills-Greenvale	70.5	0.21	
7	0.83	Roslyn Heights-Old Westbury	70.5	0.21	
27	0.36	Malverne	72.5	0.18	
72.5	-	Kings Point	72.5	0.18	
72.5	-	Great Neck Plaza	74	0.17	
35	0.29	Oyster Bay	75	0.15	
72.5	-	North Valley Stream	76	0.07	
2	0.97	South Floral Park	78	-	
29	0.35	East Williston	78	-	
17	0.56	Lake Success-North Hills	78	-	
	0.30	Nassau County		0.53	

Rank correlation coefficient (rho)

between ranks for 1967-71 and 1972-75: rho = .154, p > .05

¹

Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community

Sale of Heroin Arrest Rate for Community Residents

Table 29 presents community data for those offenders who were arrested for the sale of heroin. The rate for Nassau County for the years 1972-75 was 0.23, as compared to a rate of 0.35 for the years 1967-71. This represents a decrease of 34.29%.

Although most communities within the top 10 rankings for 1972-75 also had high rankings for 1967-71, other communities with lesser arrest rates changed markedly. For example, there were 11 communities ranked for 1972-75 for this charge which had no arrests at all for this offense during the years 1967-71. Because of this marked shift in communities without any arrest rate at all, a correlation was not computed between ranks for the two year groups. However, since the overall rate for this charge is decreasing, having just a few residents arrested can result in an uncharacteristically high rank for this offense. As will be noted in the discussions of subsequent tables in this series, a spuriously high ranking can artificially lower a correlation. Thus, interpretations must be made with this point in mind.

TABLE 29

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE FOR SALE OF
HEROIN OFFENSES DURING THE YEARS 1967-71 AND 1972-75²

1967-1971

1972-1975

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹
1	3.09	New Cassel	1	3.67
5	1.54	Hempstead	2	1.50
4	1.75	Westbury - South Westbury	3	1.23
-	-	Hewlett Harbor Area	4	1.16
2	2.20	Roosevelt	5	1.13
14	0.75	Long Beach	6	1.00
24	0.23	Manhasset	7.5	0.70
8	1.08	Glen Cove	7.5	0.70
3	2.00	Freeport	9	0.62
11	0.91	Elmont	10	0.61
-	-	Oyster Bay	11	0.59
7	1.12	Roslyn - Glenwood Landing	12	0.56
27	0.20	Great Neck	13	0.47
12	0.83	Great Neck Plaza	14.5	0.34
16	0.50	Sea Cliff	14.5	0.34
-	-	Carle Place	16	0.32
-	-	South Hempstead	17	0.31
-	-	Atlantic Beach	18.5	0.29
-	-	Plandome Area	18.5	0.29
-	-	Bayville - Centre Island	20.5	0.28
-	-	East Norwich	20.5	0.28
23	0.26	Locust Valley Area	22	0.27
-	-	Garden City South	23.5	0.21
45	0.26	Jericho	23.5	0.21
29	0.17	Lynbrook	25	0.17
42	0.09	Massapequa - Massapequa E.st	26	0.16
-	-	Cedarhurst	27.5	0.14
48	0.04	Massapequa Park	27.5	0.14
36	0.13	Mineola	27.5	0.14
38	0.13	Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	30	0.13
22	0.27	West Hempstead - Lakeview	31	0.12
41	0.10	Floral Park	32.5	0.11
20	0.32	Rockville Centre	32.5	0.11
32	0.14	Valley Stream-So.Valley Stream	32.5	0.11

1967-1971			1972-1975		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	
10	0.94	Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	35	0.10	
35	0.13	Levittown	36.5	0.08	
30	0.16	Oceanside	36.5	0.08	
28	0.20	Port Washington Area	38.5	0.07	
-	-	Farmingdale - South Farmingdale	38.5	0.07	
52	0.03	Garden City	40.5	0.04	
44	0.07	Merrick	40.5	0.04	
17	0.49	Uniondale - Garden City East	40.5	0.04	
31	0.15	Franklin Square	43.5	0.03	
51	0.03	Bethpage - Plainedge	43.5	0.03	
0.35			0.23		
Nassau County					

¹Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.
²A correlation was not computed because of marked shifts in communities which did not have any arrests for this charge and consequently no arrest rate.

Heroin Offense Arrest Rates for White Community Residents

Examination of Table 30 reveals a sharp decline in the Nassau County arrest rate for white heroin offenders (both possession and sale arrests are included). For the years 1972-75 this rate was 0.14 per 1000, as compared to a rate of 0.41 for the years 1967-71. This is a decrease of 65.86% between the two year groups.

As a further indication of this sharp decline in the rate of heroin offenses by white residents, closer scrutiny of the data reveals some noteworthy observations. For example, Manhasset occupies the first rank with a rate of 0.59 for the years 1972-75. For the years 1967-71 Hewlett had the same rate of 0.59 and was only ranked in the 19th position. Also suggestive of the magnitude of decline is the fact that in 1967-71, 17 communities had arrest rates greater than 0.59, which is the highest rate for the years 1972-75.

In addition to the absolute decrease in arrest rate, the rank order of the communities with white resident heroin offenders may have changed. The rank order correlation coefficient (ρ) between ranks for the two year groups is only .131, which is not significant. This low correlation suggests that the communities with high rates in 1967-71 were not the same communities with relatively high rates in 1972-75, for white residents only. However, the small number of arrests for white residents, diffused over a large number of communities, may render the correlation coefficient unreliable.

TABLE 30

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE OF WHITE RESIDENTS
FOR HEROIN OFFENSES DURING THE YEARS 1967-71 AND 1972-75

1967-1971			1972-1975	
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate¹</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate¹</u>
59	0.13	Manhasset	1	0.59
69	0.0	Plandome Area	2	0.58
1	1.98	Locust Valley Area	3	0.53
6	1.04	Long Beach	4	0.51
20	0.58	Roslyn - Glenwood Landing	5	0.45
4	1.11	Island Park	6	0.44
44	0.28	Bayville - Centre Island	7.5	0.43
15	0.62	Glen Cove	7.5	0.43
69	0.0	Garden City South	9	0.42
7	0.97	Sea Cliff	10	0.34
69	0.0	Carle Place	11	0.32
69	0.0	South Hempstead	12	0.31
25	0.48	Lawrence	13	0.30
69	0.0	Atlantic Beach	14	0.29
69	0.0	East Norwich	15	0.28
3	1.27	Elmont	16	0.27
39	0.33	Lynbrook	17	0.26
10	0.72	Hempstead	18	0.25
31	0.41	Mineola	19.5	0.23
17	0.60	New Cassel	19.5	0.23
11	0.70	Bellmore	21	0.22
52	0.21	Jericho	22.5	0.21
14	0.63	Massapequa - Massapequa East	22.5	0.21
32	0.40	Massapequa Park	24.5	0.18
9	0.74	Malverne	24.5	0.18
22	0.5	Valley Stream - So. Valley Stream	26.5	0.17
55	0.17	Great Neck Plaza	26.5	0.17
23	0.50	Levittown	28	0.15
57	0.14	Cedarhurst	29	0.14
5	1.05	Roosevelt	30.5	0.13
60	0.13	Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove	30.5	0.13
12	0.64	Inwood	33.5	0.12
34	0.39	Freeport	33.5	0.12
61	0.12	Garden City	33.5	0.12
49	0.23	Merrick	33.5	0.12
69	0.0	Brookville Area	36	0.11
27	0.45	Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	38	0.10
29	0.43	Great Neck	38	0.10
53	0.20	Woodmere	38	0.10
35	0.39	East Meadow	40	0.09

1967-1971

1972-1975

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹
18	0.59	Oceanside	41.5	0.08
36	0.38	Wantagh - North Wantagh	41.5	0.08
26	0.48	Port WASHINGTON Area	44	0.07
46	0.27	Bethpage - Plainedge	44	0.07
21	0.57	Farmingdale - So. Farmingdale	44	0.07
41	0.29	New Hyde Park - North New Hyde Park-		
		Stewart Manor - Herricks	46.5	0.05
24	0.49	Floral Park	46.5	0.05
65	0.04	North Bellmore	50.5	0.04
47	0.26	Rockville Centre	50.5	0.04
13	0.63	Uniondale - Garden City East	50.5	0.04
54	0.19	West Hempstead - Lakeview	50.5	0.04
37	0.37	Hicksville	50.5	0.04
30	0.43	North Massapequa	50.5	0.04
42	0.29	Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	54.5	0.03
16	0.62	Franklin Square	54.5	0.03
2	1.89	Glen Head	64	0.0
8	1.03	South Floral Park	64	0.0
19	0.59	Hewlett	64	0.0
28	0.44	Westbury - South Westbury	64	0.0
33	0.40	Seaford	64	0.0
38	0.35	Bellerose - Bellerose Terrace	64	0.0
40	0.33	Williston Park	64	0.0
43	0.29	Albertson	64	0.0
45	0.28	Garden City Park	64	0.0
48	0.24	Plainview	64	0.0
50	0.22	Lido Beach - Point Lookout	64	0.0
51	0.22	Searingtown	64	0.0
56	0.14	North Merrick	64	0.0
58	0.14	Old Bethpage	64	0.0
62	0.10	East Hills - Greenvale	64	0.0
63	0.07	Syosset - Locust Grove	64	0.0
64	0.06	North Valley Stream	64	0.0
	0.41	Nassau County		0.14

Rank correlation coefficient (rho)

1 between ranks for 1967-71 and 1972-75: rho = .131, p > .05

Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community

Heroin Offense Arrest Rates for All Community Residents

As seen in Table 31 the Nassau County arrest rate for heroin offenses (both possession and sale arrests are included) for all residents was 0.38 for the years 1972-75. Although data were not available in this format for the years 1967-71, certain comparisons are possible relative to the previous table (Table 30) dealing with white residents only. For the years 1972-75, the countywide arrest rate for all resident heroin offenders (0.38) is more than double that of the rate for white resident heroin offenders (0.14).

Further, 9 of the communities in the first 10 ranks have heroin offense arrest rates greater than 1.00 and a total of only 22 communities have arrest rates higher than the countywide rate of 0.38. Consequently, it appears that, while heroin arrests have become more diffuse over time among white residents, a small number of communities, most frequently with large minority populations, still have a disproportionate share of the heroin problem.

TABLE 31

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE FOR HEROIN OFFENSES
(EITHER POSSESSION OR SALE) DURING THE YEARS 1972-1975²

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>
1	4.70	New Cassel
2	2.13	Hempstead
3	1.93	Roosevelt
4	1.91	Westbury-South Westbury
5	1.29	Manhasset
6	1.27	Long Beach
7	1.21	Freeport
8	1.16	Hewlett Harbor Area
9	1.02	Elmont
10	0.97	South Floral Park
11	0.87	Atlantic Beach
12	0.85	Glen Cove
13	0.73	Oyster Bay
14	0.68	Great Neck
15	0.61	South Hempstead
16	0.58	Plandome Area
17	0.56	Roslyn-Glenwood Landing
18	0.53	Locust Valley Area
19.5	0.43	West Hempstead-Lakeview
19.5	0.43	Bayville-Centre Island
21.5	0.42	Garden City South
21.5	0.42	Roslyn Heights-Old Westbury
23	0.36	Inwood
24.5	0.34	Great Neck Plaza
24.5	0.34	Sea Cliff
26	0.32	Carle Place
27.5	0.30	Lawrence
27.5	0.30	Lynbrook
30	0.29	Cedarhurst
30	0.29	Rockville Centre
30	0.29	Jericho
32	0.28	East Norwich
33	0.27	Mineola
34	0.23	Massapequa-Massapequa East
35	0.22	Bellmore
36.5	0.18	Malverne
36.5	0.18	Massapequa Park
38	0.17	Valley Stream-South Valley Stream
39	0.16	Floral Park
40	0.15	Levittown

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>
41.5	0.13	Port Washington Area
41.5	0.13	Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area
44	0.12	Garden City
44	0.12	Merrick
44	0.12	Uniondale-Garden City East
47	0.11	Island Park
47	0.11	Oceanside
47	0.11	Brookville Area
49.5	0.10	Woodmere
49.5	0.10	Farmingdale-South Farmingdale
51	0.09	East Meadow
52	0.08	Wantagh-North Wantagh
53.5	0.07	East Rockaway-Bay Park
53.5	0.07	Bethpage-Plainedge
55	0.05	New Hyde Park-North New Hyde Park- Stewart Manor-Herricks
57	0.04	North Bellmore
57	0.04	Hicksville
57	0.04	North Massapequa
59.5	0.03	Badlwin-Baldwin Harbor
59.5	0.03	Franklin Square
	0.38	Nassau County

¹

Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community

²Computing a correlation was not feasible because the data was not grouped this way for the years 1967-1971.

Barbiturates and/or Amphetamines Arrest Rate for Community
Residents

Table 32 details the arrest rates and ranks for barbiturates/amphetamines offenses (both possession and sale arrests are included) for the years 1967-71 and 1972-75. The data indicate a countywide arrest rate of 0.33 for 1972-75, which is a decrease of 43.11% from the 1967-71 rate of 0.58. Among the highest ranked communities, only the first rank in 1972-75 (Hewlett) had a rate greater than 1.00 (1.18). However, for the years 1967-71, the 6 highest ranked communities all had arrest rates greater than 1.00 ($\bar{x} = 1.81$).

In addition to the decrease in the absolute magnitude of the arrest rate for these charges, there has been a marked shift in the relative rank order of the communities. The rank correlation coefficient between ranks for the years 1967-71 and 1972-75 is .178, which is not significant. This low correlation suggests that, at least in regard to arrests for barbiturates or amphetamines, the communities with the highest rates for 1967-71 are not the same as those with the highest rates for 1972-75.

TABLE 32

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE FOR BARBITURATE
AND/OR AMPHETAMINE OFFENSES (EITHER SALE OR POSSESSION)
DURING THE YEARS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975

1967-1971 ¹			1972-1975 ¹		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
16	0.73	Hewlett	1	1.18	
7	0.87	Atlantic Beach	2	0.87	
37	0.50	Franklin Square	3.5	0.72	
61	0.14	Jericho	3.5	0.72	
9	0.81	Farmingdale-South Farmingdale	5	0.71	
2	1.90	Long Beach	6	0.69	
43	0.47	Great Neck	7	0.68	
1	2.78	Island Park	8	0.66	
51	0.31	Bellerose-Bellerose Terrace	9	0.62	
41	0.48	Syosset-Locust Grove	10	0.59	
22	0.69	Westbury-South Westbury	11	0.57	
23	0.68	Elmont	12.5	0.54	
13	0.76	Bellmore	12.5	0.54	
55	0.26	Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area	14	0.52	
14	0.76	Woodmere	15	0.50	
4	1.42	Carle Place	16	0.47	
30	0.57	Seaford	17	0.46	
57	0.23	Roslyn-Glenwood Landing	18	0.45	
5	1.13	Bethpage-Plainedge	19	0.41	
26	0.66	Massapequa-Massapequa East	20	0.40	
15	0.76	East Meadow	21	0.39	
49	0.32	Floral Park	22.5	0.38	
8	0.87	Levittown	22.5	0.38	
25	0.66	Uniondale-Garden City East	24	0.37	
34	0.54	Massapequa Park	25	0.36	
29	0.58	Manhasset	26.5	0.35	
60	0.17	North Bellmore	26.5	0.35	
31	0.57	Plainview	28.5	0.34	
17	0.73	North Massapequa	28.5	0.34	
35	0.53	Roosevelt	30	0.33	
21	0.69	Freeport	31.5	0.32	
46	0.38	Wantagh-North Wantagh	31.5	0.32	
52	0.31	Merrick	33	0.31	
3	1.67	Lawrence	34	0.30	
28	0.59	Albertson	35.5	0.29	
19	0.72	Cedarhurst	35.5	0.29	
54	0.28	Bayville-Centre Island	37.5	0.28	
32	0.55	East Norwich	37.5	0.28	
18	0.73	Mineola	39	0.27	
42	0.47	Rockville Centre	40	0.26	

1967-71

1972-75

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹
24	0.68	Oceanside	41	0.25
56	0.23	Glen Head	43	0.23
48	0.33	New Hyde Park-North New Hyde Park-Stewart Manor-Herricks	43	0.23
40	0.48	Hempstead	43	0.23
58	0.22	North Merrick	45	0.22
39	0.49	East Rockaway - Bay Park	46	0.21
50	0.32	Hicksville	47	0.20
20	0.70	West Hempstead-Lakeview	48	0.19
33	0.55	Malverne	49	0.18
27	0.60	Lynbrook	50.5	0.17
47	0.34	Sea Cliff	50.5	0.17
59	0.19	Glen Cove	52	0.16
44	0.44	Oyster Bay	53	0.15
38	0.49	Baldwin-Baldwin Harbor	54	0.14
10	0.80	Locust Valley Area	56.5	0.13
53	0.30	Port Washington Area	56.5	0.13
11	0.77	Valley Sreeam-South Valley Stream	56.5	0.13
45	0.40	Garden City Park	56.5	0.13
6	0.95	Inwood	59	0.12
12	0.76	Williston Park	60	0.11
36	0.52	Roslyn Heights-Old Westbury	61	0.10
	0.58	Nassau County		0.33

Rank correlation coefficient (rho)

between ranks for 1967-71 and 1972-75: $\rho = .187, p > .05$

¹
Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community

Possession of Marijuana Arrest Rates for Community Residents

As seen in Table 33, the overall arrest rate for possession of marijuana more than doubled between the years 1967-71 and 1972-75. For Nassau County as a whole, the arrest rate for the years 1972-75 was 3.49 as compared to an arrest rate of 1.53 for the years 1967-71. This represents an increase of 128%.

This dramatic rise in the arrest rate is generally reflected in all communities regardless of their rank order. For example, in the years 1967-71 the communities in the top 10 ranks had arrest rates that ranged from 2.30 to 3.08 per 1000. During the years 1972-75, the range of the top 10 communities was 4.94 to a high of 7.16. To further highlight this trend, it is noted that Oyster Bay occupied the number one rank for the years 1967-71 with an arrest rate of 3.08. For the years 1972-75 a rate of that magnitude would place a community in the 49th position.

Although the overall increase was dramatic, the relative order of the communities within Nassau County was fairly stable. The rank correlation coefficient between the two years groups was .609 (significant beyond the .001 level) indicating that over time, communities tended to retain their relative position in terms of the rate of marijuana arrests.

TABLE 33

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE FOR POSSESSION OF
MARIJUANA OFFENSES DURING THE YEARS 1967-1971 AND 1972-1975

1967-1971 ¹			1972-1975 ¹		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
20	1.98	Westbury-South Westbury	1	7.16	
3	2.57	Glen Head	2	7.02	
14	2.20	Albertson	3	6.01	
4	2.52	Great Neck	4	5.77	
64	0.71	East Williston	5	5.70	
1	3.08	Oyster Bay	6	5.42	
2	2.82	Seaford	7	5.35	
11	2.27	Roosevelt	8	5.33	
18	2.03	Roslyn-Glenwood Landing	9	5.08	
17	2.04	Atlantic Beach	10	4.94	
12	2.22	Manhasset	11	4.68	
9	2.32	Elmont	12	4.63	
33	1.51	Mineola	14	4.58	
25	1.74	Carle Place	14	4.58	
7	2.45	Freeport	14	4.58	
6	2.46	Massapequa-Massapequa East	16	4.37	
69	0.57	New Cassel	17	4.36	
73	0.42	East Rockaway-Bay Park	18	4.35	
31	1.55	Bellerose-Bellerose Terrace	19	4.34	
43	1.27	Merrick	20.5	4.13	
62	0.85	Bayville-Centre Island	20.5	4.13	
38	1.44	Hempstead	22	4.11	
52	1.04	West Hempstead-Lakeview	23	4.10	
35	1.48	Uniondale-Garden City East	24	4.04	
30	1.56	Hicksville	25	3.93	
50	1.17	Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area	26	3.91	
58	0.97	South Floral Park	27	3.88	
21	1.90	Bellmore	28	3.80	
32	1.52	Sea Cliff	29	3.74	
42	1.28	Glen Cove	30	3.69	
26	1.65	Syosset-Locust Grove	31.5	3.63	
29	1.57	Floral Park	31.5	3.63	
40	1.33	Bethpage-Plainedge	33	3.62	
13	2.21	Farmingdale-South Farmingdale	34.5	3.60	
19	1.99	Plainview	34.5	3.60	
23	1.85	Garden City	36	3.51	
34	1.49	Rockville Centre	37	3.46	
45	1.25	Wantagh-North Wantagh	38.5	3.39	
48	1.20	Williston Park	38.5	3.39	
41	1.28	New Hyde Park-North New Hyde Park-			
		Stewart Manor-Herricks	40	3.39	
22	1.88	Roslyn Heights-Old Westbury	41.5	3.35	
15	2.11	Levittown	41.5	3.35	

1967-1971

1972-1975

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹
8	2.44	Long Beach	43	3.26
59	0.95	Lynbrook	44	3.24
44	1.27	Oceanside	45	3.19
37	1.45	East Meadow	46	3.18
36	1.47	Malverne	47	3.13
49	1.18	Hewlett	48	3.09
55	0.99	Jericho	49	3.07
39	1.33	Baldwin-Baldwin Harbor	50	2.95
56	0.99	Franklin Square	51.5	2.89
61	0.88	Plandome Area	51.5	2.89
53	1.03	North Merrick	53	2.86
16	2.07	North Massapequa	54	2.81
51	1.05	North Bellmore	55	2.80
28	1.63	Port Washington Area	56	2.74
46	1.22	Massapequa Park	57	2.58
66	0.66	Garden City Park	58	2.54
63	0.80	Locust Valley Area	59	2.52
60	0.89	Kings Point	60	2.49
27	1.64	Island Park	61	2.41
54	0.99	Valley Stream-South Valley Stream	62	2.30
67	0.63	Garden City South	63	2.09
47	1.21	Woodmere	64	2.07
72	0.45	Lido Beach-Point Lookout	65	1.82
71	0.46	Lawrence	66	1.68
5	2.49	East Norwich	67	1.66
75	0.32	East Hills-Greenvale	68	1.58
76	0.31	South Hempstead	69	1.22
57	0.98	Old Bethpage	70	1.13
65	0.67	Brookville Area	71	1.12
24	1.78	Inwood	72	1.07
10	2.30	Cedarhurst	73	1.01
68	0.58	Hewlett Harbor Area	74	0.87
77	0.19	Kensington-Russell Gardens-Thomaston	75	0.76
80	0.00	Saddle Rock-Great Neck Estates	76	0.75
70	0.51	Great Neck Plaza	77	0.68
80	0.00	Flower Hill	78	0.67
80	0.00	Searingtown	79	0.22
78	0.16	West Amityville	80	0.16
74	0.34	North Valley Stream	81	0.13
	1.53	Nassau County		3.49

Rank correlation coefficient (rho)
between ranks for 1967-71 and 1972-75: $\rho = .609, p < .001$

1

Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community

Cocaine Offense Arrest Rates for Community Residents

Table 34 focuses on the arrest rates for cocaine offenses (both possession and sale arrests are included) for Nassau County residents for the years 1972-75 only. The countywide arrest rate for these years was 0.13, which is a rather small segment of the overall rate for all drug offenses (6.19 per 1000).

Although data for cocaine offenders within each community are not available for the years 1967-71, it is seen that, as a whole, the communities cluster tightly within a rather narrow range (0.60 to 0.03) of arrest rates. In fact, 39 of the 57 communities represented in this table have rates of lower than 0.20 per 1000.

Thus, although other data in the study suggests that the use (and consequently the arrest rate) of cocaine is increasing rapidly, this drug is only a rather small portion of the total drug problem. It does seem, however, that the arrests for cocaine offenses are distributed widely among the various communities in Nassau County.

TABLE 34

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY ARREST RATE FOR COCAINE OFFENSES
(EITHER POSSESSION OR SALE) DURING THE YEARS 1972-1975²

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>
1	0.60	Roosevelt
2	0.58	Atlantic Beach
3	0.47	Glen Head
4	0.42	Great Neck
5.5	0.36	Hempstead
5.5	0.36	Inwood
7	0.35	Woodmere
8.5	0.34	New Cassel
8.5	0.34	Sea Cliff
10	0.31	South Hempstead
11.5	0.29	Hewlett Harbor Area
11.5	0.29	Plandome Area
13	0.27	Garden City Park
14	0.24	Elmont
15.5	0.22	Brookville Area
15.5	0.22	Island Park
17.5	0.21	Roslyn Heights-Old Westbury
17.5	0.21	Uniondale-Garden City East
19	0.19	Plainview
20.5	0.17	Freeport
20.5	0.17	North Massapequa
22.5	0.16	Franklin Square
22.5	0.16	Glen Cove
25.5	0.15	Westbury-South Westbury
25.5	0.15	Albertson
25.5	0.15	North Merrick
25.5	0.15	Oyster Bay
29.5	0.14	Bayville-Centre Island
29.5	0.14	Hicksville
29.5	0.14	Oceanside
29.5	0.14	Cedarhurst
32.5	0.13	Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area
32.5	0.13	East Meadow
35	0.12	Long Beach
35	0.12	Massapequa-East Massapequa
35	0.12	Seaford
39.5	0.11	Roslyn-Glenwood Landing
39.5	0.11	Williston Park
39.5	0.11	Bellmore
39.5	0.11	Levittown
39.5	0.11	Merrick
39.5	0.11	East Hills-Greenvale

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u> ¹	<u>Community</u>
43.5	0.09	Baldwin-Baldwin Harbor
43.5	0.09	Valley Stream - South Valley Stream
46	0.08	Wantagh - North Wantagh
46	0.08	West Hempstead - Lakeview
46	0.08	New Hyde Park-North New Hyde Park- Stewart Manor-Herricks
49	0.07	Rockville Centre
49	0.07	Jericho
49	0.07	Farmingdale-South Farmingdale
51.5	0.05	Floral Park
51.5	0.05	Mineola
53.5	0.04	Garden City
53.5	0.04	Syosset-Locust Grove
56	0.03	Bethpage-Plainedge
56	0.03	Port Washington Area
56	0.03	Bellerose-Bellerose Terrace
	0.13	Nassau County

1

Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community

2

A correlation was not computed because the data for 1967-1971 was not grouped by cocaine offenses.

The Drug Problem and Socioeconomic Status

Although this report and others in this series have discussed the diffusion of drug abuse throughout various communities, it is clear that illicit drug use, as measured by drug arrest rates, is not uniformly distributed among the population of Nassau County. As seen in the previous set of tables, most communities have some non-zero arrest rate for most drug charges. However, a number of places appear to have higher arrest rates, across all types of drug charges, with some regularity.

While the introduction of the previous section highlighted the importance of local factors, it is the purpose of this section to examine in more detail one such potentially significant factor; specifically, socioeconomic status. It is hypothesized that the socioeconomic status (SES) of a given community bears some relationship to the extent and type of drug abuse present in that community.

Although other literature on the topic has often suggested that drug abuse has spread increasingly to all social classes, several authors (Raymond, 1975; Weiner, 1976) maintain that drug abuse, and particularly drug addiction, is still essentially a problem of the low income population. While previous data (i.e. the previous report on suburban drug abuse) support this position for overall drug usage, the complexities of the drug problem are such that it is difficult to generalize across time or from one drug to another.

Therefore, considering the more recent data available for the years 1972-1975, a number of questions can be posed. Has the relationship between drug use and SES, as indicated by previous reports in this series, shifted in any way? How has the passage of time affected the relationship between SES and the use of specific types of drugs? The series of tables that follow were developed to answer these and other questions concerning the nature of the relationship between SES and drug abuse.

However, before proceeding further, the methods used to determine the content of each table should be noted. Firstly, the term "socioeconomic status" has been used descriptively to indicate, in a broad sense, the social class of a population. More explicitly, SES is an arbitrary term which reflects the income, educational, and occupational ranking of a group. Since it is generally accepted that there is a high positive correlation among the factors that define SES, for practical reasons, median income level (as determined by the 1970 U.S. Census) is taken as an estimate of SES. Thus,

although communities are ranked by income level, small differences in rank order should not be interpreted as reflecting substantial differences in SES. Further, the median income used to determine rank order was obtained from 1970 U.S. Census data and the inflation rate since that time must be considered when viewing the income data in an absolute sense. However, since inflation typically affects income in a uniform fashion, the rank order of the communities is assumed to be accurate.

In each table that follows, communities with a non-zero arrest rate for the charge in question are listed, according to the rank order of the median family income. Also listed is the arrest rank (obtained from the previous set of tables) for a given drug offense for the years 1972-75. Wherever possible, a rank difference correlation coefficient (i.e., rho [Guilford, 1965] was computed between the income rankings and the arrest rate rankings for 1972-75. Significance levels were determined by calculating the appropriate z ratio (Guilford, 1965) for each coefficient. When available, each table also contains the pertinent arrest rank for each community for the years 1967-71 and the correlation between income ranks and arrest ranks for these years (N.B. - This data and the correlation were obtained from the most recent report in this series on suburban drug abuse [Irish, 1973]. Thus, both for overall drug arrests and for arrests on specific drug charges, this series of tables presents data to assess the relationship between SES (as measured by community income level) and illicit drug abuse, as well as information on how this relationship may have changed over time.

Overall Drug Abuse Offenses and Median Family Income

Table 35 is the most comprehensive table in this group and compares arrest rank on all drug offenses (both for the years 1972-1975 and for 1967-1971) to the rank of a community's median family income. Examination of the table suggests that, for the years 1972-1975, communities with the highest income had the lowest arrest rates. This observation is statistically confirmed by a correlation coefficient of $-.430$ ($p < .001$), indicating an inverse relationship between income and overall arrest rate.

It should be noted that a significant negative correlation ($\rho = -.530$, $p < .001$) had also been obtained between income and arrest rank for the years 1967-1971. These two highly significant correlations suggest that, over time and for overall drug abuse, higher income communities continue to have less problems than lower income communities. Whether this is accurate in terms of specific drugs will be examined in subsequent tables in this group.

TABLE 35

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY
INCOME AND BY ARREST RATE FOR ALL DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS
DURING THE YEARS 1967-71 AND 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income³ Rank</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Kings Point	40,971	1	70	70
Great Neck Estates - Saddle Rock	35,491	2	78	80
North Hills - Lake Success	33,770	3	80	76
Flower Hill	31,212	4	77	77
Brookville Area	31,055	5	71	72
Greenvale - East Hills	30,213	6	73	73
Plandome Area	27,900	7	57	62
Lawrence	27,413	8	66	17
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	9	33	67
Kensington-Russell Gardens- Thomaston	26,061	10	76	82
Searingtown	23,938	11	81	74
East Williston	22,671	12	34	69
Woodmere	22,251	13	43	42
Garden City	21,221	14	51	50
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	15	45	15
Hewlett Harbor Area	20,013	16	74	79
Manhasset	19,864	17	5	13
Jericho	19,311	18	32	58
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545*	19	1	2
Great Neck	18,000	20	3	14
Old Bethpage	17,933	21	72	71
Syosset - Locust Grove	17,759	22	37	32
Merrick	17,518	23	36	57
Rockville Centre	16,806	24	41	39
East Norwich	16,693	25	65	34
Locust Valley Area	16,640	26	50	47
Atlantic Beach	16,357	27	4	48
Malverne	16,227	28	52	35
Plainview	16,198	29	35	41
Port Washington Area	16,184	30	64	33
Hewlett	16,145	31	23	40
Cedarhurst	16,037	32	60	24
Garden City South	15,464	33	67	61
Great Neck Plaza	15,255	34	75	68
Garden City Park	15,230	35	56	64
South Hempstead	15,228	36	68	78
Wantagh - North Wantagh	15,200*	37	53	59
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000*	38	18	26
Sea Cliff	14,946	39	21	10
North Valley Stream	14,842	40	79	75
North Merrick	14,742	41	59	66

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income</u> ²	<u>Income</u> ³ <u>Rank</u>	<u>1972-75</u> <u>Arrest</u> ¹ <u>Rank</u>	<u>1967-71</u> <u>Arrest</u> ¹ <u>Rank</u>
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	14,629	42	58	55
Oceanside	14,603	43	48	45
East Rockaway - Bay Park	14,572	44	24	63
Albertson	14,515	45	13	30
Valley Stream - So. Valley Stream	14,355*	46	63	51
Seaford	14,354	47	11	19
Massapequa Park	14,296	48	62	46
East Meadow	14,277	49	38	31
Glen Head	14,203	50	9	11
North Bellmore	14,195	51	55	65
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	52	28	27
Bellmore	14,112	53	26	36
New Hyde Park - No. New Hyde Park-				
Stewart Manor - Herricks	14,000*	54	44	56
Hicksville	13,908	55	40	53
North Massapequa	13,857	56	47	38
Mineola	13,838	57	30	21
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800*	58	39	43
Franklin Square	13,522	59	46	52
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing Area	13,518	60	12	12
Bellerose - Bellerose Terrace	13,465	61	16	20
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	62	20	44
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	63	27	29
Williston Park	13,363	64	15	28
Floral Park	13,274	65	29	37
Farmingdale - So. Farmingdale	13,200*	66	31	25
Lynbrook	13,095	67	54	54
Levittown	13,083	68	49	23
Oyster Bay	13,052	69	14	22
Carle Place	12,930	70	19	49
Glen Cove	12,874	71	25	18
Freeport	12,780	72	17	6
West Amityville	12,728	73	82	81
Elmont	12,642	74	10	8
New Cassel	12,013	75	2	3
Long Beach	11,958	76	8	4
South Floral Park	11,818	77	22	16
Hempstead	11,504	78	7	5
Roosevelt	11,122	79	6	1
Island Park	10,623	80	42	7
Inwood	9,444	81	61	9
Lido Beach - Point Lookout	9,016	82	69	60

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1972-75: rho = -.430, p < .001

Correlation (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1967-71:

rho = -.530, p < .001

¹Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.

²Source: 1970 U.S. Census

³Only those communities with arrests in this category are ranked.

*Estimated income

Sale of Drug Offenses and Median Family Income

As seen in Table 36, an inverse relationship between income and drug sales is indicated, both for the 1972-1975 year group and for the years 1967-1971.

For 1972-1975, the rank correlation coefficient between income and arrest rank is $-.331$, which is significant beyond the $.002$ level. For the years 1967-1971, the correlation was computed to be $-.284$, significant beyond the $.01$ level. Although there has been a slight increase over time in the size of the correlation, the basic interpretation of its significance remains unchanged: namely, that the higher the median income of a community, the less likely that its residents are involved in the sale of drugs.

TABLE 36

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AND BY
ARREST RATE FOR THE SALE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS DURING THE YEARS
1967-71 AND 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest. Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest. Rank¹</u>
Kings Point	40,971	1	76	77.5
North Hills - Lake Success	33,770	2	78	46
Flower Hill	31,212	3	74	66
Brookville Area	31,055	4	40	77.5
Greenvale - East Hills	30,213	5	71	60
Plandome Area	27,900	6	24	21
Lawrence	27,413	7	43	61
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	8	25	55
Kensington-Russell Gardens- Thomaston	26,061	9	69	67
Searingtown	23,938	10	75	42
East Williston	22,671	11	78	39
Woodmere	22,251	12	14.5	33
Garden City	21,221	13	70	35
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	14	61	77.5
Hewlett Harbor Area	20,013	15	11	77.5
Manhasset	19,864	16	5	24
Jericho	19,311	17	16.5	36
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545	18	3	7
Great Neck	18,000*	19	18	16
Old Bethpage	17,933	20	35	77.5
Syosset - Locust Grove	17,759	21	50	53
Merrick	17,518	22	41.5	59
Rockville Centre	16,806	23	62.5	48
East Norwich	16,693	24	37	22
Locust Valley Area	16,640	25	59.5	10
Atlantic Beach	16,357	26	33	74
Malverne	16,227	27	73	23
Plainview	16,198	28	64.5	50
Port Washington Area	16,184	29	64.5	14
Hewlett	16,145	30	44.5	32
Cedarhurst	16,037	31	27	63
Garden City South	15,464	32	36	19
Great Neck Plaza	15,255	33	62.5	68
Garden City Park	15,230	34	22	64
South Hempstead	15,228	35	20	77.5
Wantagh - North Wantagh	15,200*	36	58	65
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000*	37	21	58
Sea Cliff	14,946	38	23	1
North Valley Stream	14,842	39	77	72
North Merrick	14,742	40	31.5	70
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	14,629	41	72	51

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Oceanside	14,603	42	47	49
East Rockaway - Bay Park	14,572	43	52	71
Albertson	14,515	44	31.5	26
Valley Stream - So. Valley Stream	14,355*	45	53	28
Seaford	14,354	46	29.5	34
Massapequa Park	14,296	47	46	44
East Meadow	14,277	48	54	31
Glen Head	14,203	49	48	6
North Bellmore	14,195	50	51	73
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	51	44.5	29
Bellmore	14,112	52	29.5	43
New Hyde Park - No. New Hyde Park- Stewart Manor - Herricks	14,000*	53	59.5	38
Hicksville	13,908	54	56.5	41
North Massapequa	13,857	55	56.5	62
Mineola	13,838	56	41.5	17
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800*	57	67	54
Franklin Square	13,522	58	49	45
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing Area	13,518	59	13	2
Bellerose - Bellerose Terrace	13,465	60	19	30
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	61	16.5	18
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	62	28	25
Williston Park	13,363	63	6	20
Floral Park	13,274	64	34	56
Farmingdale - So. Farmingdale	13,200*	65	55	57
Lynbrook	13,095	66	68	47
Levittown	13,083	67	38.5	37
Oyster Bay	13,052	68	26	27
Carle Place	12,930	69	38.5	69
Glen Cove	12,874	70	10	8
Freeport	12,780	71	14.5	5
Elmont	12,642	72	8	13
New Cassel	12,013	73	1	3
Long Beach	11,958	74	2	15
South Floral Park	11,818	75	78	11
Hempstead	11,504	76	4	9
Roosevelt	11,122	77	7	4
Island Park	10,623	78	9	12
Inwood	9,444	79	12	40
Lido Beach - Point Lookout	9,016	80	66	52

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1972-75: $\rho = -.331, p < .002$

Correlation (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1967-71: $\rho = -.284, p < .01$

1 Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.

2 Source: 1970 U.S. Census

3 Only those communities with arrest rates in this category are ranked.

* Estimated income

Sale of Marijuana Offenses and Median Family Income

As detailed in Table 37, it appears that the relationship between income and arrest rank for the sale of marijuana has shifted somewhat over time. For the years 1967-1971, the correlation coefficient between these two variables was $-.086$, which is not significant. During this time, then, it appears that the arrest rate for the sale of marijuana was not related to a community's median family income. However, this situation changed radically for the years 1972-1975. For this time period, the correlation between arrest rank and income jumped to $-.235$, which is significant beyond the $.02$ level. This apparent shifting of marijuana sales over time is consistent with the data presented in Table 28 (please refer to previous section), which indicates that a heavy volume of sales in the years 1967-1971 was unrelated to marijuana sales in 1972-1975.

In general, the evidence suggests that the problem of marijuana sales in a community can change radically; but in more recent years, the higher income communities have had relatively less of a problem than other areas.

TABLE 37

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AND BY
ARREST RATE FOR THE SALE OF MARIJUANA DURING THE YEARS
1967-71 AND 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Kings Point	40,971	1	72.5	N/A
North Hills - Lake Success	33,770	2	78	17
Flower Hill	31,212	3	68	N/A
Brookville Area	31,055	4	29	N/A
Greenvale - East Hills	30,213	5	70.5	45
Plandome Area	27,900	6	28	5
Lawrence	27,413	7	24	54
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	8	33	N/A
Kensington-Russell Gardens- Thomaston	26,061	9	51.5	N/A
Searingtown	23,938	10	68	N/A
East Williston	22,671	11	78	29
Woodmere	22,251	12	24	26
Garden City	21,221	13	57.5	18
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	14	70.5	7
Manhasset	19,864	15	3	11
Jericho	19,311	16	18	44
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545	17	4	34
Great Neck	18,000*	18	33	14
Old Bethpage	17,933	19	11	N/A
Syosset - Locust Grove	17,759	20	37.5	43
Merrick	17,518	21	35	53
Rockville Centre	16,806	22	62	61
East Norwich	16,693	23	30	9
Locust Valley Area	16,640	24	64	13
Atlantic Beach	16,357	25	62	36
Malverne	16,227	25	72.5	27
Plainview	16,198	27	57.5	65
Port Washington Area	16,184	28	53	8
Hewlett	16,145	29	62	55
Cedarhurst	16,037	30	17	56
Garden City South	15,464	31	22	46
Great Neck Plaza	15,255	32	74	N/A
Garden City Park	15,230	33	5.5	58
South Hempstead	15,228	34	24	N/A
Wantagh - North Wantagh	15,200*	35	60	62
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000*	36	9	63
Sea Cliff	14,946	37	55.5	1
North Valley Stream	14,842	38	76	N/A
North Merrick	14,742	39	27	N/A
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	14,629	40	66	60
Oceanside	14,603	41	48	42

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
East Rockaway - Bay Park	14,572	42	36	64
Albertson	14,515	43	16	15
Valley Stream - So. Valley Stream	14,355*	44	51.5	38
Seaford	14,354	45	15	22
Massapequa Park	14,296	46	54	32
East Meadow	14,277	47	45.5	31
Glen Head	14,203	48	40	12
North Bellmore	14,195	49	50	N/A
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	50	31	30
Bellmore	14,112	51	26	51
New Hyde Park - No. New Hyde Park-- Stewart Manor - Herricks	14,000*	52	37.5	39
Hicksville	13,908	53	44	49
North Massapequa	13,857	54	48	59
Mineola	13,838	55	45.5	3
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800*	56	65	57
Franklin Square	13,522	57	59	48
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing Area	13,518	58	14	10
Bellerose - Bellerose Terrace	13,465	59	8	33
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	60	10	16
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	61	21	37
Williston Park	13,363	62	2	19
Floral Park	13,274	63	19.5	52
Farmingdale - So. Farmingdale	13,200*	64	55.5	47
Lynbrook	13,095	65	68	40
Levittown	13,083	66	33	50
Oyster Bay	13,052	67	75	35
Carle Place	12,930	68	40	N/A
Glen Cove	12,874	69	19.5	6
Freeport	12,780	70	40	24
Elmont	12,642	71	12	25
New Cassel	12,013	72	42	N/A
Long Beach	11,958	73	1	28
South Floral Park	11,818	74	78	2
Hempstead	11,504	75	13	21
Roosevelt	11,122	76	48	20
Island Park	10,623	77	7	4
Inwood	9,444	78	5.5	41
Lido Beach - Point Lookout	9,016	79	43	23

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1972-75: rho = $-.235$, $p < .02$

Correlation (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1967-71:
rho = $-.086$, $p > .05$

1 Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.

2 Source: 1970 U.S.Census

3 Only those communities with arrests in this category are ranked.

* Estimated income

Sale of Heroin Offenses and Median Family Income

Table 38 presents data on the relationship between the arrest rate for the sale of heroin and family income. From this table, it appears that the inverse relationship between heroin sales and income has changed over time. For the years 1967-1971, the correlation between arrest rank for this charge and income rank was a highly significant $-.371$. For the most recent years of 1972-1975, the correlation between these two variables decreased to $-.237$, which is not significant.

However, since data elsewhere in this report support the observation that low income is associated with a high level of heroin abuse, the interpretation of the low correlation evidenced for the years 1972-1975 must be tempered by several factors. Firstly, because the total number of arrests for the sale of heroin is quite small, having just a few arrests in a community can artificially boost its rank-order position and thus lower the correlation. Secondly, a close inspection of Table 38 reveals that the six communities ranked lowest in income are all ranked in the top ten for arrest rates for the sale of heroin. Thirdly, as noted in the discussion of Table 31, a relatively small number of communities account for the bulk of heroin arrests in Nassau County. And fourthly, as seen in Table 39, when arrest rates are directly compared with income, the association between low median family income and arrest rate for heroin offenses becomes obvious.

TABLE 38

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AND BY
ARREST RATE FOR SALE OF HEROIN OFFENSES
DURING THE YEARS 1967-71 AND 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Plandome Area	27,900	1	18.5	N/A
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	2	30	38
Garden City	21,221	3	41	52
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	4	35	10
Hewlett Harbor Area	20,013	5	4	N/A
Manhasset	19,864	6	7.5	24
Jericho	19,311	7	23.5	45
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545	8	3	4
Great Neck	18,000*	9	13	27
Merrick	17,518	10	41	44
Rockville Centre	16,806	11	33	20
East Norwich	16,693	12	20.5	N/A
Locust Valley Area	16,640	13	22	23
Atlantic Beach	16,357	14	18.5	N/A
Port Washington Area	16,184	15	38.5	28
Cedarhurst	16,037	16	28	N/A
Garden City South	15,464	17	23.5	N/A
Great Neck Plaza	15,255	18	14.5	12
South Hempstead	15,228*	19	17	N/A
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000	20	26	42
Sea Cliff	14,946	21	14.5	16
Oceanside	14,603	22	36.5	30
Valley Stream - So. Valley Stream	14,355*	23	33	32
Massapequa Park	14,296	24	28	48
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	25	31	22
Mineola	13,838	26	28	36
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800*	27	43.5	51
Franklin Square	13,522	28	43.5	31
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing Area	13,518	29	12	7
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	30	20.5	N/A
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	31	41	17
Floral Park	13,274	32	33	41
Farmingdale - So. Farmingdale	13,200	33	38.5	N/A
Lynbrook	13,095	34	25	29
Levittown	13,083	35	36.5	35

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income</u> ²	<u>Income</u> ³ <u>Rank</u>	<u>1972-75</u> <u>Arrest</u> ¹ <u>Rank</u>	<u>1967-71</u> <u>Arrest</u> ¹ <u>Rank</u>
Oyster Bay	13,052	36	11	N/A
Carle Place	12,930	37	16	N/A
Glen Cove	12,874	38	7.5	8
Freeport	12,780	39	9	3
Elmont	12,642	40	10	11
New Cassel	12,013	41	1	1
Long Beach	11,958	42	6	14
Hempstead	11,504	43	2	5
Roosevelt	11,122	44	5	2

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1972-75: rho = $-.237$, $p > .05$

Correlation (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1967-71:
rho = $-.371$, $p < .001$

- 1 Rate listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.
- 2 Source: 1970 U.S.Census
- 3 Only those communities with arrests in this category are ranked.
- * Estimated income

TABLE 39

COMMUNITIES RANKED IN THE FIRST TEN POSITIONS BY ARREST
RATE FOR HEROIN OFFENSES (EITHER POSSESSION OR
SALE) AND BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME¹ DURING THE
YEARS 1972-1975

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Income¹ Rank</u>
1	4.70	New Cassel	\$12,013	54
2	2.13	Hempstead	11,504	57
3	1.93	Roosevelt	11,122	58
4	1.91	Westbury-So. Westbury	18,545	11
5	1.29	Manhasset	19,864	9
6	1.27	Long Beach	11,958	55
7	1.21	Freeport	12,780	52
8	1.16	Hewlett Harbor Area	20,013	8
9	1.02	Elmont	12,642	53
10	0.97	So. Floral Park	11,818	56

¹The income rankings used here reflect the positions of these 10 communities in relation to all communities in Nassau County which had some non-zero rate for heroin offenses (refer to Table 31).

All Heroin Offenses by White Residents and Median Family Income

Table 40 examines, for white residents only, the relationship between median family income and the arrest rate for all heroin offenses (both possessions and sales).

As seen in this table, there was a strong relationship ($\rho = -.496$, $p < .001$) for the years 1967-1971 between high family income and low arrest rate for heroin offenses; but there appears to have been a marked shift in this relationship for the years 1972-1975. For this time period, the correlation approaches zero ($\rho = -.027$) and is not even close to significance. Again, however, this is an instance where the overall rate has decreased substantially (refer to Table 38), and a rather small absolute arrest rate may result in an artificially high rank-order position for a community. Further, it must be reiterated that the white population represents a disproportionately small percentage of the total heroin arrests, and when these small numbers are distributed among 72 communities, it is difficult to accurately assess the true state of affairs.

The subsequent discussion of Table 41 should clarify the discordant view of the heroin problem which has emerged.

TABLE 40

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AND BY ARREST RATE FOR WHITE RESIDENT HEROIN OFFENSES DURING THE YEARS 1967-71 AND 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Brookville Area	31,055	1	36	69
Greenvale - East Hills	30,213	2	64	62
Plandome Area	27,900	3	2	69
Lawrence	27,413	4	13	25
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	5	30.5	60
Searingtown	23,938	6	64	51
Woodmere	22,251	7	38	53
Garden City	21,221	8	33.5	61
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	9	38	27
Manhasset	19,864	10	1	59
Jericho	19,311	11	22.5	52
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545	12	64	28
Great Neck	18,000*	13	38	29
Old Bethpage	17,933	14	64	58
Syosset - Locust Grove	17,759	15	64	63
Merrick	17,518	16	33.5	49
Rockville Centre	16,806	17	50.5	47
East Norwich	16,693	18	15	69
Locust Valley Area	16,640	19	3	1
Atlantic Beach	16,357	20	14	69
Malverne	16,227	21	24.5	9
Plainview	16,198	22	64	48
Port Washington Area	16,184	23	44	26
Hewlett	16,145	24	64	19
Cedarhurst	16,037	25	29	57
Garden City South	15,464	26	9	69
Great Neck Plaza	15,255	27	26.5	55
Garden City Park	15,230	28	64	45
South Hempstead	15,228	29	12	69
Wantagh - North Wantagh	15,200*	30	41.5	36
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000*	31	22.5	14
Sea Cliff	14,946	32	10	7
North Valley Stream	14,842	33	64	64
North Merrick	14,742	34	64	56
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	14,629	35	54.5	42
Oceanside	14,603	36	41.5	18
Albertson	14,515	37	64	43
Valley Stream-So.Valley Stream	14,355*	38	26.5	22
Seaford	14,354	39	64	33
Massapequa Park	14,296	40	24.5	32

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<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
East Meadow	14,277	41	40	35
Glen Head	14,203	42	64	2
North Bellmore	14,195	43	50.5	65
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	44	50.5	54
Bellmore	14,112	45	21	11
New Hyde Park - No. New Hyde Park - Stewart Manor - Herricks	14,000*	46	46.5	41
Hicksville	13,908	47	50.5	37
North Massapequa	13,857	48	50.5	30
Mineola	13,838	49	19.5	31
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800*	50	44	46
Franklin Square	13,522	51	54.5	16
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing Area	13,518	52	5	20
Bellerose - Bellerose Terrace	13,465	53	64	38
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	54	7.5	44
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	55	50.5	13
Williston Park	13,363	56	64	40
Floral Park	13,274	57	46.5	24
Farmingdale - South Farmingdale	13,200*	58	44	21
Lynbrook	13,095	59	17	39
Levittown	13,083	60	28	23
Carle Place	12,930	61	11	69
Glen Cove	12,874	62	7.5	15
Freeport	12,780	63	33.5	34
Elmont	12,642	64	16	3
New Cassel	12,013	65	19.5	17
Long Beach	11,958	66	4	6
South Floral Park	11,818	67	64	8
Hempstead	11,504	68	18	10
Roosevelt	11,122	69	30.5	5
Island Park	10,623	70	6	4
Inwood	9,444	71	33.5	12
Lido Beach - Point Lookout	9,016	72	64	50

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank for
1972-75: $\rho = -.027$, $p > .05$
Correlation (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1967-71:
 $\rho = -.496$, $p < .001$

- 1 Rank listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.
- 2 Source: 1970 U.S.Census
- 3 Only those communities with arrest rates in this category are ranked.
- * Estimated income

All Heroin Offenses and Median Family Income

Table 41 examines the relationship between income and the rate of heroin offenses (both possessions and sales) for all community residents (both white and non-white). Although data from 1967-1971 was not available in this format for comparison purposes, a correlation was computed between median family income and arrest rank for the years 1972-1975. The correlation coefficient was determined to be $-.111$, which is not significant.

Again, however, this low negative correlation does not seem to accurately reflect the inverse relationship that exists between median income and heroin abuse. For example, in this table, it is noted that of the 10 communities ranked lowest in income, only two are not in the top twelve ranks for heroin offense arrest rates. Further, reference is again made to Table 39, in which the association between low income and high heroin arrest rate is apparent. Since the correlations computed between heroin arrests and a community's income level do not appear to reflect reality, what can be said about heroin abuse at the local level, and why don't the correlations accurately reflect the true state of affairs?

In order to understand heroin abuse at the local level, data from Tables 29-31, from the previous two tables, and from this table (i.e. Table 41) must all be incorporated and synthesized. Generally, the overall rate for heroin offenses has dropped considerably from the years 1967-1971 to 1972-1975. This decrease occurred at a sharper rate for whites than for non-whites; so that, at present, non-whites account for a large and disproportionate share of heroin arrests. For those communities with large non-white populations, and therefore high heroin arrest rates, two major points can be made: 1) their rank order in terms of heroin arrests has remained fairly stable over time (i.e. 1967-1971 rates vis-a-vis arrest rates for 1972-1975); and 2) the median family income of these communities is typically among the lowest in the county, thereby supporting the notion that heroin arrest rates are inversely related to median family income.

However, for those communities with overwhelmingly white populations and correspondingly low heroin arrest rates, it appears that, when spread out over the large number of communities in this category, the heroin arrest rate has decreased so much that it fluctuates almost randomly. This fluctuation lowers the correlation over time (i.e. Table 30 which compares rates for 1967-1971 and 1972-1975 for white

residents), and the correlation between median family income and heroin arrest rates for white residents (please refer to Table 40).

Additionally, when communities with high and low heroin arrest rates are combined, the variability of the communities with low rates tends to distort the correlation, and the result is the non-significant correlation coefficient.

TABLE 41

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AND BY
ARREST RATE FOR HEROIN OFFENSES (EITHER POSSESSION OR SALE) DURING
THE YEARS 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income³ Rank</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest¹ Rank</u>
Brookville Area	31,055	1	47
Plandome Area	27,900	2	16
Lawrence	27,413	3	27.5
Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	4	41.5
Woodmere	22,251	5	49.5
Garden City	21,221	6	44
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	7	21.5
Hewlett Harbor Area	20,013	8	8
Manhasset	19,864	9	5
Jericho	19,311	10	30
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545	11	4
Great Neck	18,000 *	12	14
Merrick	17,518	13	44
Rockville Centre	16,806	14	30
East Norwich	16,693	15	32
Locust Valley Area	16,640	16	18
Atlantic Beach	16,357	17	11
Malverne	16,227	18	36.5
Port Washington Area	16,184	19	41.5
Cedarhurst	16,037	20	30
Garden City South	15,464	21	21.5
Great Neck Plaza	15,255	22	24.5
South Hempstead	15,228	23	15
Wantagh - North Wantagh	15,200 *	24	52
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000 *	25	34
Sea Cliff	14,946	26	24.5
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	14,629	27	59.5
Oceanside	14,603	28	47
East Rockaway - Bay Park	14,572	29	53.5
Valley Stream - So. Valley Stream	14,355 *	30	38
Massapequa Park	14,296	31	36.5
East Meadow	14,277	32	51
North Bellmore	14,195	33	57
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	34	19.5
Bellmore	14,112	35	35
New Hyde Park - No. New Hyde Park- Stewart Manor - Herricks	14,000*	36	55
Hicksville	13,908	37	57
North Massapequa	13,857	38	57
Mineola	13,838	39	33
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800*	40	53.5

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Franklin Square	13,522	41	59.5
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing Area	13,518	42	17
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	43	19.5
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	44	44
Floral Park	13,274	45	39
Farmingdale - So. Farmingdale	13,200 *	46	49.5
Lynbrook	13,095	47	27.5
Levittown	13,083	48	40
Oyster Bay	13,052	49	13
Carle Place	12,930	50	26
Glen Cove	12,874	51	12
Freeport	12,780	52	7
Elmont	12,642	53	9
New Cassel	12,013	54	1
Long Beach	11,958	55	6
South Floral Park	11,818	56	10
Hempstead	11,504	57	2
Roosevelt	11,122	58	3
Island Park	10,623	59	47
Inwood	9,444	60	23

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank
for 1972-75: $\rho = -.111$, $p > .05$
Correlation not available for 1967-71.

- 1 Rank listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.
- 2 Source: 1970 U.S. Census
- 3 Only those communities with arrest rates in this category are ranked.
- * Estimated income

Barbiturate And/Or Amphetamine Offenses and Median Family Income

Table 42 focuses on the relationship between the median family income of a community and the arrest rate for barbiturate and/or amphetamine offenses (both possessions and sales). Examination of the data suggest that this is an instance in which a significant association has changed over time.

For the years 1967-1971, the correlation coefficient between income and barbiturate/amphetamine offenses was $-.227$, which is significant beyond the $.05$ level. This suggests that for those years, the communities with high median incomes were less likely to have problems with barbiturate or amphetamine abuse. In more recent years (i.e. 1972-1975), there has been a substantial shift in that relationship. For 1972-1975, the correlation between income and arrest rate for barbiturates and/or amphetamines was only $.020$, which is not significant. This indicates that there is no longer any association between high income in a community and a low arrest rate for these offenses.

Thus, although the overall rate for barbiturate and/or amphetamine arrests has decreased (please refer to Table 32), the distribution of these arrests across different communities appears to be more even.

TABLE 42

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AND BY
ARREST RATE FOR BARBITURATE AND/OR AMPHETAMINE OFFENSES (EITHER
SALE OR POSSESSION) DURING THE YEARS 1967-71 AND 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Lawrence	27,413	1	34	3
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	2	14	55
Woodmere	22,251	3	15	14
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	4	61	36
Manhasset	19,864	5	26.5	29
Jericho	19,311	6	3.5	61
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545	7	11	22
Great Neck	18,000*	8	7	43
Syosset - Locust Grove	17,759	9	10	41
Merrick	17,518	10	33	52
Rockville Centre	16,806	11	40	42
East Norwich	16,693	12	37.5	32
Locust Valley Area	16,640	13	56.5	N/A
Atlantic Beach	16,357	14	2	7
Malverne	16,227	15	49	33
Plainview	16,198	16	28.5	31
Port Washington Area	16,184	17	56.5	53
Hewlett	16,145	18	1	16
Cedarhurst	16,037	19	35.5	19
Garden City Park	15,230	20	56.5	45
Wantagh - North Wantagh	15,200*	21	31.5	46
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000*	22	20	26
Sea Cliff	14,946	23	50.5	47
North Merrick	14,742	24	45	58
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	14,629	25	54	38
Oceanside	14,603	26	41	24
East Rockaway - Bay Park	14,572	27	46	39
Albertson	14,515	28	35.5	28
Valley Stream - So. Valley Stream	14,355*	29	56.5	11
Seaford	14,354	30	17	30
Massapequa Park	14,296	31	25	34
East Meadow	14,277	32	21	15
Glen Head	14,203	33	43	56
North Bellmore	14,195	34	26.5	60
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	35	48	20
Bellmore	14,112	36	12.5	13
New Hyde Park - No. New Hyde Park-				
Stewart Manor - Herricks	14,000*	37	43	48
Hicksville	13,908	38	47	50
North Massapequa	13,857	39	28.5	17
Mineola	13,838	40	39	18

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800*	41	19	5
Franklin Square	13,522	42	3.5	37
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing Area	13,518	43	18	57
Bellerose - Bellerose Terrace	13,465	44	9	51
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	45	37.5	54
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	46	24	25
Williston Park	13,363	47	60	12
Floral Park	13,274	48	22.5	49
Farmingdale - So.Farmingdale	13,200*	49	5	9
Lynbrook	13,095	50	50.5	27
Levittown	13,083	51	22.5	8
Oyster Bay	13,052	52	53	44
Carle Place	12,930	53	16	4
Glen Cove	12,874	54	52	59
Freeport	12,780	55	31.5	21
Elmont	12,642	56	12.5	23
Long Beach	11,958	57	6	2
Hempstead	11,504	58	43	40
Roosevelt	11,122	59	30	35
Island Park	10,623	60	8	1
Inwood	9,444	61	59	6

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1972-75: $\rho = .020$, $p > .05$

Correlation (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1967-71:
 $\rho = -.227$, $p < .05$

1 Rank listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.

2 Source: 1970 U.S.Census

3 Only those communities with arrest rates in this category are ranked.

* Estimated income

Possession of Marijuana Offenses and Median Family Income

Table 43 presents data on the association between income and arrest rate for possession of marijuana. Referring back to Table 33, it was noted that the overall arrest rate for this charge more than doubled over time, going from 1.53 in 1967-1971 to 3.49 in 1972-1975.

During these same years, the inverse relationship between income and arrest rate seems to have been strengthened. For the period 1967-1971, a correlation of $-.234$ between income and arrest rate for possession of marijuana charges was obtained. This was significant beyond the .05 level, suggesting that higher income communities had fewer residents arrested on these charges. For the years 1972-1975, the correlation coefficient between these same two variables was $-.316$, which is significant beyond the .005 level. This increased significance suggests that for this charge, it is, in recent years, even more likely that high income communities have lower arrest rates. This is somewhat the reverse of the trends seen for other drug charges (e.g. refer to Tables 42 and 44), but the reasons for this apparent reversal are not clear from these data.

TABLE 43

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AND BY
ARREST RATE FOR POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA OFFENSES DURING THE
YEARS 1967-71 AND 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Kings Point	40,971	1	60	60
Great Neck Estates - Saddle Rock	35,491	2	76	80
Flower Hill	31,212	3	78	80
Brookville Area	31,055	4	71	65
Greenvale - East Hills	30,213	5	68	75
Plandome Area	27,900	6	51.5	61
Lawrence	27,413	7	66	71
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	8	26	50
Kensington-Russell Gardens- Thomaston	26,061	9	75	77
Searingtown	23,938	10	79	80
East Williston	22,671	11	5	64
Woodmere	22,251	12	64	47
Garden City	21,221	13	36	23
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	14	41.5	22
Hewlett Harbor Area	20,013	15	74	68
Manhasset	19,864	16	11	12
Jericho	19,311	17	49	55
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545	18	1	20
Great Neck	18,000*	19	4	4
Old Bethpage	17,933	20	70	57
Syosset - Locust Grove	17,759	21	31.5	26
Merrick	17,518	22	20.5	43
Rockville Centre	16,806	23	37	34
East Norwich	16,693	24	67	5
Locust Valley Area	16,640	25	59	63
Atlantic Beach	16,357	26	10	17
Malverne	16,227	27	47	36
Plainview	16,198	28	34.5	19
Port Washington Area	16,184	29	56	28
Hewlett	16,145	30	48	49
Cedarhurst	16,037	31	73	10
Garden City South	15,464	32	63	67
Great Neck Plaza	15,255	33	77	70
Garden City Park	15,230	34	58	66
South Hempstead	15,228	35	69	76
Wantagh - North Wantagh	15,200*	36	38.5	45
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000*	37	16	6
Sea Cliff	14,946	38	29	32
North Valley Stream	14,842	39	81	74
North Merrick	14,742	40	53	53
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	14,629	41	50	39

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income Rank³</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest Rank¹</u>	<u>1967-71 Arrest Rank¹</u>
Oceanside	14,603	42	45	44
East Rockaway - Bay Park	14,572	43	18	73
Albertson	14,515	44	3	14
Valley Stream-So.Valley Stream	14,355	45	62	34
Seaford	14,354	46	7	2
Massapequa Park	14,296	47	57	46
East Meadow	14,277	48	46	37
Glen Head	14,203	49	2	3
North Bellmore	14,195	50	55	51
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	51	23	52
Bellmore	14,112	52	28	21
New Hyde Park-No.New Hyde Park- Stewart Manor - Herricks	14,000	53	40	41
Hicksville	13,908	54	25	30
North Massapequa	13,857	55	54	16
Mineola	13,838	56	14	33
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800	57	33	40
Franklin Square	13,522	58	51.5	56
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing Area	13,518	59	9	18
Bellerose - Bellerose Terrace	13,465	60	19	31
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	61	20.5	62
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	62	24	35
Williston Park	13,363	63	38.5	48
Floral Park	13,274	64	31.5	29
Farmingdale - So.Farmingdale	13,200	65	34.5	13
Lynbrook	13,095	66	44	59
Levittown	13,083	67	41.5	15
Oyster Bay	13,052	68	6	1
Carle Place	12,930	69	14	25
Glen Cove	12,874	70	30	42
Freeport	12,780	71	14	7
West Amityville	12,728	72	80	78
Elmont	12,642	73	12	9
New Cassel	12,013	74	17	69
Long Beach	11,958	75	43	8
South Floral Park	11,818	76	27	58
Hempstead	11,504	77	22	38
Roosevelt	11,122	78	8	11
Island Park	10,623	79	61	27
Inwood	9,444	80	72	24
Lido Beach - Point Lookout	9,016	81	65	72

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank for
1972-75: rho = $-.316$, $p < .005$
Correlation (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1967-71:
rho = $-.234$, $p < .05$

- 1 Rank listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.
- 2 Source: 1970 U.S.Census
- 3 Only those communities with arrest rates in this category are ranked.
- * Estimated income

Cocaine Offenses and Median Family Income

Since similar data for the years 1967-1971 were not available, Table 44 examines the relationship between median income and arrest rate for cocaine offenses for the years 1972-1975 only. While data presented elsewhere in this study suggest an overall increase in the popularity of cocaine, it can be seen from Table 44 that the drug's increasing popularity (as measured by arrest rate for its possession and/or sale) is not related to income level.

The correlation coefficient, for the years 1972-1975, between median family income and arrest rate for all cocaine offenses was only $-.059$, which is not significant. Thus, although other indices may point to increasing overall usage of cocaine, the arrest rate for this drug appears to be distributed across Nassau County independently of the median income of the community. It should be noted, however, that, as previously discussed in this section, the overall low arrest rate may somewhat artificially lower the correlation.

TABLE 44

COMMUNITIES IN NASSAU COUNTY RANKED BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME AND BY
ARREST RATE FOR COCAINE OFFENSES (EITHER SALE OR POSSESSION)
DURING THE YEARS 1972-75

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income³ Rank</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest¹ Rank</u>
Brookville Area	31,055	1	15.5
Greenvale - East Hills	30,213	2	39.5
Plandome Area	27,900	3	11.5
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	27,139	4	32.5
Woodmere	22,251	5	7
Garden City	21,221	6	53.5
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	20,956	7	17.5
Hewlett Harbor Area	20,013	8	11.5
Jericho	19,311	9	49
Westbury - South Westbury	18,545	10	25.5
Great Neck	18,000*	11	4
Syosset - Locust Grove	17,759	12	53.5
Merrick	17,518	13	39.5
Rockville Centre	16,806	14	49
Atlantic Beach	16,357	15	2
Plainview	16,198	16	19
Port Washington Area	16,184	17	56
Cedarhurst	16,037	18	29.5
Garden City Park	15,230	19	13
South Hempstead	15,228	20	10
Wantagh - North Wantagh	15,200*	21	46
Massapequa - Massapequa East	15,000*	22	35
Sea Cliff	14,946	23	8.5
North Merrick	14,742	24	25.5
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	14,629	25	43.5
Oceanside	14,603	26	29.5
Albertson	14,515	27	25.5
Valley Stream - So. Valley Stream	14,355*	28	43.5
Seaford	14,354	29	35
East Meadow	14,277	30	32.5
Glen Head	14,203	31	3
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14,189	32	46
Bellmore	14,112	33	39.5
New Hyde Park - No. New Hyde Park - Stewart Manor - Herricks	14,000*	34	46
Hicksville	13,908	35	29.5
North Massapequa	13,857	36	20.5
Mineola	13,838	37	51.5
Bethpage - Plainedge	13,800*	38	56

<u>Village or Community</u>	<u>Income²</u>	<u>Income³ Rank</u>	<u>1972-75 Arrest¹ Rank</u>
Franklin Square	13,522	39	22.5
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing	13,518	40	39.5
Bellerose - Bellerose Terrace	13,465	41	56
Bayville - Centre Island	13,403	42	29.5
Uniondale - Garden City East	13,365	43	17.5
Williston Park	13,363	44	39.5
Floral Park	13,274	45	51.5
Farmingdale - South Farmingdale	13,200*	46	49
Levittown	13,083	47	39.5
Oyster Bay	13,052	48	25.5
Glen Cove	12,874	49	22.5
Freeport	12,780	50	20.5
Elmont	12,642	51	14
New Cassel	12,013	52	8.5
Long Beach	11,958	53	35
Hempstead	11,504	54	5.5
Roosevelt	11,122	55	1
Island Park	10,623	56	15.5
Inwood	9,444	57	5.5

Rank correlation coefficient (rho) between income and arrest rank for 1972-75: $\rho = -.059$, $p > .05$
Correlation not available for 1967-71.

- 1 Rank listed is number of arrests per 1000 residents of each community.
- 2 Source: 1970 U.S.Census
- 3 Only those communities with arrest rates in this category are ranked.
- * Estimated income

Summary and Conclusions

Through the data presented in this section, we have sought to answer the questions of which groups are at highest risk for drug abuse; how this drug abuse is reflected at the community level; and how either of these factors has shifted over time. The questions themselves are deceptively simple, but they can only be answered in a manner that reflects the complexity of the problem. Invariably, the answers must be given in a qualified fashion, particularly in regard to the type of drugs involved. However, a number of significant and fairly general conclusions do emerge from the data.

In terms of which groups are at risk for drug abuse, it is apparent that young, non-white males are the most vulnerable to all types of drug usage. In comparison to white males, the differences in risk between young white and non-white male groups varies according to the type of drug. For barbiturates and/or amphetamines, the vulnerability of white and non-white males is approximately equal. With marijuana, non-white males are at a moderately higher risk than white males. While for heroin and cocaine, non-white males are at an overwhelmingly higher risk than white males.

Although a number of reports have suggested that women have been increasingly involved in crime, this does not seem to be the case for drug abuse arrests in Nassau County. Across all types of drugs and regardless of race, females are at substantially lower risk for drug abuse than males. In terms of age, the 16-19 age group is at the highest risk for marijuana usage. For other major drugs of abuse (i.e. heroin, barbiturates and/or amphetamines, and cocaine), the data indicate that the highest risk age range is 20-24 years.

The conclusions reported in the above paragraphs reflect the data from the 1972-1975 year group. When this data was compared to the results of the 1967-1971 phase of this study, the conclusions were quite consistent. Although the arrest rate for a specific drug may have changed over time, the subgroups of the population who were at the highest risk for various types of drug abuse in 1967-1971, continue to be the highest risk subgroups for the years 1972-1975.

When examining the arrest rates for communities over the two phases of this study, certain consistencies are apparent, but this again must be qualified by the type of drug charge under examination. For overall drug arrests, drug sales, and possession of marijuana offenses, communities with a high level of these problems during the years 1967-1971, continue

to have a high level for 1972-1975. The data also indicate that for heroin, the highest arrest rates have stabilized into a dozen or so communities, which generally have large non-white populations. For sales of marijuana and barbiturate and/or amphetamine offenses, no strong relationship is evident between arrest rates for 1967-1971 and for 1972-1975. The overall arrest rate for one of these charges has escalated rapidly (i.e. marijuana sales); while the rate for the other charge has decreased substantially (i.e. barbiturate and/or amphetamine offenses). It seems likely that the rank order for these offenses determined during the 1967-1971 years has been upset by the rapidly shifting volume of arrests for the years 1972-1975.

Since the previous report in this series (Irish, 1973) found that higher median incomes were associated with lower drug arrest rates for the years 1967-1971, it seemed likely that there would be a similar inverse relationship between median family income and arrest rates for various drug charges during the years 1972-1975. As the data in this section indicate, this relationship is generally, although by no means universally, supported. For overall drug offenses, drug sales, and marijuana offenses, it can be stated that communities with higher income levels generally have fewer problems. With heroin offenses, the majority of arrests are confined to a relatively small number of lower income communities, generally with large minority populations.

However, it appears that the relatively small volume of heroin offenses not falling within these communities are distributed widely throughout the rest of the county. For cocaine and barbiturate and/or amphetamine charges, there was no apparent relationship between median family income and rank order of arrest rate. However, as noted elsewhere, the generally low volume of these charges, especially when spread throughout the county, may well mask the inverse relationship found with other drugs. However, it may also be true that socioeconomic status is not, in fact, inversely related to the use of these drugs.

Generally, then, the data in this section suggest a certain stability in both the subgroups at highest risk for various types of drug abuse, and in the rank order of arrest rates exhibited by various communities. As the demographic patterns of Nassau County change over time, it might be useful for social service planners and agencies to use information of this type to anticipate where the greatest need for drug services will arise.

VIII

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Throughout the years covered by this study, it is evident that drug abuse has continued to be a major social problem, both in Nassau County and across the country. Although various aspects of the drug problem have shifted over time (e.g. types of drugs that are abused, the amount of drug abuse, (etc.), illicit drug use, as well as the threat of criminal behavior which may accompany such use, has continued to be a source of concern to political leaders, government officials, and citizens. As our collective knowledge about the types and patterns of drug abusers has increased, governmental policy has become better planned and more balanced.

As opposed to the sometimes overly simplistic and occasionally ill-conceived responses of the 1960's, the current and more well-reasoned approach to drug abuse is exemplified by the work of the Strategy Council on Drug Abuse. For the past several years, this Council has submitted to the President, on an annual basis, a report which provides a limited historical perspective on drug abuse; assesses the current status of the drug problem; and offers recommendations for future policy and budgetary decisions. In the document selected for discussion here (Strategy Council on Drug Abuse, 1975), the balanced approach to drug abuse is well illustrated. Rather than offering unrealistic hopes of eradicating drug abuse, the Strategy Council suggests the more practical objective of reducing levels of drug abuse. Further, the recommended strategy for achieving that objective encompasses a number of different areas, which the Council has grouped into five categories: 1) international cooperation--in order to reduce the illicit flow of drugs between countries; 2) supply reduction--which involves law enforcement efforts to cut the supply of drugs to the consumer; 3) linkage between the criminal justice system and the health delivery system--in order to establish cooperative relationships in dealing with drug abusers; 4) demand reduction--which seeks to lower the number of people abusing drugs through primary prevention and rehabilitation; and 5) the management of resources--to reduce duplication of efforts by various agencies and to insure timely responses to changing patterns of drug abuse.

Even in the area of drug law enforcement, increased knowledge has enabled legislators and other officials to target the laws and policies with more precision, and with correspondingly more effectiveness. For example, in a speech before the U.S. Senate during a debate on the pending Narcotic Sentencing and Seizure Act of 1976, Senator Birch Bayh (1976) stressed the importance of setting enforcement priorities based on the level

of risk that a particular drug posed to the individual and to society. Additionally, he sought to impress on his colleagues the necessity of focusing scarce enforcement resources (including the resources available to the IRS under the tax laws) on major, high-level drug traffickers.

President Carter further exemplifies both the continuing concern of government officials, as well as an increasing sophistication about the problem of drug abuse. In a recent message to the Congress on drug abuse (Carter, 1976), the President cites the continuing social costs of drug abuse, as well as his intention to discourage all drug abuse in America. Cognizant of the fact that a multi-faced problem requires various and complex approaches, the President addressed the problem of drug abuse by making a number of specific proposals in the areas of: international cooperation; law enforcement; drug treatment; drug research; and administrative action. Further, by supporting decriminalization of marijuana at the Federal level, Mr. Carter gave additional credibility to the claim that policy decisions should reflect the actual differences in risk that occur among the varying drugs of abuse.

While the rhetoric and the ideas cited above may be encouraging, one may well ask how the recently set priorities and newly acquired sophistication of government officials are translated into programmatic efforts. In their analysis of a recent federal budget (i.e. FY 1977), Cline and Goldberg (1976) indicated that the budget was a sound document in the areas of drug treatment and rehabilitation. However, these authors suggested that in the area of drug law enforcement, there were few provisions which would require the necessary cooperation among various enforcement agencies. However, Cline and Goldberg conclude that the budget implies a more realistic and reasoned federal approach to the problem of drug abuse.

Several major implications can be drawn from the above discussion, all of which have significance for local officials and planners. Firstly, it has been recognized by the highest governmental officials that drug abuse is a complex, multi-faceted problem. There are no panaceas and overly simplistic and uncoordinated approaches will not be effective. Secondly, drug abuse, in spite of those aspects of it that fluctuate over time, continues to be a major social problem. Furthermore, it apparently is recognized as such by officials at the highest levels of government. Thirdly, since policymakers seem to be utilizing social science data in arriving at decisions, there is a continuing need for studies such as the present one. Research of this nature provides information not only on how drug abuse has shifted over time, but also on the impact of various drug policies. In this way, a

continuing data base is provided on which to base rational, specifically targeted policy decisions.

It must be recognized, however, that the present study is not a definitive statement of the drug problem. It can be most useful when integrated with other recent data on drug abuse. With this in mind, the following review of other research in the area of drug abuse has been undertaken. Significant recent findings were selected for discussion, which focus on two major areas: the incidence level of drug abuse and addiction; and the relationship of drug abuse and crime.

Drug Abuse and Addiction: Recent Findings

As noted elsewhere in this report, the populations and the problems associated with drug abuse frequently vary according to the type of drug under discussion. Since many of the findings of the present study are presented by the type of drug offense, the format of this section of the review is divided into research findings dealing with four major categories of drugs: marijuana; heroin; barbiturates and/or amphetamines; and cocaine.

Marijuana

A wide range of currently available evidence documents the observation that the use of marijuana has continued to increase. Although the reported percentages of those who have tried marijuana varies somewhat according to the methodology used and the age range of the population studied, a number of recent surveys (NIDA, 1975; Johnston, 1976; McGlothlin, 1975; and O'Donnell et al., 1976) concur that the percentage of those aged 18-25 who have at least tried marijuana is well over 50%.

At the present time, these survey data indicate that marijuana use has not spread extensively to the population over 30 years of age. However, over one-third of those who currently use marijuana reported that they intend to continue use; and it is suggested that as the younger population grows older, the proportion of individuals over 30 who use marijuana will correspondingly increase. At the other end of the age range, the cited survey data also support the contention that increasing numbers of early and middle adolescents are also trying the drug (O'Donnell et al, 1976). Furthermore, there has been a continual increase in the proportion of individuals using marijuana on a frequent (and even daily) basis; and almost all survey respondents indicated that the use of it has also won

increasing social acceptance in recent years, although the attitude toward the drug varies considerably according to age (Reinhold, 1977). This wider acceptance is reflected in the number of states which recently passed legislation to decriminalize the possession of small amounts of marijuana.

Thus, it appears that in recent years, marijuana usage has increased remarkably. Although there has been no conclusive evidence for occurrence of disastrous physical or behavioral effects of moderate usage, sufficiently controlled data are lacking in many areas (NIDA, 1975). For some experts, however, the extant research is sufficient to conclude that marijuana is a rather innocuous substance (Zinberg, 1976). Considered a recreational drug, it seems probable that, over time, marijuana will come to be classified with tobacco and alcohol as legal, but regulated substances; particularly, when one considers that many of today's youthful users, will, in the future become society's adults.

Heroin

When it first became apparent that heroin use was increasing substantially (i.e. approximately the middle 60's), there was a considerable problem in measuring the amount of heroin usage. While obtaining data on drugs such as marijuana could be achieved by standard survey techniques, the largest group of heavy heroin users, the "street addicts", was not accessible by these methods. In response to the acute need to measure the prevalence of heroin use, the National Institute on Drug Abuse developed a multidimensional index, comprised of six factors which would indicate the relative increase or decrease of heroin usage (NIDA, 1976). Although still in the process of refinement, the heroin indicators that are used are as follows: medical examiner reports on drug-related deaths; hospital emergency room reports on heroin-related episodes; hepatitis reports; reports on heroin retail price and purity levels; state and local reports on drug law arrests; and drug abuse treatment program admission records. While the precise relationship between each indicator and actual usage levels needs empirical validation, there is evidence that they can be used to meaningfully measure the prevalence of drug usage (Person, Retka, and Woodward, 1976).

Given the availability of these heroin indicators, as well as survey data that has been collected, what have been the trends in heroin usage for the country for the past decade?

Firstly, it should be stated that, in relative terms, only a small proportion of the young population (i.e. between approximately 18 and 30 years) have even tried heroin. The best estimates (O'Donnell et al, 1976; Johnston, 1976) indicate that 5% to 6% of those under 30 have ever tried this drug. Secondly, since the data suggest that addiction does not inevitably follow infrequent usage of heroin, only a small fraction of those trying it develop into true heroin addicts. However, that is not said to minimize the problem. McClothlin (1975) reports that in 1974, there was an estimated 630,000 heroin addicts which results in enormous social costs.

This estimated number of addicts, however, does not reflect heroin usage at its peak. There is good agreement among various data sources (NIDA, 1976; McGlothlin, 1975) that heroin use accelerated during the late 1960's, hitting an apex sometime between 1969 and 1971. These authors also concur that a low point in the prevalence of heroin was reached in approximately 1972-1973, prompting a naive belief in some government offices that the problem had been solved. However, more recent evidence (NIDA, 1976) clearly indicates that heroin use has been increasing at a slow but relatively constant rate since mid-1973. There does not seem to be a clear reason why heroin use waned in the early 1970's. Some would attribute it to a limited availability of the drug, combined with an increased number of addiction treatment facilities (McGlothlin, 1975). Although the causal link postulated by this explanation has not been conclusively demonstrated, these two factors undoubtedly had some impact on the heroin problem.

However, Hunt and Chambers (1976), using a contagion model of heroin abuse and the incidence of first use of heroin as the measure of the spread of heroin, have carefully analyzed the process of diffusion of heroin. These authors claim that heroin use spreads within groups by a process of peer emulation and influence and that the high-risk (or susceptible) population is defined by age. Since they hypothesize that the entire susceptible population in a community would be reached (i.e. exposed to heroin by their peers) in a period of approximately six or seven years, heroin epidemics, over time, become a sequence of local peaks and subsequent declines. If this contagion model is applied on a national scale and we date the start of the heroin epidemic as the middle 1960's, it can be seen that the nationwide susceptible population would generally have been exposed by 1970 or 1971, thus coinciding with the peak years of heroin abuse. The decline of indicators of heroin use occurring in 1972-1973 would then become a natural decline in the cycle of heroin abuse, due to the fact that the

susceptible population had all been exposed. The prediction from this model would be that heroin use would begin a new upward trend, as the population aged and a different group of people became susceptible to contagion. Data from NIDA (1976) do, in fact, concur with this prediction. While this one incident of successful prediction does not conclusively demonstrate the validity of the Hunt and Chambers theory, models of this type have the potential to be extremely useful. If a proven theory allows the prediction of long and short-term trends and patterns of drug abuse, then the strategies to deal with this abuse can be selected with a greater probability of success.

One final point should be made in regard to heroin and heroin users. The subject of drug-related crime (i.e. specifically those crimes committed to obtain funds for drugs) has been debated extensively. However, most often the debate has occurred in a climate of fear, compounded by an awareness of the enormous social cost of crime (Mushkin, 1975). Recent studies (e.g. Baridon, 1976) have demonstrated that the relationship between drug addiction and crime is not as straightforward as conventional wisdom would suggest. Because of the importance of understanding what is currently known of this relationship, the reader is advised that this topic will be discussed in a separate subsection of this review.

Barbiturates and/or Amphetamines

Although barbiturates and amphetamines are available medically on a prescription basis, the illicit, non-medical use of these drugs has continued to be a part of the total drug abuse problem.

In the latter 1960's and early 1970's, there was considerable media attention devoted to the "speed freak", a potentially dangerous individual due to the intravenous injection of amphetamines. Recent evidence (McGlothlin, 1975) indicates that this type of drug abuser has almost disappeared, although oral usage of stimulants remains a problem. Estimates from recent survey data (Johnston, 1976; O'Donnell et al, 1976) indicate that close to 30% of the population under age 30 have had some experience with amphetamines, while the figure for those who use amphetamines with some regularity hovers around 12%. However, other research findings (McGlothlin, 1975; Malin, 1977; and "Drug Use Levelling Off", 1977) reveal that the level of amphetamine usage has generally stabilized, and has even decreased in some areas.

The illicit use of barbiturates also continues to be a source of concern, particularly because of its potentiation with alcohol, and the very real possibility of a fatal overdose. Data from the surveys cited above indicate that roughly 20% of those under 30 years of age have tried barbiturates of some type; and approximately 6% to 9% of this population can be described as current users. However, the most recent information available (McGlothlin, 1975; Malin, 1977; "Drug Use Levelling Off", 1977) documents the fact that usage levels of barbiturates also seem to have stabilized, and in some instances have shown a slight decline.

One aspect of illicit barbiturate and/or amphetamine use that is generally not revealed by survey data is the extent to which these drugs are used as "secondary" drugs by the addicted population. McGlothlin (1975) cites data suggesting that a substantial minority of heroin addicts (ranging from 20% to 35%) may, at a given point in time, be addicted to barbiturates or other sedatives. To a lesser degree, a similar situation exists with regard to amphetamines.

Because barbiturates and amphetamines are manufactured legally and are available by prescription, the problems encountered in controlling the supply of these drugs are somewhat different than those met in reducing the supply of completely illicit substances. The problem becomes one of how barbiturates and amphetamines are diverted from legitimate supply channels, rather than how to keep the drugs out of the country in the first place. One approach to prevent diversion of these drugs, recently advocated by the President, himself, (Carter, 1977) and other government officials (Malin, 1977), is to place tighter controls on the distribution network, thus insuring that these drugs only reach legitimate users. There is also the possibility that, through additional pharmacological research, barbiturates and amphetamines could be replaced by new drugs having the same therapeutic effects but with much less potential for abuse.

While this is a realistic possibility, there is evidence that certain drugs (particularly stimulants and sedatives), initially developed for legitimate medical purposes, may quickly become abused substances. The rapid increase in the abuse of the nonbarbiturate sedative methaqualone (McGlothlin, 1975) is a case in point. It appears that any drug which is potent enough to have a desired therapeutic effect may well have a corresponding potential for abuse. As noted by other authors (Cline and Goldberg, 1976), "the time is fast

approaching when we will have to face up to the inevitability of a continuing drug problem".

Cocaine

Although the use of cocaine has increased markedly in recent years (Grinspoon & Bakalar, 1977a), it has retained and even embellished its reputation as a high-status and exclusive drug ("The Cocaine Scene", 1977). Derived from the coca plant grown in South America, the drug has been used for hundred of years by the natives there, who chew the leaves of the plant. Refined into a powder form, American users typically "snort" cocaine, although it can be injected or taken in a beverage.

The recent upsurge in cocaine usage has seemingly caught both scientists in the field and government officials by surprise. In comparison to other abused drugs, there is little systematic knowledge of the population of users or the patterns of cocaine abuse. Further, there is scant scientific knowledge of any potential detrimental effects which may accompany heavy, or even moderate, usage.

According to recent survey data, roughly 14% to 16% of those under age 30 claim to have at least tried cocaine (Johnston, 1976; O'Donnell et al, 1976) and estimates of current users vary from 2% to 7% of this same population. These figures are sharp increases over estimates obtained in 1972, which McGlothlin (1975) reports as being 1.5% of youth and 3.2% of adults claiming some usage. Thus, although most evidence indicates a marked increase in cocaine usage, the exact dimensions of the problem, because of the recency of cocaine's increase in popularity, are difficult to determine (Peterson, 1977).

Pharmacologically, cocaine is a stimulant, and the state produced by intoxication with the drug can be characterized as one of euphoria and stimulation (Siegal, 1977). Social-recreational users, although frequently reporting variable effects, typically claim that cocaine induces a heightened self-confidence and feeling of mastery (Grinspoon and Bakalar, 1977b). Unpleasant side effects of moderate recreational use may include irritability, restlessness from overstimulation, perceptual disturbance, and nasal problems (Siegal, 1977). However, most users tend to minimize the negative effects, and it seems that there is widespread popular belief that cocaine usage is relatively harmless for the individual social user. ("The Cocaine Scene", 1977; Grinspoon & Bakalar, 1977a.)

However, this popular belief is considered erroneous by a number of experts in the field. Wesson & Smith (1977) consider cocaine to be of moderately high abuse potential, and they indicate that the closest pharmacological parallel to cocaine is amphetamines, rather than marijuana or some other less dangerous drug. Further, these authors indicate that, although the question of physical dependence is an open one, the possibility of becoming psychologically dependent on cocaine has been well documented. Additionally, prolonged heavy use can result in paranoid delusions (Peterson, 1977) and occasionally drug-induced depression and psychosis (Wesson & Smith, 1977). One of the problems involved in making a realistic assessment of the dangers is that reliable information on frequency of use and dosage level is still inadequate.

Because of its high cost (i.e. \$60 - \$100 per gram) and its lack of availability, cocaine use is still a somewhat limited drug problem. However, due to the desirable euphoria it produces and the untested notion that it is relatively harmless, epidemic levels of cocaine abuse could rapidly be reached if and when the cost of it decreases. Trends and patterns of both usage levels and street price should be observed carefully, so that a continuing sharp increase in cocaine use can be dealt with in a timely and responsible manner.

Drug Abuse and Crime

Crime continues to be among the most serious of social problems. Although the Uniform Crime Reports (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1977) indicates a slight decrease in violent crime for 1976 (as compared to 1975), the overall upward trend is clear and unequivocal. The crime rate for the nation, particularly for those crimes by which the average citizen feels most threatened (i.e. robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, etc.), has continued to increase substantially since 1967.

During this past decade also, as the previous section of this review amply demonstrates, the nation was experiencing an increase in illicit drug usage to the point where experts labeled it an "epidemic". It is not surprising, then, that during this time, the relationship of drug abuse and crime became a highly volatile issue. Additionally, policy decisions relating to this issue were frequently based on untested conventional wisdom and intuition, rather than on hard

scientific evidence (Shellow, 1976). For example, one key assumption in this body of conventional wisdom argues that once addicted to a relatively expensive commodity (i.e. heroin, as the most common example), otherwise law-abiding citizens are driven to committing any number of "street crimes" in order to support their habit. While this assumption has not been supported by the research evidence (Research Triangle Institute, 1976; Baridon, 1976), it is still frequently subscribed to by the mass media and governmental officials (Reasons, 1976).

In addition to the sensationalism and emotion which cloud the issue, research investigating the relationship between drug abuse and crime has often been impaired by legitimate methodological problems. Certain basic measurement questions (such as how does one define a drug user, what kinds of crime should be included in a study, etc.), have only recently been addressed. All too frequently, researchers have utilized convenient and idiosyncratic definitions, thus limiting generalizability and comparisons with other studies. Under the sponsorship of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the Research Triangle Institute assembled a panel of experts to assess the current state of knowledge about the relationship of drug abuse and crime. In addition to summarizing the available data on the drug/crime issue, the panel also arrived at a second conceptualization of the problem, including pertinent operational definitions. Although other sources are also cited, much of what appears in this present review has been extracted from the panel's report (RTI, 1976); for it appears to be the most thorough document to date bearing on this issue.

Statement of the Problem and Operational Definitions

While it is well known that non-addicted drug users vary their dosage levels, a number of recent studies support the contention that even drug addicts do not necessarily maintain any relatively stable level of addiction for long periods of time (Baridon, 1976; Drug Enforcement Administration, 1977). Rather, there are several identifiable phases of addiction, and addicts frequently go through episodic periods of regular heavy usage, periods of abstinence, phases of usage somewhere in between the two extremes, as well as periods where a drug other than the primary one is used. The RTI panel (RTI, 1976), in addressing this issue, reached a definitional consensus based on what seemed most appropriate to the drug/crime

relationship. They maintain that what they are most concerned about are "the behavioral patterns of drug use which are sufficiently intensive to require extensive support from illegal sources, regardless of whether they are labeled use, abuse, or addiction" (p. 36). Within this framework, heroin is the primary drug and may serve as the model. However, other narcotics, opiates, cocaine, stimulants and depressants, etc. may all reach a point where income from illegal sources is required to support continued use, and thus they should not be ignored. In order to improve both the quality and comparability of future research results, the RTI panel suggests a standard classification scheme which would measure the degree of past or current involvement in drug use. Factors to be encompassed by the proposed classification system include the type of drug used, the frequency and the quantity of use, and the recency of use. Implementation of this, or a similar, classification system would allow us to assess more accurately what patterns of drug use are associated with various types of crime.

In regard to what types of crime are related to drug use, it is important to note that possession of an illicit substance, by itself, constitutes a criminal offense. However, these types of offenses are not the ones which create the most concern among the general public. In an attempt to clarify what types of crime drug users most frequently commit, the RTI panel offered a typology of drug-related crime that is conceptualized at three levels: drug-defined crime; crime in the drug distribution system; and income generating crime. The drug-defined crimes include the possession and/or selling of drugs, possession of drug paraphernalia, etc. When studying the criminality of drug user populations, these crimes should be separated, since they are not directed against persons or property and are the results of legal sanctions against the prohibited substances. Crime in the distribution system refers to those offenses that occur to insure the flow of drugs to the street level. They include such things as smuggling, weapons offenses, and bribery of public officials. There is little scientific information available on the frequency and scope of these crimes; and although they may increase the overall social cost of drug abuse, they typically do not generate alarm on the part of the general public. The third type of crime in this typology is income-generating crime, which may be further subdivided into so-called "victimless crimes" and predatory income-generating crime. The victimless crimes

include such offenses as prostitution and gambling, which although generating income to support a drug habit, typically cause less concern than predatory crimes. It is the predatory income-generating crimes, such as robbery, burglary, larceny, etc., which most threaten the general public and which create the most problems for policy-makers. In terms of evaluating the available research focusing on the drug/crime relationship, the most useful model is the one in which heroin is the drug and the predatory income-generating offense is the crime.

Using the above model, available data can be interpreted as elucidating one or more aspects of the nature of the drug/crime relationship. Again drawing from the work of the RTI panel, the following components of the drug/crime relationship can be delineated: 1) the magnitude of the relationship between drug use and crime; 2) the causal relationship between drug use and criminal behavior; 3) the effect of treatment for drug abuse on subsequent criminal behavior; and 4) the impact of reduction of the drug supply on crime. While sufficient data are not available to definitely address the above issues, we know considerably more than we did five or ten years ago. In the following paragraphs, we'll discuss each of the above components in light of significant recent research findings. It is noted that, in the paragraphs that follow, unless otherwise indicated, the model is the one in which heroin is the drug under discussion, and the predatory income-generating offense is the crime.

The Magnitude of the Drug/Crime Relationship

There is a good consensus among a variety of researchers that a strong statistical association exists between drug abuse and crime (Strategy Council on Drug Abuse, 1975; Baridon, 1976; RTI, 1976; DEA, 1977). Simply put, drug users are far more likely to have committed a crime than non-drug users. Unfortunately, estimates of the magnitude of this association vary considerably. Police administrators in various parts of the country have estimated that between 30% and 70% of all property crime is committed by addicts (RTI, 1976). Recent surveys of inmate populations in jails and prisons (RTI, 1976; Roffman & Froland, 1976) would suggest that drug addicts are responsible for 13% to 60% of the predatory income-generating crime. Not only do these estimates vary across a wide range, but there are also considerable problems with these data. As Shellow (1976) points out, the figures used by police officials seldom have any verification; and the estimates from prisoner surveys

are from biased populations. It may be that only the addicts who are incompetent as criminals wind up being incarcerated. As an example of how clouded this issue has become, a recent document from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA, 1977) indicates that the figure of 50% (to estimate the amount of crime by addicts) is used so frequently by government officials and others, that it often is simply accepted as fact, without any supporting evidence whatsoever.

A similar problem occurs when an estimate for the cost of drug-related crime is required. Cost estimates range from 1.7 billion (Mushkin, 1975) to 6.3 billion dollars (Strategy Council on Drug Abuse, 1975), and various figures in between. Again, however, there are problems in comparing various cost estimates. There are many direct and indirect costs (eg. the cost to the criminal justice system to process offenders) that may or may not be included in the final total, depending on who is doing the calculations.

While one might question the appropriateness in arriving at single figures to estimate the size and the cost of the drug/crime problem (Shellow, 1976), the practical necessity for such figures is apparent. Policy and budgetary decisions are often based on the size of a particular problem; and given the validity of this observation, we seem obliged to settle on some type of size and cost estimates. Recently, the Drug Enforcement Administration has issued a publication (DEA, 1977) which could well serve as a model for future estimates of this kind. Carefully combining data from a variety of comprehensive sources (including such things as victimization surveys, to measure the amount of unreported crime), they derived a qualified estimate which essentially makes judgmental compromises when the data are in conflict. For the year 1974, they estimated that heroin users committed 3.9 billion dollars worth of property crime, representing about 19% of all property crimes within the United States. For their study, they also categorized heroin users into three groups according to the size of their habit, and calculated size and cost estimates of the property crime committed by each group. This carefully prepared document demonstrates that it is indeed possible to arrive at meaningful and useful estimates, in spite of the problems encountered.

The Causal Link Between Drug Use and Crime

As noted elsewhere in this review, there is a well established statistical association between drug abuse and crime. This does not imply causality, however; and, as pointed out by the RTI panel (RTI, 1976), the question of whether drug abuse causes crime may be an overly simplistic one which overlooks some other critical issues. We'll return to this point later in the discussion, after reporting some current research findings on the causal relationship of drug abuse and crime.

Research has established that, even among what is considered an addict population, drug usage is not maintained at a stable level (RTI, 1976; Baridon, 1976; DEA 1977). Generally, addicts move through various stages of drug involvement and, while some stabilize the size of their habit, most pass through phases which also include periods of abstinence. These changes in the size and frequency of the drug habit dictate changing economic needs on the part of the addict, and research findings concur that the heaviest users demonstrate the most criminal activity (RTI, 1976; Baridon, 1976; DEA, 1977). During periods of abstinence, the findings indicate that criminal activity decreases. However, because these drug-free periods are frequently the result of incarceration (RTI, 1976), it remains problematical as to whether there is any true cause and effect relationship.

Another approach to determine the causal link between drug abuse and crime is to examine the temporal sequence of the onset of drug use and the onset of criminal behavior, as well as studying the types of pre- and post-addiction criminality. The evidence to date (RTI, 1976; Baridon, 1976), indicates that fully 50% to 90% of drug addicts had some criminal history prior to addiction, thus casting doubt on the hypothesis that drug addiction is a "root cause" of crime. However, the data also suggest that criminal behavior intensifies with addiction; and Baridon's study (1976) indicates that over time, both the frequency and the seriousness of crime tends to escalate. Thus, although most drug addicts were criminals before they were addicts, addiction seems to exacerbate their criminal behavior. Further, as the Baridon data suggests, it may also be true that the economic costs of drug use compel marginal addicts into developing criminal skills, even though none may have existed prior to addiction.

Some research has also examined the sources of addicts' income, in order to determine what proportion comes from

predatory income-generating crime. Although there are no definitive answers, research has demonstrated that typically, addicts derive their income from a variety of legal and illegal sources. Since their lives are highly unstructured, they regularly alternate between employment, welfare, and crime (which here includes drug dealing) as primary or secondary source of income. While some narcotic users may have habits that can be supported by legitimate means (Baridon, 1976; DEA, 1977), as habit size increases, criminal income becomes a necessary supplement (if not the entire basis) for supporting that habit.

In concluding this discussion of the causal link between drug use and crime, several points should be noted. Firstly, it has often been observed that many of the same economic, social, and psychological conditions are associated both with crime and with drug abuse. Both crime and drug abuse may be seen as part of the same social malaise, and as the RTI panel (1976) points out, it may be concluded that "not one relationship, but many associations exist between drug abuse and criminal behavior" (p. 69). Secondly, as evidenced in the preceding discussion of various research studies, the conclusions often have to be qualified in terms of the size of the drug habit and other variables. Thus, as mentioned in the opening paragraph of this section, we may be overlooking some critical issues by simply examining causal links. The RTI panel (1976) summarized this point well by concluding that the critical research question should be: "How are changes in patterns of drug use related to changes in patterns of criminal behavior?" (p. 12).

The Effect of Drug Abuse Treatment on Criminal Behavior

Ascertaining the relationship between treatment for drug abuse and subsequent criminal behavior has important and wide-ranging implications for social policy. If it can be determined that treatment does in fact deter future crime, then it is imperative that more treatment facilities be made available and that addicts be induced to enter them. Frequently, studies on this issue suffer from a lack of appropriate control groups and poor follow-up data, and resolution of the question of the precise impact of treatment on crime awaits further research. However, there is some consensus among current studies that have addressed this issue.

Generally, studies dealing with incarcerated drug users have concluded that the majority have had little previous contact with treatment programs (RTI, 1976). It is a matter

of conjecture whether treatment wasn't available to them or they simply were not motivated to participate. Beyond being referred to a program by a criminal court because of arrest, there is little systematic information on why some addicts seek treatment and others do not. Although working with a small sample, the recent research by Baridon (1976) provides some illuminating insights into this question. Before entering the methadone maintenance program which served as the source of subjects for the study, the 101 addicts in Baridon's sample had averaged 4.9 years of street opiate use. This time lag between the onset of addiction and treatment has been documented by other authors (Hunt & Chambers, 1976), and supports the popular notion that an addict may have to reach a severely deteriorated condition in his life before seeking treatment.

In response to in-depth interviewing, two-thirds of Baridon's sample reported that eventually their habit had become too expensive to sustain. The largest single percentage of this group (49.4%) had opted to enter treatment as compared to other alternatives (i. e. change drugs; hustle additional illicit funds, etc.). It appears that exorbitant costs are capable of forcing at least some addicts into treatment; but the individual decision to enter treatment is also affected by other factors, including the individual difficulty in sustaining a habit. Further, it must be recognized that for each addict that enters treatment because of rising costs, another addict may opt to increase his source of illicit funds by criminal activity, resulting in no effect at all on the overall crime rate. Additionally, the issue of weak methodology must be addressed when discussing the treatment/crime relationship. For example, the RTI panel (1976) reports on several studies claiming to observe several simultaneous events: increased availability of treatment; increased enrollment in treatment; and a reduction in reported crimes. However, the serious flaw in this research is that the decrease in reported crime cannot in anyway be linked to the addict population (RTI, 1976). Since many crimes are committed by non-drug users, there is no way of telling if the increased enrollment in treatment was responsible for the effect.

However, the criminal activity of addicts while they are in treatment lends itself to producing more conclusive results. Generally, studies seem to concur that while an addict is in treatment, his involvement in the criminal justice system, and possibly in criminal behavior itself, is, at least suppressed, rather than eliminated entirely (RTI, 1976). However, long-term follow-up results are less encouraging, since they indicate that after termination of treatment, criminal activity tends to increase slowly, until it reaches pre-treatment levels.

There is some evidence (RTI, 1976) that providing a variety of social services (e. g. vocational counseling and job placement) may have a positive effect on the post-treatment crime rate, but this is by no means conclusive.

In studying the impact of treatment on criminal behavior, most of the research to date has suffered from methodological flaws that fail to eliminate all the possible alternatives. What we are left with, as discussed in the preceeding paragraphs, are very few general conclusions and a large number of possibilities. Analysis of previous studies, such as that undertaken by the RTI panel (1976), does provide us with better questions and a prescription for better research design. Hopefully, the role of treatment in reducing drug-related crime can be assessed more conclusively in the near future.

The Effect of Reduction of the Drug Supply on Crime

An important component of the social policy on drug abuse involves the reduction of the drug supply by various law enforcement agencies. The reasoning behind this policy component rests on the assumption that as drug supplies become restricted, costs to the addict will escalate; and, if treatment facilities are available, the addict will seek treatment and subsequently be deterred from the crime necessary to support his habit. Under the previous subheading, we have seen that this sequence may occur with some addicts, but not necessarily with enough of the addicted population to have an impact on the overall crime rate.

The RTI panel (1976) conceptualizes this aspect of the drug problem in terms of consumer behavior. As consumers of drugs (primarily heroin), what action do addicts take as a function of changes in price? Much like other consumers, the addict has a number of alternatives, he may: change drugs; enter treatment; increase his income (either legally or illegally); attempt to control his habit, etc. Predicting the choice that an individual addict makes at a given point in time is still based more on conjecture than on any consistent research results.

Hunt & Chambers (1976) indicate that control of one drug (and its subsequent increase in price) most frequently results in an increased demand for another substance. The addict simply substitutes a less preferred drug, and returns to the drug of choice once it becomes available again. Baridon's research, however, as discussed under the previous subheading, suggests that the most frequent alternative to escalating costs is to enter treatment. A third perspective is supplied by a recent study conducted by the Public Research Institute of the Center

for Naval Analyses (1976). Their results support the contention that a price increase in heroin is accompanied by an increase in revenue producing crime. Overall, we are left with a number of conflicting results, without any clear method of resolving them.

Perhaps the best solution lies in reiterating the heterogeneous character of the addict population. Since there are different types of addicts, supporting various sized habits by varying legal and illegal methods, the responses of this group to changes in drug availability and price cannot be expected to be consistent. Thus, depending on what research methods are used, and what population is under study, the results will vary, as indeed they have.

While research on the consumer behavior of addicts involves more practical problems than most other research efforts, the RTI panel offers a number of suggestions that may prove worthwhile. They advocate longitudinal pilot surveys of a limited number of addicts to determine both their daily heroin use and their weekly income. Because of the illegal nature of many of the addicts activities, surveys of this type would be extremely sensitive. However, they would provide definitive information on the responses of addicts to changes in drug price, as well as the changes in social policy.

Summary

The precise relationship between drug abuse and criminal behavior has continued to be elusive. Although the number of questions we can answer conclusively remains limited, we have at least achieved the ability to ask better, more pertinent questions. Further, the recognition that addicts are a heterogeneous population, who respond in varying ways to changes in social policy, treatment availability, and drug supply, is itself conducive to improving both our research efforts and drug abuse policies. While drug abuse and crime will undoubtedly continue to be major social problems for some time, it appears that our responses to these problems are becoming both more realistic and appropriate.

IX

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This long-term study of drug abuse and crime in Nassau County, New York, began in the 1960's and covered a period of eleven years. It was divided into two broad phases, and had a data collection effort encompassing 21,645 drug offenders arrested during the years 1967-1975. Phase one of the study centered on the 1967-1971 cohort, while phase two concluded with the 1972-1975 cohort. Follow-up and outcome data were also collected during the years 1976 and 1977.

The 1960's brought rising levels of crime to the United States. It was during these years that the national criminal justice system became subjected to far greater public scrutiny and analysis by a society that was both weary and alarmed over the high incidence of crime. Closely related to the crime issue was the exacerbation of the crime problem in general, and the unparalleled growth in criminal drug abuse. Many critics considered the criminal justice system to be overburdened and inefficient, to the extent that its ability to prevent crime, dispense justice, and rehabilitate offenders was seriously questioned. Nassau County was no exception to this national phenomena. Here, at the county level, both crime and drug abuse became critical local, social problems. It was during this period of rapid growth of crime and drug abuse that this study came into being.

The principal purpose of this research study was to increase the probation department's overall knowledge of the drug abuse problem and, more specifically, of the drug abuser group in Nassau County. In addition, it was believed that the many public and private agencies that were active in combatting the problem, either directly or indirectly could benefit from a study that would help identify new trends in drug abuse and provide information that would aid in the prevention, control, treatment and rehabilitative efforts underway throughout the county.

Accordingly, during phase one, study objectives and efforts were focused on the epidemiology of drug abuse in Nassau County. Classification of the various types of drug abusers, the development of drug offender profiles, and various other aspects of the drug abuse problem at the county, village and community level, were elucidated.

Although the study was to be undertaken by the Nassau County Probation Department, close cooperation and assistance

was provided over the years by other county departments and agencies, including the Nassau County Police Department, the Courts, the District Attorney's Office, the Office of Administrative Services, the Bureau of Management Information, and the Nassau County Planning Commission.

The research design, methodology, and other general procedures for the Probation Department's drug abuse research project were established at the outset of the study in 1967. Briefly, the research components were as follows:

1. Identify all individuals arrested for drug-defined offenses in Nassau County during the selected years of the study.
2. Obtain detailed background data on each drug offender arrestee
3. Trace each drug offender through the county criminal justice system from arrest to final disposition.
4. Concurrent with the data collected effort, transfer appropriate data to coding forms for subsequent use as an input document for electronic data processing.
5. Following computer processing of collected data on a year group basis, subject data to further detailed analysis.
6. Prepare reports using descriptive, analytical, and statistical methods for presenting the relevant findings and conclusions.

After identification as arrested drug abusers, offenders were followed through the criminal justice system until their cases were disposed of by the courts.

The findings and conclusions from this research project are the result of two interrelated methodological research approaches or techniques selected for this study. These approaches or techniques are (1) the epidemiological research methodology which, in this case, centers on a comparison of the risks associated with different segments of the population in Nassau County for drug abuse behavior; (2) information on 21,645 drug offender arrestees - those individuals arrested in Nassau County during the years 1967 through 1975 - was collected and organized by type of drug offense for subsequent analysis for the purpose of developing drug offender profiles.

The epidemiological method, as employed by this study, has been used extensively in the study of health and social problems in recent years. This research technique has been used in the study of various social problem areas, such as mental illness, juvenile delinquency, and drug abuse. Kilpatrick (1972) has stated that "the meaning of the word epidemiology has grown to include much more than the study of epidemics. Now the word is applied to studies of populations (both human and animal) in a given environment. These studies attempt to discover the etiology (cause) of disease. The method used in these epidemiological studies is to seek associations between some factor in the environment and the disease in question. Since generally the variables are classifications (sick, well; present, absent) these associations are sought in tabulated data."

Eisner (1969), in his study of delinquency, viewed epidemiology as a study of relative risks. "The epidemiologist estimates the risk of the appearance of a condition in one population group and compares this risk with that for another group. This risk can be expressed as the proportion of the total population group who actually get the condition. The estimate of the risk requires counting both the members of the total group and the number who actually get the condition." (p.) By identifying low and high risk groups, a comparison of the findings may show which people are most vulnerable to a particular condition, in this case drug abuse, as indicated by arrest and entry into the criminal justice system. In accordance with this thinking, then, the epidemiological method is a comparison of the risks for different segments of the population of their being arrested for illicit drug abuse behavior. This risk can be expressed as a percent or as a rate. For this study, rates can be defined as the number of individuals in a classification who are arrested for some type of dangerous drug offense out of each thousand in the classification.

Closely related to the increasing use of epidemiological methods for the study of drug abuse is the communicable-disease theory of heroin addiction. Jonas (1973) has pointed out that "the communicable-disease theory of heroin addiction, outlined by myself and others, appears to be gaining in popularity. There are problems, however, arising from what seems to me to be either nonapplication or misapplication of the theory. The theory applies to epidemiologic triangle to heroin addiction, defining it as a noninfectious communicable disease. It identifies the host, agent and environmental factors involved, along with a clearly definable vector, the pusher. If indeed the theory is correct, only preventive measures, as with any communicable disease (except for a few of bacterial origin,

with no vector), will lead to control of the disease. Treatment of sick persons, although extremely important for them will not limit its spread. Disregard for or non-belief in the communicable-disease theory has led many authorities to consider that the widespread use of methadone maintenance would be helpful in the control of heroin addiction. However, methadone maintenance, even if it did not create severe problems of its own, like street addiction and increasing overdose mortality (although it may be helpful for some of the afflicted), it is not the magic answer to heroin addiction because it is therapeutic, not a preventive measure." (p. 421)

In summary, the present study has developed its findings from information based on an analysis of 21,645 drug arrest cases that entered the criminal justice system in Nassau County during the period 1967-1975. As noted previously, the information is organized by type of drug offense to develop offender profiles. The assumption here is that certain segments of the population are more vulnerable to drug abuse than others. By defining these groups or populations, and then determining why they are more vulnerable, programs of prevention, control, treatment and rehabilitation can use this information to focus their efforts more effectively. Therefore, the aforementioned procedures are used to identify those high-risk segments of the population that produce high rates of the various forms of drug abuse and narcotic addiction, and describe them by using all available demographic and background characteristics.

Drug abuse, having emerged in the 1960's as a major social, health and law enforcement problem, continued to be a significant national social issued in the 1970's. While debate continued at all levels of our society for a rational and realistic approach to both crime and drug abuse policy, it was quite evident that prevention, control and treatment programs could not wait on a final consensus. Active intervention evolved out of necessity due to the size and scope of the problem at the local level, and in order to provide information for planning and program development purposes. Towards this end, the study completed a series of six reports which were widely distributed within the county and to numerous interested groups throughout the county.

Recent national studies indicate that despite increased drug abuse research efforts, the type, degree, and significance of the many and complex relationships between drug abuse, crime, and the criminal justice system, still remain obscure and controversial. Furthermore, inasmuch as the future success of all prevention, control, and treatment efforts dealing with drug abuse and crime may depend in large measure on the

development of precise knowledge concerning these relationships, it is essential that more comprehensive and quality research be focused on these areas.

Accordingly, phase two of the study, in addition to continuing with those objectives established for phase one, placed increased emphasis on the previously mentioned complex relationships between drugs and crime and the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the management of this problem.

During phase two, the study was to accomplish the following tasks:

1. Subject the 1972-1975 drug offender cohort, which consists of 12,058 arrestees, to detailed analysis and compare the resultant findings with those from phase one and the 1967-1971 cohort.
2. Identify and assess any significant changes in the drug abuse problem or the drug abuser population in Nassau County, New York.
3. Assess the impact on the drug abuse problem and the criminal justice system of selected major changes to social policy or programs on drug abuse and crime to include the following:
 - New York State Criminal Procedure Law, 1971, Section 170.56, Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACOD) of misdemeanor possession of marijuana cases.
 - A program for pretrial deferred prosecution of selected felony offenders, ages 16-25, including drug offenders, operated by the Nassau County Probation Department since 1972.
 - Federal program to reduce the flow of drugs into the United States (1972 poppy cultivation ban in Turkey).
 - Revision of the New York State Penal Law for controlled substances (1973). In essence, the 1973 law reclassified most drug crimes as more serious felonies and instituted more severe penalties.

- Revision of the New York State Penal Law (1977). In essence, offenses involving the possession of small amounts of marijuana were decriminalized.

4. Assess the effectiveness of the Nassau County criminal justice system in the management of drug offenders.

In addressing this complex task, the study looked at: the major types of drug offenders; the varying degrees of risks they present to the community; their success and failure rates, as supported by such indicators as previous criminal records for drug or other types of criminal activities; the relationship, if any, between the various types of drug offenders and property crime; changes in the management approaches (dispositions, sentences, programs) used by the courts for the various types of drug offenders over time; and post-program outcome behavior of these offenders in selected programs, as measured by recidivism arrest rates and reentry into the criminal justice system.

The study findings and conclusions that are derived from the evaluations of selected program activities, including regular probation and Midway programs, are supported by tabular analyses, recidivism arrest rates and statistical tests, including the chi-square test of independence and the contingency coefficient or correlation. These tests were used to determine the probability of an association, or the existence of a relationship, as well as the strength of this relationship, between post-program outcome and other selected variables.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
1. AGE DISTRIBUTION						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	944	7.8	793	9.0	151	4.7
17	1,539	12.8	1,237	14.0	302	9.4
18	1,652	13.7	1,282	14.5	370	11.5
19	1,527	12.7	1,131	12.8	396	12.3
20	1,311	10.9	914	10.3	397	12.4
21	1,031	8.5	706	8.0	325	10.1
22	821	6.8	564	6.4	257	8.0
23	709	5.9	492	5.6	217	6.8
24	549	4.5	370	4.2	179	5.6
25-29	1,545	12.8	1,073	12.1	472	14.7
30-39	332	2.7	215	2.4	117	3.6
40-49	79	0.7	56	0.6	23	0.7
50-over	19	0.2	13	0.1	6	0.2
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	21.9 years		20.0 years		20.9 years	
Total % in 16-20 ages	57.8%		60.6%		50.3%	
" 16-24 "	83.4%		84.7%		80.4%	
" 16-29 "	96.4%		96.8%		95.1%	
2. PLACE OF BIRTH						
Place	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manhattan	1,771	14.7	1,186	13.4	585	18.2
Brooklyn	2,343	19.4	1,694	19.1	649	20.2
Bronx	516	4.3	337	3.8	179	5.6
Queens	1,932	16.0	1,518	17.2	414	12.9
Richmond	24	0.2	9	0.1	15	0.5
Nassau County	2,504	20.8	2,316	26.2	188	5.9
Suffolk County	389	3.2	251	2.8	138	4.3
Westchester County	98	0.8	39	0.4	59	1.8
Other New York State	153	1.3	79	0.9	74	2.3
Out of State	1,792	14.9	1,060	12.0	732	22.8
Foreign Born	380	3.1	237	2.7	143	4.4
No Information	156	1.3	120	1.4	36	1.1
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
3. RESIDENCE AT ARREST						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nassau County	8,846	73.4	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
Non-Resident	3,212	26.6				
Total	<u>12,058</u>	<u>100.0</u>				
4. RESIDENCE OF NON-NASSAU COUNTY RESIDENTS						
Location	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bronx	148	4.6			148	4.6
Brooklyn	310	9.6			310	9.6
Manhattan	137	4.3			137	4.3
Queens	1,023	31.8			1,023	31.8
Richmond	38	1.2			38	1.2
Suffolk County	709	22.1			709	22.1
Other New York State	226	7.0			226	7.0
Out of State	623	19.4			623	19.4
Total	<u>3,212</u>	<u>100.0</u>			<u>3,212</u>	<u>100.0</u>
5. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY TOWN						
Town	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North Hempstead	1,698	19.2	1,698	19.2		
Hempstead	5,031	56.9	5,031	56.9		
Oyster Bay	2,117	23.9	2,117	23.9		
Total	<u>8,846</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>8,846</u>	<u>100.0</u>		

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders	County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE			
Village (Town of Hempstead)	Number	Percent	
Atlantic Beach	38	0.8	
Baldwin - Baldwin Harbor	159	3.1	
Bellerose - Bellerose Terr.	27	0.5	
Bellmore	123	2.4	
Cedarhurst	31	0.6	
East Meadow	271	5.4	
East Rockaway - Bay Park	96	1.9	
Elmont	278	5.5	
Floral Park	120	2.4	
Franklin Square	174	3.5	
Freeport	336	6.7	
Garden City	127	2.5	
Garden City South	18	0.4	
Hempstead	388	7.7	
Hewlett	46	0.9	
Hewlett Harbor Area	6	0.1	
Inwood	37	0.7	
Island Park	52	1.0	
Lawrence	27	0.5	
Levittown	341	6.8	
Lido Beach-Point Lookout	14	0.3	
Long Beach	319	6.3	
Lynbrook	111	2.2	
Malverne	54	1.1	
Merrick	156	3.1	
North Bellmore	109	2.2	
North Merrick	61	1.2	
North Valley Stream	9	0.2	
Oceanside	187	3.7	
Rockville Centre	158	3.1	
Roosevelt	155	3.1	
Seaford	159	3.2	
South Floral Park	7	0.1	
South Hempstead	12	0.2	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders	County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)			
Village (Town of Hempstead)	Number	Percent	
Uniondale - Garden City E.	161	3.2	
Valley Stream - S. Valley Stream	203	4.0	
Wantagh - N. Wantagh	181	3.6	
West Hempstead - Lakeview	171	3.4	
Woodmere	109	2.2	
Total	5,031	100.0	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)			
Village (Town of North Hempstead)	Number	Percent	
Albertson	62	3.7	
Carle Place	45	2.7	
East Hills - Greenvale	20	1.2	
East Williston	17	1.0	
Flower Hill	5	0.3	
Garden City Park	35	2.1	
Great Neck	211	12.4	
Great Neck Plaza	9	0.5	
Kensington-Russell Gardens-Thomaston	7	0.4	
Kings Point	17	1.0	
Lake Success - North Hills	2	0.1	
Manhasset	89	5.2	
Mineola	140	8.2	
New Cassel	102	6.0	
New Hyde Park-Stewart Manor-No. New Hyde Park-Herricks	217	12.8	
Plandome Area	16	0.9	
Port Washington Area	126	7.4	
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing	81	4.8	
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	52	3.1	
Saddle Rock - Great Neck Estates	3	0.2	
Searingtown	2	0.1	
Westbury - South Westbury	362	21.3	
Williston Park	78	4.6	
Total	1,698	100.0	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)						
Village (Town of Oyster Bay)			Number	Percent		
Bayville - Centre Island			49	2.3		
Bethpage - Plainedge			169	8.0		
Brookville Area			20	0.9		
East Norwich			15	0.7		
Farmingdale - South Farmingdale			185	8.8		
Glen Cove			173	8.2		
Glen Head			41	1.9		
Hicksville			287	13.6		
Jericho			86	4.1		
Locust Valley Area			38	1.8		
Massapequa - Massapequa East			318	15.0		
Massapequa Park			96	4.5		
North Massapequa			123	5.8		
Old Bethpage			15	0.7		
Oyster Bay			59	2.8		
Plainview			191	9.0		
Sea Cliff			40	1.9		
Syosset - Locust Grove			163	7.7		
West Amityville			2	0.1		
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area			47	2.2		
Total			2,117	100.0		
7. RACE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	10,490	87.0	7,748	87.6	2,742	85.4
Non-White	1,568	13.0	1,098	12.4	470	14.6
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
8. SEX						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	10,655	88.4	7,826	88.5	2,829	88.1
Female	1,403	11.6	1,020	11.5	383	11.9
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
9. MARITAL STATUS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single	10,359	85.9	7,702	87.1	2,657	82.7
Married	1,138	9.4	744	8.4	394	12.3
Separated	288	2.4	209	2.3	79	2.4
Divorced	188	1.6	133	1.5	55	1.7
Remarried	6	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1
Unknown	79	0.6	54	0.6	25	0.8
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
10. RELIGION						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	2,651	21.9	1,920	21.7	731	22.8
Roman Catholic	6,278	52.1	4,648	52.5	1,630	50.7
Jewish	2,016	16.7	1,493	16.9	523	16.3
Other	226	1.9	164	1.9	62	1.9
Unknown	887	7.4	621	7.0	266	8.3
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
11. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST						
Type of Attendance	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-attendant	1,840	60.6	1,488	60.5	352	60.1
Infrequent	759	25.0	605	24.6	154	26.5
Frequent	169	5.6	133	5.4	36	6.2
Unknown	269	8.8	234	9.5	35	6.2
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972- 1975

		All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND							
12. LEVEL OF EDUCATION							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Grade 1 through 6	62	0.5	47	0.5	15	0.5	
7 " 9	545	4.5	389	4.4	156	4.9	
10	980	8.1	746	8.4	234	7.3	
11	1,882	15.6	1,415	16.0	467	14.5	
12	3,518	29.2	2,669	30.2	849	26.4	
High School Graduate	1,648	13.7	1,248	14.1	400	12.5	
1 - 2 College	2,325	19.3	1,627	18.4	698	21.7	
3 - 4 College	645	5.3	396	4.5	249	7.8	
College Graduate	260	2.2	173	1.9	87	2.7	
Post Graduate	75	0.6	51	0.6	24	0.7	
Unknown	118	1.0	85	1.0	33	1.0	
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0	
MEDIAN LEVEL OF EDUCATION		12.7 years	12.7 years		12.8 years		
13. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Above Average	302	9.9	237	9.6	65	11.3	
Average	1,189	39.2	954	38.8	235	40.7	
Below Average	1,250	41.2	1,020	41.5	230	39.9	
Unknown	296	9.7	249	10.1	47	8.1	
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0	
14. SCHOOL ATTENDED							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Public	2,704	89.0	2,212	89.9	492	85.3	
Parochial	47	1.6	36	1.5	11	1.9	
Private	217	7.1	155	6.3	62	10.7	
Both (Public and Private)	69	2.3	57	2.3	12	2.1	
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse
Offenders

County Resident Drug
Abuse Offenders

Non-Resident Drug
Abuse Offenders

15. INTELLIGENCE LEVEL

I.Q.	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
50 - 70	19	1.3	14	1.1	5	2.7
71 - 80	57	4.0	52	4.2	5	2.7
81 - 90	129	9.2	112	9.2	17	9.2
91 -100	280	19.9	244	19.9	36	19.6
101 -110	394	28.0	350	28.6	44	23.9
111 -120	314	22.3	269	22.0	45	24.4
121 -130	155	11.0	130	10.6	25	13.6
131 -140	43	3.1	40	3.3	3	1.6
140 and above	17	1.2	13	1.1	4	2.2
Total	1,408	100.0	1,224	100.0	184	100.0
MEDIAN I.Q.	105.6		106.4		107.6	

16. MENTAL DISORDERS

Diagnosis	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Psychotic Disorders	83	17.7	73	18.3	10	14.5
Psychoneurotic "	35	7.5	31	7.7	4	5.8
Personality Pattern Disturbance	61	13.0	53	13.3	8	11.6
Personality Trait Disturbance	60	12.8	52	13.0	8	11.6
Sociopathic Person- ality Disturbance	99	21.1	82	20.5	17	24.6
Special Symptom Reactions	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0
Transient Situational Personality Disturb.	63	13.4	54	13.5	9	13.0
Other	67	14.3	54	13.5	13	18.9
Total	469	100.0	400	100.0	69	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
17. CASES WITH RECORD OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In-patient Treatment	200	6.6	156	6.3	44	7.6
Out-patient Treatment	517	17.0	435	17.7	82	15.9
Examination Only	124	4.1	108	4.4	16	2.8
	N = 3,037		N = 2,460		N = 577	
18. PERSONALITY SUBTYPES						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Asocial	308	10.2	255	10.4	53	9.2
Conformist	411	13.5	326	13.3	85	14.7
Antisocial Manipulator	496	16.3	395	16.1	101	17.5
Neurotic	199	6.6	160	6.5	39	6.8
Subcultural Identifier	754	24.8	596	24.2	158	27.4
Situational	605	19.9	498	20.2	107	18.5
Unknown	264	8.7	230	9.3	34	5.9
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0
19. STATUS AT TIME OF ARREST						
EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed	5,496	45.6	3,905	44.1	1,591	49.5
Unemployed	2,831	23.5	2,105	23.8	726	22.6
Student	3,731	30.9	2,836	32.1	895	27.9
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse
Offenders

County Resident Drug
Abuse Offenders

Non-Resident Drug
Abuse Offenders

20. OCCUPATION LEVEL						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	473	6.4	300	5.7	173	8.3
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	266	3.6	187	3.5	79	3.8
Clerical & Kindred Workers	1,131	15.4	821	15.5	310	14.9
Sales Workers	477	6.5	320	6.1	157	7.5
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers	1,558	21.2	1,110	21.0	448	21.5
Operatives and Kindred Workers	1,055	14.3	758	14.4	297	14.3
Private Household Workers	16	0.2	12	0.2	4	0.2
Service Workers except Private Household	1,197	16.2	876	16.6	321	15.4
Laborers	1,096	14.9	826	15.6	270	13.0
Housewife	94	1.3	72	1.4	22	1.1
Total	7,363	100.0	5,282	100.0	2,081	100.0

21. NUMBER OF JOBS IN LAST YEAR						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	1,149	37.8	915	37.2	234	40.5
Two	569	18.7	456	18.5	113	19.6
Three	203	6.7	169	6.9	34	5.9
Four	57	1.9	49	2.0	8	1.4
Five or More	47	1.6	36	1.5	11	1.9
None	1,012	33.3	835	33.9	177	30.7
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
22. DURATION MOST RECENT JOB						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 1 month	149	7.8	122	8.1	27	6.9
1 month to 6 months	681	35.8	550	36.4	131	33.4
6 months to 1 year	401	21.1	315	20.9	86	21.9
1 year to 2 years	327	17.2	261	17.3	66	16.8
2 years to 3 years	121	6.4	93	6.1	28	7.2
3 years plus	223	11.7	169	11.2	54	13.8
Total	1,902	100.0	1,510	100.0	392	100.0
23. INCOME LEVEL						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Annual Income						
Less than \$ 3,000	29	1.6	27	1.9	2	0.5
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	79	4.4	60	4.2	19	5.1
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	242	13.6	203	14.4	39	10.4
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	437	24.5	359	25.5	78	20.7
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	590	33.0	471	33.4	119	31.6
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	147	8.2	106	7.5	41	10.9
\$10,000 - 11,999	136	7.6	100	7.1	36	9.6
\$12,000 - 14,999	78	4.4	51	3.6	27	7.2
\$15,000 - 19,999	39	2.2	27	1.9	12	3.2
\$20,000 - 24,999	8	0.4	5	0.4	3	0.8
\$25,000 - 29,999	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1,786	100.0	1,410	100.0	376	100.0
MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME	\$6,358		\$6,236		\$6,840	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
LEGAL INFORMATION						
24. COURT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County	2,471	20.5	1,951	22.1	520	16.2
District	8,991	74.6	6,369	72.0	2,622	81.6
Y.P.County	354	2.9	320	3.6	34	1.1
Y.P.District	69	0.6	60	0.7	9	0.3
Supreme	68	0.6	62	0.7	6	0.2
Other	105	0.8	84	0.9	21	0.6
Total	<u>12,058</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>8,846</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,212</u>	<u>100.0</u>
25. DRUG ABUSE OFFENSES OR CHARGES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Felony Type						
Poss. Dang. Drug	1,596	43.4	1,148	39.9	448	56.1
Sale Dang. Drug	59	1.6	48	1.7	11	1.4
Poss.&Sale Dang.Drug	1,847	50.3	1,565	54.4	282	35.3
Forgery Prescription	172	4.7	114	4.0	58	7.2
Total	<u>3,674</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,875</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Misdemeanor Type						
Poss. Dang. Drug	6,955	83.0	4,886	81.8	2,069	85.7
Crim. Poss. Drug Implements	289	3.4	183	3.1	106	4.4
Loitering for Pur- poses of Using Drugs	290	3.5	221	3.7	69	2.9
Other	850	10.1	681	11.4	169	7.0
Total	<u>8,384</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,971</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,413</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
26. TYPE OF DRUGS INVOLVED IN OFFENSE OR CHARGE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana	7,984	78.4	5,738	77.0	2,246	82.2
Heroin	671	6.6	528	7.1	143	5.2
Hashish	426	4.2	338	4.5	88	3.2
Barbiturates	381	3.7	312	4.2	69	2.5
Cocaine	256	2.5	183	2.4	73	2.7
Amphetamines	183	1.8	133	1.8	50	1.8
Hallucinogens	136	1.3	100	1.3	36	1.3
Methadone	62	0.6	49	0.6	13	0.5
Barbiturates & Amphetamines	33	0.3	25	0.3	8	0.3
Marijuana & Heroin	15	0.2	12	0.2	3	0.1
Glue Sniffing	14	0.2	12	0.2	2	0.1
Codeine	12	0.1	11	0.2	1	0.0
Morphine	8	0.1	6	0.1	2	0.1
Demerol	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Total	10,185	100.0	7,451	100.0	2,734	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
27. OFFENSES OR CHARGES FOR WHICH CONVICTED						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poss or Att Poss-Felony	274	2.3	205	2.3	69	2.1
Poss or Att Poss-Misd	1,546	12.8	1,214	13.7	332	10.3
Sale or Att Sale-Felony	533	4.4	449	5.1	84	2.6
Poss and Sale-Felony	70	0.6	62	0.7	8	0.2
Loitering for purpose of using drugs	73	0.6	53	0.6	20	0.6
Crim Poss Drug Implements	120	1.0	76	0.9	44	1.4
Charges other than Drug Offenses as Misd	110	0.9	79	0.9	31	1.0
Charges other than Drug Offenses as Felony	77	0.6	52	0.6	25	0.8
Turned Over to Other Authority Outside County	132	1.1	0	0.0	25	0.8
Dismissal	1,340	11.1	107	1.2	275	8.6
Other	7,783	64.6	5,484	62.0	2,299	71.6
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0

28. DISPOSITION OF CASES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Probation	1,444	12.0	1,141	12.9	303	9.4
Committed - N.C.Jail	533	4.4	416	4.7	117	3.6
Committed - Prison	250	2.1	197	2.2	53	1.7
Committed - Elmira R.C.	14	0.1	13	0.1	1	0.0
Committed - NYSNACC	183	1.5	143	1.6	40	1.1
Unconditional Discharge	225	1.9	199	2.3	26	0.8
Conditional Discharge	644	5.3	479	5.4	165	5.1
Dismissed	1,340	11.1	1,065	12.0	275	8.6
Fined	1,288	10.7	945	10.7	343	10.7
Turned over to Other Authority Outside County	132	1.1	105	1.2	27	0.8
Pending - District Court	154	1.3	85	1.0	69	2.1
Pending - County Court	130	1.1	116	1.3	14	0.4
A.C.O.D.	5,550	46.0	3,848	43.5	1,702	53.0
Other	171	1.4	94	1.1	77	2.4
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
29. CASES WITH PREVIOUS LEGAL HISTORY						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prior Record	2,955	24.5	2,371	26.8	584	18.2
No Prior Record	9,103	75.5	6,475	73.2	2,628	81.8
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
30. PRIOR RECORD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY						
No. of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	11,570	96.0	8,423	95.2	3,147	98.0
One	425	3.5	367	4.2	58	1.8
More than One	63	0.5	56	0.6	7	0.2
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
31. PRIOR RECORD AS YOUTHFUL OFFENDER						
No. of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	11,151	92.5	8,095	91.5	3,056	95.1
One	830	6.9	691	7.8	139	4.3
More than One	77	0.6	60	0.7	17	0.6
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
32. CASES WITH PRIOR MISDEMEANOR OR VIOLATION RECORDS						
No. of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	9,953	82.6	7,180	81.2	2,773	86.3
One	1,002	8.3	798	9.0	204	6.4
Two	364	3.0	280	3.1	84	2.6
Three	148	1.2	109	1.2	39	1.2
Four	63	0.5	41	0.5	22	0.7
Five or More	82	0.7	59	0.7	23	0.7
Violation	446	3.7	379	4.3	67	2.1
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
33. CASES WITH PRIOR FELONY RECORDS						
No. of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	11,461	95.0	8,381	94.7	3,080	95.9
One	496	4.1	395	4.5	101	3.1
Two	84	0.7	59	0.7	25	0.8
Three	17	0.2	11	0.1	6	0.2
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
34. PREVIOUS PERIODS OF INCARCERATION RELATED TO ADDICTION TO DRUGS						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	11,521	95.5	8,428	95.3	3,093	96.3
Jail	358	3.0	279	3.1	79	2.5
Prison	87	0.7	69	0.8	18	0.5
Hospital	92	0.8	70	0.8	22	0.7
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0
35. PREVIOUS RECORD WITH PROBATION DEPARTMENT						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Previous Record	1,732	14.4	1,535	17.4	197	6.1
No Record	10,326	85.6	7,311	82.6	3,015	93.9
Total	12,058	100.0	8,846	100.0	3,212	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
36. TYPE OF DRUG AND/OR NARCOTIC USED						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana	4,580	85.0	3,457	85.1	1,123	84.7
Barbiturates or Amphet	1,171	21.7	962	23.7	209	15.8
Heroin	1,252	23.2	962	23.7	290	21.9
Hashish	150	2.8	131	3.2	19	1.4
Morphine	27	0.5	21	0.5	6	0.4
Demerol	2	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
Codeine	9	0.2	6	0.2	3	0.2
Hallucinogens	374	6.9	306	7.5	68	5.1
Cocaine	280	5.2	208	5.1	71	5.3
	N = 5,386		N = 4,060		N = 1,326	
37. NUMBER USING MARIJUANA ONLY AND MULTIPLE DRUG USERS						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana Users Only	2,934	54.5	2,118	52.2	815	61.5
Multiple Drug Users	1,733	32.2	1,405	34.6	327	24.7
	N = 5,386		N = 4,060		N = 1,326	
38A. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON EMPLOYMENT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	808	29.3	625	28.1	183	34.1
Minor Change	302	10.9	251	11.3	51	9.5
None	1,652	59.8	1,349	60.6	303	56.4
Total	2,762	100.0	2,225	100.0	537	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse
Offenders

County Resident Drug
Abuse Offenders

Non-Resident Drug
Abuse Offenders

38B. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PERSONAL BEHAVIOR

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	808	29.3	723	32.5	189	35.5
Minor Change	302	10.9	391	17.6	87	16.3
None	1,652	59.8	1,109	49.9	257	48.2
Total	2,762	100.0	2,223	100.0	533	100.0

38C. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY TIES

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	725	26.5	568	25.7	157	29.8
Minor Change	414	15.2	341	15.5	73	13.9
None	1,594	58.3	1,298	58.8	296	56.3
Total	2,733	100.0	2,207	100.0	526	100.0

38D. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PARENTS/FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	864	31.4	694	31.3	170	32.1
Minor Change	520	18.9	436	19.6	84	15.8
None	1,367	49.7	1,091	49.1	276	52.1
Total	2,751	100.0	2,221	100.0	530	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		
PROFILE OF DRUG USAGE						
39A. AGE BEGAN USING MARIJUANA						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	161	6.9	134	7.1	27	6.1
14	166	7.2	143	7.6	23	5.2
15	280	12.1	240	12.8	40	9.1
16	526	22.7	452	24.0	74	16.8
17 - 20	963	41.5	749	39.8	214	48.7
21 - 24	154	6.6	110	5.9	44	10.0
25 and over	70	3.0	52	2.8	18	4.1
Total	2,320	100.0	1,880	100.0	440	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	17.1 years		16.9 years		18.0 years	
39B. AGE BEGAN USING BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	54	5.9	42	5.6	12	7.4
14	48	5.3	42	5.6	6	3.7
15	100	11.0	88	11.7	12	7.4
16	163	17.9	139	18.6	24	14.7
17 - 20	435	47.7	349	46.6	86	52.7
21 - 24	85	9.3	63	8.4	22	13.5
25 and over	27	2.9	26	3.5	1	0.6
Total	912	100.0	749	100.0	163	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	17.8 years		17.7 years		18.3 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
39C. AGE BEGAN USING HEROIN						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	22	2.5	15	2.2	7	3.5
14	21	2.3	18	2.6	3	1.5
15	54	6.0	42	6.1	12	5.9
16	97	10.9	72	10.4	25	12.4
17 - 20	446	49.9	351	50.7	95	47.0
21 - 24	179	20.0	135	19.5	44	21.8
25 and over	75	8.4	59	8.5	16	7.9
Total	894	100.0	692	100.0	202	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	19.3 years		19.3 years		19.3 years	
40A. DURATION OF USE OF MARIJUANA						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	86	3.9	68	3.8	18	4.3
7 months to 1 year	104	4.7	86	4.8	18	4.3
1 year to 2 years	382	17.2	321	17.8	61	14.6
2 years to 3 years	441	19.9	371	20.6	70	16.8
3 years to 4 years	323	14.6	263	14.6	60	14.4
4 years to 5 years	285	12.9	243	13.5	42	10.1
5 years to 10 years	475	21.4	360	20.0	115	25.6
10 years and over	120	5.4	87	4.8	33	7.9
Total	2,216	100.0	1,799	100.0	417	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	3.3 years		3.2 years		3.7 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
4OB. DURATION OF USE OF BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	131	15.6	109	15.7	22	15.3
7 months to 1 year	79	9.4	69	9.9	10	6.9
1 year to 2 years	145	17.3	126	18.1	19	13.2
2 years to 3 years	138	16.4	118	17.0	20	13.9
3 years to 4 years	105	12.5	78	11.2	27	18.7
4 years to 5 years	69	8.2	62	8.9	7	4.9
5 years to 10 years	146	17.4	115	16.5	31	21.5
10 years and over	27	3.2	19	2.7	8	5.6
Total	840	100.0	696	100.0	144	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	2.5 years		2.4 years		3.0 years	
4OC. DURATION OF USE OF HEROIN						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	95	10.9	81	12.0	14	7.0
7 months to 1 year	45	5.2	31	4.6	14	7.0
1 year to 2 years	137	15.7	110	16.4	27	13.5
2 years to 3 years	145	16.6	111	16.6	34	17.0
3 years to 4 years	119	13.6	86	12.8	33	16.5
4 years to 5 years	106	12.2	88	13.1	18	9.0
5 years to 10 years	174	20.0	128	19.0	46	23.0
10 years and over	51	5.8	37	5.5	14	7.0
Total	872	100.0	672	100.0	200	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	3.1 years		3.0 years		3.3 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
41A. AMOUNT - MARIJUANA						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	45	2.3	37	2.4	8	2.3
Infrequent Use Only	414	21.6	330	21.1	84	23.9
Regular but Light Use	459	23.9	367	23.4	92	26.2
Regular but Moderate Use	503	26.2	411	26.2	92	26.2
Regular but Heavy Use	497	25.9	422	26.9	75	21.4
Total	1,918	100.0	1,567	100.0	351	100.0
41B. AMOUNT - BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	104	14.6	90	15.1	14	12.0
Infrequent Use Only	185	26.0	153	25.8	32	27.4
Regular but Light Use	113	15.9	92	15.5	21	17.9
Regular but Moderate Use	89	12.5	74	12.5	15	12.8
Regular but Heavy Use	220	31.0	185	31.1	35	29.9
Total	711	100.0	594	100.0	117	100.0
41C. AMOUNT - HEROIN						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	52	6.4	46	7.3	6	3.3
Infrequent Use Only	50	6.1	47	7.5	3	1.6
Regular but Light Use	29	3.6	23	3.6	6	3.3
Regular but Moderate Use	27	3.3	18	2.9	9	4.9
Regular but Heavy Use	656	80.6	496	78.7	160	86.9
Total	814	100.0	630	100.0	184	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

All Drug Abuse
Offenders

County Resident Drug
Abuse Offenders

Non-Resident Drug
Abuse Offenders

42. DID SUBJECT SELL DRUGS?

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	1,724	56.8	1,448	58.8	276	47.8
No	1,012	33.3	752	30.6	260	45.1
Unknown	301	9.9	260	10.6	41	7.1
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0

43. WAS DRUG SOLD TO SUPPORT HABIT OR FOR PROFIT?

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Habit	280	18.4	232	18.2	48	19.5
Profit	861	56.6	724	56.8	137	55.7
Both	380	25.0	319	25.0	61	24.8
Total	1,521	100.0	1,275	100.0	246	100.0

44. DRUG USUALLY SOLD TO:

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Friends and Peers	1,163	75.2	995	76.5	168	68.0
High School Students	25	1.6	22	1.7	3	1.2
College Students	24	1.5	12	0.9	12	4.9
Anyone	335	21.7	271	20.9	64	25.9
Total	1,547	100.0	1,300	100.0	247	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
45. OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY USING DRUGS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	2,232	87.5	1,770	86.3	462	92.6
Brother(s)	162	6.3	149	7.3	13	2.6
Sister(s)	51	2.0	42	2.1	9	1.8
Parent(s)	4	0.2	3	0.1	1	0.2
Other Relatives	101	4.0	87	4.2	14	2.8
Total	2,550	100.0	2,051	100.0	499	100.0
46. REASON FOR INITIAL USE OF DRUGS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kicks	598	24.2	477	23.9	121	25.7
Curiosity	528	21.4	425	21.3	103	21.8
Approval from friends and/ or peers	1,097	44.4	901	45.1	196	41.5
Other	246	10.0	194	9.7	52	11.0
Total	2,469	100.0	1,997	100.0	472	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
DATA ON DRUG ABUSER'S FAMILY						
47A. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	250	8.2	186	7.6	64	11.1
First Generation	643	21.2	518	21.0	125	21.7
Second Generation	1,889	62.2	1,542	62.7	347	60.1
Unknown	255	8.4	214	8.7	41	7.1
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0
47B. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	248	8.2	184	7.5	64	11.1
First Generation	610	20.1	485	19.7	125	21.7
Second Generation	1,944	64.0	1,591	64.7	353	61.2
Unknown	235	7.7	200	8.1	35	6.0
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0
48A. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	755	28.5	614	28.8	141	27.5
Roman Catholic	1,369	51.7	1,094	51.3	275	53.6
Jewish	492	18.6	396	18.5	96	18.7
Other	31	1.2	30	1.4	1	0.2
Total	2,647	100.0	2,134	100.0	513	100.0

CONTINUED

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STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
48B. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	814	29.9	660	30.0	154	29.2
Roman Catholic	1,393	51.2	1,117	50.9	276	52.4
Jewish	480	17.6	384	17.5	96	18.2
Other	36	1.3	35	1.6	1	0.2
Total	2,723	100.0	2,196	100.0	527	100.0
49A. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-attendant	963	43.0	804	44.1	159	38.1
Infrequent	890	39.8	717	39.4	173	41.5
Frequent	386	17.2	301	16.5	85	20.4
Total	2,239	100.0	1,822	100.0	417	100.0
49B. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-attendant	790	33.4	657	34.2	133	30.0
Infrequent	943	39.8	770	40.0	173	39.1
Frequent	634	26.8	497	25.8	137	30.9
Total	2,367	100.0	1,924	100.0	443	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
DATA ON DRUG ABUSER'S FAMILY						
47A. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	250	8.2	186	7.6	64	11.1
First Generation	643	21.2	518	21.0	125	21.7
Second Generation	1,889	62.2	1,542	62.7	347	60.1
Unknown	255	8.4	214	8.7	41	7.1
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0
47B. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	248	8.2	184	7.5	64	11.1
First Generation	610	20.1	485	19.7	125	21.7
Second Generation	1,944	64.0	1,591	64.7	353	61.2
Unknown	235	7.7	200	8.1	35	6.0
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0
48A. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	755	28.5	614	28.8	141	27.5
Roman Catholic	1,369	51.7	1,094	51.3	275	53.6
Jewish	492	18.6	396	18.5	96	18.7
Other	31	1.2	30	1.4	1	0.2
Total	2,647	100.0	2,134	100.0	513	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
50. PARENTS WITH MIXED RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mixed Marriage	74	3.9	66	3.2	8	1.6
Non-mixed	2,524	97.1	2,028	96.8	496	98.4
Total	2,598	100.0	2,094	100.0	504	100.0
51A. INCOME - FATHER						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	5	0.3	4	0.3	1	0.4
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	3	0.2	3	0.2	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	11	0.8	9	0.8	2	0.9
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	21	1.5	19	1.6	2	0.9
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	61	4.3	52	4.4	9	3.8
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	83	5.8	67	5.6	16	6.8
\$10,000 - 11,999	204	14.3	175	14.6	29	12.3
\$12,000 - 14,999	244	17.1	202	16.9	42	17.8
\$15,000 - 19,999	384	26.8	315	26.4	69	29.2
\$20,000 - 24,999	175	12.2	152	12.7	23	9.7
\$25,000 - 29,999	98	6.8	80	6.7	18	7.6
\$30,000 plus	142	9.9	117	9.8	25	10.6
Total	1,431	100.0	1,195	100.0	236	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$16,085		\$16,055		\$15,984	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
51B. INCOME - MOTHER						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	57	6.8	53	7.6	4	2.9
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	45	5.4	41	5.9	4	2.9
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	77	9.2	60	8.6	17	12.2
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	132	15.8	113	16.2	19	13.7
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	191	22.8	162	23.2	29	20.9
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	109	13.0	92	13.2	17	12.2
\$10,000 - 11,999	116	13.8	96	13.7	20	14.4
\$12,000 - 14,999	40	4.8	33	4.7	7	5.0
\$15,000 - 19,999	44	5.2	32	4.6	12	8.6
\$20,000 - 24,999	14	1.7	10	1.4	4	2.8
\$25,000 - 29,999	6	0.7	3	0.4	3	2.2
\$30,000 plus	7	0.8	4	0.6	3	2.2
Total	838	100.0	699	100.0	139	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$10,000		\$7,018		\$8,410	
51C. INCOME - TOTAL FAMILY						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	4	0.3	2	0.2	2	0.7
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	10	0.6	9	0.7	1	0.4
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	20	1.2	14	1.0	6	2.1
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	25	1.5	21	1.5	4	1.4
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	87	5.3	70	5.2	17	6.0
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	80	4.9	63	4.6	17	6.0
\$10,000 - 11,999	163	10.0	131	9.7	32	11.3
\$12,000 - 14,999	213	13.0	178	13.1	35	12.4
\$15,000 - 19,999	395	24.1	329	24.3	66	23.3
\$20,000 - 24,999	272	16.6	231	17.0	41	14.5
\$25,000 - 29,999	156	9.5	134	9.9	22	7.8
\$30,000 plus	213	13.0	173	12.8	40	14.1
Total	1,638	100.0	1,355	100.0	283	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$17,745		\$17,875		\$16,664	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
52A. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - FATHER						
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Tech.& Kindred Workers	322	14.7	258	14.5	64	15.3
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	454	20.7	378	21.3	76	18.2
Clerical & Kindred Workers	95	4.3	75	4.2	20	4.8
Sales Workers	215	9.8	180	10.1	35	8.4
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	481	21.9	408	22.9	73	17.5
Operatives & Kindred Workers	225	10.2	170	9.6	55	13.2
Private Household	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2
Service Workers Except Private Household	227	10.3	180	10.1	47	11.2
Laborers	175	8.0	128	7.2	47	11.2
Housewife	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2,195	100.0	1,778	100.0	418	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
52B. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	159	6.4	123	6.2	36	7.6
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	58	2.3	44	2.2	14	3.0
Clerical & Kindred Workers	476	19.3	404	20.2	72	15.3
Sales Workers	85	3.4	75	3.8	10	2.1
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	14	0.6	11	0.5	3	0.6
Operatives & Kindred Workers	94	3.8	69	3.4	25	5.3
Private Household	45	1.8	38	1.9	7	1.5
Service Workers Except Private Household	232	9.4	189	9.4	43	9.1
Laborers	8	0.3	8	0.4	0	0.0
Housewife	1,302	52.7	1,040	52.0	262	55.5
Total	<u>2,473</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,001</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
53A. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - FATHER						
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	133	6.2	103	5.8	30	7.6
7 " 9	216	10.0	184	10.4	32	8.2
10	135	6.3	112	6.4	23	5.9
11	105	4.9	81	4.6	24	6.1
12	69	3.2	53	3.0	16	4.1
High School Graduate	965	44.8	795	45.2	170	43.4
1 - 2 College	134	6.2	109	6.2	25	6.4
3 - 4 College	24	1.1	22	1.3	2	0.5
College Graduate	278	12.9	227	12.9	51	13.0
Post Graduate	93	4.3	74	4.2	19	4.8
Total	2,152	100.0	1,760	100.0	392	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H. S. Graduate		H. S. Graduate		H. S. Graduate	
53B. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	129	5.9	104	5.8	25	6.2
7 " 9	174	7.9	141	7.9	33	8.2
10	127	5.8	108	6.0	19	4.7
11	110	5.0	94	5.2	16	3.9
12	78	3.5	61	3.4	17	4.2
High School Graduate	1,232	56.0	997	55.6	235	58.2
1 - 2 College	132	6.0	117	6.5	15	3.7
3 - 4 College	15	0.7	15	0.8	0	0.0
College Graduate	171	7.8	137	7.6	34	8.4
Post Graduate	31	1.4	21	1.2	10	2.5
Total	2,199	100.0	1,795	100.0	404	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H. S. Graduate		H. S. Graduate		H. S. Graduate	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

	All Drug Abuse Offenders		County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
FAMILY STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIPS						
54. DEGREE OF MARITAL DISCORD						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Normal	2,237	73.7	1,826	74.2	411	71.2
Some	153	5.0	129	5.3	24	4.2
Considerable	647	21.3	505	20.5	142	24.6
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0
55. FAMILY STRUCTURE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Intact Home	2,036	67.0	1,678	68.2	358	62.1
Broken Home	929	30.6	728	29.6	201	34.8
Substitute Parents	72	2.4	54	2.2	18	3.1
Total	3,037	100.0	2,460	100.0	577	100.0
56. SUPERVISION IN HOME						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Overprotective	322	12.6	271	13.0	51	10.7
Overly Strict or Erratic	337	13.1	285	13.7	52	10.9
Permissive	836	32.6	664	31.8	172	36.2
Firm, but Kindly	636	24.8	506	24.2	130	27.3
Conflicting	432	16.9	361	17.3	71	14.9
Total	2,563	100.0	2,087	100.0	476	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF NASSAU COUNTY DRUG ABUSE OFFENDERS INCLUDING SEPARATE
ONES FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

All Drug Abuse Offenders			County Resident Drug Abuse Offenders		Non-Resident Drug Abuse Offenders	
57. DOMINANT PARENT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Father	779	29.2	619	28.6	160	31.8
Mother	954	35.8	792	36.6	162	32.2
None	934	35.0	753	34.8	181	36.0
Total	2,667	100.0	2,164	100.0	503	100.0
58A. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FATHER AND DEFENDANT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	1,364	56.7	1,087	55.7	277	60.9
Bad	1,041	43.3	863	44.3	178	39.1
Total	2,405	100.0	1,950	100.0	455	100.0
58B. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MOTHER AND DEFENDANT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	1,803	69.6	1,435	68.4	368	74.9
Bad	787	30.4	664	31.6	123	25.1
Total	2,590	100.0	2,099	100.0	491	100.0

APPENDIX B

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
1. AGE DISTRIBUTION						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	559	11.2	17	5.1	0	0.0
17	812	16.3	40	11.9	0	0.0
18	805	16.1	31	9.2	4	8.4
19	689	13.8	37	11.0	3	6.2
20	538	10.8	38	11.3	3	6.2
21	354	7.1	27	8.0	3	6.2
22	293	5.9	26	7.7	3	6.2
23	243	4.9	19	5.7	2	4.2
24	149	3.0	29	8.6	3	6.2
25 - 29	418	8.4	64	11.9	19	39.7
30 - 39	104	2.1	5	7.1	5	10.5
40 - 49	13	0.3	3	1.5	3	6.2
50 - over	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	19.4 years		21.2 years		25.7 years	
Total Percent in 16-20 age group	68.3		48.5		20.8	
" " 16-24	89.2		78.6		43.7	
" " 16-29	97.6		97.6		83.3	
2. PLACE OF BIRTH						
Place	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manhattan	649	13.0	43	12.8	3	6.3
Brooklyn	916	18.4	67	19.9	9	18.7
Bronx	190	3.8	25	7.4	1	2.1
Queens	903	18.1	58	17.3	3	6.3
Richmond	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau County	1,403	28.2	78	23.2	10	20.8
Suffolk County	161	3.2	11	3.3	1	2.1
Westchester County	21	0.4	1	0.3	2	4.2
Other New York State	47	1.0	3	0.9	0	0.0
Out of State	484	9.7	33	9.8	15	31.2
Foreign Born	144	2.9	4	1.2	4	8.3
No Information	58	1.2	13	3.9	0	0.0
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
3. RESIDENCE AT ARREST						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nassau County	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
Non-Resident						
Total						
4. RESIDENCE OF NON-NASSAU COUNTY RESIDENTS						
Location	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bronx						
Brooklyn						
Manhattan		N/A		N/A		N/A
Queens						
Suffolk County						
Other New York State						
Out of State						
5. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY TOWN						
Town	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North Hempstead	958	19.2	48	14.3	9	18.7
Hempstead	2,750	55.2	188	55.9	32	66.7
Oyster Bay	1,273	25.6	100	29.8	7	14.6
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE						
Village (Town of Hempstead)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Atlantic Beach	17	0.6	3	1.6	1	3.1
Baldwin-Baldwin Harbor	102	3.7	4	2.1	2	6.3
Bellerose-Bellerose Terr.	14	0.5	2	1.1	0	0.0
Bellmore	70	2.5	6	3.2	1	3.1
Cedarhurst	7	0.3	2	1.1	0	0.0
East Meadow	147	5.3	13	6.9	3	9.5
East Rockaway-Bay Park	62	2.3	1	0.5	1	3.1
Elmont	136	5.0	13	6.9	1	3.1
Floral Park	67	2.4	6	3.2	1	3.1
Franklin Square	93	3.4	17	9.1	0	0.0
Freeport	185	6.7	11	5.9	0	0.0
Garden City	89	3.2	0	0.0	1	3.1
Garden City South	10	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hempstead	162	5.9	9	4.8	5	15.6
Hewlett	21	0.8	5	2.7	0	0.0
Hewlett Harbor Area	3	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0
Inwood	9	0.3	1	0.5	0	0.0
Island Park	22	0.8	1	0.5	1	3.1
Lawrence	11	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Levittown	219	8.0	18	9.6	1	3.1
Lido Beach-Point Lookout	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Long Beach	108	3.9	15	8.0	2	6.3
Lynbrook	75	2.7	4	2.1	0	0.0
Malverne	34	1.2	1	0.5	0	0.0
Merrick	107	3.9	4	2.1	1	3.1
North Bellmore	64	2.3	2	1.1	0	0.0
North Merrick	39	1.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
North Valley Stream	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oceanside	113	4.1	6	3.2	0	0.0
Rockville Centre	95	3.5	6	3.2	0	0.0
Roosevelt	80	2.9	5	2.7	5	15.6
Seaford	93	3.4	7	3.7	0	0.0
South Floral Park	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Hempstead	4	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)						
Village (Town of Hempstead)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Uniondale-Garden City E.	98	3.6	5	2.7	3	9.5
Valley Stream-Valley Stream South	108	3.9	4	2.1	1	3.1
Wantagh-North Wantagh	125	4.6	6	3.2	0	0.0
West Hempstead-Lakeview	106	3.9	4	2.1	1	3.1
Woodmere	41	1.5	3	1.6	0	0.0
Total	2,750	100.0	188	100.0	32	100.0
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)						
Village (Town of	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North Hempstead						
Albertson	41	4.3	2	4.2	0	0.0
Carle Place	29	3.0	3	6.2	0	0.0
East Hills-Greenvale	15	1.6	1	2.1	0	0.0
East Williston	16	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Flower Hill	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garden City Park	19	2.0	1	2.1	1	11.1
Great Neck	110	11.5	12	25.0	4	44.5
Great Neck Plaza	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kensington,-Russell Gardens- Thomaston	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kings Point	14	1.5	1	2.1	0	0.0
Manhasset	40	4.2	1	2.1	0	0.0
Mineola	100	10.4	1	2.1	1	11.1
New Cassel	38	4.0	1	2.1	0	0.0
New Hyde Park-Stewart Manor- N. New Hyde Park-Herricks	133	13.9	9	18.7	1	11.1
Plandome Area	10	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Port Washington Area	82	8.6	3	6.2	0	0.0
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing	45	4.7	4	8.3	1	11.1
Roslyn Heights-Old Westbury	32	3.3	1	2.1	0	0.0
Saddle Rock-Great Neck Est.	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Searingtown	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westbury-South Westbury	188	19.6	7	14.6	1	11.1
Williston Park	31	3.2	1	2.1	0	0.0
Total	958	100.0	48	100.0	9	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)						
Village (Town of Oyster Bay)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bayville - Centre Island	29	2.3	2	2.0	0	0.0
Bethpage-Plainedge	106	8.3	9	9.0	0	0.0
Brookville Area	10	0.8	1	1.0	0	0.0
East Norwich	6	0.5	1	1.0	0	0.0
Farmingdale - So.Farmingdale	122	9.6	17	17.0	1	14.3
Glen Cove	95	7.5	6	6.0	1	14.3
Glen Head	30	2.3	1	1.0	1	14.3
Hicksville	196	15.4	7	7.0	3	42.8
Jericho	43	3.4	6	6.0	0	0.0
Locust Valley Area	19	1.5	1	1.0	0	0.0
Massapequa-Massapequa E.	187	14.7	14	14.0	0	0.0
Massapequa Park	57	4.5	3	3.0	0	0.0
North Massapequa	65	5.1	8	8.0	0	0.0
Old Bethpage	8	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oyster Bay	37	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Plainview	114	9.0	10	10.0	1	14.3
Sea Cliff	22	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Syosset-Locust Grove	99	7.5	12	12.0	0	0.0
West Amityville	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Woodbury-Oyster Bay Cove Area	30	2.3	2	2.0	0	0.0
Total	1,273	100.0	100	100.0	7	100.0

7. RACE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	4,553	91.3	315	93.8	33	68.8
Non-White	428	8.7	21	6.2	15	31.2
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
8. SEX						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	4,502	90.4	282	83.9	45	93.8
Female	479	9.6	54	16.1	3	6.2
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
9. MARITAL STATUS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single	4,553	91.4	275	81.8	28	58.3
Married	302	6.1	28	8.3	13	27.1
Separated	59	1.2	17	5.1	5	10.4
Divorced	44	0.9	10	3.0	2	4.2
Remarried	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	22	0.4	6	1.8	0	0.0
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
10. RELIGION						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	955	19.2	52	15.5	11	22.9
Roman Catholic	2,787	56.0	192	57.1	23	47.9
Jewish	788	15.8	51	15.2	8	16.7
Other	85	1.7	7	2.1	0	0.0
Unknown	366	7.3	34	10.1	6	12.5
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
11. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST						
Type of Attendance	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-attendant	353	60.0	56	70.0	17	73.9
Infrequent	146	24.8	15	18.8	3	13.0
Frequent	31	5.3	4	5.0	0	0.0
Unknown	58	9.9	5	6.2	3	13.1
Total	588	100.0	80	100.0	23	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND						
12. LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grade 1 through 6	15	0.3	2	0.6	1	2.1
7 through 9	160	3.2	19	5.6	5	10.4
10	417	8.4	32	9.5	2	4.2
11	836	16.9	50	14.9	5	10.4
12	1,603	32.2	106	31.5	11	22.9
High School Graduate	615	12.3	47	14.0	6	12.5
1 - 2 College	945	19.0	51	15.2	9	18.8
3 - 4 College	230	4.6	10	3.0	6	12.5
College Graduate	91	1.8	8	2.4	3	6.2
Post Graduate	27	0.5	2	0.6	0	0.0
Unknown	42	0.8	9	2.7	0	0.0
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
MEDIAN LEVEL OF EDUCATION	12.7 years		12.6 years		High School Grad	
13. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Above Average	59	10.1	6	7.5	2	8.7
Average	249	42.5	28	35.0	9	39.1
Below Average	212	36.2	41	51.3	10	43.5
Unknown	66	11.2	5	6.2	2	8.7
Total	586	100.0	80	100.0	23	100.0
14. SCHOOL ATTENDED						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public	513	87.5	76	95.0	18	78.3
Parochial	14	2.4	1	1.2	0	0.0
Private	32	5.5	3	3.8	3	13.0
Both(Public & Parochial)	27	4.6	0	0.0	2	8.7
Total	586	100.0	80	100.0	23	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
PSYCHOLOGICAL/PSYCHIATRIC INFORMATION						
15. INTELLIGENCE LEVEL						
I.Q.	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
50 - 70	4	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
71 - 80	12	4.0	4	10.0	0	0.0
81 - 90	12	4.0	6	15.0	0	0.0
91 -100	44	14.7	12	30.0	2	16.7
101 -110	97	32.5	11	27.5	6	50.0
111 -120	70	23.4	5	12.5	4	33.3
121 -130	44	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
131 -140	11	3.7	1	2.5	0	0.0
141 and above	5	1.7	1	2.5	0	0.0
Total	299	100.0	40	100.0	12	100.0
MEDIAN I.Q.	108.9		99.3		107.7	
16. MENTAL DISORDERS						
Diagnosis	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Psychotic Disorders	18	20.0	5	22.7	2	33.2
Psychoneurotic "	6	6.7	0	0.0	1	16.7
Personality Pattern Disturbance	13	14.4	4	18.2	1	16.7
Personality Trait Disturbance	10	11.1	3	13.6	0	0.0
Sociopathic Person- ality Disturbance	15	16.6	7	31.8	1	16.7
Special Symptom Reactions	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transient Situational Personality Disturb.	14	15.6	3	13.6	0	0.0
Other	14	15.6	0	0.0	1	16.7
Total	90	100.0	22	100.0	6	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
17. CASES WITH RECORD OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In-patient Treatment	33	5.6	10	12.5	1	4.3
Out-patient Treatment	97	16.6	25	31.2	9	39.1
Examination Only	28	4.8	8	10.0	0	0.0
	N = 585		N = 80		N = 23	
18. PERSONALITY SUBTYPES						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Asocial	55	9.4	11	14.5	0	0.0
Conformist	75	12.8	8	10.5	1	4.4
Antisocial Manipulator	71	12.1	18	23.7	7	30.4
Neurotic	39	6.7	14	18.4	1	4.4
Subcultural Identifier	137	23.4	11	14.5	5	21.7
Situational	149	25.5	14	18.4	6	26.1
Unknown	59	10.1	0	0.0	3	13.0
Total	585	100.0	76	100.0	23	100.0
EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION						
19. STATUS AT TIME OF ARREST						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed	2,268	45.5	165	49.1	33	68.8
Unemployed	829	16.7	112	33.3	11	22.9
Students	1,884	37.8	59	17.6	4	8.3
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
20. OCCUPATION LEVEL						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	177	6.4	10	4.3	3	7.3
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	92	3.3	10	4.3	5	12.2
Clerical & Kindred Workers	463	16.8	37	15.9	5	12.2
Sales Workers	164	6.0	15	6.4	3	7.3
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	597	21.6	50	21.5	4	9.8
Operatives & Kindred Workers	395	14.3	30	12.9	7	17.1
Private Household Workers	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4
Service Workers Except Private Household	466	16.9	39	16.7	5	12.2
Laborers	390	14.1	39	16.7	7	17.1
Housewife	17	0.6	3	1.3	1	2.4
Total	2,762	100.0	233	100.0	41	100.0
21. NUMBER OF JOBS IN LAST YEAR						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	242	41.4	34	42.5	11	47.8
Two	134	22.9	18	22.5	4	17.4
Three	45	7.7	8	10.0	3	13.0
Four	17	2.9	2	2.5	1	4.4
Five or More	7	1.2	2	2.5	1	4.4
None	140	23.9	16	20.0	3	13.0
Total	585	100.0	80	100.0	23	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
22. DURATION MOST RECENT JOB						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 1 month	25	6.2	7	11.7	1	6.2
1 month - 6 months	138	34.2	26	43.3	5	31.3
6 months - 1 year	88	21.8	13	21.7	3	18.8
1 year to 2 years	74	18.4	7	11.7	1	6.2
2 years to 3 years	24	6.0	2	3.3	1	6.2
3 years plus	54	13.4	5	8.3	5	31.3
Total	403	100.0	60	100.0	16	100.0
23. INCOME LEVEL						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	7	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$3,000 - 3,999	20	5.0	2	3.8	0	0.0
\$4,000 - 4,999	56	14.0	8	15.4	2	12.5
\$5,000 - 5,999	104	26.0	14	26.9	2	12.5
\$6,000 - 7,999	128	32.0	15	28.9	8	50.1
\$8,000 - 9,999	25	6.3	4	7.7	0	0.0
\$10,000- 11,999	31	7.8	4	7.7	1	6.2
\$12,000- 14,999	18	4.5	2	3.8	2	12.5
\$15,000- 19,999	9	2.2	3	5.8	0	0.0
\$20,000- 24,999	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	6.2
\$25,000- 29,999	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	400	100.0	52	100.0	16	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$6,200		\$6,266		\$7,000	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
LEGAL INFORMATION						
24. COURT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County	441	8.9	18	5.3	16	33.3
District	4,418	88.7	308	91.7	31	64.6
Y.P.County	51	1.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Y.P.District	32	0.6	4	1.2	0	0.0
Supreme	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	38	0.8	5	1.5	1	2.1
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
25. DRUG ABUSE OFFENSES OR CHARGES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Felony Type						
Poss Dang Drug	1,035	100.0	11	100.0	18	100.0
Sale Dang Drug						
Poss & Sale Dang Drug						
Forgery Prescription						
Total	1,035	100.0	11	100.0	18	100.0
Misdemeanor Type						
Poss Dang Drug	3,946	100.0	325	100.0	30	100.0
Crim Poss Drug						
Implements						
Loitering for Purpose of Using Drugs						
Other						
Total	3,946	100.0	325	100.0	30	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
26. TYPE OF DRUGS INVOLVED IN OFFENSE OR CHARGE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana	4,981	100.0				
Hashish						
Heroin						
Morphine						
Démerol						
Barbiturates			246	73.2		
Codeine						
Amphetamines			70	20.8		
Hallucinogens						
Cocaine					48	100.0
Glue Sniffing						
Marijuana & Heroin						
Barbiturates & Amphetamines			20	6.0		
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
27. OFFENSES OR CHARGES FOR WHICH CONVICTED						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poss or Att Poss - Fel	48	1.0	1	0.3	5	10.4
Poss or Att Poss - Misd	509	10.2	86	25.6	19	39.6
Sale or Att Sale - Fel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poss and Sale - Fel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Loitering for Purpose of Using Drugs	39	0.8	3	0.9	0	0.0
Crim Poss Drug Implements	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charges other than Drug Offenses as Misd	38	0.8	9	2.7	2	4.2
Charges other than Drug Offenses as Fel	17	0.3	4	1.2	1	2.1
Turned over to other Authority Outside County	6	0.1	1	0.3	1	2.1
Dismissal	397	8.0	77	22.9	4	8.3
Other	3,927	78.8	155	46.1	16	33.3
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
28. DISPOSITION OF CASES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Probation	323	6.5	39	11.6	9	18.7
Committed -- N.C.Jail	110	2.2	35	10.4	6	12.5
Committed -- Prison	18	0.4	0	0.0	2	4.2
Committed -- Elmira R.C.	1	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Committed -- NYSNACC	6	0.1	5	1.5	1	2.1
Unconditional Discharge	46	0.9	9	2.7	2	4.2
Conditional Discharge	221	4.4	45	13.4	9	18.7
Dismissed	397	8.0	77	22.9	4	8.3
Fined	357	7.2	62	18.4	8	16.6
Turned Over to other						
Authority Outside County	6	0.1	1	0.3	1	2.1
Pending -- District Court	39	0.8	7	2.1	1	2.1
Pending -- County Court	27	0.5	1	0.3	2	4.2
ACOD	3,398	68.2	49	14.6	1	2.1
Other	32	0.7	5	1.5	2	4.2
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
29. CASES WITH PREVIOUS LEGAL HISTORY						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prior Record	855	17.2	139	41.4	23	47.9
No Prior Record	4,126	82.8	197	58.6	25	52.1
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
30. PRIOR RECORD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY						
No. of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	4,828	96.9	310	92.3	44	91.7
One	140	2.8	24	7.1	4	8.3
More than One	13	0.3	2	0.6	0	0.0
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
31. PRIOR RECORD AS YOUTHFUL OFFENDER						
No. of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	4,720	94.8	280	83.3	43	89.6
One	250	5.0	47	14.0	4	8.3
More than One	11	0.2	9	2.7	1	2.1
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
32. CASES WITH PRIOR MISDEMEANOR OR VIOLATION RECORDS						
No. of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	4,423	88.8	230	68.4	33	68.8
One	252	5.0	39	11.6	9	18.7
Two	74	1.5	16	4.8	6	12.5
Three	58	0.8	8	2.4	0	0.0
Four	7	0.1	4	1.2	0	0.0
Five or More	9	0.2	7	2.1	0	0.0
Violations	178	3.6	32	9.5	0	0.0
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
33. CASES WITH PRIOR FELONY RECORDS						
No. of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	4,860	97.6	311	92.6	40	83.3
One	104	2.1	24	7.1	7	14.6
Two	15	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
Three	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
34. PREVIOUS RECORD OF INCARCERATION RELATED TO ADDICTION TO DRUGS						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	4,885	98.1	307	91.4	43	89.6
Jail	66	1.3	21	6.2	2	4.2
Prison	16	0.3	3	0.9	2	4.2
Hospital	14	0.3	5	1.5	1	2.0
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0
35. PREVIOUS RECORD WITH PROBATION DEPARTMENT						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Previous Record	536	10.8	102	30.4	18	37.5
No Record	4,445	89.2	234	69.6	30	62.5
Total	4,981	100.0	336	100.0	48	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
36. TYPE OF DRUG AND/OR NARCOTIC USED						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana	1,689	97.3	81	60.0	20	71.4
Barbiturates/Amphet.	185	10.7	88	65.7	10	35.7
Heroin	124	7.1	35	26.1	5	17.9
Hashish	30	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Morphine	8	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Demerol	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Codeine	2	0.1	2	1.5	0	0.0
Hallucinogens	74	4.3	13	9.7	2	7.1
Cocaine	22	1.3	3	2.2	16	57.1
	N = 1,736		N = 134		N = 28	
37. NUMBER USING MARIJUANA ONLY AND MULTIPLE DRUG USERS						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana Users Only	1,411	81.3	24	17.9	4	14.3
Multiple Drug Users	276	15.9	65	48.5	17	60.7
	N = 1,736		N = 134		N = 28	
38A. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON EMPLOYMENT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	101	18.9	36	47.4	5	23.8
Minor Change	67	12.6	14	18.4	2	9.5
None	365	68.5	26	34.2	14	66.7
Total	533	100.0	76	100.0	21	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
38B. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PERSONAL BEHAVIOR						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	123	23.1	39	50.6	6	28.6
Minor Change	96	18.0	14	18.2	2	9.5
None	314	58.9	24	31.2	13	61.9
Total	533	100.0	77	100.0	21	100.0
38C. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY TIES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	97	18.3	24	32.0	5	23.8
Minor Change	84	15.8	17	22.7	4	19.1
None	349	65.9	34	45.3	12	57.1
Total	530	100.0	75	100.0	21	100.0
38D. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PARENTS/FAMILY RELATIONSHIP						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	124	23.4	34	44.1	8	38.1
Minor Change	103	19.4	17	22.1	5	23.8
None	303	57.2	26	33.8	8	38.1
Total	530	100.0	77	100.0	21	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
PROFILE OF DRUG USAGE							
39A. AGE BEGAN USING MARIJUANA							
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Before 14	25	5.1	5	9.6	1	6.7	
14	37	7.6	2	3.9	1	6.7	
15	49	10.1	5	9.6	1	6.7	
16	117	24.1	9	17.3	1	6.7	
17 - 20	207	42.6	27	51.9	8	53.2	
21 - 24	25	5.1	3	5.8	3	20.0	
25 and over	26	5.4	1	1.9	0	0.0	
Total	486	100.0	52	100.0	15	100.0	
MEDIAN AGE	17.1 years		17.7 years		18.7 years		

39B. AGE BEGAN USING BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES							
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Before 14	9	6.0	4	8.2	0	0.0	
14	10	6.6	4	8.2	0	0.0	
15	24	15.9	2	4.1	0	0.0	
16	20	13.3	4	8.2	0	0.0	
17 - 20	73	48.3	28	57.1	5	62.5	
21 - 24	10	6.6	5	10.1	3	37.5	
25 and over	5	3.3	2	4.1	0	0.0	
Total	151	100.0	49	100.0	8	100.0	
MEDIAN AGE	17.2 years		18.5 years		20.2 years		

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
39C. AGE BEGAN USING HEROIN						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	3	3.2	2	7.7	0	0.0
14	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
15	8	8.7	1	3.8	0	0.0
16	10	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
17 - 20	47	51.1	16	61.5	1	33.3
21 - 24	17	18.5	6	23.1	2	66.7
25 and over	5	5.4	1	3.8	0	0.0
Total	92	100.0	26	100.0	3	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	17.5 years		19.5 years		21.0 years	

40A. DURATION OF USE OF MARIJUANA						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	15	3.2	4	8.0	0	0.0
7 months to 1 year	18	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
1 year to 2 years	65	13.8	8	16.0	1	7.7
2 years to 3 years	87	18.4	10	20.0	2	15.4
3 years to 4 years	73	15.4	7	14.0	2	15.4
4 years to 5 years	86	18.2	6	12.0	1	7.7
5 years to 10 years	99	20.9	12	24.0	5	38.4
10 years and over	30	6.3	3	6.0	2	15.4
Total	473	100.0	50	100.0	13	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	3.7 years		3.4 years		5.5 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
4OB. DURATION OF USE OF BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	20	14.2	3	6.4	2	25.0
7 months to 1 year	14	9.9	5	10.6	1	12.5
1 year to 2 years	25	17.7	10	21.3	3	37.5
2 years to 3 years	24	17.0	3	6.4	2	25.0
3 years to 4 years	18	12.8	6	12.8	0	0.0
4 years to 5 years	17	12.1	4	8.5	0	0.0
5 years to 10 years	22	15.6	14	29.8	0	0.0
10 years and over	1	0.7	2	4.2	0	0.0
Total	141	100.0	47	100.0	8	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	2.5 years		3.4 years		1.3 years	

4OC. DURATION OF USE OF HEROIN						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	10	11.2	3	11.5	0	0.0
7 months to 1 year	6	6.8	0	0.0	1	33.3
1 year to 2 years	22	24.7	2	7.7	0	0.0
2 years to 3 years	12	13.5	6	23.1	0	0.0
3 years to 4 years	5	5.6	3	11.5	1	33.3
4 years to 5 years	14	15.7	2	7.7	1	33.4
5 years to 10 years	17	19.1	9	34.7	0	0.0
10 years and over	3	3.4	1	3.8	0	0.0
Total	89	100.0	26	100.0	3	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	2.5 years		3.6 years		3.5 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
41A. AMOUNT - MARIJUANA						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	14	3.5	1	2.5	0	0.0
Infrequent Use Only	94	23.3	5	12.5	4	33.3
Regular but Light Use	95	23.5	8	20.0	1	8.4
Regular but Moderate Use	96	23.8	16	40.0	3	25.0
Regular but Heavy Use	105	25.9	10	25.0	4	33.3
Total	404	100.0	40	100.0	12	100.0
41B. AMOUNT - BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	21	17.6	2	5.9	2	33.3
Infrequent Use Only	36	30.3	8	23.5	1	16.7
Regular but Light Use	16	13.5	6	17.7	0	0.0
Regular but Moderate Use	11	9.2	5	14.7	2	33.3
Regular but Heavy Use	35	29.4	13	38.2	1	16.7
Total	119	100.0	34	100.0	6	100.0
41C. AMOUNT - HEROIN						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	5	6.2	1	4.5	0	0.0
Infrequent Use Only	12	14.8	1	4.5	0	0.0
Regular but Light Use	7	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Regular but Moderate Use	4	4.9	1	4.5	0	0.0
Regular but Heavy Use	53	65.4	19	86.5	3	100.0
Total	81	100.0	22	100.0	3	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
42. DID SUBJECT SELL DRUGS?						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	125	25.1	11	17.2	9	42.9
No	374	74.9	53	82.8	12	57.1
Total	499	100.0	64	100.0	21	100.0
43. WAS DRUG SOLD TO SUPPORT HABIT OR FOR PROFIT?						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Habit	17	15.0	2	16.7	1	11.1
Profit	67	59.3	4	33.3	6	66.7
Both	29	25.7	6	50.0	2	22.2
Total	113	100.0	12	100.0	9	100.0
44. DRUG USUALLY SOLD TO:						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Friends and Peers	92	83.7	7	77.8	4	66.7
High School Students	3	2.7	1	11.1	0	0.0
College Students	4	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anyone	11	10.0	1	11.1	2	33.3
Total	110	100.0	9	100.0	6	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
45. OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY USING DRUGS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	462	90.9	58	80.6	15	75.0
Brother(s)	23	4.5	4	5.5	2	10.0
Sister(s)	6	1.2	3	4.2	0	0.0
Parent(s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Relatives	17	3.3	7	9.7	3	15.0
Total	508	100.0	72	100.0	20	100.0
46. REASON FOR INITIAL USE OF DRUGS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kicks	106	22.3	19	29.7	7	36.8
Curiosity	100	21.1	9	14.1	2	10.5
Approval from Friends and/ or Peers	227	47.8	31	48.4	9	47.4
Other	42	8.8	5	7.8	1	5.3
Total	475	100.0	64	100.0	19	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
DATA ON DRUG ABUSER'S FAMILY BACKGROUND						
47A. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	42	7.2	1	1.2	4	17.4
First Generation	128	21.9	23	28.8	8	34.8
Second Generation	354	60.5	49	61.3	9	39.1
Unknown	61	10.4	7	8.7	2	8.7
Total	585	100.0	80	100.0	23	100.0
47B. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	51	8.7	3	3.7	2	8.7
First Generation	109	18.6	21	26.3	8	34.8
Second Generation	369	63.0	51	63.8	11	47.8
Unknown	56	9.7	5	6.2	2	8.7
Total	585	100.0	80	100.0	23	100.0
48A. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	119	23.2	22	30.6	4	18.2
Roman Catholic	317	61.9	35	48.6	12	54.5
Jewish	70	13.7	15	20.8	5	22.7
Other	6	1.2	0	0.0	1	4.6
Total	512	100.0	72	100.0	22	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES, AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
48B. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	125	24.0	22	29.7	4	18.2
Roman Catholic	320	61.4	37	50.0	12	54.5
Jewish	70	13.4	14	18.9	5	22.7
Other	6	1.2	1	1.4	1	4.6
Total	521	100.0	74	100.0	22	100.0
49A. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	176	40.1	30	49.2	8	47.0
Infrequent	167	38.0	22	36.1	7	41.2
Frequent	96	21.9	9	14.7	2	11.8
Total	439	100.0	61	100.0	17	100.0
49B. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	138	30.5	27	42.2	7	38.9
Infrequent	174	38.5	24	37.5	7	38.9
Frequent	140	31.0	13	20.3	4	4.2
Total	452	100.0	64	100.0	18	100.0
50. PARENTS WITH MIXED RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mixed Marriage	18	3.6	5	7.0	2	9.1
Non-Mixed	485	96.4	66	93.0	20	90.9
Total	503	100.0	71	100.0	22	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES, AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
51A. INCOME - FATHER						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	5	1.7	1	2.6	0	0.0
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	10	3.5	5	12.8	0	0.0
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	21	7.3	1	2.6	1	12.5
\$10,000 - 11,999	46	16.0	10	25.6	1	12.5
\$12,000 - 14,999	48	16.7	4	10.2	1	12.5
\$15,000 - 19,999	81	28.2	5	12.8	3	37.5
\$20,000 - 24,999	31	10.8	9	23.1	2	25.0
\$25,000 - 29,999	17	5.9	1	2.6	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	24	8.4	3	7.7	0	0.0
Total	287	100.0	39	100.0	8	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$15,585		\$13,875		\$16,665	
51B. INCOME - MOTHER						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	11	7.1	2	8.7	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	5	3.3	3	13.0	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	11	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	29	18.8	4	17.4	0	0.0
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	34	22.1	5	21.8	3	50.0
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	25	16.2	3	13.0	0	0.0
\$10,000 - 11,999	19	12.3	5	21.8	3	50.0
\$12,000 - 14,999	12	7.8	1	4.3	0	0.0
\$15,000 - 19,999	6	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$20,000 - 24,999	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$25,000 - 29,999	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	154	100.0	23	100.0	6	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$7,234		\$7,000		\$8,000	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES, AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
51C. INCOME - TOTAL FAMILY						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	5	1.6	1	2.4	0	0.0
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	17	5.3	2	4.8	1	11.1
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	20	6.2	1	2.4	0	0.0
\$10,000 - 11,999	36	11.3	6	14.3	1	11.1
\$12,000 - 14,999	43	13.4	8	19.0	1	11.1
\$15,000 - 19,999	76	23.8	6	14.3	1	11.1
\$20,000 - 24,999	52	16.3	8	19.0	2	22.2
\$25,000 - 29,999	27	8.4	4	9.5	2	22.2
\$30,000 plus	42	13.1	5	11.9	1	11.1
Total	320	100.0	42	100.0	9	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$17,430		\$16,665		\$21,250	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES, AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
52A. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - FATHER						
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	65	14.8	8	13.1	2	10.5
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	83	18.9	19	31.1	5	26.3
Clerical & Kindred Workers	22	5.0	2	3.3	1	5.3
Sales Workers	46	10.5	5	8.2	3	15.8
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	110	25.1	10	16.4	4	21.1
Operatives & Kindred Workers	35	8.0	6	9.8	2	10.5
Private Household	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Service Workers Except Private Household	44	10.0	6	9.8	1	5.3
Laborers	34	7.7	5	8.2	1	5.3
Housewife	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	439	100.0	61	100.0	19	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES, AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
52B. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	29	6.2	2	2.9	1	5.6
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	6	1.3	2	2.9	0	0.0
Clerical & Kindred Workers	101	21.4	16	22.8	6	33.2
Sales Workers	19	4.0	0	0.0	1	5.6
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
Operatives & Kindred Workers	20	4.3	3	4.3	0	0.0
Private Household	2	0.4	2	2.9	0	0.0
Service Workers Except Private Household	38	8.1	6	8.5	1	5.6
Laborers	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Housewife	254	53.9	38	54.3	9	50.0
Total	<u>471</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES, AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
53A. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - FATHER						
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	23	5.6	4	7.3	2	10.0
7 through 9	37	8.9	9	16.4	3	15.0
10	19	4.6	3	5.5	1	5.0
11	14	3.4	2	3.6	0	0.0
12	9	2.2	2	3.6	1	5.0
High School Graduate	219	52.9	22	40.0	9	45.0
1 - 2 College	21	5.1	4	7.3	2	10.0
3 - 4 College	7	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
College Graduate	47	11.3	7	12.7	2	10.0
Post Graduate	18	4.3	2	3.6	0	0.0
Total	414	100.0	55	100.0	20	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H.S. Graduate		H.S. Graduate		H.S. Graduate	

53B. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	20	4.9	1	1.7	2	11.1
7 through 9	23	5.6	7	12.3	0	0.0
10	15	3.7	3	5.3	1	5.6
11	18	4.4	5	8.8	1	5.6
12	15	3.7	2	3.5	0	0.0
High School Graduate	264	64.9	33	57.9	11	61.0
1 - 2 College	19	4.7	4	7.0	2	11.1
3 - 4 College	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
College Graduate	23	5.6	2	3.5	1	5.6
Post Graduate	8	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	407	100.0	57	100.0	18	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H.S. Graduate		H.S. Graduate		H.S. Graduate	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES, AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
FAMILY STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIPS					
54. DEGREE OF MARITAL DISCORD					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Normal	444	75.9	51	63.8	18 78.3
Some	26	4.4	8	10.0	1 4.3
Considerable	115	19.7	21	26.2	4 17.4
Total	585	100.0	80	100.0	23 100.0
55. FAMILY STRUCTURE					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Intact Home	415	70.9	50	62.5	17 73.9
Broken Home	153	26.2	28	35.0	6 26.1
Substitute Parents	17	2.9	2	2.5	0 0.0
Total	585	100.0	80	100.0	23 100.0
56. SUPERVISION IN HOME					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Overprotective	58	11.8	14	19.2	3 15.0
Overly Strict or Erratic	62	12.6	9	12.3	4 20.0
Permissive	143	29.2	22	30.1	8 40.0
Firm, but Kindly	139	28.4	13	17.8	1 5.0
Conflicting	88	18.0	15	20.6	4 20.0
Total	490	100.0	73	100.0	20 100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, BARBITURATES, AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND COCAINE OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Offenders		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Offenders		Cocaine Offenders	
57. DOMINANT PARENT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Father	155	30.3	20	27.4	11	55.0
Mother	180	35.1	38	52.1	4	20.0
None	177	34.6	15	20.5	5	25.0
Total	512	100.0	73	100.0	20	100.0
58A. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FATHER AND DEFENDANT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	261	54.3	28	41.8	8	44.4
Bad	220	45.7	39	58.2	10	55.6
Total	481	100.0	67	100.0	18	100.0
58B. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MOTHER AND DEFENDANT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	343	69.2	43	60.6	12	63.2
Bad	153	30.8	28	39.4	7	36.8
Total	496	100.0	71	100.0	19	100.0

APPENDIX C

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES, AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
1. AGE DISTRIBUTION						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	67	8.9	7	5.2	2	1.5
17	124	16.4	16	11.9	9	6.7
18	134	17.7	18	13.4	8	5.9
19	100	13.2	17	12.7	9	6.7
20	74	9.8	21	15.7	9	6.7
21	66	8.7	12	9.0	21	15.6
22	38	5.0	7	5.2	20	14.8
23	44	5.8	8	6.0	8	5.9
24	33	4.4	3	2.2	7	5.2
25 - 29	67	8.9	21	15.7	32	23.7
30 - 39	9	1.2	2	1.5	8	5.9
40 - 49	1	0.1	2	1.5	1	0.7
50 - over	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	20.6 years		20.4 years		22.5 years	
Total % in 16-20 ages	65.9%		58.9%		27.4%	
" 16-24 "	89.8%		81.3%		68.9%	
" 16-29 "	98.6%		97.0%		92.6%	
2. PLACE OF BIRTH						
Place	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manhattan	121	16.0	19	14.2	21	15.6
Brooklyn	145	19.0	41	30.6	25	18.5
Bronx	31	4.1	4	3.0	4	3.0
Queens	129	17.0	15	11.2	19	14.1
Richmond	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau County	189	25.0	45	33.6	27	20.0
Suffolk County	26	3.4	2	1.5	3	2.2
Westchester County	6	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.7
Other New York State	5	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7
Out of State	71	9.4	5	3.7	26	19.3
Foreign Born	24	3.2	2	1.5	6	4.4
No Information	8	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.5
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
3. RESIDENCE AT ARREST						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nassau County	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
Non-Resident						
Total						
4. RESIDENCE OF NON-NASSAU COUNTY RESIDENTS						
Location	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bronx						
Brooklyn						
Manhattan						
Queens	N/A		N/A		N/A	
Suffolk County						
Other New York State						
Out of State						
5. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY TOWN						
Town	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North Hempstead	150	19.8	17	12.7	20	14.8
Hempstead	434	57.3	86	64.2	82	60.7
Oyster Bay	173	22.9	31	23.1	33	24.5
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972 - 1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE						
Village (Town of Hempstead)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Atlantic Beach	1	0.2			1	1.2
Baldwin-Badlwin Harbor	8	1.8	1	1.2	1	1.2
Bellerose-Bellerose Terrace	3	0.7			1	1.2
Bellmore	11	2.5	4	4.6	1	1.2
Cedarhurst	5	1.1			1	1.2
East Meadow	19	4.4	5	5.8	3	3.7
East Rockaway-Bay Park	7	1.6	2	2.3		
Elmont	24	5.5	3	3.5	6	7.3
Floral Park	13	3.0	1	1.2		
Franklin Square	10	2.3	6	7.0	5	6.1
Freeport	19	4.4	2	2.3	7	8.6
Garden City	8	1.8				
Garden City South	3	0.7				
Hempstead	32	7.4			9	11.0
Hewlett	2	0.5	3	3.5		
Hewlett Harbor Area					1	1.2
Island Park	9	2.1	5	5.8	1	1.2
Inwood	9	2.1			3	3.7
Lawrence	4	0.9	1	1.2		
Levittown	34	7.8	7	8.1	6	7.3
Lido Beach-Point Lookout	2	0.5				
Long Beach	59	13.6	8	9.3	2	2.4
Lynbrook	5	1.1				
Malverne	2	0.5	1	1.2		
Merrick	13	3.0	4	4.6	2	2.4
North Bellmore	9	2.1	6	7.0		
North Merrick	8	1.8	2	2.3	2	2.4
North Valley Stream	1	0.2				
Oceanside	14	3.2	3	3.5	5	6.1
Rockville Centre	8	1.8	1	1.2	2	2.4
Roosevelt	6	1.4			4	4.9
Seaford	13	3.0	1	1.2	2	2.4
South Hempstead	2	0.5			1	1.2

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)						
Village (Town of Hempstead)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Uniondale-Garden City East	16	3.7	4	4.6	2	2.4
Valley Stream-Valley						
Stream South	18	4.1	2	2.3	3	3.7
Wantagh - North Wantagh	11	2.5	6	7.0	3	3.7
West Hempstead - Lakeview	14	3.2	1	1.2	1	1.2
Woodmere	12	2.8	7	8.1	7	8.6
Total	434	100.0	86	100.0	82	100.0
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)						
Village (Town of North Hempstead)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Albertson	5	3.3	0	0.0	1	5.0
Carle Place	3	2.0	0	0.0		
East Hills - Greenvale	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	5.0
Flower Hill	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garden City Park	8	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.0
Great Neck	10	6.7	1	5.9	4	20.0
Great Neck Plaza	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kensington-Russell						
Gardens-Thomaston	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kings Point	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manhasset	12	8.0	2	11.8	0	0.0
Mineola	9	6.0	5	29.4	0	0.0
New Cassel	4	2.7	0	0.0	3	15.0
New Hyde Park-Stewart Manor-						
Herrick-No.New Hyde Park	19	14.0	0	0.0	2	10.0
Plandome Area	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	5.0
Port Washington Area	11	7.3	1	5.9	1	5.0
Roslyn-Glenwood Landing	7	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Roslyn Heights-Old Westbury	2	1.3	0	0.0	2	10.0
Searingtown	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westbury - South Westbury	32	21.3	8	47.0	3	15.0
Williston Park	16	10.7	0	0.0	1	5.0
Total	150	100.0	17	100.0	20	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)						
Village (Town of Oyster Bay)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bayville - Centre Island	6	3.5	0	0.0	1	3.0
Bethpage - Plainedge	7	4.0	3	9.7	1	3.0
Brookville Area	5	2.9	0	0.0	2	6.1
East Norwich	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Farmingdale - So.Farmingdale	10	5.8	4	12.9	1	3.0
Glen Cove	18	10.4	0	0.0	3	9.2
Glen Head	2	1.2	0	0.0	1	3.0
Hicksville	21	12.1	3	9.7	4	12.1
Jericho	10	5.8	4	12.9	1	3.0
Locust Valley Area	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massapequa - Massapequa E.	37	21.4	3	9.7	5	15.2
Massapequa Park	8	4.6	5	16.1	0	0.0
North Massapequa	9	5.2	0	0.0	4	12.1
Old Bethpage	6	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oyster Bay	1	0.6	1	3.2	1	3.0
Plainview	10	5.8	1	3.2	5	15.2
Sea Cliff	2	1.2	1	3.2	2	6.1
Syosset - Locust Grove	13	7.5	4	12.9	1	3.0
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove	4	2.3	2	2.5	1	3.0
Total	173	100.0	31	100.0	33	100.0
7. RACE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	690	91.2	133	99.3	107	79.3
Non-White	67	8.8	1	0.7	28	20.7
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

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STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
8. SEX						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	673	88.9	108	80.6	123	91.1
Female	84	11.1	26	19.4	12	8.9
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
9. MARITAL STATUS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single	655	86.5	107	79.8	101	74.9
Married	67	8.8	10	7.5	20	14.8
Separated	15	2.0	11	8.2	10	7.4
Divorced	18	2.4	6	4.5	3	2.2
Remarried	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.7
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
10. RELIGION						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	162	21.4	22	16.4	40	29.6
Roman Catholic	398	52.6	72	53.7	50	37.1
Jewish	159	21.0	38	28.4	37	27.4
Other	13	1.7	0	0.0	5	3.7
Unknown	25	3.3	2	1.5	3	2.2
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
11. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST						
Type of Attendance	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	364	62.0	73	60.8	82	70.1
Infrequent	185	31.5	32	26.7	21	17.9
Frequent	38	6.5	3	2.5	7	6.0
Unknown	0	0.0	12	10.0	7	6.0
Total	587	100.0	120	100.0	117	100.0
12. LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grade 1 through 6	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
7 " 9	21	2.8	9	6.7	7	5.2
10	54	7.1	7	5.2	10	7.4
11	104	13.7	21	15.7	11	8.1
12	176	23.2	32	23.9	30	22.2
High School Graduate	189	25.0	36	26.9	34	25.2
1 - 2 College	158	20.9	22	16.4	28	20.7
3 - 4 College	29	3.8	5	3.7	9	6.7
College Graduate	17	2.2	2	1.5	4	3.0
Post Graduate	5	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.5
Unknown	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
MEDIAN LEVEL OF EDUCATION	H.S. Graduate		12.9 years		H.S. Graduate	
13. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Above Average	84	12.5	14	11.7	11	9.4
Average	285	42.6	45	37.5	52	44.4
Below Average	224	33.5	49	40.8	44	37.6
Unknown	76	11.4	12	10.0	10	8.6
Total	669	100.0	120	100.0	117	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
14. SCHOOL ATTENDED						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public	592	88.5	109	90.8	104	88.9
Parochial	9	1.4	2	1.7	1	0.8
Private	57	8.5	5	4.2	12	10.3
Both(Public & Parochial)	11	1.6	4	3.3	0	0.0
Total	669	100.0	120	100.0	117	100.0
PSYCHOLOGICAL/PSYCHIATRIC INFORMATION						
15. INTELLIGENCE LEVEL						
I.Q.	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
50 - 70	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
71 - 80	8	2.2	0	0.0	2	3.6
81 - 90	28	7.8	5	8.5	4	7.3
91 -100	76	21.2	13	22.0	11	20.0
101 -110	106	29.5	16	27.1	13	23.7
111 -120	84	23.4	15	25.4	15	27.3
121 -130	38	10.6	6	10.2	7	12.7
131 -140	14	3.9	3	5.1	1	1.8
141 and above	2	0.6	1	1.7	2	3.6
Total	359	100.0	59	100.0	55	100.0
MEDIAN I.Q.	107.1		108.2		109.1	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
16. MENTAL DISORDERS						
Diagnosis	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Psychotic Disorders	16	18.6	2	8.3	3	30.0
Psychoneurotic "	14	16.3	1	4.2	0	0.0
Personality Pattern Disturbance	8	9.3	6	25.0	1	10.0
Personality Trait Disturbance	15	17.4	0	0.0	5	50.0
Sociopathic Personality Disturbance	7	8.1	3	12.5	0	0.0
Special Symptom Reactions	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transient Situational Personality Disturbance	13	15.1	8	33.3	1	10.0
Other	12	14.0	4	17.7	0	0.0
Total	<u>86</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>100.0</u>
17. CASES WITH RECORD OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In-patient Treatment	24	3.6	9	7.5	4	3.4
Out-patient Treatment	87	13.0	28	23.3	14	11.9
Examination Only	20	3.0	11	9.2	2	1.7
	N = 669		N = 120		N = 117	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
18. PERSONALITY SUBTYPES						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Asocial	60	9.0	14	12.9	7	6.0
Conformist	114	17.0	18	16.7	12	10.3
Antisocial Manipulator	76	11.4	24	22.2	21	17.9
Neurotic	33	4.9	7	6.5	4	3.4
Subcultural Identifier	140	20.9	26	24.1	35	29.9
Situational	173	25.9	19	17.6	25	21.4
Unknown	73	10.9	0	0.0	13	11.1
Total	669	100.0	108	100.0	117	100.0
19. STATUS AT TIME OF ARREST						
EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed	311	41.1	60	44.8	65	48.2
Unemployed	173	22.8	46	34.3	47	34.8
Students	273	36.1	28	20.9	23	17.0
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
20. OCCUPATION LEVEL						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	17	3.7	2	2.0	2	2.0
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	14	3.1	5	5.0	5	5.1
Clerical & Kindred Workers	71	15.5	23	23.0	14	14.3
Sales Workers	30	6.6	6	6.0	9	9.2
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	88	19.2	19	19.0	23	23.5
Operatives and Kindred Workers	72	15.8	11	11.0	13	13.3
Private Household Workers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Service Workers Except Private Household	72	15.8	13	13.0	19	19.4
Laborers	86	18.8	20	20.0	11	11.2
Housewife	7	1.5	1	1.0	2	2.0
Military Service	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
Total	457	100.0	100	100.0	98	100.0
21. NUMBER OF JOBS IN LAST YEAR						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	237	35.4	56	46.7	50	53.2
Two	101	15.1	22	18.3	24	25.5
Three	44	6.6	8	6.7	5	5.3
Four	7	1.1	2	1.6	2	2.1
Five or More	5	0.7	0	0.0	3	3.2
None	275	41.1	32	26.7	10	10.7
Total	669	100.0	120	100.0	94	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
22. DURATION MOST RECENT JOB						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 1 month	19	5.6	5	6.5	3	3.7
1 month to 6 months	108	31.9	28	36.3	27	32.9
6 months to 1 year	88	25.9	15	19.5	13	15.8
1 year to 2 years	64	18.9	16	20.8	18	22.0
2 years to 3 years	21	6.2	6	7.8	10	12.2
3 years plus	39	11.5	7	9.1	11	13.4
Total	339	100.0	77	100.0	82	100.0
23. INCOME LEVEL						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$3,000	5	1.5	1	1.5	2	2.8
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	13	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	47	14.1	12	17.4	8	11.1
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	87	26.1	15	21.7	11	15.3
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	111	33.4	23	33.3	32	44.4
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	30	9.0	5	7.2	6	8.3
\$10,000 - 11,999	20	6.0	7	10.1	9	12.5
\$12,000 - 14,999	12	3.6	3	4.4	2	2.8
\$15,000 - 19,999	8	2.4	2	2.9	2	2.8
\$20,000 - 24,999	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$25,000 - 29,999	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	333	100.0	69	100.0	72	100.0
MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME	\$6,260		\$6,564		\$6,936	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
LEGAL INFORMATION						
24. COURT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County	565	74.6	109	81.3	125	92.6
District	42	5.5	6	4.5	2	1.5
Y.P.County	140	18.5	19	17.2	7	5.2
Y.P.District	5	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Supreme	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	5	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
25. DRUG ABUSE OFFENSES OR CHARGES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Felony Type						
Poss Dang Drug						
Sale Dang Drug	18	2.4	5	3.7	4	3.0
Poss & Sale Dang Drug	739	97.6	129	96.3	131	97.0
Forgery of a Prescription						
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
Misdemeanor Type						
Poss Dang Drug						
Visiting Premises for Purpose of Using an Unlawful Drug						
Crim Poss Drug Implements						
Loitering for Purposes of Using Drugs						
Other						
Total						

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
26. TYPE OF DRUGS INVOLVED IN OFFENSE OR CHARGE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana	757	100.0				
Hashish						
Heroin						
Morphine						
Demerol						
Barbiturates			66	49.3		
Codeine						
Amphetamines			63	47.0		
Hallucinogens						
Cocaine					135	100.0
Glue Sniffing						
Marijuana & Heroin						
Barbiturates & Amphetamines			5	3.7		
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
27. OFFENSES OR CHARGES FOR WHICH CONVICTED						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poss or Att Poss - Fel	48	6.3	20	14.9	21	15.6
Poss or Att Poss - Misd	263	34.7	35	26.1	18	13.4
Sale or Att Sale - Fel	83	11.0	28	20.9	69	51.1
Poss and Sale - Fel	8	1.1	4	3.0	5	3.7
Loitering for Purpose of Using Drugs	4	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.7
Crim Poss Drug Implements	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charges other than Drug Offenses as Misd	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charges other than Drug Offenses as Fel	2	0.2	1	0.8	1	0.7
Turned over to other Authority Outside County	2	0.2	1	0.8	3	2.2
Dismissal	227	30.0	16	11.9	8	5.9
Other	120	15.9	29	21.6	9	6.7
Total	<u>757</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
28. DISPOSITION OF CASES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Probation	277	36.6	56	41.8	54	40.0
Committed - N.C.Jail	56	7.4	12	8.9	7	5.2
Committed - Prison	13	1.7	10	7.5	31	23.0
Committed - Elmira R.C.	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.7
Committed - NYSNACC	4	0.5	4	3.0	5	3.7
Unconditional Discharge	59	7.8	18	13.4	11	8.2
Conditional Discharge	52	6.9	7	5.2	7	5.2
Dismissed	227	30.0	16	11.9	8	5.9
Fined	14	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Turned over to other authority outside County	2	0.2	1	0.8	3	2.2
Pending - District Court	0	0.0	9	6.7	1	0.7
Pending - County Court	42	5.6	0	0.0	4	3.0
ACOD	4	0.5	0	0.0	3	2.2
Other	7	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
29. CASES WITH PREVIOUS LEGAL HISTORY						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prior Record	190	25.1	55	41.0	67	49.6
No Prior Record	567	74.9	79	59.0	68	50.4
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
30. PRIOR RECORD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY						
No. of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	717	94.7	122	91.0	126	93.3
One	31	4.1	11	8.2	9	6.7
More than One	9	1.2	1	0.8	0	0.0
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
31. PRIOR RECORD AS YOUTHFUL OFFENDER						
No. of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	700	92.5	112	83.6	118	87.4
One	49	6.5	22	16.4	16	11.9
More than One	8	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
32. CASES WITH PRIOR MISDEMEANOR RECORDS						
No. of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	626	82.7	98	73.1	86	63.7
One	84	11.1	25	18.6	32	23.7
Two	25	3.3	6	4.5	12	8.9
Three	5	0.7	3	2.2	2	1.5
Four	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Five or More	2	0.2	1	0.8	1	0.7
Violations	15	2.0	1	0.8	2	1.5
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
33. CASES WITH PRIOR FELONY RECORDS						
No. of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	737	97.4	120	89.6	119	88.1
One	18	2.4	12	8.9	14	10.4
Two	2	0.2	2	1.5	2	1.5
Three	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
34. PREVIOUS PERIODS OF INCARCERATION RELATED TO ADDICTION TO DRUGS						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	741	97.9	123	91.8	123	91.2
Jail	13	1.8	8	5.9	10	7.4
Prison	1	0.1	2	1.5	1	0.7
Hospital	2	0.2	1	0.8	1	0.7
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0
35. PREVIOUS RECORD WITH PROBATION DEPARTMENT						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Previous Record	105	13.9	33	24.6	35	25.9
No Record	652	86.1	101	75.4	100	74.1
Total	757	100.0	134	100.0	135	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
36. TYPE OF DRUG AND/OR NARCOTIC USED						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana	621	99.0	97	88.2	99	90.0
Barbiturates/Amphet.	161	25.7	88	80.0	36	32.7
Heroin	73	11.7	27	24.5	29	26.4
Hashish	31	5.0	5	4.5	2	1.8
Morphine	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	1.8
Demerol	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Codeine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hallucinogens	66	10.5	17	15.5	11	10.0
Cocaine	26	4.1	9	8.2	48	43.6
	N = 626		N. = 110		N = 110	

37. NUMBER USING MARIJUANA ONLY AND MULTIPLE DRUG USERS						
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana Users Only	363	58.0	14	12.7	23	20.9
Multiple Drug Users	243	38.8	85	77.3	76	69.1
	N = 626		N = 110		N = 110	

38A. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON EMPLOYMENT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	75	12.6	28	26.2	32	29.9
Minor Change	64	10.8	17	15.9	11	10.3
None	455	76.6	62	57.9	64	59.8
Total	594	100.0	107	100.0	107	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
38B. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PERSONAL BEHAVIOR						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	118	20.0	32	29.9	36	33.0
Minor Change	113	19.2	23	21.5	16	14.7
None	359	60.8	52	48.6	57	52.3
Total	590	100.0	107	100.0	109	100.0
38C. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY TIES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	97	16.6	30	28.0	27	24.8
Minor Change	84	14.3	12	11.2	21	19.3
None	405	69.1	65	60.8	61	55.9
Total	586	100.0	107	100.0	109	100.0
38D. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PARENTS/FAMILY RELATIONSHIP						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	135	22.7	33	30.8	39	35.8
Minor Change	134	22.5	25	23.4	13	11.9
None	326	54.8	49	45.8	57	52.3
Total	595	100.0	107	100.0	109	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
PROFILE OF DRUG USAGE						
39A. AGE BEGAN USING MARIJUANA						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	41	7.3	11	12.5	4	4.4
14	49	7.8	5	5.7	7	7.7
15	83	14.9	14	15.9	6	6.6
16	147	26.3	22	25.0	20	22.0
17 - 20	207	37.0	32	36.7	41	45.0
21 - 24	20	3.6	2	2.3	10	11.0
25 and over	12	2.1	2	2.3	3	3.3
Total	559	100.0	88	100.0	91	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	16.7 years		16.6 years		17.8 years	

39B. AGE BEGAN USING BARBITURATES/AMPHETAMINES						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	5	3.2	4	5.1	3	8.8
14	11	7.1	3	3.8	3	8.8
15	23	14.9	3	3.8	2	5.9
16	45	29.0	14	17.7	6	17.7
17 - 20	60	38.7	45	57.0	14	41.2
21 - 24	9	5.8	8	10.1	3	8.8
25 and over	2	1.3	2	2.5	3	8.8
Total	155	100.0	79	100.0	34	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	16.9 years		18.4 years		17.9 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
39C. AGE BEGAN USING HEROIN						
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	1	1.5	1	4.3	2	7.4
14	2	2.9	1	4.3	0	0.0
15	2	2.9	2	8.7	1	3.7
16	11	15.9	2	8.7	7	25.9
17 - 20	36	52.2	12	52.3	11	40.8
21 - 24	12	17.4	4	17.4	4	14.8
25 and over	5	7.2	1	4.3	2	7.4
Total	69	100.0	23	100.0	27	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	19.0 years		18.8 years		18.3 years	
40A. DURATION OF USE OF MARIJUANA						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	16	2.9	4	4.8	3	3.5
7 months to 1 year	44	8.1	4	4.8	5	5.8
1 year to 2 years	123	22.5	16	19.3	10	11.5
2 years to 3 years	132	24.1	16	19.3	17	19.5
3 years to 4 years	87	15.9	12	14.5	6	6.9
4 years to 5 years	61	11.2	11	13.2	15	17.2
5 years to 10 years	74	13.5	17	20.5	25	28.7
10 years and over	10	1.8	3	3.6	6	6.9
Total	547	100.0	83	100.0	87	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	2.7 years		3.1 years		4.2 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
4OB. DURATION OF USE OF BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	30	20.5	10	13.3	8	25.9
7 months to 1 year	27	18.5	11	14.7	2	6.4
1 year to 2 years	31	21.2	14	18.7	2	6.4
2 years to 3 years	20	13.7	16	21.3	4	12.9
3 years to 4 years	16	11.0	7	9.3	4	12.9
4 years to 5 years	9	6.2	6	8.0	3	9.6
5 years to 10 years	11	7.5	11	14.7	8	25.9
10 years and over	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	146	100.0	75	100.0	31	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	1.5 years		2.2 years		2.9 years	

4OC. DURATION OF USE OF HEROIN						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	18	26.1	5	22.7	3	11.5
7 months to 1 year	7	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
1 year to 2 years	14	20.3	4	18.2	7	26.9
2 years to 3 years	9	13.0	3	13.6	3	11.5
3 years to 4 years	10	14.5	2	9.1	2	7.8
4 years to 5 years	4	5.8	3	13.6	1	3.9
5 years to 10 years	7	10.1	4	18.2	7	26.9
10 years and over	0	0.0	1	4.6	3	11.5
Total	69	100.0	22	100.0	26	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	1.7 years		2.6 years		3.0 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
41A. AMOUNT - MARIJUANA						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	9	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.3
Infrequent Use Only	92	18.4	16	21.6	11	14.7
Regular but Light Use	125	25.0	13	17.6	19	25.3
Regular but Moderate Use	142	28.5	18	24.3	24	32.0
Regular but Heavy Use	131	26.3	27	36.5	20	20.7
Total	499	100.0	74	100.0	75	100.0
41B. AMOUNT - BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	31	23.0	9	13.2	5	18.5
Infrequent Use Only	30	22.2	20	29.4	7	26.0
Regular but Light Use	24	17.8	5	7.4	7	26.0
Regular but Moderate Use	20	14.8	10	14.7	2	7.4
Regular but Heavy Use	30	22.2	24	35.3	6	22.1
Total	135	100.0	68	100.0	27	100.0
41C. AMOUNT - HEROIN						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	16	24.6	3	15.0	3	12.0
Infrequent Use Only	10	15.4	2	10.0	2	8.0
Regular but Light Use	5	7.7	0	0.0	2	8.0
Regular but Moderate Use	4	6.1	1	5.0	2	8.0
Regular but Heavy Use	30	46.2	14	70.0	16	64.0
Total	65	100.0	20	100.0	25	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
42. DID SUBJECT SELL DRUGS?						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	547	89.5	98	89.1	101	90.2
No	64	10.5	12	10.9	11	9.8
Total	611	100.0	110	100.0	112	100.0
43. WAS DRUG SOLD TO SUPPORT HABIT OR FOR PROFIT?						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Habit	54	11.7	15	17.1	7	7.8
Profit	331	71.8	56	63.6	60	66.6
Both	76	16.5	17	19.3	23	25.6
Total	461	100.0	88	100.0	90	100.0
44. DRUG USUALLY SOLD TO:						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Friends and Peers	430	85.8	70	78.6	56	62.9
High School Students	4	0.8	3	3.4	1	1.1
College Students	5	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Anyone	62	12.4	16	18.0	31	34.9
Total	501	100.0	89	100.0	89	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
45. OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY USING DRUGS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	473	87.1	87	84.5	82	86.3
Brother(s)	40	7.4	11	10.7	11	11.5
Sister(s)	11	2.0	2	1.9	1	1.1
Parent(s)	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Relatives	17	3.1	3	2.9	1	1.1
Total	543	100.0	103	100.0	95	100.0
46. REASON FOR INITIAL USE OF DRUGS						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kicks	109	19.7	24	24.7	29	29.3
Curiosity	134	24.2	22	22.7	22	22.2
Approval from Friends and/or Peers	271	48.9	36	37.1	39	39.4
Other	40	7.2	15	15.5	9	9.1
Total	554	100.0	97	100.0	99	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
DATA ON DRUG ABUSER'S FAMILY BACKGROUND						
47A. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	55	8.2	5	4.1	11	9.4
First Generation	140	20.9	29	24.2	21	17.9
Second Generation	408	61.0	74	61.7	76	65.0
Unknown	66	9.9	12	10.0	9	7.7
Total	669	100.0	120	100.0	117	100.0
47B. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	55	8.2	6	5.0	7	5.9
First Generation	134	20.0	29	24.2	25	21.4
Second Generation	414	61.9	74	61.7	76	65.0
Unknown	66	9.9	11	9.1	9	7.7
Total	669	100.0	120	100.0	117	100.0
48A. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	129	22.5	17	15.9	30	28.9
Roman Catholic	308	53.7	63	58.9	36	34.6
Jewish	131	22.9	27	25.2	33	31.7
Other	5	0.9	0	0.0	5	4.8
Total	573	100.0	107	100.0	104	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
48B. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	141	24.0	20	18.9	30	28.3
Roman Catholic	313	53.2	62	58.5	39	36.8
Jewish	128	21.8	24	22.6	32	30.2
Other	6	1.0	0	0.0	5	4.7
Total	588	100.0	106	100.0	106	100.0
49A. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - FATHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	226	44.1	44	48.8	49	51.6
Infrequent	209	40.7	38	42.2	35	36.8
Frequent	78	15.2	8	9.0	11	11.6
Total	513	100.0	90	100.0	95	100.0
49B. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - MOTHER						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	181	33.6	38	41.3	40	41.2
Infrequent	224	41.5	38	41.3	36	37.1
Frequent	134	24.9	16	17.4	21	21.7
Total	539	100.0	92	100.0	97	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
50. PARENTS WITH MIXED RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mixed Marriage	13	2.3	5	4.7	5	4.9
Non-Mixed	550	97.7	101	95.3	98	95.1
Total	563	100.0	106	100.0	103	100.0
51A. INCOME - FATHER						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	1.4
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	3	0.8	1	1.4	0	0.0
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	4	1.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	10	2.6	3	4.2	5	7.1
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	18	4.7	2	2.8	3	4.3
\$10,000 - 11,999	54	14.1	5	6.9	7	10.0
\$12,000 - 14,999	68	17.8	9	12.5	9	12.9
\$15,000 - 19,999	91	23.8	28	38.9	21	30.0
\$20,000 - 24,999	61	16.0	5	6.9	6	8.6
\$25,000 - 29,999	26	6.8	11	15.3	5	7.1
\$30,000 plus	45	11.8	7	9.7	13	18.6
Total	382	100.0	72	100.0	70	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$16,755		\$17,675		\$17,380	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
51B. INCOME - MOTHER						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	16	7.6	4	9.8	3	8.6
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	13	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	24	11.4	4	9.8	1	2.8
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	25	11.9	11	26.8	7	20.0
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	49	23.3	9	21.9	8	22.9
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	28	13.3	4	9.8	1	2.8
\$10,000 - 11,999	31	14.8	5	12.2	10	28.6
\$12,000 - 14,999	6	2.9	3	7.3	0	0.0
\$15,000 - 19,999	11	5.2	1	2.4	2	5.7
\$20,000 - 24,999	4	1.9	0	0.0	3	8.6
\$25,000 - 29,999	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	210	100.0	41	100.0	35	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$7,102		\$6,332		\$7,624	
51C. INCOME - TOTAL FAMILY						
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	3	0.7	1	1.3	0	0.0
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	7	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	14	3.3	3	3.8	2	2.6
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	16	3.8	1	1.3	4	5.3
\$10,000 - 11,999	37	8.7	7	8.9	8	10.5
\$12,000 - 14,999	51	12.0	10	12.7	7	9.2
\$15,000 - 19,999	109	25.6	19	24.0	18	23.7
\$20,000 - 24,999	86	20.2	13	16.4	9	11.8
\$25,000 - 29,999	41	9.6	16	20.2	10	13.2
\$30,000 plus	60	14.1	9	11.4	18	23.7
Total	426	100.0	79	100.0	76	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$18,805		\$19,605		\$19,720	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
52A. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - FATHER						
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	84	16.6	18	19.6	18	21.2
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	121	23.9	22	23.9	19	22.3
Clerical & Kindred Workers	27	5.3	6	6.5	2	2.3
Sales Workers	49	9.7	15	16.3	9	10.6
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	101	20.0	16	17.4	17	20.0
Operatives & Kindred Workers	41	8.1	6	6.5	6	7.1
Private Household	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Service Workers Except Private Household	46	9.1	6	6.5	9	10.6
Laborers	36	7.1	3	3.3	5	5.9
Housewife	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	506	100.0	92	100.0	85	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Marijuana Sellers		Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
52B. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	39	7.1	3	3.1	11	11.7
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	16	2.9	3	3.1	3	3.2
Clerical & Kindred Workers	125	22.7	26	27.1	13	13.8
Sales Workers	21	3.8	8	8.3	3	3.2
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
Operatives & Kindred Workers	17	3.1	0	0.0	2	2.1
Private Household	3	0.6	1	1.1	0	0.0
Service Workers Except Private Household	49	8.9	5	5.2	10	10.6
Laborers	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Housewife	275	50.0	50	52.1	51	54.3
Total	550	100.0	96	100.0	94	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
53A. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - FATHER						
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	17	3.2	3	3.4	5	5.2
7 through 9	42	8.0	5	5.8	13	13.4
10	32	6.1	4	4.6	9	9.3
11	33	6.3	6	6.9	4	4.1
12	16	3.1	3	3.5	1	1.0
High School Graduate	231	44.2	36	41.4	42	43.3
1 - 2 College	35	6.7	6	6.9	4	4.1
3 - 4 College	4	0.8	3	3.4	2	2.1
College Graduate	84	16.1	12	13.8	10	10.3
Post Graduate	29	5.5	9	10.3	7	7.2
Total	523	100.0	87	100.0	97	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H. S. Graduate		H. S. Graduate		H. S. Graduate	

53B. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER						
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	19	3.6	1	1.1	7	7.2
7 through 9	37	7.1	3	3.3	10	10.3
10	33	6.3	8	8.9	8	8.3
11	24	4.6	2	2.2	4	4.1
12	16	3.1	4	4.5	2	2.1
High School Graduate	287	54.9	55	61.1	42	43.3
1 - 2 College	44	8.4	8	8.9	10	10.3
3 - 4 College	6	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.1
College Graduate	51	9.8	8	8.9	11	11.3
Post Graduate	6	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	523	100.0	90	100.0	97	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H. S. Graduate		H. S. Graduate		H. S. Graduate	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
FAMILY STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIPS						
54. DEGREE OF MARITAL DISCORD						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Normal	527	78.8	94	78.4	88	75.2
Some	37	5.5	4	3.3	3	2.6
Considerable	105	15.7	22	18.3	26	22.2
Total	669	100.0	120	100.0	117	100.0
55. FAMILY STRUCTURE						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Intact Home	500	74.7	89	74.2	85	72.7
Broken Home	159	23.8	31	25.8	30	25.6
Substitute Parents	10	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.7
Total	669	100.0	120	100.0	117	100.0
56. SUPERVISION IN HOME						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Overprotective	79	13.7	18	18.0	13	12.9
Overly Strict or Erratic	74	12.8	12	12.0	15	14.8
Permissive	154	26.6	32	32.0	40	39.6
Firm, but Kindly	179	31.0	22	22.0	19	18.8
Conflicting	92	15.9	16	16.0	14	13.9
Total	578	100.0	100	100.0	101	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF SELLERS OF MARIJUANA, SELLERS OF BARBITURATES AND/OR AMPHETAMINES,
AND SELLERS OF COCAINE FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Marijuana Sellers			Barbiturates And/Or Amphetamines Sellers		Cocaine Sellers	
57. DOMINANT PARENT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Father	184	31.2	31	30.1	20	19.4
Mother	200	34.0	38	36.9	39	37.9
None	205	34.8	34	33.0	44	42.7
Total	589	100.0	103	100.0	103	100.0
58A. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FATHER AND DEFENDANT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	355	64.3	68	69.4	62	63.9
Bad	197	35.7	30	30.6	37	38.1
Total	552	100.0	98	100.0	97	100.0
58B. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MOTHER AND DEFENDANT						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	429	73.8	74	70.5	72	74.2
Bad	152	26.2	31	29.5	27	27.8
Total	581	100.0	105	100.0	97	100.0

APPENDIX D

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
1. AGE DISTRIBUTION				
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	6	2.9	3	0.9
17	4	1.9	18	5.4
18	18	8.7	18	5.4
19	21	10.1	29	8.7
20	15	7.3	25	7.5
21	24	11.6	29	8.7
22	18	8.7	26	6.0
23	19	9.2	23	6.9
24	16	7.7	29	8.7
25-29	52	16.4	105	31.5
30-39	11	8.7	19	5.7
40-49	1	5.3	9	2.7
50-over	2	0.5	0	0.0
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	22.9 years		23.8 years	
Total % in 16-20 ages	30.9%		27.9%	
" 16-24 "	68.1%		60.1%	
" 16-29 "	93.2%		91.6%	
2. PLACE OF BIRTH				
Place	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manhattan	18	8.7	36	10.8
Brooklyn	28	13.5	30	9.0
Bronx	4	1.9	8	2.4
Queens	26	12.5	26	7.8
Richmond	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau County	37	17.9	73	21.9
Suffolk County	4	1.9	7	2.1
Westchester County	0	0.0	2	0.6
Other New York State	1	0.5	1	0.3
Out of State	85	41.1	138	41.5
Foreign Born	2	1.0	11	3.3
No Information	2	1.0	1	0.3
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
3. RESIDENCE AT ARREST				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nassau County	207	100.0	333	100.0
Non-Resident				
Total				
4. RESIDENCE OF NON-NASSAU COUNTY RESIDENTS				
Location	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bronx				
Brooklyn				
Manhattan				
Queens		N/A		N/A
Richmond				
Suffolk County				
Other New York State				
Out of State				
Total				
5. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY TOWN				
Town	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North Hempstead	44	21.2	98	29.4
Hempstead	144	69.6	189	56.8
Oyster Bay	19	9.2	46	13.8
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

				Heroin Possessors	Heroin Sellers
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE					
Village (Town of Hempstead)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Atlantic Beach	2	1.3	1	0.5	
Baldwin -Baldwin Harbor	1	0.6	0	0.0	
Bellmore	4	2.8	0	0.0	
Cedarhurst	1	0.6	1	0.5	
East Meadow	4	2.8	0	0.0	
East Rockaway - Bay Park	1	0.6	0	0.0	
Elmont	12	8.3	18	9.5	
Floral Park	1	0.6	2	1.1	
Franklin Square	0	0.0	1	0.5	
Freeport	24	16.7	25	13.3	
Garden City	2	1.3	1	0.5	
Garden City South	1	0.6	1	0.5	
Hempstead	25	17.3	59	31.3	
Hewlett Harbor Area	0	0.0	4	2.1	
Inwood	3	2.0	0	0.0	
Island Park	1	0.6	0	0.0	
Lawrence	2	1.3	0	0.0	
Levittown	5	3.5	5	2.6	
Long Beach	9	6.2	33	17.6	
Lynbrook	3	2.0	4	2.1	
Malverne	2	2.3	0	0.0	
Merrick	2	2.3	1	0.5	
North Bellmore	1	0.6	0	0.0	
Oceanside	1	0.6	3	1.6	
Rockville Centre	5	3.5	3	1.6	
Roosevelt	12	8.3	17	9.0	
South Floral Park	1	0.6	0	0.0	
South Hempstead	1	0.6	1	0.5	
Uniondale - Garden City East	2	1.3	1	0.5	
Valley Stream -Valley Stream South	3	2.0	5	2.6	
Wantagh - North Wantagh	3	2.0	0	0.0	
West Hempstead - Lakeview	8	5.5	3	1.6	
Woodmere	2	1.3	0	0.0	
Total	144	100.0	189	100.0	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		Heroin Possessors		Heroin Sellers	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)					
Village (Town of North Hempstead	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Carle Place	0	0.0	2	2.0	
Great Neck	4	9.1	9	9.2	
Great Neck Plaza	0	0.0	2	2.0	
Manhasset	5	11.4	6	6.2	
Mineola	3	6.8	3	3.1	
New Cassel	9	20.5	32	32.7	
New Hyde Park-Stewart Manor-North					
New Hyde Park-Herricks	2	4.5	0	0.0	
Plandome Area	1	2.3	1	1.0	
Port Washington Area	2	4.5	2	2.0	
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing	0	0.0	5	5.1	
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	3	6.8	1	1.0	
Westbury - South Westbury	15	34.1	35	35.7	
Total	44	100.0	98	100.0	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)					
Village (Town of Oyster Bay)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Bayville - Centre Island	1	5.3	2	4.3	
Bethpage - Plainedge	1	5.3	1	2.2	
Brookville Area	1	5.3	0	0.0	
East Norwich	0	0.0	1	2.2	
Farmingdale - South Farmingdale	1	5.3	2	4.4	
Glen Cove	4	21.0	18	39.2	
Hicksville	2	10.4	0	0.0	
Jericho	1	5.3	3	6.5	
Locust Valley Area	2	10.4	2	4.3	
Massapequa - Massapequa East	3	15.8	7	15.2	
Massapequa Park	1	5.3	3	6.5	
North Massapequa	1	5.3	0	0.0	
Oyster Bay	1	5.3	4	8.7	
Sea Cliff	0	0.0	2	4.3	
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	0	0.0	1	2.2	
Total	19	100.0	46	100.0	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors				Heroin Sellers	
7. RACE					
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
White	83	40.1		110	33.0
Non-White	124	59.9		223	67.0
Total	207	100.0		333	100.0
8. SEX					
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Male	184	88.9		270	81.0
Female	23	11.1		63	19.0
Total	207	100.0		333	100.0
9. MARITAL STATUS					
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Single	156	75.4		208	62.5
Married	38	18.4		72	21.6
Separated	11	5.3		36	10.8
Divorced	2	0.9		15	4.5
Remarried	0	0.0		1	0.3
Unknown	0	0.0		1	0.3
Total	207	100.0		333	100.0
10. RELIGION					
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Protestant	115	55.6		212	63.7
Roman Catholic	57	27.5		86	25.8
Jewish	20	9.7		14	4.2
Other	4	1.9		14	4.2
Unknown	11	5.3		7	2.1
Total	207	100.0		333	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
11. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST				
Type of Attendance	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	57	76.0	197	64.4
Infrequent	12	16.0	71	23.2
Frequent	3	4.0	19	6.2
Unknown	3	4.0	19	6.2
Total	75	100.0	306	100.0
12. LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grade 1 through 6	6	2.9	11	3.3
7 " 9	27	13.1	67	20.1
10	22	10.6	61	18.3
11	40	19.3	50	15.0
12	53	25.6	64	19.3
High School Graduate	25	12.1	48	14.4
1 - 2 College	29	14.0	29	8.7
3 - 4 College	3	1.4	2	0.6
College Graduate	1	0.5	1	0.3
Post Graduate	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	1	0.5	0	0.0
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0
MEDIAN LEVEL OF EDUCATION	12.1 years		11.5 years	
13. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Above Average	3	4.0	6	2.0
Average	17	22.7	84	27.4
Below Average	52	69.3	190	62.1
Unknown	3	4.0	26	8.5
Total	75	100.0	306	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
14. SCHOOL ATTENDED				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public	73	97.4	290	94.8
Parochial	1	1.3	0	0.0
Private	1	1.3	12	3.9
Both (Public and Parochial)	0	0.0	4	1.3
Total	<u>75</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>100.0</u>
PSYCHOLOGICAL/PSYCHIATRIC INFORMATION				
15. INTELLIGENCE LEVEL				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I.Q.				
50 - 70	1	3.2	5	3.9
71 - 80	4	12.9	19	14.8
81 - 90	8	25.8	28	21.9
91 - 100	4	12.9	29	22.7
101 - 110	9	29.1	24	18.7
111 - 120	5	16.1	12	9.4
121 - 130	0	0.0	9	7.0
131 - 140	0	0.0	1	0.8
141 and above	0	0.0	1	0.8
Total	<u>31</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MEDIAN I.Q.	97.2		95.1	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
16. MENTAL DISORDERS				
Diagnosis	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Psychotic Disorders	1	8.3	5	13.1
Psychoneurotic Disorders	0	0.0	2	5.3
Personality Pattern Disturbance	1	8.3	2	5.3
Personality Trait Disturbance	2	16.7	1	2.6
Sociopathic Personality Disturbance	5	41.7	19	50.0
Special Symptom Reactions	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transient Situational Personality Disturbance	0	0.0	3	7.9
Other	3	25.0	6	15.8
Total	12	100.0	38	100.0
17. CASES WITH RECORD OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In-patient Treatment	6	8.0	24	7.8
Out-patient Treatment	11	14.7	42	13.7
Examination Only	3	4.0	10	3.3
	N = 75		N = 306	
18. PERSONALITY SUBTYPES				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Asocial	12	16.0	49	16.0
Conformist	7	9.3	26	8.5
Antisocial Manipulator	16	21.3	90	29.4
Neurotic	4	5.3	7	2.3
Subcultural Identifier	25	33.4	96	31.4
Situational	6	8.0	23	7.5
Unknown	5	6.7	15	4.9
Total	75	100.0	306	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		Heroin Possessors		Heroin Sellers	
EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION					
19. STATUS AT TIME OF ARREST					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Employed	97	46.9	115	34.5	
Unemployed	95	45.9	191	57.4	
Students	15	7.2	27	8.1	
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0	
20. OCCUPATION LEVEL					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	4	2.4	2	0.7	
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	1	0.6	4	1.5	
Clerical & Kindred Workers	19	11.3	27	10.0	
Sales Workers	12	7.2	7	2.6	
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	32	19.0	45	16.7	
Operatives & Kindred Workers	29	17.3	43	15.9	
Private Household Workers	1	0.6	7	2.6	
Service Workers except Private Household	32	19.0	53	19.6	
Laborers	34	20.2	74	27.4	
Housewife	4	2.4	8	3.0	
Total	168	100.0	270	100.0	
21. NUMBER OF JOBS IN LAST YEAR					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
One	18	24.0	107	38.4	
Two	14	18.7	59	21.1	
Three	10	13.3	15	5.4	
Four	3	4.0	3	1.1	
Five or More	4	5.3	6	2.1	
None	26	34.7	89	31.9	
Total	75	100.0	279	100.0	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
22. DURATION MOST RECENT JOB				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 1 month	7	11.7	22	10.8
1 month to 6 months	32	53.4	85	41.7
6 months to 1 year	9	15.0	38	18.6
1 year to 2 years	5	8.3	20	9.8
2 years to 3 years	2	3.3	18	8.8
3 years plus	5	8.3	21	10.3
Total	<u>60</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>100.0</u>
23. INCOME LEVEL				
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	0	0.0	5	3.0
\$3,000 - 3,999	6	11.1	12	7.2
\$4,000 - 4,999	11	20.4	24	14.5
\$5,000 - 5,999	9	16.7	45	27.1
\$6,000 - 7,999	18	33.3	57	34.4
\$8,000 - 9,999	3	5.6	11	6.6
\$10,000- 11,999	5	9.3	8	4.8
\$12,000- 14,999	1	1.8	3	1.8
\$15,000- 19,999	1	1.8	1	0.6
\$20,000- 24,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$25,000- 29,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	<u>54</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME	\$6,110		\$5,933	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		Heroin Possessors		Heroin Sellers	
LEGAL INFORMATION					
24. COURT					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
County	23	11.1	301	90.4	
District	174	84.1	5	1.5	
Y.P.County	2	1.0	26	7.8	
Y.P.District	2	1.0	0	0.0	
Supreme	1	0.4	0	0.0	
Other	5	2.4	1	0.3	
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0	
25. DRUG ABUSE OFFENSES OR CHARGES					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Felony Type					
Possession of Dangerous Drug	26	100.0	0	0.0	
Sale of Dangerous Drug	0	0.0	9	2.7	
Poss and Sale Dangerous Drug	0	0.0	324	97.3	
Total	26	100.0	333	100.0	
Misdemeanor Type					
Possession of Dangerous Drug	181	100.0	0	0.0	
Criminal Poss Drug Implements	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Loitering for Purposes of Using Drugs	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Total	181	100.0	0	0.0	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
26. TYPE OF DRUGS INVOLVED IN OFFENSE OR CHARGE				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Heroin	199	96.1	333	100.0
Marijuana and Heroin	8	3.9		
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0
27. OFFENSES OR CHARGES FOR WHICH CONVICTED				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poss or Att Poss - Felony	8	3.9	30	9.0
Poss or Att Poss - Misdemeanor	90	43.5	30	9.0
Sale or Att Sale - Felony	0	0.0	211	63.4
Poss and Sale - Felony	0	0.0	32	9.6
Loitering for Purpose of Using Drugs	1	0.5	0	0.0
Crim Poss Drug Implements	4	1.9	0	0.0
Charges Other than Drug Offenses - Misdemeanor	2	1.0	0	0.0
Charges Other than Drug Offenses -Felony	3	1.4	3	0.9
Turned Over to Other Authority Outside County	1	0.5	4	1.2
Dismissal	51	24.6	15	4.5
Other	47	22.7	8	2.4
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
28. DISPOSITION OF CASES				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Probation	42	20.3	75	22.5
Committed - N.C.Jail	35	16.9	45	13.5
Committed - Prison	3	1.4	90	27.1
Committed - Elmira R.C.	0	0.0	8	2.4
Committed - NYSNACC	16	7.7	78	23.4
Unconditional Discharge	1	0.5	5	1.5
Conditional Discharge	25	12.1	5	1.5
Dismissed	51	24.6	15	4.5
Fined	14	6.8	0	0.0
Turned Over to Other Authority				
Outside County	1	0.5	4	1.2
Pending - District Court	8	3.9	0	0.0
Pending - County Court	1	0.5	6	1.8
ACOD	5	2.4	0	0.0
Other	5	2.4	2	0.6
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0
29. CASES WITH PREVIOUS LEGAL HISTORY				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prior Record	121	58.5	231	69.4
No Prior Record	86	41.5	102	30.6
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
30. PRIOR RECORD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY				
Number of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	187	90.3	289	86.8
One	17	8.2	34	10.2
More than One	3	1.5	10	3.0
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0
31. PRIOR RECORD AS YOUTHFUL OFFENDER				
Number of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	173	83.6	263	79.0
One	33	15.9	63	18.1
More than One	1	0.5	7	2.1
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0
32. CASES WITH MISDEMEANOR RECORDS				
Number of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	119	57.5	164	49.3
One	51	24.7	95	28.5
Two	16	7.7	32	9.6
Three	4	1.9	19	5.7
Four	4	1.9	6	1.8
Five or More	5	2.4	11	3.3
Violations	8	3.9	6	1.8
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
33. CASES WITH PRIOR FELONY RECORDS				
Number of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	166	80.2	247	74.2
One	33	15.9	69	20.7
Two	6	2.9	15	4.5
Three	2	1.0	2	0.6
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0
34. PREVIOUS PERIODS OF INCARCERATION RELATED TO ADDICTION TO DRUGS				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	171	82.6	265	79.6
Jail	23	11.1	39	11.7
Prison	9	4.4	16	4.8
Hospital	4	1.9	13	3.9
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0
35. PREVIOUS RECORD WITH PROBATION DEPARTMENT				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Previous Record	90	43.5	166	49.9
No Record	117	56.5	167	50.1
Total	207	100.0	333	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
36. TYPE OF DRUG AND/OR NARCOTIC USED				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana	60	44.1	191	65.6
Barbiturates or Amphetamines	26	19.1	83	28.5
Heroin	120	88.2	277	95.2
Hashish	0	0.0	2	0.7
Morphine	1	0.7	2	0.7
Hallucinogens	5	3.7	21	7.2
Cocaine	8	5.9	38	13.1
	N = 136		N = 291	
37. NUMBER USING MARIJUANA ONLY AND MULTIPLE DRUG USERS				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marijuana Users Only	9	6.6	11	3.8
Multiple Drug Users	60	44.1	202	69.4
	N = 136		N = 291	
38A. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON EMPLOYMENT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	36	49.3	175	63.4
Minor Change	9	12.3	19	6.9
None	28	38.4	82	29.7
Total	73	100.0	276	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
38B. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PERSONAL BEHAVIOR				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	35	50.7	171	62.2
Minor Change	10	14.5	35	12.7
None	24	34.8	69	25.1
Total	<u>69</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>100.0</u>
38C. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY TIES				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	27	38.6	139	51.5
Minor Change	12	17.1	27	10.0
None	31	44.3	104	38.5
Total	<u>70</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>100.0</u>
38D. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PARENTS/FAMILY RELATIONSHIP				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Major Change	30	43.5	146	53.5
Minor Change	10	14.5	39	14.3
None	29	42.0	88	32.2
Total	<u>69</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors				Heroin Sellers	
PROFILE OF DRUG USAGE					
39A. AGE BEGAN USING MARIJUANA					
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Before 14	5	10.6	15	8.7	
14	3	6.4	14	8.1	
15	7	14.9	27	15.6	
16	11	23.4	26	15.0	
17 - 20	18	38.3	70	40.5	
21 - 24	2	4.3	17	9.8	
25 and over	1	2.1	4	2.3	
Total	47	100.0	173	100.0	
MEDIAN AGE	16.7 years		17.2 years		
39B. AGE BEGAN USING BARBITURATES/AMPHETAMINES					
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Before 14	1	5.0	3	4.1	
14	2	10.0	4	5.5	
15	3	15.0	10	13.7	
16	3	15.0	14	19.2	
17 - 20	10	50.0	34	46.6	
21 - 24	0	0.0	7	9.6	
25 and over	1	5.0	1	1.3	
Total	20	100.0	73	100.0	
MEDIAN AGE	17.4 years		17.6 years		

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STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	Heroin Possessors		Heroin Sellers	
39C. AGE BEGAN USING HEROIN				
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	0	0.0	5	2.0
14	1	1.7	6	2.4
15	1	1.7	15	6.0
16	8	13.8	20	7.9
17 - 20	29	50.0	123	48.6
21 - 24	14	24.2	53	20.9
25 and over	5	8.6	31	12.2
Total	<u>58</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MEDIAN AGE	19.6 years		19.6 years	
40A. DURATION OF USE OF MARIJUANA				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	3	6.7	6	3.8
7 months to 1 year	0	0.0	1	0.6
1 year to 2 years	6	13.3	21	13.5
2 years to 3 years	5	11.1	31	19.9
3 years to 4 years	6	13.3	23	14.7
4 years to 5 years	4	8.9	15	9.6
5 years to 10 years	17	37.8	43	27.6
10 years and over	4	8.9	16	10.3
Total	<u>45</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	4.6 years		3.8 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
4OB. DURATION OF USE OF BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	3	20.0	6	9.0
7 months to 1 year	0	0.0	1	1.5
1 year to 2 years	2	13.3	12	17.9
2 years to 3 years	4	26.6	12	17.9
3 years to 4 years	1	6.7	11	16.4
4 years to 5 years	1	6.7	9	13.4
5 years to 10 years	3	20.0	13	19.4
10 years and over	1	6.7	3	4.5
Total	15	100.0	67	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	2.6 years		3.2 years	

4OC. DURATION OF USE OF HEROIN				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	8	14.8	16	6.5
7 months to 1 year	2	3.7	6	2.5
1 year to 2 years	11	20.4	34	13.8
2 years to 3 years	9	16.7	50	20.3
3 years to 4 years	7	12.9	48	19.5
4 years to 5 years	9	16.7	29	11.8
5 years to 10 years	6	11.1	42	17.1
10 years and over	2	3.7	21	8.5
Total	54	100.0	246	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	2.7 years		3.3 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
41A. AMOUNT - MARIJUANA				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	1	2.9	3	2.3
Infrequent Use Only	11	32.4	36	27.9
Regular but Light Use	8	23.5	26	20.2
Regular but Moderate Use	4	11.8	25	19.4
Regular but Heavy Use	10	29.4	39	30.2
Total	<u>34</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>100.0</u>
41B. AMOUNT - BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	1	7.1	6	10.6
Infrequent Use Only	5	35.7	17	30.4
Regular but Light Use	2	14.3	8	14.3
Regular but Moderate Use	1	7.1	8	14.3
Regular but Heavy Use	5	35.7	17	30.4
Total	<u>14</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>100.0</u>
41C. AMOUNT - HEROIN				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	2	4.2	9	3.8
Infrequent Use Only	1	2.1	11	4.7
Regular but Light Use	4	8.3	0	0.0
Regular but Moderate Use	1	2.1	2	0.9
Regular but Heavy Use	40	83.3	213	90.6
Total	<u>48</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
42. DID SUBJECT SELL DRUGS?				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	24	37.5	279	92.7
No	40	62.5	22	7.3
Total	<u>64</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>100.0</u>
43. WAS DRUG SOLD TO SUPPORT HABIT OR FOR PROFIT?				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Habit	10	43.5	81	31.3
Profit	3	13.0	63	24.3
Both	10	43.5	115	44.4
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>100.0</u>
44. DRUG USUALLY SOLD TO:				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Friends and Peers	15	71.4	141	57.1
High School Students	1	4.8	3	1.2
College Students	0	0.0	1	0.4
Anyone	5	23.8	102	41.3
Total	<u>21</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
45. OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY USING DRUGS				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	64	91.4	184	75.7
Brother(s)	5	7.1	25	10.3
Sister(s)	0	0.0	8	3.3
Parent(s)	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Relatives	1	1.4	26	10.7
Total	<u>70</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>100.0</u>
46. REASON FOR INITIAL USE OF DRUGS				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kicks	23	39.7	67	28.3
Curiosity	10	17.2	47	19.8
Approval from Friends and/or Peers	24	41.4	97	40.9
Other	1	1.7	26	11.0
Total	<u>58</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
DATA ON DRUG ABUSER'S FAMILY BACKGROUND				
47A. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - FATHER				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	6	8.0	20	6.5
First Generation	10	13.3	44	14.4
Second Generation	57	76.0	229	74.8
Unknown	2	2.7	13	4.3
Total	<u>75</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>100.0</u>
47B. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - MOTHER				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	4	5.3	20	6.5
First Generation	9	12.0	43	14.1
Second Generation	61	81.4	234	76.5
Unknown	1	1.3	9	2.9
Total	<u>75</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>100.0</u>
48A. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - FATHER				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Religion				
Protestant	36	54.6	167	66.3
Roman Catholic	22	33.3	69	27.4
Jewish	7	10.6	12	4.7
Other	1	1.5	4	1.6
Total	<u>66</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
48B. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - MOTHER				
Religion	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	39	55.7	180	66.4
Roman Catholic	22	31.4	73	26.9
Jewish	7	10.0	11	4.1
Other	2	2.9	7	2.6
Total	<u>70</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>100.0</u>
49A. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - FATHER				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	27	46.6	91	48.4
Infrequent	22	37.9	69	36.7
Frequent	9	15.5	28	14.9
Total	<u>58</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>100.0</u>
49B. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - MOTHER				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	22	34.9	83	37.6
Infrequent	24	38.1	74	33.5
Frequent	17	27.0	64	28.9
Total	<u>63</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
50. PARENTS WITH MIXED RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mixed Marriage	3	4.7	4	1.6
Non-Mixed	61	95.3	240	98.4
Total	<u>64</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>100.0</u>
51A. INCOME - FATHER				
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	0	0.0	1	1.1
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	1	3.8	5	5.6
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	1	3.8	12	13.5
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	2	7.7	7	7.9
\$10,000 - 11,999	8	30.8	17	19.1
\$12,000 - 14,999	7	27.0	16	18.0
\$15,000 - 19,999	4	15.4	22	24.7
\$20,000 - 24,999	1	3.8	5	5.6
\$25,000 - 29,999	2	7.7	1	1.1
\$30,000 plus	0	0.0	3	3.4
Total	<u>26</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MEDIAN INCOME	\$12,426		\$12,468	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
51B. INCOME - MOTHER				
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	3	13.6	3	4.6
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	2	9.1	3	4.6
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	2	9.1	7	10.8
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	4	18.2	12	18.5
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	6	27.4	19	29.2
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	3	13.6	7	10.8
\$10,000 - 11,999	1	4.5	10	15.4
\$12,000 - 14,999	0	0.0	1	1.5
\$15,000 - 19,999	1	4.5	2	3.1
\$20,000 - 24,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$25,000 - 29,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	0	0.0	1	1.5
Total	22	100.0	65	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$6,000		\$6,394	

51C. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME				
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	2	5.7	1	0.9
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	2	5.7	4	3.7
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	1	2.9	5	4.7
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	5	14.3	13	12.2
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	1	2.9	9	8.4
\$10,000 - 11,999	6	17.1	14	13.1
\$12,000 - 14,999	6	17.1	14	13.1
\$15,000 - 19,999	3	8.6	25	23.4
\$20,000 - 24,999	6	17.1	10	9.3
\$25,000 - 29,999	2	5.7	7	6.5
\$30,000 plus	1	2.9	5	4.7
Total	35	100.0	107	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$12,249		\$13,605	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
52A. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - FATHER				
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	3	5.9	12	7.2
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	11	21.6	10	6.0
Clerical & Kindred Workers	4	7.8	4	2.4
Sales Workers	4	7.8	7	4.2
Craftsmen,Foremen & Kindred Workers	11	21.6	42	25.3
Operatives & Kindred Workers	7	13.7	32	19.3
Private Household	0	0.0	0	0.0
Service Workers Except Private Household	8	15.7	34	20.5
Laborers	3	5.9	25	15.1
Total	<u>51</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>100.0</u>
52B. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER				
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	4	6.3	9	3.9
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	2	3.1	2	0.9
Clerical & Kindred Workers	11	17.2	29	12.6
Sales Workers	0	0.0	6	2.6
Craftsmen,Foremen & Kindred Workers	1	1.6	3	1.3
Operatives & Kindred Workers	2	3.1	8	3.5
Private Household	7	10.9	20	8.7
Service Workers Except Private Household	7	10.9	31	13.5
Laborers	0	0.0	1	0.4
Housewife	30	46.9	121	52.6
Total	<u>64</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
53A. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - FATHER				
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	6	11.8	33	20.1
7 " 9	7	13.7	34	20.7
10	4	7.8	16	9.8
11	3	5.9	3	1.8
12	1	2.0	6	3.7
High School Graduate	22	43.1	53	32.3
1 - 2 College	2	3.9	7	4.3
3 - 4 College	0	0.0	0	0.0
College Graduate	6	11.8	11	6.7
Post Graduate	0	0.0	1	0.6
Total	51	100.0	164	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H. S. Graduate		10.9 grade	

53B. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER				
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	5	9.6	37	19.3
7 " 9	9	17.3	21	10.9
10	1	1.9	18	9.4
11	6	11.5	12	6.2
12	3	5.8	10	5.2
High School Graduate	25	48.1	81	42.2
1 - 2 College	0	0.0	3	1.6
3 - 4 College	0	0.0	0	0.0
College Graduate	3	5.8	10	5.2
Post Graduate	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	52	100.0	192	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H. S. Graduate		12.8 grade	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		Heroin Possessors	Heroin Sellers
FAMILY STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIPS			
54. DEGREE OF MARITAL DISCORD			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Normal	50	66.7	188 61.4
Some	2	2.6	19 6.2
Considerable	23	30.7	99 32.4
Total	<u>75</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>306</u> <u>100.0</u>
55. FAMILY STRUCTURE			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Intact Home	37	49.3	144 47.1
Broken Home	35	46.7	153 50.0
Substitute Parents	3	7.0	9 2.9
Total	<u>75</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>306</u> <u>100.0</u>
56. SUPERVISION IN HOME			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Overprotective	10	16.1	18 7.4
Overly Strict or Erratic	8	12.9	33 13.6
Permissive	23	37.1	120 49.4
Firm, but Kindly	10	16.1	27 11.1
Conflicting	11	17.8	45 18.5
Total	<u>62</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>243</u> <u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF POSSESSORS AND SELLERS OF HEROIN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

Heroin Possessors			Heroin Sellers	
57. DOMINANT PARENT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Father	12	17.6	56	21.1
Mother	27	39.7	94	35.5
None	29	42.7	115	43.4
Total	<u>68</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>100.0</u>
58A. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FATHER AND DEFENDANT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	20	39.2	82	40.4
Bad	31	60.8	121	59.6
Total	<u>51</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>100.0</u>
58B. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MOTHER AND DEFENDANT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	39	62.9	147	59.8
Bad	23	37.1	99	40.2
Total	<u>62</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>100.0</u>

APPENDIX E

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
1. AGE DISTRIBUTION				
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	4	1.6	5	1.2
17	12	4.7	13	3.0
18	19	7.4	27	6.3
19	35	13.6	25	5.8
20	23	8.9	27	6.3
21	35	13.6	34	7.9
22	24	9.3	30	7.0
23	20	7.8	31	7.2
24	28	10.9	31	7.2
25-29	47	18.3	161	37.5
30-39	7	2.7	36	8.4
40-49	3	1.2	7	1.6
50-over	0	0.0	2	0.5
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	22.0 years		24.7 years	
Total % in 16-20 ages	36.2%		22.6%	
" 16-24 "	77.8%		51.3%	
" 16-29 "	96.1%		88.8%	
2. PLACE OF BIRTH				
Place	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manhattan	33	12.8	44	10.3
Brooklyn	57	22.2	30	7.0
Bronx	15	5.8	3	0.7
Queens	53	20.6	22	5.1
Richmond	1	0.4	0	0.0
Nassau County	51	19.8	70	16.3
Suffolk County	12	4.7	4	0.9
Westchester County	0	0.0	2	0.5
Other New York State	2	0.8	1	0.2
Out of State	20	7.8	246	57.4
Foreign Born	11	4.3	6	1.4
No Information	2	0.8	1	0.2
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
3. RESIDENCE AT ARREST					
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Nassau County	193	75.1	347	80.9	
Non-Resident	64	24.9	82	19.1	
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
4. RESIDENCE OF NON-NASSAU COUNTY RESIDENTS					
Location	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Bronx	1	1.6	2	2.4	
Brooklyn	3	4.7	12	14.6	
Manhattan	3	4.7	12	14.6	
Queens	23	35.9	27	32.9	
Richmond	1	1.6	0	0.0	
Suffolk County	22	34.4	13	16.0	
Other New York State	4	6.2	2	2.4	
Out of State	7	10.9	14	17.1	
Total	<u>64</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
5. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY TOWN					
Town	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
North Hempstead	38	19.7	104	29.9	
Hempstead	109	56.5	224	64.6	
Oyster Bay	46	23.8	19	5.5	
Total	<u>193</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		White Heroin Offenders	Non-White Heroin Offenders
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE			
Village (Town of Hempstead)	Number	Percent	Number
Atlantic Beach	1	0.9	2
Baldwin-Baldwin Harbor	1	0.9	0
Bellmore	4	3.7	0
Cedarhurst	1	0.9	1
East Meadow	4	3.7	0
East Rockaway - Bay Park	0	0.0	1
Elmont	8	7.3	22
Floral Park	1	0.9	2
Franklin Square	1	0.9	0
Freeport	5	4.6	44
Garden City	3	2.8	0
Garden City South	2	1.8	0
Hempstead	10	9.2	74
Inwood	1	0.9	2
Island Park	4	3.7	1
Lawrence	2	1.8	0
Levittown	10	9.2	0
Long Beach	17	15.6	25
Lynbrook	6	5.5	1
Malverne	2	1.8	0
Merrick	3	2.8	0
North Bellmore	1	0.9	0
Oceanside	3	2.8	1
Rockville Centre	1	0.9	7
Roosevelt	2	1.8	27
Seaford	0	0.0	1
South Floral Park	0	0.0	1
South Hempstead	1	0.9	1
Uniondale - Garden City East	1	0.9	2
Valley Stream	8	7.4	0
Wantagh - North Wantagh	3	2.8	0
West Hempstead - Lakeview	1	0.9	10
Woodmere	2	1.8	0
Total	109	100.0	224

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)				
Village (Town of North Hempstead)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Carle Place	2	5.3	0	0.0
Great Neck	2	5.3	11	10.6
Great Neck Plaza	1	2.6	1	0.1
Manhasset	5	13.1	6	5.8
Mineola	5	13.1	1	1.0
New Cassel	2	5.3	39	37.5
New Hyde Park-Stewart Manor-North				
New Hyde Park-Herricks	2	5.3	0	0.0
Plandome Area	2	5.3	0	0.0
Port Washington Area	2	5.3	2	1.9
Roslyn - Glenwood Landing	4	10.5	1	0.1
Roslyn Heights - Old Westbury	1	2.6	3	2.9
Westbury - South Westbury	10	26.3	40	38.5
Total	<u>38</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>100.0</u>
6. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE BY VILLAGE (cont.)				
Village (Town of Oyster Bay)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bayville - Centre Island	3	6.5	0	0.0
Bethpage - Plainedge	2	4.3	0	0.0
Brookville Area	1	2.2	0	0.0
East Norwich	1	2.2	0	0.0
Farmingdale - South Farmingdale	2	4.3	1	5.3
Glen cove	11	23.9	11	57.8
Hicksville	2	4.3	0	0.0
Jericho	3	6.5	1	5.3
Locust Valley Area	4	8.7	0	0.0
Massapequa - Massapequa East	9	19.6	1	5.3
Massapequa Park	4	8.7	0	0.0
North Massapequa	1	2.2	0	0.0
Oyster Bay	0	0.0	5	26.3
Sea Cliff	2	4.3	0	0.0
Woodbury - Oyster Bay Cove Area	1	2.2	0	0.0
Total	<u>46</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
7. RACE				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	257	100.0	429	100.0
Non-White			429	100.0
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>100.0</u>
8. SEX				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	226	87.9	356	83.0
Female	31	12.1	73	17.0
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>100.0</u>
9. MARITAL STATUS				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single	188	73.2	275	64.1
Married	44	17.1	100	23.3
Separated	14	5.4	45	10.5
Divorced	10	3.9	7	1.6
Remarried	0	0.0	2	0.5
Unknown	1	0.4	0	0.0
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>100.0</u>
10. RELIGION				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	45	17.5	354	82.5
Roman Catholic	158	61.5	37	8.6
Jewish	46	17.9	0	0.0
Other	5	1.9	16	3.8
Unknown	3	1.2	22	5.1
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

White Heroin Offenders			Non-White Heroin Offenders	
11. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST				
Type of Attendance	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	129	72.9	183	63.3
Infrequent	31	17.5	72	24.9
Frequent	10	5.6	15	5.2
Unknown	7	4.0	19	6.6
Total	177	100.0	289	100.0
12. LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grade 1 through 6	2	0.8	19	4.4
7 " 9	29	11.3	91	21.3
10	23	8.9	79	18.5
11	36	14.0	73	17.0
12	67	26.1	81	18.9
High School Graduate	44	17.1	51	11.9
1 - 2 College	47	18.3	29	6.8
3 - 4 College	7	2.7	2	0.5
College Graduate	2	0.8	3	0.7
Post Graduate	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	257	100.0	428	100.0
MEDIAN LEVEL OF EDUCATION	12.6 years		11.3 years	
13. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Above Average	13	7.3	1	0.3
Average	61	34.5	65	22.5
Below Average	94	53.1	198	68.5
Unknown	9	5.1	25	8.7
Total	177	100.0	289	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
14. SCHOOL ATTENDED				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public	161	91.0	282	97.6
Parochial	2	1.1	0	0.0
Private	9	5.1	6	2.1
Both (Public and Parochial)	5	2.8	1	0.3
Total	177	100.0	289	100.0
PSYCHOLOGICAL/PSYCHIATRIC INFORMATION				
15. INTELLIGENCE LEVEL				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I.Q.				
50 - 70	0	0.0	7	7.7
71 - 80	6	6.4	17	18.7
81 - 90	8	8.5	32	35.1
91 - 100	19	20.2	21	23.1
101 - 110	25	26.6	12	13.2
111 - 120	23	24.4	0	0.0
121 - 130	12	12.8	1	1.1
131 - 140	0	0.0	1	1.1
141 and above	1	1.1	0	0.0
Total	94	100.0	91	100.0
MEDIAN I.Q.	106.6		87.7	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
16. MENTAL DISORDERS				
Diagnosis	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Psychotic Disorders	6	16.6	2	7.4
Psychoneurotic Disorders	2	5.6	0	0.0
Personality Pattern Disturbance	4	11.1	0	0.0
Personality Trait Disturbance	2	5.6	2	7.4
Sociopathic Personality Disturbance	13	36.1	17	63.0
Special Symptom Reactions	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transient Situational Personality Disturbance	1	2.8	3	11.1
Other	8	22.2	3	11.1
Total	36	100.0	27	100.0
17. CASES WITH RECORD OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In-patient Treatment	20	11.3	22	7.6
Out-patient Treatment	41	23.2	27	9.3
Examination Only	7	3.9	6	2.1
	N = 177		N = 289	
18. PERSONALITY SUBTYPES				
Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Asocial	24	13.6	51	17.6
Conformist	18	10.2	24	8.3
Antisocial Manipulator	37	20.9	88	30.5
Neurotic	14	7.9	2	0.7
Subcultural Identifier	62	35.0	89	30.8
Situational	14	7.9	21	7.3
Unknown	8	4.5	14	4.8
Total	177	100.0	289	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION				
19. STATUS AT TIME OF ARREST				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed	117	45.5	160	37.3
Unemployed	112	43.6	244	56.9
Students	28	10.9	25	5.8
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0
20. OCCUPATION LEVEL				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	5	2.4	7	2.0
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	4	2.0	3	0.8
Clerical & Kindred Workers	26	12.7	36	10.1
Sales Workers	13	6.3	11	3.1
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	56	27.3	46	13.0
Operatives & Kindred Workers	37	18.1	53	14.9
Private Household Workers	0	0.0	10	2.8
Service Workers except Private Household	26	12.7	77	21.7
Laborers	33	16.1	104	29.3
Housewife	5	2.4	8	2.3
Total	205	100.0	355	100.0
21. NUMBER OF JOBS IN LAST YEAR				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	64	43.0	97	36.7
Two	45	30.2	44	16.7
Three	16	10.7	15	5.7
Four	1	0.7	5	1.9
Five or More	3	2.0	8	3.0
None	20	13.4	95	36.0
Total	149	100.0	264	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
22. DURATION MOST RECENT JOB				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 1 month	6	4.5	30	15.2
1 month to 6 months	53	39.8	89	45.2
6 months to 1 year	31	23.3	29	14.7
1 year to 2 years	22	16.5	13	6.6
2 years to 3 years	9	6.8	12	6.1
3 years plus	12	9.0	24	12.2
Total	133	100.0	197	100.0
23. INCOME LEVEL				
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	1	0.8	4	2.5
\$3,000 - 3,999	8	6.7	18	11.3
\$4,000 - 4,999	10	8.3	35	22.0
\$5,000 - 5,999	28	23.3	42	26.4
\$6,000 - 7,999	50	41.7	43	27.1
\$8,000 - 9,999	9	7.5	9	5.7
\$10,000- 11,999	7	5.8	7	4.4
\$12,000- 14,999	5	4.2	1	0.6
\$15,000- 19,999	2	1.7	0	0.0
\$20,000- 24,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$25,000- 29,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	120	100.0	159	100.0
MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME	\$6,520		\$5,535	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
LEGAL INFORMATION				
24. COURT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County	138	53.7	265	61.8
District	99	38.5	138	32.2
Y.P.County	15	5.8	19	4.4
Y.P.District	1	0.4	1	0.2
Supreme	1	0.4	0	0.0
Other	3	1.2	6	1.4
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0
25. DRUG ABUSE OFFENSES OR CHARGES				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Felony Type				
Possession of Dangerous Drug	20	12.5	20	7.0
Sale of Dangerous Drug	6	3.7	6	2.1
Poss and Sale Dangerous Drug	134	83.8	259	90.9
Total	160	100.0	285	100.0
Misdemeanor Type				
Possession of Dangerous Drug	97	100.0	144	100.0
Criminal Poss Drug Implements	0	0.0	0	0.0
Loitering for Purposes of Using Drugs	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	97	100.0	144	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

White Heroin Offenders			Non-White Heroin Offenders	
26. TYPE OF DRUGS INVOLVED IN OFFENSE OR CHARGE				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Heroin	250	97.3	421	98.1
Marijuana and Heroin	7	2.7	8	1.9
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0
27. OFFENSES OR CHARGES FOR WHICH CONVICTED				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poss or Att Poss - Felony	28	10.9	28	6.5
Poss or Att Poss - Misdemeanor	61	23.7	85	19.8
Sale or Att Sale - Felony	79	30.7	167	39.0
Poss and Sale - Felony	10	3.9	27	6.3
Loitering for Purpose of Using Drugs	0	0.0	1	0.2
Crim Poss Drug Implements	5	1.9	1	0.2
Charges Other than Drug Offenses - Misdemeanor	2	0.8	2	0.5
Charges Other than Drug Offenses - Felony	2	0.8	9	2.1
Turned Over to Other Authority Outside County	7	2.7	6	1.4
Dismissal	23	9.0	63	14.7
Other	40	15.6	40	9.3
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
28. DISPOSITION OF CASES				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Probation	74	28.8	74	17.2
Committed - N.C.Jail	25	9.7	75	17.5
Committed - Prison	29	11.3	81	18.9
Committed - Elmira R.C.	2	0.8	6	1.4
Committed - NYSNACC	39	15.2	69	16.1
Unconditional Discharge	5	1.9	2	0.5
Conditional Discharge	23	8.9	15	3.5
Dismissed	23	8.9	63	14.7
Fined	9	3.5	12	2.8
Turned Over to Other Authority				
Outside County	7	2.7	6	1.4
Pending - District Court	7	2.7	9	2.1
Pending - County Court	4	1.6	4	0.9
ACOD	7	2.7	0	0.0
Other	3	1.2	13	3.0
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>100.0</u>
29. CASES WITH PREVIOUS LEGAL HISTORY				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prior Record	149	57.9	281	65.5
No Prior Record	108	42.1	148	34.5
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

White Heroin Offenders			Non-White Heroin Offenders	
30. PRIOR RECORD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY				
Number of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	231	89.9	386	90.0
One	22	8.6	34	7.9
More than One	4	1.5	9	2.1
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0
31. PRIOR RECORD AS YOUTHFUL OFFENDER				
Number of Adjudications	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	208	80.9	354	82.5
One	43	16.7	70	16.3
More than One	6	2.4	5	1.2
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0
32. CASES WITH PRIOR MISDEMEANOR RECORDS				
Number of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	145	56.4	225	52.4
One	62	24.1	109	25.4
Two	24	9.3	35	8.2
Three	8	3.1	22	5.1
Four	4	1.6	11	2.6
Five or More	4	1.6	17	4.0
Violations	10	3.9	10	2.3
Total	257	100.0	429	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		White Heroin Offenders	Non-White Heroin Offenders
33. CASES WITH PRIOR FELONY RECORDS			
Number of Convictions	Number	Percent	Number Percent
None	223	86.8	308 71.8
One	28	10.9	96 22.4
Two	4	1.5	22 5.1
Three	2	0.8	3 0.7
Total	257	100.0	429 100.0
34. PREVIOUS PERIODS OF INCARCERATION RELATED TO ADDICTION TO DRUGS			
Type	Number	Percent	Number Percent
None	214	83.3	342 79.7
Jail	29	11.3	51 11.9
Prison	10	3.9	19 4.4
Hospital	4	1.5	17 4.0
Total	257	100.0	429 100.0
35. PREVIOUS RECORD WITH PROBATION DEPARTMENT			
Type	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Previous Record	103	40.1	184 42.9
No Record	154	59.9	245 57.1
Total	257	100.0	429 100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		White Heroin Offenders	Non-White Heroin Offenders
36. TYPE OF DRUG AND/OR NARCOTIC USED			
Type	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Marijuana	149	70.9	164 50.5
Barbiturates or Amphetamines	93	44.3	40 12.3
Heroin	184	87.6	308 94.8
Hashish	2	1.0	1 0.3
Morphine	1	0.5	3 0.9
Hallucinogens	30	14.3	8 2.5
Cocaine	14	6.7	44 13.5
	N = 210		N = 325
37. NUMBER USING MARIJUANA ONLY AND MULTIPLE DRUG USERS			
Type	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Marijuana Users Only	14	6.7	13 4.0
Multiple Drug Users	148	70.5	174 53.5
	N = 210		N = 325
38A. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON EMPLOYMENT			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Major Change	92	54.8	167 63.7
Minor Change	19	11.3	14 5.4
None	57	33.9	81 30.9
Total	168	100.0	262 100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		White Heroin Offenders	Non-White Heroin Offenders
38B. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PERSONAL BEHAVIOR			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Major Change	96	58.9	156 60.5
Minor Change	27	16.6	29 11.2
None	40	24.5	73 28.3
Total	163	100.0	258 100.0
38C. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY TIES			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Major Change	73	45.6	132 51.8
Minor Change	22	13.8	25 9.8
None	65	40.6	98 38.4
Total	160	100.0	255 100.0
38D. EFFECTS OF DRUG USE ON PARENTS/FAMILY RELATIONSHIP			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Major Change	90	55.5	130 50.6
Minor Change	27	16.7	27 10.5
None	45	27.8	100 38.9
Total	162	100.0	257 100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
PROFILE OF DRUG USAGE				
39A. AGE BEGAN USING MARIJUANA				
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	10	7.6	15	10.8
14	12	9.2	6	4.3
15	22	16.8	18	12.9
16	27	20.6	21	15.1
17 - 20	52	39.7	58	41.7
21 - 24	7	5.3	20	14.4
25 and over	1	0.8	1	0.8
Total	131	100.0	139	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	16.8 years		17.6 years	
39B. AGE BEGAN USING BARBITURATES/AMPHETAMINES				
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	2	2.4	4	11.8
14	2	2.4	4	11.8
15	11	13.3	2	5.8
16	17	20.5	4	11.8
17 - 20	46	55.4	14	41.2
21 - 24	5	6.0	4	11.8
25 and over	0	0.0	2	5.8
Total	83	100.0	34	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	17.8 years		17.8 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
39C. AGE BEGAN USING HEROIN				
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Before 14	2	1.3	5	2.2
14	3	2.0	4	1.8
15	3	2.0	16	7.0
16	14	9.1	21	9.2
17 - 20	99	64.7	87	38.2
21 - 24	26	17.0	58	25.4
25 and over	6	3.9	37	16.2
Total	153	100.0	228	100.0
MEDIAN AGE	19.2 years		19.1 years	
40A. DURATION OF USE OF MARIJUANA				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	4	3.2	6	4.8
7 months to 1 year	0	0.0	2	1.6
1 year to 2 years	14	11.2	17	13.6
2 years to 3 years	27	21.6	20	16.0
3 years to 4 years	19	15.2	19	15.2
4 years to 5 years	14	11.2	9	7.2
5 years to 10 years	41	32.8	31	24.8
10 years and over	6	4.8	21	16.8
Total	125	100.0	125	100.0
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	3.9 years		3.9 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
4OB. DURATION OF USE OF BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	8	10.7	3	11.1
7 months to 1 year	4	5.3	0	0.0
1 year to 2 years	15	20.0	4	14.8
2 years to 3 years	15	20.0	4	14.8
3 years to 4 years	12	16.0	4	14.8
4 years to 5 years	7	9.3	4	14.8
5 years to 10 years	12	16.0	5	18.5
10 years and over	2	2.7	3	11.1
Total	<u>75</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	2.7 years		3.6 years	

4OC. DURATION OF USE OF HEROIN				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 months or less	14	9.5	14	6.3
7 months to 1 year	8	5.4	4	1.8
1 year to 2 years	28	18.9	27	12.1
2 years to 3 years	30	20.3	47	21.2
3 years to 4 years	24	16.2	39	17.6
4 years to 5 years	15	10.1	27	12.2
5 years to 10 years	25	16.9	42	18.9
10 years and over	4	2.7	22	9.9
Total	<u>148</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MEDIAN DURATION OF USE	2.8 years		3.5 years	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
41A. AMOUNT - MARIJUANA				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	2	1.9	3	2.9
Infrequent Use Only	25	24.3	33	32.1
Regular but Light Use	19	18.5	23	22.3
Regular but Moderate Use	23	22.3	20	19.4
Regular but Heavy Use	34	33.0	24	23.3
Total	103	100.0	103	100.0
41B. AMOUNT - BARBITURATES OR AMPHETAMINES				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	6	9.1	3	13.6
Infrequent Use Only	22	33.3	9	40.9
Regular but Light Use	9	13.6	3	13.6
Regular but Moderate Use	8	12.1	1	4.5
Regular but Heavy Use	21	31.8	6	27.3
Total	66	100.0	22	100.0
41C. AMOUNT - HEROIN				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experimental Use Only	7	5.0	5	2.4
Infrequent Use Only	7	5.0	6	2.9
Regular but Light Use	3	2.1	3	1.4
Regular but Moderate Use	7	5.0	2	1.0
Regular but Heavy Use	116	82.9	193	92.3
Total	140	100.0	209	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
42. DID SUBJECT SELL DRUGS?				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	136	78.6	230	83.6
No	37	21.4	45	16.4
Total	173	100.0	275	100.0
43. WAS DRUG SOLD TO SUPPORT HABIT OR FOR PROFIT?				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Habit	51	39.2	64	30.0
Profit	31	23.9	53	24.9
Both	48	36.9	96	45.1
Total	130	100.0	213	100.0
44. DRUG USUALLY SOLD TO:				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Friends and Peers	68	54.9	112	55.4
High School Students	2	1.6	2	1.0
College Students	2	1.6	2	1.0
Anyone	52	41.9	86	42.6
Total	124	100.0	202	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		White Heroin Offenders	Non-White Heroin Offenders
45. OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY USING DRUGS			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
None	124	78.0	188 82.1
Brother(s)	10	6.3	24 10.5
Sister(s)	7	4.4	3 1.3
Parent(s)	0	0.0	1 0.4
Other Relatives	18	11.3	13 5.7
Total	159	100.0	229 100.0
46. REASON FOR INITIAL USE OF DRUGS			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Kicks	45	29.8	66 30.8
Curiosity	34	22.5	38 17.8
Approval from Friends and/or Peers	61	40.4	87 40.7
Other	11	7.3	23 10.7
Total	151	100.0	214 100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

		White Heroin Offenders	Non-White Heroin Offenders
DATA ON DRUG ABUSER'S FAMILY BACKGROUND			
47A. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - FATHER			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Foreign Born	26	14.7	6 2.1
First Generation	38	21.5	32 11.1
Second Generation	108	61.0	236 81.6
Unknown	5	2.8	15 5.2
Total	177	100.0	289 100.0
47B. ORIGIN OF PARENTS - MOTHER			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Foreign Born	23	13.0	7 2.4
First Generation	36	20.3	32 11.1
Second Generation	115	65.0	240 83.0
Unknown	3	1.7	10 3.5
Total	177	100.0	289 100.0
48A. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - FATHER			
	Number	Percent	Number Percent
Religion			
Protestant	33	20.0	205 93.2
Roman Catholic	103	62.4	13 5.9
Jewish	26	15.8	0 0.0
Other	3	1.8	2 0.9
Total	165	100.0	220 100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

White Heroin Offenders			Non-White Heroin Offenders	
48B. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION - MOTHER				
Religion	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	35	20.6	225	91.5
Roman Catholic	105	61.8	17	6.9
Jewish	25	14.7	0	0.0
Other	5	2.9	4	1.6
Total	170	100.0	246	100.0
49A. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - FATHER				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	64	46.4	76	47.2
Infrequent	55	39.8	58	36.0
Frequent	19	13.8	27	16.8
Total	138	100.0	161	100.0
49B. DEGREE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST - MOTHER				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Attendant	57	38.3	68	34.5
Infrequent	52	34.9	72	36.6
Frequent	40	26.8	57	28.9
Total	149	100.0	197	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
50. PARENTS WITH MIXED RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mixed Marriage	5	3.1	3	1.4
Non-Mixed	156	96.9	210	98.6
Total	<u>161</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>100.0</u>
51A. INCOME - FATHER				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Annual Income				
Less than \$ 3,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	0	0.0	1	1.8
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	1	1.2	6	10.7
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	5	5.9	12	21.4
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	7	8.3	5	8.9
\$10,000 - 11,999	17	20.2	10	17.9
\$12,000 - 14,999	15	17.9	9	16.1
\$15,000 - 19,999	26	31.0	10	17.9
\$20,000 - 24,999	6	7.1	2	3.5
\$25,000 - 29,999	3	3.6	1	1.8
\$30,000 plus	4	4.8	0	0.0
Total	<u>84</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MEDIAN INCOME	\$14,400		\$10,800	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
51B. INCOME - MOTHER				
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	5	8.2	2	4.2
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	3	4.9	2	4.2
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	5	8.2	9	18.7
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	10	16.4	10	20.8
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	15	24.6	14	29.2
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	8	13.1	5	10.4
\$10,000 - 11,999	8	13.1	4	8.3
\$12,000 - 14,999	2	3.3	0	0.0
\$15,000 - 19,999	4	6.6	2	4.2
\$20,000 - 24,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$25,000 - 29,999	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$30,000 plus	1	1.6	0	0.0
Total	61	100.0	48	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$6,500		\$6,142	
51C. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME				
Annual Income	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$ 3,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
\$ 3,000 - 3,999	2	2.0	1	1.4
\$ 4,000 - 4,999	2	2.0	6	8.2
\$ 5,000 - 5,999	1	1.0	5	6.9
\$ 6,000 - 7,999	9	8.8	13	17.8
\$ 8,000 - 9,999	8	7.8	6	8.2
\$10,000 - 11,999	13	12.8	11	15.1
\$12,000 - 14,999	10	9.8	12	16.4
\$15,000 - 19,999	25	24.5	12	16.4
\$20,000 - 24,999	15	14.7	4	5.5
\$25,000 - 29,999	9	8.8	1	1.4
\$30,000 plus	8	7.8	2	2.7
Total	102	100.0	73	100.0
MEDIAN INCOME	\$16,200		\$11,000	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

				White Heroin Offenders	Non-White Heroin Offenders
52A. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - FATHER					
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	13	9.7	7	5.2	
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	23	17.2	4	3.0	
Clerical & Kindred Workers	6	4.5	4	3.0	
Sales Workers	14	10.4	0	0.0	
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	37	27.6	26	19.2	
Operatives & Kindred Workers	14	10.4	32	23.7	
Private Household	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Service Workers Except Private Household	19	14.2	29	21.5	
Laborers	8	6.0	33	24.4	
Total	134	100.0	135	100.0	
52B. OCCUPATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER					
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Professional, Tech. & Kindred Workers	11	7.0	5	2.5	
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	3	1.9	3	1.5	
Clerical & Kindred Workers	40	25.5	7	3.4	
Sales Workers	5	3.2	3	1.5	
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	2	1.3	2	1.0	
Operatives & Kindred Workers	8	5.1	7	3.4	
Private Household	0	0.0	30	14.8	
Service Workers Except Private Household	8	5.1	40	19.7	
Laborers	0	0.0	1	0.5	
Housewife	80	50.9	105	51.7	
Total	157	100.0	203	100.0	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
53A. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - FATHER				
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	6	4.6	44	32.4
7 " 9	20	15.4	28	20.6
10	8	6.2	14	10.3
11	2	1.5	9	6.6
12	7	5.4	3	2.2
High School Graduate	65	50.0	27	19.9
1 - 2 College	6	4.6	4	2.9
3 - 4 College	0	0.0	0	0.0
College Graduate	15	11.5	7	5.1
Post Graduate	1	0.8	0	0.0
Total	130	100.0	136	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H.S. Graduate		10.3 years	
53B. EDUCATION OF PARENTS - MOTHER				
Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 through 6	8	5.7	44	27.8
7 " 9	7	4.9	29	18.4
10	11	7.7	11	7.0
11	11	7.7	9	5.7
12	8	5.6	6	3.8
High School Graduate	83	58.5	50	31.6
1 - 2 College	2	1.4	4	2.5
3 - 4 College	0	0.0	0	0.0
College Graduate	12	8.5	4	2.5
Post Graduate	0	0.0	1	0.6
Total	142	100.0	158	100.0
MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL	H.S. Graduate		H.S. Graduate	

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
FAMILY STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIPS				
54. DEGREE OF MARITAL DISCORD				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Normal	125	70.6	157	54.3
Some	11	6.2	11	3.8
Considerable	41	23.2	121	41.9
Total	177	100.0	289	100.0
55. FAMILY STRUCTURE				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Intact Home	114	64.4	105	36.3
Broken Home	60	33.9	175	60.6
Substitute Parents	3	1.7	9	2.1
Total	177	100.0	289	100.0
56. SUPERVISION IN HOME				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Overprotective	27	17.5	6	2.7
Overly Strict or Erratic	23	14.9	27	12.3
Permissive	63	40.9	114	51.8
Firm, but Kindly	15	9.8	33	15.0
Conflicting	26	16.9	40	18.2
Total	154	100.0	220	100.0

STATISTICAL PROFILES OF WHITE AND NON-WHITE HEROIN OFFENDERS FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1972-1975

	White Heroin Offenders		Non-White Heroin Offenders	
57. DOMINANT PARENT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Father	41	25.6	41	16.5
Mother	54	33.8	95	38.1
None	65	40.6	113	45.4
Total	160	100.0	249	100.0
58A. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FATHER AND DEFENDANT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	58	40.0	72	41.9
Bad	87	60.0	100	58.1
Total	145	100.0	172	100.0
58B. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MOTHER AND DEFENDANT				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	92	57.5	141	63.8
Bad	68	42.5	80	36.2
Total	160	100.0	221	100.0

APPENDIX F

AT-RISK POPULATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK, BY RACE AND SEX

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 - 15	220,955	211,155	432,110
16 - 19	56,534	56,685	113,219
20 - 24	42,328	46,826	89,154
25 - 29	30,998	36,651	67,649
30 - 39	68,524	83,890	152,414
40 - 49	109,039	119,750	228,789
50 - over	161,469	183,276	344,745
16 - 50 and over	468,892	527,078	995,970
ALL AGES	689,847	738,233	1,428,080

WHITE

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 - 15	207,610	197,823	405,433
16 - 19	54,191	54,184	108,375
20 - 24	40,256	43,608	83,864
25 - 29	28,980	33,290	62,270
30 - 39	64,368	77,796	142,164
40 - 49	105,166	114,673	219,839
50 - over	156,943	176,866	333,809
16 - 50 and over	449,904	500,417	950,321
ALL AGES	657,514	698,240	1,355,754

NON-WHITE

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 - 15	13,345	13,332	26,677
16 - 19	2,343	2,501	4,844
20 - 24	2,072	3,218	5,290
25 - 29	2,018	3,361	5,379
30 - 39	4,156	6,094	10,250
40 - 49	3,873	5,077	8,950
50 - over	4,526	6,410	10,936
16 - 50 and over	18,988	26,661	45,649
ALL AGES	32,333	39,993	72,326

Source: 1970 U.S.Census